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Hoover And Curtis To Head Ticket Again

California Delegation Launches Joy March At Republican National Convention In Chicago—Moving Pictures of President Show Him In Action As His Vote Fills the Great Chicago Stadium.

Chicago Stadium, June 16.—California led a loyal tumult today as a Republican national convention by first ballot acclamation made her adopted but favorite Republican son, Herbert Clark Hoover, its choice for the presidency.

A negligible fringe of dissenting votes again as four years ago stood between the President and the absolute unanimity of the 1,154 delegated representatives of the party that he should carry on for another four years.

The Californians came prepared for this renewed showering of party favor upon them. They were armed with every implement of political demonstration modern known to the great game. They found hundreds eager to help them use or display their equipment.

And they embroidered it all with that all but last word of the day, the talking movies, showing a dimly visible picture of President Hoover in action on a high screen while his voice rolled out of the hall loud speakers to add to the din on the convention floor.

Jump Into Action.

There was clashing music of bands and the overhead voice of the mighty pipe organ as the carefully prepared great spectacular moment of the convention came. As Joe Scott, of California, selected to place the President in nomination, stretched on tip-toe under the glaring lights to shout the name of Hoover into the following amplifiers, the uproar tore loose.

Down in front the Californians leaped up to follow Governor Rolph and his bear flag and the state standard into the aisles in a wandering, shuffling parade. The band and organ roared into that "California, Here I Come" that has been the Hoover theme song through his whole political career.

Hundreds of Hoover horns, scattered before the big moment came, joined in the uproar and national flags, big and little, cropped out over the convention floor.

A great blue-and-gold California-Hoover banner appeared from nowhere and went jerking and jiggling through the jammed aisles.

Toy Balloons Add Color.

High against the flag draped roof half a dozen big netted bags began disgorging a slow, colorful shower of toy balloons all over the great hall. Green, blue, red, yellow they came floating down like a strange multicolored rainstorm.

They rained over the platform, where party dignitaries like National Chairman Fess, Secretary Mills, Convention Chairman Snell and Mr. Hoover's own political secretary, Walter Newton, batted and tossed them in an impromptu game. They even fell into the mouths of the big horns of the band trooping about the aisles, seeming to add to the strain of the puffed cheeks of the bandsmen who knew not of the little gasbags muzzling their efforts.

Slogans "Press On With Hoover" in huge lettering on white backgrounds, held on tall staffs carried by delegates went weaving and twisting along over the heads of the shuffling demonstrators.

A platoon of camera men, yelling frantic stage directions to the marchers, added their share of both noise and lighting effects to the picture. Their flash bulbs winked and blinked from the rail of the platform and press stand where the photographers perched perilously to make their shots. There was a mutter of thudding reports as man after man in his haste dropped spent vacuum bulbs to explode on the floor.

President's Voice Rings Out.

At one point the organist switched his great instrument to the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers," played and repeated in full volume and slow cadence. Some caught it up and sang as they trudged. It gave a momentary touch of solemnity to the spectacle.

From a big white hanging screen loomed a bit vaguely, while his on the north wall of the arena, the motion picture of the President, his own voice was electrically re-

corded and greatly magnified by the amplifiers, and sounded in the noise in familiar tone where they could be heard.

In the end Chairman Snell stilled the uproar with his gavel, aided by vast grunts from the organ to call attention. Then the convention settled back to its two ballots after a deluge of nominating and second oratory that recreated for 1932 the Hoover-and-Curtis ticket that marched to a great victory at the polls four years ago.

J. W. Call Fatally Injured At Wilson

Wilson, June 22.—J. W. Call, 42, superintendent of the Southern Cotton Oil company's local plant, was fatally injured late yesterday afternoon when a scaffold on which he and two negroes were working collapsed and dropped them about 20 feet to the ground.

Mr. Call was rushed to a local hospital in an ambulance. Examination revealed a fractured skull, neck and arm. He died about 8:30 o'clock last night without regaining consciousness.

