

News Items From Raleigh And The State At Large

Raleigh—North Carolina had still available \$4,255,154.27 of the \$4,761,147 allotted this State from national recovery funds for class 1 highway projects and had still available \$2,278,525.89 of the \$2,330,573 allotted for class 2 or municipal projects, on October 1st, the report of the Public Roads Bureau shows.

With every State highway letting, this amount is reduced and most of it will have been contracted for by the end of the year, more than \$3,000,000 to be the cost of roads to be let to contract at the next two lettings.

The report of that date showed that 70.5 miles outside of municipalities had been let, the estimated cost of which is \$598,096.51, half from recovery funds and half from regular Federal aid, and this work was only two per cent. finished. Approved for construction were 66 miles more, estimated to cost \$226,044.44.

Municipal projects under construction at that time included only 1.1 miles, estimated to cost \$22,156.75, but 7.9 miles, estimated to cost \$79,884.38, had been approved for construction.

For secondary, or feeder, roads, \$2,380,573 had been assigned. Of this \$68,099.79 was the estimated cost of 9.3 miles under contract and 7.6 miles estimated to cost \$86,686.14, had been approved for construction.

Jackson Day Dinner to Be Held

Another Jackson Day Dinner is to be held in January on a date to be decided later, under auspices of the Young Democrats of North Carolina. It was determined at a meeting of the executive committee Friday, following the address of Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Just how extensive the meeting is to be this time has not been determined, the size depending upon a completion of financial arrangements before the time of the meeting. It is possible that it will be simply a meeting of the executive committee of the Young Democrats, but the probability is that it will be on a par with the two previous Jackson Day dinners, one three years ago and the other a year ago, attended by hundreds of State Democrats.

Mrs. May Thompson Evans, High Point, president, presided at the meeting.

The sales tax brought in \$549,603.71 in October, this being on September sales, showing a steady climb from \$358,578 in August to 411,755 in September and \$549,603 in October, \$1,319,928 in three months. "Our experience in this respect corresponds with that of other sales tax states," Mr. Maxwell states. "The heavy sales months are yet to be realized on, and there are other important factors that will continue to substantially increase yield. The full benefit of tax on credit sales is yet to be realized."

"Voluntary observance by merchants generally has been fine, but there is a large list of delinquents that we are now getting in shape to reach. Lists are now complete and field deputies are expected to contact every delinquent in the State in the next 30 days. Beyond this there will be a check-up on those who have made reports for uniformity of observance. The State is now carrying a heavy load for the benefit of all the people, and it must expect their complete co-operation in raising the revenues to carry on," Mr. Maxwell said.

Beer tax in October was \$30,431.97, a total of \$140,807.46 to date.

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN CORN-HOG PROGRAM

Announcement of a processing tax of 28 cents a bushel on all corn to be processed commercially, and of loans to be made on corn in storage were the two outstanding developments of the past week in the national corn-hog production adjustment program of the agricultural adjustment administration.

While these steps were being taken, Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section, and his staff continued work on final details of the corn-hog program announced October 18 by Secretary Wallace. This will be presented to the corn and hog growing sections in November. While it was designed especially for the corn-hog areas, its provisions may be accepted in North Carolina, says Dean I. O. Schaub, of State college.

Loans on the corn warehouse! on farms will bear 4 per cent interest and will be made by the Commodity Credit corporation on the basis of 50 cents a bushel for No. 2 December corn at Chicago.

This means that the actual loan value for a farmer will depend on the prevailing market price differential between Chicago and his local point, and also on the difference in price of No. 2 and other grades of corn. The loans will be in the nature of an advance to farmers who agree to take part in the corn-hog production control plan, but will not constitute a lien on benefit payments to be made under this plan. Necessary forms and blank loan agreements will be distributed to county agents where farmers desire the service.

The processing tax on corn became effective on November 5, the same time as the hog processing tax. It will be collected at point of first processing.

Field meetings to explain the early Irish potato situation will be held in eastern North Carolina beginning November 13 and lasting through November 17.

Highway Projects Submitted

Forty-nine highway projects, 23 primary highways, 16 secondary and 10 municipal, are included on the fourth partial program which has been submitted to the Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, for approval. E. B. Jeffress, chairman of the Highway and Public Works Commission, states.

