

INSIDE

THE OVERWHELMINGLY DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS WHICH ORGANIZED LAST WEEK AND TOOK CHARGE OF THE LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS OF THE NATION WILL FACE A NUMBER OF PASTOROUS MATTERS BEFORE ITS SESSION ENDS. BEFORE IT CONVENED MORE THAN 1,000 BILLS HAD BEEN IN THE PUBLIC PRINTER AND NOBODY KNOWS HOW MANY OTHERS WILL BE INTRODUCED. THERE WILL BE A SMALL ARMY OF PLANS AND PROJECTS TO IMPROVE THE SITUATION, EACH, IN THE EYES OF THE AUTHOR OR SPONSOR, BEING CRUCIAL TO NATIONAL RECOVERY AND WELL-BEING.

Without regard to recent recommendations of the President it might be well to take a look at the general situation and discuss some of the issues that are certain to arouse discussion and precipitate debate. In so doing let us state at the beginning that the review is based on the outlook as Congress convened and does not take into consideration any event of the week immediately past.

The budget will be the subject of a clash between those who insist that a balanced budget must precede recovery and those who contend that it is impossible at this time to attempt such an undertaking and that, anyway, the subject is not decisive. Operating on a fiscal year that begins in July the Federal Government has just about completed one-half of its year, with appropriations for the last year already voted by last Congress. Hence, one should remember that, in all budget discussions, we are dealing with the fiscal year that begins next July and ends in the middle of 1935.

The set-up contemplated provides for two sets of expenses, "ordinary" and "emergency." The first group includes all routine costs and is expected to aggregate around three billion dollars, divided roughly as follows: Veterans' relief, \$600,000,000; National debt, \$500,000,000; Civil department, \$700,000,000; Farm benefits, \$400,000,000 and interest on the public debt, \$900,000,000. Considerable difference of opinion is certain on the first three items, with many favoring new benefits for the soldiers, new construction for the navy and changes in hundreds of items in departmental expenses.

In the class of emergency expenses two great issues arise, public works and relief of unemployment, and both are controversial to the highest degree. Taking up public works we find that, at present, the government is using about \$1,200,000,000 a year for road building, rivers and harbors, assistance homesteads, loans to states and cities and to construct undertakings like Boulder Dam and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

However, there are many who say this is entirely too small an amount and should be increased many times. With private spending violently contracted these folks argue that the government, through public spending, can give the impetus that is needed to re-awaken industry and get things moving and that Federal credit cannot be strained without any danger of breaking. Various types of work are suggested, such as slum clearance, low cost housing, grade elimination and the use of labor on such undertakings rather than providing relief.

On the other hand opponents of this free spending policy say that it discourages private enterprise, pays out at high levels and arouses fear that new taxes will be levied, that it would be better for the government to retire from the scene because its program cannot hope to equal the huge outlays that would follow business revival. They point out, in support of this contention, that the national income before the depression, was around \$100,000,000,000 and that if the program were to succeed, that there would be spending enough.

Another big item of the emergency budget is the \$7,500,000,000 now being spent annually for relief, paid through the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Federal Unemployment Compensation Act and the Federal Work Relief Act.

KEYS

The question whether the Federal government is doing more than its reasonable proportion is certain to be raised with the suggestion that it sharply curtail its contribution, leaving the question of additional funds up to the various States and local units. Another question, sure to cause lots of talk, is whether the relief is being administered efficiently or on a wasteful basis. Again, many will contend that direct relief has been had and replaced by a work program, under a revived Civil War program.

Now we come to another big issue, the raising of the money for the two sets of expenses, which, as outlined, aggregate about six and a half billion dollars. This, it is noted, takes into consideration no extra money for the payment of the bonus, an enlarged construction program, or for rushing completion of a treaty navy. If these things are added then additional funds will be needed. At present, the probably income for the government for the next fiscal year is indicated at around four and a half billion, leaving a deficit of about two billion to increase the national debt, now above all previous records.

