

MORRISON CLOSED TERM YESTERDAY

Record of Achievements of His Administration—Road Program First Proposal.

Governor Cameron Morrison's term of office expired yesterday. Morrison was the second successful gubernatorial aspirant under the State-wide primary system. The late Governor Bickett was the first. Governor Morrison started out in a triangular contest, his opponent being O. Max Gardner, of Shelby, and member of Congress from the Seventh Congressional District. Page was eliminated in the first primary and in the second Mr. Morrison won over Gardner by a majority of 9,200 votes.

In the general election in November 1920 Morrison defeated his Republican opponent, John J. Parker, by a majority of 80,000, this being the largest majority ever polled by a gubernatorial candidate up to that time. This election was the first in which women participated in North Carolina.

Governor Morrison was inaugurated on January 12, 1921, in the Raleigh auditorium. At the close of his election he was practicing law in Charlotte. He was born and reared, however, in Richmond county. Governor Morrison addressed the General Assembly January 25th, 1921, and outlined his policies.

A review of Governor Morrison's administration as outlined in Sunday's News and Op follows:

Put Road Law First

One of the first things Governor Morrison did was to urge the passage of a statewide road law. Sentiment for this had already crystallized to a marked degree. Various organizations had been at work, looking toward the winning out of plans whereby the entire state would be most benefited. Prominent among these organizations was the North Carolina Good Roads Association.

However, up to this time, there has been no coordination of the forces necessary to a road program that would meet with universal approval and at the same time serve the interests of the entire state. For instance, there was some difficulty experienced in arriving at an agreement as to where the line should be drawn between the functions of the counties and those of the state itself. Some favored a highway system that would take the counties into active participation, making them share a part of the responsibility for raising sufficient revenue. Others were of the opinion that whatever was done should be done by the State; that the money should be raised by the state, and that the state, through whatever agencies it should bring into play, should be responsible for the building, maintenance and financing of a system that would link up the county seats.

This latter school of thought prevailed, in the main, when legislation was enacted. The line between the state and the counties was sharply drawn. This did not mean that the counties were relieved of the responsibility of providing roads. But it did mean that the state was to be responsible thereafter for the main arteries of highway travel.

Governor Morrison came out for an initial bond issue of \$50,000,000 for state highways. Many conferences followed. The governor failed to receive from his position when some of the counties interested in the passage of an adequate state highway law favored only \$20,000,000 as a starter. He held that this sum would be grossly inadequate. As a matter of fact, at that time, the fate of any bill calling for a bond issue was by no means certain. This probably, gave rise to the advocacy of a \$20,000,000 to begin with.

When the statewide road bill was finally passed, however, it called for the issuance of \$50,000,000 bonds. During the period of open discussion that preceded the enactment of road legislation all opposition was gradually conquered, and when the vote was taken there were but few dissenters in either branch of the general assembly.

Question of Taxation

The question of taxation was not so easily solved. Governor Morrison, in his message of January 29, had registered his protest against any form of taxation that would levy directly upon real estate and personal property for state purposes. Some favored an ad valorem tax. The new governor opposed it. His views prevailed in this and a state tax department, headed by a commissioner of revenue, was created, in accordance with his recommendation to the General Assembly. To fill this new state office, the governor in the spring of 1921, appointed A. D. Watts, of Statesville, who resigned in February, 1923. The governor named as his successor Rufus A. Doughton, of Sparta, who still holds the office. No one contested with him in the primary of 1924 and he received a majority in the general election commensurate with that of other state officers.

During the primary campaign of 1920 Heriot Clarkson, of Charlotte, now an associate justice on the supreme court bench, managed Mr. Morrison's campaign. His slogan was "from the plow handle to the mansion." He stressed the fact that his candidate had been reared on a farm and without educational advantages which the children of the state now enjoy. The candidate was not only not a college man but he did not have elementary educational opportunities which now present themselves.

So when Cameron Morrison became governor he announced a liberal policy toward public education. He said he wanted the children of North

Carolina to enjoy the opportunities that he had missed; that he knew, from experience, what it meant not to have educational advantages.

The new governor backed this up by advocating larger appropriations. In 1920 North Carolina spent, on public education, \$12,000,000 on public education. This scholastic year it will spend, according to an estimate by State Superintendent A. T. Allen, \$36,000,000, an increase of approximately 300 per cent. Millions have been appropriated to the State's institutions for higher learning, including the University, at Chapel Hill; the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, at West Raleigh; the North Carolina State College for Women, at Greensboro and the Teachers' College, at Greenville. These appropriations were not only for maintenance but for permanent improvements, as well. During the past four years the capacity of the College for Women at Greensboro has been trebled. Improvements at the other institutions named have been proportionate.

