

The Week in Washington

A RESUME OF GOVERNMENTAL HAPPENINGS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Washington, D. C.—Nobody is talking about anything but politics, at the moment here in Washington. With the Congressional elections out of the way, the talk is mainly about preparations for the Presidential election of 1936. Naturally, the predominant interest is in the ways whereby Mr. Roosevelt will maintain his prestige and that of his party, but there are still a few Republicans left, and the real puzzle is how they are going to make themselves heard and what they will find to make a party issue of between now and two years from now.

The first problem which the President will have to solve, looking ahead to 1936, is how he can pacify the war veterans without back-tracking on his previous declarations against the immediate payment of the bonus. The Administration had thought that question was nicely and permanently shelved, until the American Legion in its Miami convention took the bit in its teeth and voted by an overwhelming majority to demand the bonus payment right now, whether or no.

Experts on Bonus Plan

There isn't a particle of doubt in the minds of anyone in Washington that the new Congress will vote just the way the Legion wants it to. The veteran vote is too important back home to be overlooked. But with the President in the state of mind in which he is today, he would veto a bill for immediate bonus payment. Whether it could be passed over his veto, which takes a two-thirds vote in both houses, is another question. The House would surely override the veto; the Senate is more doubtful.

But Mr. Roosevelt does not want the issue drawn so sharply as that. He has had, for some time, experts working on a scheme whereby the bonus burden would be passed on to one or a group of the big insurance companies, under Government guarantee, of course. Precisely that may not be the thing ultimately decided upon, but the best guess possible here is that there will be an Administration bill submitted to the next Congress which will not involve taking a huge chunk of cash out of the Treasury overnight.

Sinclair and Long

Nobody can consider politics from the Democratic point of view, having 1936 in mind, without thinking of two names whose mention in Washington provokes expression of regret that they have to be considered. Those are Huey Long and Upton Sinclair.

Sinclair, long a maverick, now has the party brand on him, and the party as a whole is going to be held responsible, by the unthinking, for his utterances from now on. And there is no way to muzzle Upton Sinclair; he is bound to talk.

As for Huey Long, who has been characterized as "shrewd, smart, slick and ruthless," the present outlook is that he will go to the Democratic Convention of 1936 with a big block of delegates pledged to himself for President, and while he will not get the nomination, he will have a lot to say about the platform, the party organization and—perhaps—even get himself nominated for Vice-President.

The G. O. P. Picture

On the Republican side of the political picture the only hope of beating Roosevelt in 1936, for he certainly will be renominated unless something utterly unlikely happens or his health breaks down, is seen in the complete annihilation of the "Old Guard" leadership and a strong swing away from the ultra-conservatism, or presumed conservatism, represented by Ogden Mills, Andrew Mellon and others of the wealthy men who have played such a strong part in Republican councils in the past.

It begins to look as if the American Liberty League, which took no active part in the Congressional campaign, might develop into a sort of focus of moderate liberalism, around which as a nucleus a new party line-up might be established. How far such a project might get is a question which depends to a large extent upon whether the Roosevelt Administration and the Democratic party continue to give aid and comfort to the ultra-radical elements, which have been a

Keeps 10,000 Mile Appointment From Radio Car



NEW YORK. — H. C. Lang (above), of Schenectady, N. Y., had an appointment with Australia, 10,000 miles away, for a short-wave radio visit. He over-slept, but in the automobile, enroute to the experimental station, he was "ent in" for a two-way conversation which was carried on perfectly until he reached the station.

stronger under-cover influence here than is generally realized, and who are far from having been eliminated from the councils either of the Administration or of the party.

Should the Democrats swing more toward Liberalism and away from Radicalism, then the plight of the Republicans would seem almost hopeless unless some new leadership springs up from an unexpected source, and some issue with a powerful mass appeal which has not yet been thought of can be brought forward.

The Banking Truce

There is no real belief here that the patched-up truce between the President and the bankers is genuine. The bankers still don't like to be told what they may and may not do or to be compelled to swallow great issues of Government bonds. The President still doesn't believe in the good faith and public spirit of the banking community as a whole. That plans are making with considerable swiftness for further control of the whole banking situation by Government is generally believed by those on the inside.

A central bank under Government control, with every individual bank subject to it, would enable the Administration to go a long way far.

LOCAL CHURCH SERVICES

ADVENT CHRISTIAN

Rev. Kenneth Earris, Pastor.
Sunday School each Sunday at 9:45
Morning service at 11 o'clock and evening service at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST

Rev. P. A. Hicks, Pastor.
Sunday School 9:45 a. m., W. D. Farthing, Superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. B. Y. P. U. 7 p. m.; Brotherhood 6 p. m.; mid-week prayer service Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Choir practice each Friday, Junior at 7 and Senior at 8 o'clock.

