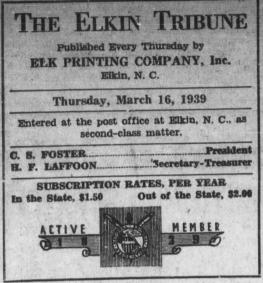
THE ELKIN TRIBUNE, ELKIN, NORTH CAROLINA

Thursday. March 16. 1939



General Franco probably realizes now that to the victor belongs the broils.

This Chinese checkers business is liable to create some more "Tobacco Roads."

Pears like we're going to have to reverse the thing and beat our plowshares into swords.

The Republican senators are supporting Senator Byrd's reorganization bill. Even political blood is thicker than water.

The fellow at the next desk was wondering why the President keeps insisting on higher wages, without ever saying a word about salaries.

It's Robert Quillen's notion that "every community has a catty, always-mad-at-somebody woman who wouldn't be that way if she had more money than her neighbors."

Democracy's Capacity

Senator George Norris, father of the Tennessee Valley Authority, predicts that the committee appointed to investigate charges of mismanagement and dishonesty, will turn in a report that gives TVA a clean slate. And George Norris who has followed all of the activities of the investigators with the interest of a father, ought to be proud of that.

But that will leave old Doc Morgan who started the ruckus out on a limb. Dr. Morgan refused President Roosevelt's request for details, preferring to make a martyr of himself. Apparently he had no details to furnish, except those born of his imagination or his animus.

With all of its faults, this has been one great undertaking that has resulted in a minimum of questionable practices, better known as graft. And this is surprising when the number of human fingers involved in its various activities are considered. If it has tramped on the feet of the private utilities, it has been generous with them as witness the purchase outright of one of their biggest at a price that was satisfactory

The Tennessee Valley Authority has met one of the great problems of this era and handled it without recourse to a dictatorship. And that in itself is an accomplishment that should inspire those who want to make democracy work.

For democracy is definitely involved. The TVA has to do with something more than electric power, navigation and flood control. The economic development of the Tennessee valley section provides a pattern and chart for the nation's future. Its activities have not only arrested soil erosion but human and in their stead assets of definite and lasting value have been built, and built so permanently that it will stand as a guide post in the days to come.

zed business would demand it first off. Other Presidents, Democrats and Republi-cans have called for it and failed—and all have failed for the same reason.

Grover Cleveland tried it forty-five years ago; started to do some of it on his own hook without any legislation. But when he went about the business of discharging a few treasury clerks who did so little work that he thought they should not be on the payroll, scnators and representatives swarmed down on the White House, and even that hard-fisted President ran up the white flag. Political nature hasn't changed with the years.

Where Can Economy Begin?

To the overburdened taxpayer any talk about governmental economy is music to his ears. The politicians know this and are playing it up, like nobody's business. Some of them have a score to settle with the administration and in their armflinging in the name of economy, they at once get in their dig and catch the ear of the tax-paying voter too

Economy is desirable, yes. But where economy begins and ends is an arguable matter. Senator Pat Harrison, with a chip on his

shoulder, calls for a ten per cent. cut in government spending. But we reckon he would balk at having his senatorial salary sliced to over the South Pole. His name, that extent. Curtailing federal spending by ten per cent. would be pleasing to all of us, if it could be done in safety. But we are remembering that two years ago there was

this same clamor; it impressed the administration to the point where there was an extensive tightening of the national pursestrings in the thought that maybe business would get under the load. But business didn't, and things began to happen.

Then it was that big industrialists from all over the country ceased their talk about economy and flocked to Washington, insisting that the floodgates be opened to save the nation from another catastrophe. The administration agreed, and right now we

are on our way up. Are we about to do it all over again? Is business sufficiently impressed by the time he was fourteen years of friendly gestures, to take up the slack? If age, he had traveled all the way not then the government had better not be around the world-and he had too sudden with its economy. For there are times when the government as well as the individual must spend to save, and this may be one of them.

