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Algebraic problem: "When does a triangle equal a wreck-tangle?"

If bootleggers can't make money one way, they can go in for counterfeiting.

Since North Carolina went dry the citizenry have enthusiastically subscribed to the drink-at-home theory.

The stage and screen actor who is seeking a place in Congress, if elected, will find a lot he hasn't known about the "acting" business.

If many more honors come to Farmer Bob Doughton, he will be so tied down that he can't be drafted to run for governor.

A girl who will spend a lot of time making up her mind about which coat to buy, usually accepts the first man who proposes.

Headline says: "Too many drivers are road hogs." The phrase could easily be reversed to read: too many hogs are road drivers.

The funny part about it is that since business has improved so that firms have been able to repay their government loans, they now feel free to criticize the administration for holding up prosperity.

Two North Carolinians have just come into inheritances of approximately thirty million dollars each. Profits from tobacco, both. But not even a bar of soap to soften the calloused hand of the farmer who raised the weed.

Times Have Changed

Critics of the administration are crediting President Roosevelt's "brain trusters" with all sorts of reactionary ideas, but some of these evidently do not originate with the college professors.

Years ago Governor Sterling, of Texas, asked the legislature of that State to pass a cotton control bill that was designed to curtail production as a means of raising prices. But his legislature gave him the horse-laugh. Concerning this The Charlotte Observer says:

"The Governor's theory was that it was more to the advantage of Texas farmers to grow 3,000,000 bales and sell for 15 cents than to produce a 5,000,000 bale crop and sell for 5 cents.

"And it takes but little arithmetic to work that equation out.

"But he was called a fat-head and worse.

"Had he never heard of the Constitution of the United States, the bill of rights and the fundamental principles of a democratic form of Government.

"But the former Texas Governor can go off somewhere and chuckle now to his heart's satisfaction.

"The policy he advocated for his State has been made into National law for all cotton farmers by the Congress of the United States and the very practice which, when he suggested it, was called the last word in tomfoolery is now being hailed as the essence of brilliant statesmanship."

Significance of Crop Control

As a general thing, the various crop control measures adopted by the present administration has met with favor among those directly affected—the farmers. There has been criticism, but that was to be expected. And there has been complaint that the restrictions border very closely on autocracy, but in the main the farmers accept the program with faith that it is an experiment only, and for their immediate good.

To raise the price level of farm commodities, of course, has been the primary purpose of crop control. The inflated price of almost everything else made necessary some sort of organized effort to lift farm prices to a corresponding level. But the farmer will lose much of the significance of acreage reduction, if he measures the benefits by the yardstick of higher prices, and ignores the opportunities that accompany crop control.

If North Carolina farmers have made error in the economic planning of agriculture, it is in their failure to diversify their efforts and produce, in addition to their cash crops of cotton and tobacco, a sufficiency of foods and feeds.

As a result of the government's provision for control of crop acreages in cotton, wheat and tobacco, the farmers have an abundance of land for diversified activities, and there is surplus time for intelligent planning for auxiliary productions.

The farmer now has the time and opportunity to farm with his head as well as his hands, and he will be wise to turn to raising his own pork and beans, and flour and fodder, and turn his surpluses in these into cash.

The time was when cotton and tobacco were the only cash crop for the Southern farmer. But he is now linked with ribbons of cement to urban centers, where he can turn his products into cash, whether they be radishes or bales of cotton.

Debt Payments

Congress has provided that nations in default of their obligations to the United States government, shall not share in any American money available for loans. If this policy is adhered to its significance will seriously be considered when the war debt payments again become due.

Not that European nations are expected to come across with the dough. There may be "token payments", but President Roosevelt has made it clear that these will not be considered as breaking a gap in the law. He is positive, too, in his opposition to American participation in any general conference to consider a settlement of the world's debts.

The White House is willing to enter any discussions concerning revision or readjustment of existing debt funding agreements with individual nations, but it is not going to be hamstrung with a group of howling wolves all at the same time.