METHODIST

Sunday School at 9:45 a. m. J. D. Rankin, Superintendent; morning sermon at 11 a. m.; evening sermon at 8 by the pastor; World Club, 6:45 p. m.; Fellowship hour Wednesday at 8 p. m.; choir practice on Friday at 8 p. m.

LUTHERAN

Rev. J. A. Yount, Pastor
St. Marks, Blowing Rock—Service first Sunday of each month at 11 a. m. Service on other Sundays as may be announced from time to time. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.
Grace, East Boone—Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.; vespers first and third Sundays at 7 p. m.; Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.; Luther League each Sunday at 7 p. m.

Holy Community, near Valle Crucis—Service every third Sunday at 11 a. m. and on other Sundays as may be announced; Sunday School every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.
Hanging Rock Chapel, Banner Elk: Service each fourth Sunday at 3 p. m.
Holy Trinity, Deep Gap—Service every second Sunday at 3 p. m.
To all these services we most cordially invite you. Come, bring your friends.

WATAUGA METHODIST

Rev. G. C. Graham, Pastor.
Henson's Chapel—Second and 4th Sundays 11 a. m.; Sunday School at 8:45. J. B. Horton, Superintendent; Epworth League 6 p. m.
Valle Crucis—Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m.; Sunday School at 10 a. m.; J. M. Shull, Superintendent; Epworth League every Wednesday night.
Mabel—Preaching every second and fourth Sunday at 3 p. m.; Sunday School 10 a. m.; Robert Castle, Superintendent.
Salem—Preaching every First Sunday at 3 p. m.

BOONE TRANSFER

Daily trips to North Wilkesboro, W. Jefferson, Elk Park, Elizabethton, Bristol, Johnson City and Mountain City, Connectors made with lines to all chief cities of the United States. 11-14p

RELIEF POLICY WILL CLAIM ATTENTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Program May Call for Work Instead of the Dole. People Ready to Work. Hopkins Believes 3,500,000 Now Getting Direct Relief Can Be Put to Work. Ask Five to Twelve Billions.

Washington, D. C.—Now that the campaign is over, the Administration's attention will turn to the program for the session of Congress beginning in January, a leading feature in which will be the relief policy for next year. Mr. Roosevelt has given no intimation about how much he will ask of Congress or in what particular direction he will use the money.

Since beginning of the fiscal year new public works allotments have been about \$87,000,000, giving employment to something like 600,000 persons, while expenditures for emergency or direct relief have been close to \$457,000,000. For a long time the administration has realized that a large problem was abandonment of a direct dole. Efforts are now under way to substitute for it work relief of one character or another.

\$140,000,000 a Month

The total relief bill has been running about \$140,000,000 a month, with the government paying such a large share that Administrator Hopkins has repeated his warning to states that they would have to meet their end of the costs, or Federal contributions would be cut off. Some states have paid practically nothing; others have been contributing 50 and 60 per cent. The old slogan of "let Uncle Sam do it" is going to end, if Federal officials can find the way.

About 17,000,000 people are receiving direct relief. The winter is expected to increase this by one or two million. To change all this to a work status, restoring the sense of responsibility, is looked upon as a gigantic task, but whether it works or not no one believes that starvation or suffering would be permitted. In truth, Mr. Roosevelt has promised that such shall not be. Under the new policy, however, where there is a job in sight, and the person on relief refuses to take it, he goes off the relief rolls.

People Expect More Spending

The President has not had the amount of support from candidates for office in the approaching elections, as one might expect. There was a time when the political orator preached governmental economy. That issue is seldom heard now; more, is it stressed how much the government has spent, and how much more is going to be spent. The pressure of the politicians for office has educated a large section of the people to expect more spending and more liberality on the part of the government.

Mr. Roosevelt launched a feature in his program ridiculed at the outset, but now receiving popular approval, and that is the Civilian Conservation Corps, destined to be a permanent reservoir for unemployed. Enrollments in this corps from time to time take 350,000 youths from the vagrant walks of life, giving them outdoor employment, compensation that they may divide with their families, and furnishes a change in view-

point that is all important. At first, these camps were not desired by communities, but when they became spenders they were in demand.

Drives Hearse Sent to Bring Home His Body

Goldsboro, N. C.—Charlie Thomas, 20-year-old negro of Wayne County, drove the hearse into Goldsboro that had been sent to High Point to bring home his body. In the hearse were his coffin, shroud and the flowers that were to have been placed on his grave.

Charlie's mother, Sarah, who lives in Pikeville, this county, received a telegram from High Point. The message read "Charlie Thomas killed here Sunday morning. Wire directions about his body." It was signed "Annie Thompson." Charlie had been working in High Point for some time.

Sarah wept and her friends mourned with her. She went to a colored undertaker, picked out a coffin and shroud, and secured flowers. She rode on the front seat of the hearse with the undertaker, I. S. Lee, to High Point to claim the body.

