

The Rocky Mount Herald

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J. M. Coleman Secures Post.

W. Coleman Named Procurement Officer of State ERA

Raleigh, July 8.—J. M. Coleman, connected since November, 1933 with the state relief administration in North Carolina, has been appointed state procurement officer, according to a statement today by Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, state relief administrator.

This appointment, continued Mrs. O'Berry, is a merit appointment and is directly under the procurement officer of the United States treasury department. Mr. Coleman came with the civil works administration as purchasing agent November 5, 1935, organizing and supervising the purchasing department throughout the life of the civil works administration.

At the conclusion of the CWA the North Carolina emergency relief administration consolidated the purchasing department and works division, thereby forming a division of engineering and purchase for the North Carolina ERA, and Mr. Coleman was appointed director of this division in May, 1934. From that time until the present he has supervised and directed all work projects and all purchases for the relief administration in North Carolina.

Bailey Suggested To Oppose Pres.

According to article from the pen of Byron Price chief of bureau associated Press Washington, which appeared in leading papers throughout the nation, a new party is proposed and is supposed to be backed by such democrats as Senator Byrd, former Gov. Smith and Senator Bailey. The article is as follows:

"Talk of a 'coalition ticket' to oppose Mr. Roosevelt for re-election in 1936 is growing increasingly prevalent where conservative politicians get together.

"At present there is a strong sentiment among these political pioneers that it would not be sufficient merely to nominate a conservative democrat for president on the republican ticket.

"It is proposed to go the length of disbanding the republican party altogether, and calling a convention of conservatives to form a new party.

"A part of the understanding would be that this new party would nominate a democrat for president, and a republican for vice president, and pledge that the cabinet would be a real 'coalition' group, chosen from both the old parties.

"One New York banker has made a unique suggestion for getting away from the old republican label. He proposes that the new party adopt in toto the democratic national platform of 1932, with its pledges of governmental economy, a balanced budget, 'sound currency,' and so on.

"The whole theory behind the movement is, of course that only a union of all the conservatives can defeat Mr. Roosevelt, and that no such union can be hoped for under the republican banner.

"Lewis Douglas, the budget director who left the new deal line-up because he thought the administration was spending too freely, is much favored for first place on such a ticket. There is mention also of Senator Byrd of Virginia, and Senator Bailey of North Carolina.

"Alfred E. Smith is not so frequently spoken of because one of the prime propositions is that such a party would depend for support on a combination of the east and the south, and Smith's 1928 record of vote-getting in the south is well remembered.

"Another assumption by those who favor the plan is that Senator Huey Long will run in 1936 as an independent, splitting the liberal-radical vote in enough states to put the conservative coalition ticket across. Whether he actually will do so probably is not known by anyone except Long himself.

"Such a set-up undoubtedly would be one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most extraordinary, in history. Three demerits, shading off from deep right to deep left, would be running against one another for president."

ROCKY MOUNT PIGS GO ON A DRUNK

Pigs on the farm of Mrs. Lon Frick, near Misenheimer, Stanly county, began acting in a curious manner several days ago, their capers being so out of the ordinary that the agricultural teacher from New London, Rodolphus Strider, was summoned to give an opinion. Strider found that the innocent garden tomato was the cause of the trouble. The hogs had eaten a large collection of tomato peels which had fermented and all were gloriously drunk.

Readers, when you purchase goods advertised in these columns tell the merchants you saw it in

THE HERALD

Tarboro Juniors Open New Hall

The Tarboro Council, Junior Order of United States Mechanics, opened its new hall Monday evening, July 8. A barbecue supper was served to the large assemblage present.

State Councillor C. F. Tankersley, of Henderson, was present and delivered an address. The new officers were installed by the District Deputy, C. S. Moore, was installed as Councillor, succeeding Dr. J. H. Brown.

Bowman Gray Buried At Sea

Aboard the Motorship Kungsholm, at Sea, July 9.—Under bright rays of the Arctic Circle's midnight sun, Bowman Gray, 61-year-old chairman of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, was buried from this ship last night.

An honor guard of sturdy Scandinavian sailors lowered the casket, wrapped in an American flag, into the sea at the stroke of midnight. Simple services were conducted by the Rev. J. J. Holmes, D. D., of Wheaton, Ill., a passenger.

Only the immediate family, Mrs. Gray and her two sons, Bowman, Jr., and Gordon, with a few friends and officers of the ship, attended the services.

