## F PAGE TWO

## HENDERSON, (N. C.) DAILY DISPATCH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1935.

# Newspapers Are Best News Medium, Churchill Asserts

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

New York, Dec. 28 .- Primacy of "Advertisers are business menthe newspaper press as the "only real they pay to have their announceand trustworthy medium for dissem- ments placed before the largest posination of news and the moulding of sible public, and they ought to know public opinion" was upheld today by that permanent circulations can only Winston: Churchill, noted English he secured by honest news and honstatesman. est opinion."

Afterra thorough analysis of the In a more specific consideration of subject, Mr. Churchill is concinved the subject of news as offered to the "there can be no really serious chal- public by means of radio as compared lenge to the press from either radio to newspapers. Mr. Churchill deor moving pictures," and, looking fur- clares: ther ahead, from promised television. "People who listen to radio do not,

"I believe that both England and as a rule, concentrate on it. They America can be proud of their press," switch on the set and carry on with he says, writing in Collier's. "I believe whatever they are doing. Ideas canthey can trust their press.

are less intelligent or where educa- concentrate upon it. So the ideas tion is less careful of the individual which we find on the printed page with radio and moving pictures. Under dictatorships the press is bound inions, which we may be glad to have to languish, and the loud-speaker and reinforced upon the radio." the film to become ever more impor- Mr. Churchill also discusses news tant. But where free institutions are conditions in other countries than

continue to be the Fourth Estate, the to its must be free. vigilant gnardian of the rights of the "The fate of the press in Germany ordinary citizen."

Mr. Churchill sees no "menace in nals whose names were household advertisements" nor does he believe words, which were read and uoted all there could ever be any successful over Europe, have ceased publication. corner of news and opinion in the Proscribed or shackled, deprived of United States or England.

two burning questions," the Collier's have died one by one. Those newsarticle by Mr. Churchill continues, papers which remain, the servile the power of advertisers to dictate po- their circulations dwindle daily. licy are both held to trespass upon "Dictatorship has allowed a wider tion." the freedom of the press.

"Frankly, I think that both these newspapers, but there, too, prestige of fears are exaggerated. There is safety the press has suffered from the in numbers. A press combine must, knowledge that it enjoys only a as a matter of business, delegate a shadowy independence, and that no large measure of responsibility for editor dares to offend the Duce. policy to its editors and a great editor stamps his own personality upon the the circulation of newspapers increaspaper which he controls; and no ed under a dictatorship. But that innewspaper can afford to suppress im- crease is due almost entirely to the portant news which its rival will fact that a much larger proportion print.

"There is certainly no menace in now able to read. And Russia, it may advertisements. It was the develop- be remembered, never possessed a ment of commercial advertising that free press. first enabled the press to stand on its own feet, without relying on subsidies that dictatorship and the liberty of from governments or politicians, and the press are incompatible.

revenue from this source is still the "A free press is the unsleeping bulwark of its independence today. guardian of every other right that

not be apprehended so casually. But "In other countries whose peoples we sit down to read a newspaper. We

Indigenous to the soil, and men have England and the United States, pointthe habit of liberty, the press will ing out that if the press is to live up

is an object lesson," he says. "Jour-

independence, or the right to express

measure of freedom to the Italian

"I believe that only in Russia has of the population than formerly is

"As a general principle we may say

MURDER UPSTAIRS

W ADAM BLISS

the inster.





#### Christmas tree in East room

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

"It would be affection to ignore freely opinions, honestly held, they free men prize; it is the most dangerous foe of tyranny," he writes. "No wonder then that the great dem-"The concentration of newspaper mouthpieces of the regime, pap-fed ocracies have always been quick to ownership in relatively few hands and by the Ministry of Propaganda, see resent any attempt to limit its independence or o bring it under regula-

## Wife Preservers



Do not use a stiff brush when

Plain Dealer No staggering sum of money is as yet being paid out in old age pensions by the state. In 1934 only \$31,000.000 was paid out to the aged. Should the states have matched the entire \$49,-000,000 appropriated by the federal government this year, payments would not have been more than \$100,-

This is the third of six articles

explaining the new federal social

security act, which will go into

effect January 1.