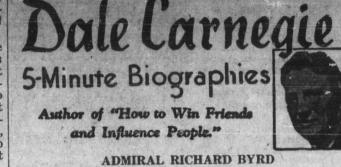
To follow Pat Harrison's formula and cut 300,000 from the work relief rolls in his foot, crushed his ankle and addition to the 500,000 removed during the made himself so lame that he last four months, would mean cutting off 300,000 customers of American business, which would be shutting out profits as well as adding to the dole list. Such a program applied all down the line would be like placing a sentry at the doors of every do that even if he did have a American business house to chase away every tenth customer. If business can stand he started out to become an avthat, then by all means let's have economy. lator and he succeeded, in spite try takes up where government leaves off. learning, he crashed twice and But business couldn't stand it unless indus-And the effect would be felt by all of us.

As certain as the sunrise there are two sides to the economy business, and it should be the purpose of our statesmen to find the common meeting ground, rather than measuring the issue by the yardstick of political expediency.

A Tempting Plum

Representatives Turlington, of Iredell, and Murphy, of Rowan, have introduced a simple little bill relating to bills of cost in suits for tax foreclosures in those countries, which if enacted would prove as beneficial but the government wouldn't let as the bill is simple.

The bill provides: "That in all tax fore- cause of his bad foot. closure suits brought in Iredell and Rowan counties, where the same do not go to actual sale, no attorney's fees shall be charged against the taxpayer in the bill of cost.' All over North Carolina properties are this time because he was married. advertised and sold for taxes each year, yet these properties have not been sold at all, for next year they are sold again, yet title does not pass. But you may be certain of one thing that does pass-the attorney's fee. And it is a fee that generally is earned by a stenographer who fills in a line or two on a How Farm Shares blank form, rubber stamps it with the at-torney's name, and the aggregate of all of them represents a tidy sum that is paid by the county and charged against the property. Sometimes the money is recovered and sometimes not, but the iniquity of it all is that the taxpayer must suffer a useless toll that is hard for him to bear. While these foreclosure fees makes the county attorneyship a fat little political plum in counties where this system is employed, the attorney is not to be blamed. The egislature outlines the procedure and sets the maximum fees, which often are cut in half, still leaving a total that makes the office desirable. For a long time Mecklenburg piddled along with these tax sales that had no finality to them. The taxpayer, maybe with sound reason, came to look upon them as a joke, seeing as how his property remained in his name. But lately Mecklenburg has found a way to make a tax sale mean some-thing, and bidders for property find that they have bought something, whether their deeds hold water or not is still another matter. There is no objection to the attorney fee in such cases. It is the continuity of the process that irks.



The Navy Couldn't Use Him, But He Is Now **Our Most Famous Admiral**

reach the North Pole."

Many years later, the boy who wrote that decision in his diary flag on the North Pole; and then He died early Thursday morning. fact, he was the first man ever

of course, is Richard Evelyn Byrd. Pole regions are slowly receding Pompey's blood. and he believes that, some day, glaciers, may prove to be ex- fourteen years previously, it had tremely valuable; and so he is determined to plant the Stars and

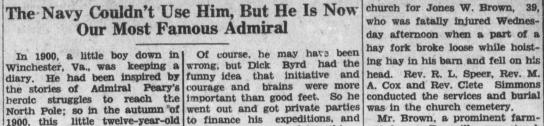
Stripes on that land and claim it forever in the name of the government of the United States. Byrd's life is an inspiring illustration of a boy who had an undying ambition , to do big things and who did them in spite of innumerable obstacles.

First, he wanted to travel and see strange lands. And by the done it all by himself. He came back home, and went to college: and in college, he devoted a lot of time to boxing, wrestling, and football.

In doing so, he broke a bone in Government retired him from the Navy at twenty-eight years of age as physically unfit for service. He said a man didn't have to stand up to fly a plane; he could do that sitting down. He could lame foot and a broken ankle. So of the fact that, while he was

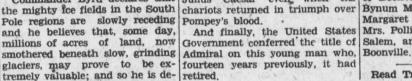
on, Thirsting for aerial adventure, he longed to fly over the frozen wastes of the North, where men had never flown before, but at every turn he was refused and rebuffed. For example:

First, he planned to fly north in the huge dirigible, the "Shenandoah"; but the "Shenandoah' went up for a test flight and crashed. Then he pleaded with the government to allow him to make test flights in order to fit a plane for crossing the Atlantic; him command the test flights be-