The value of public school property in North Carolina today is \$60,000,000 according to Superintendent Allen. Liberal appropriations have been made for the education of the negro. This year the State will spend on negro education, alone, over \$4,125,000. During the past four years it has spent approximately \$15,000,000. There is at this time a movement on foot for the establishment of a negro college for the training of teachers. Already there are four negro normals in the state system.

Training School for Negroes

Besides, during the past four years with the support of Governor Morrison, North Carolina has established and is erecting a training school for delinquent negro boys, which is known as the Morrison Training School. A negro institution has been built at the State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, costing \$100,000. This will be enlarged, from time to time, as necessity may demand.

During Governor Morrison's term of office, North Carolina has appropriated approximately \$4,000,000 to the negro institutions for higher learning and for the maintenance and expansion of institutions for the care of negro defectives. This does not allude to money spent on grammar and high schools for negroes.

One of the outstanding features of Governor Morrison's administration has been the almost total absence of lynchings in North Carolina. There has not been one since 1921. The last riot resulting in a lynching was that in Warren county, which occurred shortly after his inauguration. The new governor sent troops as soon as he learned of the trouble and at the same time publicly announced that it would be his policy to send state troops in any community where trouble seemed brewing. He has consistently adhered to this policy, and on numbers of occasions he has resorted to the use of troops. Several lynchings undoubtedly would have occurred but for the dispatch of soldiers.

Mitchell County Race Trouble

During the late summer of 1923 a situation arose which brought this policy of Governor Morrison prominently to play. He was officially notified that there was a plan on foot to expel all negroes, including a number employed on public works, from Mitchell county. Nor was the state convict camp located there to be spared. The Governor immediately placed Adjutant General J. Van B. Metts in charge of the situation, with instructions to use as many troops as necessary to keep the threat from being carried out. Order was quickly restored.

Governor Morrison's administration has been further characterized by certain prison reforms. In conference with him, the State Prison Board, in May 1923, abolished flogging at the Central Prison and in the various state camps and substituted a diet for corporal punishment. The "dungeon" at the Central Prison was abolished and Governor Morrison offered a blanket reward of \$400 for the conviction of any guard or other State prison employee guilty of treating prisoners inhumanely. Later he commuted the terms of all state prisoners, placing them on indeterminate sentences. While this does not apply to county camps, it is likely that legislation looking toward the abolition of corporal punishment in county camps will be asked during the present session of the general assembly.

Appointments

It has been necessary for Governor Morrison to fill many vacancies in the state government. Four out of five members of the supreme court were appointed by him. The chief justice, Hon. W. A. Hoke, was elevated to that position by the Governor or when he appointed him to succeed the late Chief Walter Clark. In the place of Judge Hoke, up to that time as an associate justice, he named Judge George W. Connor, of Wilson. Prior to that time, Governor Morrison had appointed Heriot Clarkson, of Charlotte, to succeed Associate Justice Platt D. Walker, deceased, and Judge W. J. Adams, of Charlotte to succeed Associate Justice William R. Allen, deceased.

Governor Morrison also appointed the present secretary of state, W. N. Everett; the present superintendent of public instruction, A. T. Allen, and the present commissioner of agriculture, William A. Graham. The last named succeeded his father, the late William A. Graham, Sr., deceased. Mr. Everett was named to succeed the late Colonel J. Bryan Grimes and Mr. Allen was appointed to succeed Dr. E. C. Brooks, when the latter was elected president of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

One of the most notable fights conducted by Governor Morrison was that in connection with the proposed development of state ports by public money and the operation of ships by the state, if necessary. This measure

was defeated at the polls. However, prominent party leaders have expressed themselves in favor of some move that will develop the state's ports and it seems not at all likely that the subject is a dead one.

Governor Morrison, following the inauguration of his successor, on January 14, will go to Charlotte, there to resume the practice of law. He has engaged and fitted up offices in the Johnston Building. Prior to his election he maintained offices in the Law Building. Miss Margaret Vinton Willis, who was his stenographer prior to his coming to Raleigh and who has served four years as executive secretary, will return to Charlotte with him. She will be located in his office there.

A Suggestion For County Road Construction And Maintenance

I would like to suggest that the next Legislature enact a law to provide a separate maintenance road fund for the county roads. To provide funds for maintaining, or up keep, of said roads that an additional tax or license tax for each car and truck of one dollar each per year be levied by each county road commission. Randolph county would collect over four thousand dollars; that the State levy and collect one cent additional on every gallon of gasoline sold and turn the one cent per gallon over to each county in proportion to the cars and trucks licensed for each county, the same to be used as a maintenance fund of the county public roads. The county could use the road funds now collected in building and graveling new county roads.