000,000. As yet, these pensions are being levied by the states. The federal government this year made its appropriation of \$49,000,000 out of its general fund. So, except for the states' share, the taxpayers are not yet contributing heavily for old age pensions.

The much more important section of the Social Security act is that which deals with the plan for permanent old age pensions or annuities which is to replace the present statefederal plan.

No Benefits Before 1942

ployers and employes under 65, begin cent of their annual wage; for the side by the Federal government. contributing taxes toward this plan, years 1943 to 1945, they will pay 2 This group is composed almost en-No benefit payments are to be made per cent; from 1946 to 1948, payment tirely of those who think they would

WHAT WILL YOU PAY TOWARD PENSION? If you are an employe, or an employer, you will have to pay a tax to build up a fund for old age pensions, beginning January 1-unless you come under a certain few

exemptions. Read in this article just how the system works, and how much you are affected.

can have an old age pension only on the basis of a \$3,000 annual salary. The act sets up many restrictions and qualifications for the receipt of benefit payments. In order to be eligible for an old age pension after 1942, for example, a worker must have received at least \$2,000 in wages between Dec. 31, 1936 and Jan: 1, 1942 and the wage must have been paid in each five calendar years.

#### Range of Pensions

Under the plan set up in the Social Security act, old age pensions for workers over 65, beginning in 1942, will range from \$15 a month up to a maximum of \$85 per month. The monthly pension to which a worker will be entitled will be based, of would "lose votes. course, upon the amount of his monthly salary and the number of in Cleveland whether it would for years in which he has paid taxes for have been wise for President Roose contributions. Thus, a worker who velt to have obtained a permanent p has earned only \$25 a month, and has lief commission from Congress. The paid contributions for ten years, will commission could have been combe paid \$15 a month upon reaching 65 A person who has earned \$250 a month and has paid contributions for 45 years, will receive an old age pension of \$85 per month.

This system of payments shows that any worker now in middle life will not be able to pay contributions for enough years to bring him a very high monthly pension when he reaches the age of 65. A good average pension for all workers now from 35 to 40 years of age, under this plan, will be around \$10 a month. Quite a **New Social Security Act** far cry from the \$200 a month ad-

vocated by the Townsend plan!

## No Extra Session Of Legislature Is

(Continued from Page One.)

the General Assembly at this time, especially with so many of its members seeking political office, would be likely to do a great deal more harm than good, and that the State will be much better off to rock along with its present laws until 1937, even if It does not get all the Federal money it might otherwise get.

#### **Personal Motives**

The only ones who are clamoring for a special session now are those who think they would profit from it personally, a good many observers here point out. Those opposed to the sales tax want a special session because they believe they could at least restore the exemptions, if not actually repeal or reduce the sales tax, it is pointed out. The "wets" and liquor control advocates believe the legislature would now enact a Statewide liquor control law which would per- but beg for work instead. mit any county that wants liquor stores to hold elections and have the

stores if the people so voted. Those favoring old age benefits and unemployment insurance want the General Assembly to pass legislation which will permit to the State to share in funds for these purposes already set

# LONG-PULL RELIEF HAPHAZARD AFFAIR

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

#### By LESLIE EICHEL

Cleveland, Dec. 28 -- In Cleveland one newspaper is playing up the ac complishments of the WPA. The lis 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 presidents 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

Yet, the question has arisen here posed 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 : stated goal.

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

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

#### HOOVER'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. Likely For State The nation is forced to think up an all-embracing plan, to cover the smallest unit as well as the largest. HOW RELIEF WORKS

> Under our present helter-skelte 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 application: for relief are turned down, not because the applicants are imposter but because they are not yet quite paupers.

