

IN WASHINGTON
WHAT IS TAKING PLACE BY

There is widespread agreement among members of Congress that the situation in Washington today, whether it be called uncertainty or by some other name, is primarily due to the fact that we have reached another period of national readjustment when the future depends, in large measure, on the course that will be taken. How far shall the Federal Government go in changing present institutions? What shall be done in the direction of Federal control of hours and wages, now so vitally affected by activities that are clearly interstate commerce in character?

These questions press for answers and there are many ideas as to how they are to be found. In other words, what is to be the concept of Government in the future?

Those who look for guidance in the events of the past are, of course, studying the trends of the bygone days. For example, the Congressional Record of 100

years ago shows that some of the Congressional leaders of the past, many of whom we regard as outstanding statesmen, were just as fearful for the future in 1837, as some of our people are about what lies ahead beyond 1937. But the developments of the last hundred years have amply proven that the fears expressed in 1837 were unfounded. There is every reason for hope that the fears of today are equally unfounded.

True, problems of today are perhaps greater than ever before. No community nor state is self-sufficient. The price which the Virginia and North Carolina farmer will get for his products is affected by industrial employment in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The ability of the manufacturers of automobiles and refrigerators in Indiana and Michigan to sell their products is affected by conditions in Georgia and Tennessee. Emergencies in California, Iowa and Florida may curtail the supply of food in New York. In other words, whether we wish to admit it or not, we have come to the point where the Federal Government must help to find the solution to problems the states cannot solve alone. How? Finding the answer is what causes legislative uncertainty and slow movement of legislative machinery. Too much importance depends on taking the right course.

Nevertheless, there is growing realization that something must be done about regulating the forces that have widened the gap between wealth and numbers. There is also realization that some of the programs and policies already tried must be reshaped in the light of the experience developed.

The subject of highways, one of

importance to every citizen, offers a splendid example of changing concepts of Government responsibility over a long period of years. At the outset, roads were built by townships and communities. Later, financial aid was given to counties by states—New Jersey being the first in 1891. By 1903, eleven states were giving aid to counties and ten years later, forty-two states were aiding counties.

But even then highways were being built around centers of population and not so much to connect those centers at any considerable distance from each other. The need for interstate roads was beginning to be felt. Because of this need there arose a strong public demand that the United States Government should contribute financially toward road-building, as it had done a hundred years before.

This demand took definite form in 1916, in the passage of the first Federal-aid bill, and later came the Federal-aid act of 1921 which gave us the basis for our present interstate system of roads. And the situation as applied to roads has now developed in many other fields. There is a loud clamor for Federal assistance in handling problems states cannot control alone.

PLEASANT HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Couch and son, Robert, Rev. Isom Vestal, the pastor of our church, Mr. and Mrs. David Day, Miss Irene Day, David Day, Jr., Mr. Luther Day, Mr. and Mrs. Brannon Day, Miss Bernice Welborn, Mrs. Marjorie Miles and Mr. Clyde Couch, visited Boone, N. C. and Mr. D. E. Broome, former principal of Pleasant Hill school Sunday. They visited many interesting points of the town and mountains.

Sunday night the visitors attended the services at the First Baptist Church, which is newly built, at Boone. Rev. Vestal made an interesting talk at the beginning of the service. Then Mr. Broome introduced the "Happy Day" quartet. It was in charge of the program for the rest of the evening. The service was an enjoyable one.

Among the sick of our community are: Mrs. Luther Day, Mrs. Dallas Gilliam, Mrs. Ted Church and Mr. Colin Couch.

We are sorry of the death of Mrs. Pete Groce of near Jonesville. Mrs. Groce was a sister of Mrs. Dallas Gilliam and twin sister to the late Mrs. Rastus Darnell, both of this community.

LOCAL COMPANY WANTS TO BUY BLACKBERRIES

The Elkin Bottling Co., of this city, is in the market for 1,000 tons of full ripe blackberries, starting Wednesday, July 7th. According to an advertisement in this issue of The Tribune, pickers may carry the berries to their nearest country store and trade them or else bring them to the plant here and get cash. One dollar and 20 cents per bushel will be paid.

Efficiency
A retailer, on receiving the first delivery of a large order, was annoyed to find the goods not up to sample. "Cancel my order immediately," he wired to the manufacturers.

They replied: "Regret can not cancel immediately. You must take your turn."

PROCUREMENT DIVISION, Public Buildings Branch, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1937.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be publicly opened in this office at 1 P. M., July 20, 1937, for construction of the U. S. P. O. at Elkin, N. C. Upon application, one set of drawings and specifications will be supplied free to each General Contractor interested in submitting a proposal. The above drawings and specifications MUST be returned to this office. Contractors requiring additional sets may obtain them by purchase from this office at a cost of \$5 per set, which will not be returned. Checks offered as payment for drawings and specifications must be made payable to the order of the Treasurer, U. S. Drawings and specifications will not be furnished to Contractors who have consistently failed to submit proposals. One set upon request, and when considered in the interests of the Government, will be furnished, in the discretion of the Assistant Director, to builders' exchanges, chambers of commerce or other organizations who will guarantee to make them available for any sub-contractor or material firm interested, and to quantity surveyors, but this privilege will be withdrawn if the sets are not returned after they have accomplished their purpose. W. E. Reynolds, Assistant Director of Procurement, Public Buildings Branch.