Arriving in High Point the undertaker drove to the house where Charlie lived. Sobbing, Sarah got down from the hearse and walked into the house.

"Hello, Mother, what are you doing here?" asked Charlie, whom she saw seated at a table.

"The Lord have mercy," shouted Sarah, and threw her arms around the neck of her boy, who was alive and well, and knew nothing of the telegram.

Charlie decided that this was a good opportunity to come home and visit his friends, so he drove the hearse back home, his mother seated comfortably between him and the undertaker.

Police and the telegraph company are trying to find out who sent the message.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF BLOWING ROCK

At Blowing Rock, North Carolina, to the Commissioner of Banks, at the Close of Business on the 17th Day of October, 1934.

RESOURCES	AMOUNT
Cash, Checks for Clearing and Transit Items	\$ 5,346.51
Due from Approved Depository Banks	51,590.91
Due from Banks—Not Approved Depositories	5,000.00
United States Bonds, Notes, Etc.	675.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	2,850.90
Loans and Discount—Other	71,949.37
Banking House and Site	2,825.00
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	1,500.00
Other Real Estate	2,040.00
Other Assets	7,255.55
TOTAL	\$151,032.34

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Demand Deposits—Due Banks	\$ 5,000.00
Demand Deposits—Due Public Officials	6,700.83
Demand Deposits—Due Others	65,773.41
Cashiers Checks, Certified Checks and Dividend Checks	161.94
Time Certificates of Deposit—Due Others	6,776.20
Rediscounts	2,500.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 86,812.38

Capital Stock—Common	\$ 25,000.00
Capital Stock—Preferred	12,500.00
Surplus—Unappropriated	2,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,010.56
Unearned Discount	240.23
Reserve for Losses	23,319.37
Reserve for Interest	49.80
TOTAL CAPITAL	\$ 64,119.96

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

\$151,032.34

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Watauga, ss:
W. D. Farthing, Cashier, W. L. Holsbouser, Director, and H. C. Hayes, Director of the Bank of Blowing Rock, each personally appeared before me this day, and, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. D. FARTHING, Cashier
W. L. HOLSHOUSE, Director
H. C. HAYES, Director.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 2nd day of November, 1934.
(Seal)
R. B. HARDIN, Notary Public.

(My Commission Expires November 2, 1934.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

FRIDAY & SATURDAY Specials!

- Boone Special Coffee, 21c value, 3 lbs. 50c
- Red Bud Coffee, 30c value, lb. 28c
- Bulk Coffee, 17c value, 3 lbs. 46c
- Big San Coffee, \$1.05 val., 3 lb. pail. 98c
- No. 2 Corn, sweetened, 3 for 25c
- No. 2 Tomatoes, 3 for 25c
- Doe Rise Baking Powder, 2 for 20c; (1 free)
- 25 lbs. Sugar for \$1.32
- 3 lbs. Pinto Beans for 24c
- Brazil Nuts, 1 lb. for 15c
- English Walnuts, 1 lb. 25c
- 1 Pound Duke's Mayonnaise, only 24c

We Have Materials for Your Fruit Cake At Popular Prices!

MULLINS & CLAY
Telephone 46 WE DELIVER
BOONE, N. C.

STOVES & RANGES

The cold winter days are just around the corner and it is time for you to check over your heating facilities and prepare to make your home comfortable.

We have a large and complete line of Heating Stoves for both coal and wood, ranging all the way from inexpensive sheet iron heaters to the large circulators which have been so popular of recent years. We can furnish you with stoves to suit your purse and your particular needs.

We also have for your inspection a good line of high grade Ranges and can save you money.

We invite you to visit us in our modern establishment.

Watauga Hardware Company, Inc.
"Hardware to Stand Hard Wear"

THEY ALL GET A LIFT WITH A CAMEL!



HOUSEWIFE. Mrs. C. Daly says: "We all know how much energy a woman puts into housekeeping! My recipe for renewing energy is to smoke a Camel. Camels do pick up my energy when I feel tired. And they have such a mild, delicate flavor!"



STEEPLECHASE RIDER. Crawford Burton says: "Whether I'm tired from riding a hard race, or from a crowded business day, I feel refreshed and restored just as soon as I get a chance to smoke a Camel. So I'm a pretty incessant smoker, not only because Camels give me a 'lift' in energy, but because they taste so good! And never yet have Camels upset my nerves."

checks
666 COLDS
and
FEVER
first day
LIQUID-TABLETS HEADACHES
Salve - - Nose Drops in 30 minutes

Do You Ever Borrow Money?
Why is it the banker always asks you how much life insurance you carry?
FRANK M. PAYNE
General Agent
SECURITY LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
Winston-Salem, North Carolina