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Sparta, N. C., Thursday, April 13, 1939

Consider America First

In a world so filled with terror and confusion as has been brought about by the steady advance of Germany and Italy toward control of all Europe it is hard for Americans, so far removed from the center of world events, to come to sound and sane conclusions as to what the effect of the world disturbance is likely to be upon ourselves and our nation.

A great variety of opinion as to what we ought to do or ought not to do, is being expressed by statesmen and near-statesmen, in and out of Washington. Our greatest danger is that the idea may take possession of the American people that it is our national duty to go to the help of the "friendly" nations of Europe if their security is threatened.

There seems little doubt that a great deal of propaganda, emanating from British and French sources, is being set on foot in America to influence public opinion. That is a dangerous thing.

Just that sort of stimulated public opinion got us into the last great European war. We came out of it "holding the bag." We sacrificed the lives of fifty or sixty thousand young Americans to "make the world safe for democracy," and hardly got even a "thank you" from the peoples and governments we were supposed to be saving.

We lent them billions of dollars, not only for war purposes but for rehabilitation after the war was over, and they haven't even paid us the interest on the debt.

And neither our efforts nor theirs made the world safe for democracy.

There is a lot of tommyrot in all the talk about friendship between nations. No nation has any friends except those which want to get something out of the friendship for themselves. The essence of national interests is and must be self-interest.

Before we even think of taking part in any war except in self-defense, we must consider our own interests first. Nobody else will consider them.

If no criticism is ever aimed at you, you haven't a very important job.—The Pink Rag.

Thomas Jefferson, Democrat

On Thursday of this week occurs the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, who was born April 13, 1743.

It is well for the nation to remember the author of the Declaration of Independence and the man who wrote the Statute for religious freedom in Virginia and succeeded in establishing the University of Virginia. These were the things for which he asked to be remembered, although the epitaph that he wrote for his monument made no mention of the fact that he was twice the President of the United States.

Jefferson was a Democrat who believed in and cherished Democratic ideals. Incidentally, he regarded agriculture as the best occupation for men and the foundation of all other wealth. He was a scientific farmer in his day and constantly endeavored to improve methods and introduce new crops.

It might not be a bad idea for Americans, in this day, to become acquainted with the life, works and writings of Thomas Jefferson, the "sage of Monticello." In his life and in his thoughts are lessons for us all.

The person who crows loudest usually is forced to eat the most crow.—Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel.

Here's A Good Idea

This will sing the praises of the officials and police of Danville, Virginia, who have launched a campaign against motorists who press the buttons of their strident automobile horns unnecessarily.

Policemen, it is reported, watch especially for drivers caught in lines of traffic who immediately toot their horns the moment the green light appears. However, they keep an eye on the im-

patient motorist who, when he has nothing else to do, delights in blasting the air with the full output of his horn.

This is a good piece of work. We hope the practice spreads throughout the United States and that indiscriminate users of automobile horns, will be fined until they learn better.

If we could address Congress we would make a dozen word speech borrowed from Mark Twain: "Always do right. This will gratify some people and astonish the rest."—Bluefield Daily Telegraph.

Political Outlook

While it is much too early for any political prophet to risk his reputation by predicting the outcome of the presidential election in 1940, because almost anything can happen in the year and a half that will lapse before the American people go to the polls, it is interesting to note that a survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, indicates that at the present time a bare majority of all voters with opinions say they would like to see the Republicans win the presidency.

What Other Editors Say

The Fruits Of Promised Reward

From The Industrial Press Bulletin

Daily life in America has become a series of contacts with the words "patent" and "patent pending." They mark the way of millions of Americans as they turn on a light, shave, drive to work, telephone, write a letter, listen to the radio, occasionally fly about the country, and see motion pictures.

These common but seldom noticed words relate to some part, if not all, of most appliances and gadgets that make possible the modern way of life. They are silent police that warn of the right of the originator to prevent exploitation by others.