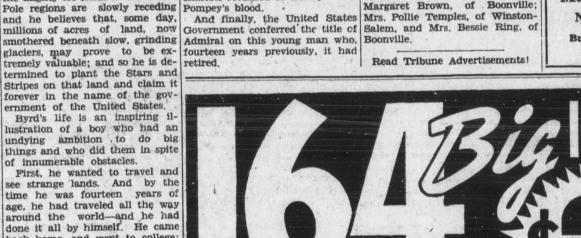


hat startled the world. He flew across the Atlantic hoisting device which broke loose ocean. He dropped one American as it was operated by a pulley.

actually did reach the pole. In he turned around and dropped Surviving are the widow, Mrs. another American flag on the Ola VanHoy Brown; four childto fly over the North Pole, and he South Pole; and when he return- ren, Evelyn, Sarah, Glenn and was also the first man ever to fly ed to his native land, two million Joan Brown; his parents, excited people gave him an ova- and Mrs. Andrew Brown, of Boontion such as Rome never paid to ville; one brother, Cleon Brown, Commander Byrd declares that Julius Caesar even, when his of Boonville; four sisters, Mrs. the mighty fce fields in the South chariots returned in triumph over Bynum Martin of Boonville; Mrs.



retired.





ALTON, Ill. . . . Robert Wadlow. tallest person known to medical his tory, celebrated his 21st birthday here recently at a party given him at the Masonic Temple. Wadlow measures 8 feet 8½ inches and weighs 491 pounds. Here is a family group at the celebration.

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And the fine old gentleman who conceived it, who fought for it, and who now stands and views it pridefully can well reflect that "the capacity to produce this new hope is the one thing that may save democracy.

Why It Is Opposed

The lower house of the national legisla-ture has passed the Warren-Cochran government reorganization bill which has the approval of the President. It is softer in places than the bill which Congress had a duckfit over at the last session and which it turned down with a vim.

Foes of the measure say it will work no saving in dollars, but its friends counter with the assertion that it will make for efficiency.

Senator Byrd proposes a bill that is not greatly different from the house bill except in the manner of its adoption. The house bill provides that the reorganization as effected by the President, shall be in force and effect, unless the Congress disapproves it within a specified time; Senator Byrd's measure reverses the order by specifying that the reorganization worked out by the President must be approved in a specified time. It is obvious that getting Congress to approve anything proposed by the President in twice the time that Senator Byrd would allot, is next to impossible unless Congress forsakes its sluggishness. As a matter of fact our representatives

in Washiington are reluctant to authorize any sort of reorganization that will take from them the patronage plums that they distribue among their constituents to keep them in Washington. That was mainly why there was such a furore over the proposal

Iredell and Rowan have hit upon a simple method of sidestepping this obvious fault, if their representatives are backstood during the last session. Some sort of reorganization that would by their senators who probably will face local pressure to leave matters as they are in some sort of reorganization that would local pressure to leave matters as they are in 2,000,000 pounds of soybean of order to keep one lucrative job with which for enamel, plastics and many ities is an admitted need. Any well-organ-

Next, he begged the government to allow him to pilot one of the planes in which Amundsen planned to fly across the Arctic ice; and again he was refused, And then, on top of all these bitter disappointments, he was retired from the navy a second time -retired again because he had a bad foot.

In Auto Profits

Results of the Ford Motor company campaign to develop new farm crops that industry can use are indicated by an article in the 1939 Ford Home Almanac, now being distributed throughout the United States.

For every million Ford cars and trucks built, the company uses 89,000,000 pounds of cotton the crop from 558,000 acres—the Al-manac article shows. Other purchases of farm products neces sary for the manufacture of a million Ford units are listed as follows:

Five hundred thousand bushels of corn, for making rubber sub-stitute, butyl alcohol and solvents; 2,400,000 pounds of linseed oil, for making paints, core oil, soft soap and glycerine; 2,500,000 gallons for making antiof molasses, freeze, shock absorber fluids and solvents.

Three million, two hundred thousand pounds of wool, which helps to make upholstery, gaskets, anti-rust, floor coverings and lubricants; 1,500,000 square feet of leather, for making upholstery and hid-glues; 20,000 hogs to supply the lard oil for lubricants, ic acid and brush bristles, and

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