Gray, who died aboard the Kungsholm Sunday of a heart attack while on a North Cape cruise, had expressed a wish to be buried at sea. Those at the services included Dr. Allen Bruce of Atlanta, who attended Gray on board, Capt. Helge Elsen of the Kungsholm and his staff.

Highway Deaths National Shame

More Than 15,000 People Lost Their Lives In Traffic Accidents First Six Months Of 1935

Death racing against its all-time record of 36,000 people killed in traffic accidents last year was almost even at the 1935 half-way mark Sunday, June 30.

Preliminary estimates indicated that highway accidents took more than 15,000 lives during the first six months of 1935, only a few hundred less than during the same period of 1934.

Up to the first of June figures compiled by the National Safety Council showed the 1935 death list had reached 12,050, only 550 below that of last year. The difference, officials of the council said, is about the number normally killed every July 4.

"Perhaps, too, motorists are learning after a year to heed that injunction 'don't mix drinking with driving,'" one expert of traffic control said.

More than half the 15,000 persons killed by automobiles or in traffic accidents during the last six months were pedestrians. About 3,000 died in collisions between automobiles and fixed objects and in non-collision accidents, the death list for the two types being evenly divided.

June was believed to have the largest accident toll of the first half-year, unofficial estimates placing the number of victims at nearly 3,000.

January had 2,300 traffic fatalities, 1,950 in 1935 and 2,370 in 1934; March, 2,730 in 1935, and 2,460 in 1934; April, 2,380 in 1935, and 2,540 in 1934; and May, 2,490 in 1935 and 2,700 in 1934.

Last year fatalities were 12 per cent greater than those of June, safety campaigners said, in warning motorists that unless the usual July toll is cut death will pass its last year's mark during the seventh month.

Blame for a part of the heavy accident toll was laid by officials of the safety council to increased operation of automobiles. The slight decrease in auto deaths was credited to widespread municipal and state safety campaigns, stringent enforcement of drunken driving laws, and the passage of drivers' license laws in several states.

DR. PEACOCK SPEAKS AT UNION CHURCH SERVICE

Tarboro, July 9.—Following an annual custom union services of the Protestant churches of the city were held Sunday night in Calvary Episcopal church with Dr. J. L. Peacock, pastor of the Baptist church occupying the pulpit. There was a large congregation to greet Dr. Peacock, whose text was "Not every one that sayeth, Lord, Lord, shall enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of my Father, which is in Heaven."

Dr. Peacock cited the requirements of the Lord, which are to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God. During the summer months the union services will be held in the different churches of the city.

Dr. Carrel and Lindbergh in vain "artificial heart."

Nashville Man Heads Druggists

Greensboro, July 9.—W. C. Ferrell, of Nashville, was elected president of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association for the 1935-37 term, to be installed at the 1935 convention of the association here next Spring. The board of tellers today completed a canvass of the mail ballots here.

Elected to assist with Mr. Ferrell were C. E. Adams, of Gastonia, first vice-president; Ralph P. Rogers, Durham, second vice-president; J. C. Brantley, Jr., of Raleigh, third vice-president; J. G. Beard, of Chapel Hill, secretary-treasurer (re-elected); and R. A. McDuffie, of Greensboro, member of the executive committee for three years.

Mr. McDuffie is acting president of the State association, having been installed at the 1935 convention recently held in Winston-Salem.

Says Insane Are Forgotten Men

Wiley W. Andrews of Belfast is worried.

Mr. Andrews was one of Wayne's representatives in the last Legislature. He was chairman of the house committee on asylums.

As chairman he found out just what the situation is in the state with reference to crowded conditions in institutions for the mentally ill.

This week, in work on behalf of a Wayne case, he has had all brought fresh back to his mind. And he is worried because now it appears there may not be any action soon to sell state bonds so as to provide funds for additions to Dix Hill, Morganton, and the Goldsboro State Hospital as was thought provided under act of the last Assembly.

When Mr. Andrews got to Raleigh he found that the space is so limited there that all counties are assigned a quota on the basis of population. Wayne's quota is 52. At the present time Wayne has 63 in the hospital in Raleigh.

Asks Folks To Act
"We keep on building new roads, taking off the bridge tolls and making money available for marking highways. All that is well and good, splendid, a reflection of progress, but we should not forget our responsibility to the maimed of mind throughout the state. It seems to me that these sick ones deserve the first thoughts from a humanitarian state."

