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**Some Pertinent Questions
 The Public Would Like To Have Answered**

A conference was recently held in Washington by the Red Cross Society and other organizations concerned about the terrible loss of life upon our highways.

One of the speakers was Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, who asked some very interesting questions in the course of his discussion, as follows:

"Among other things the interested public desires to know, as reflected in my correspondence, are these:

"Why is it necessary to manufacture cars with speeds of from eighty to 100 miles an hour?

"What steps are being taken by dealers to insure the public against the selling of highspeed cars to reckless, disabled or incompetent drivers?

"Have certain manufacturers, especially in the light car field, effected economies, particularly in bumpers, so as to make cars less safe?

"Why, with all the engineering skill that the industry possesses, has no greater progress been made in taking the dangerous glare out of headlights?

"What definite steps does the industry plan to take to help eliminate old and unsafe cars from the road?

"What is it going to do on its own initiative—and not through outside groups—to bring about uniform traffic legislation and law enforcement?"

**The Literary Digest Poll Continues To Indicate
 An Increasing Opposition To The New Deal**

With 1,370,774 votes from forty-eight states tallied the Literary Digest poll shows 541,845 now approving "the policies of the Roosevelt New Deal and 828,929 voting "no."

The per centage of support is 39.53 and compares with the 61.15 majority that the New Deal was accorded in a similar poll in 1934.

What does it represent? Politicians and partisans are trying to give the answer, with the main idea of explaining it favorably to their own sides. Plainly, inasmuch as the ballots were sent to the same mailing list as in 1934, the poll shows a tremendous decline in the support accorded the President's policies by the people receiving the ballots.

Just what this means, translated in terms of the forthcoming election, is not certain. The New Deal is not so popular with business men, as it was, and they are undoubtedly heavily polled in the ballots taken. It is not popular with others, notably radicals, who want more reform, and conservatives, who want much less. If one knew whether negative votes were cast for one or the other of these reasons the interpretation of the poll might be easier.

**1935 Figures Show An Increasing
 Public Sentiment Against Lynchings**

The annual lynching statistics of Tuskegee institute, one of the outstanding colored educational institutions in the country, have been made public for the year 1935.

Twenty persons were lynched in the United States, seven of which were in Mississippi, and all except one in California were credited to southern states. Two of the victims were white men.

An encouraging factor is that this report shows that eighty-four persons were saved by officers from possible harm at the hands of mobs, and of these sixty-seven were Negroes. This means, according to the Tuskegee figures, that in four cases out of every five in which mobs sought to injure Negroes the white officers of the law protected the Negroes.

Of the twenty lynchings one over half took place in Louisiana and Mississippi leaving only nine which occurred in other states. Florida, Georgia, and Texas were the reported localities of two each and California, North Carolina and Tennessee one each. These figures indicate that public sentiment is fairly generally opposed to the crime of lynching.

The only earned wealth is that which depends upon work.

There is a vast difference between a hard fighter and a hard loser.

Europe has the makings of a first-class war, likely to burst into flame any year.

Being a Leap Year, 1936 offers opportunity to maidens everywhere to get their men.

Real estate is showing signs of reviving all over the United States; many purchasers of land a few years ago will reap large profits in the next few years.

An honest to goodness high pressure salesman can work up hope and optimism in a wooden Indian.

There are thousands of get rich quick schemes but they only work out well for the promoters.

In reading history one of the pleasant surprises is to find that many great men mostly made mistakes until they were sixty. It gives a fellow new hope and courage.

BRUCE BARTON
Says



Mrs. President, Unlikely
 A woman who had obtained a job as co-pilot on an air-mail line resigned because she could not enter the Pilot's Union and so was not permitted to fly passengers in bad weather. This caused Amelia Earhart to suggest the raising of a fund "to break down the barriers against women in aviation."

Miss Earhart has done much herself to break down such barriers, but it will take a long time to destroy the prejudice inherited through many generations in which men have managed transportation. No women drove chariots through the streets of Rome or commanded galleons on the Mediterranean. No Indian squaw captained a canoe; no dark-eyed maiden earned a living as a gondolier, and even in modern taxicabs not more than one driver in a thousand is a woman.

These are sad historical facts, and I do not blame the self-reliant maidens of the present from being rebellious toward them. But there is an even sadder fact, which is this—the real despots who keep women out of the top positions are not the men but the women themselves.

A leading feminist refused to have a woman doctor when her children were born. "I like women," she said, "and I battle for them. But when I am sick I don't want one fussing around me." Another woman, successful in business, refused an interview to a woman bond-salesman. "I work hard for my money," she exclaimed. "Do you think I want to let a woman invest it?"