The list involves an estimated expenditure of about \$2,130,000. The primary projects, 23, involve expenditure of about \$1,320,000, eight of them being in the eastern section, and 15 in the piedmont and western areas. The 16 secondary projects on county roads which feed the primary roads, are estimated to cost about \$775,000, six of them being in the east and 10 in the piedmont and west. The ten municipal projects are expected to cost about \$35,000. Six of these are in the east and four in the Piedmont and west.

All of these projects that receive approval from the Bureau of Public Roads, are expected to be included in the next lettings by the State body, although all may not get in the first letting or even the second, unless the details can be arranged in time.

No Watauga County project is included in the above, but several Alleghany, Caldwell, Wilkes and Burke projects are in the list.

General Fund Collections Increase

General Fund revenue collections for October amounted to \$3,311,699.90 as compared with \$1,835,570.81 for October a year ago, bringing general fund collections to \$7,748,851.77 for the four months of the fiscal year as compared with \$5,829,901.45 for the same period last year, the report of A. J. Maxwell, commissioner of revenue shows.

The highway collections for October reached \$1,431,404.76, an increase of \$99,244.56 over the \$1,362,160.20 collected in October, 1932, bringing the total for four months to \$5,753,888.72, or \$600,483.79 more than for the same period last year, when \$5,253,404.93 was collected. Only the gas and oil inspection fund of one-fourth of a cent a gallon failed to show an increase, this being due to change in the time of collection, making it nearly two months later, Mr. Maxwell explained.

The franchise tax showed the largest increase, from \$1,469,283.73 in October, 1932, to \$2,509,966.63 this October, which Mr. Maxwell explains by showing that it is primarily due to the fact that corporation franchise taxes were delayed this year, due to reassessment, and were paid in September last year.

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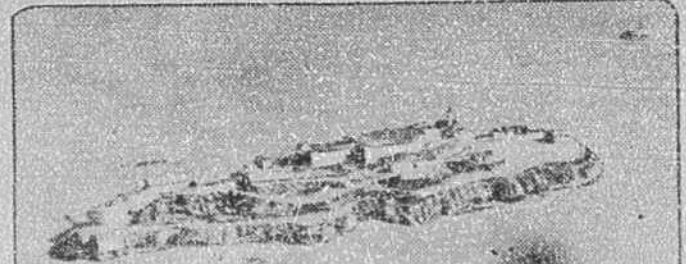
Loans on the corn warehouse! on farms will bear 4 per cent interest and will be made by the Commodity Credit corporation on the basis of 50 cents a bushel for No. 2 December corn at Chicago.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Democrat has added many new names to its list within the past few days and renewed numerous subscriptions. The new list includes the following, many of whom called at the office to subscribe or renew:

