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Sparta, N. C., Thursday, June 9, 1938.

reports will not be made public for many months and only then in the event that long-range forecasting comes out on top.

The basis of the predictions will be a study of the movements of free air above the earth. The five-day forecast will be based on reports from all over the United States, covering surface weather conditions as well as atmospheric conditions above the ground. The theory behind the experiment is that the behavior of large bodies of upper air will reveal an obedience to seasonal fluctuations.

Readers of the TIMES should understand that the daily weather reports are not based on mind-reading but upon conditions observed. Reporters scattered all over the United States keep the Weather bureau thoroughly informed as to conditions everywhere. For example, when reporters tell of a storm hitting the coast and moving inland, it requires no prophet to predict that the force of the storm will be felt in interior sections. Weather reports in this day and time are not based on head-work but upon reported conditions and in accordance with a scientific study of atmospheric conditions over a long period of time.

IN WASHINGTON
 WHAT IS TAKING PLACE BY
 ROBT. S. ALLEN
 UNITED STATES SENATOR

Since beginning this weekly column, nearly a year and a half ago, every effort has been made to avoid personal expressions. It was my desire to furnish information which would be helpful to the people of North Carolina, particularly that which would bring about a better understanding of the programs and policies of the Federal Government. But as I turn to this column—one of the first acts since the elections of last Saturday—I find myself moved to depart from the established custom for the first time and for once only, and write a personal message to the people of my state.

The message I will send is one of heartfelt gratitude, not only for giving me the Democratic nomination for another term in the Senate, but also for the confidence reflected in the heavy majority now indicated. In some respects, reelection brings more personal satisfaction than original election. This is true because it means that the greater number of voters have approved the course taken in their service. Thus it is approval of what has been done rather than favoring what has been promised. No greater satisfaction can come to any public official than the feeling that his constituents are behind his efforts in their behalf.

Moreover, a Senator reelected faces his second term with a new sense of responsibility by reason of the experience gained. He knows better the legislative paths he must follow. He is more familiar with the legislative procedure and has the prestige that comes with service. He has also come to know those upon whom he can depend for advice and counsel.

Up to now, the greatest thrill of my Senatorial career was being inducted into office. Now even that fades in the light of the knowledge that the people of North Carolina want me to continue as one of their Senators. Few can appreciate the gratitude I feel for their vote of confidence.

Seldom does it happen that a candidate for public office can come through a trying campaign with no feeling of ill will against any individuals. Fortunately, I have no animosities growing out of the events of the last few weeks. I have realized that when a person accepts a public trust he becomes public property. In addition, I have had the feeling that in times like these people are concerned more with deeds than words. Thus, I endeavored to let the service rendered by myself and my office speak for my first term in the Senate. It is fine to know that my decision in this respect has been approved in North Carolina.

Even more gratifying than my own reelection, is the knowledge that my state looks to the future with confidence. On my desk when I returned to Washington were figures showing that North Carolina has a smaller percentage of people on relief, in proportion to population, than any surrounding state. Here is one evidence of our basic stability and of natural and economic wealth.

To all North Carolinians I pledge at this hour my continued service in the interest of all that means best for our state.

Wise And Otherwise
 Necessary Preliminary
 "So, Edith has caught that young fellow who rescued her while skating. He seemed awfully shy."
 "Yes, she had to break the ice."
 Decision Reserved
 Prisoner (in English court.)—The talkies have Americanized my wife, your worship. She calls me "big boy," and when I tell her to do anything she says, "O. K., chief." What could I do but slam her one?
 After the Party
 Householder (facing burglar with revolver).—Put all that stuff back on the sideboard at once, do you hear?
 Burglar—Lumme, gov'nor, not all of it; he fair! 'Arf of it belongs next door.
 Such a Careless Boy
 Father—Why were you kept in at school?
 Ikey—I didn't know where the Azores were.
 Father—Well, in future just remember where you put things.

Home Sweet Home



Weekly Washington Merry-Go-Round
 (Trade Mark Registered)
 by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

Iowa Folks Expect Dirt-Farmer Wearin To Beat Handsome Gillette; GOP Leaders In Congress Tell Hamilton, Frank To Keep Hands Off; House-Cleaning In National Committee Likely To Follow Election; Burke's Campaign Letters Against NLRB Bounce Back By Thousands.