These figures are based on things as they are and may be increased or decreased as business moves up or down. However, it seems safe to assume that there will be a deficit in the next fiscal year and that the size of the shortage will depend upon expenditures authorized in excess of those now being made. New taxation is not expected to provide the difference and as special taxes now yielding about one-eighth of the government's revenue expire in the next six months, they must be replaced or the deficit will be larger.

The bonus issue is certain to see a spirited fight unless some unlikely compromise develops. The soldiers are insisting upon immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates, issued in 1934, payable in twenty years from that date and bearing four per cent interest. The President and others are against this, saying payments is not due until 1945, that soldiers in need receive assistance and that payment today would disrupt government finance. Advocates argue that such a large outlay would stimulate retail sales and benefit business and advance the idea that the soldiers have a somewhat privileged status, entitling them to cash now rather than to wait until the certificates mature according to the terms of the original act. Another phase of the argument is the belief, on the part of many people, that once the bonus is paid, the Veterans' organizations will continue to demand new preferences from the government and that their supposed power will enable them to secure what they seek.

The currency is certain to be the bone of much contention with advocates of inflation seeking to make mandatory the exercise of various powers already granted the President. These include the printing of \$3,000,000,000 in greenbacks, the unlimited coinage of silver to one-fourth of the countries monetary stock, the devaluation of the dollar and the reduction of the silver content of the dollar. However, currency control, as outlined, remains optional and some want outright currency expansion, further devaluation, free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the establishment of a central bank to issue currency to stabilize purchasing power.

Organized labor and business interests are tremendously concerned over the expiration of NIRA in June and will seek its replacement by a measure designed to permanently undertake some of the better accomplishments of NIRA. A year's experience with 600 codes and 10,000 administrative orders has raised many issues, including price control, production control and labor questions. Organized labor also insists upon the adoption of a 30-hour week, which would prohibit any person from working more than six hours a day, five days a week, in the manufacture of any article which moves to interstate or foreign commerce. This will entail serious

argument and debate.

Congress will also face the power issue this session, with the question of providing regulation for holding companies looming large, and the ratification of a modified St. Lawrence Waterway treaty certain to come up. It should be noted that the Federal government now has under construction Muscle Shoals and Boulder dam and four other large power projects: Booneville and Grand Coulee on the Columbia river, Fort Peck dam on the Missouri river in Montana and the Caspar-Alcoa project in Wyoming. Various questions can arise about the entire power policy of the administration but generally no one expects serious opposition to this phase of the President's aims.

The question of economic security will also provide endless discussion along various lines, with a joint Federal-State unemployment insurance plan probably sure to receive major attention. The insurance will not, of course, solve the present unemployment or give relief to those suffering but it will lay the foundation for alleviating similar conditions as soon as appropriate reserves can be established. Many decisions must be made before the final plan is evolved, and consideration of allied problems, such as insurance against old age and sickness, will be a feature of the present Congress, although it is too early to predict with any degree of definiteness the probable action to be taken.

Closing this discussion of some of the broad issues before Congress the writer points out again that the article here produced takes into consideration no factor or fact which has developed since the opening of Congress. It has been written simply to lay down the broad outlines of the national legislative body begins its deliberations.

EXECUTORS NOTICE

Having qualified as the Executor of the Estate of D. Henderson Bridges, deceased, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all persons having any claim or debt against said estate to file same at once with the undersigned Executor, duly verified and if said claims or debts are not so filed within twelve months from the date of this advertisement then said advertisement will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This December 10th, 1934.
W. P. Bridges Executor.
Oct. Jan. 17, 1935

End of our trade isolation urged by Hutchins board.

Gear Sits for Portrait in Test of New Refining Process That "Washes" Oil Clean



Thousands of photographs of gears were taken testing motor lubricants made by revolutionary new Clearosol process that "washes" natural impurities from oil and is expected to save millions for motorists.

