

**JAPAN STEPS BOLDLY
U. S. TRADE BLOCKED
HULL SCORES AGAIN
PACT WITH ENGLAND
MEXICAN LAND DISPUTE
SETTLEMENT DESIRED
JEWS IN GERMANY
U. S. WILL RE-ARM
MEN, SHIPS, PLANES
UP TO NEW CONGRESS**

With the national election out of the way, Americans have recently centered their attention upon affairs outside the continental area of the United States, which present problems for the government.

In the Far East the nation is faced with the vital issue created by Japanese aggression against China, with implications that the trade of other nations will be hampered. In fact, the Japanese have already indicated very clearly that they plan to follow the course adopted in Manchuria, which has proved disastrous to all trade except that of the Japanese.

The United States has called the attention of the Japanese Government to the "Open Door" policy and the treaties under which Japan agreed to respect the territorial integrity of China. We doubt if any responsible official of our government expects the diplomatic notes to have any effect upon the Japanese, who daily insist that a "new order" has arisen in the Far East and that other nations should amend their views in harmony with the present situation.

The announcement that the King and Queen of Great Britain will pay a visit to this country in the early part of 1939 clearly indicated the successful conclusion of efforts to negotiate a reciprocal trade treaty, and the announcement of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, of Canada, that the pact with that Dominion will be on a broadened and more comprehensive scale confirms the fact.

The United States, as many readers are aware, under Secretary Hull has insisted upon a program of gradually lowering barriers that stand in the way of mutually profitable trade between the nations of the world. This is directly opposite to the course of Germany and other totalitarian nations, which go in strongly for barter agreements, under which the benefits of the pact are strictly limited and other nations barred.

The United States reciprocal trade treaties are under the "most favored nation" clause, which means that advantages given to any country immediately inure to the benefit of all other nations that give this nation equal trading rights with all other nations. The barter system, says Mr. Hull, means more restrictions upon the commerce of the world, while his program tends to remove the obstacles and give trade a free course.

The dispute between the United States and Mexico, which involved the appropriation of American-owned land and oil companies, without compensation by the Mexican Government, has not been settled, but the recent agreement in the land controversy may point the way to a broader settlement of more important oil claims.

Under the plan agreed upon, a two-man board will evaluate the agrarian property taken from Americans by next May, and the Mexican Government agrees to pay \$1,000,000 to the United States toward settlement by that time, and not less than that amount each year thereafter until the claims as approved, are paid in full.

While settlement of the land question does not affect the oil claims and the Mexican Government has agreed to no legal principle as a precedent, the idea persists that the latter dispute will inevitably be settled. Both countries appear to be anxious that no serious dispute shall continue to exist. On its part, the United States, long held up to the smaller republics on this hemisphere as a dollar-grabbing colossus, is especially desirous that the dispute shall not serve to arouse suspicions in other Latin-American countries that might injure the solidarity which now prevails.

Last week President Roosevelt summoned Ambassador Hugh Wilson from Berlin in order to get first hand information as to the situation in Germany. Mass meetings throughout the nation denounced German barbarity and many prominent citizens took occasion to express sympathy for the mistreated Jews.

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A presidential speech was made at Chattanooga

—Tenn., (Monday, as President Roosevelt headed for Warm Springs, Ga., for a two-weeks stay. The Chief

Executive left Chattanooga for the Georgia resort after reaffirming his faith in what he called the "constructive" social betterments of TVA, in his speech.

The brief informal talk addressed to the 2,200 workers on Chickamauga dam, one of seven such projects built or building in the Tennessee river watershed, was made at the first stop on a 50-mile automobile tour of the Chattanooga area that covered scenes of Civil War days with modern day social economic projects.

The president stood on a high concrete parapet on the north earthen embankment of the \$36,500,000 dam as he expressed the thanks of the nation to the scores of workers standing below him on a huge navigation lock. It was his third visit to TVA territory.

"I have never seen this particular operation before," he said. "But I have seen most of the others and I know what you are doing is not merely putting an obstruction across a river just to make a few kilowatts of electricity.

"We are doing a much bigger job than that. We are not only improving navigation and stopping floods, we are not only making highways across the tops of these structures, we are not only helping to reforest cutover land and conserving soil, but taking it by and large, we are doing something constructive that will affect the lives of our grandchildren in the United States.

