

The Rocky Mount Herald

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ROCKY MOUNT, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

MOSS WILL HEAD JACKSON DAY DINNER IN RALEIGH SATURDAY

Hon. O. B. Moss, Chairman of Nash County's Democratic Executive committee, will figure as chairman for this county at the annual Jackson Dinner which is to be held in Raleigh on the night of January 7 at 8 o'clock at the Sir Walter Hotel. Appointment of Mr. Moss was made by State Senator John D. Larkins.



O. B. MOSS

Mr. Moss is chairman of the dinner committee. "As the Democratic chairman in Nash county, Mr. Moss has been very helpful in the past and we are counting on him and other good Democrats in the county to help us raise our part to help wipe out the deficit incurred by the National Democratic Executive Committee in the recent campaign," said Chairman Larkins. "Nash county has been asked to raise \$250 as its part in the state wide campaign that will culminate with the annual Jackson Day dinner in Raleigh, where a Democratic speaker of national reputation will deliver an address that will leave no doubt in the minds of those who hear him that there is a Democratic administration in Washington as well as one in Raleigh, Chairman Larkins said.

Persons contributing \$25.00 or more will be invited to attend the statewide dinner in Raleigh and Chairman Larkins announced a three way plan for those planning to attend the event. Plan one calls for the payment of \$25.00 at the time of reservation; Plan two calls for the payment of \$12.50 at the time of reservation and the balance on March 1; and Plan three calls for the payment of \$15.00 at the time of reservation, with \$5.00 on March 15 and \$5.00 on April 15. One-fourth of the money raised in North Carolina, Chairman Larkins pointed out, will be retained for use of the State Democratic Executive Committee. Names of those securing reservations at the dinner will be sent to James A. Farley, National Democratic Chairman, and each will receive a card of thanks from the National Chairman.

Oats Acreage Shows Gain In This State

Good livestock feeders unanimously consider oats as one of the best available feeds for livestock, and particularly so for young growing animals. The increasing knowledge of the value of oats is evidenced by the fact that North Carolina farmers seeded for grain 308,138 acres to this crop in 1938, or an increase of 25 percent over 1937. Oats are more bulky than any other of the cereal grains, but in common with them are deficient in protein. However, this deficiency causes no worry to the Southern farmer, says Earl H. Hosteller, professor of animal husbandry at State College, because he has available at a reasonable price protein-rich supplements such as cottonseed meal, soybean meal and peanut meal. To obtain the most value from oats in livestock rations, it is important to supplement them with these protein-rich feeds that contain nutrients which are lacking in oats, Prof. Hosteller says. They are the safest grain for work stock and young animals, and most useful in starting cattle and sheep on feed. In the entire Cotton Belt, more than 4,000,000 acres were seeded to oats in 1938. Undoubtedly, this greater acreage is seeded in oats not only because of their value as grain but also because of their value, either alone or as a "course" crop,

Official Tobacco Vote Released By Wallace

Secretary Wallace announced the official vote by which growers of flue-cured tobacco rejected federal marketing quotas on next year's crop in a referendum held December 10. The results gave 132,460 votes for quotas and 100,933 against. The referendum was held under the referendum law under which the referendum was held requires that quotas to be operative must be approved by a two-thirds of those voting. The proposed national marketing quotas was 754,000,000 pounds. The vote by states: Alabama, 122 for, 8 against, per cent for 93.1. Florida, 2,589 for, 1,564 against, per cent for 62.3. Georgia, 15,506 for, 9,489 against, per cent for 62. North Carolina, 88,222 for, 65,854 against, per cent for 57.3. South Carolina, 15,759 for, 10,585 against, per cent for 59.8. Virginia, 10,272 for, 13,434 against, per cent for 43.3.

