

THE STATE'S NEW HIGHWAY LAW

Attorney General Gives Opinion On Its Application—Will Add 10 Per Cent. To State's Mileage

Raleigh, May 31.—A two-fold objective must be kept in mind by the State Highway Commission in carrying out the law requiring it to add 10 per cent. more mileage to the system each year, according to the official interpretation of the new highway law presented to the members of the commission Thursday by Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt. For while the law states that the additional mileage must be apportioned on the basis of area and population in each county, it also implies that this mileage must be added so that it will render the ultimate service not only to each individual county, but to contiguous counties and the State as a whole, Attorney General Brummitt pointed out.

The highway commission ordered Mr. Brummitt's opinion and interpretation of the new law put on the minutes to become its guide in administering the law.

It was pointed out by Mr. Brummitt that the commission must first take into consideration the mileage due each county on a basis of area and population, but at the same time must consider the service this mileage will render. He also pointed out that there are many instances where individual counties would profit more from having additional roads built in other counties rather than in their own.

Thus the commission, in administering the law, will proceed upon the basis that if it can increase the mileage in the various counties 10 per cent. a year and at the same time increase the service of the highway system to all the contiguous counties and the State as a whole in the same ratio, it will do so; but that if it is found that the service to all the counties concerned can best be served by increasing the mileage 5 per cent. in another or in any other ratio, it has the power to act accordingly.

"It is probable and sometimes certain," said Mr. Brummitt in his opinion, "that a road running through one county will afford greater service to an adjoining county or counties than to the one which it actually traverses. Mileage placed within the county is, therefore, not necessarily determinative of equality of service.

"In the larger sense, the whole system as a unit renders service to each of the one hundred counties. May be that at the present time the county has a smaller proportion of hard-surfaced roads than another. In order to accord equality of service to such a county, it might be necessary to give it a greater mileage than would be the case if it had an equally proportionate part of hard-surfaced roads. Engineering difficulties might require running a road across or along one edge of a county which it does not traverse.

"The ultimate rendition of this equality according to the area and population is a positive requirement of the act. The commission is without discretion in its duty to obey this command of the law. At various stages in the process some counties will be out of line with others. That cannot be avoided. The commission is, therefore, clothed with the necessary discretion in selecting particular projects as it moves forward on this program of finally placing the counties on an equality with respect to service."

After going into considerable detail and discussion of methods of procedure in arriving at the mileage that shall be taken over and the service it will render, Mr. Brummitt concluded:

"The commission is charged with the duty of distributing the additional mileage so that the ultimate goal of the quality of service of the whole system to the several counties will be reached and also according as nearly as practicable as the process progresses. The principles laid down should control and the factors discussed, be considered, in the effort to attain this result. It is a problem for conference and discussion. In such manner the whole situation may be surveyed and the needs of each county ascertained so as to accord the equality of service contemplated by the act."

To Make Aerial Survey Of Dan River

An aerial survey of Danville and the Dan river from its source in Patrick county until it reaches the ocean, will be made during the summer, it was learned yesterday. Some of the army's largest aircraft is expected to be used in the survey, it was announced, and Danville residents will be given an opportunity to witness the operation of the large planes. The survey is being conducted as part of the national movement to secure data on flood control.

Edmund Pendleton, Jr., who is attached to the army engineers' corps at Norfolk, has been in this city making inquiries at the Chamber of Commerce relative to landing fields in this section. Information about the past flood history of the Dan river was also sought in order that it may be checked and recorded.

Planes to be used in the work will be of the amphibian type, equipped with both landing wheels and pontoons, so that landings may be made on land and water.

As the municipal airport will not be ready for use until late in July, it is expected that the river road landing field will be used by the planes making the survey here, as they intend to start early in the summer. Data regarding landing fields at South Boston and Milton were asked by Mr. Pendleton, and these fields may be used if the local field is not large enough.

Data on water power would also be secured by the survey, in addition to tracing the course of the Dan river from its source.—Stuart Enterprise.

\$64,987.02 FOR STOKES SCHOOLS

State To Make Distribution Of First Installment Of Large Equalizing Fund—Law Given Liberal Construction.

Raleigh, June 2.—The State Board of Equalization tonight announced the distribution of \$1,889,304.70 of the \$6,500,000 school equalizing fund created by the 1929 General Assembly.

The board will later distribute \$60,000 rural supervision; \$200,000 as an emergency fund and \$1,250,000 for aid to the extended term.

Secretary Explains.

Leroy Martin, secretary to the board, tonight issued the following explanatory statement:

"The State Board of Equalization in making distribution of the \$4,950,000 equalizing fund provided as aid in the support of the six months school term found it necessary to use some discretionary power lodged with the board by the last General Assembly in regard to that portion of the school cost shared by the State as follows:

"1. By increasing the teaching salary budget in those counties where in the opinion of the board the limitation in the law of one teacher for each thirty-two pupils in the elementary schools, and one teacher for each twenty-seven pupils in the high schools would not be a sufficient number of teachers to carry on the work efficiently. Each county was requested to submit a statement showing in detail the organization of their schools in order that the board might study the needs thus shown. Ninety-three counties submitted such statements and with but few exceptions it was found necessary to increase the number of teachers over that which would have been allowed by the provision stated above. It was felt that there had not been sufficient time for much accomplishment in organizing the schools to more nearly approach the limitation provided for state participating purposes. Many counties have indicated intention to do much in this direction during the next year.

"2. By increasing the transportation allowance of \$8.00 per pupil transported as provided by law wherever the same could be sufficiently justified by the facts presented. The total amount allowed any county for transportation, however could not exceed fifteen per cent of the salary budget. Several counties under this provision had their transportation sum increased.

Value of State.

