

News Items From Raleigh And The State At Large

Raleigh.—Vanished are the political bubbles of yesterday on Capitol Hill. The tempest has settled down into its tempo. The mountain has resumed its mole-hill proportions. With slight exceptions, due and expected, the life on the hill has settled back to normal. In fact, it hardly left normal, but it was described as in a heli-lyva stir and, being so described, it had to stir.

Governor Ehringhaus came through, halted for a few hours, added a reference to an earlier statement, went on his way to Wrightsville, spoke to the bankers and included one brief paragraph only to show that he feels and resents the persistent and continuous efforts of the political snipers who would bring discredit upon his administration and thus injure the fair name of the State.

"First of all it seems to me," he said, "that we might busy ourselves—those of us who are familiar with the working of government—in an effort to encourage a better attitude and a larger sympathy toward the State government. It isn't a governmental urge, seeking to despoil its subjects! It isn't a greedy Moloch with an insatiable appetite for spending and wasting the people and their substance. Its affairs are entrusted by popular vote to men of patriotism and some ability. Its officers are not a group of fattening political parasites, but are giving of their brains, their hearts and best energies in a manifest effort to solve the problems that press upon them. Are they not entitled at least to the presumption that their acts are controlled by an integrity of motive and are not the result of sinister schemes and suggestions?"

Governor Ehringhaus had formerly announced that Chairman E. B. Jeffress was in reality head of the administration and personnel of the Highway and Public Works Commission and had the entire confidence of the Governor. This came as a result of the newspaper charges that George Ross Poi, educative director had issued the orders and had supplanted Jeffress as actual head. Both receive the same salary. Both have been reduced. Poi's reduction, volunteered, was the "perquisite" of his office as head of the prison—food supplies, servants, laundry—allowed by law, but not a mean item, which he volunteered to give up. Both are satisfied, dressed with salaries and positions, and are in harmony.

Then the snipers, seeing their pet bubble burst in their faces to their evident discomfort, turned to another department, the Revenue Department. "What about Commissioner Maxwell? Why has Dr. Marcus Cicero Stevens Noble Jr. supplanted him? Maxwell and Jeffress were described as "cigar store Indians," heads of departments in name only, and supplanted by sub-ordinates. Governor Ehringhaus had answered the Jeffress matter, but had ignored explanations as to the status of Maxwell.

And the status of Maxwell continues to be ignored, except that the Governor referred newsmen to the statement issued by Commissioner Maxwell when he was reappointed. Mr. Maxwell called attention to the increased work of the department, the new divisions and activities added by the 1933 General Assembly—the sales tax, the highway patrol, the oil and gasoline inspection, and the weights and measures work, the latter subject to transfer on the Governor's order—and announced that Dr. Noble had been named as executive assistant commissioner to handle personnel and organization work in the department.

Because Mr. Maxwell, absent from his office for some weeks, due to illness and death of Mrs. Maxwell and for other reasons, had not kept up with details of an investigation he had instigated and authorized and because he would not give details of the investigation which was being done supposedly in secret and avoided questions by the expedient of saying he did not know, it was broadcast that he knew nothing of what was happening in his own department. And one newspaper even said he did not know Dr. Noble until he was appointed.

They have been on friendly terms for several years. Moreover, Mr. Max-

well is drawing a salary of \$5,500 a year, Dr. Noble \$5,000, about what he had been drawing. Except for probably a part of a month, when Mr. Maxwell and all other State employees were taking a 25 per cent. cut for three months, he has drawn a larger salary than his executive assistant, Dr. Noble. Also, Mr. Maxwell suggested that the personnel of the department, which had come to take too much of his time, be handled in its preliminary stages otherwise. The plan of the executive assistant came out of that suggestion, even if modified.

So, really, the "cigar store Indians" turn out to be real live Indians, doing their work as usual, despite snipers who would befuddle the administration.

