

Interesting News Items Reported From Raleigh

By M. R. DUNNAGAN
(Special Correspondent)

Raleigh, N. C.—Word has gone out publicly and sent down the line that State and Federal employees and appointees by the grace of a Senator are not to engage in partisan politics, actively, in behalf of any of the candidates, it is assumed that the voters will vote, that they are encouraged to exercise their right of franchise, but they are not to canvass and campaign for their favorites. All of which instructions and advice will be received, noted and filed, but it is doubtful if it will be followed, to the letter.

Mrs. Thomas O'Berry has advised her relief working force to refrain. Governor E. B. Ewinghaus has asked State employees not to be active. Chairman E. B. Jeffress has asked highway folks to do no campaigning. Dr. M. C. S. Noble Jr., executive assistant commissioner of revenue, is so instructing his field forces. Senator Bailey states he will refrain—in the Fourth district race for congress—and asks all appointees by his grace to take no part, lest it be imputed to him. It's all very good sentiment, but many are political appointees, and politicians do politic.

New History Books

New history textbooks in the fifth, sixth and seventh grades will be used next fall, the State Board of Education decided Saturday, saying it would award contracts on the bids already submitted at a meeting Monday. The bids show that more than 10 per cent will be saved on the new books under the price of the books now in use. The books now used were adopted in 1922 and are thus 12 years old. Educational folks say the texts submitted and to be selected have better material than the old books now in use. Few books have been bought in the last three or four years and with the return of better times a supply will have to be bought, anyway, just as automobiles have been and are being bought to replace the old ones now worn out. New histories would have to be adopted next year anyway, so the board members decided now is the best time, as prices are rising. Texts in the high school grades will be adopted Thursday of this week, also from samples and prices submitted by the publishers. The bids this time were on several methods of distribution, so the board can decide the most economical way of getting the books to the children, whether by direct purchase and resale by the State, or through the North Carolina depository, as is now the method.

N. C. Lawyers to Meet

North Carolina lawyers will gather in Durham June 28-30 for two meetings, a two-session first annual meeting of the North Carolina State Bar, with 2,200 members, and then the three-day meeting, beginning that night, of the N. C. Bar Association, a voluntary group with 1,100 members, H. M. London, secretary of both, announces.

The main morning address to the State Bar will be by Joseph B. Kenan, assistant U. S. Attorney General, on "The Lawyer's General Responsibility to Society and Government," and in the afternoon William Logan Martin, Birmingham, former Alabama attorney general, will speak on "The Obligations and Opportunities of the Incorporated Bar." I. M. Bailey, Raleigh, is president, and Julius C. Smith, Greensboro, is vice-president of the new body.

That night the voluntary association will open its 36th annual meeting. Judge Robert W. Winston on "Southern Statesmanship Since 1830"; President Earl W. Evans, of the American Bar Association, and Dean Justin Miller, of the Duke Law School, will be the principal speakers. J. Elmer Long, Durham, is president, and W. F. Taylor, Goldsboro; J. B. Chesire, Raleigh, and Zeb V. Nettles, Asheville, are vice-presidents. Sessions of both will be at Page auditorium at Duke.

An Election Question

Assistant Attorney General A. A. F. Seawell reduced to an absurdly the question asked by Wake election officials is "negro" or "colored" could be put on the ballot to distinguish a negro who has filed for Democratic nomination of justice of the peace in Wake County. "We might have a ballot printed: For Justice of the Peace—John Smith, Minister—Bill Brown, Bootlegger," Mr. Seawell said, or another: "William Johnson, Donated \$50,000 to Child Welfare—Jake Smith Convicted of Horse-Stealing."

While Mr. Seawell sees nothing in that action which would be contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, prohibiting against discrimination because of race or color, he does find in the State election laws wording which seems to prevent such designation and states that the "courts would probably not approve a ballot upon which was printed information concerning the candidate, intended to affect the choice of the voter." He states: "I think those interested in this matter should have a right to use every effort possible to make the real situation known, but this should be done by matter de hors the ballot."

Insurance Company Wins

The Concord mill worker who was

Jess Willard Jr.



BERKELEY . . . Jess Willard Jr., 20, (above), son of the former world heavyweight champion, now a freshman at University of California junior college, photographed as he tied in the high hurdle event in a track meet here.

bitten by a lizard which she slapped when it ran up her leg, had her bluff called when it was found that she was pretending that her leg had become stiff and dragged it across the floor at the workman's compensation hearing on the case. Also, blisters would form around the bandage placed over the bite, which the insurance men claimed came from cigarette burns or acid. Industrial Commissioner J. Dewey Dorsett, hearing the case, was not satisfied, so he had her taken to Duke Hospital for observation and examination. Duke doctors, making tests, said there was no poison in the blood that would cause the blisters, concluding they were caused by the application of acid. Also, they reported, they put the woman to sleep and found that the knee joint was not stiff, but completely flexible. She was paid compensation for the few days she was out of work from the bite, but not for the period while she was apparently applying acid and claiming the leg was stiff, just to get the money.