An organization which proposes to elect a woman President of the United States asks me to write in favor of their movement, but I answer that it will do no good. "The men will not put up much of a fight," I say, "but you never will be successful. No woman will be President because the women will vote against her."

For some millions of years wives have turned to husbands in emergencies and cried: "What shall I do?" Some day doubtless this habit will pass away—in just about as many million years as it has taken the habit to be formed.

Faith Is Greater Than Hope
 "Billy Sunday is dead—but he had something worth more than money or fame or the splendor of kings. If you are a very sophisticated person you may have thought him an emotional clown, but no one who knew him ever could doubt that he believed what he preached. He was as sure of the existence of God and of Heaven as he was of his own presence on earth. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Moses and St. Peter were as real to him in their angelic robes as were the people who appeared physically before his eyes. He was sure also of his own salvation; he knew he would go to Heaven.

Compared with the brain of Robert G. Ingersoll, the brain of "Billy" may have been an inferior instrument of thought, but what would Ingersoll have given for "Billy's" unquestioning faith! Ingersoll achieved fame as the great agnostic because his intellectual honesty would not permit him to affirm what he could not prove. But yearningly, almost pathetically, he hoped; and once, at his brother's grave, he gave this tragic utterance to that hope:

"Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unrepenting dead there comes no word, but in the night of death hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing."

Ingersoll wanted to believe; "Billy" Sunday believed. Which was the more fortunate? If it were possible to implant in every heart the certainty that "Billy" possessed, it would be the greatest blessing that could be conferred upon mankind.

The Family Doctor
 by John Joseph Gaines, M. D.

JUST OPINIONS

It is by reading the opinions of other men and from observation of what is around us that we learn. This is an age of thinking and of rationalism. I am glad that I live in it.

I could not help smiling the other day when I read a statement by a very interesting medical writer who declared, "I never prescribe for a patient with high blood-pressure, until I have determined the exact cause of the symptom."

I reflected, "then my dear sir, you do not prescribe for many cases of that nature."

True, advanced kidney disease will cause elevation of arterial tension. It is our business to investigate the kidneys, or other conditions presented by the patient, and to treat the cause, as far as we can determine the cause. That is our first duty.

But the cause may be so obscure as to be indeterminate. We pause at that and say the case is one of "essential hypertension." We are perfectly justifiable in prescribing on that basis and I have brought many patients back to comfort by that method.

We have certain drugs, apparently harmless,—that will reduce a distressing hypertension—even up to 250. It is known as "empirical" practice—not "rational," to do it that way. I believe I am safe in saying that we do not know the exact manner of drug-action in nine-tenths of the drugs we prescribe. Hence, most of our practice is "empirical," and what matters, so long as we relieve the patient?

We have learned the efficiency of many drugs by experience. Why draw hair-lines over the impossible? If we can do good, let us do it, without puzzling over "just how."

Specific
 Father—"So your heart is broken?"
 Daughter (home from vacation)—"Yes, in two places—at Mountain Top and Lakeview."

Suspicious
 Visitor to lady of the house—"There's a gentleman with a bunch of roses at the door."
 "I ain't going—it's probably another ruse of the landlors."

Working for a theater doesn't always mean that you see the show. One stage doorman at a theater that has been running the same play for nearly two years—has never been able to see the show. And he's seen so few that all actors seem alike to him.

RAMBLING ROUND NEW YORK
 with HUSH KERRY

Times Square rang with gay and carefree, milling mobs on New Year's Eve. Jostling around good naturedly, no one seemed to have a care about anything as a New Year ticked onto the big Paramount clock. . . . The new Rialto building at 42nd and Broadway, with its huge sign of a second floor establishment, was a Chinese-American restaurant, was a new note since last year. . . . So, too, was the structure replacing some old theaters across the street. . . . It was all very gay, and I wondered what this year's crowd would be doing when 1936 comes to an end? . . . Will there be interned ships in New York's harbor? . . . Will some selfish individuals continue to trade with belligerent countries across the sea and drag us into another war? . . . Will New York see an assassination, making it the Sarajevo of the next European struggle? . . . How much closer will we be to a dictatorship? . . . How much more of China will benefit by the rule of Japan? . . . Will the end of the year see the same sort of useless persecution of innocent citizens in the United States as we saw during the World War when German born Americans were all under suspicion? . . . Congress will argue about war materials. . . . Some will say that the short list of goods now being prohibited from export is far too long. Others—many others—far too short. Will men be worse hypocrites than they now are? Or will some brave individuals stare facts in the face and know and say that to trade at all with countries at war will run the risk of dragging us into war? . . . What will Times Square see at the end of another year? Marching troops? Or another carefree, milling mob?