"It is time that the folks back home were beginning to rise up and say that no longer shall this black blot be allowed to remain on the fair name of North Carolina; that we must get busy and give the facilities we need, facilities adequate to correct crooked conditions and to care for those who are mentally ill."

Delay in providing funds for needed additions, said Mr. Andrews waits until a commission named by the governor can study the needs of the various institutions and make their reports in full. Mr. Andrews pointed out that this delay was caused by an amendment adopted to the bond enabling act as it was passed in the House. This amendment provides that the bonds shall not be issued until such time as a study of institutional needs is completed by a commission named for that purpose.

GRASS CULTURE

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. . . . Istenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wastes of the desert, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidden pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it hides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvests fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

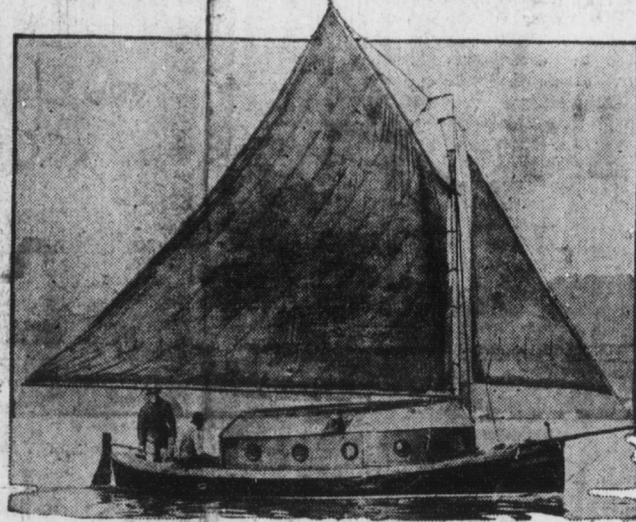
—John J. Ingalls.

FIRST WEEKS SALES IN WILSON TOTAL \$7,000

Wilson July 9.—During its first week of operation, which ended today, Wilson County's liquor store sold 4,500 customers liquor priced at \$7,029.65, it was announced. The biggest day's business saw \$1,900 change hands, while the \$584 taken in today represented the smallest day's business.

As the week came to an end, Wilson peace officers raised nine places supposedly owned by bootleggers, but found only one pint of whiskey in the nine establishments searched during the afternoon. In another, five gallons of home brew were discovered.

Taking Amusement to the Eskimos



Setting out from Seattle, this little 24-footer, the Happy-Go-Lucky, pointed for Alaska where, in innumerable inlets and coves she will provide amusement for the Eskimos, but primarily for the fishermen, trappers, hunters, cannery and prospectors of the Far North. Capt. Gordon Clements and Mate J. R. Dobbs are carrying a complete equipment of motion picture apparatus and thousands of feet of film. Something new in the show-boat line.

Lutherans Build—Park Needed Now

We are informed that the Lutheran congregation is planning to erect a handsome new church on its lot in Edgecombe which lies between Tarboro Street and Cokey Road. The church has kept this lot in fine condition and it has been one of the beauty spots of the town. It has been expected for some time that this active and working congregation would soon erect a new church and we wish them every success in their most worthy undertaking.

This brings to mind again the necessity of providing park space in this area of the city. Heretofore the children have enjoyed the church property and also the small "Kite Park" to the south but now the church is planning to build a new church on its lot and the city has built the water reservoir on the other lot. We feel that the Board of Aldermen should immediately take steps to acquire the Lewis Battle block. It lies between the "Kite" lot and the Lutheran church property. This is much more needed than a new city office building at great costs and a stadium which would only be used just a few times each year at great cost. Mr. Roosevelt has said that all projects for improvement should first be useful. While this in the past has not been so in Rocky Mount we sincerely hope that this will be observed in the future by giving Rocky Mount the needed park.

FARMERS ARE UNANIMOUS

By their recent vote the farmers have shown that they are almost unanimous in desiring that the government shall control in the tobacco and cotton production. Less than one percent opposed. The propaganda calling the control plans "destroying the liberty of the individual," did not register.

Sufficient time has not elapsed for enough farmers to forget their recent misery and poverty under, "every one doing as he pleases." The great business of the country organizes in corporations, then these corporations organize a second time into holding companies. And yet the farmer is advised to be individualistic!

EDGECOMBE BOARD WILL SEEK ENFORCEMENT

Officers in addition to the present sheriff's force soon will be operating or "probably already are in operation" in Edgecombe County in a drive to aid in liquor law enforcement and to eliminate bootleggers and booting whiskey, a member of the Edgecombe County Alcoholic Beverages Control Board revealed here tonight.

