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CONGRESS WAGS ALONG

The special session of Congress wagged along last week without many indications that the members are ready to proceed with legislation in accordance with the program submitted by the President. The Wages-and-Hours bill was backed by enough names on a petition to force the bill into the House for consideration. The Farm measure was before the two houses, but there was much disagreement between the bills and much confusion as to details. The government reorganization proposals and the Seven Regional T. V. A.'s were, apparently, quietly sleeping.

ECONOMY HURDLES

Other issues attracted attention including the preliminary discussion of tax revision, although legislation along this line is not expected until January. The President, in the interest of a balanced budget, virtually demanded that highway aid to the states be cut in half. Some senators immediately reacted unfavorably, insisting that state programs had been formulated in accordance with the Federal promises of money and should not be disrupted at this time.

PRESSURE MISSING

The Wages-and-Hours bill has caused considerable debate, with Labor leaders divided. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who supported the measure last summer withdrew his endorsement and suggested that Labor formulate a satisfactory legislative proposal. The pending bill, however, has the general approval of John L. Lewis, although the aggressive chieftain of the Committee for Industrial Organization has not exerted any tremendous pressure in its behalf. While farm legislation enjoyed priority in consideration, the supporters of the labor bill threatened to block agricultural relief unless some of its proponents ceased their efforts to prevent a report on the labor measure.

The compulsory farm plan faced heavy attack in both houses. The situation was further complicated by wide differences in the House and Senate measures and the inability of some senators to explain intelligently the details of the Senate measure. This was emphasized when Secretary Wallace termed the measure "more restrictive than necessary" and added that it might cost twice as much as the \$500,000,000 limit which President Roosevelt has put on the farm program.

The farm bill is criticized on essential points by farm organizations and the support of labor is not unanimously behind the other bill. While the President and Administration officials are insisting upon favorable action for both measures, the insurgent spirit in Congress is strong. The Labor and Farm blocs know from past experience that whenever they make up their minds to secure special legislation for laborers and farmers, the votes in Congress will be available.

WALLACE TESTIFIES

Secretary Wallace appeared before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee to testify in behalf of the Regional Conservation bill which would establish seven planning zones based on the country's principal watersheds for conservation, flood control and hydro-electric power development. Mr. Wallace emphasized the first purpose "of formulating comprehensive plans for the conservation of natural and human resources" and held that the generation and distribution of hydroelectric power would be a "by-product." He refused to be drawn into a general discussion of the power features of the program and insisted that his only interest in this phase would be "cheaper power for the farmers."

CAN FDR STOP SPENDING?

This brings us to a consideration of the President's leadership and, particularly, his present insistence upon a balanced budget. Mr. Roosevelt's determination to limit Federal expenditures in the interest of a saner national economy has been plain for a number of months. Having followed the "pump-priming" policy for several years in an effort to bring the nation out of the depression, the Chief Executive has concluded that it is time for the Government to let natural forces take over a part of the burden. This explains the moves being made to encourage private capital and industry to get busy. It also explains the President's desire to cut down on the money that the Government has been distributing.

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Want To Sell

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Number 49.

Lindbergh And Wife Return To United States

Plan To Spend Christmas Holidays In Their Native Land; Children Left In Their Home In England

New York, Dec. 5.—Ending his two years of self-imposed exile with a surprise visit in his native land, America's "Lone Eagle," Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, came back today. Unheralded, amid the strictest secrecy, Colonel Lindbergh and his wife arrived on the S. S. President Harding to break—at least for a brief interlude during the Christmas holidays—their never-explained sojourn abroad.

The famous aviator left his two small children, Jon, 5, and Land, 6 months old, in England. They may be at the Lindbergh estate "Long Barn," Sevenoaks, in Kent, England, or with Mrs. Lindbergh's sister, Mrs. Aubrey Niel Morgan, who lives in Wales.

The arrival of Colonel Lindbergh almost passed unnoticed.

An alert ship news photographer was the first person to see them.

Other photographers and reporters were roving the first class quarters in search of "celebrities."

Meanwhile, Colonel Lindbergh,

heavily muffled and his wife hurried down the third class gang-

plank immediately upon the ship's arrival at its North river pier shed.

They slipped down a side

freight elevator, without going

through the formality of customs

inspection, and sped away in a

khaki-colored sedan waiting at

the curb to the home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother of Mrs. Lindbergh, in Englewood, N. J.

"Their visit will be brief," one

of the liner's officers said. "They

plan to return abroad immediately after Christmas."

Lindbergh, on his arrival, wore

a bluish-grey light topcoat. Fore-

going his habit of appearing hatless, he wore a grey fedora. Mrs. Lindbergh wore a black cloth

cape with a fur collar and a

helmet-type hat.

Considerable mystery was at-

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famed aviator's selection of the

Yuletide season for returning. Al-

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cance of Christmas—he was born

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er son, Jon, now five years old,

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the absence of his parents would

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In the face of Lindbergh's sil-

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return to residence in his native

land or take up British citizen-

ship, as has been rumored, re-

mained unanswered.

The fact that he left his two

children at their quaint old home,

"Long Barn," at Sevenoaks, in

Kent, indicated that he does not

plan a permanent return for some

time and that the "wound" has

not healed since the grey Decem-

ber day in 1935 when he stood

on the deck of the S. S. Ameri-

can Importer, exile-bound, and,

with his 3-year-old son, Jon, in

his arms, saluted the Statue of

Liberty on the way out to the

open sea.

Another senate test was in

the making, and senators urging

that the bill be sent back to the

agricultural committee for re-drafting expressed confidence that

they could muster more than the

25 votes cast for McNary's

idea of confining the program to

the years 1938, 1939 and 1940.

Eleven Democrats joined the 14

Republicans in supporting McNa-

ry's amendment.

The fierce debate that preceded

the vote brought Senator Johnson,

(R-Calif.), silver-haired veteran

of the famous fight against enter-

ing the League of Nations, to his

feet for the first time this session.

In a booming voice that belied

effects of his illness last session,

he demanded that "we take time

to determine the wisdom of our

actions," and sided with McNary's

contention that the bill should be

given a limited trial.

Asks Capital's Aid



F.A.A.

Roosevelt Back In White House; Tooth Examined

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Roosevelt, back in the White House tonight after a shortened vacation in the south, submitted to a dental examination.

The examination centered on a gum pocket still draining after a tooth extraction November 18. Slow healing of the cavity prompted the chief executive to trim off his 12-day itinerary so he could receive dental treatment.

X-ray pictures taken tonight will determine whether the jawbone should be scraped to prevent spreading of any infection.

The president's general condition was described by Captain Ross T. McIntire, his naval physician, as "excellent." Six days of resting and fishing around the Florida keys had given him a nice tan and "put him on his toes," the doctor said, adding:

"He got ten hours sleep on the train last night. He feels fine, but his jaw is still sensitive. The combination of a gastro-intestinal disorder and the bad gum had him feeling a little low for three or four days, but he has regained strength and is now feeling ship-shape."

The president was extended a warm official welcome at the depot after completing a 26-hour ride by special train from Miami, Fla. Vice President Garner, Speaker Bankhead and six members of the cabinet were on hand.

They slipped down a side freight elevator, without going through the formality of customs inspection, and sped away in a khaki-colored sedan waiting at the curb to the home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother of Mrs. Lindbergh, in Englewood, N. J.

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