

THE ELKIN TRIBUNE

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It's a cold day in August when that newspaper correspondent down Kinston way cannot think up some outlandish tale and tell it so that it will be believed.

Two men in Burlington were arrested for robbing a store with burglar's tools that the officers say were stolen from the postoffice in Elkin. Looks like that ought to call for some explaining.

With the experience of hard times so close in the rear, it is our notion that the tobacco farmer, receiving high prices for the weed, will not go out and buy himself a Cadillac, right off-hand.

Scientist in Washington has developed a machine to weigh the human brain while the subject is still alive. Curious part about it is that he tried it out on senators and congressmen and the thing registered.

President Roosevelt is a lucky guy! Passing through the drouth-stricken west he made speeches of encouragement at three points and rain followed within seven hours. There will be some who believe that he was directly responsible.

Encouraged

Southern farmers, particularly those in North Carolina, may well feel encouraged as they approach the end of the agricultural season. Crops in North Carolina are generally regarded as satisfactory after a favorable growing season.

Tremendous losses were suffered this year in the west and mid-west because of the drouth, and farmers there must buy what they formerly sold to us, if they have anything left to buy with. It is manifestly certain that the demand for farm products will hold the price close to normal years, and with almost bumper crops the North Carolina farmer should be able to hold up his head and smile.

The cotton yield in this state is expected to exceed the quota established in the acreage reduction program, and with cotton selling around 15 cents as against five and six cents a year ago, the cotton farmer has little to grumble about.

The tobacco crop in both belts in this state is reported as unusually good, and with the price hovering around 15c average, the tobacco farmer is in a fair way to make more money on less acreage and less effort than was the case last year.

As a general thing, corn has never shown better prospects at this time of year and threshing reports indicate a satisfactory yield for wheat, and the price of each has advanced to a reasonably fair level that should show a profit above costs of production.

Much of this favorable aspect may be credited to the efforts of a friendly government that has reached down in its pocket and helped the farmer along with everybody else, and if the North Carolina farmer will take a new start, build upon the experiences of the past few years, and set his face toward the sunrise, all will be well again.

Has Proved Success

According to the Federal Deposit Insurance corporation, the cost of providing insurance for bank deposits during the first six months of operation, was less than six cents per thousand dollars. The insured banks pay this cost, and deposits are now insured up to \$5,000.

The report further shows that only one bank failed during the six months period, and its depositors were paid the full amount of the insurance.

It is generally admitted that the insurance of bank deposits, as put in effect the first of the year by congressional enactment, has been a decided success. Many of the banks opposed the law at first, but now look upon it with favor, because from the increased confidence on the part of the depositor has come a parallel increase in deposits that have been disgorged from old socks and other hiding places, and the money put to active use.

Deposit insurance, of course, does not assure that banks will not fail; it simply provides a dependable promise for depositors that if the bank does fail he will be paid the amount of his deposit, up to \$5,000. It is reasonable to expect that bank management will improve materially, because the cost comes off the banks, and they may be expected to work together to hold the number of failures to a minimum.

More serious consideration of the conduct of banks may reasonably be expected—has been proven in fact, during the first six months operation of the plan—more discrimination and care in issuing permits for new banks, and in myriad other ways contribute to better banking methods.

What the depositor wants is to know that when he goes to the bank for money that he has placed there, that it will be available. This law assures that very thing, insofar as more than ninety percent of the deposits are concerned, and the depositor is very much pleased about it.

Social Insurance

Much is being said these days about social insurance which Owen D. Young describes as a modern industrial system that is to provide a substitute for the pork barrel and sauerkraut jar that carried families through the winters in periods of economic stress in yesteryear. He describes it as a means of "fighting our bondage of year."

Mr. Young cites a period of depression a century ago when the farmers were unable to buy shoes from the shoemaker, although they had calf-skins nailed to their barn doors; were unable to patronize the tailor, although they had wool carded and spun. The only reason they were able to survive that season of stress was because they had planned their gardens, their vegetable bins and their pork barrels.

He says that he is interested in a social insurance program "only so far as it tends to restore the equivalent of the garden and the woodpile which our industrial readjustment has taken away." Concerning those who may rightly be expected to contribute to the building of such a fund, Mr. Young says:

"The worker himself has attained increased earning power and should contribute to his own insurance, just as the old shoemaker did by looking after his garden and his pig. The consumer who has benefited should contribute to the fund by some increase in the price of the products of which he is so much a beneficiary.