New Fire Truck Is Expected Soon

City officials are expecting to receive the city's new fire truck, the first purchased here during a decade within the next month, it has been learned from City Manager L. B. Aycock. The new truck will be what firemen describe as a "triple-combination" machine, an American-La France product that will cost the city about \$7,000. It will replace a truck that has been in use here for about a quarter-century. The new machine will be stationed at station number two on church street.

Old Christmas Is Observed In State

Manteo, Jan. 4.—Preparations for Rodanthe's old Christmas, the day celebrated in preference to December 25 by many families in the south but by only one community, progressed merrily this week as the day drew near. On January 5 the 200-pound Coast Guardsman P. Tillett, successor to Captain John Allen Midgett will again officiate as Santa Claus at the imported Christmas tree, while rumor has it that Ben Dixon McNeill, news feature writer resident on Roanoke Island, will play the Old Buck heretofore carried on by native Rodanthes.

Few visitors are expected from any place farther than Manteo to witness the ceremony in the Rodanthe church, but these expect to make a holiday of the trip thirty miles down the barren banks over sand and thin marsh grass. Rodanthe's share in the Dare county Christmas tree celebration held in Fort Raleigh Christmas night has been kept over for the children until tomorrow. This will include toys and red stockings of fruits, nuts, and candies. While Santa Claus dispenses these gifts with genial cheer, Old Buck will antic through the meeting with mischievous pranks to delight the children. Originally twelfth nights were more a time for carousing than for the giving of gifts, so both these spirits will be in tune with the occasion.

for winter grazing and for hay. New fall sown varieties that are more resistant to cold weather have also contributed to the increasing popularity of this crop. A suggested daily ration for idle horses and mules is: Oats, two pounds; cottonseed meal or cake, two pounds; and hay or bundle stover, 12 pounds. For animals at light work, the oats are increased to four pounds, the hay cut to six pounds, and six pounds of cotton seed hulls are added.

Control of Blue Mold Explained In Bulletin

Blue mold is one of the most serious problems of tobacco growers of this and other states. To provide a better understanding of blue mold, also called "downy mildew," and to describe effective methods to combat it, a report has been compiled cooperatively by representatives of Duke University, the agricultural experiment stations and extension services of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, and the N. C. Department of Agriculture. This report is contained in Extension Circular No. 229, entitled "Blue Mold of Tobacco and Its Control," which is available for free distribution upon request to the Agricultural Editor of State College, Raleigh. The circular lists the symptoms of the disease, both in seed beds and in the field, and the causes of the disease and the factors affecting its development, and describes control treatments.

Three methods of treatment are listed: (1) by benzol (benzene) fumigation, (2) by paradichlorobenzol (P. D. B.) fumigation, and (3) by sprays. In explanation of the difficulties encountered in controlling blue mold, the report says: "Treatments used for diseases of other crops were not entirely satisfactory when applied to tobacco, and therefore, new methods of procedure had to be devised. The grower should bear in mind that the methods outlined here are the best available at the present time and that if improved methods appear they will be made available."

The first outbreak of blue mold on cultivated tobacco in the United States occurred in 1923, when it was noted in Florida and Georgia. For some unknown reason it did not again attract attention until 10 years later when it reappeared in Florida and Georgia and spread rapidly into all tobacco producing states east of the Mississippi River except Wisconsin.