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



nual wage up till 1940. For the years Beginning January 1, 1937, all em- 1940 to 1942 they will pay 1 1-2 per

A worker now in middle \$85

contributions for enough A MONTH

A

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D

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S

years to bring him a high PENSION Written for Central Press and monthly pension when he Daily Dispatch reaches .the age of 65. By DALE COX His pension would average Financial Writer of Cleveland only \$10 a month. \$15 A MONTRTH PENSION 0

Explanation of Act Effective January 1

paid out of various types of taxes

washing linoleum. It will destroy

pleted. That Mrs. Reeve was Mrs Etaimont. I shook my head. There were the different noses. I couldn't get over that. There was Mrs. Reeve's blond hair and the red hair which graced Mrs. Starmont's nead. Hair was easy to dye. But noses moses could be changed, too!

CHAPTER 38

don't know why it hadn't occurred

to me before because I had been looking at the old newspaper picture

tor fully 10 minutes and mulling over

the resemblance between Mrs. Reeve

and Mrs. Starmont. The fact that Mrs. Reeve might have been par-

doned before her sentence was com

SUDDENLY it came to me. I

I heard the first knock but I didn't Laswer it. I was too busy thinking. When the second came, I called out Come in." then wished I hadn't. It wasn't safe in this house to invite people to enter a room alone with you .: That was the way Delia had peen killed.

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

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

"I've finished now. Grace." My voice was shaky. The clipping was lying on the table in front of me. I'didn't want Grace to see it.

but at that moment I didn't have the get, that clipping. I came to find | wouldn't make any difference. She strength to cover it. Beside the something else, but while I was never murdered them. I tell you! clipping was Mrs. Rippe's letter of here I stumbled on the old news- She killed John Reeve, but she did

reference. paper item. Now, if you'll please it when she was crazy-mad. She She was standing back of me now, tell me what you know about Mrs. didn't know what she was doing. "What's that?" Reeve and Mrs. Starmont, I'll be She's been so unhappy, so miser-There was something strange in thankful."

able-" She paused for breath. ber voice. It was husky, trembling. Perhaps it was because she saw I I sat down on the edge of the I picked up the clipping, folded it didn't know as much as she at first table, and gripped her shoulder.

and put it on top of the letter. Mrs. had imagined that the blazing anger "Grace Bowers, you sit there and Reeve's eyes were staring at me, for left her eyes, and dogged stubborn- tell me the story from the beginning. the paper was folded so that her full ness took its place. face was in view.

Every bit of it. How you knew Mrs. "I don't know anything," she an- Reeve-the whole thing. Now!" Grace's attitude about Mrs. Star-

next question, however,

"Are you going to tell him what I

Before I knew it, Grace had swered, sullenly. She was lying, else why should she mont, or Mrs: Reeve-I didn't know grabbed the yellow folded clipping, torn it in a dozen pieces and put the have accused me of coming up here which to call her-was clear to me bits in her pocket. Our eyes met, to find that clipping? She must if she knew her as Doris Reeve. Her and hers were blazing angry. know something about Mrs. Reeve defeuse of Mrs. Starmont last night "You shouldn't have done that, and Mrs. Starmont. I hadn't been in the kitchen, when Delia had per-Grace--" I murmured, weakly. I so mistaken in my dramatic conclu- sisted that Mrs. Starmont was in the was; afraid of her. sion after all. I'd try the full ex- kitchen, and Grace had defiantly de-Tou know then? That's why you plosion on her, and see what hap- nied that she had been there at all.

came up to hunt out that clipping. pened. "It goes back pretty far. Mrs You, remembered you had it. I've "It's perfectly obvious that Mrs. Penny, but since you know all about teen in my room wondering what Reeve and Mrs. Starmont are the it-" The frightened look came, yes, could be doing in here such a same person, isn't it? And that Mrs. back to her eyes. "Does Lieutenant time. You so seldom come in Reeve, when she took the name of Larrabee know?" the trunk room." She spit out the Starmont, also changed the color of "So far as I know he doesn't I words fiercely.