Cost of Legislature High

Cost of the General Assembly was three times as much in 1931 than it was in 1911, twenty years before, while the 12 regular and three special sessions from 1911 to 1933, inclusive, cost \$1,679,187.88, a check-up reveals. The 1911 session cost \$78,765.41, while the 1931 session cost \$248,184.63, and the 1933 session cost \$193,528.11. The higher cost is due largely to the long sessions, 141 days in 1931 and 133 days in 1933, as compared with the previous average of about 65 days, and the increase in salaries of legislators from \$4 a day to \$600 for the session, based on \$10 a day for a 60-day session, made in 1928.

Coal Consumers to Save Money

Approximately \$800,000 a year will be saved by industries of Northwestern North Carolina as a result of the reduction in price of coal shipping costs, as made by the Interstate Commerce Commission recently, as requested some five years ago by the old North Carolina Corporation Commission, Utilities Commissioner Stanley Winborne announces. The area affected is that nearest the coal mines.

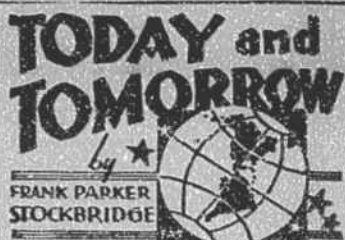
New Highway Projects

Twenty-five highway projects to cost about \$1,000,000, have been sent to Washington for approval by the Bureau of Public Roads, and, if approved, will be included in the letting to be held May 8. The list includes nearly 80 miles of highway work, grading, structures and topsoil, gravel, sand, asphalt and bituminous surfacing; 14 city and town projects of paving from a block to a mile in length, and two bridges and approaches. After this letting some more than \$2,000,000 will remain of the \$9,522,000 in emergency Federal aid funds allotted to North Carolina, and the balance is expected to be included in two or three other lettings in the next month or two.

General Johnson to Speak

General Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, has accepted an invitation to address the 32nd annual convention of the North Carolina Merchants Association at High Point, May 7-8, Willard L. Dowell, secretary, announces, stating that if for any reason General Johnson cannot come, he will send a spring man on the opening afternoon. Revenue Commissioner A. J. Maxwell will speak advocating adoption of the proposed new Constitution and the next afternoon Attorney General D. G. Brummitt will speak opposing its adoption. David Owens, Charlotte, president of the National Dry Goods Association, will speak the opening afternoon and a banquet will be held that night.

On the program for the second day



FAITH . . . makes business

Years ago I heard the classic anecdote of the little girl who, when asked in Sunday school what was meant by faith, replied: "It's believing what you know ain't so." Faith, of course, is belief in what cannot be proved. And it lies at the bottom of all human relations.

All business is done on faith; that is, on the belief that a dollar invested here will somehow, sometime, come back, bringing a few cents with it. That sort of faith is based on so much experience that the probabilities can be reduced to almost a mathematical certainty.

Just now we are going through a period when almost everything must be based on faith. There is no experience to fall back on, to calculate the chances of the success of the enormous efforts of the Government to stimulate the return of prosperity. Humanly speaking, the majority of people have faith that we are going to come out all right, but owners of dollars are still waiting to see the figures.

I think that complete recovery will come when the actual figures of business being done give grounds for renewed faith, and not before.

SEASERPENTS . . . or liars

The way these seaserpents keep popping up all over the world means either that there are monsters in the sea of which science knows nothing, or that the human race has developed a new crop of liars.

It is more than fifty years now since the seaserpent was a current topic of conversation. In my boyhood there was hardly a New England seaport town that didn't have an "old salt" who told seaserpent stories to the children, and incoming ships often reported having sighted one of the monsters. But scientific men ridiculed the notion and sailors got the habit of keeping their mouths shut about them for fear of being laughed at.

The latest seaserpent story is that a couple of them who have been seen frequently in Vancouver Sound have returned to their old haunts.

POWER . . . and cost

I saw some figures the other day which confirmed what I had long understood; that is, that the time has come when it is cheaper to produce electric power from coal or oil fuel than by water-power. We are hearing a great deal these days of developing water-powers at public expense. I have never been very keen about Government going into any sort of business. I have never known any Governmental unit to do anything economically or efficiently. But if the Government must go into the power business, it ought to use the same sort of commonsense a business concern would use.

First the business concern would find out how many present and probable users of power there were in the territory that could be served economically by the proposed plant. Then it would find out whether they were already being well served by existing plants.

If and when the Government does go into the distribution and sale of electric power, it is my bet that it will cost the users more than any private company would be willing to sell it to them for.

RECOVERY . . . and burnt fingers

I may have too high an opinion of the intelligence of the human race, but it is my belief that it will be a long time before we get into another such era of free spending as we went through from 1922 to 1929.

Those of us who laid up nothing but debts are certainly going to be more thrifty for a long time to come, even if our incomes are restored to what they were.

The wasteful ones will be the youngsters who will be holding the good jobs five years from now. Having money to spend will be a new experience for them. If I were a business man I would try to produce and sell chiefly merchandise that appeals to people under thirty.

GAYETY . . . always available

One of the things the matter with most of us these days is that we are entirely too solemn in our outlook on life. We are taking economic pressure too seriously. In casual conversations overheard on the streets and in trains I seldom hear the note of gayety any more. That may not be true everywhere, but it certainly is the case in the regions where I go the oftenest.