War By People Only Proposed New Law

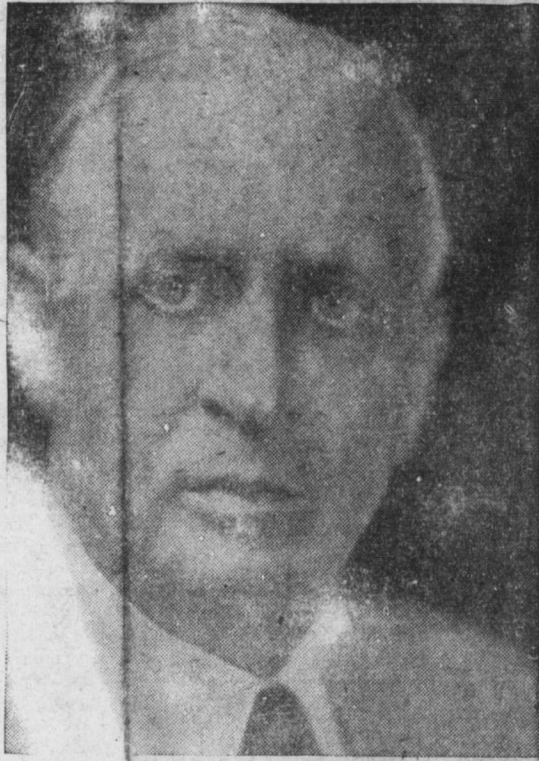
Except in the case of actual invasion, let the people of the United States themselves vote on the issue of war! That is the substance of "The Peace Amendment" which will come before the new Congress when it convenes in January. The resolution which will be introduced in both Houses will provide that "the authority of Congress to declare war or to conscript citizens for military duty abroad shall not become effective until confirmed by a majority of votes cast thereon in national referendums . . . except in the event of attack, invasion, or military expedition from abroad against the United States or its Territorial possessions" or against any other nation in the Western Hemisphere.

"If the issue of war were to face our people today," writes Genevieve Parkhurst in discussing the proposed amendment in the January Good Housekeeping, "we would not be asked our opinions. And if we gave them, they would be ignored. I have been told that, preceding our entrance into the World War, only one Congressman took the trouble to find out what his constituents thought about it. Their response was overwhelmingly against sending our troops overseas, but by a great majority both Houses voted as the President asked them to vote, and we were plunged into war up to the hilt."

There is nothing irregular about this procedure, since the Constitution specifically gives Congress the power to declare war. And unless the Constitution is amended, Congress can plunge the people into a war which is not of their choosing whenever it desires. "Similar bills have been introduced before, only to be shelved or allowed to die in Committees. "These bills must be brought out of Committee," Miss Parkhurst writes. "They must be passed. In importance and necessity, this legislation transcends any other which may come up in this session of Congress.—Scotland Neck Commonwealth.

Beauty is a form of Genius—is higher, indeed, than Genius, as it needs no explanation.—Oscar Wilde

Has Good News For Homemakers



STANLEY WINBORNE UTILITIES COMMISSIONER

CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT REDUCES RATES IN FEBRUARY

Winborne Estimates Much Money Will Be Saved By New Electricity Rates

Stanley Winborne, state utilities commissioner, estimated that North Carolina customers of the Carolina Power and Light Company would save \$718,000 annually beginning February 3 under a new schedule of rates for electricity. Winborne broke down the total as follows—\$232,000 for residential customers, \$164,000 for commercial lighting, \$120,000 for two classes of commercial power consumers and \$202,000 for textile mills.

The utilities commissioner said he knew of no states adjoining the Carolinas with rates as low, with the possible exception of TVA rates. "The new rates are lower than we thought possible a year ago," he said. "They are promotional rates to increase consumption. Every previous reduction has resulted in increased sales."

Following conferences between the Utilities Commission and officials of the Carolina Power and Light Company, extending over a period of several months, an agreement has been reached for another reduction in rates which will result in an annual saving to the consumers of the Carolina Power and Light Co. in North Carolina, based on the present customers' bills, of \$718,000. The entire reduction for both North and South Carolina is approximately \$1,000,000. Reductions have been made in residential rates, commercial lighting rates, both large and small, and in textile mill rates, effective on all bills rendered on and after February 3, 1938.