"The consumer's contribution is only another name for the employer's, because, so far as possible, the employer will and must pass along his contribution to the consumer in the form of increased prices. To the extent to which he cannot do so, it will come from his profits. It must be so because the entire profits, after an interest return on capital, of any industrial concern would amount to little in carrying the equivalent of the pork barrel and the garden.

"It may well be that some contribution should be made by general taxation, but I personally deplore the effort of government to do more than carry the expense of the necessary organization for the administration of the fund. If the taxing power is used to create the fund, it, like inflation, is likely to run to its own destruction and thereby defeat the purpose of its creation."

Social insurance, or job insurance, or by whatever name, something of the sort is in the making. The experience of the past four years makes it mandatory. Twelve to fifteen million men out of employment presents a serious problem that calls for preparation—but a preparation that ought to provide only for him with the will to work and not the shirker, who should be provided with no more than enough to save him from becoming a social menace.

No Longer Death Insurance

One significant change in the attitude toward life insurance has come through the insuring companies themselves who have worked out a law of averages that enable them to pay before death. What used to be considered "death insurance", is now more properly regarded as life insurance, because more life insurance money has gone to living policy-holders through completion of policies of annuity and investment types, and less to beneficiaries of policyholders who have died. More than fifty per cent of the money today goes to the former group.

Thus it would seem that life insurance is really justifying its name. Its value is admitted in protecting dependents against the death of the wage-earner, but it is equally valuable and necessary in protecting the wage-earner against the pitfalls and dangers that loom in the future.

Millions of dollars are going out monthly from the big insurance companies, not alone to pay death claims, but to provide an income for the elderly, to educate children, to build and rebuild estates. It is money that is bringing economic security to those who do not have to die to make it available for others.

In this new period of reconstruction that America is entering, life insurance is going to be one of the really great allies of the common man in assuring his financial welfare. Pitched on a high plane of efficient management and hedged about with every governmental safeguard as to methods and practices, life insurance is easily admitted a good investment.

Expensive Method

The Tilley trial has cost Wilkes county a considerable sum of money. The selection of the jury alone was an important item. It cost around \$150 per juror to get them in the box, to say nothing of the cost for the delayed time of witnesses.

Costs, of course, shouldn't be considered when justice is at stake, and expense evidently was not in mind when the laws were made covering the procedure in jury selection. In this case the five defendants had a total of 60 peremptory challenges and the State had 20. And then there was the questioning to determine bias on the part of the prospective juror, with the possibility that he would be stood aside without exercising the right of peremptory challenge.