As the announcement was made, board members also announced plans for the opening of a liquor store in the Edgecombe half of Rocky Mount sometime Wednesday morning. The store, located near the police station and the postoffice, will be managed by Kelly Gay.

Meanwhile, members of the Nash board of control returned from observing the operation of the control system in Wilson County and began to complete plans for opening a store on the Nash side of Rocky Mount as well as one at Nashville and another at Middlesex or Bailey.

A CORRECTION

In last week's issue of the Herald our Whitakers reporter stated that Mr. Maurice Pittman, one of the leading citizens of Edgecombe, was ill at his country home.

In setting up this item the printers left out the letter "R" which made it read County home instead of country home.

We are sorry this mistake was made, but this is one of those little accidents that happen in the best regulated families.

We are glad to make this correction as it is the error of the printer and not of Mrs. Denton, our valued and capable correspondent at Whitakers.

Mr. Pittman is well known, and we feel sure this was known as an error by everyone.

"KIDNAPPED" BOY ASLEEP

Baltimore.—After a frenzied five hour search for seven year old Sheffield Phillips, in which teachers, police, firemen and others joined, the boy was found, sound asleep, at the home of a neighbor.

PARAGRAPHS ON NATIONAL PROBLEMS AT WASHINGTON

Foster Says Consumer Pays

Challenges S. Clay Williams' Predictions Of Effect If Not Removed

Declaring that the consumer of tobacco and not the farmer paid the processing tax, and that therefore removal of the tax could hardly be expected to benefit the farmer, Dr. G. W. Forster, professor of agricultural economics at State College yesterday answered the statement by S. Clay Williams, head of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, in which the tobacco manufacturer predicted a lower return for the tobacco farmer if the processing tax were not removed.

Dr. Forster's statement follows in full: "The flue-cured tobacco farmers have been warned that the processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound, if continued, would depress the price of tobacco this fall. S. Clay Williams has estimated that farmers are likely to lose 25 million dollars if this processing tax is continued. The net loss, according to Mr. Williams, will be approximately 15 million dollars as there will be collected and returned to the farmers approximately 10 million dollars.

"The contention that the processing tax depresses the price of tobacco brings up once more the question of who pays the tax. If as Mr. Williams infers, the farmer pays the tax, then unquestionably the farmers are likely to lose the 15 million dollars. But there is no evidence available that warrants the conclusion that the farmer pays the tax. On the contrary, there is considerable evidence that this tax is passed on to the consumer. If this be true, then there is nothing in the processing tax that warrants the conclusion reached by Mr. Williams.

"The processing tax of 4.2 cents per pound went into effect October 1, 1935 (Agricultural Adjustment 1934, page 148). At the time the processing tax was imposed the price of cigarettes per thousand was \$4.851 wholesale. Three months later, January, 1934, the price was increased again and again in February, 1934, the price was raised to \$5.274 per thousand, and advanced to \$5.380 per thousand, and has remained at this price since that time. In 1933 the production of cigarettes in the United States was approximately 112 billion. This production at the wholesale price of \$4.851 per thousand would yield a gross revenue of \$543,312,000. In 1934 when the processing tax was in full effect there was produced approximately 125 billion cigarettes, which at the wholesale price of \$5.380 per thousand would yield a gross income of \$672,500,000 or a difference in the gross income of 1934 over that of 1933 of \$129,188,000. While these are estimated gross income figures, they indicate that the tobacco manufacturers have a margin of approximately 130 million dollars in 1934 over that of 1933.

Certainly there is no indication in these figures that the processing tax has in any way affected the sale of cigarettes. The processing tax on flue-cured tobacco in 1934 will probably be in the neighborhood of 11 to 12 million dollars. Even assuming that all of this is paid by the tobacco companies it still leaves them with a gross operating income in 1934 over that of 1933 of 117 million dollars. As a matter of fact, this processing tax is not paid by the manufacturers but is passed on to the consumer, hence the argument that prices will be depressed if the processing tax is continued is without foundation in fact.

"One other thing should be noted regarding Mr. Williams' statement, namely, that if the processing tax is removed the alleged savings to the manufacturer will be transmitted to the farmer. One hesitates to accept this statement. All during the depression the tobacco manufacturers were making unusually large profits, yet they failed to come to the rescue of the farmer. It was only when the government forced the tobacco companies to sign a marketing agreement to pay an average of 17 cents per pound in 1933 that farmers obtained any relief whatsoever.