Gang Wars in Raleigh

Raleigh is breaking into the spotlight in a miniature Chicago gang warfare. Two bootleg and rum-running gangs have "beat up" two people for alleged tipping of police which resulted in raids and capture of several gallons of liquor. Police apparently are just finding out that there are gangs in Raleigh—many people certainly have known it for a long time—and made the raids on tips.

One gang, five or six strong, waylaid and beat up a young man they thought had tipped police to a liberal supply of liquor at a negro's house. Then a traveling man, in the presence of two of them, mentioned the beating up. He was also given a dose. Also, another gang, headed by a woman, with two aides, waylaid and beat up a young woman they thought had told police of another supply that was confiscated. Most of the alleged assailants have been caught and tried and given road or prison sentences. They appealed and the appeals stayed the sentences.

This reminds of the flagrant liquor violations in Raleigh some two years ago, when on certain streets thirsty would line up and have their money ready, receiving the liquor that was delivered much as milk or ice is delivered. Then the rumrunners would make their deliveries, then scurry away at the approach of police. Deceits would often do the running, taking the police on a merry chase, while the whiskey laden cars would ease away while police were chasing empty cars. Some of those same folks are included in the new list of assailants.

Negro Given Reprieve

Johnny Lee, Dunn mulatto boy, was given a reprieve from the electric chair and death for killing Jacob Hill, Clinton negro barber, in order that Solicitor Clawson Williams may make further inquiry into the death of Arthur Campbell in Dunn last winter. Lee claims Asa Herring, negro farm agent, promised him \$75 to kill Hill, but had paid him only a part of it. He said Herring told him if he did not do the job, he would go as did Campbell, who had agreed to the killing, but failed and later was killed himself in an unexplained way. Herring, who was given 30 years for hiring the boy to kill Hill, was a brother-in-law of Hill and supposedly wanted him killed so he could get his insurance. Solicitor Williams will see if he can find reason to charge Herring with the death of Campbell.

Etheridge Succeeds Harrelson

Col. J. W. Harrelson, who has served as director of the Department of Conservation and Development for four years and who will be succeeded around September 1st by R. Bruce Etheridge, named last week by Governor Ehringhaus, will return to State College and continue the teaching of mathematics. He was on leave of absence during the period he served as head of the State department.

However, Colonel Harrelson, who left the college as a mathematics professor, will return to it as head of the mathematics department.

Also, it is being talked by those who should know that Colonel Harrelson is being looked upon as the next president of State College and that he is now being groomed to head the State's agricultural and engineering institutions. He served some 20 years ago as president of the State College alumni association and is now chairman of the executive committee of the college. He is considered equal and capable in every respect to handle the institution, if and when vacancy occurs. Dr. E. C. Brooks has been president for several years.

Etheridge an Able Man

R. Bruce Etheridge, of Manteo, a banker, sportsman and for several years a member of the General Assembly, is considered an able man to head the State Conservation and Development department. He has served on the board of that department for several years and is especially versed in the fishing end of the work, which constitutes a large part of the duties of the office. Having associated with the legislators for several terms, he is expected to be of great value to Governor Ehringhaus, as he was in the 1933 body, in the 1935 General Assembly.

The new law relating to the department provides that the posts of State game warden and director of fisheries activities be consolidated and placed in the hands of a man with

Northwest Wheat Belt Farmers Sign for Control



Thomas Peterson, (center) of Cass County, North Dakota, was the first spring wheat farmer of the Northwest belt to apply for a contract with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and thus cooperate with the government in trying to solve the problem of getting a reasonable price for wheat. Right, is County Extension Agent E. A. Calhoun. Left, E. W. Madison, neighbor wheat grower who also signed.

scientific knowledge. Because of that wording and the tone of the legislation it is considered doubtful that either Charles England, State game warden, or J. S. Hargett, in charge of inland fisheries, will be retained in the new post. Current belief is that a new man will be selected for the new job and both these officials will be allowed to go. But, of course, it is by no means certain what will happen.