Washington—They call him "Othey" out in Iowa, and they admit he is no Adonis, but his friends claim he is going to beat Adonis Guy Gillette in tomorrow's primary just the same.

Iowa folks were not surprised that Harry Hopkins plumped for Otha Wearin, but they were surprised that folks back east heard of him before. He has been making headlines in the tall corn country for the past ten years.

Wearin is a farmer and the son of a farmer, still likes to shove his head against the full flank of a cow and squirt milk into the pail. But there is one thing he does better than milkin', and that's speechin'.

"Othey" sits in the corner before the speechin' begins and makes the opposition happy because he is long-haired, awkward, looks easy to beat. But he makes the opposition uneasy after the chairman calls on him.

He is a dirt farmer, has a lyrical feeling about the farm, and as soon as the campaign is over—win, lose or draw—he is going back to the hog and cattle pens. His wife and mother have been managing the farm while he "mends his fences," and they need him on the Wearin acres, a mile and a half north of Hastings.

Put Otha Wearin and his opponent, Guy Gillette, in a crowd of people and ask a stranger to pick a Senator out of the crowd. The stranger wouldn't look twice at Wearin, would pick Gillette at first glance. Gillette is big-chested, handsome, with a classical head of grey-white hair. He has a sprightly step, a glad-hand, an easy laugh.

Wearin walks like a farmer after a day in the fields. His body is slender, but his hands are like hams. He has a big head, wears a size 14 shoe. He is solemn, doesn't cuss or play poker in the old political tradition. Parties to him are a waste of time. So is haberdashery. He stays home evenings and wears red ties only.

Lonely Life
 What made Wearin solemn was the lonely farm life and the tragedy that came to his father. Farmer Joe Wearin lost his eyesight years ago. Otha has cared for him, read to him, managed the farm since early youth.

When the ninth district of Iowa sent Wearin to Congress in 1933, it was not a case of picking a poor farm boy. The Wearin farm is large and the family owns a lot of land. A single Wearin corn field covers 540 acres.

Most of Otha's classmates at Grinnel College went back to the farm after graduation—except classmate Gary Cooper, who went to Hollywood. Otha went back to the farm, but two years later old Joe Wearin took some cattle profits and sent Otha to Europe to travel and study. When he

came back, he spent his evenings after the chores were done, writing a book called "An Iowa Farmer Abroad."

He was not 30 when he was elected to Congress, and in the six years since then he has carved out an important niche in the House of Representatives. That, however, is not the sole reason this unprepossessing farm boy spells trouble for statesque Guy Gillette. Most revealing comment made about him is, "You can depend on Otha Wearin after he gets out the door."

Roosevelt And Kaiser
 Here is a story that Chief Justice Hughes tells upon the late Theodore Roosevelt, who as President of the United States was visiting in London at the same time the Kaiser of Germany was in London.

A great number of people were calling upon the Kaiser, most of them merely signing their names in a registry of visitors. However, an aide stood beside the book to spot names of people whom the Kaiser might particularly wish to see, and after Roosevelt had signed, the aide saw his name a little belatedly and ran to catch him.

Simultaneously another aide notified the Kaiser.

Protesting a little, Roosevelt returned and entered the door of the Kaiser's apartment. By this time the Kaiser himself had come to the door to urge the ex-President to stay. Whereupon Roosevelt took out his watch, looked at it, and remarked:

"All right, I expect I can stay for five minutes."
 Note—The incident was reported to Hughes, when he was Secretary of State, by the third secretary of the American Embassy in London, who was detailed to attend Roosevelt. This young man described Roosevelt's behavior as "shocking," which brings a big laugh from the Chief Justice.

Hands Off
 Republican chiefs on Capitol Hill privately have notified National Chairman John Hamilton that they want him and his Committee on Program, headed by Dr. Glenn Frank, to keep hands off the congressional campaign.