"Because of the example that this work is setting, you will cause equal progress not only in the Tennessee valley but in other parts of the country, even in parts of the country where there are no rivers to put dams across. "That is why I want you to know that not only your government is proud of the work that is being done in the Tennessee watershed, not only the people of Tennessee and the other states in the watershed, but also people all over the United States are watching your work. "That goes down to the common labor—the day labor—on this job and extends all the way up through the different trades and professions to the commission itself."

Hugh R. Wilson will confer with the president

—at Warm Springs, Ga., Sunday or Monday, it was announced Tuesday by President Roosevelt, who is

at Warm Springs for Thanksgiving and a two-weeks rest. Wilson, the United States Ambassador to Germany, has been called home for consultation on anti-Jewish persecutions in Germany.

Talking with reporters in his cottage on Pine Mountain, the chief executive also said he may see Speaker Bankhead and Rep. Rayburn, of Texas, house Democratic leaders, during his two weeks' stay there, although no conference has been set. He emphasized he was there to play and had made no appointments for callers except that for Ambassador Wilson.

His negative replies to a series of questions regarding national and international affairs came as a preface to an unexpected criticism of the state of Georgia, his "other home," for failure to cooperate with the federal government on public works.

He said Georgia was the only state in the union which had done nothing thus far to enable it to borrow from the PWA and other New Deal agencies, and the federal government had become soft-hearted on two occasions and permitted the state to obtain projects through indirect borrowings.

He added this would never happen again, for he was tired of having one state among 48 refusing to go along. Georgia would not get one cent more for PWA projects, he emphasized.

A Tuberculosis clinic is to be conducted

—here on Monday, December 12, continuing through the 13th. This will be one of a number of clinics to be

held in the Alleghany-Ashe-Watauga Health District from December 12 through the 21st. The clinic in Jefferson will be held December 14 through the 17th, and in Boone December 19 through the 21st.

Dr. P. P. Cain, Superintendent of the North Carolina Sanatorium, has agreed to furnish one of his clinicians for the purpose of diagnosing any cases with a suspicion of Tuberculosis, during these clinics. Dr. R. T. Jenkins will probably be the physician sent to this district.

In preparation for this clinic, the department would like to have any cases referred to it by the physicians of the territory, and any families having had cases of tuberculosis in them in the past. First, the tuberculin test is given. This test is entirely harmless, and only those showing positive reactions to the test will be given an appointment. Those attending the clinic will have a fluoroscopic examination, and any giving indications for it will receive a thorough physical examination, and if necessary, application papers will be filled out for admission to one of the state sanatoriums.

At these clinics it is possible to handle some thirty-five patients per day with a maximum of forty. Appointments will be given and each patient notified as to the hour and day for them to attend.

This is a most important service offered by the state to its citizens, and although great progress has been made in the control of tuberculosis, it is necessary to continue the efforts toward its control, particularly by early diagnosis, reporting of the disease, and by proper treatment, it is said.

Application for admission to the clinic to the District Health Department should be made at the county seats. This service is entirely free, and it is hoped that the communities will all work together to make this clinic a success.

Continuation of the German drive against Jews

—was indicated Tuesday in a statement made in Berlin by Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, who

declared that Nazis will "stick to their guns" in carrying out their anti-Semitic plans. Meanwhile, annihilation by "fire and sword" of Germany's Jews, if they sink to criminality, was predicted by Das Schwarz Korps, weekly organ of the black-uniformed elite guard.

The weekly paper said Jews soon would become impoverished in Germany and in that status might become a "community of hundreds of thousands of criminals."

Should that occur, it said, Germany would root out "the Jewish underworld just as we used to root our criminal elements in our land of order; with fire and sword."

Goebbels spoke to 2,000 propaganda workers of the Berlin district.

The meeting, first of a series of 1,500 anti-Semitic demonstrations scheduled during the next few months, was held as Germany prepared to press economic annihilation of the Jews, a policy which appeared to be driving a wedge deeper between her and three great nations—the United States, France and Britain.

Speaking in the Kroll opera house, Goebbels coupled his attacks on Jews with Monday's debate in the British house of commons, when Germany's policies were criticized, and warned:

"If the English want to conclude a binding friendship with the German people, they should not make this friendship dependent on inner political German circumstances."

