

The Alleghany Times

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Considerable Interest Attaches To John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Decision

Considerable interest attaches to the reasons assigned by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for deciding to make contributions hereafter mainly to "specific projects, chiefly interdenominational or non-denominational in character."

He plans to support undertakings "which interpret the Christian task in the light of present-day needs and which are based not so much on denominational affiliation as on broad, forward-looking principles of co-operation."

Mr. Rockefeller has been a liberal contributor to the Northern Baptist convention and for many years conducted a Bible class in New York. Regardless of what one may think about his views on some issues, he has impressed the public with an early acceptance of an obligation to society, often entirely absent from the hearts of the very rich.

His decision should serve as a warning, not only to his denomination but to all others, that the public as a whole is not now interested in the non-essentials of denominationalism but rather in the progress made in undertaking the Christian task in a society that has tremendous problems to solve.

That all who may be interested in Mr. Rockefeller's letter may have the opportunity to read it in its entirety the Times is pleased to publish it elsewhere in this issue.

Payments By Employers For Unemployment Insurance Will Start January First Next

The unemployment compensation provisions of the Federal Social Security Act will begin to take effect in a few weeks. Beginning January 1, 1936, every employer of eight or more persons must pay a Federal tax of one percent of his payroll for next year, two percent in 1937 and three percent thereafter. The proceeds of these taxes are to be used to pay workers when unemployed. The administration of the unemployment insurance is left to the states, which are expected to set up their own systems. Employers who pay unemployment taxes to their state governments can get credit at Washington, in paying their Federal unemployment taxes, for 90 percent of such payments.

Only eight states and the District of Columbia have set up "job insurance" systems thus far. The states are Alabama, California, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Unemployment benefits—at least from the Federal fund—are not to begin until 1938. Then persons thrown out of work from no fault of their own will be able to collect half-pay, or thereabouts, for a period of thirteen to twenty weeks, varying from state to state.

A maximum of \$15 a week for unemployment compensation is provided in most of the states so far; Utah has an \$18 maximum. And in all of them, the compensation will not begin until the beneficiary has been out of work for a period which ranges from three to six weeks.

This unemployment insurance will, beyond doubt, become a permanent and general system as soon as the rest of the state legislatures can get around to enacting laws of the same general nature. It does not apply to farm labor, domestic workers, men employed on ships, employees of charitable or non-profit enterprises, nor those who work for national or state governments or their political subdivisions. In the nature of things, we may expect a demand to arise for the inclusion of all of those classes of workers.—A. S.

Nothing in This World Is Ever Lost Or Created

An Inspirational Editorial
by John Edwin Price

To some people the above seems as untrue as to say "steel is more elastic than rubber." However, both are true. You can prove the latter by throwing a pure steel ball on the side walk. It will bounce higher than a rubber ball of similar size. Because steel is elastic skyscrapers sway in the wind instead of snapping.

It is nearly as easy to prove that nothing is ever lost out of the universe. For instance, let us think of water for a moment. Water comes down in the form of rain. It soaks into the ground and reappears in springs. It runs from the springs in rivulets. The rivulets make brooks. The brooks run into creeks. The creeks make rivers and the rivers empty into the sea. All along the way and after the most of the water reaches the sea it is being taken up into clouds to be released in rain over and over again. The water may change its form and appear as fog or vapor but no moisture is ever lost out of the universe.

The same is true of what we call solids. For instance, if one of your shoes were ground to a powder and then set a-fire in a closed receptacle containing just enough oxygen to burn it the remaining gases and ashes would even weigh as much as the shoes did originally. You can change the form of substances but you can't put it out of the universe.

The same is true of kindness. The idea is, keep it moving. Because nature keeps water moving it does a lot of good.

Louisa's Letter

CONSERVATIVE USE OF COSMETICS HELPS LOOKS

Dear Louisa:
My husband objects to my using rouge and lipstick although I used them both before I was married and during our engagement. I really look so much better with a little make-up on that I hate to do as he wishes, yet I hate to have a disagreement over such a trifling thing. What would you do if you were me?

YOUNG WIFE —

Answer: It used to be quite a common thing to hear of husbands objecting to cosmetics but it seems rather odd in this present era to hear of a man objecting to the use of rouge and lipstick if they are used in moderation. In fact, one man of my acquaintance said not long ago that the average girl's face, if she used only soap and water, looked positively immodest to him in its undressed state. And, as a matter of fact, cosmetics have become so commonplace that the woman who does not use them is much more conspicuous than the one who does.