The new residential rates are as follows: 3.9c per kwh for the first 50 kwh per month. 2.9c per kwh for the next 100 kwh per month. 1.9c per kwh for the next 100 kwh per month. 1.5c per kwh for all additional kwh. Slightly over 50 per cent of the residential customers of the Carolina Power and Light Company use less than 50 kwh per month and these customers paying \$1.00 minimum bill and such customers will receive 25 per cent more current for the \$1.00. Five years ago the top residential rate was 10c per kwh for the first 30 kwh per month, the customer then paying \$3 for 30 kwh. Under this new residential rate he will receive 25 plus kwhs for \$1.00 and will receive 100 kwhs for \$3.40, just 40 per cent more than five years ago was paid for 30 kwhs. Every class of residential customers will receive a reduction, but the largest reduction is given to the consumers under 50 kwhs, for the reason that the rate for large consumers is already low. This rate means that a customer can burn a 100 watt light ten hours for 3.9c, or a 50 watt light twenty hours for 3.9c, and the more electricity he uses the less will be the cost per hour, until it

reaches 15c per kwh. This reduction in residential rates will save the residential customers of the Carolina Power and Light Company in North Carolina, based on their present bills, \$232,000 per year. The new commercial lighting rates are as follows: 3.9c per kwh for the first 1,000 kwh per month. 2.9c per kwh for the next 3,000 kwh per month. 1.5c per kwh for all additional kwh. Ninety percent of the commercial lighting customers use less than 300 kwh per month, the large commercial customers being on another schedule, with a lower rate for large consumption. This 90 per cent of commercial lighting customers get a reduction of 22 per cent and will pay, based on present bills, \$164,000 less per year. Another schedule is provided for commercial customers contracting for not less than 5 kw and taking all lighting and power service required on the premises through one meter at one point of delivery. The rate for this service is as follows: \$9.00 for the first five kw or less of Demand per month. \$1.50 per kw for the next 35 of Demand. \$1.00 per kw for all additional kw of Demand. The following are the rates for energy consumed: \$2.25 per kwh for the first 90 kwh per kw of Demand. 1.5c per kwh for the next 2500 kwh. 0.85c per kwh for all additional. The method of determining the Demand has been liberalized in favor of the customer and reduced from 80 per cent to 60 percent of the highest Demand established in preceding months. Still another schedule is provided for large commercial service available to customers contracting for not less than 50 kw and taking all lighting and power service required on the premises through one kwh meter at one point of delivery. The monthly rates for this service are as follows: \$95.00 for the first 50 kw or less of Demand. \$1.00 per kw for all additional kw of Demand. The energy charge is as follows: 2.0c for the first kwh per kw of Demand. 0.9c per kwh for the next 25,000 kwh. 0.8c per kwh for all additional kwh. The same change is made in the method of determining the Demand as in the preceding commercial schedule. Neither of the commercial schedules for which contracts are required are applicable for breakdown, standby or resale service. Based on the bills of customers using the class of service to which the two commercial schedules for which contracts are required are applicable will receive by these new rates a reduction of some over

State Election Board Recommends Number of Changes in Vote Laws

Would Break Down Size Of The Precincts And Absentee Vote. A New State-Wide Registration Is Urged By State Board

Jarred by the "stink" smelt in North Carolina elections in years gone by, the State Board of Elections is recommending a number of changes in the voting laws. Albert Coates, director of the Institute of Government, analyzes the recommendations in the following article:

In a report which dodges no issues and compromises no principles the State Board of Elections recommends to the governor and the general assembly: (1) the subdivision of large voting precincts with not more than five hundred voters; (2) a new statewide registration of voters to eliminate tens of thousands of names of dead persons, non-residents and disqualified felons from the registration books; (3) the abolition of markers and the provision of assistants only to the occasional voter who is illiterate, blind, paralytic, or laboring under other physical disqualification which prevents him from marking his own ballot; (4) repeal of the absentee ballot law and provision of a safeguarded method for legitimate use of absentee voting.

The board recommends the "subdivision of those precincts in which more than five hundred persons voted in the election of 1936, into such precincts that not more than five hundred persons will vote in any precinct," in order (1) to relieve congestion at the polls, (2) to promote the orderly conduct of elections, (3) to lessen the opportunity for irregularities and frauds, (4) to remove unnecessary hardship on election officials in counting ballots with the consequent delays in election returns.

