

Newspapers Are Best News Medium, Churchill Asserts

Only Real and Trustworthy Method of Disseminating News and Moulding Public Opinion, and Constitutes Bulwark of L

New York, Dec. 28.—Primacy of the newspaper press as the "only real and trustworthy medium for dissemination of news and the moulding of public opinion" was upheld today by Winston Churchill, noted English statesman.

After a thorough analysis of the subject, Mr. Churchill is convinced "there can be no really serious challenge to the press from either radio or moving pictures," and looking further ahead, from promised television. "I believe that both England and America can be proud of their press," he says, writing in Collier's. "I believe they can trust their press."

"In other countries whose people are less intelligent or where education is less careful of the individual mind, the future of publicity may lie with radio and moving pictures. Under dictatorships the press is bound to languish, and the loud-speaker and the film to become ever more important. But where free institutions are indigenous to the soil, and men have the habit of liberty, the press will continue to be the Fourth Estate, the vigilant guardian of the rights of the ordinary citizen."

Mr. Churchill sees no menace in advertisements, nor does he believe there could ever be any successful corner of news and opinion in the United States or England.

"It would be a fiction to ignore two burning questions," the Collier's article by Mr. Churchill continues. "The concentration of newspaper ownership in relatively few hands and the power of advertisers to dictate policy are both held to trespass upon the freedom of the press."

"Frankly, I think that both these fears are exaggerated. There is safety in numbers. A press combine must, as a matter of business, delegate a large measure of responsibility for policy to its editors and a great editor stamps his own personality upon the paper which he controls, and no newspaper can afford to suppress important news which its rival will print."

"There is certainly no menace in advertisements. It was the development of commercial advertising that first enabled the press to stand on its own feet, without relying on subsidies from governments or politicians, and revenue from this source is still the bulwark of its independence today."

"Advertisers are business men—they pay to have their announcements placed before the largest possible public, and they ought to know that permanent circulations can only be secured by honest news and honest opinion."

In a more specific consideration of the subject of news as offered to the public by means of radio as compared to newspapers, Mr. Churchill declares:

"People who listen to radio do not, as a rule, concentrate on it. They switch on the set and carry on with whatever they are doing. Ideas cannot be apprehended so casually. But we sit down to read a newspaper. We concentrate upon it. So the ideas which we find on the printed page reach out to us. We think them over. They help us to form considered opinions, which we may be glad to have reinforced upon the radio."

Mr. Churchill also discusses news conditions in other countries than England and the United States, pointing out that if the press is to live up to its traditional role it must be free.

"The fate of the press in Germany is an object lesson," he says. "Journals whose names were household words, which were read and noted all over Europe, have ceased publication. Proscribed or shackled, deprived of independence, or the right to express freely opinions, honestly held, they have died one by one. Those newspapers which remain, the servile mouthpieces of the regime, pap-fed by the Ministry of Propaganda, see their circulations dwindle daily."

"Dictatorship has allowed a wider measure of freedom to the Italian newspapers, but there, too, prestige of the press has suffered from the knowledge that it enjoys only a shadowy independence, and that no editor dares to offend the Duce."

"I believe that only in Russia has the circulation of newspapers increased under a dictatorship. But that increase is due almost entirely to the fact that a much larger proportion of the population than formerly is now able to read. And Russia, it may be remembered, never possessed a free press."

"As a general principle we may say that dictatorship and the liberty of the press are incompatible. A free press is the unsleeping guardian of every other right that

Huge Christmas Tree Cheers Capital Visitors



Christmas tree in East room

Throngs crowd the White House through the holiday season and it is this huge Christmas tree in the East room of the executive mansion that draws the admiration of visitors.

free men prize; it is the most dangerous foe of tyranny," he writes. "No wonder then that the great democracies have always been quick to resent any attempt to limit its independence or to bring it under regulation."

Wife Preservers
Illustration of a man washing a car. Text: "Do not use a stiff brush when washing linoleum. It will destroy the material."

New Social Security Act

Explanation of Act Effective January 1

This is the third of six articles explaining the new federal social security act, which will go into effect January 1.