A. L. Gross, Adams; F. B. Wilson, Cleveland, O.; Asa A. Greene, Lavin; R. D. Edmisten, Matney; R. L. Mastin, Matney; Lee Carender, Matney; Mrs. Mary Carender, Matney; J. B. Green, Shouns, Tenn.; Mrs. D. C. Thompson, Triplett; A. M. Brown, Boone; C. C. Cook, Boone; Lyle Cook, Boone; C. P. Eggers, Boone; Mrs. H. McD. Little, Salisbury; K. C. Little, Boone; A. R. Smith, Boone; Rev. P. A. Hicks, Boone; Mrs. A. F. Parsons, Boone; W. A. Cowles, Boone; David Green, Route 2; J. K. Hodges, Route 1; Ralph Hodges, Route 1; Clarence McGhee, Route 1; F. D. Bingham, Route 1; Eller McNeill, Route 1; T. F. McNeil, Route 1; Dixon Moretz, Route 1; R. A. Greene, J. L. Lewis, Route 2; Mrs. C. C. Greene, Route 2; Willard D. Norris, Route 2; J. H. Miller, Route 2; F. P. Chapel, Balm; Mrs. Nancy Ward, Beech Creek, Louis Presnell, Beech Creek; McD. Wagner, Brownwood; J. F. Jackson, Brookside; E. F. Greene, Brookside; Clint Coffey, Blowing Rock; Spencer Hampton, Blowing Rock; Frank Edmisten, Blowing Rock; J. W. Bolick, Blowing Rock; L. P. Hodges, Blowing Rock; Mrs. C. E. Elrod, Blowing Rock; G. N. Cook, Blowing Rock; John P. Presnell, Blowing Rock; C. S. Prevette, Blowing Rock; C. C. Vandyc, Blowing Rock; Mrs. Joe Cannon, Blowing Rock; Miss E. Bogher, Blowing Rock; Mrs. Moses Cone, Baltimore; S. T. Ieenhour, Blowing Rock; W. W. Daniels, Blowing Rock; D. A. Klutz, Blowing Rock; F. H. Pennell, Blowing Rock; L. C. Rogers, Blowing Rock; David Tester, Banner Elk; F. H. Perry, Banner Elk; Edgar Tufts, Banner Elk; Russell Trivett, Deep Gap; C. D. McNeil, Deep Gap; B. E. Berry, Hickory; M. G. Shearer, Lenoir; Mrs. R. M. Barnhardt, Lenoir; Mrs. J. P. Hagaman, Lenoir; Mark Squires, Lenoir; J. W. McGhee, Lenoir; Alfred Thomas, Mabel; C. C. Coffey, Shulls Mills; G. W. Robbins, Shulls Mills; W. R. Brewer, Shulls Mills; F. R. Hartley, Shulls Mills; I. A. Caloway, Shulls Mills; George Cook, Sugar Grove; W. R. Vines, Sugar Grove; D. M. Edmisten, Sugar Grove; Martin Heaman, Valle Crucis; Chas. Mintun, Valle Crucis; A. J. Woody, Valle Crucis; D. F. Horton, Villas; J. M. Campbell, Villas; D. S. Love, Villas; Clint Eggers, Villas; W. G. Coffey, Villas; Fred C. Wilson, Villas; G. B. Trivett, Villas; E. H. Wilson, Zionville; Otis A. Smith, Zionville; Eugene Moretz, Zionville; J. M. Cornell, Zionville; Epsie Greene, Zionville; G. C. Greer, Zionville; Mrs. Epsie Moretz, Patterson; Mrs. J. M. Davidson, Eastman, Ga.; S. L. Potter Tamarack; G. H. Tatum, Brookside; George M. Potter, Oak Ridge; Wade L. Greene, Peoria; Mrs. E. F. Fewell, Atlanta; Mrs. Edna DeBerry, China Grove; Miss Pearl Leonard, High Point; Miss Ruby Winkler, Harrisburg; J. C. Todd, Buffalo Cove; Edw. W. Hughes, Charleston, S. C.; Leonard Norris, Bentonville, Ark.; A. W. Hardin, Taldage, Ala.; S. M. Glenn, Missoula, Mont.; C. M. Culver, Lockland, Ohio; M. E. Day, Dayton, Ore.; D. N. Trivett, Beaver Dam, Va.; J. R. Hayes, Charlottesville, Va.; Mrs. G. E. Vaughn, Marion, Va.; J. A. Lay, North Fork, W. Va.; Frank Teague, Walla Walla, Wash.; J. Polk Todd, Lancaster, Wash.; Mrs. E. Sullivan, Alburts, Pa.; F. L. Hampton, Blowing Rock; Roby Winkler, Rutherford, Rev. Roy Dolsou, Boone; J. E. Hopkins, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Ward, Villas; W. B. Austin, Jefferson; Niley Norris, Boone.

Island Prison For Uncle Sam's Gangsters



Alcatraz Island, located in San Francisco Bay, is the spot where Uncle Sam proposes to house desperate gangsters, kidnapers and racketeers, thus eliminating outside prison breaks and riots. The prison now located there (above) is being taken over from the War Department... and foremost among the first 100 to 600 'bad men' to be confined there are 'Machinquin' George Kelly, left—Albert Bates and Harvey Bailey, right, leaders in the Unsub kidnaping, for which all received life sentences.

Dissolving Indebtedness

THE subject of debt looms large on the mental horizon of today. Quite apart from the manifold questions bound up with the consideration of war debts, those sad legacies of strife which so greatly concern the nations at this time, there remains the fact that many individuals are facing a situation in which their assets seem inadequate to meet the liabilities they have incurred. Often, as a result of depreciated currencies, they see the value of their possessions continually diminishing, and begin to question the stability they once accepted as a fixed standard.