Improved Uniform International **SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**

**Lesson for January 12
 SIMEON'S PROPHECY**

LESSON TEXT—Luke 2:25-35, 46.
GOLDEN TEXT—Mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people.—Luke 2:30, 31.
PRIMARY TOPIC—When Simeon Saw Jesus.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Why Simeon Rejoiced.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What Jesus Can Do for the World.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Jesus, the Hope of All Nations.

The occasion which brought Simeon to recognize Jesus as the Messiah was his being offered to the Lord by Mary and Joseph. According to the Jewish custom (Lev. 12), at the age of eight days the male child was circumcised and thus made a member of the covenant nation. In this case the child was given the name "Jesus" which indicated his mission (vv. 22-24). Then at the end of 40 days he was offered to the Lord on the basis of the original redemptive purpose, which was the priesthood of the first-born, and not according to the Levitical order (Exod. 13:2; cf. 32:26). The offering in such case was a lamb for such as could afford it, but for the poor a pair of turtle doves or pigeons was adequate. The Savior thus came to the level of the poor.

- Simeon's Character (v. 25).**
 1. Upright. He sustained a right relation to his fellow men. He was "just."
 2. Devout. He was of such a character as to enjoy personal fellowship with God.
- Waiting for the "consolation of Israel"—Messiah.** Waiting for the fulfillment of the divine purpose in the coming of Messiah had a blessed effect upon his life, inducing righteousness and godliness. Waiting for the second coming of Christ is set forth in the New Testament as having a salutary effect upon believers (I John 3:3; I Thess. 1:9, 10).
- Under the sway of the Holy Spirit.** One thus enabled would be in a condition to recognize the Messiah. A spiritual mind is absolutely essential in order to discern the divine purpose (I Cor. 2:14).
- Simeon's Revelation (vv. 26-28).**
 He was assured that he should not die until he had seen the Lord's Christ. When Christ was brought to the temple, the Holy Spirit upon Simeon enabled him to discern the babe as the promised one. Happy is the one whose character and spiritual experience is such that he can discern the presence of the Lord. Truly it is in him that we live and move and have our being. To be in this state is to practice the presence of God. So definitely was he led by the Spirit that when Mary and Joseph brought Jesus into the temple, he took him up in his arms and blessed God, indicating his personal and affectionate appropriation of the Messiah as his Savior and Lord.
- Simeon's Song (vv. 29-32).**
 This is the song known as the "Nunc Dimittis," so named from the Latin words with which it begins.
 1. He prays for a peaceable departure (v. 29). Perhaps it was more than a prayer; it was praise to God that now he is having a blessed departure out of this life, having seen and handled the Savior. Truly blessed are the dead who died in the Lord. It is wonderful to live until conscious of the fulfillment of the divine purpose in life and then to be released by the sovereign Lord to appear in his presence.
 2. He praises God for a world-wide salvation (vv. 30-32). The "Nunc Dimittis" is the universal song, thus widely differing from the "Magnificat" in that it is wider than the Jewish hope. Simeon saw Christ as the Light to reveal salvation to the Gentiles. This is the true glory of Israel. It is in keeping with the divine purpose in calling and disciplining this nation to make it the channel through which he might bless all the peoples of the world (Gen. 12:1-3).
- Simeon Blessed Joseph and Mary.**
 The revelation through Simeon caused them to marvel. To have such wonderful predictions made concerning their Babe filled them with amazement. His blessing contained wonderful and even dark words of prophecy.
 1. "This child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel." This means that Christ was to be a touchstone—destiny would be determined by the attitude of the people toward him. How definitely this has been fulfilled in the experience of that people!
 2. "A sign which shall be spoken against." This had definite fulfillment in Israel and is being fulfilled today among many peoples.
 3. A sword was to pierce Mary's soul. This perhaps refers to her suffering as she entered into sympathy with his unutterable suffering as he went to the cross, and her desolation afterward.

Bad air kills more than war.

A WORLD OF GROCERIES
 ALICE LOUISE KEOKH



THE ANCIENTS "AGED" BUTTER
 LIKE WINE, IT WAS BURNED IN EARTHENWARE POTS AND TREES WERE PLANTED TO MARK THE SPOT.