Written for Central Press and Daily Dispatch
By DALE COX
Financial Writer of Cleveland Plain Dealer

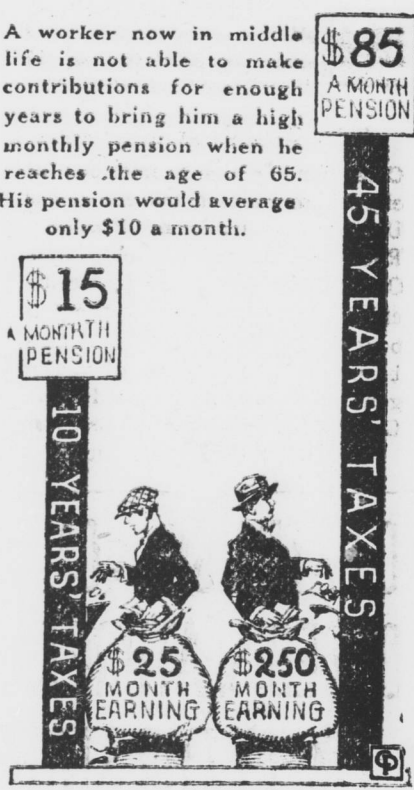
No staggering sum of money is as yet being paid out in old age pensions by the state. In 1931 only \$31,000,000 was paid out to the aged. Should the state have matched the entire \$19,000,000 appropriated by the federal government this year, payments would not have been more than \$100,000,000.

As yet, these pensions are being paid out of various types of taxes levied by the states. The federal government this year made its appropriation of \$19,000,000 out of its general fund. So, except for the state's share, the taxpayers are not yet contributing heavily for old age pensions.

No Benefits Before 1942
Beginning January 1, 1937, all employers and employees under 65, begin contributing taxes toward this plan. No benefit payments are to be made until 1942, the intervening years being used for the accumulation of an old age pension reserve fund.

Same for Employer
His employer, in every case, will pay the same tax that the employee pays on his payroll. The tax for both the employer and employee will be paid by the employer, to the internal revenue collector. The employer's tax is to be deducted from his pay envelope.

What Employes Pay
Beginning January 1, all employees qualifying under the act will pay 1 per cent of their annual wage as a tax for old age pensions. They will pay the same percentage of their an-



Annual Wage up till 1940
For the years 1940 to 1942 they will pay 1-2 per cent of their annual wage; for the years 1943 to 1945 they will pay 2 per cent; from 1946 to 1948, payment will be 2-1-2 per cent, and from 1949 on payments will be 3 per cent.

Why McDonald Wants It
The principal reason Dr. Ralph W. McDonald, one of the three leading candidates for governor, wants a special session is believed to be that it would afford him an excellent sounding board for numerous campaign speeches on the floor of the House and thus give him still greater publicity.

Might Hurt Graham
Opinion here is considerably divided as to whether a special session would help or hurt Lieutenant Governor A. H. (Sandy) Graham in his campaign to secure the gubernatorial nomination. A good many doubt it would help his campaign, especially if it should enact a liquor control law and put the exemptions back in the sales tax law, since these two things comprise most of the platform for governor. It is agreed that a special session might tighten his lines among members of the General Assembly, some of whom may have strayed away from him. But most observers here feel that Graham would have more to lose than to gain from a special session.

After surveying the entire situation and taking all the various angles into consideration, the feeling is still strong here that there will be no special session, at least not until Congress has met and it becomes more clear that North Carolina cannot share in the social security benefits without additional state legislation.

LONG-PULL RELIEF HAPHAZARD AFFAIR

WPA Doing Some Good, But Lacks Much of Solving Real Problem.

By LESLIE RICHEL
Cleveland, Dec. 28.—In Cleveland one newspaper is playing up the accomplishments of the WPA. The list is a formidable one.

But, when all is said and done, hasn't relief been a haphazard program under both the Hoover and the Roosevelt administration? (Other presidential did not face it—although it was coming on them all the time.)

Of course, Washington has not desired to consider relief as a permanent problem. That would be considered pessimistic. Such an admission would "lose votes."

Yet, the question has arisen here in Cleveland whether it would not have been wise for President Roosevelt to have obtained a permanent relief commission from Congress. The commission could have been composed of members of both major parties, as well as leading authorities on social welfare.

That would have removed the issue from politics. And it would have permitted accomplishment toward a stated goal.

Even with the most careful of planning, such a problem is difficult to solve. Even with the greatest possible efficiency, there is suffering.

Thus, what can one expect when the ablest of social workers undertakes to relieve distress within a few weeks, on the largest scale ever attempted?

HOOPER'S PLAN?
Former President Herbert Hoover's plan to localize relief once more meets opposition in each local unit.

The problem has become too great. The nation is forced to think up an all-embracing plan, to cover the smallest unit and with the largest.

HOW RELIEF WORKS?
Under our present helter-skelter plan, many persons actually needing relief (especially the timid) obtain no relief. The requirements for relief are so inhumane, in many instances, that some persons prefer to starve.

Marc J. Grossman, chairman of relief in Cleveland, pictures the situation in these words:

"The overwhelming majority of relief clients hate relief—and why not? Fifty per cent of the applications for relief are turned down, not because the applicants are ineligible, but because they are not yet quite paupers."