It is entirely possible to maintain a gay outlook on life even in the midst of serious money troubles. It

are Ernest C. Hastings, editor and publisher of the Dry Goods Economist, New York; John C. Watson, president of the New York State Council of Retail Merchants, Albany, on the national recovery program and the sales tax. After election of officers and receipt of invitations for the next meeting, a round table discussion will be held—and it may be safe to say that the State sales tax will be considered. A barbecue after adjournment will end the meeting.

all comes down to adjusting one's minds to realities. The outstanding fact that so many people never learn is that happiness is never dependent upon possessions. They grow solemn when they fear deprivation of material things.

The most consistently gay folk I know anything about, as a class, are the negroes. I have encountered more genuine gayety in the Black Belt of Mississippi or in Harlem than in Park Avenue or other abodes of wealth.

ROAD TESTS WEAR OUT BRAKES, BUT NOT NEW TIRES

Road tests so severe that brakes on the automobiles were worn out every 72 hours were conducted to prove the new G-3 tire, latest development of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, according to A. E. Hodges, local Goodyear dealer.

"In order to put the severest possible strains and abuses on the new tires," says Mr. Hodges, "they were driven at 60 miles an hour and brought to an abrupt stop every five miles."

This punishing test wore out brake linings so rapidly that the brakes had to be adjusted every eight hours and linings replaced every three days. But the tests proved that the new G-3 was adapted to use on the modern, high speed, high powered automobile.

"Cars had been improving rapidly and tread wear became more of a problem. The road tests all proved conclusively, however, that tire mileage had been stepped up and non-skid tread wear increased on an average of 43 per cent."

The improvements of the G-3 were accomplished by widening and flattening the tread surface in contact with the road, widening the riding ribs and narrowing the grooves between the non-skid blocks and increasing the number of non-skid blocks in the tire's circumference.

"In my opinion the G-3 tire is the most important contribution of the tire manufacturer to motoring since the introduction of the balloon tire," Mr. Hodges said.

FARM QUESTION

When can skim-milk be substituted for whole milk in feeding dairy calves?

Answer: Whole milk should be fed entirely for the first two weeks. If the calf is doing well at the end of this time the whole milk may be gradually replaced with skim-milk at the rate of about one pound a day. All foam should be removed from the milk before it is fed. During the change, if the calf shows any symptoms of scours discontinue the skim-milk until the symptoms disappear.

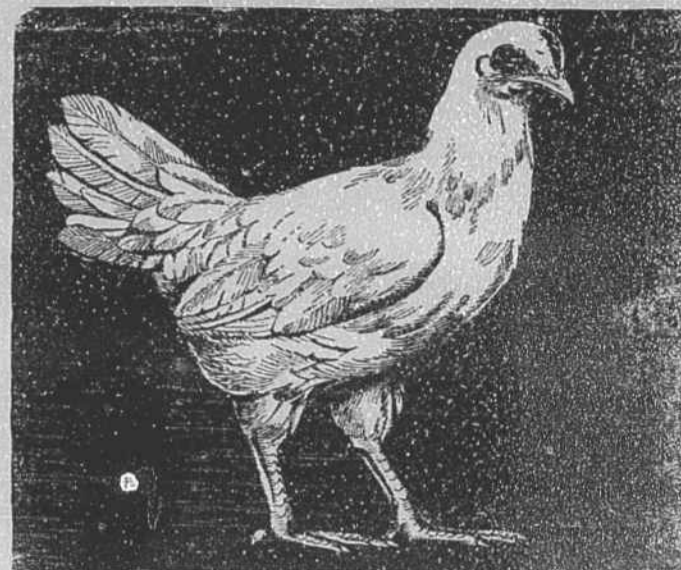
Hunt Gwyn Becomes Postmaster at Lenoir

Lenoir.—N. Hunt Gwyn acquired the title of postmaster at Lenoir and the duties attendant thereto on Tuesday morning of last week when J. Clark Smith, for 12 years head of the local office, turned over the reins. At various times during the day many friends dropped into the office to congratulate Mr. Gwyn upon going into office, and to give expressions of gratitude to the retiring postmaster for his faithful and courteous service.

Mr. Gwyn and Mr. Smith completed checking the records during the day, and by mid-afternoon Mr. Smith took down his photographs of Presidents Coolidge and Hoover, making room for Mr. Gwyn to put up one of President Roosevelt. The change in pictures is virtually the only difference in appearance of the postmaster's quarters.

The set-up in staff and employees will remain unchanged at the present, Postmaster Gwyn said.

An Advertisement in The Democrat Will Get Results.



STARTENA DOES THE JOB!

ACTUAL RECORDS last year on 925,427 chicks fed STARTENA, show that 93 per cent of them lived. At six weeks of age, the light breeds averaged 17.4 ounces per chick; the heavy breeds 19.2 ounces per chick. No wonder there's a big swing to PURINA STARTENA this year. Feed it and get the kind of chicks you want at six weeks. It only takes two pounds per chick to do the job.



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