

This Week In Washington

Washington, Nov. 14.—As the farm wife says at preserving time, the President's program is beginning to "jell." A lot of the froth, in the shape of wild doctrines and loose talk, has been skimmed off and what was fluid and formless two or three weeks ago is beginning to assume shape and something resembling solidity.

What the mass needed was pectin. Anyone who doesn't know what pectin is had better talk to some housewife who has tried to make jelly without it. And the pectin in this instance, the precipitant that started things to settling down, came from two sources outside the Administration circles. One was Henry Ford and one was Gerard Swope.

Ford, as everyone knows, refused to sign the Blue Eagle code. He also refused to join the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which is the trade association set up for the automotive industries under the Recovery Act. General Johnson threatened and fumed. He expressed the idea the public would "crack-down" on Henry, for what seemed to him something like treason. He even swapped his official Lincoln car for a Cadillac, because Ford owns the Lincoln company. He tried to get a Ford dealer's bid for trucks rejected by the Army, even though it was the lowest bid. It looked like hard sledding for Henry to hear the General tell it.

The Showdown

Then, all of a sudden, it turned out that Henry Ford had been right and General Johnson wrong, all the time. Henry hasn't signed the Blue Eagle agreement, but the high legal officials of the administration are agreed that he doesn't have to if he doesn't want to nor does anyone else have to. It is a purely voluntary agreement. Neither does it have to join the Trade Association of his industry. That, again, is a matter of choice. All Henry has to do, it turns out, is to pay wages as high as the minimum set forth in the code, work as short hours as the code calls for, and let his employees bargain with him collectively.

It has been acceded from the start that Henry was okay on hours and wages, but the Federation of Labor thought they had him on the collective bargaining proposition. Hadn't there been strikes at his Edgewater plant and elsewhere? Weren't a lot of Ford men out? Where did collective bargaining come in?

The Labor Administration investigated and gave Henry a clean bill of health. There never had been any objection raised to Ford employees acting as a unit in a demand for different working conditions. They had demanded and Ford had refused. He had made an offer and they had refused it. And Senator Wagoner spokesman for Labor, had to admit that there was nothing in the law to compel any employer to agree to the collective demands of his workers, any more than the workers could be compelled to accept any proposal they didn't like, from the employer.

Labor Also Learns

That, in effect, was a swat in the eye for the Federation of Labor leaders who have been proclaiming from the rooftops that the Recovery Act is their meat. They were going right out and organize everybody into unions. For that matter, nothing is stopping them except the fact that in the manufacturing industries most of the big companies have beaten them to it and have encouraged company unions, which are functioning without the aid of the Federation.

The Ford episode and its outcome have gone a long way to dispel some of the genuine fears of industrial and business leaders. It is clear now that nobody has to sign any of his rights away or disclose trade secrets to his business rivals, so long as he adheres to the fundamental provisions of the Recovery Act. And it is clear that business is not going to be turned over in a block to the Federation of Labor, which is what more business men feared than any other one thing, except, perhaps the fear of Federal snoopers prying around their shop and telling them how to run their business.

And there is where Gerard Swope came in. Mr. Swope is President of the General Electric Company. He has been serving as an unpaid advisor on General Johnson's staff at Washington. After sitting in on many code conferences, Mr. Swope evolved a program for taking the administration of the Recovery Act out of the hands of the Government, just as soon as possible after the major industries had got organized, and setting up a board composed of the representatives of business and industry to do the police work and see to it that everybody behaved.

The Plan Develops

That has met with the widest approval in business circles, and, to the surprise of a good many General Johnson had approved the idea. The administrator of the NRA is, after all, a business man and not a politician or a bureaucrat. A good many politicians don't like the no-

tion of letting all the good jobs involved in code administration and supervision get away from them, but the signs point that way now. Business and industry are chirking up. The really big business men of the nation see a lot of good—have seen it from the beginning—in the idea of organizing business. It is what many of them have been trying to do for a long time, but Government wouldn't let them. Now Government is not only letting them but doing it for them, and their fear that Government was going to take them over is vanishing.

Big men in the oil industry say that the new oil code is the best thing that has ever happened to the industry. Everybody except a few recalcitrants agree that what the coal industry has needed for years is organization. That goes for all of the other "resource" industries, such as lumber, fisheries, mining of all kinds.

Salem Fork News

Miss Thursie Snow, of Mt. Airy, was visiting home-folks Sunday.

Misses Shore and Martin, who are teaching in Dobson, were calling on their pupils in this community the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Neva Snow spent Sunday and Monday in Winston visiting her sister.

Among those who carried tobacco to Winston Monday were Messrs. N. J. Martin, Gaither Lundy, Arthur Hicks and Ernest White.

Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Riggins are leaving the farm and going to make their home in Mt. Airy.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williamson, of Mt. Airy, are spending the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Early Williamson.

Joseph Jordan and Marvin White left last week to enter C. C. C. camp for the coming six months.

Ervin Cockerham, of Winston-Salem, and his brother, Marvin, of Boonville, were visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cockerham Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arvill Scott visited his sister, Mrs. Cook, Sunday.

It's a mighty sturdy public building that stands until the last bond issue for its construction is paid off.

