

The Alleghany News

AND STAR-TIMES

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The News is glad to publish letters, not too long, on matters of general interest. But such communications must be accompanied by the real name of the writer, even when they are to be published under a nom de plume.

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"If the choice were left to me whether to have a free press or a free government, I would choose a free press."—Thomas Jefferson.

Let's Keep The School Lunchroom Going

Through the Federal Aid program, school children throughout the nation have had the advantage of hot lunches at a minimum cost. The program has been popular and satisfying and as a matter of fact its popularity is causing its curtailment, since the funds are becoming exhausted.

In North Carolina the participation has so increased beyond the predictions made at the beginning of the school year that the Federal funds are now almost gone. At the present time there are in this state 1233 schools in the program with an average of 289,520 pupils participating daily. This is an increase of 77,911 pupils per day over last year's number. With this increase, coupled with the increase in the cost of food, is it any surprise?

Schools of Alleghany county as well as those elsewhere are confronted with the problem of continuing their lunchroom operations throughout the year. There have been several suggestions made among which is a slight increase in the cost of the lunch and cutting down on the number of free lunches served. In some places schools plan to have some events to supplement their lunchroom funds. In other places, children who live in the county and cannot pay cash for their lunches are bringing in produce such as potatoes, cabbage and beans.

We hope that all the schools in the county now operating lunchrooms will make some kind of plans to continue them throughout the year.

Statistics show that children find the lunch program more satisfactory, so do the teachers and the parents. From the standpoint of health, better student activities and economy it has proven its worth.

We believe that the school leaders will find a way to continue this worthwhile program. It has proven its worth. Let's prove that we can carry it on when necessary, without Federal aid.

Hope Of Profits

The serious farmer who wants to increase output will often go to no little expense to use better fertilizer and pest controls or to get better equipment. He is doing with his farm just what the business man has to do with his factory—putting more money into the business to improve it.

Some persons do not seem to understand the role profits play as the source or stimulant of the capital invested in our economic enterprises. Albert Bradley, executive vice president of General Motors, put his finger on this point in a recent address when he said, "Profits are not a luxury; nor do they benefit only those who own stock." He showed, for example, that the assumption that output per worker increases annually and automatically—that it is a natural growth somewhat like the steady accumulation of rings on a tree—is a false assumption. False too is the assumption that the worker is primarily responsible for his increased productivity.

The fact is increases in productivity result from improved tools, new processes, new inventions. And Mr. Bradley points out that these come about because some-

one is willing to put up the money for their development—in the hope of making a profit. It's a strong incentive. Between 1849 and 1939 investment in industry per worker increased from \$500 to \$6,000. In 1939 a worker was aided by five times as much power machinery as he had to help him produce back in 1877. This investment in tools arose out of profits or from the hope of profits.

Our big job today is to increase productivity. It has gone up little in recent years, chiefly because of the war. But if industrial productivity does increase further it will not be because millions of workers develop stronger muscles or sharpened wits—it will be because management has devised more effective methods of production and has been able to obtain investment money for the purpose of providing the necessary tools.

Farmers Make Plans

The 1947 AAA program offers Alleghany county farmers \$52,000 for improved farm practices. This is a program every farmer should take part in, but in order to do this plans must be made and signed before March 8. This is something that should not be put off.

All progressive farmers are on the alert to improve practices at all times, but under this program when they are paid for improved practices, they should surely take advantage of them.

The 12 practices adopted by the county AAA committeemen include liming material, phosphate, potash, winter cover crops, tile drainage, permanent pastures, mowing pastures, contour strip cropping, forest planting, open ditch drainage, plowing under red clover, and hay crops. All of these will not appeal to all farmers but among them are several all farmers can carry out to a good advantage. See your community committeeman and sign your plans before it is too late.

An Indictment

(Editor's note: Since members of the State legislature are now disposing of problems of public welfare, the following editorial, which won second place in the 1946 press awards among non-daily newspapers in North Carolina is reprinted here to again focus attention on the criminal treatment of children.)

In this crucial period when youth conservation is being stressed it is ironical that more than half of the counties in North Carolina are committing crimes against children by confining them within the common jails.