"Tobacco farmers are no longer in doubt as to the value of the administrative tobacco program; it remains simply for them to understand the manner in which the processing tax may affect the returns to the tobacco manufacturers and the consumption of their product when manufactured into cigarettes.

"Tobacco has what is known as an inelastic demand. This means that a small advance in the price of cigarettes will not materially affect consumption. This has been demonstrated during the past year when the consumption of cigarettes has increased from approximately 112 billion to 125 billion in the face of an increase in the wholesale price per thousand. As the demand for tobacco is inelastic, the processing tax instead of being paid by the manufacturer is in fact passed on to the ultimate consumer and this is an excellent example of cigarettes that it cannot materially affect total consumption.

"One other point needs to be emphasized (Please turn to page eight)

UTILITIES WIN IN HOUSE PRESIDENT'S WORST DEFEAT POWER LOBBY ACTIVE HOOPER NOT IN THE RACE CONFUSION DELIGHTS CRIMCS ONLY A REVENUE RAISER BARRING SUITS ON GOLD VAULTS FOR BULLION DEBT LARGER; COST LOWER GOVERNMENT CREDIT SOUND

By Hago Sims, Special Washington Correspondent

The House last week dealt a major political blow to the President in voting 258 to 157 against the holding company bill, although the members voted for the measure, on final passage, 323 to 81. The Senate's provision, favored by the President, passed the upper body by only one vote. It directed that existing holding companies cease to function as such by 1940, but authorized the Federal Power Commission to extend the life of those not more than once removed from operating companies for two years.

The more lenient provision of the House measure authorizes, but does not direct, the commission to dissolve the companies by 1940, and to permit indefinite continuance of any "in the public interest." The Senate would wipe them out by 1942, except when the commission finds that continuance is necessary to an economically and geographically integrated operating system.

That the issue thus framed will be in the presidential campaign next year is the opinion of Senator Norris, and other Congressmen. The size and activity of the power company lobby caused some to remark that the efforts of the veterans, and others, to influence legislation was almost nothing in comparison. Estimates are that more than 500 utility agents were active, with each State represented by those able to influence the local delegations. Investigations of their activity will probably be made by both Houses, with inquiry also into threats of reprisal by administration stalwarts against recalcitrant Congressmen.

The attitude of the President is known. He is heart and soul behind the Senate provision, feeling keenly that the utility companies have misrepresented the issue and that they have played an evil part in the politics of the nation. In fact, no specific reform has been as insistently demanded by Mr. Roosevelt as the stringent regulation of the power companies. Whether he gets everything he asks or not it is a fact that his attitude has resulted in many benefits to consumers all over the nation. Power rates have been reduced nearly everywhere as pressure has overwhelmed the companies.

The victory of the utility companies in the House fight, however, does not seem to be decisive. What the House did was to leave their fate to the Federal Power Commission and what this body will do to them remains to be seen. Once before the "amous 'power trust' won a great victory but it turned out to be the costliest on record. When the Senate in 1927 voted to investigate the industry the companies had the inquiry turned over to the Federal Trade commission, rather than the Senate itself. The result was a six-year study of malpractices, which created much of the popular strength behind the present demand for reforms.

The general idea is that former President Hoover will soon announce that he will not seek the Republican nomination for President next year, having arranged to remain in private life, that his criticism of administration policies was necessary in the absence of virile leadership in Congress, that he will get behind the nominee and that the party chances of success are increasing every day and would be enhanced if economic conditions and employment do not improve much more than now appears likely. Some political observers think that this attitude leaves the way open for the party convention, if it so decides, to select Mr. Hoover as the most worthy opponent of the President, while, at the same time, leaving the way open for profitable party manoeuvres.

Following a period of bewilderment, during which Congress hardly knew what was expected in regard to the new taxes proposed by the President, the work of drafting a measure to place higher levies on wealth got underway last week in more orderly procedure. The House, resenting Senate speed, defended its proclaimed right to originate revenue bills and its Ways and Means committee will prepare the bill. How long it will take in the question asked by those who know that major revenue bills usually require more than three months to run the gauntlet in Congress.

Critics of the President—and they are vociferous today when he touches the pocketbook nerve—took delight in the apparent confusion that existed. Apparently when his message went to Congress there was no "rush order" but when the (Please turn to page eight)