BUTTER
 WAS DISCOVERED BY A HORNEMAN 4,000 YEARS AGO.
 RIDING WITH A SKIN OF MILK BEFORE HIM THE HORSE GALLOPED CHURNED THE FIRST BUTTER ON RECORD!

BUTTER
 IS ONE OF THE FIRST FOODS MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE.
 ABRAHAM, ENTERTAINING VISITING GUESTS, TOOK BUTTER, MILK, AND THE Calf HE HAD DRESSED AND SET IT BEFORE THEM (GENESIS 18:8)

Louisa's Letter

ANSWERING QUESTIONS
 Dear Louisa:
 I am fourteen years old and my parents object to my having dates with the boys in my grade. All of my friends have dates, so what do you think?
 BEATRICE

Answer:
 Having dates with boys when you are fourteen, Beatrice, depends on several things. First, there should be no dates on school nights unless it is an extraordinary occasion. Second, it is much wiser to have group dates at that age, at least two couples. Third, if you go to the movies, you should go straight there and come back after the show with no riding around the country in the night. It is permissible to stop by the drug store for a soft drink.
 I can see no objection to a couple of your age going to a clean movie or even having one or two boys spend the evening at your home, provided that they go home at a reasonable hour and that your parents know where you are. Different communities however, have different customs and things that are proper in one place are often frowned upon in another. In small towns the boys and girls usually "date" earlier than in cities. I suppose this is because everybody in a small

town appoints himself a chaperon for all the young people in the community and there are so many more dangers for young folk in the city.
 LOUISA

Dear Louisa:
 We have one child about three years old and he is a very good child but he has developed a very distressing habit. If he wants anything he cries for it until he gets it. How can I break him of doing this?
 W. J. P.

Answer:
 You can break him very easily by refusing to give him anything he cries for. When he finds out that you really mean what you say and understands that crying does harm instead of good your problem will be solved. Probably your child learned, when he was little that the easiest way to manage the family was to cry for what he wanted. The time to correct this fault is now. This will save you from having a child who throws tantrums to get his own way after he is older. Such children usually develop into men with ugly fits of temper or women who have hysterics as a means of getting their own way, even after they are grown.
 LOUISA

LAND USE
 ARTICLE NO. 3
 by L. C. Gray
 Assistant Administrator
 Resettlement Administration

It is obvious that poor farm families, vainly trying to make a living on unproductive land, suffer from their own misfortune. It can be demonstrated, however, that these attempts to use land for purposes to which it is not suited also cost the taxpayer money.

If a farmer cannot make enough money off his land to provide sufficient food and clothing for his family, there is bound to be very little money for taxes. This is evidenced by the fact that large areas of land are tax delinquent in regions where land is being misused. Poor land in farms cannot pay taxes. Idle, cut-over forest land, where fires have prevented reforestation, also produce little if any revenue that will pay taxes.

Yet roads and schools must be kept up wherever there are people living. Roads and schools form the major part of the expenses incurred by many rural towns and counties. Persons living on good land are forced to make up the deficit incurred by the tax delinquency on poor land.

Studies of this problem have been made by the Resettlement Administration in co-operation with several state agencies. In one place twenty-eight families were found, which cost the county about \$185 per year to transport their children to school. Each family paid on an average of only \$6.40 in taxes. In other words, taxpayers from other parts of the county had to take about \$5,000 out of their pockets in order to carry these children to and from school. The cost of keeping up the roads and of supporting the school was in addition to this expense.

In another state, it was estimated that more than \$7,000,

Wit and Humor



Sailor—Doesn't this kiss make you long for another?
 Babe—Yes, but he's on duty!

One Way of Doing It
 The Waiter—We have nice braised ox tails and some fine boiled beef tongue today, sir.
 The Customer—In spite of the high cost you manage to make both ends meet.

Hopeless
 Mother (reprimanding)—"Now don't let me tell you again, Jimmy."
 Jimmy—"I'm afraid I can't stop you."

000 was spent on relief, private charity and uncollectible loans given out during four years to farmers, most of whom lived on land that they could never hope to yield them a living. Taxpayers, and the people who supported private charity, were therefore practically subsidizing these families to stay on land where they would never support themselves.

The land utilization program of the federal government is aiming at a correction of these conditions by helping these families move to good land, and by putting the poor land to some use for which it is fitted. This may be either forestry, grazing or other forms of conservation.

Taxpayers in every rural county in the United States have a deep interest in promoting a wise use of all the land in their county. Wise action may save them many thousands of dollars.