

THE ELKIN TRIBUNE

Published Every Thursday by
ELK PRINTING COMPANY, Inc.
Elkin, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1937

Entered at the post office at Elkin, N. C., as
second-class matter.

C. S. FOSTER, President
E. F. LAFFOON, Secretary-Treasurer

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, PER YEAR
In the State, \$1.50 Out of the State, \$2.00



There'd be a big difference in the farm output if they'd make farming a game and adopt overalls as the uniform.

To some it seems that book learning constitutes a license to do nothing but look wise and act haughty.

Mighty little of the \$250,000 advertising fund, we reckon, will be used for the purpose of boosting Madison county.

But wouldn't we be in a heck of a mess if our great leaders in the past had hesitated to do things that were needed, constitution or no constitution?

By the volume of "extended remarks" in the Congressional Record, our representatives must be sold on its value as an advertising medium.

It's mighty hard for a man to settle down to the steady job of matrimony after having pan-handled his kisses and affection until it became a habit.

The General Assembly passed a revenue bill in record time, but that doesn't mean that the taxpayer won't find his tax receipt any easier to get.

One of the biggest troubles with free hands these days is that they seem to wind up eventually in the public till."—Greensboro Daily News.

The women themselves will admit that they are emotional, but their husbands ought to be powerful glad they don't reflect it in their cooking.

Other Methods of "Packing"

Party leaders gathered in Raleigh to help Lon Folger in his Victory Dinner program, the proceeds of which went to help curtail the party's national deficit, had hardly finished their afterdinner cigars before they began to plan another one that had more of "victory" in it. And for why?

The political boys who are supposed to know about such things explain it this way: When Judge Folger found himself in need of a headliner for his dinner he asked Senator Bailey to name some outstanding speaker for the occasion. The senator, quite obliging, recommended Senator Tydings, of Maryland. Senator Tydings came and delivered an anti-administration speech if there ever was one. Never once did he mention the "victor," and his near-references were of the kind that one heard from Republican sources during the campaign. He was talking right down Senator Bailey's alley, just as our senator expected him to.

That we submit, was packing Lon Folger's dinner with a vim. And Senator Bailey is keeping the air waves hot with his denunciation of President Roosevelt's proposal to do a little "packing" on his own and the nation's account. And that little dig could easily prove Senator Bailey's undoing.

There may be many Democratic leaders who conscientiously oppose some of President Roosevelt's policies, particularly his stand on the Supreme Court issue. But they were in Raleigh to celebrate a Democratic victory, with Mr. Roosevelt as the symbol, and they were not prepared to see him slapped in the face by one of Senator Bailey's buddies, sent here for that purpose alone. Add these to the list of Democrats who are just as conscientious in their support of the President, and you have a considerable bloc of resenters who will not forget, and Senator Bailey may find that there is such a thing as overloading the voters with things to forgive.

In his ambition to be the Carter Glass of North Carolina, Senator Bailey has just about overdone the thing.

New Bank Problems

A total of 4,363 banks failed to reopen after the 1933 bank holiday, and 179 were suspended during the remainder of that year. Since then only 135 institutions have closed.

You can put your finger on the reason for the difference. It lies in the fact that the government initiated and formulated a program of guaranteed bank deposits, that removed the fear factor from banking and established a confidence that has enabled the bankers to proceed with the safe and consistent use of the money their depositors left with them.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation took on a big job, but it has measured

up to it. Because it had an equity in the solvency of the banks in the money it stood to lose, there has been little harum-scarum employed in the bank analyses and stricter requirements in bank management, and these, with the necessary elimination of mystery in banking policies have served to put the nation's finances on a firmer basis.

But the FDIC warns that a new set of banking problems has sprung from business recovery, and that regulatory eyes must be cocked on newly developing questions. In the absence of an available field for profits from loans, many bankers have sought to reinforce their banking structure by profits from securities. Some bankers last year made more profit from bond trading than they did from ordinary operations. The head of the FDIC is skeptical of this sort of speculating in securities. He thinks a major upturn in loans would bolster earnings and reduce the incentive to speculate.

Banks must keep money turning and earning, if they would succeed. But they are between two fires: the desire to show a profit through the use of money in their hands, and the need to be scrupulously careful about the safety of the loans they make. Lack of the right sort of security cuts down the volume of loans and the banker must turn to other sources—but speculation obviously is one that should be approached cautiously.