In plugging the money channel to Russia along with other nations the United States will be taking action that is open to question as to its consistency. The present Russian government does not owe the United States anything. The money due us from that nation is a debt made by a former governmental regime, and to insist on its payment would let the gap down for demand for payment of the Confederate debts by this government. Both are in the same category.

Americans foolishly made loans and extended credit to the Kerensky government which engaged the money in fighting the present Russian regime. To try to enforce payments of these debts would be wielding a club that is loaded with grief.

When recognition of Russia was made an accomplished fact, the big industrial concerns of this country envisioned bright prospects of business intercourse between the two nations. Russia is a big user of modern machinery and electrical appliances, and somehow she manages to have the money with which to buy these things. To put that nation in the same class as those who have practically repudiated their war debts is unfair and untenable. We need the Russian business and should not shift it aside for no better reason than her failure to pay a debt she did not make.

In the last analysis we should not be concerning ourselves too much about the loans made by private concerns to European nations. The money was needed at home when the loans were made, but selfish interests sent it to Europe. If we had the millions that were lost in this investment in comic-opera politics in Europe, we would not now be raking and scraping to get the money to pay our own obligations.

A Responsibility

The observance of "Mother's Day" brought many pleasant memories of her whom we always delight to honor, and untold millions paused in their busy whirl to pay tribute to her love and devotion and sacrifice.

But few of us stopped to consider the significance of motherhood and give sympathetic thought to conditions that are not always favorable to safeguarding the mother in the achievement of her greatest destiny.

Medical science is authority for the statement that in the United States, where Mother's Day originated, two-thirds of the women die annually in childbirth could be saved by adequate maternity care. In 1933 more than 9,000 women in the United States died needlessly to bring a human being into the world.

None of us can escape the responsibility for this needless toll, but it is a responsibility that rests most heavily on those who have any part in deciding the details of the care the expectant mother is to receive. It is a responsibility that must be met, before we can be consistent in our laudation and acclaim on Mother's Day.

The expectant mother deserves every possible safeguarding facility that can be thrown around her as she brings life into the world. Not all communities have these facilities at a price that every father can meet, but he should go the limit in finding the best that can be had at the price he can pay. It is a serious responsibility that deserves serious thought.

With our various men's clubs dedicating themselves to "boy's work", "underprivileged children", etc., they are neglecting another of equal or more importance, in not directing public attention and crystallizing sentiment to the end that adequate facilities be made available in every community for the expectant mother to have more than a fighting chance. Charity work has all but broken many of our hospitals already, but if the public will do its part the nurses and doctors will co-operate in seeing that no woman approaches this great task without proper attention, no matter how poor she may be.

Elements Take A Hand

The worst spring weather in forty years has been experienced in the prairie states, and the elements have removed around twenty million bushels of wheat from the estimated production for this year.

A sympathetic government will go the limit in bringing relief to these farmers, many of whom were undecided about whether they wanted to sign reduction contracts or not. They will be paid for acreage reduction enforced by the drought.

It will be easy for some to see in this manifestation of nature, a rebuke to those who choose to hoe their own row with no co-operation extended their fellows. Be that as it may, the "elements" have taken a hand in the crop reduction program in a right effective way, and chronic kickers will have to vent their spleen on other than governmental agencies, and that in itself will be a novelty.

Lenoir News-Topic says: "One of these years John Dillinger is going to forget to pay his federal income tax and get into some real trouble."

The Lost Ole Sticks are the Hardest

By Albert T. Reid



Ancient Catalogue of Jonesville Academies Interesting Document

Is Copy of Catalogue of Old Male and Female Academies of Jonesville For the Year 1855-56. Tells of Location and Cites Health Giving Qualities of Water And Climate

(Statesville Landmark)

Mr. John W. Summers recently brought to our office a copy of the catalogue of the old Male and Female Academies of Jonesville, for the year 1855-56.

By way of information to prospective students the following is given in the back of the ancient catalogue:

"Our next fall term will open on Wednesday the 9th of July, and the Spring session for 1857, on the first Wednesday in January.