It is helpful to examine Jesus' utterances on debt in the light which Christian Science throws upon them. The first mention occurs in the prayer which he gave to his disciples in response to their request that he should teach them to pray. The Master's words, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," are wonderfully illuminated by the spiritual interpretation which Mary Baker Eddy has given them in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 171: "And Love is reflected in love."

Love, then, is the primary solution of this question of debt—the love of God for His children reflected by them to one another. Jesus evidently saw the need of amplifying this subject in a way that would be easily understood by his hearers, for he later expounded it by means of a parable. He told them of a servant who owed a vast sum which he was apparently unable to pay. At his earnest request, however, his lord forgave him this debt. We read that this servant then went out, and finding a fellow servant who owed him a comparatively small amount "took him by the throat, saying, Pay me that thou owest." And disregarding the debtor's plea for patience, he cast him into prison. Their lord, however, became cognizant of the situation and withdrew his pardon, requiring the creditor to pay his own debt.

It is interesting to notice that neither of these debtors protested his inability to pay or asked for the amount to be reduced. They both prayed the creditor for patience, promising to pay the full amount owing. In the first case it is recorded that his lord had compassion on the servant and forgave him his debt; while in the second the creditor took his fellow servant by the throat, or, metaphorically speaking, established such "a strangle hold" upon him as to render it impossible for him to free himself. It is clear that the mental quality of patience and compassion extended to one who is in difficulties reassures and helps him to win his freedom, while a cruel and unmerciful attitude of thought only tightens his bonds.

When we realize that all the love and devotion of which we are capable we owe to God, who is Love and the very source of all being, the meaning of the parable becomes apparent. Our obligations to God can be fulfilled only in the measure of our love and compassion for our fellow men. The mental "strangle hold" of hatred, misunderstanding, envy, or pride expressed in our thought of our brother will hinder him from giving us the appreciation which we believe to be due from him, and from restoring that which he owes. If we fail to reflect the love of God to all about us, the channels of our own capacity to give will become blocked with selfishness and self-seeking. Paul writes, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another," and Christian Science teaches its students that this debt of love must be paid by each and all who would find the un-failing stream of spiritual supply.

Primarily, then, what is needed today is the compassionate understanding which refuses to accept an erroneous viewpoint of either a debtor or a creditor. We are all debtors to God. And as we begin to lay down our sense of personal possession, the tight grip which fastens on matter and material possessions will become less stringent; and in the proportion that we entertain divine ideas the proper means of liquidating our material obligations will become apparent.

There is great need of clarifying our thinking, and refusing to accept a mesmeric suggestion of unwarranted fear which would distort our point of view. We begin to lay down our sense of personal possession, the tight grip which fastens on matter and material possessions will become less stringent; and in the proportion that we entertain divine ideas the proper means of liquidating our material obligations will become apparent.

The patience and compassion so continually manifested by Christ Jesus are needed today in full measure; and in addition to these the quality of steadfast trust and assurance that our Father will open to us the way to meet our human obligations. Mrs. Eddy has made the inspired statement that "the right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 45). But would this have been the case had he allowed his thought to become clouded with resentment toward any of those with whom he was associated?

Prepared to Save Lives

One of the most valuable services given to the American public by the Red Cross is through its Life Saving and First Aid courses. Virtually all of the life guards at beaches and pools in the nation are Red Cross life savers. Nearly every industry in America supports the First Aid work of the Red Cross because it annually saves lives of thousands of injured persons. These courses are taught by Red Cross experts in both lines. Last year 66,354 certificates were issued to persons completing the First Aid course and 78,795 certificates for completing Life Saving instruction.

War Veterans' Problems

Not since the period of the World War has the Red Cross faced a greater problem in handling the claims of World War and other veterans. Due to the changes in the regulations covering veterans' claims, chapters all over the nation have been crowded with veteran applicants for relief and for service in preparing appeals. During last year Red Cross home service workers in 3,268 chapters dealt with the problems of 411,134 ex-service men or their families. The chapters also aided 7,346 men still in the regular army, navy and marine corps.