her hair and the shape of her nose." | came across the clipping by accident "What are you talking about?" I I was plunging in the dark but I and drew my own conclusions," She managed to say, more calmly. I'd saw the effect it had on Grace. She needed some comfort and I thought ost some of my fear. looked at me stunned, her mouth I might as well give it to her. open to speak. No words came, al- A flicker of relief passed over her

"You can't deny you don't know, when you had the clipping right in though there was a choking sound in face. The fear came back with het front of you! You were going to her throat. take it down to Lieutenant Larra-

It was true, then. Grace's eyes told me that Mrs. Starmont was Mrs. say?"

As far as I was concerned she was Reeve. No wonder she was mysteri- "I don't know, Grace. I don't talking Greek to me. I had no idea ous, no wonder she was frightened know what you're going to tell me. when Andrew Darien had been mur- When I hear it, I'll see whether

"Sit down and get yourself calmed dered. A knife ... perhaps Mrs. Lieutenant Larrabee should know." down, Grace." I took her by the Starment herself had murdered him! "You're a good woman, Mrs. Penny. moulders and pushed her into the "I know what you're thinking!" I've worked for you long enough te chair in which I had been sitting Words were racing from Grace's know that. You're a fai: woman, was surprised when she obeyed lips. "I know what you're thinking! I'll leave it up to you. In the be-I was surprised when she obeyed this. I know what you re thinking! I'll teave it up to you an inter in asther?" "The clipping-Mrs. Reeve!" "The clipping-Mrs. Reeve!" That she killed poor Delia. She didn't. I call her that because you know her tell you! She didn't! But she's by that name we ought to tell you!

mont being Doris Reeve.

bee!

been afraid of what people would be- She was afraid. So we didn't ---dwal I had forgotten the little drama lieve if they knew who she was! Tears were forming in her eyes, and I bad manufactured about Mrs. Star- We've been trying so hard to keep I handed her my handkerchief which ont being Doris Reeve. "Graces I didn't come up here to to lie and lie but I told her it. (TO BE CONTINU (TO BE CONTINUED)

(Copyright



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

until 1942, the intervening years be- will be 2 1-2 per cent, and from 1948 get some of this money. ing used for the accumulation of an on payments will be 3 per cent.

old age pension reserve fund. 'Assume that a worker's annual Several classes of employes are ex- wage is \$1,00. For the first three empted from the old age pension plan years he will pay \$15 a year tax; for starting next year. If you are en- the next three years, \$22.50; for the gaged in any of these groups of work- next three, \$30; for the next three, ers, you will have to depend upon \$42.50, and after 1949 he will pay an your own efforts to provide security annual tax of \$45. for your old age. The exempt groups Same for Employer

are farm laborers, domestic servants, His employer, in every case, will casual workers, seamen, employes pay the same tax that the employe of the federal, state, county, city or pays on his payroll. The tax for both any other unit of government, includ- the employer and employe will be ing the schools, libraries, etc., and paid by the employer, to the internal employes of religious, charitable, revenue collectors. The employe's tax scientific or literary institutions. is to be deducted from his pay enve-

What Employes Pay lope. Beginning January 1, all employes If an employe makes more than \$3,qualifying under the act will pay 1 000 a year, the amount in excess of per cent of their annual wage as a that figure shall not be considered tax for old age pensions. They will for purposes of taxation. A man pay the same percentage of their an- with a \$5,000 annual salary, therefore