Why We Are Thus

We have before us a letter from a friend and well-wisher of this paper, who chides us for leaning toward President Roosevelt's views on the Supreme Court issue. "Don't be a yes-yes man," the letter says, "just because he says it has to be, don't believe it. He is only human, and it is human to err."

Quite right! And good advice, when considered in the abstract. But we protest that if we are a yes-yes-er, then the President's most violent critics are ditto. For we have observed that every single one of them manage to work into their arguments an "if" or "but" that is tantamount to admission that all is not exactly as it should be with the higher court. But they are all of one accord that Mr. Roosevelt's approach is wrong. They would work to the same end, but do it differently. They would amend the constitution by a long drawn out process that would defeat immediate needs; they would require more than a majority opinion to declare laws unconstitutional. They would do this or that—anything that is in disagreement with the President.

We are stringing along with the main idea of President Roosevelt that there ought to be some sort of check on the Supreme Court that would prevent it from nullifying laws enacted by the chosen representatives of the people for no better reason than interpretation of a hoary old document as a measurement for present day needs, interpretation that often is conflicting in the minds of members of the court themselves.

So far as we are individually concerned, we'd prefer this check on the court to take the form of a legislative mandate that would require at least a seven-two vote to declare a law unconstitutional. There is nothing to assure that increased membership of the Court would solve the problem. There could still be stubborn obstructionists ready to bloc the public will. Under the present procedure that permits a 5-4 decision to rule, one man becomes a virtual dictator over congressional action. Because it "is human to err," it is barely possible that this one man could be wrong. Yet his decision in the matter, not always divorced from politics, affects the millions of people, whom the legislation concerns.

Surely it will be admitted that the people are sold on Mr. Roosevelt's policies, else he would not have been re-elected by an unprecedented landslide. We are meaning now his program for the advancement of the nation. And just as certainly no part of this program can be undertaken with any reasonable certainty that it will not be nullified by the Court as unconstitutional. The President's ambitious program is either good or bad. If it is good then it should not be blocked, it will be blocked under the present set-up, by only one or two legal minds that by no stretch of the imagination can be considered infallible.

Congress has the constitutional right to take the action the President suggests. And in the end it is possible that such action would be more democratic than via the amendment route. It would be possible for only thirteen states to thwart the will of the others. Yea, more than that! It would be possible for politically controlled legislatures to nullify the will of the majority in any state. We have just had an example of that right here in North Carolina where a constitutional amendment was involved — an amendment by the way that has been dragging along for thirteen years and hasn't been settled yet.

We appreciate our friend's concern about our ability to form our own conclusions without turning to Washington for the green light, but we will continue to endorse any feasible and workable plan that will disallow the Court to arbitrarily nullify legislation that is needed—now. For the best way to bring about that despised "dictatorship" in America is to continually deny the people their actual and immediate needs, for no better reason than that their wants do not square with a pattern drawn a century and a half ago.

"Roosevelt is told that he musn't complain about the umpire. But what is he supposed to do when umps persists in calling all of the close ones in favor of the other side."—Raymond Clapper.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Whereas: The great and allwise Creator saw fit as the evening sun was setting on January 12, 1937, to call into his fold our beloved sister Mrs. Dica V. Hurt Ring, we mourn very deeply our loss from Friendship Baptist church, of which she was a loyal member and her presence and ever ready help will be missed by her church and Sunday school class. Her seat is vacant beyond refilling. We feel assured that Sister Ring is occupying a seat in that mansion not made with hands, but eternal in the Heavens. She was one of the first to minister unto the sick and needy. Therefore, be it resolved:

First: That we stand united in mourning our loss.

Second: That we bow humbly to our Father who spared her inspirational service which encourages our efforts to press on to the mark of the high calling.

Third: That we extend to the family our most profound sympathy in their loss.

Fourth: That we commemorate her noble example, place a copy of these resolutions on our church book, send one to the bereaved husband and L. K. Hurt, one to Theodore Ring and one to the Elkin Tribune.

MRS. T. L. HARMON,
MRS. J. L. GREENWOOD,
Committee.

CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Robert W. G. Martin express their sincere appreciation for the sympathy and kindness shown them in their bereavement.

Patronize Tribune advertisers. They offer real values.

Signs of Spring

by A. B. CHAPIN



ADVERTISE
In The
ELKIN
TRIBUNE

IF YOUR MESSAGE WAS IN THIS SPACE,
OTHERS WOULD BE READING IT EVEN
AS YOU ARE NOW READING THIS.

Money Spent For
Advertising
Pays Big Dividends