"The total value of the State as determined by the board is \$3,232,350,327. This is an increase over the total value fixed one year ago of \$36,898,813, but represents a decrease of \$4,941,872 in the ninety original participating counties. The values fixed by the board last year were used as a basis for the values as now determined. These values were arrived at after diligent investigation and study and in a great many instances further comparison

brought no change. In others corrections were made corresponding to the increase, or decreases that have apparently taken place in the county. In addition a number of corrections, a result of more complete information and personal study, were made.

"It will be remembered that the board was forced to make a horizontal increase in values last year in order to have a sufficient amount to balance the budget with the equalizing fund available. The fund this time was not sufficiently large to allow a decrease and still use the thirty cent rate. Consequently it is not now the contention of the board that the value fixed represent the true value of the counties. It is believed that a relativity as between the values of the various counties has been approximated as nearly as is humanly possible.

Stokes county's share from the first installment of the

equalizing fund is \$64,987.02.

Strange! Day breaks but never falls, while night falls but never breaks.—Glasgow Eastern Standard.

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Stokes County Fair Association.

Notice To Creditors and Stockholders.

The undersigned having been elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Stokes County Fair Association, and he having qualified before A. J. Fagg, C. S. C. of Stokes county to wind up the affairs of said association and close it, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said association to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned at Rural Hall, N. C. on or before Sept. 1st, 1929, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons holding stock in said association will also make the same known by a sworn statement or delivery of stock certificate to the undersigned. This is made necessary because the books of said association are in such condition that it is impossible to tell definitely who do own stock at this time.

This 17th day of May, 1929.

J. H. HAMPTON, Sec-Treas.

Chas. R. Helsbeck, Atty.
Rural Hall, N. C.

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Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. R. FITZPATRICK, D.D., Dean Moody Bible Institute of Chicago)
(C. 1929, Western Newspaper Union)

Lesson for June 9

THE STORY OF THE RECHABITES

(Temperance Lesson.)

LESSON TEXT—Jeremiah 35:1-19.
GOLDEN TEXT—We will drink no wine.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Strong to Do the Right.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Loyal to Do the Right.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Accepting a High Moral Standard.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Forms of Modern Persecution.

I. Who Were the Rechabites? (1 Chron. 2:55).

They were Kenites of Hemath of the family of Jethro, Moses' father-in-law (Num. 10:29-32, cf. Judges 1:16). They entered Canaan with the Israelites. It seems that in order to preserve their identity they chose a nomadic life. Saul was considered of them (1 Sam. 15:6). They were characterized by:

1. Abstinence from strong drink (35:8). 2. Voluntary poverty (35:9). 3. A nomadic life (35:10).

II. The Rechabites Tested (vv. 1-5).

In the days of Jehoiachin the Lord charged Jeremiah to bring the Rechabites into the house of the Lord and test them regarding the drinking of wine. This he did in a place where the people might behold them, the aim being to teach Judah by example. The father of the Rechabites had given the command that they should not drink wine. Their filial obedience put to shame the children of Judah for their lack of obedience to their Heavenly Father, Jonadab, the father of the Rechabites, was only a man, but the commands which Judah disregarded were from the Almighty God, their Creator and Savior. They stood the test. They were loyal to the traditions of their fathers, even turning away from the luxury and degeneracy of Judah and maintaining their simple life. It is God's plan that every man be tested. Being a free agent, he can have character only through testing. It was for this reason that God placed Adam and Eve in Eden and permitted the devil to test them. While we should be concerned about the removal of temptation from men, we should be more concerned with showing them how to overcome it.

III. The Filial Loyalty of the Rechabites (vv. 6-11).

Though they were out of their own country and among a foreign people, they refused to drink wine, declaring that they had been true to the instructions of Jonadab all their lives. Obedience to his instruction had been practiced by the men, women and children. It is a fine thing when children keep in mind their fathers and render obedience to their commands.

IV. The Loyalty of the Rechabites Contrasted with the Disloyalty of Judah (vv. 12-16).

1. The appeal (vv. 13, 14). This appeal was made on the basis of the filial loyalty of the Rechabites. He reminded them that though their father had been dead a long time, the Rechabites remained loyal to his command. The prophet appealed to them not only on the ground of this example, but on the ground of God's earnest entreaty through the prophets.

2. The ministry of the prophets (vv. 15, 16). When the people failed to render obedience to God, He sent them prophets who pleaded with them to amend their ways by turning away from idols. Matthew Henry indicates the points of contrast as follows:

(1) The Rechabites were obedient to one who was but a man. The Jews disobeyed the infinite and eternal God. (2) Jonadab was dead long since and could not know of their disloyalty or correct them concerning it. God is all-wise, lives forever and will punish the disobedient. (3) The Rechabites were never put in mind of their obligations, but God sent His prophets who rose up early to remind Judah. (4) Jonadab left the charge, with no one to bear the expense of the charge, but God gave Judah a goodly land and blessed them in it. (5) God never tied up His people to any hard task as did Jonadab, but God's people disobeyed Him, while the Rechabites obeyed their father.

V. Judgment Upon the Jews for Disobedience (v. 17).

God declared that He would bring judgment as pronounced against them.

VI. The Rechabites Rewarded for Their Loyalty (vv. 18, 19).

Because they had been true to the commands of Jonadab, they should have continued representation before God.

Walk While Ye Have Light

The people answered Him, We have heard out of the law that Christ abideth for ever; and how sayest thou, the Son of Man must be lifted up? Who is this Son of Man? Then Jesus said unto them, Yet a little while is the light with you. Walk while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you; for he that walketh in darkness knoweth not whither he goeth. While ye have light, believe in the light, that ye may be children of light.—John 12, 34 to 38.