Figures released by the State Board of Public Welfare reveal that for the fiscal year ending June 30, a total of 327 children under sixteen years of age were held in jail in 58 of the State's 100 counties, regardless of the fact the statute expressly provides that it is unlawful for any official to place a child where he can come in contact with hardened and confirmed criminals. It furthermore provides that children between 14 and 16 years of age may be jailed only if charged with an offense of felonious nature; but in no case may a child under 14 be placed in jail. Yet a breakdown of the figures shows that of the total of the 327 children jailed, 10 were under 10 years of age or younger; six were 11 years old; 19 were 12 years old, while there were 92 who were 14. The remainder, 171 children, were 15 years of age. Of the total there were 158 white and 124 Negro boys as to 26 white and 19 Negro girls.

The offenses listed on jail records as reasons for holding these children range all the way from "investigation" to the most serious crimes.

How should the serious crime which officials are committing by placing children in jail be listed? What are the reasons given? And for these official crimes who will pay the bill of cost? The State of North Carolina pays in its most valuable asset, good citizenship. This State has a wonderful program of soil conservation, reforestation and others implemented to conserve natural resources; but ahead of all these should come youth conservation.

The number of children placed in jails is not merely a violation of the law itself, but is a serious indictment against our times, a charge to which each county should answer guilty or not guilty. If judgment is to be suspended on good behavior, then every community should begin this now; for the sooner, the less the bill of cost. (The Skyland Post).

MANY AT HEARING ON CO-OPERATIVES

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cial responsibility by motor vehicle drivers involved in accidents. Proponents at a lengthy hearing said the bill's enactment would promote safer driving, in that it would remove many irresponsible drivers from the highways.

Senate passage of the anti-fire-works bill, outlawing their manufacture, sale, possession or transportation, even for out-of-state sale, was rapid. Senator Penny of Guilford, a supporter of the fire-works ban, asked that the vote go over until tomorrow to permit additional discussion, but he was quickly beaten down and he, too, joined in the bill's passage.

Opponents of the separation bill told the conservation and development committees that the state's wildlife and fish program is one of the best in the South and should not be disturbed.

Dr. Hayman Is Speaker

Among the speakers—the proponents previously had presented their case—were Dr. Donald Hayman, University of North Carolina professor who was employed by the general education board of the Rockefeller foundation to study natural resources of this state; Dr. C. F. Korstian of Duke university, representing the North Carolina Forestry association; C. W. Watson, regional inspector of the federal fish and wildlife service; conservation and development board members Eric Rogers of Scotland Neck, J. Wilbur Bunn of Raleigh and Roy Hampton of Plymouth; Senator John W. Cole of Richmond, and Shields Alexander of Scotland Neck.

In spite of what others have said (the bill's proponents), the present game and fish program has made progress, Dr. Hayman said, adding that it was his belief that the majority of sportsmen in the state think Commissioner John D. Findlay is doing a good job. He said that of 32 states in the eastern part of the nation, only three have programs such as that proposed by the North Carolina Wildlife federation, sponsor of the separation move.

FORMER COUNTY MAN ACTIVE IN SENATE

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The state senate voted to create this committee in order that the members of the senate might be more fully informed on agricultural questions of the state, and thereby legislate more intelligently in regard to expenditure of funds for agricultural purposes.

In a recent editorial from The Northwest Farm News, of Bellingham, Wash., Mr. Roupe and his committee were praised for their work. It stated that "the committee was extremely well selected on merit, background and ability and without any play on politics."

Mr. Roupe, who has been active in Washington state affairs for a number of years, is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Roupe, of Sparta. He was born and reared in Alleghany county.

He is married to the former Miss Lula Hash, of Piney Creek. He is the brother of Mrs. Mack L. Hash, of Piney Creek and Mrs. Luther Halsey, of Sparta.

Alleghany is proud that one of its native sons is playing an important part in the affairs of Washington state.

\$52,000 ALLOTTED IN COUNTY'S AAA PROGRAM

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Wagoner. Blevins X Roads — Chairman, W. C. Evans; vice-chairman, Kemper Jarvis; regular member, Gwyn Truitt.

Cherry Lane—Chairman, Lester Woodruff; vice-chairman, Burt Crouse; regular member, H J. Spicer.

Cranberry—Chairman, Robert Jones; vice-chairman, Charlie Roberts; regular member, Major Mabe.