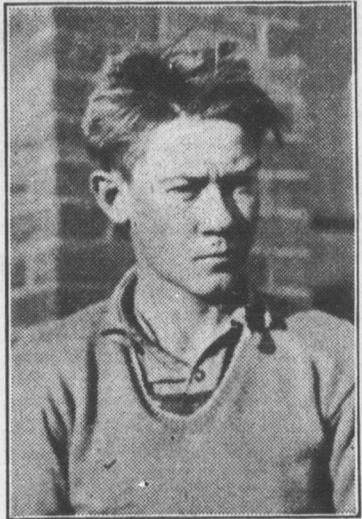
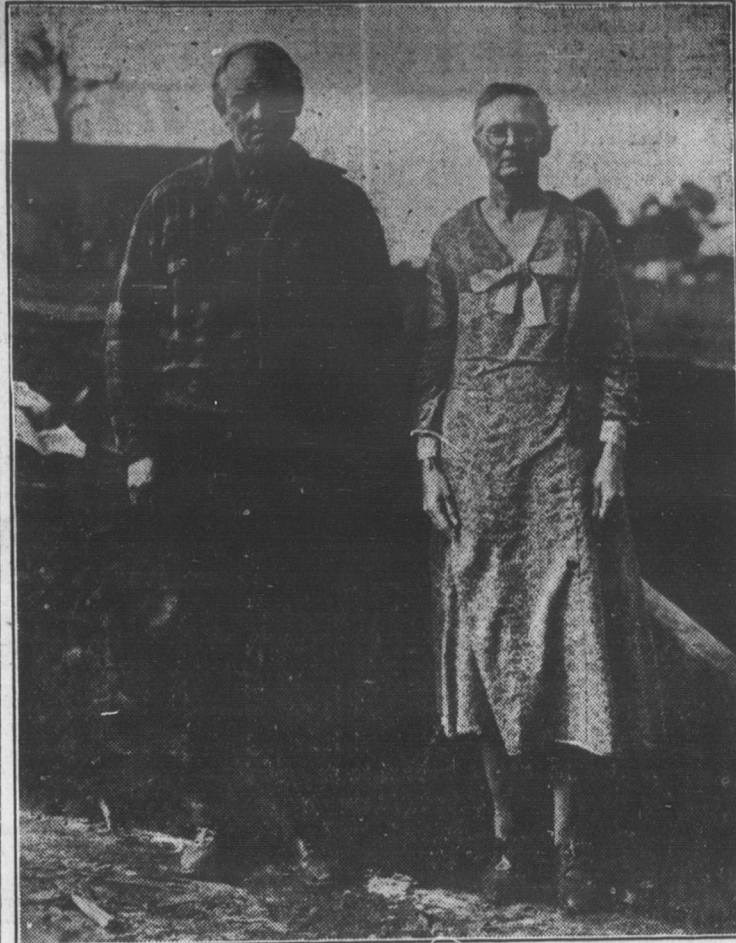
It must be admitted that jurors should be selected with care, if justice is to result, but not all questioning of persons summoned for jury service is directed toward determining their probable fitness for trial service. Shrewd lawyers try to size them up and line them up to what they consider the best advantage. Otherwise trustworthy juries could be selected in much less time than two days.

Surely there could be some sensible changes in our present method of jury selection, that would save expense without endangering justice.

Headline says: "Germans are now ruled by Reichfuhrerschaft" and for that reason we feel mighty sorry for them.

What will Lady Klondike think when she comes back home and finds a bunch of alien cattle herding on her hills?

Freed In Childress Case



Top, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tilley, of near Benham, who, with their two sons, Luther (lower left), and Clyde (lower right), were freed in Wilkes superior court Saturday afternoon on a charge of murdering Leoda Childress on December 30, 1933. Mrs. Luther Tilley, not pictured, was also released.

Eldridge Case Is Nol Prossed



Left is photo of Winfield Stanley, who, with Luther Tilley, was freed Monday of a charge of murder in connection with the death of Andrew Eldridge, right. The state took a nol pro in the case.

WITH THE SICK

Patients admitted to the local hospital during the past week were: Mrs. Zetta Whitaker, Boonville; Alvin Sides, Concord; Arthur Hanks, Roaring Gap; Billy Madison, Elkin; Elva Cooper, Elkin; Elizabeth Cooper, Elkin; Constance Greenwood, Elkin; Emaree Cooper, Elkin; Ruth Buelin, Elkin; Lucille Buelin, Elkin; Dr. S. M. Beal, Elkin; Miss Ohna Bates, Elkin; Mrs. Mary Corum, East Bend; Ora Duncan, Sparta; Vaughn Smith, Jonesville; Beulah Smith, Jonesville; Mrs. Ruby Hamby, State Road; Mrs. Docie Wagoner, Hamptonville; William Nelson, Elkin; Mrs. Bernice Wolfe, Klondike Farm; Saralee Griffith, Elkin; Mary Holcomb, Boonville; Thaddeus Darnell, Roaring River; Sarah Darnell, Roaring River; Harry L. Johnson, Jr., Elkin; Herman Caudill, Elkin; Miss Emaline Neaves, Elkin; A. C. Hood, Hickory.

Patients discharged during the week were: Mrs. Lizzie Snow, Jonesville; Houston West, Roaring River; Mrs. Callie Eldreth, Apple Grove; Mrs. Ozell Irvin, State Road; Mrs. Harvey Parks and baby, Elkin; Miss Blanche Hemric, Cycle; Sally Smith, Jonesville; Mrs. Frances Chapman, Elkin; James Ralph Fletcher, Jr., Boonville; R. C. Felts, Elkin; Mrs.