Life-Size Bust Of Will Rogers



HOLLYWOOD, Calif. . . Dr. Emil Seletz, noted brain surgeon, as well as a sculptor, is pictured with a life-size bust of Will Rogers which he has just completed after three years of painstaking work. Hailed by experts as a most intimate likeness of the laughing philosopher, the bust will be used for a Will Rogers Memorial.

A big U. S. Army bomber crashed Friday night

—in Georgia, in a battering rainstorm, killing seven fliers in one of the worst tragedies in the history of military

aviation. An eighth was gravely injured. The plane crashed in a West Georgia forest.

The ship, a new two-motored, mid-wing Douglas, was on a routine flight from Mitchell Field, N. Y., to Maxwell Field, Ala. So isolated was the spot where it crashed the news did not reach the outside world until Saturday.

Major W. A. Maxwell, Maxwell Field operations manager, who hurried to LaGrange, Ga., to investigate, said from what he was able to piece together from a crew member conscious until his death in a LaGrange hospital, "bad weather was the only apparent explanation."

The crew member was Private Joseph J. Nanartowich.

"We were flying low to get under the ceiling," Major Maxwell said the soldier related. "It was raining. Suddenly we hit a rough spot (apparently a downward air current) and bounced. Next thing I knew the plane was plunging through the trees . . . no mechanical defects so far as I could tell."

Taken to the hospital also by a rescue crew that slithered over muddy roads and up a wooded slope to reach the plane was Second Lieutenant John D. Madre.

The plane, investigators said, apparently was going about 200 miles an hour when it rammed the forest seven miles northwest of LaGrange. It cut a path 150 yards long through trees, some of them as big around as a man's body.

Four bodies were found within a few yards of the smoking debris, three others in the wreckage. One apparently had made a futile attempt to use his parachute. It trailed open beside him.

German treatment of Jews was the subject

—of an attack in the English House of Commons, in London, Monday, where, with rare unanimity, a

motion was adopted deploring infuriated Germany's treatment of Jewry, after the government had announced plans to create havens for refugees in Africa and British Guiana.

Adolf Hitler was reported angry at Prime Minister Chamberlain's announcement Jews would be sent to a former Germany colony in Africa, Tanganyika, as well as to British Guiana in South America, and led to unconfirmed reports that Germany's ambassador to London might be recalled.

The Tanganyika project was regarded in Berlin as a "plot" to avoid returning the colony to Germany.

Germany's anti-Jewish drive was bitterly assailed in the House of Commons debate which disclosed that already Chamberlain's hope of reaching an appeasement settlement with Germany based on the Munich accord had been struck a severe blow.

Labor members of parliament proposed taxing of German products, controlling of German assets in England and strong diplomatic action as methods of forcibly drawing Germany's attention to British disapproval of the persecutions.

Chamberlain said Britain intends to lease "on generous terms" at least 10,000 square miles in British Guiana and as much land in Tanganyika, northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Kenya colony as economically and climatically suitable.

It was learned on unimpeachable authority that Britain backed the plan with the understanding that private capital in the United States would raise \$100,000,000 to help the Jews reach, settle, and lease their new homes.

OUR FELLOW DRIVERS

By Mueller



So I sez, "You can't fool a guy who keeps his eyes open . . ."

Secretary Hull plans to send a new note to Japan

—soon in an effort to break the diplomatic deadlock with that country. Preparations for the dispatch of

such a note appeared to be under way Tuesday night at the State Department in Washington, D. C. The new note, it is understood, would insist that American rights in China be observed.

Japan's reply to an earlier American note, which demanded the maintenance of the open door and complained that Japan was trying to monopolize Chinese trade, was characterized Tuesday by Secretary of State Hull as unsatisfactory.

The Japanese reply had rejected all major contentions in the earlier American note and declared that "ideas and principles" of the past no longer applied to the Chinese situation.

Hull said Tuesday that the Japanese communication conflicted with the general position the United States has taken throughout its history.

Officials acknowledged that it was the implications in Japan's remarks about past principles and about the creation of a "new order" in eastern Asia that troubled them most. Observers have interpreted the remarks as an indication that Japan expects to dictate conditions under which foreigners shall live and foreign business be carried on in China.

Although Japan promised equality of economic opportunity in China, U. S. officials incline to believe she means that there should be equality among all foreign nations but that Japan in China is not a foreign nation.

Informed students of governmental affairs expect the next American note to assert that the rights of the United States are on a par with those of Japan or any other nation.

