

THE ALLEGHANY TIMES

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EDITORIAL

UNCLE SAM HAS—aided the industrial workers.—put the unemployed to work.—aided the cotton farmer.—befriended the tobacco farmer.—helped the wheat farmer.—relieved the burdened home owner.—assisted the hog producers.

But—what we want to know is: When is Uncle Sam going to help the cattle raisers? Cattle prices are extremely low, the lowest they have been in years, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of better prices.

THE DOCTOR'S STAND Mt. Airy Times. The recent action of the medical society of Harnett County, Georgia, by which it was agreed among the doctors there that patients who owe back accounts and do not pay them, will have to make settlement or pay cash in advance before any additional calls are made, is receiving wide editorial treatment on the part of the national press.

The predicament of the doctors with their sorry collections is familiar enough. It is a known fact that a great many people, particularly among the working class, treat the charges of a physician with the attitude that it is the last obligation to be paid. Like the old saying, the patients owe the doctors a lifetime rather than beat them out of it—the debts are frequently settled by death.

The doctor has bills to meet, expenses to be paid, just the same as anyone else. In the first place, he has the expense of his years of training. Few people realize that it takes eight to twelve years after leaving high school before a doctor begins earning.

WHAT A GLORIOUS IDEAL The late Washington Gladden expressed his great aim in the following remarkable statement:

"One thing I am resolved upon: I will not be a sponge or a parasite: I will give an honest equivalent for what I get. I want no man's money for which I haven't rendered a full return. I want no wages that I haven't earned. If I work for any man or any company or any institution, I will render a full, ample, generous service. If I work for the city or the state or the nation, it will have my best thought, my best effort, my most conscientious and efficient endeavor. No man, no body of men shall ever be made poorer by my dealings with me. If I can give a little more than I get every time, in that shall be my happiness. The great commonwealth of human society shall not be loser through me. I will take good care to put into the common fund more than I take out."

Who is able for these things when the supreme desire of multitudes is not to give but to get; when men who work for city, state or nation keep an eye first, last and all the time, not on service, but salary; when the short cut to easy money is the consuming desire of so many. Why be a sponge or parasite, when every man and woman should give an honest equivalent for what they get?

FOR GOVERNOR.

(From The Statesville Record.) That Hon. R. L. Doughton will be a candidate for Governor, next term, is not only a possibility but a probability. Not that "Farmer Bob" is pestering himself about it, because there is nothing to indicate that he is seeking the honor. Occupying one of the highest places in the United States Congress, (chairman of the important ways and means committee) and placed there because of his ability and long service in that body, Congressman Doughton would, in a measure, be stepping down and not up in offering for the governorship.

But whether he wishes it or not, there is definite current of sentiment in the state to draft him for the place, and if the demand is insistent, it is our notion that Mr. Doughton will accept the nomination. And what a governor he would make!

Mr. Doughton's more than twenty years of service in the national congress have not been spectacular, he is not the spectacular kind, but they have been filled with an untiring effort to meet the needs of the people of his district, not forgetting the needs of the nation.

It is not claimed for him that he is a silver-tongued orator, of which, heaven knows, there are already too many in public life today, but when he addresses the speaker of the house his colleagues know that he has something to say that will bear listening to, and they have no trouble understanding his language. He is neither a pussy-footer nor an opportunist. He arrives at his conclusions only after hard study and diligent consideration of all factors involved, but when he charts his course, he knows jolly well where he is headed and the people of his district, while not always agreeing with him at first, have found him a safe and sane leader to follow.

Bob Doughton is a statesman of the old school who is not unacquainted with mid-night oil. His record in Congress has been made possible only by long hours of brain toll and physical energy. What citizen in his district can point to a single letter unanswered by return mail? Mr. Doughton instills into his clerical help the same urge to give full service, that saturates his own soul.

It is not too much to say that North Carolina needs that kind of man in the governor's chair: a man who by his own initiative and energy will inject these qualities into others who are supposed to be serving the people of the state.

It is hoped here that the demand for this candidacy for governor will be so pronounced that "Farmer Bob" will not turn it down.

The American home shortage continues to grow, according to government and other statistics of a reliable nature. In the decade between 1920 and 1930 the country added a total of 5,600,000 families to its population. The need for new housing during that decade was approximately equal to the number of families added. In addition, a certain number of homes were destroyed by fire, obsolescence and so forth—a number which is placed at the conservative figure of 250,000 for the decade. Normal building, therefore, should have provided for about 5,850,000 families during the ten-year period.