In effect, they have told Hamilton this: "We appreciate your interest and know that your intentions are for the best. But this is our show and we will run it. If the National Committee can produce some financing, fine! But outside of that we want you and Glenn Frank's cohorts to stay strictly in the background."

Behind this stern attitude are two factors:

1. Lack of confidence in and to the farm, but two years later old Joe Wearin took some cattle profits and sent Otha to Europe to travel and study. When he

personally dislike for both Hamilton and his academic master mind, plus a strong feeling that they are closely allied with the

reactionary wing of the Republican Party.

2. Conviction that the national G. O. P rulers are too far removed from the practical politics of local and state fights, and that only the congressional leaders really know these situations.

In both views the Senate and House leaders have the full backing of Alfred Landon and Colonel Frank Knox. If the two 1936 standard-bearers had their way they would depose Hamilton and junk his Frank group at once.

They made this clear at several secret conferences with some of the Congressmen in New York last week. But neither move is now possible. It would be bad strategy to convene the National Committee and engage in a bitter family row at this time. This would be playing into the Democrats' hands. As soon as the elections are over, however, there may be a house-cleaning within the Republican National Committee.

NLRB Boomerang
 Senator Burke, of Nebraska, admits ruefully that the joke is on him. And it is quite a costly one—for the Government.

The anti-New Deal Democrat is a supercharged foe of the National Labor Relations Board, has been trying for months to slash its powers. But the campaign met with little success.

As an opening wedge, Burke offered a resolution last winter for a Senate investigation of the Board's operations. But after the Senate Judiciary Committee heard the convincing testimony of J. Warren Madden, chairman of the Board, this died abornin'.

Dejected but not discouraged, Burke then resorted to a one-man speaking campaign to stir up the public against the NLRB. Tirelessly he harangued chambers of commerce, urging them to put the heat on their Congressmen. But again he had little luck.

Reverse Deluge
 Finally, with this session nearing its close, Burke decided that drastic measures were necessary. Remembering the deluge of mail which bombarded Washington during the Reorganization Bill fight, Burke tried to duplicate it.

He purchased thousands of franked envelopes, in which he urged the recipients to petition Congress against the National Labor Relations Board. And in order to save money for his backers—though not the Government—he asked local chambers of commerce to run the envelopes through their addressing machines, then return them to Burke. He, in turn, mailed them in the Capital so they would come from Washington.

The chambers responded with a will. Soon bundles of addressed envelopes were pouring into Burke's office, where they were filled with a pamphlet containing two of his speeches and a mimeographed letter.

Everything looked rosy, then suddenly back bounced the envelopes by the thousands.

In running them through their (Turn to page eight, please)

Why Not Ask The Patient?

The other day a prominent industrial leader, speaking on business conditions, said: "We have tried all kinds of experiments. Why not trade experiments for experience." And that, to our mind, sounds like pretty good commonsense.

After all, in all other phases of our life, we call on those men who should know the most about the subject at hand. If we are ill, we call the doctor who has studied medicine and knows, more than anyone else how to diagnose the symptoms. If we want legal advice, we go to a lawyer. It seems to us that in this matter of the present depression the man in the best position to know what is the trouble and to prescribe remedies for our national illness is the man who has spent his life in business and who knows what is needed for good business.

That seems to us like an elementary idea scarcely necessary to repeat, but certainly many theorists in the last few years have failed altogether to pay much attention to it.

As this speaker put it, "In a confusion of voices, industry's voice is the only one which has not been heard."

We are now entering upon the ninth month of a discouraging depression that follows all too closely on the heels of its predecessor. Isn't it time to stop looking for a magic cure-all for our economic ills and consult those men, who by experience, are best fitted to lead us to recovery?

Junk The Old Cars

The proposal has been seriously put forth by an automobile manufacturer that the Government should spend a hundred million dollars to buy the million worst old automobiles now on the roads and destroy them.

There seems to be much sounder common-sense behind that project than there is in some of the things which have been proposed or actually undertaken in recent years. It was difficult for the average American to see the justification for the wholesale destruction of livestock and produce under the old A. A. A. Livestock and produce represent real wealth.

Many of the old automobiles in use, however, are not only practically valueless but a positive menace to human life and public safety. Most of them are beyond repair, and their old-fashioned two-wheel brakes cannot be adapted to modern safety requirements.