Dale Carnegie
5-Minute Biographies

Author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People."



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

She Turned Him Down Because He Had "No Prospects"—His Name Was—John D.

John D. Rockefeller had done two astonishing things;

First, he had amassed probably the greatest fortune in all history. He started out in life hoeing potatoes under the boiling sun for four cents an hour. In those days, there were not a half dozen men in all the United States who were worth even one million dollars; but John D. managed to amass a fortune estimated at anywhere from one to two billion dollars.

And yet the first girl he fell in love with refused to marry him. Why? Because her mother said she was not going to let a daughter of hers "throw herself away" on a man who had such poor prospects as John D. Rockefeller.

The second astonishing thing that Mr. Rockefeller did was this, he gave away more money than anyone else had done in all history.

He had given away \$750,000,000—and that means that he had given away seventy-five cents for every minute that had passed night and day since the birth of Christ—or to put it another way, John D. had given away six hundred dollars for every day that has dawned since Moses led the Children of Israel across the Red Sea, three thousand five hundred years ago.

He had been one of the most bitterly hated men in America. He had received thousands of letters from people threatening to kill him. He had to be protected day and night by armed bodyguards. He had endured the terrific nervous and physical strain of building up and managing all his far-flung enterprises.

The strain of business killed Harriman, the railroad builder at sixty-one.

Woolworth founded his vast chain of five-and-ten-cent stores and was done with life at sixty-seven.

"Buck" Duke made a hundred million dollars out of tobacco and died at sixty-eight.

But John D. Rockefeller had made a far greater fortune than Woolworth, Duke and Harriman all put together, and lived to ninety-seven. And remember, only thirty white men in a million ever reach the age of ninety-seven—and there is probably not one man in a hundred million who ever reaches ninety-seven without needing artificial teeth. But John D. at ninety-seven hadn't a false tooth in his head.

What was the secret of his long life? He probably inherited a tendency to live long. And this tendency had been strengthened by a calm, placid disposition. He never got excited and he never was rushed.

When he was head of the Standard Oil Company, he had a couch in his office at 26 Broadway; and come what might he had a half-hour's nap everyday at noon.

When John D. Rockefeller was fifty-five, he had a physical breakdown. That was one of the happiest accidents that ever happened in the whole history of medicine; for because of his own illness, John D. was stimulated to give millions to medical research. As a result of his ill health, the Rockefeller Foundation is spending almost a million dollars a month to promote health throughout the world.

I was in China during the terrible cholera epidemic of 1932, and in the midst of all that poverty and ignorance and disease, I was able to walk into the Rockefeller Medical College at Peking, and get a vaccination for cholera. Never until then had I realized how much Rockefeller was doing for suffering humanity in Asia and the remote corners of the earth. The Rockefeller Foundation has tried to stamp out hookworm all over the world; it is waging a winning battle against malaria; and its physicians discovered a vaccine for the dreaded yellow fever.

John D. earned his first dollar by helping his mother raise turkeys.

He saved all the nickels his mother paid him for tending turkeys and stored the money in a cracked teacup which he kept on the mantel-piece. He worked on a farm for thirty-seven cents a day and saved all his wages until he accumulated fifty dollars. Then he lent those fifty dollars to his employer at seven per cent interest and discovered that his fifty dollars could make as much for

him in a year as he could earn by ten days of grueling work.

"That settled it," he said. "I determined then and there to let money be my slave instead of being the slave of money."

John D. didn't spoil his son with too much money. For example, he gave a penny for each fence post he could find on the estate that needed to be repaired. He found thirteen in one day, and was paid thirteen cents. Then John D. paid his son fifteen cents an hour for repairing fences, and his mother gave him five cents an hour for practising on the violin.

John D. never went to college. He finished high school and attended a commercial school for a few months. He was through with academic study forever when he was sixteen; yet he had given fifty million dollars to the University of Chicago.

He was always intensely interested in the church. As a young man he taught Sunday school classes, never danced, never played cards, never went to the theatre and didn't smoke and didn't drink.

He said grace before each meal and he had the Bible read to him daily—and in addition, he also had read to him selections from a book of poems and prayers containing uplift messages for every day.

Mr. Rockefeller's only great ambition was to round out a century of life; and he said if he were alive on his hundredth birthday—July 8, 1939—he would lead a band on his estate at Pocantico Hills. And the tune they were going to play would be: When You and I Were Young, Maggie.

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Easily Excused

Willie's sister came to the schoolroom door and handed the following note in to the teacher: "Teacher, please excuse Willie—he caught a skunk."