The negroes, who were working on the scaffold helping Mr. Call repair the roof of a building on the company property, were John Bailey and Andrew Cromartie. Both were injured.

Mr. Call is survived by his wife, one son, James W. Call, Jr.; two brothers, W. H. Call, of Selma, and S. M. Call, of Mocksville, and three sisters, Miss Martha Call and Mrs. J. H. Thompson, of Mocksville, and Mrs. H. C. Sprinkle, of Salisbury.

Mrs. W. H. Hare Died Tuesday Night

Mrs. W. H. Hare, one of Selma's best beloved and most highly respected women, passed away at her home here Tuesday evening at 9:15 o'clock, after having been confined to her home for several months with a complication of diseases. She had been in ill health for several years and had been almost an invalid since the death of her husband a little more than three years ago, but she bore her afflictions with great patience, which was exemplary of her great faith and Christian character which she most reverently maintained until she was called from a life of suffering and torture into that life of the spirit which is incorruptable.

The deceased gave her best years in the interest of her family, her community and in instructing the youth in the ways of eternal life. There are many Christian men and women in Selma today whose lives are living monuments to the memory of her efforts as a Sunday School teacher. She thus spent her most useful days in doing good—at home, as a kind and devoted neighbor, and as a Christian soldier in the cause of Christ.

Having been born on September 16, 1862, had she lived until the 16th of next September she would have been 70 years old. She was married to Mr. William H. Hare on the 21st day of December, 1882. Prior to her marriage she was Miss Pattie O'Neal, daughter of William H. O'Neal, of O'Neals township.

The deceased is survived by the following: Three sons—W. W. Hare, William Noble Hare and Milton L. Hare, of Selma; one sister, Mrs. Needham Williamson, of O'Neals township; three brothers—J. W. O'Neal, of Selma; Frank O'Neal, of near Zebulon; Robert O'Neal, of the Atkinson Mill section.

The funeral was conducted at the home Wednesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, by Rev. W. J. Crain, pastor of Selma Baptist Church. Mr. Crain paid a most worthy tribute to the exemplary life of the deceased, after which the services were concluded at the city cemetery. These services were largely attended by a host of sorrowing relatives and friends. The flowers were many and very beautiful. The flower girls consisted of the nieces of the deceased and two grandchildren, little Pattilou and Annie Laurie Hare.

The following nephews of the deceased acted as pallbearers: E. R. Williamson and R. M. O'Neal, of Raleigh; J. M. O'Neal, Rostus O'Neal, Robert O'Neal, Jr., of Selma, and Walter Raper, of Kenly, Route 2.

Letter Postage To Be 3 Cents After July 6th

Congress Has Passed A New Revenue Bill That Is Expected To Harvest A Big Amount of Taxes—Checks To Be Taxed As Well As Gifts and Income.

The new revenue act became a law on June 6th and the gigantic task of collecting more than a billion dollars from the people to keep the government in a going condition will soon be under way.

The new 3-cent first class postage rate is effective July 6, and the second class higher rates are effective July 1st.

The new tax schedules of the billion dollar revenue bill as passed its final form follow:

Individual Income Tax Rates.
Normal: Net income, first \$4,000, present tax, one and one-half per cent; new tax four per cent; \$4,000 to \$8,000, present, three per cent; new, eight per cent; above \$8,000, present, 5 per cent; new eight per cent. Effective January 1, 1932.

Surtaxes:
The new schedule begins at one per cent on income over \$6,000 and graduates up to a maximum rate of 55 per cent on income in excess of \$1,000,000.

The present surtax schedule begins at one per cent on income in excess of \$10,000 and graduates to a maximum of 20 per cent on income over \$100,000.

Exemptions.

Present New
Married persons..... \$2,500 \$2,500
Single persons..... 1,500 1,000
Earned income allowance: Present—25 per cent; New—none.
Corporation income rates: Present—12 per cent; New—12 3-4 per cent; 14 1-2 per cent for consolidated returns.