The total number of families provided with new housing in 257 cities surveyed during the decade, was 3,616,000. These 257 cities accounted for 70.8 per cent of all residential building. On that basis, the gross of new homes built in the entire country was 5,180,000, leaving us with a shortage of 698,000 homes when we entered the year 1931. And now it is reliably estimated that the shortage has reached 1,350,000.

What all this leads to is that we are on the eve of tremendous expansion in residential building. As recovery gets under way, and men go back to work, hundreds of thousands of American families are going to replace old homes with new ones, or move from rented quarters into homes of their own. Construction prices of all kinds are going to soar—and we will look back on 1933 as the year when almost inconceivable building bargains were offered to us. It's time to build!

During recent weeks there has been observable a slight let-down in general business. It's nothing to get excited about, however, and is much less intense than the customary seasonal drop. Best late progress has been made in promoting employment, due both to increased industrial activity and the N. R. A. drive. Secretary of Labor Perkins announced that 1,100,000 industrial workers obtained jobs between March 3 and the middle of August. Four-hundred-thousand new factory jobs appeared in July. During May and June the number of families receiving public charity dropped from 2,222,000 to 2,742,000. Employment is about 21 per cent greater now than last year at this time. Only major industrial group to show decrease is tobacco manufacturers.

The last survey of current business issued by the Department of Commerce, which details conditions into the first three weeks of July, is very encouraging. Prices have continued to move upward. Foreign trades hewed a substantial increase. Freight car loadings, on the whole, expanded steadily. Automobile production continued its contraseasonal rise.



about Cigarettes



Of all the ways in which tobacco is used the cigarette is the mildest form

YOU know, ever since the Indians found out the pleasure of smoking tobacco, there have been many ways of enjoying it. But of all the ways in which tobacco is used, the cigarette is the mildest form. Another thing—cigarettes are about the most convenient smoke. All you have to do is strike a match. Everything that money can buy and everything that science knows about is used to make Chesterfields. The right home-grown tobaccos—seasoned with just enough aromatic Turkish—are blended and cross-blended the Chesterfield way. Then the cigarettes are made right—firm, well-filled. Chesterfield uses the right kind of pure cigarette paper. There are other good cigarettes, of course, but Chesterfield is the cigarette that's milder, the cigarette that tastes better. Chesterfields satisfy—we ask you to try them.

Chesterfield

the cigarette that's MILDER the cigarette that TASTES BETTER

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BIRDS OF ALLEGHANY CO.

SPARROW HAWK HABITS (By Claude J. Smith.)

It is a balmy March day. The warm south breeze is blowing and migrants are just beginning to arrive from their winter home. The sky is cloudless. As I wander aimlessly thru the wood and pastures I hear the red-eyed vireo, brown thrasher, fox sparrows, and another or two of the advance guard of migrants. I am watching a flock of fox sparrows, when I hear a rapidly repeated call noted overhead. Looking up I see that the sparrow hawk has also arrived from the southern states to be with us until November. I believe that this is the best known and most beautiful of our hawks; it is only 10 1/2-2 inches in length. Their flight is distinctive being a few wing beats and a short sail, alternately. This is a beneficial hawk, feeding on grasshoppers and mice, with only rarely a small bird or chicken. Deserted flicker and other holes are used for nesting cavities. The eggs are laid on the bare wood; they are cream colored, finely sprinkled with brown. I have never found but about 3 or 4 of their nests, but have not yet seen the eggs. One day in July, 1932, I saw ten of these interesting little hawks together, flying eastward. I have, on different occasions, seen these hawks attack and drive off the larger hawks from their perch, pursuing them for some distance. As autumn draws near these hawks become less frequently seen, until only a few are seen after the last of September. In 1932, this bird arrived in March 26, but this year I saw one on March 5. As the cool November days come on, the sparrow hawk deserts his summer range, and goes to a warmer clime. It is with sorrow that I see him go, but I think of the day next spring when he will again be seen, and the pangs of sorrow vanish.

Rare Birds Recorded in County

On September 19, near Piney Creek, the writer observed a white-tailed kite, a species of hawk whose range extends from Texas to California, and east of the Mississippi river to South Carolina. The head, underparts, and tail of this bird are white, with the upper parts gray. As far as I can learn, this is the first record of this bird for the state. On September 20 I observed 3 Canada Jays, two of these birds were again seen on the 25th. The range of this bird is from Northern United States thru Canada. These birds were seen at a range of about 100 ft. The color of these birds is gray, with a few white patches on wings and tail. They are about the size of the blue jay. This bird is said to nest while the surrounding trees are bare, in northern Canada.