In many counties the registration books are scarcely more than lists of names, without information as to age, residence, place of birth, party affiliation and date of registration, as required by registration laws. They contain names of hundreds of thousands of dead persons, non-residents, and disqualified felons. "To remedy this condition," says the Board, "we recommend (1) new statewide registration; (2) that this statewide registration be made without access or reference to present registration books; (3) that any duly qualified voter who may be absent from his precinct during the registration period, may, by making proper affidavit register by mail, if it can be done consistent with the constitution."

"There is need," says the report, "for the assistance to the occasional illiterate, to voters who are blind, paralytic, or laboring under other physical handicap which prevents them from marking their ballots; but there is no need for markers to assist voters who are not thus handicapped, in order to register, the will of the people at the polls. "We recommend the abolition of all markers in general elections and primaries, and making provisions for the handicapped by the enactment of a statute substantially as follows: Any voter, who by reason of any physical disability is unable to mark his ballot, and such disability is apparent to the registrar and judges of elections, or any voter who shall make oath, to be administered by the registrar, that he is unable to read, may, upon request, be aided by a near relative, who shall be admitted to the booth with such voter, or, if no near relative is present, such voter may call to his assistance any other voter of said precinct who has not given aid to another voter, and who shall likewise be admitted to the booth with such

"From its experience over a number of years, the State Board of Elections is fully satisfied that there are many more absentee ballots used in primaries than in general elections, and that the abuse of the absentee ballots is more widespread and general in party primaries than in general elections. The abuses are not limited to either party in general elections, nor are they limited to any side in a primary contest. "We recommend the absolute repeal of the present absentee ballot law. The majority of this board believes that there is need for an absentee ballot law by which persons legally entitled to vote, but who otherwise could not do so, can exercise their right of franchise but such a law should so safeguard the custody, issuance and subsequent handling of the absentee ballot that fraud would be well nigh impossible, and if committed, certain of detection. "If the authority to issue absentee ballots is limited to one man and he is kept in the spot light by reason of that fact; if the delivery of the ballot is limited to the voter himself, with the elimination of middle men; if the keeping of the absentee register open for inspection continually, in the office of the chairman of the county board of

"There is well nigh universal recognition of the abuses of the present absentee ballot law," continues the report, "and many of these abuses have come to the attention of the State Board of Elections. The most prevalent abuses resulting from the use of the present law are: (1) many voters using the privilege are not entitled to use it; (2) many non-residents, and others not qualified to vote, cast votes by the use of this law, and thus nullify the will of an equal number of qualified voters whose votes have been honestly cast; (3) many ballots are cast by means of forgery of names of qualified voters, obtained on forged applications and voted on spurious and forged signatures to what purport to be affidavits; (4) many intemperate partisans, with the connivance and cooperation of the custodian of the absentee ballots improperly and unlawfully obtain possession of official ballots, with supporting certificates, in blank, and in "market basket" fashion, go out in quest of votes; in many instances forging the signatures of persons whose names are signed to the affidavits and ballots; (5) many partisan workers and many others inspired by the desire for financial gain, obtain large numbers of official ballots in the name of absent voters, and vote them for such candidates as they please, and in many instances "hawk" these ballots for sale to persons willing to buy and pay for them; (6) many notaries, justices of the peace, and other officials authorized to administer oaths certify that the alleged absent voter has taken the required oath, and affix their seal to such certificate without administering an oath, and in many cases without ever seeing the voter who votes."

"Opportunity for these abuses grows out of the failure of the law to safeguard the custody, issuance and subsequent handling of the absentee ballots. The law is woefully defective in that: (1) it permits agents (so-called) to obtain ballots for other persons to vote; (2) it permits the chairman of county boards of elections and precinct registrars to issue the ballots; (3) ballots are issued up to and on election day; (4) there is no sufficient check on the ballots issued and no sufficient report is required by the persons issuing same.

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