Inheritance Taxes.
Present—Graduated scale from one per cent on estate in excess of \$50,000 to maximum of 20 per cent on estates in excess of \$1,000,000.
New—Scale begins at one per cent on net estates in excess of \$10,000 and graduates to 45 per cent on estates over \$10,000,000.

Gift Tax.

Present—None.
New—Begins at three-fourths of one per cent on gifts of more than \$10,000 and graduates to maximum of 33 1-2 per cent over \$10,000,000. Effective after June 6, 1932.

Import Taxes.
Oil—One-half cent a gallon.
Coal—Two dollars a ton.
Copper—Four cents a pound.
Lumber—Three dollars a thousand feet.

Manufacturers' Excise Taxes.
Lubricating oil—Four cents a gallon.
Malt syrup—Three cents a pound.
Grape concentrates—20 cents a gallon.

Toilet preparations—10 per cent (tooth pastes, toilet soaps and dentrifices, five per cent).

Furs—10 per cent (house language).

Jewelry—10 per cent (articles selling for less than \$3 exempted).

Automobiles—Passenger chassis 2 per cent; trucks 2 per cent; parts and accessories, 2 per cent.

Automobile Tires—Two and one-fourth cents a pound.

Inner tubes—Four cents a pound.

Radios and phonographs—Five per cent.

Mechanical refrigerators—Five per cent.

Sporting goods and cameras—Five per cent (aerial cameras exempted).

Firearms and shells—Ten per cent.

Matches—Wooden, two cents per thousand; paper, one-half cent a thousand.

Candy—Two per cent.

Chewing gum—Two per cent.

Soft drinks—Cereal beverages, one and one-fourth cents a gallon; unfermented grape juice, five cents a gallon; unfermented fruit juices, two cents a gallon; mineral waters two cents a gallon when priced over 12 1-2 cents a gallon; fountain syrups, six cents a gallon; carbonated gas, four cents a pound.

Gasoline—One cent a gallon, paid by refiner.

Electrical energy—Three per cent, paid by buyer of energy. Effective June 21.

New Miscellaneous Taxes.
Telephones—Ten cents on calls of 50 cents to \$1; 15 cents on \$1.00 to \$2.00; and 20 cents over \$2.00.
Telegrams—Five per cent on all messages.

Cable and radio dispatches—Ten cents on all messages.
Leased Wire—Five per cent.
Admissions—Ten per cent on all

Large Haul Taken From C. E. Kornegay

The C. E. Kornegay Wholesale house here was broken into sometime between one and four o'clock last Sunday morning. The store was entered by the use of a small crow bar, the double front door being pried open by breaking the padlock on the outside and the night latch torn off on the inside. An automobile is thought to have been used to carry away the goods which consisted of tobaccos in the form of chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco and cigarettes to the amount of about \$500.00. A part of the haul of cigarettes were located Monday morning in an abandoned house about seven miles from Rocky Mount, and Chief E. R. Hales went for them Monday afternoon, but the value of these was only about \$25. The police are still at work on the case, but no definite clues have been had so far.

New Home Being Rapidly Erected

The attractive bungalow of Mrs. P. A. Holland on North Green st., is rapidly nearing completion. The commodious nine room dwelling of Mrs. Holland was completely destroyed by fire last August. Since that time the family have occupied some small out-buildings on the lot. They will soon be able to move into their modern new home.

Moving Into Remodeled Home

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jacobs are moving into their lovely home on Waddell street, which was badly damaged by fire some weeks ago. It has been completely remodeled and a number of conveniences added. It now presents a very handsome appearance.

SELMA NEGRO GETS SIX MONTHS FOR INTIMIDATING

George McCullum, Selma negro, better known as "Leathers", was arrested by Chief of Police E. R. Hales Sunday night for intimidating two Selma white girls. He was kept in jail until Monday when he was tried in court at Smithfield and given 6 months on the roads.