FIRST IN DEFAULTS

North Carolina has a habit of turning up first. This time it was a first of which we are not proud. She leads all the States of the Union both in number of counties and in number of cities and towns in default on their bond issues.

The June 1933 issue of the National Municipal Review carries a table giving a summary of state and municipal defaults, as of May 1933, as reported to the Bond Buyer. The table reports forty-three North Carolina counties as being in default. Florida, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas are the only other states with any considerable number of counties in default. For all the states a total of 193 counties are reported as being in default. This means that more than one-fifth of all defaulting counties in the United States are in North Carolina.

This table reports exactly one hundred North Carolina cities and towns in default, which is considerably the largest number in any state. Other states that rank high in defaulting cities and towns are Florida, Ohio, Texas, Oregon, Oklahoma, and Michigan. More than one-fourth of all the cities and towns reported in default on their bond issues are located in North Carolina.

In addition there are six school districts and two drainage districts reported in default. This gives a grand total of 151 taxing districts in North Carolina reported in default, the largest total number in any state. Florida comes next with 139. No other state is near these two in this respect.

The total of all taxing districts in the United States reported in default is 1,005. Thus more than one-seventh of all defaulting districts in the United States are in North Carolina.

We do not profess to know the seriousness of the North Carolina defaults. It may be that most of them are temporary, resulting from current tax difficulties, and that in time the bond holders will be paid in full. We know from offerings that local bonds are being offered at bargain prices, which may mean that present holders are skeptical. It is reasonable to believe that our entire indebtedness in time will be paid in full.

But whether the situation is real or apparent, it is a fact that North Carolina counties, cities, and towns head the parade of defaulters. This may have much to do with the high interest rates our state government is now having to pay for borrowed funds although the state is meeting its debt obligations.

The difficulty lies largely in the failure of a large per cent of those who are assessed taxes to pay their taxes. The recent

SONGS OF LONG AGO

The old song below has many variations. The most familiar words in Piedmont Carolina are given, but there is another version, very similar, known as the "Red River Valley," which is often heard. Before the jazz age, this song was very popular in rural sections. Often groups of young people on their way home from mid-week prayer service or church-revivals would make the welcome ring with this plaintive old tune.

Bright Sherman Valley From this valley they tell me you're leaving; I shall miss your bright eyes and sweet smiles; For they take with you all the sunshine That has brightened my life for a while. Just consider the home you are leaving. Do not hasten to bid me adieu. But remember the Bright Sherman Valley And the girl that has loved you so true. I've been waiting a long time, my darling. For the words that you never would say; And at last my poor heart is breaking For they tell me you are going away. Just consider the home you are leaving. Do not hasten to bid me adieu. But remember the Bright Sherman Valley And the girl that has loved you so true.

leniency on the part of the legislature towards those who have not paid their taxes is not calculated to encourage prompt payment in the future, although the measure may have been, practically, a wise one. Why pay promptly if there is a chance of a discount in case one becomes delinquent, or why pay at all if one can hold on long enough and finally have his back taxes wiped off the books? The voluminous discussion in North Carolina, in spite of the fact that the property tax in this state averages the lowest of any state in the Union, plus the generosity of the Legislature towards delinquents, and complete forgiveness to those who have refused to pay over a period of years, are not conducive to the payment of taxes. If taxes are not paid current operations must be curtailed and debt obligations will go unpaid. It might be pertinent to ask if so-called Taxpayers Leagues are composed of taxpayers or non-taxpayers. Favors have gone to the latter. We appreciate the fact that there are those who would prefer not to discuss our defaults. We see no point

in trying to hide the facts. North Carolinians may not be aware of the situation that exists, and good may result from knowing the facts. Those who hold the bonds and the financial purse strings already know the facts. That is why the interest rate to North Carolina is so high.—U. N. C. News Letter.

Mrs. Clete Choate, Mrs. D.J. Whitener and son, Jack Choate, of Boone, visited Mrs. S. A. Choate last week.

Card of Thanks I desire to extend my heartfelt thanks to my numerous friends for their many kindness, sympathy, expressed in so many ways during the recent illness and death of my dear wife. We shall never forget them, and pray that the God of love will reward you for these kind deeds. W. F. Cox.

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