

The Alleghany Times

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Published Every Thursday at Sparta, North Carolina,
and entered at the Sparta, N. C., Post Office as Second
Class Matter.

Subscription Rate:
One Dollar a Year, Strictly in Advance

Thursday, August 2, 1934.

Fling The Gladness Boomerang

by John Edwin Price

"When a bit of sunshine hits ye
After passing of a cloud,
When a fit of laughter gits ye
An' yer spine is feeling proud,
Don't fergit to up an' fling it
At a soul that's feeling blue,
For the minute that ye sling it
It's a boomerang to you."

Who is there that does not like a cheerful soul? Who is there that doesn't have sufficient clouds and dark times in his life, so that he welcomes the ray of sunshine that accompanies a person who radiates good cheer?

The man who has gladness to share has a very valuable asset which he can always invest to advantage. A man who goes about with a watering pot of good deeds and encouraging words is going to share with someone when the gladness flowers bloom.

Or to again change the figure, if you throw a stone into the center of a pond the waves not only go out in the opposite direction from the stone but they also ripple back toward you. The same law holds true about gladness. When you fling some gladness into another's life the waves of its influence are sure to come your way.

Someone has said that happiness is a perfume. You cannot spray it on others without spilling some on yourself. No matter what figure is used to express it the truth is the same, there are boomerang qualities about the influence we let go out from our lives into others. That's why I say, "Fling the gladness boomerang."

Did I hear someone saying, "Aw, he's just enlarging on the old statement, 'Cast your bread upon the waters'?"

Well, I ain't said that I ain't.

Nature's Balance

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been carrying out a program to reduce crop production in order to prevent surplus supplies forcing the price below the production costs and ruining the farmer financially.

In its campaign cotton production was limited for this year to about 10,000,000 bales. The wheat crop was to be reduced to a little more than 700,000,000 bushels. Nature has been assisting in both of these campaigns. Drought, insects and floods have this year reduced the size of the crops and some people are already beginning to wonder if we are not going to have a shortage.

For the five years 1928-1932 wheat averaged nearly 850,000,000 bushels. The July report indicates a crop of less than 500,000,000 bushels, or about 235,000,000 bushels less than that aimed at by the A. A. A.

The cotton program is working out almost exactly. The indications are that the present estimate of cotton production will be around 10,200,000 bales, or just a little more than the even 10,000,000 bales contemplated by the Bankhead Act. Figures for tobacco and hog production likewise show the prospects in line with the A. A. A.'s plans.

Federal Regulation of Highways

A public demand for more rigid inspection of buses, trucks and other vehicles operating on the public highways may result from the recent tragic disaster in New York state where a bus, with defective brakes, crashed through an elevated railing into a lumber yard below and resulted in the death of seventeen persons.

One of the most amazing attitudes in the present era is the public indifference to deaths on our highways. Nearly 30,000 persons are killed each year and apparently the great American people like the idea and are perfectly willing to pay the price for speed.

If the states, and those interested in state's rights, fail to provide adequate safeguards for the public and permit the present death rate to continue, it is inevitable that a demand will arise for Federal control of interstate traffic, which will affect every individual crossing state boundaries. Such regulation seems necessary to obtain adequate protection on the highways.

It will be of little avail to cry out against the surrender of state's rights and to deprecate the enlargement of the Federal bureaucracy unless the states make the roads reasonably safe. The public demand for relief against so many avoidable accidents will not take into account theoretical squabbles over the method necessary to get results. The states are on trial in the matter of highway safety and if they bestir themselves the problem can be solved without Federal activity.

Tobacco, the Tax-Payer

It is about time that the tax payers of the United States stood up in their places to make a bow in the direction of tobacco. Regardless of one's smoking habits the products of the weed contributed \$425,162,129 in the last fiscal year to the support of the Federal Government.

The tax on cigarettes, cigars and manufactured tobacco brought in more money than all the individual income taxes paid by the people of the United States. The total was more than the sum collected by the Government from the processing taxes designed to benefit millions of farmers. It was larger than the \$397,515,851 paid in corporation taxes.

Tobacco was the largest source of revenue for the Internal Revenue Bureau, paying more money than any other single source of taxation, including beer and liquor combined.

THE BOOK

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

by BRUCE BARTON

THE FIRST MIRACLE

The tenth in our list of the disciples is Thomas, a moody fellow who insisted on thinking things out for himself. "Doubting Thomas" he has been called because after the resurrection, when some of the disciples claimed to have seen Jesus, Thomas answered stoutly:

Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe.

It is unfair to Thomas to remember only his doubt and to forget that when the disciples were trying to dissuade Jesus from His last dangerous journey to Jerusalem it was this same Thomas who exclaimed, "Let us also go, that we may die with him."

There was as number eleven another Simon, whose surname, "the zealot," does not mean that he personally was of an over-zealous disposition but that he had been a participant in one of the sporadic revolutions against Roman authority.