Johnston County's A. B. Degree Graduates

The following is a list of the A. B. Degree graduates—1931-1932, from East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, N. C.:

Rena Woodard
Eula Aycock
Pauline Boyette
Evelyn T. Jones
Mary L. Lee
Rebecca Lee
Evelyn Maynard
Edna Earl O'Neal
Blanche Smith
Varneda Woodard

tickets costing 41 cents and over.
Oil transported by pipe lines—Four per cent.

Safe deposit boxes—Ten per cent, paid by renters.

Bank checks—Two cents each.

Yachts and boats—Graduated license tax from \$10 to \$100. Effective June 21.

Postal Rates.
First class—Three cents an ounce; second class, first and second zones, two cents; third, three cents; fourth five cents; fifth, six cents; sixth, seven cents; seventh, nine cents, and eighth zone 10 cents.

Stamp Taxes.
Issues of bonds and capital stocks, Ten cents each \$100 par value.

Transfer of stock—Four cents a share; five cents when selling price over \$20 a share. (Includes stock loans.)

Transfers of bonds—Four cents on each \$100.

Conveyance—Fifty cents on deeds of \$100 to \$500; 50 cents for each \$500 additional.

Produce, future deliveries—Five cents.

Banks to Aid.
Collection of the new 2 cents tax on checks, drafts and similar instruments, which goes into effect on June 21, will cause no inconvenience to bank depositors of the country but will be handled entirely by the banks.

The Internal Revenue Bureau said the banks would pay the tax to the Treasury at the end of each month. During the period the banks will keep account of the number of checks drawn by each depositor and at the end of the month enter the charge against his account and enclose a statement in the depositor's cancelled checks. Counter checks which are cashed by the depositor at the bank are not taxed.

News And Comment From Washington

BY CHARLES F. SCOTT
Washington, June 21.—For the first time in many months the spotlight of universal interest swung away from Washington last week and centered on Chicago in the great stadium where 1154 Republican delegates and 20,000 spectators gathered to nominate Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and to watch that nomination.

The precedent of awarding a President a second term has been so firmly established from the time of Washington down to the present hour that the renomination of Herbert Hoover has long been taken for granted. But no one could mingle with the delegates at Chicago or with the throng of visitors who came to attend the convention, without realizing that Mr. Hoover was being renominated not because of the precedent, above all not through the pressure of federal office-holders or by machinery put in motion by the national organization of the party, but in response to a very genuine demand on the part of the people who realize the leadership of the President and are deeply convinced that the country will need that leadership in the next four years, and that the best assurance the country can have of economic restoration and recovery is to "Press On With Hoover," to use the striking phrase which the California delegation had painted on a great banner with which it led the procession about the stadium when the nomination of the President was announced. It was a Hoover crowd, not in any perfunctory spirit, not in any doubtful mood, but proud and confident and challenging.

And it was a Curtis crowd, too. Naturally other candidates for Vice-President were placed before the convention. The precedent with respect to the renomination of Vice-President has been against the practice rather than in favor of it. It was no reflection upon Mr. Curtis, therefore, that ambitious men should be proposed by their friends for the second place on the ticket. But the fact that Mr. Curtis had personal friends on practically every delegation was quickly demonstrated as the roll call proceeded, as it was also demonstrated that the leaders of the Party realized perfectly well the political strength of the Vice-President. That General Harbord, Colonel MacNider, Mr. Snell and the other gentlemen whose names were offered or suggested, are all good Republicans and capable leaders was conceded. But the fact was manifest on every hand that none of them had had the political and parliamentary experience which has made Mr. Curtis a tower of strength during the critical period through which we have been passing, and that none of them would bring to the ticket, as a result of the nation-wide campaign which custom imposes on the Vice-President, the strength which would be brought to it by Mr. Curtis. And so before the first roll call was finished, Mr. Curtis was nominated, and in due course, his nomination was made unanimous.