The one dollar per car and truck and the one cent per gallon gasoline tax would keep the county roads in good condition if properly used. Only people who use cars would pay any maintenance road tax. The county would then have roads so that the people could get to the state highways. They would then get some benefit of special tax and gasoline taxes right at home.

We had just as well pay more now than to keep plunging the county in debt deeper every year for roads. The people want roads and want them kept in good condition, when the county employs a man to scrape and keep up a road. There comes times when scraping or dragging is not much good, especially when the roads are frozen very hard, or when they are extremely dry and hard. At those times it would be better to be top-soiling the low places.

There should be a heavy tax levied by the State on the bus business. If they keep building the bus wider they will take all the road. These are a few suggestions by a citizen and taxpayer of Randolph county, North Carolina.

J. M. YATES.

Says Some Changes Must Be Made In Soldiers Loan Act

Secretary of State W. N. Everett, who is chairman of the board of four State officials appointed to supervise the administration of the \$2,000,000 loan fund authorized by the referendum vote in the general election last November, says the board can do nothing about the matter until the Legislature makes some changes in the act as drawn by Frank D. Grist, now Commissioner of Labor and Printing. The bill provides loans up to \$3000 to veterans for the purpose of building homes, the loan to be made on real estate security not to exceed three-fifths of the appraisal value, the cost of which appraisal must be borne by the applicant. The loan bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent and must be repaid in 40 semi-annual installments.

The bill provides that the commissioner of the loan fund shall draw a salary of \$3,000 a year, this to be paid out of the difference in the interest rate paid by the ex-soldiers and the interest paid on the two millions in bonds to be issued to finance the proposition. However, no provision is made in the act for the paying of the salary of the commissioner or any of the expenses incidental to the administration of the fund while the loans are being made and the interest coming in. It is a doubtful proposition that in event the fund gets to working that there would be enough margin left for the administration of the fund.

It is now up to somebody who is interested to get the Legislature to make the necessary changes so that the act may become operative.

FARMER NEWS

Mrs. Mary Ridge, widow of the late B. B. Ridge, died at her home near Farmer on the night of January 8th. She had been in very feeble health for several years. She was a quiet, unassuming christian woman, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Farmer for many years. She leaves seven children, Mr. B. B. Ridge of Hartsville, S. C., Mr. Charles Ridge of Florida, Mr. Ernest Ridge of High Point, Messrs. Lewis and Walter, and Misses Emma and Gertrude Ridge of Farmer.

The funeral was on Sunday morning at Farmer, and was conducted by Rev. G. W. Clay.

Mr. A. L. Hill has recently sold his dwelling to Mr. Fred Bingham, and has moved his family to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. S. Loflin.

The recent rains have made the road from the Farmer Roller Mill to the M. C. Bingham place almost impassable to cars. This stretch of road has been graded in the past three months and very little of it has been gravelled. School is suspended today (Monday) because of the bad roads. One or more of the school trucks get stuck in the mud every day.

Miss Lucile Kearns, who is teaching near Mt. Gilead spent the weekend at home.

Anyway, shaving the back of her neck isn't as hard as hooking her up the back used to be. -Cincinnati Observer

Numerous Ways To Serve the Potato

(Kansas City Star.)

Of course we use potatoes, but isn't there some new way to cook them—besides baking and boiling, and frying and mashing?

The woman who asked this question has three sturdy school boys in her family. The lads consider a dinner without potatoes a much greater calamity than a meal without bread. And really, when there are so many appetizing and "different" ways to serve the indispensable potato, why not try some of them?

Remember, when you are preparing raw potatoes for cooking, that a considerable amount of valuable mineral matter lies just beneath the skin, and therefore the paring should be as thin as possible. And another thing—as the mineral matter is soluble, the water in which the vegetable, has been cooked contains much food value, and may be used in soups and sauces.

Here are a number of different recipes which the housewife aforementioned has used to the potato department of her cookbook:

Potatoes With Cheese and Green Pepper.

2 cups sliced cooked potatoes.
1 cup thick white sauce.
1 chopped green pepper or canned pimiento.
1-2 cup grated cheese.

Add the cheese and the chopped pepper to the sauce, mix with the potatoes, put into a baking dish, cover with the bread crumbs, and brown in the oven.

Potatoes on the Half Shell.

Wash potatoes carefully and place in a moderately hot oven. From forty-five minutes to an hour is necessary for a medium-sized potato. When done remove the skin from the top and scrape out the potato, leaving a shell. Mash the potato with a small amount of cream and butter; season with salt and pepper. Fill the shells with the mixture and brown in the oven. Grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top if desired.