#### 1935 Sports Review By Jack Sords No. 3-March

ETNOLDSTOWN WON THE GRAND NATIONAL LEFTY GOMEZ, NEW YORK VANKEES, TECPLECHASE AT BEFORE A GROWD BECAME THE HIGHEST SALARIED PITCHER IN OF 300,000 MAR. 29 LEAGUE, SIGNING A TWO-YEAR CONTRACT FOR \$ 20000 PER YEAR CREGORY MANGUN WO - MAR 2 THE NATIONAL NOOOR ICNNIS CHAMPIONSAIP FOR THE THIRD ACK MEDICA ESTABLISHED A NEW TIME, BEATING RECORD OF 4:42.9 FOR THE 440-YARD FREE-STYLE SWIM BERKELEY BELL IN THE FINAL ROUND IN NEW AT THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY YORK, MAR. 16 MAR. 30 AY SCHMELING KHOCKED I STEVE HAMAS IN THE NINTH MAR. 10 PRIMO CARNERA STOPPED RAY IMPELLITIERE IN NINE YORK MARIS BRADDOCK WON IN IS ROUNDS FROM ART WON THE ANNUAL FLOR IN NEW YORK, MAR 2.2 COAST GOLF TITLE, MAR 3 Copyright 1935, by Central Press Association. Inc.

More Axes To Grind Within the last few days there have also been indications that the gaso-

line and oil industry is tremendously interested in having a special session called by the governor and that the various gasoline companies doing business in the State are giving all the encouragement possible to the movement for a special session. Those connected with this industry outwardly maintain that the session should be called to pass needed social security legislation. But the real reason for their desire for such a session is believed to be their hope that they could get the new tax on chain filling stations, imposed by the 1935 session, repealed. This tax was fought tooth and nail by the powerful and affluent gasoline and oll lobby throughout the 1935 session, but was finally enacted in spite of it. There are indications now, however, that the gasoline and oil interests think they would have no difficulty in getting this tax removed in a special session, indicating to some that the members of both houses have already been

well canvassed on this question. Why McDonald Wants It

The principal reason Dr. Ralph W. McDonald, one of the three leading candidates for governor, wants a spe cial 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 publiwity. Few here believe McDonald would get any more of his program through a special session than he managed to get through the 1935 session. But it is agreed that it would undoubtedly afford him a means of getting a great deal of publicity and rive him a beautiful opportunity for further attacks on the present administration.

### 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 on which he is seeking the nomination for governor. It is agreed that a special session might tighten his ines among members of the General Assembly, some of whom may have strayed away some. But most observers here feel that Graham would have more to lose than to gain from 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 mot and it becomes more clear that North Carolina, cannot share in the social security benefits without additional state legislation:

## Himself Foe of Administration, Nye Rather Likes Nettling Roosevelt.

### By CHARLES P. STEWART

Washington, Dec. 28-Chairman Gerald F. Nye's Senate committee on investigation of the war munitions industry, now getting into action again, is a considerable embarrassment to the Rooseveli 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 inquisiforial body. By good rights, partisanly speaking, the chairmanship should have gon to a Democrat. Initially, however, Nye suggested the luiz. The Democrats failed to realize now effectively it might be developed. ind allowed him to be put in charge of it.

They confess today that this was a nisjudgment. The North Dakotan has made a first-class piece of specacularity out of the inquiry, and, owing nothing to the majority, he is inmanageable.

#### DISPUTE ON NEUTRALITY

The administration would not obect to neutrality legislation within what it considers moderation. But it holds that Nye is immode ate.

Its notion is that the White House should be congressionally authorized jo define neutrality and enforce it. a per its own definition, very much like President Wilson in World War days Nye's argument is that Wilsonian peutrality didn't work very well. He insists that Congress ought to to the defining in advance, with no option left to the president but to stick to congressional orders.

#### AT ONE'S OWN RISK

The present neutrality law, which expires March 1, isn't very binding. It requires a ban upon American shipments of actual implements of var to foreign belligerents. But cot on, copper, steel, oil and various othr commodities are as essential to miltary operations as guns and prefabrirated ammunition.

Nyc seeks an air-tight embargo ind is trying to have the neutrality aw amended accordingly.

The Lakotan is willing that other non-military stuff and passengers should go to belligerent countries at the shippers' and the passengers' own risk, but he asks that their acceptince of their own risks be more trongly emphasized than hitherto.