Zetta Whitaker, Boonville; Alvin Sides, Concord; Billy Madison, Elkin; Elva Cooper, Elkin; Elizabeth Cooper, Elkin; Constance Greenwood, Elkin; Emaree Cooper, Elkin; Ruth Buelin, Elkin; Lucille Buelin, Elkin; Dr. S. M. Beal, Elkin; Miss Ohna Bates, Elkin; William Nelson, Elkin; Saralee Griffith, Elkin; Mary Holcomb, Boonville; Thaddeus Darnell, Roaring River; Sarah Darnell, Roaring River, and Harry L. Johnson, Jr., Elkin.

CARD OF APPRECIATION

We express our deepest gratitude to each of the many good friends for the sympathies offered and the kindness shown us during the illness and passing of our beloved husband, father and grandfather, Thomas F. Eskridge, and for the beautiful tributes of love and respect paid him before and after death.

Mrs. Thomas F. Eskridge and Family.

She: "I'm from Missouri and you've got to show me."
He: "Well, I'm from Elkin so just watch!"

Panama hats were so named by the Forty-Niners who bought them in Panama in their rush to the California gold coast.

Case Thrown Out Of Court; Evidence Is Not Sufficient

(Continued from Page One)

John R. Jones for his diligence in bringing all the witnesses and facts into court.

Following the directed verdict of not guilty, four members of the family were set free. They were W. W. and Mrs. W. W. Tilley, Clyde Tilley and Minerva Tilley. Luther Tilley, the fifth member, was held to face a charge of murder in connection with the death of Andrew Eldridge. He was freed.

No demonstration was in evidence when the judge rendered his decision.

The evidence presented by the state, in condensed form, was as follows:

W. W. Tilley—Evidence was offered to show that he had a knowledge of the note found in the apron pocket of Leoda Childress after she had been buried and which was claimed by the state to have been forged to conceal the crime; that he planned to leave the farm immediately after the death of his foster child.

Mrs. W. W. Tilley—That cartridges of the same calibre as used in the gun that killed Leoda Childress were seen in her pocket book; that she found the so-called spurious note and the state contended that she knew when and where it was written.

Luther Tilley—That he was seen a short distance from the house at the time the body of the girl was found by neighbors; that tracks of his were seen leaving the premises.

Mrs. Luther Tilley—That the copy of the note found in the dead girl's apron pocket which she made was in the same hand-writing as the original note; that she was jealous of Leoda who was supposed to have been a friend of her husband.

Clyde Tilley—That he, the youngest of the five defendants, had made incriminating statements against himself as to knowledge of the crime.

During the trial Solicitor Jones was assisted by Attorneys Parks Hampton, of Elkin, and J. H. Whicker, of North Wilkesboro. The defense was represented by J. Hayden Burke, of Taylorsville; A. Turner Grant, of Mocksville; Eugene Trivette, J. E. Holshouser and J. F. Jordan, all of North Wilkesboro, and David Kelly, of Yadkinville.

The trial got under way Tuesday of last week and two days were spent in selecting a jury from three venire of 275 Yadkin county citizens.

The death of Leoda Childress remains a mystery. Perhaps it will never be known who fired the bullet which pierced her heart shortly after noon on the day of December 30, 1933, in a front room of the Tilley home, seven miles northwest of Elkin.

Jonesville R.F.D. 1 News

Rev. I. W. Vestal filled his regular appointment at Cool Springs church Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Teague announce the birth of a daughter on July 29.

Mrs. E. E. Thompson and daughter, Miss Ola, of Greensboro, and Woodrow Johnson, of Mayodan, returned to their homes Saturday, following a week's visit with Mrs. R. L. Hutchins.

The many friends of Miss Blanche Hemric will be glad to know that she has recovered sufficiently to be removed to her home from the Elkin hospital, where she recently underwent a major operation.

Miss Margaret Hutchins spent a part of last week with Mrs. J. L. Darnell at Elkin, and attended the services at Elkin Valley church.

Rev. I. W. Vestal, C. J. Hemric and J. A. Gough attended the Yadkin Association at Courtney Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. Mollie Holcomb, of Winston-Salem, was the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Gough.

The annual Home-Coming Day at Fall Creek Baptist church will be observed Sunday, August 19. The services will begin at 10 o'clock and dinner will be served on the grounds at noon. Everyone is invited to attend and bring well-filled baskets.

The region around Lima, Peru, averages one earthquake per week.

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