And finally there was Judas, the only one of the twelve who was not a Galilean but who, as a member of the royal tribe of Judah, felt himself superior to the crowd of fishermen, publicans and common folk. Better educated than the rest, a man of business ability, he was treasurer. When Jesus said, "Take no

thought for the morrow, saying, what shall we eat or what shall we drink," it may have sounded all right to the other eleven, but you can imagine the look of mingled cynicism and worry on the face of Judas who had to pay the bills. Equipped by talent and training to be of larger service than that any of the others, he was the only traitor.

These, then, were the "twelve" who were destined to change human history.

The public life of Jesus appears to have covered just three years: a year of organization and small beginnings; a year of dramatic deeds and great successes; a year of diminishing popularity and disappointments.

He started quietly in the little towns near His home, talking to whomever would listen where people gathered.

There was a marriage in the neighboring village of Cana, and He was invited with His mother. At a critical moment in the celebration Mary caught a look of distress in the eyes of the hostess and with quick feminine instinct divined the situation. The wine had given out. There occurred then the first miracle of Jesus, the transforming of water into wine.

Very few sermons are preached about this miracle, and it is usually glossed over as being not quite in keeping with the character of His life and work. But, it was significant.

Looking At Washington

(continued from front page)

2320 planes, with a corresponding increase in flying personnel. Expressing the opinion that this country was comparatively free from the threat of overseas air invasion because no airplane has been developed capable of carrying an effective military load across the Atlantic or Pacific, the committee, nevertheless, felt that the army air corps must be ready at all times for war service.

While the public's equity in the common stock of five major moving picture companies dropped from a high of \$960,000,000 in 1930 to \$140,000,000 on the latest quotations, the industry, which suffered a loss of \$19,589,393 last year gave 110 persons larger salaries in 1933 than that received by President Roosevelt. These figures were contained in a report on an NRA six months' study of the producing, distributing and exhibiting branches of the film industry. The highest yearly pay check, \$315,000, went to an unnamed actor, and the second highest, \$296,250 went to one artist, who received \$10,000 a week when employed.

Sol A. Rosenblatt, who directed the investigation, reported that the 113 persons who received \$75,000, or more in 1933 included 51 actors, 28 directors, 22 executives, 9 producers, two writers and one attorney. Of the five largest companies, one is bankrupt, another operating in receivership, a third recently reorganized, another showed a loss of \$16,000,000 in 1933 and the fifth had a net income of \$7,000,000.

Norman H. Davis, ambassador at large, and his naval experts are back home after a number of conferences with the British Admiralty and members of the Cabinet concerning the Five-Power naval conference scheduled for next year. While the conversations were friendly and pronounced as "beneficial," there was little usefulness to them in the absence of Japanese participation. In fact, there is extreme doubt as to whether the conference will be held at all. Japan

wants parity and Great Britain wants revision to give her an increase in the number of cruisers with other charges. The United States would be practically satisfied with the existing treaties, feeling that they have been beneficial and economical in operation.

Intimation that Japan will seek a new political accord with the United States and Great Britain in the Pacific before attempting to negotiate a naval treaty in 1935 produced unfavorable reactions in Washington and London. The attitude of the United States is that the Kellogg-Briand anti-war pact is sufficient and that a non-aggression pact is not needed. Official channels declare that nothing has been heard about reported Japanese intentions and that political questions are not expected to be discussed in the preliminary naval conversations.

London reports that unofficially Japanese interests have been disseminating propaganda in favor of a Three-Power political agreement affecting the Pacific in order to avoid renewed political discussions affecting the Far East.

Sometime ago attention was called to the new housing program in the rural areas of the country and the revelations were amazing. Recent surveys of nearly two million dwellings in fifty-nine cities revealed that a similar condition exists in metropolitan areas.

For example, sixteen percent of the dwellings are over-crowded, sixteen and six-tenths percent need structural repairs and forty-four and seven-tenths percent need minor repairs. A lack of sanitary facilities is also disclosed. Ten and two-tenths percent of the residential units were without indoor running water; 20.4 percent were without indoor water

Mt. Zion

Piney Creek P. O., July 30.—Mrs. Carl Cheek and children, Akron, Ohio, are visiting relatives and friends in this community this week. Mrs. Cheek will be remembered as Miss Mary Weaver, of Peden.

Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Jones, West Jefferson, visited Mrs. W. R. Jones last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lee Smith and son, Robert Lee, and Hez Walker, Dawson, Ala., left this morning after spending a week with relatives and friends in this community. While here they visited part and Roaring Gap. Mrs. Ernest L. Harris, Miss Bernice Short and J. M. Williams, Charlotte, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones last week.