I think that a face with too much make-up on is horrible, but during the past year the trend in cosmetics has been towards naturalness. Every girl and woman strives to look as she would if her cheeks and lips were healthily pink and her skin clear. Those who are up-to-date do not go in for over-red lips or pink spotted cheeks.

Now, our husbands, no matter what they say, want us to look

our best and, two to one, if you strive to please your husband and go to the next party looking a little drab and mousy, you will find his eyes straying off towards some artistically made-up woman; you won't find him star-gazing at the plain ones.

I once knew a man who insisted that his wife wear skirts to her ankles when everyone else was wearing them to their knees. He forbade her to wear lipstick or rouge and her hair remained uncurled. About ten years after their marriage, he was accused of embezzlement and it was discovered the stolen money had been spent on another "lady" who evidently went in for beautification in a big way.

Now, what I am trying to get at is this—that although many husbands really think they object to cosmetics, that it is just an idea with most of them and that if wives will use make-up intelligently and not overdo it, the majority of husbands will not only become reconciled to it but like it.

If you are the kind of woman who chooses her husband's shaving cream and tells him whether to part his hair in the middle or on the side, and what kind of tobacco he may smoke, then I think he should have the privilege of telling you how to fix your face and hair. Otherwise, I think it is a personal matter and should be left to your own discretion unless you make a caricature of yourself.

Yours,
LOUISA

The Woman's Angle

If you would keep the maximum vitamin content in your vegetables, cook them in as little water as possible. And use tight fitting lids on the pans—preferably heavy.

Table decorations are constantly developing, and the hostess with good taste will stick to simple, modern effects that are almost classic in their lines. They're so simple. Chromium and glass centerpieces, blue mirrors, lustre ware and platinum edged dinner ware are all to be seen for the formal table.

Use a complexion brush if you would keep your skin in the best of condition. The brush distributes the lather more evenly and carries it beneath the surface and into the pores.

Ask an artist to experiment with your make-up, and he might try these: a darker foundation to subdue a too prominent chin, nose or forehead; a lighter foundation to conceal small surface lines or wrinkles and to use in the wrinkle beneath puffs under the eyes; a touch of red on the eyelids in the evening to hide a tired appearance; outline the inside edge of the nostrils with light rouge in the evening.

Tests of thousands of preferences for colors have convinced one color expert that men like women best in red and second-best in an ugly blue that no woman would ever choose for herself. And though men prefer themselves in dark clothes, the fair sex takes to them most in grey.

For the Grecian gowns so much in vogue this season, dress-makers are prescribing separate girdles and brassieres when possible, for greater flexibility. High, rounded, rather than pointed bustline, with distinct bust separation is the figure that's called for by present-day fashions.

Wise and Otherwise

It's The Top

It is inaccurate to say that the national debt has reached a new peak of \$29,000,000,000. Peak nothing, it's a new stratosphere.—The Indianapolis Star.

Ain't It So?

A Columbia professor finds "regrettable" is our most misspelled word. It is especially humiliating at a time when so much must be deplored.—The Des Moines Register.

We Wonder

Telephone companies will transmit pictures. Wonder if that will include the likeness of the party at the other end who says, "Guess who this is."—The Miami Herald.

RAMBLING 'ROUND NEW YORK with HUGH KENNY

One of the town's illustrious tells of taking her three-year-old daughter to an exclusively advanced practice nursery school. "And what do they do," she asked, "play with blocks and such?" The teacher drew herself up to a prodigious dignity and replied, "But Madame, we don't call it playing."

The story goes that Harlem's street of well-to-do apartment houses that shelter such notables as Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington and Joe Louis—well, it's just called "Sugar Row"—that's all.

Plans for New York's World's Fair in 1939 will have to include transportation. The site is an hour away from town, and subways are taxed to the limit at rush hours now!

Over the stage door entrance of Earl Carroll's theatre where the Vanities used to play, is inscribed the legend, "Through these portals pass the most beautiful girls in the world." Billy Rose has a variation in huge letters at the stage entrance to the "Jumbo" theatre stage entrance: "Through these portals pass the most beautiful horses in the world."

One of the tailors of the town says he has orders for two satin-lined Inverness opera capes of the old school, and with an abstracted look in his eye wonders whether the top hat trade is returning to old-fashioned elegance.

Watching the important money being spent in the fashionable night clubs, the more exclusive jewelers and furriers shops, and the fancy new automobiles that roll out of salesrooms every day in New York, it looks like the beginning of a genuine boom. A recent order being talked about, was for a \$100,000 chinchilla coat. The furriers reported the market simply couldn't supply the skins!