Change in General Sales Tax

The general sales tax on numbers of mechanical devices and musical instruments and supplies, which have heretofore been paid by the distributor or wholesale merchant and the tax paid on the wholesale price, will, after September 1, be applied on the retail sale at the retail price. Commissioner of Revenue A. J. Maxwell and Division Director Harry Mullen state.

The mechanical devices include cash registers, typewriters, adding and bookkeeping machines, billing machines, check protectors or perforators, calculators, typewriters, or other refrigerating machines, lighting systems, washing machines, mechanically or electrically operated burglar alarms, or automatic sprinklers, addressograph machines, multi-graph and other duplicating machines, vacuum cleaners, mechanically or electrically operated oil burners, coal stokers and card punching, assorting and tabulating machinery.

Also pianos and organs, graphophones, victrols or other instruments using discs or cylinder records, and the sale of records for either or all of these instruments, radios or radio accessories.

Sales of these items are to be reported and treated just as the sales of any other merchandise and included in the regular returns. Merchants are required to inventory all such merchandise on hand September 1st on which the tax has been paid by the distributor.

Small Amount of Poll Tax Paid

Poll tax levies for the two years 1931 and 1932 were \$1,273,441.34, of which only \$4131,899.15 has been paid in to the State Treasury, leaving a balance of \$841,542.16 yet unpaid, according to figures compiled in the office of State Treasurer Charles M. Johnson.

Watauga County's levy for the two years was \$5,881.50, while \$1,500.06 has been paid for 1931 and \$441.41 for 1932, total of \$1,941.47 for the two years, thus leaving a balance of \$3,940.03; Johnson's compilation reveals.

Treasurer Johnson announced recently that he was going to ask the Governor and Council of State to allot him sufficient funds from the Contingency and Emergency fund to have the State Auditor send auditors to each county and have the funds audited so the ad valorem tax can be determined and it is likely that the poll taxes will be checked at the same time.

Many Still on Relief Rolls

One person in every ten in North Carolina was still dependent upon Federal relief funds during the month of July, despite the big increase in the employment situation in the State. Mrs. Thomas O'Berry shows in figures made public recently.

In Watauga County 24.7 per cent. of the population received aid in July, the report shows.

Wilkes had the smallest percentage of dependency of the 100 counties, only 1.4 per cent. of the residents receiving aid. Stanly was a close second with 1.7 per cent. Avery County had the largest percentage, 32.5 per cent., or nearly one-third of the county's population.

Tied Up Deposits Small

Less than four per cent.—3.74%—of the deposits in all State banks, savings banks and trust companies in North Carolina and less than seven per cent.—6.83%—of all resources of all such banks were tied up in the 50 restricted banks, including 32 branches, which did not open on a full sched-

ule after the March 4 banking holiday, it is shown in the recent report of the condition of State banks made by Commissioner of Banks Gurney P. Hood.

This showing is better than that of the national banks in the country as a whole, President Roosevelt announcing in his radio talk of about that date that about 90 per cent. of the resources of all national banks were held by banks which had reopened and were doing business as usual on an unrestricted basis. In North Carolina State banks 93.17 per cent. of the resources are shown to be held by banks that are fully open and doing a regular business.

Inheritance Tax Increases

Inheritance taxes in North Carolina were paid by 1,040 estates for the fiscal year 1932-33, just closed, and amounted to \$596,538.38, a slight increase in both numbers of paying estates and amount paid as compared with those of 1931-32, but a decrease in estates and only about half of the amount collected for 1930-31, figures

Our Part in Government

TODAY men of all nations are evidencing deep interest in the affairs of their respective governments. This progressive attitude has undoubtedly resulted from the ceaseless, though not always recognized, influence of the wonderful Christian teaching that in the sight of God all men are equal. This does not mean that every person as a citizen can have assigned to him a special public duty. However, to every one comes the privilege, as well as the duty, of being a supporter of right government, and this is indeed a high office. To each citizen come opportunities to support a righteous government through intelligent thinking. Through the cultivation and exercise of such qualities of thought as are implied by the words understanding, charity, citizenship, and prayer, the individual can prepare himself to be a useful citizen in his community.