Casserole Sweet Potatoes and Apples

Pare and slice the sweet potatoes and apples, using one medium-sized apple to two potatoes. Place in a baking dish, sprinkle with a little brown sugar or add a small amount of syrup, pour over a cup of hot water, and bake covered until tender. Remove the cover, dot the top with bits of butter, and brown.

Sweet Potato and Nut Cakes.

Boil sweet potatoes until tender. Drain off the water, remove the skin from the potatoes, and mash them with a small amount of cream and a little sugar or maple syrup. They should be stiff enough to mold into small cakes. Brush the top of the cakes with butter. Sprinkle with chopped nuts and brown in the oven.

Potato and Bean Cakes.

1 cup boiled mashed potatoes.
1 cup mashed lima beans.
1 small can pimientos.
1-2 cup bread crumbs.
Mix, season with salt and pepper and form into cakes. Sauté in a small amount of hot fat or dip in egg and crumbs and brown in the oven. Serve with tomato or cheese sauce.

"Boar's Nest" Again



Congressman F. D. Scott of Michigan sued his wife, Edna, (above) for divorce, charging extravagance and affairs with other men. His secretary, Jane Kennedy (below), told him of the "other men." Mrs. Scott fought back, mentioning the famous "Boar's Nest" at Washington, where, she said, her husband met brother lawmakers to gamble. She mentioned several names—and now official Washington is mighty "jumpy."

The Attorney General Interprets Amendment

In The Interpretation Says Amendment Is Just and Equitable.

At the request of Henry M. London, legislative reference librarian, Attorney General James S. Manning has furnished an interpretation of the homestead exemption amendment that was adopted at the general election in November, declaring the amendment to be just and equitable.

The opinion follows: You request this office to interpret the recent amendment to the constitution of North Carolina in regard to the taxation of homes, homesteads, notes, and mortgages.

It is apparent that the main intent of this amendment is to prevent dou-

Getting Up Nights Can Be Stopped—

often in 24 hours. To prove that you can be rid of this strength sapping ailment, have more pep, be free from burning sensation, pain in groins, backache and weakness I'll send you Walker's Prostate Specific free and postpaid under plain wrapper. No obligation. No cost. If it cures your prostate gland trouble, you can repay the favor by telling your friends—if not, the loss is mine. Simply send me your name and prove that you can feel 10 years younger and be rid of prostate trouble. I. B. WALKER, Kansas City, Mo. 2499 Gateway Station

ble taxation of the classes of property described therein. Under the law as it was, the holder of a mortgage on real estate was required to list as a solvent credit the notes secured by such mortgage at their true value in money, while the owner of the land was required to list it also at its true value in money, without any abatement in its value on account of the outstanding mortgage. This was manifestly double taxation.

The amendment deals with this evil partially only, but it is effective with relation to the particular classes of property with which it deals. Its operation is confined to homes and the notes, mortgages and other evidences of indebtedness incurred for the benefit of that home. The word "home" is defined in the act—chapter 115 of the Public Laws, extra session of 1924, to mean lands, whether consisting of a building lot, or a larger tract together with all the buildings and outbuildings which the owner in good faith intends to use for himself or herself, which shall be conclusively established by the actual use and occupancy of such premises as a dwelling place of the purchaser or owner for a period of three months.

The evidences of indebtedness which participate in the benefits of the amendment are thus defined: Notes, mortgages, and all other evidences of indebtedness or any renewal thereof given in good faith to build, repair or purchase a home when such loan does not exceed \$8,000. Such notes, etc., must be made to run not less than one nor more than 33 years. The holder of said notes, etc., must reside in the county where the land lies and there list them for taxation.

The machinery by which this just and equitable rule is applied to this particular class of property is a sliding scale. When the evidence of indebtedness complies with the requirements set out, it is to be exempt from tax-

ation of every kind for 50 per cent of its value. When the owner of such evidence of indebtedness has complied with the requirements above set out, then the owner of the home shall likewise be exempt from taxation of every kind for 50 per cent of the value of such evidence of indebtedness. The practical effect of this is to make the evidence of indebtedness and the land itself a single unit for taxation. As the indebtedness is gradually diminished, this sliding scale (50 per cent) gradually reduces the exemption in both cases, i. e., with reference to the holder of the evidence of indebtedness and the owner of the land, but at no time are the two taxpayers to be taxed more than would be justified if both classes of property a single unit. Thus is avoided in this particular case the injustice of double taxation.