STABBED BY PUPIL
C. S. Cates, high school principal at Stem, is in an Oxford hospital after being stabbed in the left shoulder allegedly by James Satterwhite, 18-year-old son of a well-known Granville county farmer. Cates' condition was said to be serious.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

Default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by that certain deed of trust to me, as Trustee for Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company, on February 14, 1931, by Mary Betty Hollingsworth (widow), and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Surry County in Book 108, at page 126, I will, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said deed of trust, and at the request of the cestui que trust, and for the purpose of discharging the debt secured by said deed of trust, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door in Dobson, Surry County, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, November 22, 1933, the following described land, to-wit:

Lying and being in the Town of Mount Airy on the north side of Cherry street:

FIRST TRACT: BEGINNING at a stake on the north edge of Cherry Street corner or Mrs. Schaub's lot, thence running with her line N. 20 degrees west 150 feet to a stake, thence N. 59 degrees E. 100 feet to a stake, thence S. 20 degrees E. 150 feet to a stake on the N. edge of Cherry Street, thence with said street S. 57 1-2 degrees W. 100 feet to the BEGINNING, same being lot No. 1 of the Renfro Inn Survey.

SECOND TRACT: BEGINNING at a stake on the north edge of Cherry Street, corner of lot No. 1, runs with lot No. 1, N. 20 degrees W. 150 feet to a stake in lot No. 8, thence N. 59 degrees east 100 feet to a stake in a new street, thence with said new street S. 20 degrees E. 150 feet to a stake on the edge of Cherry Street, thence with said street S. 57 1-2 degrees W. 10 feet to the BEGINNING, same being lot No. 2 of the Renfro Survey.

THIRD TRACT: BEGINNING at

a stake at the intersection of the new street with Cherry Street and runs N. 20 degrees W. with the said new street 150 feet to a stake, corner of lot No. 7, thence N. 57 1-2 degrees E. 80 feet to a stake, thence S. 20 degrees E. with lot No. 4, 150 feet to a stake in Cherry Street, thence with said Cherry Street S. 57 1-2 degrees W. 80 feet to the BEGINNING, same being lot No. 3 of the Renfro Survey.

FOURTH TRACT: BEGINNING at a stake in the edge of Cherry Street, corner of Lot No. 3, runs N. 20 degrees W. with lot No. 3, 150 feet to a stake in lot No. 7, thence N. 57 1-2 degrees East 80 feet to a stake, corner of lots Nos. 5 and 6, thence with lot No. 5, S. 20 degrees E. 150 feet to a stake in Cherry Street, thence with Cherry Street S. 57 1-2 degrees W. 80 feet to the BEGINNING, same being lot No. 4 of the Renfro Survey.

FIFTH TRACT: BEGINNING at a stake on Cherry Street, corner of lot No. 4, runs N. 29 degrees W. 150 feet with lot No. 4 to a stake, corner of lot No. 6, thence N. 57 1-2 degrees E. with lot No. 6, 148 feet to a stake in the edge of the twenty foot alley, thence with said alley S. 1 1-2 degrees W. 174 feet to the edge of Cherry Street, thence with Cherry Street, S. 57 1-2 degrees W. 80 feet to the BEGINNING, same being lot No. 5 of the Renfro Survey.

SIXTH TRACT: BEGINNING at a stake, corner of lot No. 5, runs S. 57 1-2 degrees W. 148 feet to a stake, then runs N. 29 degrees W. 100 feet to the corner of lots Nos. 10 and 11, thence N. 57 1-2 degrees E. 200 feet to a stake at the edge of the alley, thence with said alley S. 1 1-2 degrees W. 122 feet to the BEGINNING, same being lot No. 6 of the Renfro Survey.

The above tracts of land being lots No. 1 to 6 both inclusive of the property known as Renfro Inn property and shown on plat on file in office of the Register of Deeds of Surry County in Deed Book No. 47, at page 404.

This the 20th day of October, 1933.

JULIAN PRICE, Trustee.
Smith, Wharton & Hudgins,
Attorneys
Greensboro, N. C.




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does not harm the heart. So if you want QUICK and SAFE relief see that you get the real Bayer article. Always look for the Bayer cross on every tablet as illustrated, above, and for the words GENUINE BAYER ASPIRIN on every bottle or package.

GENUINE BAYER ASPIRIN DOES NOT HARM THE HEART

TRIBUNE ADVERTISING GETS RESULTS!

2 — about Cigarettes

There are 6 types of home-grown tobaccos that are best for cigarettes

- BRIGHT TOBACCOS
U. S. Types 11, 12, 13, 14.
- BURLEY TOBACCO
U. S. Type 31.
- SOUTHERN MARYLAND TOBACCO
U. S. Type 32.

U. S. Type 11 is produced in the Piedmont Belt of Virginia and part of North Carolina.

U. S. Type 12 is produced in eastern North Carolina.

U. S. Type 13 grows in South Carolina.

U. S. Type 14 is produced mostly in southern Georgia—a few million pounds in northern Florida and Alabama.

U. S. Type 31 includes what is called White Burley tobacco. It was first produced by George Webb in 1864. It

is light in color and body, and is milder than the Burley used for pipes.

U. S. Type 32, Maryland tobacco, is noted for its "burn". In this respect Maryland excels most other tobaccos.

These are the kinds of home-grown tobaccos used for making Chesterfield Cigarettes.

Then Chesterfield adds aromatic Turkish tobacco to give just the right seasoning or spice.

Chesterfield ages these tobaccos for 30 months — 2½ years — to make sure that they are milder and taste better.



Tobacco being sold at auction on a Southern market.



Chesterfield

the cigarette that's MILDER
the cigarette that TASTES BETTER