"And so they come to us, men like ourselves, who after stealing themselves for days against the ordeal of asking for help, turn back at the door of the relief office, overcome with shame. Or, having entered, cannot bring themselves to ask for bread, but beg for work instead."

MUNITIONS INQUIRY IS VERY PROVOKING
Himself Foe of Administration, Nye Rather Likes Netting Roosevelt.

By CHARLES P. STEWART
Washington, Dec. 28.—Chairman Gerald P. Nye's Senate committee on investigation of the war munitions industry, now getting into action again, is a considerable embarrassment to the Roosevelt administration.

It is beginning to be recognized by Democratic politicians that they made a serious mistake in permitting a Republican (Nye of North Dakota) to be placed at the head of this influential body. By good rights, particularly speaking, the chairmanship should have gone to a Democrat.

It is believed that the White House should be congressionally authorized to define neutrality and enforce it, as per its own definition, very much like President Wilson in World War days. Nye's argument is that Wilsonian neutrality didn't work very well.

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MURDER UPSTAIRS

By ADAM BLISS

CHAPTER 35
SUDDENLY it came to me. I don't know why it hadn't occurred to me before because I had been looking at the newspaper picture for fully 10 minutes and hadn't over the resemblance between Mrs. Reeve and Mrs. Starmont. The fact that Mrs. Reeve might have been pardoned before her sentence was completed. That Mrs. Reeve was Mrs. Starmont.

I took my head. There were the different noses, I couldn't get over that. There was no Mrs. Reeve's blond hair and the red hair which graced Mrs. Starmont's head. Hair was easy to dye, but noses—noses could be changed, too!

I heard the first knock but I didn't answer it. I was too busy thinking. When the second came, I called out, "Come in!" There wasn't a sound. It wasn't safe in this house to invite people to enter a room alone with you. That was the way Della had been killed.

Grace came in dressed in her uniform. I wasn't exactly easy when I saw her. I wouldn't have been completely at ease even if it had been Lucy who had come in. The room was lonely, but there was an officer in the hall.

I wondered if I could help you. I'm feeling better. I thought I'd go downstairs.

"I've finished now, Grace." My voice was shaky. The clipping was lying on the table in front of me. It didn't matter I didn't have the strength to cover it. Besides, the clipping was Mrs. Rippe's letter of reference.

"She was standing back of me now. 'What's that?' There was something strange in her voice. It was husky, trembling. I picked up the clipping, folded it and put it on top of the letter. Mrs. Reeve's eyes were staring at me, for the paper was folded so that her full face was in view.



I had been looking at the picture for fully ten minutes.

get that clipping. I came to find something else, but while I was here I stumbled on the old newspaper item. Now, if you'll please tell me what you know about Mrs. Reeve and Mrs. Starmont, I'll be thankful."

Perhaps it was because she saw I didn't know as much as she at first had imagined that the blazing anger left her eyes, and dogged stubbornness took its place.

"I don't know anything," she answered, sullenly. She was lying, else why should she have accused me of coming up here to find that clipping? She must know something about Mrs. Reeve and Mrs. Starmont. I hadn't been so mistaken in my dramatic conclusion after all. I'd try the full explosion on her, and see what happened.

"It's perfectly obvious that Mrs. Reeve and Mrs. Starmont are the same person, isn't it? And that Mrs. Reeve, when she took the name of Starmont, also changed the color of her hair and the shape of her nose." I was plunging in the dark but I saw the light. I had been sitting there looking at me, stunned, her mouth open to speak. No words came, although there was a choking sound in her throat.

1935 Sports Review By Jack Sords

LETTY' COME!
NEW YORK YANKEES BECAME THE MOST CALIBERED PITCHER IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE, SIGNING A TWO-YEAR CONTRACT FOR \$75,000 PER YEAR.—MAY 21

JACK HEDRA ESTABLISHED A NEW RECORD OF 1942.9 FOR THE YEARWARD FREE-STYLE SWIM AT THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY POOL. MAR 30

MAX SCHEMELING KNOCKED OUT STEVE HALLAS IN THE NINTH ROUND AT HAMBURG (GERMANY). MAR 10

HARVEY GREENE STOPPED RAY IMPELLITERE IN NINE ROUNDS IN NEW YORK. MAR 15

BRADDOCK BROWN IN 15 ROUNDS FROM ART LASON IN NEW YORK. MAR 22

WILLIE AND PAUL BELL WON THE ANNUAL FLORIDA WEST COAST GOLF TITLE. MAR 3

CREGGORY WASHINGTON WON THE NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE THIRD TIME, BEATING BERKELEY BELL AT THE FINAL ROUND IN NEW YORK. MAR 16

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