Point of View

After all, it is no concern of ours if people persist in taking a queer view of things.—Daily paper.

The time for us to wince is when they stick them in albums and insist on showing them to us.—Humorist.

S-S-S

The old Indian at the dude ranch was busily whittling out arrows.

"What's his job?" said the Easterner who was being shown around.

"Him? Him heep munitions maker," explained the redskin who was acting as guide.

Normally all duty and work yields pleasure.

Improved Uniform International SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. R. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Member of Faculty, Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago,
© Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for December 1

EZRA'S MISSION TO JERUSALEM

LESSON TEXT—Ezra 7:1-10; 8:21-31, 32.

GOLDEN TEXT—The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek him. Ezra 8:23.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Bringing Gifts for God's House.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Ezra's Long Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How God Helps.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Purposeful Prayer and Courageous Action.

1. Who Ezra Was (7:1-10).
1. A priest (vv. 1-5). He was from the line which was to stand between God and the people. The leader of the first company was Zerubbabel, a sort of military governor. The great need now was for a religious leader, for the people had gone far from God, as we see from the noble reformation which Ezra effected.

2. A ready scribe (v. 6). He was a teacher of the law of God.

3. His high ambition (vv. 7-10).
a. He set his heart to seek the law of the Lord (v. 10). He set out definitely with the purpose to know God's Word. No one who purposes in his heart to seek the law of the Lord can fail.

b. He set his heart to obey the Lord (v. 10). He was not only concerned with knowing God's Word but obeying it. God's Word cannot be known in its fullness by the intellect it must be experienced. An essential qualification for a teacher of the Bible, a preacher, or Sunday school worker, is obedience to God's Word.

c. He set his heart to teach in Israel God's statutes and judgments (v. 10). He not only had a love for God's Word but a desire to impart it in the hearts of others.

II. Ezra's Commission (7:11-26).
Ezra went forth backed by the decree from King Artaxerxes. The king gave him a copy of the decree which authorized him to lead a company back to Jerusalem. This decree empowered him to

1. Collect funds (vv. 15, 16);

2. Levy tribute (vv. 21, 22);

3. Appoint magistrates and judges (v. 25);

4. Execute penalties (v. 26).

So great was the king's confidence in Ezra that he delegated all these powers to him. For this great favor Ezra lifted his heart to God in thanksgiving (vv. 27, 28). He was mainly concerned with the fact that he was to beautify the Lord's house and acknowledged that God had put his purpose into the king's heart.

III. The Company Which Returned With Ezra (Ezra 8:1-20).
This company was comparatively small, only 1,754 males, but including the women, children and servants there were perhaps 6,000 or 7,000 people. Before proceeding on the journey Ezra was careful to find out as to whether any of the Levites, the ministers of God, were with them (v. 15). He knew that the success of their enterprise depended upon the spiritual condition of the people. Temporal blessings and prosperity of the individual and the nation depend upon the people's attitude toward God.

IV. Ezra's Prayer and Fasting (8:21-23).
The first thing that he did was to seek God's guidance. The reason Ezra sought the Lord's help was that as far as possible he desired his mission to be free from human dependence. He did not minimize the dangers attending his journey, but since he had assured the king that the hand of the Lord would be upon all for good who sought him, he was ashamed to ask the king for a military escort to protect them from the marauding Arabs. His desire was to prove to the king the reality of God's help, as God's honor among the heathen was at stake.

V. The Successful Journey (8:24-32).
God heard their prayer. The treasure entrusted to them was great. Perhaps the entire value of money and sacred utensils was nearly five million dollars. For a small caravan to go through a country infested by these robber bands carrying such an amount of money was most perilous, but Ezra knew that God was able and would protect them. Observe:

1. The care and honesty (vv. 24-30). The money was weighed unto them at the start and was to be weighed when turned over to the authorities at Jerusalem. The incentive to honest and strict accounting of the trust was that they were holy men and were entrusted with that which belonged to God.

2. Their safe arrival (vv. 31, 32). Some four and one-half months were required to make the journey. God brought them safely to their destination, thus proving that he is faithful to those who put their trust in him.

They Have To
Great men, says the Washington Post, are always willing to forego vacations. And a lot of little ones have to.—The Dallas Morning News.

THE WORLD'S GROCERIES



HOUSEWIVES IN DENMARK
BUY MILK IN SHEETS
FROM FARMERS. THE
DEHYDRATED SHEETS ARE
DISSOLVED IN HOT WATER TO
RESTORE THEM TO LIQUID FORM.



