

The Alleghany Times

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Schools Versus Taxes

Many people in Alleghany county are under the apprehension that a cut in the costs of operating our schools would mean a decrease in the taxes they would pay. Many argue that our teachers are paid too much. Looking at the matter from a mathematical standpoint, the following figures will show that we are the last people who should complain of the cost of education in Alleghany county. Figures do not lie.

The 1933 session of the General Assembly did away with the fifteen cent ad valorem tax on land and other property. It abolished all special tax districts. Alleghany county paid in the year 1933 the sum of \$10,563.00 in ad valorem taxes toward the support of schools. The other contributions toward the school system that we made were: fines and forfeitures, two-thirds of the amount collected as poll taxes, and the amount collected as dog taxes, less the amount that was used by the Board of Commissioners in the payment for sheep killed by dogs. The latter items have remained unchanged. But instead of the \$10,563.00 paid in ad valorem taxes in 1933, the first six months of this year the sum of \$2,510.00 was collected in the county as sales tax. Figuring the last half of the year on the same basis, the total sum of \$5,020.00 will be paid by the sales tax. This shows a saving to the taxpayers of \$5,543.00 for this year on account of this substitution.

The estimated contributions made by our taxpayers for the year 1934 are: \$5,020.00 by the sales tax; \$1,500.00 in poll taxes; \$100.00 in fines and forfeitures; \$400.00 in dog taxes, making a total of \$7,020.00, which amount is the total amount paid to run our eight-months schools.

The records of the office of the County Superintendent show that the first seven months cost \$31,737.81 and the eighth month will cost \$3,683.00. There is yet outstanding approximately \$250.00 for fuel bills and incidental expenses, agricultural training cost, \$1,912.48, Home Economics cost \$160.00; making a grand total of \$38,425.29. This represents the amount sent from Raleigh to maintain our eight-months school term. We paid, or shall have paid, as shown above, a grand total of approximately \$7,020.00, which means that we receive in the county \$31,405.29 more than we pay towards the support of our schools. In other words, taxpayers in industrial or more wealthy counties contributed the sum of \$31,405.29 toward running our county schools for the year 1933-34.

The amount we pay for our school system is dependent only upon the amount of sales tax, dog tax, poll tax, and fines and forfeitures collected in the county. The amount that is spent depends upon the expense of the schools, the salary and number of the teachers. For example, a teacher making \$100.00 per month costs the individual taxpayers of the county no more than a teacher making \$50.00 per month, and for every dollar we contribute to the support of our schools this year we received back into the county, as salaries and expenses, five and one-half dollars. The amount paid by the taxpayers of the county would not support one of the high schools for one term.

The Cotton Experiment

Probably the outstanding undertaking of the present era is the effort now being made to control the cotton crop by law. The Government, under the Bankhead act, practically tells the cotton grower, large or small, just how much cotton he can sell.

Under this new law each cotton grower will be given an allotment of the number of bales he can market. If he grows or offers to market any more than his allotment he will have to pay a penalty tax high enough to take whatever profit he might have made from the sale of his quota.

The theory of limiting production is, of course, to get a higher price for the producer for what he does raise. That is what lies back of the wheat, corn-hog and tobacco control measures, which, however, are voluntary agreements on the part of the growers. No man needs to join in these unless he wishes to, and he gets his compensation for limiting production out of a processing tax paid by the handlers. In practice, we have wondered whether this method would ever be successful, human nature being what it is.

We think the principle behind the Bankhead law is, in some respects, preferable to the bonus system under the other crop-control laws. In the long run it is better for any human being to get his profit as a direct result of his own labors rather than as a bonus. If the cotton plan works, the price of cotton will go high enough so a bonus will not be needed, and the process tax need not be levied. That is all to the good. Anything which eliminates any form of taxation is always good.

There is much speculation as to the success of the cotton program, though, affecting as it does millions of planters whose independence and individualism have been unquestioned for years. However, the present law was enacted only after an overwhelming expression of opinion on the part of cotton growers who had already signed agreements to rigorously reduce the crop for the current year. In the face of their voluntary participation in a reduction program, it is their idea that no selfish minority of planters should be allowed to jeopardize the success of the voluntary undertaking and, for that reason, they support reduction of the crop by law.

Moreover, the average cotton grower recalls numerous efforts on the part of agricultural leaders to put over cotton reduction programs but they also remember the uniform failure that has resulted largely because there is always a minority willing to operate on a "lone wolf" basis and take advantage of the reductions made by others. For this reason, most of those who were anxious for a reduction in the cotton crop realized that it must be accomplished by law, be compulsory upon all and be enforced by adequate machinery if there was to be any prospect of success.

Farmers in other parts of the United States will no doubt watch with much interest the experiment un-

THE BOOK

the first line of which reads, "The Holy Bible," and which contains Four Great Treasures

by BRUCE BARTON

WHEN PROPHETS SPOKE

The prophets seem to have come in pairs—

Amos and Hosea; Isaiah and Micah; Ezekiel and Jeremiah.