Tornado Is Most Frequent Disaster; Causes Heavy Loss of Lives

What type of disaster occurs most frequently in the United States? This question is answered from the relief annals of the American Red Cross which show over a period of years that the tornado, or cyclone as it is called in some sections, is the most frequent and claims a heavy toll of life. It swoops almost without warning, and in the terrific whirlpool of its fierce winds it destroys all in its path.

Toll of the Earthquake

When a severe earthquake killed 95 persons; injured 4,911 and destroyed several thousand homes in Southern California last March, the Red Cross was first upon the ground with emergency relief. It required more than three months for the Red Cross to restore the needy to a self-sustaining basis. The organization expended a relief fund of \$411,000.

RED CROSS RELIEF AIDS DISTRESSED IN 120 DISASTERS

Help Given in Fires, Floods, Earthquake and Epidemics Part of Year's Task

The American Red Cross has reached into the homes of six million families in the past year with unemployment and disaster relief, Chairman John Bar- Payne announced. "As the year closed the organization continued in readiness to serve in the forthcoming winter at the point of greatest need and to assist its service to meet the calls of the emergency of unemployment and disaster," Chairman Payne stated. In a year of greatest economic distress in the nation's history, in which the Red Cross ably discharged a relief task in distributing flour and clothing to distressed families in all but six of the nation's 3,038 counties, the organization also was called into action in 120 disasters, of which 96 were within the borders of the United States.

Earthquake, floods, hurricanes, fires and other cataclysms visited death and destruction upon the lives and homes of thousands of people. Red Cross statistics showed that in the 120 disasters almost a thousand lives were lost, 148,340 homes were destroyed or damaged, 13,276 persons were injured, and Red Cross relief was given to 452,879 individuals.

In giving aid in these disasters, in its unemployment relief and in handling the distribution of government wheat and cotton, the Red Cross expended from its national treasury the sum of \$1,070,284.

During one period of twelve weeks, 46 disasters occurred in 23 states. Red Cross disaster workers were hard pressed in meeting all of these needs occurring at once, but everywhere misery was promptly relieved.

Support of the Red Cross work is through its annual roll call, conducted by chapters in the period from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, November 11 to November 30. Every citizen who joins the Red Cross as a member aids in carrying relief to disaster victims and in other Red Cross services, such as preservation of life, child welfare through the Junior Red Cross, and direct service for the public health.

RED CROSS CLOTHING THE NATIONAL CENTER

Reaching Into Homes of Jobless

The greatest task ever undertaken by a relief agency in the history of private charity is drawing to a close with the final distribution of cotton clothing to more than five million families by the American Red Cross.

At the direction of the Congress, beginning eighteen months ago, the Red Cross undertook to convert the wheat and cotton surpluses of the Farm Board into food and clothing for the unemployed and needy. In the consequent operation, this relief agency entered upon a commercial enterprise greater than any single commercial firm has ever undertaken in the same period of time.

In the ensuing months the Red Cross converted 85,000 bushels of wheat into flour and bread and gave it to 5,803,000 families. The distribution was through 3,700 Red Cross chapters and hundreds of other charitable agencies. During the severe northwestern drought of 1931 the Red Cross also gave wheat in the form of food for livestock to 184,138 families.

The clothing—dresses, underwear, overalls, jumpers, sweaters and stockings for men, women and children, and even blankets and comforters—was distributed to 5,465,410 families. More than 54,000,000 ready-made garments and 92,000,000 yards of cotton cloth were given to the needy. This clothing came from 844,000 bales of cotton.

The wheat distribution was concluded in June, 1932, and final distribution of cotton clothing is occurring in the fall months.

In handling these tasks voted to it by Congress, the Red Cross will expend from its own treasury \$735,000. At the same time the organization carried on its regular program of disaster relief; of service to the veterans of all our wars; of educational and welfare work through the Junior Red Cross; of health education and public health nursing and of life saving and first aid. Funds for this work come from the membership roll call, the Red Cross chapters conduct from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, when every one is invited to join the Red Cross and aid in this vital relief work.

Seven hundred thousand women volunteers under the Red Cross banner sewed for the needy last year and many thousands still are making cotton garments for their Red Cross chapters.

The Red Cross has 3,701 chapters and 16,000 branches of chapters. Thus it can be mobilized nationwide in a great relief task within 24 hours.