A hundred million dollars would be a high price to pay for only a million of these "jalopies." There are probably five million outdated cars cluttering the highways which could be junked for that amount.

We do not advocate unnecessary government spending, but if it's being done, why not spend some where it would do a public service? And if spending of public funds is to continue for the benefit of special groups and classes, why are not automobile manufacturers entitled to as much consideration as cotton planters or any other group?

Long-range Weather Predictions

Practically every day throughout the United States, the "weather-man" is laughed at for missing his predictions as to the weather. There is, in some places, a tendency to believe that the weather forecast is most of the time wrong.

Of course, well-informed citizens know that the forecasts of the U. S. Weather bureau are unusually accurate. In fact, the day-to-day weather reports have proved so successful that experts are now looking ahead to the time when the Government will be able to make accurate weekly predictions. Already, arrangements have been completed for experts of the Government and scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of technology to cooperate in an experimental long-range weather forecasting effort. For some time, five-day weather forecasts will be made and the predictions carefully compared with the weather that follows. The

What Other Editors Say

"The Money Power"
 From The Christian Science Monitor

Even before the halcyon days of William Jennings Bryan, political reformers in the United States inveighed against "the money power." They saw that large aggregations of wealth were often used to make government the servant of "special interests." They saw that state and national elections were corruptly influenced, officials "bought," the people oppressed and democratic processes turned to the profit of a few instead of the welfare of all.

The "money power" was a somewhat vague term, but it did describe a general danger that national life would be dominated by the brute strength of financial interests. That danger still exists in some degree. The efforts of those who would use economic power to control legislatures and courts, to dictate what newspapers and radio shall publish, and even to say what shall be taught in schools and colleges, must be alertly discerned and vigorously opposed. But today "the money power" does not suggest merely "big business." To millions of Americans it is associated with "big government."

Particularly in the matter of influencing elections has the phrase taken on new and sinister meaning. The \$15,000,000,000 that has been distributed by the Federal Government in the last five years has gone to many worthy objects. But it has not been without political effect. And never was any such "money power" exerted by business interests in the effort to influence elections. It is said that the recent Pennsylvania primary was essentially a battle between state and federal relief funds.

The old "money power" ran into the corrupt practices act and an aroused public sentiment. In the Newberry, Smith and Vare cases charges that too much money had been spent in the elections resulted in the loss of Senate seats. The new "money power" is likewise building up resistance. Bruce Barton has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to apply the corrupt practices act to misuse of public funds. And the Senate has just come within two votes of adopting the proposal of Senator Carl Hatch to prohibit political activity by WPA officials. The people are awakening.

It should not be assumed that all federal funds are corruptly used to "buy" elections or control primaries. But the system under which they are distributed is open to abuse all the way from Washington to the smallest precinct in the farthest state. Socially reform cannot be based on this system. It is one of the greatest threats to genuine self-government that the United States has ever faced. But the people can meet the threat of this later "money power" as they met the earlier. We do not believe the American electorate can be bribed for long either by private or public money.

The Low Down From Hickory Grove

A congressman, he may be lacking in some ways, but when it comes to listening, he takes no back seat—he is a super-champion—he knows listening.

And voters who have been sitting around and let the Govt. take the roof off their house, they are waking up and sending messages and letters—and talking turkey.

And if congress will now get up some steam and start in and do away with some of the comedy already on the book, and omit any more new laws, we can stop wondering every night about what tomorrow will bring forth.

And if we just had the 10 commandments to go by, and nothing else, it would be great. And to study law, you would just read Deuteronomy. And pardner, you don't need a lawyer to explain it, like with the 3 A, where even a Philadelphia lawyer cannot figure it out.

And Deuteronomy, it is a book in the Bible, and is not some country in Africa or something to do with your appendix.

Things look better.
 Yours, with the low down,
 JO SERRA

The old-fashioned boy who used to think he was lucky to have a quarter a week to spend, has young sons and daughters who think nothing of spending a dollar a day.

Social progress is hampered by men and women who have lots of sympathy but not a willingness to help or to give.