By Harold Simons Burke
Science has again come to the aid of the automobile driver—this time with an amazing discovery that is expected to save many millions of dollars for car owners.
The recent discovery of the Clearosol Process of oil refining has attracted the attention of scientists and automotive engineers throughout the world, because of the surprising results achieved in making motor oils this new way.
The new process makes obsolete older refining methods, and cleans oil of natural impurities through a method that is as simply explained as "washing dirt from your hands with soapy water."
Recently revealed by Dr. J. B. Rafter, Director of Research of the Soco-Vacuum Oil Company, the new Clearosol Process should save millions of dollars in wasted repair and maintenance in oil consumption.
The announcement by the famous research man telling of the new process explained:
"By actual test, it was found that a motor lubricant made this new way would save up to 25 percent on oil consumption; because natural impurities have been 'washed' from the oil with this new process, the lubricant is substantially free of tar and from gum-forming substances and therefore leaves a cleaner engine, which means that a motorist will have a minimum of trouble with stuck rings or gummed valves due to the oil.
"At the same time, Mobilized Arctic made by the Clearosol Process flows freely at cold temperatures and does not break down under stress during heat. This means that cold weather starting is made much easier and rapid oil changes are made possible by the fact that the oil is so clean that it does not gum up the engine."
The Clearosol Process is a new method of refining oil that is expected to save millions of dollars for motorists.

By HENRY MONTAN SILVER

It is a pity that many good men from the South and broadly of North Carolina are taking temporary residence in Raleigh this week and will leave the Capital City two, three or four months later much than men. An unusually large number of new members make up this session of the General Assembly and many of these always come with ideas for remedying the ills to correct all difficulties of living in the State. Almost without exception these hopefuls leave for their homes at the end of the session with but sadder souls. But despite failure of adoption of their proposals the Old Ship of State goes calling on, and on, and on.

LIQUOR AND JAILS—Word is leaking into Raleigh that Federal agents operating in the border-towns of Virginia are going to join forces with North Carolina officers in breaking up some of the Tar Heel parties staged with "Virginia Liquor." According to well-grounded rumors the federal agents will keep eyes peeled on North Carolina cars parked around Virginia liquor stores. When the machines leave the federal boys will telephone their license number to arms of the law in this State. Watching the highways the Tar Heel Officers expect to nab more than a few machines and their drivers and seize the contraband. Sounds reasonable, at any rate.

TURNING POINT—Everything is all set for a major legislative battle over diversion of highway funds before the 1935 Legislature is very old. Capus M. Waynick, newly-appointed Chairman of the State Highway and Public Works Commission, has his forces lined up to protect the highway fund from various and sundry raiding parties but if the enemy combines forces in common cause there may be serious trouble. It will take money to repair roads now in bad shape because of the limit of spending set by the 1933 Legislature. It will take money to increase the Highway Patrol and enforce a driver's license law. But other State interests wish to take motorists taxes and pay their bills.

DECISIONS—Political wise boys now gathered in Raleigh from all over the State are expecting Clyde R. Hoey, Shelby's silver-tonguer, and Congressman R. L. Doughton to make announcements of their intentions as touching the gubernatorial race before the blue birds fly again. Both these political bigshots have told friends that they expected to reach conclusions "after the first of the year." That day has come and gone and a great silence hangs over Shelby and Sparta, North Carolina. "But it won't be long now," say friends and supporters of both potential gubernatorial candidates.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Forces that would like to dethrone Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt are busy hunting a triple-threat to run against the Granville man if he seeks reelection. That is just what he is expected to do unless he decides to run for Governor or listen to those who would send him gunning for Senator Bailey. Some of the friends of Lieutenant Governor Graham would pit him against Mr. Brummitt and up from Craven County has come word that former State Senator Larry I. Moore may decide that he wants to be Attorney General. Meantime Mr. Brummitt remains silent on his own plans although he fires occasional broadsides of the actions of others.