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of the power contained in a certain Deed of Trust executed by J. W. Chappell and wife Ada Chappell of Surry County, State of North Carolina to Tristram T. Hyde, Jr. and David B. Harris, Trustees dated on the 15th day of December, 1927 and default having been made in the payment of the same and upon application of the holder of the notes which is secured by said Deed of Trust we the undersigned Trustees will on the 19th day of July, 1937 at 12 o'clock noon at the Courthouse in Dobson, Surry County, State of North Carolina, offer for sale to the last and highest bidder for cash the following described property in Surry County and more particularly bounded and described as follows to-wit:

All that certain tract parcel or lot of land lying and being in the Town of Elkin, Surry County, North Carolina, on the north side of Elk Spur Street (commonly known as Trap Hill Road) adjoining the lands of E. L. Byrd and the lands of the Messick Estate and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point 139.26 south east of the intersection of said Elk Spur street and unnamed street and at the corner of the lot owned by the Messick Estate (formerly the I. G. Sisk lot) and runs thence with Elk Spur street North 66 degrees west 139.26 feet to the intersection of said Elk Spur and the unnamed streets, thence with the east line of unnamed street aforesaid North 21 degrees east 189.30 feet to E. L. Byrd's corner, thence with E. L. Byrd's line south 66 degrees East 139.26 feet to Byrd's and Messick Heirs corner, thence with the line of the Messick heirs south 21 degrees west 189.30 feet to the edge of Elk Spur street and the beginning corner. The land described being the identical lot or parcel of land conveyed to C. E. and J. W. Chappell by G. L. Hampton and wife by deed registered in book 91, page 124 record of deeds for Surry County, North Carolina and also described in deed from C. E. Chappell and wife to J. W. Chappell and wife, Ada Chappell by deed registered in deed book 106, page 626 record of deeds for Surry County.

This 15th day of June, 1937.
TRISTRAM T. HYDE, JR.,
DAVID B. HARRIS,
Parks G. Hampton Trustees.
Attorney 7-8

ST. PAUL

There was a large number present for Sunday school last Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Nicholson and little son, of Pea Ridge, spent a short time here Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Walker.

Mrs. Reuben Alred and children of Richmond, Va., are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Myers.

Mrs. W. E. Macey is spending several weeks at Independence, Va., visiting her brother.

Earl Alred of Winston-Salem, spent Sunday with his brother, Dewey Alred and Mrs. Alred.

Mrs. Sina Walker and children spent Sunday near Denneysville, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Percy Chambers, and attended church services at that place.

Mrs. Lucy Denny, who recently underwent a tonsil operation at Harmony clinic, is recovering nicely, we are glad to note.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brown and children spent Sunday near Harmony, visiting Mrs. Brown's sister, Mrs. Caldwell Henderson.

Grover Hardy of Hamptonville spent Sunday with his father, Joe Hardy.

Mr. and Mrs. Clay Macey and Mr. and Mrs. Omar Walker and

little daughter, Barbara Jean, spent last Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Vina Swain.

W. C. Nicholson spent the weekend near Hamptonville, visiting his brother, Thurman Nicholson.

ACTING POSTMASTER NAMED FOR DEVOTION

By PAUL MAY
(Tribune Washington Bureau)
Washington, D. C., June 29.—Appointment of an acting postmaster for Devotion was announced today at the Postoffice Department.

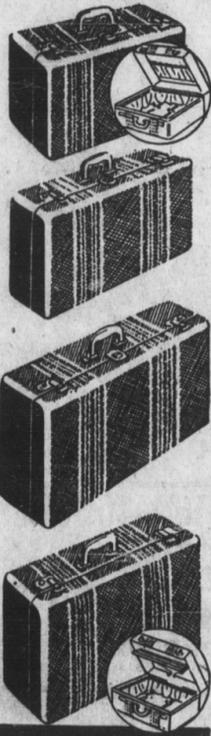
He is Paul J. Brown. The appointment will be approved by the department as of June 21, 1937. The new acting postmaster will serve until a permanent postmaster has been appointed by the postmaster general, following an examination of candidates by the Civil Service Commission.

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Practical and Smart!

2.98 and **4.98**

The ideal luggage for Summer traveling... smart to carry the year 'round! Strong wooden frames covered with heavy tweed. Pyroxylin coated to make it waterproof and hard to scratch. Contrasting woven stripes. Rayon lined.

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- 18" Hat box2.98
- 26" Tourist Case4.98
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21" Week-end Case
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Blackberries
STARTING WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH
And Every Day, All Day, Until All Are Picked
CARRY THEM TO YOUR NEAREST COUNTRY STORE AND TRADE THEM OR BRING THEM TO TOWN AND GET CASH.
\$1.20 PER BUSHEL OF 60 LBS.
Elkin Bottling Co.
Elkin, N. C.

SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE

So good it's used daily in
1,500,000 CARS!

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