Invention is a field of pioneering that remains as a frontier now that our geographical frontiers are extinct. The individual leads on this frontier as on those of old, for more ideas still come from the garrets and workshops of individuals than from the industrial laboratories either large or small. And who of us can say what new and unthought of inventions are coming in the future to bring us more and better living, making new industries and new jobs?

Rich Indeed

From the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel

One man seems to have found his way out of the morass in which capital and labor appear to have badly bogged. Last week he was awarded the Annual Forbes Magazine Gold Medal for his "business statesmanship" in creating better relations between worker and employer.

The man was George F. Johnson, 81-year-old industrialist and philanthropist.

In the past quarter of a century, Johnson has paid the highest wages in his field at his plants around Binghamton, New York. He has divided "fifty-fifty" the profits of his concern between capital and labor, the humblest worker receiving the same share as the highest paid executive.

The Forbes medal was presented to Johnson for his "outstanding accomplishments in the field of business statesmanship; his service to industry and to the nation in fostering better understanding between employer and employees; his contribution to the welfare of humanity in developing better living and working conditions, better wages, better hours, better co-operation, better industrial relations."

In spite of his expressed belief that no man should die rich, Johnson will leave this earthly scene a rich man. For he has created the wealth that neither depression nor income tax gatherers can take away from him. His riches are in the good works he will leave behind him.

Let's declare for universal peace and lick hell out of any nation not favoring it. We have dilly-dallied long enough.—Houston Post Dispatch.

After watching the number who drive past the boulevard stop signs one wonders if there is any power in the printed word.—Oakland Tribune.

And after a lady has been thoroughly marcelled elsewhere, she can go to Reno to permanently waive her husband.—Dallas News.

The Low Down From Hickory Grove

You know, there are folks who think that the Democrats, they are always poison—and a bad omen—and a sure sign of slim business. And there are folks who think the Republicans, they are not so hot, either—and are a false alarm also.

And I been thinking the thing over and I guess both sides, they do some funny didos, now and then—but neither side are not always a 100 per cent loss and failure.

And even without a microscope you will see some pretty fair hombies on both sides of the fence.

And the other day I was reading about this here yankee, Mr. Aiken—he is Governor Vermont—and he knows tricks. He knows which shell the pea is under on this idea of the Govt. getting into business—and running everybody else out.

And then we have this southern gent, this Mississippi Harrison, he takes no back seat either. An owl, even an old one, has nothing on Patrick.

And there you have a ticket—Harrison and Aiken—Democrat and Republican—north and south. Pardon, it would go to town.

Yours, with the low down,

JO SERRA

Speaking of Dictators



Weekly Washington Merry-Go-Round

(Trade Mark Registered)

by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen

Frankfurter Chafes Under Restricted Social Life Of High Court Justice; Truce In Famous Hoover-Johnson Feud Likely As Toughest Campaign Looms; U. S. Worried By Foreign Airline Invasion If All Get Inland Privileges; Vandenberg Sees Himself Out In 1940, Prefers To Go Back To Journalism.

Washington—Before he became a Justice of the Supreme Court, Felix Frankfurter was one of the most convivial men in public life. At Harvard, hundreds of students came regularly to his house. Scores of them were replaced in government jobs. "Frankfurter boys" are among the foremost Brain Trusters in the New Deal, used to telephone him continually about this or that policy.

He maintained a huge correspondence, was one of the most frequently consulted men in the United States, and his advice carried weight. But as he stepped up to the Supreme Court, Felix Frankfurter overnight became a recluse.

Now he cannot express opinions, cannot mingle freely with people unless he knows them intimately. Every time he drops a stray word, he knows it may be picked up and used as a barometer of what the Court is thinking. Almost everything he says, no matter how trivial, now must be weighed carefully.

Other Justices of the Supreme Court have got used to this. Chief Justice Hughes is one of the shining social lights of Washington dinner parties—when he goes out, which is only on Saturdays—but he talks about trivialities or things entirely foreign to the Supreme Court. Justice Roberts, who is especially good at banter, does the same.