New Hope — Chairman, D. J. Jones; vice-chairman, F. G. Weaver; regular member, E. K. Templeton.

Piney Creek—Chairman, John R. Halsey; vice-chairman, Ray H. Hash; regular member, Ray Parlier.

Sparta — Chairman, Champ Duncan; vice-chairman, Arol C. Choate; regular member, Parley Truitt.

Stratford — Chairman, George Finney; vice-chairman, C. E. Edwards; regular member, C. G. Mitchell.

Turkey Knob—Chairman, R. T. Landreth; vice-chairman, Harry Young; regular member, Fred H. Brown.

Twin Oaks—Chairman, G. C. Reeves; vice-chairman, C. G. Fender; regular member, L. C. Hampton.

Whitehead — Chairman, Ralph Jones; vice-chairman, Lonnie Edwards; regular member, Mack C. Edwards.

Of Such Stuff are Dreams Made



This Week in WASHINGTON

As the 80th congress neared the end of its fourth week with the Republican majority in complete control, action had slowed down to a walk and the course of leadership has veered, gee and haw, on the two important subjects... labor legislation and taxes.

Facing a rebellion within its ranks, the GOP steering committee now is giving its announced policy of a 29 per cent tax cut across the board the "brush-off" and instead is approaching the tax question in a more common sense attitude to determine first the amount of the budget and the amount of debt retirement, and then cutting the appropriation cloth to fit the pattern. This is as provided in the new congressional reorganization law.

On the labor question there now seems to be no doubt but that the congressional leadership is ducking away from any so-called punitive legislation and that some measure which tallies up with the provisions of the Case bill may be the sum total of labor legislation. And the Case bill as now written is radically different from the same measure which passed the last congress and was vetoed by the President.

Congressman Case says he has removed the features which broadened his measure and has President Truman found objectionable, mainly that the former bill left the door open for injunctions against labor by private employers. It no longer does that.

In connection with the labor question, those interested here are full of conjecture on the metamorphosis which has taken place in the thinking of Senator Ball of Minnesota. He came down here, a former newspaper writer, as a liberal and a disciple of former Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota. He was considered a champion of labor. He now is fostering the most radical of all punitive labor measures to outlaw the closed shop, to provide for compulsory limitation in industry wide bargaining and other features distasteful to labor. And he is being continually needed on the floor of the senate by the liberal bloc, headed by Senators Pepper of Florida and Morse of Oregon.

The outlook for early farm legislation is more or less confused and the prospect now is that any farm legislation may be postponed until late in the summer. There is even some likelihood that it may even go over until next year. There are several reasons for this picture of the agricultural situation. One is that the farm groups themselves are not united on just what they want on production control and support prices, and although Secy. Clinton Anderson recently appeared before both senate and house agricultural committees to urge action now, his plea fell on deaf ears. The agricultural secretary wants early action because he feels the farmers should know now what they

Wolf Branch—Chairman, Elmer Edwards; regular member, Robert Taylor, C. N. Crouse.

ity price formula... one by Congressman William Lemke, N. D., to establish a minimum price for agricultural commodities based on cost of production... one by Congressman Gerald L. Sweeney, Ind., to support farm prices at 90 per cent of parity.

When not in use, keep the sewing machine covered to protect it from dust. Letting the presser foot down on a scrap of cloth helps the tension to stay at proper adjustment and also takes up any excess oil that may run down the bar. If the machine is left idle for a considerable time, occasional oiling keeps the oil in the machine from drying and becoming gummy.

Almost any well-made sewing machine can be made to run easily and sew perfectly. Parts may need replacing in time, but sewing machines last two or three generations if periodically oiled, cleaned and adjusted. Even a misused machine often can be put into good working-order again.

Franklin County grows more acres of corn than any other crop.

FOR SALE
3 stacks of timothy clover on my farm on Piney Creek highway. Also new Holland Corn Cracker.

FOR RENT
9/10 acres of tobacco land to good tobacco grower. See J. S. LANDRETH Thorpe, W. Va. Stated elsewhere in paper incorrectly as V. B. Landreth.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE OR TRADE — '41 Ford, two-door, good tires, good condition. See Sparta Body Works, Sparta. 2-20-1tp



... and never darkens my door again!