IN SWEDEN,
THE CHRISTMAS DINNER
CENTERS AROUND FISH!
IN THIS COUNTRY WE
LIKE OUR TURKEY
THE AVERAGE AMERICAN
CONSUMES 13
POUNDS OF
COFFEE A YEAR!

Washington News For U. S. Farmers

NEW COTTON PLAN

A new cotton production-control program is being whipped into shape by AAA officials but while particulars are not certain, it will probably run for four years, with the yield subject to change annually. The general belief is that the crop for 1936 will be increased to between eleven and twelve million bales.

Moreover, facing the possibility that the Bankhead Cotton Act may be declared unconstitutional, officials are wondering whether benefit payments and land rentals will provide adequate control. If the processing tax is also thrown overboard by the courts, the very heart of all control measures will be removed but the Administration, it is understood, has a substitute tax plan ready for submission to Congress in that event.

COMPARING 1932 AND 1935

With cotton consumption increasing, it is thought that production can be increased and at the same time continue reducing the surplus. This year's crop allowance was 11,683,264 bales and the latest estimate is that the actual yield will be around 11,464,000 bales. World consumption of American cotton this year is estimated at 14,000,000 bales which will reduce the surplus to about 7,000,000 bales, compared to a carry-over of 13,000,000 bales in 1932 before the AAA was launched. A carry-over of 5,000,000 bales is considered necessary for the trade and this goal is expected to be attained by the end of next year.

What the AAA has accomplished for the South is seen when the current year's income from the cotton crop is compared with what the crop brought in 1932 before there was any control. In 1932, the cotton crop was worth \$464,924,000. In 1935 the lint will bring \$700,000,000, the seed about \$150,000,000, land rentals and benefit payments total \$126,000,000 and bounty payments will reach \$30,000,000. When one compares these incomes, the wonder is why there is so much talk about "lost" foreign markets.

SUPREME COURT ADVICE

With the Supreme Court expected to hear arguments next month on cases involving the constitutionality of the AAA, it is interesting to note that Chester C. Davis, administrator, takes the attitude that the "advice we expect the Supreme Court to give us" will be the guide for future farm policies.

Both Secretary Wallace and Mr. Davis hold up the new Corn-Hog adjustment contracts as an example of the flexibility of the farm program and assert that new contracts for other crops will constitute "distinct variations" from those used in the past. They frankly admit that the solution of our national farm problem must be based upon the experience of the past and that it is impossible, at any time, to chart a precise path for the various adjustments that must be made.

WEATHER WARMER

Weather up to November of this year kept to the warmer-than-normal trend of the last 25 years, says J. B. Kincaid, of the United States Weather Bureau. For the first ten months of 1935 temperatures averaged higher

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

Wit and Humor



Not Her Fault
An old lady who could not see eye to eye with the taxi driver on the question of fare finally remarked:
"Don't you try to tell me anything, my good man. I haven't been riding in taxis for five years for nothing."
"No," replied the driver, "but I bet you had a blasted good try!"—London Express.

Cashew—Does your boy find his school problems hard?
Pecan—Oh, no. The problems are easy enough, but his answers are too original to suit the teacher.

Had His Suspicions

An aged Negro saw an extraordinary-looking instrument in an optician's shop. He gazed in open mouth wonder and, turning to the optician, inquired:

"What is it, boss?"
"That," replied the optician, "is an ophthalmometer."
"Sho," muttered the other, his eyes still fastened on the curious-looking thing as he backed out, "dat's what I feared it was!"—Worcester Telegram.

Navigator

Golfer (far off in the rough)—Say, caddy, why do you keep looking at your watch?
Caddy—It isn't a watch, sir; it's a compass.—Troy Times.

than normal, except in the North-eastern States, where averages were slightly below normal.

The winter of 1934-35 was warmer than normal practically everywhere except in the North-east. Spring temperatures averaged about normal over most of the country. Summer was generally warmer than usual. Fall—up to the beginning of November—was mostly mild, with temperatures above normal, except the first week of September, which was abnormally cold. The early September cold wave—bringing some of the coldest weather on record to the Central and Northern States—damaged late crops.

Rainfall in the principal growing season—March to September—was above normal nearly everywhere east of the Rocky Mountains—in marked contrast to the previous year's drought. Many places west of the Rockies, however, had less than normal precipitation—little more than half normal in parts of the Pacific Northwest. Fall months at the end of October had shown a decided tendency to dryness, to the great detriment of late crops and pastures in many sections, particularly in the South and many western sections.

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