Justice Stone, less discreet, was criticized as the source of some statements regarding Justice Black last year. Ex-Justice Brandeis talked reasonably freely among his close friends.

But Justice Frankfurter, not yet adjusted, is puzzled by the sudden transformation. "Felix didn't realize," remarked one of his close friends, "that when he wrote an epitaph on Cardozo it might contain his last free words uttered in public."

Senator Vandenberg

One entry in the 1940 presidential derby has ceased to take himself seriously.

Realistic Senator Arthur Vandenberg is telling intimates that he knows he is out of the running as a GOP white hope except as the darkest of dark horses. Young District Attorney Tom Dewey and Senator Bob Taft have left him far behind at the post. And that isn't all.

Vandenberg also admits frankly that he is up against tough going for re-election to the Senate from Michigan next year. Representative Carl E. Mates, Grand Rapids veteran, has let it be known that he will oppose Vandenberg for the Republican nomination. Even if the Senator clears this high hurdle he will face another hard fight against the Democratic candidate.

Vandenberg is convinced that his Democratic opponent will be Attorney General Frank Murphy. Michigan insiders, however, are

decided to hold a similar luncheon every week.

The gatherings have done much to promote friendly personal relations in the Senate; also between Senators and big gun Administrationites. Two guests of honor are invited each week, one "lean" and one "fat." At recent parties guests have been required to donate something.

Reserve Board Chairman Eccles was "soaked" a case of liquor, which was received enthusiastically. Other guests of honor have been Vice President Garner, Senator McNary, Foreign Minister Aranha of Brazil, RFC Chairman Jesse Jones and Secretary Wallace.

Herbert And Hiram

One of the most famous political vendettas of our time is the 20-year-old feud between ex-President Herbert Hoover and Senator Hiram Johnson. They have hated and fought each other as only strong-willed men can fight.

Thirty Every Thursday

The Senate has a "Thirty Every Thursday" club—but it is for the young men who stopped gunning for lunching purposes, not old-age pensions.

However, the club owes its start to California's famous "funnyre-election to the Senate on the money" scheme. As a welcome ticket. For the duration of the Senator Sheridan Downey when the campaign they parked their he took his seat in January, Sena-howitzers and called a truce. But for Joe Guffey of Pennsylvania after entering the White House, gave a "ham and egg" luncheon Hoover started the feud all over on a Thursday with 30 Demo-again by excluding Johnson from cratic Senators present. The party the guest list of a dinner for was, such a success that it was the Foreign Affairs Committee.

GARDEN GOSSIP

by PETER HENDERSON

If You're Planning a Vegetable Garden

REMEMBER some seeds and plants may be set out early, while the ground is still cool; others must wait until warmer weather.

COOL WEATHER will not harm the following vegetables. Seeds and plants may be set outside when the temperature is around 45° in the shade, and even an occasional light frost won't harm them.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Asparagus | Kohl Rabi |
| Beets | Leek |
| Broccoli | Lettuce |
| Brussels Sprouts | Onion |
| Cabbage | Parsley |
| Carrots | Parsnip |
| Cauliflower | Peas |
| Celery | Radish |
| Endive | Spinach |
| Kale | Turnip |

WARMER WEATHER with a temperature of 60° in the shade, is necessary for safe outdoor planting of the following vegetables:

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| Beans | Okra |
| Corn | Pepper |
| Cucumber | Pumpkin |
| Egg Plant | Squash |
| Melon | Tomato |

GET THE MOST from your garden by planning to grow second crops on ground left vacant by

the harvesting of early maturing vegetables.

CORN rows should be planted with pumpkins or vine squash in mid-June. You will get a nice crop of these vegetables without interfering with the productiveness of the corn.

PEAS, if early varieties, will be over by mid-June. Celery plants may then be set out. Late peas, removed from the ground in early July should be followed by Ruta Baga and Late Turnip.