Christian Science enables one to regard these subjects in their true light. As men begin to grasp the truth concerning God's government, and to prove their understanding by bettering individual thinking, they find themselves willing and ready to accept the responsibilities of useful citizenship.

Many opportunities are thus made available by spiritual understanding. This understanding includes intelligent comprehension, enlightenment, alertness. One who through Christian Science seeks to understand his government, its purposes, methods, and aims, has an intelligent standard whereby to measure its acts. He is not misled by false propaganda or by personal influence. He casts his ballot on the side of integrity, sound sense, and progress. In this way he rises above the limitations of a merely material sense of government and begins to demonstrate the truth concerning real government; for he has learned the spiritual nature of man as an intelligent son of an all-wise God, the perfect Mind.

Charity, too, is an open door to opportunities for serving. It may be described as a true sense of love. Charity is the attitude which rejoices in the certainty of the ultimate triumph of Truth, even when evil seems threatening. To charity, evil is only a deceiving false sense which may be progressively replaced with the true sense of being as spiritual. When charity governs thought, the citizen may look critically upon his government in a helpful way. He may turn the searchlight of critical inspection on the nation's functionings, and by keeping active in his own thought the light of wisdom, fairness, patience, and love he will be able to see not only the errors to be eradicated, but the good already accomplished.

Many doors to service are opened by the qualities expressed in the word "citizenship." Citizenship, as a way of living, has to do with such opportunities as come to the citizen in the usual walks of life, in the home, the school, or the shop. Citizenship means bringing to bear upon these activities the influence of a high idealism. It means practicing Jesus' Golden Rule: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." For the student of Christian Science to be a good citizen he must practice the truth discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy. That this religion is the Science of Jesus teaching has been proved many times by the works which its students have done and are doing through the spiritual understanding of God's law. He who practices Christian Science, in ways small or great, is well prepared to take his place as a servant of mankind. Speaking of "a knowledge of the Science of being," Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128), "It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." Surely, one so equipped can furnish strong support to the right activities of civic government. The doorway to the highest service is opened through the power for good in true prayer. Prayer founds thought on the divinely substantial Rock, Christ, the true idea of God, the strong foundation for the superstructure of harmonious living. True prayer avails, and the Christian Scientist learns to pray availingly not alone for the good of himself, but for the whole world. In Christian Science, prayer is fervent, reverent aspiration; it is spiritual vision. Prayer is that mental attitude which rests on the conviction that God, Love, is the only cause and creator, and that every real effect is Godlike. Prayer breaks the mesmerism of befogging material sense, and through the mists it reveals God's man, governed by God. Through prayer consciousness is filled with the holy facts of being; greed is replaced with unselfed love, hatred with brotherhood, lust with peace, and ignorance with wisdom.

"Are we benefited by praying?" asks Mrs. Eddy on page 2 of Science and Health; and her immediate answer is, "Yes, the desire which goes forth hungering after righteousness is blessed of our Father, and it does not return unto us void." As men universally learn so to pray, the mental atmosphere of the whole world will be suffused with loving-kindness, and all can then echo the angelic rejoicing, recorded by the Revelator, "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever."—The Christian Science Monitor.

Rural Highways to Benefit From Public Roads Bureau Research

THE long-held aim of "getting the farmer out of the mud" promises to be brought materially closer to realization through the application of a very considerable part of the \$400,000,000 federal road fund to the secondary highway system. The United States Bureau of Public Roads will have heavy responsibilities in the expenditure of the fund, and it is fortunate that research conducted by the Bureau provides the basis for the construction and improvement of low-cost roads that will both get and keep the farmer out of the mud without imposing an unjustifiable tax burden for maintenance.