"It is important that all young Ladies and Gentlemen, wishing to enter, be present on the first day of the session, or as soon as circumstances will permit—

"No pains will be spared for the advancement of our scholars; while at the same time a close watch will be kept over their morals, as well as their intellectual faculties. Our experience clearly proves that if the seeds of peace are not sown early in the heart of the youth, the roots of sin and iniquity will soon spring up and hazard his salvation for time and eternity."

"Our buildings are large, handsome constructed, and well furnished, being situated in a beautiful grove and a suitable distance apart. Our rules are strict, but mild in their nature; and we expect the co-operation of parents and guardians in enforcing them.

Location

"Our village is located in the mountains of North Carolina; about fifteen miles from the Blue Ridge, where we have the pure breezes as they come from the mountain peaks, and good cool water to slake the thirst, and invigorate the system. Many, from time to time have entered our schools in delicate health, and in a short time their cheeks were tinted with the rose and their health entirely restored.

"We are free from the demoralizing influence of alcohol, and the temptations of dissipation and extravagance to which most villages are subject. The moral influence

thrown around the youths at this place is unsurpassed in the state. And we hope the healthfulness of our climate, the morality of our village, and the untiring perseverance of our teachers, will secure a liberal patronage.

It is found from the old catalogue that the entire cost of attending the academy for a session ranged from \$38 to \$45. All bills were payable at the end of each session or interest would be charged on the amount owed.

In another place this passage is found: "And because the poor young man gets indulgence, we consider that no reason why we should extend credit to the rich and those who are able to pay. So we hope the rich will pay us, and that will enable us to help more of those who are not able to help themselves.

"We are working for the good of our country as well as for ourselves."

As for places where the students may have found board and room other than at the school, the catalogue informed them that: "Prompted by a desire to do good, more than to make money, the citizens of the village board at \$1.50 per week, everything furnished except candles.

"Board can be had in the immediate vicinity at \$5.50 per month."

On the board of trustees of the Jonesville Male and Female Academies for the year 1855-56 were Richard Gwyn, C. B. Franklin and William B. Woodruff, of Surry county; Dr. B. B. Benham, John I. Woodruff and H. G. Hampton, of Jonesville and F. A. Harris of Wilkes county.

The members of the faculty included Rev. W. L. Van Eaton, principal; D. S. Cockerham, assistant; Miss Sarah E. Frost, in charge of the Female Department and Miss Rocinda J. Dougherty, in charge of the Musical Department.

In the list of female students there was listed a Miss M. E. Campbell, of Alexander county, who married a Mr. G. J. Allen, and they

were the parents of Dr. A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Miss Sue P. Gunn, listed from Iredell, married a Wagner, and was the mother of Dr. James W. Davis' mother.

A Miss Adelia A. Petty, her residence given as Wilkes county in the catalogue, was the aunt of Mrs. J. H. Rickert and Mrs. J. S. Hill.

Miss Mary E., S. E. and R. A. Turner were sisters of the late Mr. W. D. Turner.

Contracts Not Affected By New Basic Crops

North Carolina growers who have signed crop control contracts will not be affected this year by the addition of six more crops to the list of basic commodities.

"For this year, the only basic commodities which the signers will not be allowed to increase in production are the original seven: cotton, tobacco, wheat, corn, hogs, rice and milk," announces Dean I. O. Schaub of State College. "The new crops on the list, beef cattle, grain sorghum, flax, barley, rye and peanuts will not be considered as basic commodities by growers who have already signed contracts to reduce their cotton and tobacco crops."

The contracts specified that growers who signed to reduce one basic commodity must not increase their production of another basic commodity. But they were given permission to increase the production of other crops, so long as the total production of the farm was not increased.

Since farming plans for 1934 have already been started, it would be difficult for farmers to alter them now, Schaub said. Therefore it was decided not to force them to include the new basic commodities among the crops which must not be increased this year.

TO ABANDON SMALL CODES

The administration has decided to abandon NRA codes for hundreds of thousands of small industrial plants and service establishments. This decision, confirmed in authoritative quarters Friday night, marks the first major retreat of the blue eagle. The eagle bit off more than it could chew in attempting to regulate prices, trade practices and a host of details of operation of a myriad small businesses.

A Cornell University professor will soon sail for China to aid in research there to improve the diets of Chinese farm families.

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