Micah was a down-state man who had the same prejudice against Jerusalem that many people now feel toward New York. It was hopelessly wicked, he said, and merited destruction for its sins:

Therefore shall Zion for your sake be plowed as a field, and Jerusalem shall become heaps, and the mountain of the house as the high places of the forest.

Isaiah, on the contrary, was a city man, loving town life, at home in the bustles of the market-place and the activities of the court. Jerusalem was a grand town to live in, he said, in spite of its sin, and God would take care of it.

Therefore saith the Lord . . . I will defend this city to save it for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake.

These two quotations encourage us with the knowledge—much needed in these controversial days—that two men can be equally good and acceptable to God and yet hold absolutely contradictory views. Micah and Isaiah agreed in their stern insistence upon righteousness as the only path to salvation, but they disagreed violently in respect to Jerusalem. Both were right and both wrong. God did defend the city for a long time after the

northern kingdom surrendered to its enemies in 722 B. C. But ultimately, in 586 B. C., the destruction which Micah had prophesied came true.

In speaking of Micah and Isaiah as a pair, we mean that they lived at the same time, not that they were on the same level, intellectually or in the importance of their message. Isaiah was one of the outstanding religious leaders of all history. He was of high birth, and may even have been related to the royal family, for he had free access to the palace, and he appears to have been a preceptor for one king, Hezekiah. His ministry began in "the year that King Uzziah died," the king who had been his hero.

Isaiah had to rebuke sin in high places, to offend princes and priests and politicians, for he belonged to the stormy period when the Assyrians were invading adjacent realms, and his own little Kingdom was trying vainly to make its future secure by an alliance with Egypt. Then he denounced and thereby gained the ill-will of many powerful interests. But when the time came that Jerusalem needed Egypt's help, Egypt had her own hands more than full. On a desperately tragic day the Assyrian army camped before Jerusalem, and the king and his counselors were in terror. The king covered himself with sackcloth and sent for Isaiah, the one unfrightened man in town. Isaiah's day had come.

Little Pine

Ennice P. O., May 1.—Mrs. Mack Wagoner is very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Holder, Galax, spent Sunday at the home of Mack Wagoner.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Wagoner, who has been seriously ill with measles, is now improving.

Miss Bessie Chappell and Misses Reva and Clea Greene, Winston-Salem, spent the week-end with home folks here.

Mrs. Jay Caudill, White Head, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Wagoner, here.

Homer Wilson, Kistler, W. Va., and Tom Ackison, Crown, W. Va., were visiting friends and relatives here during the week-end.

W. J. Harmon, Elkin, is visiting friends here this week.

Mrs. Johnnie Wagoner spent Monday afternoon at the home of Mack Wagoner.

Miss Zelma Greene and Miss Emma Lee Wagoner visited Annie Rose and Eula Mae Reeves at Twin Oaks Sunday.

Howard Andrews is ill with measles.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardy Murphy spent Saturday night at the home of Johnnie Wagoner.

Mrs. O. C. Wagoner, Mrs. Fred Hardy and Mrs. Ellen Andrews spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. Clara Wagoner.

Mrs. Carl Wright and little son, Dillon, of Accoville, W. Va., are visiting friends and relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hardy and son, Billie, visited at the home of Lester Greene Monday night.

Art Note

Visitor (to butler who is showing him through the picture gallery)—"That's a fine portrait; is it an old master?"

Butler—"No, that's the old missus."—Washington Labor.

derway in the cotton area. If it succeeds in restoring adequate prices for the staple (which means more money for the crops as a whole), the idea will probably be followed by those who grow other crops.

In a perfect world everybody would cooperate voluntarily and completely in every program for the common good. But that presupposes complete agreement as to what is really for the benefit of everybody, and the utter absence of greed and desire to take an unfair advantage. When mankind has reached a stage when everybody agrees on what is right and makes no effort to overreach his neighbors we won't need any crop control laws nor any other kind of laws. Unfortunately, we haven't reached that stage yet.

This Week In Washington

(continued from front page)

in the past. The opposition has tried to discredit him with the public and with the President on the ground that he is a theorist who does not understand the human difficulties of making men behave according to a fixed plan, but he took the wind out of that other day when he declared that no police force could be created large enough to make Americans do what they do not want to do, and he was interested only in programs that met with general public acceptance.

Opposition to the New Deal is now being largely focussed upon the allegation that what the Administration is doing, in many of its aspects, is not and never was any of the Government's business. This is particularly directed at such projects as the Tennessee Valley development, the proposal to put more land under irrigation in various regions and move farmers off poor land on to this presumably good land, and to move people out of the cities on to "subsistence homesteads."

One man very high in Administration circles has predicted a great reduction in the population of many large cities as a result of the New Deal.