Mrs. Rachel P. Fogleman Dead

Mrs. Rachel P. Fogleman, aged 76, died at her home near Staley last Thursday morning following an illness lasting several days. She was a member of Shady Grove Baptist church. Surviving are two sons, J. G. Fogleman, of Staley, and W. J. Fogleman, of Evington, Va.; three daughters, Mrs. R. E. Williams, of Greensboro, Mrs. L. M. Kivett, of Liberty, and Mrs. J. T. Kivett, of Staley; and one brother, Joe Kivett, of Liberty.

Funeral of William L. Poe

Funeral services were held Tuesday morning of last week at Love's Creek church, in Chatham county, for William L. Poe, who died the Sunday before at his home at Siler City. Rev. G. S. Andrews, of Staley, conducted the services, assisted by Rev. R. S. Fountain, of Siler City.

"The home paper is the common bond of the community. It speaks the language that the common people can understand."

PENDER'S

THE YELLOW FRONT STORES
ASHEBORO, N. C.

HAM, SWIFT'S PREMIUM, Pound 28c
Bologna, Swift's Prem., lb. 19c
Sausage Meat, Swifts All 25c
Pork, lb. 25c
SUGAR, Best Granulated, Pound 7 1/2c

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

POTATOES, Extra Fancy Maine Stock, lb. 3c
Celery, Stalk 15c
Rutabagas, lb. 4c
Cranberries, lb. 20c
Grapefruit, 64 size, Extra 10c
Fancy stock, each 10c
LARD, Good Cooking, lb. 18c

CANNED VEGETABLES

Tomatoes, can 12c
Beans, Campbells, can 10c
Peas, Halo Brand, can 14c
Spaghettis, Franco Amer., can 12c

BREAD

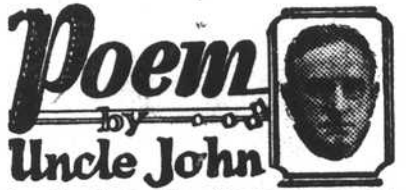
WHEAT-A-LAXA, A Whole-Wheat 16 ounce Machine Wrapped Loaf 9c
Whole Wheat Bread has More Nourishment and Medicinal Properties than Any Other Kind.
PAN ROLLS, 8 to the Pan 7c
No Other Bread is Comparable with the Quality of Our Famous Pan Rolls

CAKE

ANGEL CAKE, 9 ounces, each 15c

COFFEE

D. P. COFFEE, The World's Best Drink, 1 lb. sealed package 45c
Get The Best Coffee Obtainable and Save 10c Per Pound
Yellow Front Coffee 40c
Golden Blend Coffee 35c
Delightfully Good 40c
The Old Reliable 35c
1 lb. sealed pkg. 40c
1 lb. sealed pkg. 35c



Readin' advertisements may seem commonplace to folks who let their inclinations run to editorial jokes—who have cultivated appetites for detailed news of crime, which can shake their faith in people till it gets their goat in time. But—readin' advertisements is a pastime by the way, where we post ourselves on values in the markets of today. . . . Though we have no need of "bargains" in the stuff we couldn't use, yet we taste the charm of business, which is better'n lots of "news."

I frequently go "shoppin'" in my favorite magazine—where displays is fascinatin' of the goods I haven't seen. . . . I'll run across a motor-bus or fancy wooden hen—and I'll strike the thing I'm lookin' fer, say, nine times out of ten!

Readin' advertisements when I've nothin' much to do makes a pleasant little journey in the realm of somethin' new—and while sensation in the "news" may stir my peaceful breast, I somehow like to stick around the job that pays me best!



Avery County Merchant Gives Doughton Some Advice

Commissioner of Revenue R. A. Doughton says he is constantly getting letters from people in various parts of the State telling him what laws should be made, but the letter he received recently from a merchant in Avery county is one of the most unique.

The merchant claims to sell everything that one needs and to buy everything that one has to sell. The letter condemns the man who lives off of others and requests a law be enacted to allow his debtors to "hire him out, and take half his earnings to pay his debts."

The merchant would put such restrictions on school superintendents as to have only married persons in such offices so to "cut out these courting schools" and adds that after 1927 there should be no school teachers with bobbed hair.

NEW SERIES Building & Loan

The 12th Series of the Randolph County Building and Loan Association will be open January 1st. The Association has been a great blessing to its stockholders and has helped more than 125 people to secure homes.

There are today more than 3700 shares of stock, and loans approximate \$160,000.00

The 12th series should be the largest of any previous series.

Subscriptions to this series should be filed as of January 1st.

Come in and join us and let us help you to own a home.

RANDOLPH COUNTY BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION
L. F. ROSS, President. W. A. BUNCH, Sec.-Treas.