Meetings for potential users of electricity

—in Alleghany County are to be conducted on Wednesday, November 30, and Thursday, December 1.

These meetings have been planned in order that farmers may have a chance to learn something of the proper lights to use and adequate wiring. They have been planned in view of the fact that the Rural Electrification program for Alleghany County has been approved and construction work is expected to get under way in the near future.

A consumer of electricity can get a sufficient amount of power for his money, it has been pointed out, if the wiring is done properly, and home and farm buildings can be made more convenient if lights and switches are placed at proper places. In order that Alleghany farmers may have this information before the wiring of their homes and farm buildings is started, the services of D. E. Jones, Extension Specialist on Rural Electrification at State College, Raleigh, have been obtained to spend the two days mentioned above in this county and conduct a meeting in each of the Townships where electric lines have been planned.

The schedule for the meetings referred to above follows:

- November 30—9:30 a. m., Blevins Cross Roads, 1:00 p. m., Whitehead; 3:00 p. m., Laurel Springs, and 7:30 p. m., Piney Creek High School.
- December 1—1:00 p. m., New Hope.

A local person who is interested in Rural Electrification in Alleghany County had the following to say in commenting on these meetings:

"I consider it highly important that every farmer attend one of these meetings unless he is thoroughly familiar with wiring buildings. It is also highly important that every farmer expecting electricity pay his membership fee and have his right-of-way acknowledged by a justice of the Peace or Notary Public. It would probably be difficult for new customers to get on after the line is constructed without bearing part of the expenses themselves."

A proposal to fight back against German

—"persecution" of minorities was put forward Monday night in the English House of Commons, in Lon-

don, with the suggestion that such action be taken by Great Britain and the United States.

After detailing specific instances of maltreatment of Jews—including an assertion 70 Jews were killed in a concentration camp—of which he said he had been informed Philip J. Noel-Baker advocated a three-point plan.

"First," he said, "it must comprise action of some kind to check persecution and expulsion of new hordes of penniless refugees. I believe other governments, like the government of the United States, could protest in Berlin.

"Secondly, we could make it clear in Berlin that there can be no cordial relations between the German government and the British people while the matrydom of Jews, Socialists, Protestants, and Catholics goes on.

"It is hypocrisy to pretend that in present conditions a policy of trust could be pursued.

"Thirdly, we may have to consider if we should not take measures of active self-protection."

Noel-Baker contended that Britain soon might have to stem the tide of refugees seeking admission here, and he recalled Polish retaliation recently in preventing a mass expulsion of Polish Jews from Germany.

He said Nazi methods of expropriating Jewish property also raised a financial problem, and added:

"The time might come when we should have to think of taxing German products and controlling German assets here in order to solve this grave financial problem."

National And World NEWS At A Glance

SECRETARY HULL PRAISED
New York, Nov. 20.—Three educators and two editors paid tribute to Secretary of State Hull tonight for his application of President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy.

RECOUNT OPPOSED
Indianapolis, Nov. 21.—U. S. Senator Frederick Van Nuys, re-elected in the closest off-year contest in a decade of Hoosier politics, asked State Supreme court writs of prohibition today to halt recount proceedings instituted in seven counties by his Republican opponent, Raymond E. Willis.

CHINESE SUCCESS ADMITTED
Shanghai, Nov. 17.—The Japanese made a reserved acknowledgment tonight that the Chinese counter offensive in South China, near Canton, was having some success.

A Japanese army spokesman explained the failure of Japanese forces to advance northward from Canton, captured Oct. 21, as "a lull before the storm."

NEW POLICY IS SEEN
New York, Nov. 19.—The United States is about to embark upon new international and domestic policies of historic importance, in the opinion of some of the nation's most prominent industrial leaders who claim knowledge of current plans in Washington.

ACTRESS IS U. S. CITIZEN
Los Angeles, Nov. 18.—Luise Rainer of the movies discarded dignity today, jumping up and down and clapping her hands excitedly.

The scene: A federal courtroom. The reason: Luise had just become an American citizen and the demonstration occurred after she took the oath of allegiance.

The actress said she was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, January 12, 1910.

JAPAN DENIES CHARGES
Tokyo, Nov. 18.—Japan denied today point by point every charge in an American note demanding maintenance of the "open door" in China and asserted that "ideas and principles of the past" no longer apply in China's new situation.