Mt. Zion

Piney Creek P. O., April 30.—Mrs. W. F. Woodie is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Dale Wilson, Welch, W. Va. W. J. Woodie was called to the bedside of his sister, who is ill, in Hickory last week.

Mrs. Mary Cox visited her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Shepherd, a few days last week.

Dr. O. R. Black and a Mr. Ericsson, of Landis, visited Dr. Black's old home place Thursday afternoon.

H. Clay Smith and son, Howard, and George Smith made a business trip to Sparta Wednesday.

S. E. Smith was in the Stratford community Thursday.

Carey Blevins made a business trip to West Jefferson Wednesday.

Ethel Pugh and Mrs. J. F. Shepherd were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Smith Friday.

W. R. Jones visited his daughter, Mrs. E. D. Jones, of West Jefferson, Friday.

Sheriff R. B. McMillan, of Sparta, visited old friends in this community one day last week.

Troy Pugh, Mozelle Blevins, and Ida Richardson made a business trip to Galax Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Clay Smith visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bertie Petty Saturday night.

Those visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Smith last week were Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Warden, Stratford; H. Clay Smith and son, Howard; George Smith; Mrs. Mary Wyatt; Mrs. Mary Cox and grandchildren and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Chum Jones, Rugby; Mr. and Mrs. George Allen, Scottsville, and J. Paul Allen, North Wilkesboro, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Cox Sunday.

Mrs. S. E. Smith and son, Thomas, visited friends near Scottsville Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Sarah Williams and Joshua Williams, Peden, who are ill, do not improve.

Mrs. Rebecca Smith, who has been confined to her bed for more than a year, does not improve.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Cox, who have been ill, are improving slowly.

Reins-Sturdivant Funeral Home

Ambulance Service Day or Night

Licensed Embalmers

SPARTA, N. C.

Telephone 22

AMAZE A MINUTE

SCIENTIFACTS BY ARNOLD

47-FOOT SNAKE!
A SOUTH AMERICAN ANACONDA STRETCHING NEARLY 47 FEET IS THE LARGEST SNAKE ACCURATELY MEASURED.



A GROWING LANGUAGE—AMERICAN DICTIONARY MAKERS HAVE TO PASS UPON THE ADMITTANCE OF 5,000 NEW WORDS EACH YEAR.



FAST FLY—THE DRAGON FLY CAN ATTAIN A SPEED OF 60 MILES PER HOUR.

The Family Doctor

by John Joseph Gaines, M. D.

COSTS OF MEDICAL CARE

In the course of years, I have dealt with many thousands of patients of other physicians—family doctors. I have heard very very few complain of their family doctor's charges for services. There have not been enough protests for comment here by me.

Most complaints have been by those who have been robbed by the quacks, who claimed superior skill (of course) and obtained very very few complain of their family doctor's charges for services. There have not been enough protests for comment here by me.

I have seen many who paid capital-operation prices, always in advance, mind you, for the most ordinary, minor operations by advertising "specialists." This adds quite materially to "costs of medical service," and, deserves condemnation to the utmost. I have treated people without number who had been literally fleeced, by buying the glaring lure of the quack, leaving practically nothing with which to pay me for trying to repair the wreck.

The greedy gold-brick peddler generally hangs on until his victim is stripped of all he has.

The druggist, if "ethical," is the doctor's friend. If he is not

Mistress—Be careful not to drop those china dishes, Norah.

Maid—Don't worry, mum. If they did fall they're too light to hurt my feet.—Watchman-Examiner.

ethical, he will peddle all sorts of nostrums, prescribing for sick men who are physically able to apply to him. Quite an item in the cost of medical care is the great stone and brick emporium, trimmed in gold and plate glass; all these things are paid for by the man who spends his money inside of the structure.

An ethical druggist or doctor is nothing less than an HONORABLE druggist or doctor. Being honest, neither will conspire to fleece customers. And, if nobody is fleeced, nobody is overcharged. Ethics means honor.

See Castevens Motor Co. for radio batteries, tubes and service.—adv.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To The Voters of Alleghany County: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Lower House of the Legislature subject to the Democratic primary in June.

W. P. WARDEN tfc?AT

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of W. G. Woodruff, deceased, late of Alleghany county, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Sparta on or before twelve months from this publication or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

This, the 27th day of April, 1934

W. V. BLEVINS,
W. C. WOODRUFF,
Administrators of W. G. Woodruff, deceased.

Doughton & Gambill Attorneys

NO MORE FRAZZLED NERVES



I WAS ALWAYS HAVING FRAZZLED NERVES. A FRIEND SAID, "TRY CAMELS." SO I DID. NOW I ENJOY SMOKING MORE, AND MY NERVES ARE O.K.I

CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS

YOU CAN SMOKE THEM STEADILY . . . BECAUSE THEY NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES . . . NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE!

"KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES"—Solid, Nonskid Ivory

—By POP MOMAND