LONG RANGE—Not even the Generals in the field of opposition to the State's general sales tax (you've seen their names in print) privately expect the levy to be repealed at this session of the General Assembly. They'll tell you so of the record. But they are busy laying the ground work of a campaign in 1937. Only angle of attack may be an attempt at revision of the State's entire tax structure and writing into the laws a graduated corporation franchise tax that would work like an income tax in reverse and hit the "filthy rich" right in the center of their pocketbooks (vital spot.) But that doesn't mean that bargains will not be fired at the sales tax this session.

BOYS, GET THE MONEY—A movement to have the State take over county indebtedness for schools and roads is almost certain to be launched in the General Assembly. With all the other problems of finance confronting the lawmakers this demand is not likely to become a reality at this session but sentiment has been moving in that direction for some time since the State took over the operation of schools and roads. The most reliable estimate is that taking over the school and road bond debt would add \$165,000,000 to the debt of the State government but it might reduce local property taxes to some extent.

HOME LOANS—Frank Hancock of the Fifth North Carolina District, is going to bat in Congress for more money to be loaned Tar Heel Home-owners in distress through the Home Owners Loan Corporation. Mr. Hancock and Senator Robert R. Reynolds got all hot and bothered about the way HOLC was being administered and secured a change of management. Now the money has about run out and little benefit will come to the Tar Heels unless more loan money can be authorized in the aid of delinquent borrowers.

Canadian Country Doctor Set Record When He Saved Lives of Quintuplets



DIANNE QUINTE' HOWE

Never before have quintuplets lived as long as the famed young daughter of Olive and Elsie Dionne. A new medical wonder of the world was established when Dr. A. R. Dufour successfully combated the handicap of their premature birth and, aided by only primitive equipment, saved the lives of the five tiny, wizened babies who first were headlined all over the world in May, 1934.
On their six-month birthday they resembled normal children of three or four months. They live now in an eight-room log bungalow, virtual wards of the Canadian government, cared for by two trained nurses, a housekeeper and a bandy-man, guarded carefully from outsiders, given every advantage of the most scientific child rearing.
Their special home is air-conditioned and it contains a family washing machine and ironer like those used in millions of private homes so that the babies' garments can be cleaned perfectly and guarded thoroughly against infection or wrong washing methods. Nothing is left to chance. All other steps in the care of the world's most famous children are just as carefully supervised.
All the babies had rickets when they were born. One developed a tumor on her right thigh. But these dangers were eliminated in six days, with the babies' hospital home was being rushed to completion so that they could be given the best possible care.

the past two years and who is still hard at work but gets little credit for it is Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College, and who holds the Extension Service in this State. Dean Schaub handled the machinery for the AAA tobacco program, the cotton program, the corn-hog program and the other federal agricultural plans that have meant millions and millions of dollars to this State. Dean Schaub isn't thinking of running for public office but if he did, undoubtedly he would get a big farm vote from the boys who have dollars where last year they possessed only pounds.

NORTH CAROLINA DUPLIN COUNTY C. C. MURRAY, ADMINISTRATOR.

VR. EUGENE FREDERICK ET AL. OFFICE OF SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The defendant Eugene Frederick, et al., of Duplin County, North Carolina, have been ordered to sell the property of the estate of Eugene Frederick, et al., deceased, to the plaintiff, C. C. Murray, Administrator of the estate of Eugene Frederick, et al., deceased, by the Court of said County and State, to sell lands and pay assets of the decedent, described in the complaint duly filed at the time said complaint was filed, in which said the said defendants have an interest, said summons being returnable before said Court at his office in Washington, N. C., on the 15th day of January, 1935 and the said complaint will further take notice that unless they appear and answer or demur in the duly verified complaint filed as aforesaid within the time specified by law, the plaintiff will apply for the relief therein demanded.
This the 15th day of December, 1934.
B. V. Wells, Clerk of Court.
Jan. 11-37
Mrs. Frederick holds one-half interest in the property.