Mrs. R. Lee Smith, H. Walker, Mrs. Ida Shepherd, Mrs. George F. Smith, Mrs. Mary Cox and granddaughter, Georgie, Robert, Lee and Howard Smith and Mrs. S. E. Smith and son, Thomas, visited at the home of W. F. Pugh Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Roy Cox and son, Furches, are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pugh. Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Edwards and Eugene Black, Peden, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Black.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cox entertained a few of their friends Saturday night.

The condition of Joshua Williams, who is ill, does not seem to improve.

Abertine Hurt, Mary Gentry and Page Smith, Nathans Creek, Mrs. Mary Van Dyke and children, Bennie, Hazel and Nellie, Peden, and Hez Walker, of Alabama, visited at Clay Smith's home Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lee Smith and son, Hez Walker, and Mrs. S. E. Smith and son, Thomas, visited Mrs. L. A. Hampton last Friday. Among others visiting there were Mr. and Mrs. Preston Phipps, Lee and Zenna Mae Phipps, Independence, Mrs. Robert Edwards and children, Robert, Ella and Edna Edwards.

Those visiting the home of S. E. Smith during the past week were Mrs. Carl Cheek and two children of Akron, Ohio, Miss Martha Weaver, Mrs. Mary Van Dyke and children, Peden, Page Smith, Nathans Creek, Mrs. L. A. Hampton, Stratford, Mrs. Robert Edwards and daughters,

closets and 25.5 percent had no tubs or showers. The incomplete returns revealed that 2.34 percent of the house were unfit for human habitation.

Drastic revision of the government's ocean mail-merchant marine policies are expected to follow hearings which will begin in September. Forty-six ocean mail contracts are involved. Last year, the ocean mail service cost \$26,054,680. Under the new policy, it is expected to be carried on a basis of actual weight at a cost of around \$3,000,000. The difference between these sums represents a subsidy paid to steamship lines competing with foreign companies.

Postal figures show, for example, that one company received \$363,295 for carrying mail last year which would have cost only \$25.52 on a weight basis. Under the present merchant marine act, companies receiving ocean mail contract are required to use the subsidies to construct a certain number of ships so as to build up our merchant marine, but Postoffice investigators report that only 32 new ships have been built and that more than \$120,000,000 of the \$121,000,000 that these ships cost was borrowed from the government.

AMAZE A MINUTE

SCIENTIFACTS BY ARNOLD

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

Ella and Edna, Sparta, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Phipps and two children, Lee and Ella Sue, Independence, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Smith and son, and Hez Walker, Dawson, Alabama, Mary Cox and grandchildren, Georgie, Jessie and Dean Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Smith and children, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jones and W. F. Pugh.

Twin Oaks

Sparta P. O., July 24.—Edwin York, Burkesville, is visiting relatives here.

Felix Irwin and family, Bel Air, Md., who have been visiting here for two weeks, returned home Monday.

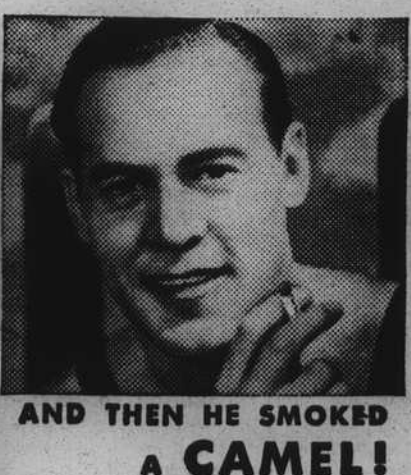
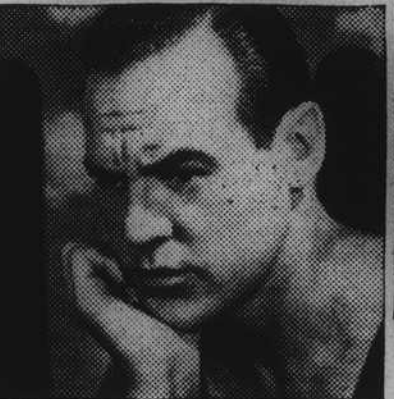
Frank Atwood and family, Harvey Irwin and family and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Irwin were visiting here Sunday night.

Mrs. Grover Campbell, son and daughter, Judge and Evangeline, of Keyville, are visiting relatives in this county.

Rob and Claude Gambill and Leo Irwin made a business trip to Galax Monday.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late J. J. Miller, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to me within twelve months or this notice will be placed in bar of recovery and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make prompt payment of said indebtedness.
M. E. REEVES,
Adm'r. of J. J. Miller, dec'd.
This July 9, 1934 4tc-2AT

"PEP" GONE



AND THEN HE SMOKED A CAMEL!
It's easy to overdo at strenuous summer sports. So remember that smoking a Camel helps to chase away fatigue and bring back your natural vigor. Enjoy Camel's "energizing effect" as often as you want. Camels never jangle the nerves!

"Get a LIFT with a Camel!"

"KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES"—It's An Awful Strain On Al

—By POP MOMAND