The Bureau's research, conducted in its test laboratory at Arlington, Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, has covered characteristics of the ground beneath the surface which are important to the design, construction and maintenance of highways. It has also covered the problems of highway surfaces, with a view to the use of chemical and physical architectures to provide low-cost roads with surfaces that will stand up under traffic and can be maintained at low cost.

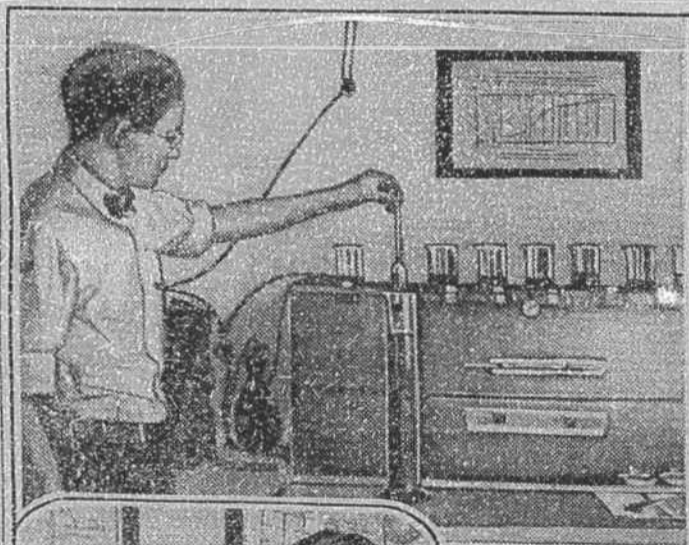
Low-Cost Highway Surfaces

The surface condition of clay, sand-clay and gravel roads depends largely upon the degree of cohesion possessed by the clay or other material that acts as the binder or "glue." This in turn largely depends upon the presence of sufficient moisture, for it is the moisture films between the particles and not the particles themselves that provide the "glue." The value of chemical admixtures in maintaining cohesion has been shown by the use of calcium chloride, a white, flaky substance which slows down evaporation and prevents the drying out of the moisture without which the surface tends to disintegrate.

Spread upon the surface, the first rainfall carries it down to the sub-surface soil. With the re-appearance of the sun, evaporation of the surface moisture begins but is replaced by the rising of the calcium chloride solution. Evaporation continues only up to the point at which, due to the calcium chloride, the solution will no longer evaporate. At the next rainfall the same process takes place with the result that cohesion is steadily maintained.

Sub-Surface Soils Study

The foundation of a road is as important as the foundation of a building. In the case of roads of all kinds this foundation is provided by the sub-surface soils. The Bureau of Public Roads' program of sub-surface research has included all of those soil constituents which are of importance in determining the reactions of widely different soils under varying conditions of load, moisture and temperature. This has involved tests



Taking an hydrometer reading of a soil sample dispersed in distilled water. One of the steps necessary to determine the proportions of sand, silt, clay and other substances.

without losing stability to a harmful degree. This liquid limit varies greatly with different soils and is of great importance in determining the extent to which capillary and other moisture will lessen their stability. While all soils require a certain amount of moisture for cohesion, too much moisture will have the same effect upon them as will too much moisture upon a handful of damp sand.

A compression test, in which a sample of the soil is subjected to loads comparable to those of a heavily loaded truck, determines the resistance to pressure from above, the resistance to lateral flow, or spreading out, under such pressure, and the expansion or tendency to take up water after being compressed.

The knowledge which these and other tests make available, enables the highway engineer to know in advance how the soils which he must work with will react under varying conditions of moisture, pressure and climatic changes. If the soils are deficient in certain qualities, they indicate what materials should be added, and in what proportions. They tend to give the highway engineer the same degree of "exact knowledge" about his soils, as the structural engineer possesses concerning steel and stone.

The "Liquid Limit" Test
The "liquid limit" test determines the maximum amount of moisture which the soil can hold