BUSH BEANS sown in mid-May may be cleared off the ground in July, and Cauliflower and Cabbage plants may then be set out.

CABBAGE and CAULIFLOWER plants set out in April or May will be off the ground by August. Then a late crop of Bush Beans may be had from the same ground.

BEETS of the earlier kinds will be off the ground by August, when there is still time to sow Spinach for a fall crop.

SPINACH sown in April and May will be over by mid-June, in ample time to get a crop of Carrots of the same ground.

In 1932, Johnson supported Roosevelt.

Now comes inside word that the two Californians may again bury the hatchet. Their mutual desire to unseat the New Deal has overcome personal pique.

Next year, Johnson must "to the people" once again, and he faces one of the most difficult tests of his career. His bitter attacks on the Administration have deeply offended Democrats, who now control California, plus liberals—always the mainstay of his support.

California Bloc

Hoover also has his eye on 1940. He would like to stage a comeback, but whether that is possible or not he intends to have a big voice in the GOP convention. To do so, he must control a bloc of delegates, and the nucleus of that bloc must be the delegation from his own State.

That delegation is not going to be easy to capture. Already several Republicans have served notice that they will put a rival ticket in the field if Hoover tries to grab control.

So to bolster his drive, Hoover insiders say that Hoover is making secret overtures to Johnson to pool forces. Hoover would back Johnson for another term and Johnson would throw his weight to Hoover on the delegation issue.

Whether Johnson agrees remains to be seen, but some of his Senate colleagues are offering bets that he will. They base their confidence on the fact that recently Johnson has not snorted angrily at the mention of Hoover's name. For Hiram this is unusual. In a Senate cloakroom the other day, Hoover's name was mentioned and Johnson actually made no comment whatsoever.

Hoover Home

Ever since February 1, when Secretary of War Woodring was asked to vacate the large brick Hoover house on S Street, politicians have watched the place with intense curiosity.

The secret is now out. The house is being refurbished under Mrs. Hoover's direction for the publicity announced purpose of being used as a headquarters from which she will conduct her Girl Scout work. Wonder what other campaigns will be conducted there?

Transatlantic Flights

The State Department is not shouting it from the house-tops, but the opening of transatlantic flying also has opened some difficult diplomatic deals, with the impending demand of foreign airlines that they be allowed to cruise over U. S. territory to Chicago and other points inland.

Unless the other countries get such concessions they may refuse the United States the right to fly Pan American planes inland from the Atlantic coast to European capitals.

Nub of the problem is a single phrase in the international agreements: "to, over and away from." The United States obtains consent from European governments to fly "to, over and away from" their territory, and to obtain such consent, U. S. must be prepared to grant reciprocal privilege.

Pan American, for example, will land its transatlantic Clippers on an artificial lake being built near Paris, and it may be made impossible for the company to fly inland to this lake unless similar inland flying privileges are granted Air France in the United States.

To Europeans, this privilege means much more than to a U. S. company. Most flights from New York to Europe must have terminal inland, for coastal cities such as Marseilles or Liverpool are not the biggest centers of population. Moreover, the territory covered is small.

On this side, however, the biggest center is the coastal city of New York, and U. S. territory is large. If U. S. gets permission to fly over England or France or Germany, can she afford to grant the same privilege reciprocally?

If so, foreign planes would be entitled to fly to New York, west to Chicago, south to Miami or to other cities.

What troubles officials most is the possibility that Germany would return for privileges granted U. S. to fly to Berlin, might wish a service from Berlin to New York to Miami to South America, thus cutting in on the Pan American system.

Another danger lies in the very number of other lines which may spring up from Europe. Only one U. S. company is being promoted now for transatlantic service, but if each European country develops a service of its own, with permission to land in New York, the American company would get, not half of the business, but only a fourth or a fifth.

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Penny Dowry

"Mumme, give me a penny. We are playing at getting married, but Eric won't take me without a dowry."—Der Lustige Sachse (Leipzig).