With the re-nomination of Hoover and Curtis assured in advance, the real work of the convention devolved upon the Committee on Resolutions, and the major interest of the convention centered upon the platform it should frame. It would hardly be too much to say that the main interest of the convention settled on one particular plank in the platform, the one dealing with prohibition. To one who endeavors to preserve a sense of proportion, it seemed both preposterous and tragic that meeting in a city where 500,000 men are unemployed, a great national convention should concern itself principally with the question as to whether beer should be made easier or harder to get. And yet that was the spectacle which was presented in Chicago. Men who have grown old in attendance upon national conventions of both parties declared they had never known a place or a time when so desperate an effort had been made to stampede a convention as was made in Chicago last week on behalf of the wets. The newspapers of Chicago gave whole pages to wet propaganda. A wet parade was organized with bands and banners and all manner of spectacular appeal. Wet meetings were held in various auditoriums. Wet propa-

ganda was spread all over the billboards. Women infested the sidewalks in front of the hotels and cluttered up the entrances of the convention stadium, pressing upon everybody "Vote Wet" buttons. The newspapers had nothing to say about the plight of the unemployed; no parades were staged on behalf of the men and women who want bread; no meetings were held to point out a way for the relief of men who were facing desperate need; no flags were flaunted and no buttons were printed to call attention to any economic problem. Everything was forgotten by those who had set out to manufacture public sentiment and to control the convention, except BEER!

Reading Chicago newspapers, watching Chicago parades, observing Chicago billboards, and listening to Chicago lobby conversations, one would never have thought there is any least thing the matter with the United States of America except that the people can not buy beer as freely as they want to and with as high an alcoholic content as they desire. It is to the infinite credit of the delegates of the convention that they refused to be stampeded, and that they kept their heads in the face of the unprecedented effort that was made to swing them to an extreme expression of wet sentiment.

The prohibition plank as drawn by the Committee and approved by the convention is not a "bone dry" expression of prohibition sentiment. It was generally recognized that if the platform makers had contented themselves merely with reiterating the expressions of the platform of 1928, demanding the enforcement of the law, and let it go at that, a resolution demanding flat and unqualified repeal of the 18th Amendment would have been adopted. It was obviously the view of a large majority of the delegates that a constructive proposal, somewhere between the dry and wet extremes, is demanded by the public sentiment of the country.

And so the new plank, admitting the existence of a nation-wide controversy over the 18th Amendment, expressed a belief that "the people should have an opportunity to pass upon a proposed amendment the provisions of which, while retaining in the Federal Government power to preserve the gains already made in dealing with the evils inherent in the liquor traffic, shall allow states to deal with the problem as their citizens (and that is the crux of the whole matter) to the power of the Federal Government to protect those states where prohibition may exist and safeguard citizens everywhere from the return of the saloon and attendant abuses." It was this demand on the part of the majority of the Resolutions Committee, a demand that in the event of the repeal of the 18th Amendment the Federal Government should still control the situation to such an extent as to preserve the gains already made and to prevent the return of the saloon, that led the wets in the convention to present a minority report demanding unqualified repeal of the 18th Amendment. To have yielded to this demand, in the judgment of a majority of the convention, would have been to lose everything that has been gained in the direction of control of the liquor traffic during the past twelve years, and the proposal was therefore rejected by an emphatic vote.

As already remarked, one who attended the convention in Chicago last week would have been led to believe that the only plank in the platform which would interest anybody was that relating to the wet-dry issue, and that this question would be paramount throughout the campaign. As a matter of fact, the platform is an exceedingly strong document which will grow in strength and importance as the campaign progresses, and its various planks are discussed and understood, and there can be no reasonable doubt that before the campaign is many weeks old the prohibition question will be relegated to the position where it belongs, and the attitude of the Party and its candidates on economic problems will emerge as the dominant and paramount issue. Here are the high

(Continued on second page)