

# THE ROANOKE RAPIDS HERALD

CAROLINA'S FIRST PUBLISHED NEWSPAPER

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## EDITORIAL

### IT WILL RUIN OUR SOUTH

• • Senator Lodge, young Republican Senator from Massachusetts, let the cat out of the bag when he explained his vote for the Black-Connery Wage and Hour Bill, buried this time by Southerners but due to come up in some form at the next session of Congress.

With youthful frankness, Senator Lodge says he voted for that bill because it was what the people of Massachusetts demanded. It made no difference to him that the people of the South did not want it, could not want it if the South is to continue to be a factor in the industrial life of this Nation.

It is natural and we do not blame the young man from New England for his self-admitted sectional vote. We point out, however, that his explanation why he voted for it is the very reason why we oppose it. This bill, which would help New England industry, would by the same token help to destroy industry in the South. Particularly is this true in our own textile industry where we have made the stride we have in the past few years because we have natural advantages which appeal to the industry.

This bill would penalize the South because of these natural advantages and strive to effect the same thing as a protective tariff for New England industry.

Wise leaders of labor were not enthusiastic for the measure because the government is stepping in and setting hours and wages, leaving very little left for labor unions to do for their dues. These leaders also seem to realize that this measure would make it necessary for industry to curtail on labor rather than employ more, for some industries could not keep going otherwise.

Farmers and consumers, particularly in the South, would suffer because of greatly increased prices and a higher cost of living without their being aided by the bill.

Farmers of the great South would find that, under this piece of legislation, which does not cover farm labor it is true, that it would be next to impossible to get labor for planting, cultivation and picking. For Negro labor is not segregated from white labor in the operation of the bill and where are you going to get labor on the farms when the government says every other industry must pay a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour?

Trickiest part of the bill is that which would leave final power and jurisdiction up to a board of five men, who could juggle wages in this section of the country or that, even in this town and that, saying that one industry would be exempt from the provisions of the law, while a similar industry in another locality must observe the law. Therein lies all the dynamite needed for wholesale sectionalism, corruption, partisanship and unfairness.

## CARO-GRAPHICS by MURRAY JONES JR



**FUR TRADE**

N.C. PRODUCES \$2,000,000 WORTH OF PELTS AND SKINS EVERY YEAR

**DO YOU KNOW YOUR STATE?**





**WILMINGTON**

MRS. JAMES COWAN WAS THE FIRST WOMAN MAYOR OF A NORTH CAROLINA TOWN—1934



**MAGIC**

DID YOU KNOW THAT A GRAPEVINE ON ROANOKE ISLAND WHICH SPREADS OVER AN ACRE OF GROUND, IS SAID TO BE THE OLDEST AND THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

THE LATEST FIGURES RANK N.C. 5TH IN THE U.S. IN VALUE OF CROPS, WITH TEXAS, CALIFORNIA, IOWA & ILLINOIS ABOVE HER

MA NATURE

N.C. CROPS

DID YOU KNOW THAT MISS BEULAH LOUISE HENRY, FORMERLY OF CHARLOTTE, IS KNOWN AS THE LADY EDISON? SHE HAS BEEN CREDITED WITH 42 SUCCESSFUL INVENTIONS

• THE EDITORS OF CARO-GRAPHICS INVITE YOU TO SEND IN INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY •

The South stands to lose plenty by the bill or one like it. Republican Lodge is for it because it would help his New England textiles. We oppose it because it would hurt ours; hurt not only our textiles but also our farmers and consumers as well. We are against it for the same reason he is for it, only different.

We want to see labor get all that the traffic can bear; we want to see them working under the best possible conditions. But a law like this Wage-Hour bill spells curtailment in Southern industry and eventually few jobs left at all, if Senator Lodge's New England mills, under the unfair protection of a Federal tariff, gain back the textile business now being done in the South.

What good is \$5.00 an hour if there is no work to be done?

### PROOF OF THE DIFFERENTIAL

• • Proponents of the Wage-Hour Bill, which fails to give any differential between North and South, whites or Negroes, now loudly proclaim that there is no differential needed; that it costs as much to live in the South as it does in the North; that there are no natural advantages in climate, longer working periods due to milder weather, less heavy and expensive clothing to buy, less heavy and expensive food to buy, less congestion of population with natural increase in rentals.

Those who have lived in both sections know that this is a lot of Baloney. There is a difference, a natural advantage, which has caused industry to move South in the last several years and establish in the South a richer section upon which others not so fortunate look with envious eyes.

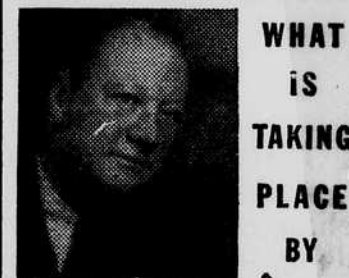
The Federal government is about to officially sanction this No-Differential New Thought.

We need look no further than this same Federal government to prove there is and always has been a differential, practised only recently by governmental agencies.

When NRA was established, this differential was written into the Federal law and officially recognized by placing a lower minimum wage in the South than in the North. This was universally accepted as a true fact then.

And one need only study the Relief appropriations of Mr. Hopkins last year, last month or last week, to find that Relief money is being poured into Northern States over Southern States on an almost 2 to 1 basis, BECAUSE THE FEDERAL RELIEF AGENCIES RECOGNIZE THE DIFFERENTIAL and use it as the excuse for larger per capita appropriations North of the Mason-Dixon line.

### IN WASHINGTON



WHAT IS TAKING PLACE BY

Robert R. Reynolds  
UNITED STATES SENATOR

• The first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress is now a matter of history. During the next few weeks there will be many reviews of the legislation enacted and its effect on the daily life of our people. Economists will figure new laws in the light of the cost to business and industry. Emphasis will be laid on total appropriations as compared with Federal income. And organizations and groups will begin to form their lines to press for more legislation when the Congress again convenes in January.

• Few will contend that, from the standpoint of new legislative accomplishments, the session just ended was worthy of great significance. But it can be stated accurately that the session was adjusted to the needs of our people, with the exception of the failure to enact farm legislation, which is the first order of business for the next session.

• It can also be said that the Congress met at a crucial time in national affairs. Our people had hardly absorbed the great mass of new laws enacted during the period of the depression. Recovery was on the way and is gaining daily. Thus it was for the best interest of the country that the Congress adopt the trial and error method of considering legislation. This was done and it has helped lay the foundation for the things that contribute much to the permanent stability of the country.

• Adjournment found virtually all members of Congress in agreement that farm legislation is needed. And the failure of Congress to put through quickly some law of a temporary character will work out for the best interest of the farm population. It means that members will come back with a fresh view of farm needs, with talks with "dirt" farmers clearly in their minds, and with first-hand information on the actual condition on the farm.

• Members of Congress are in agreement that the President's insistence that farm legislation be taken up as the first thing in January is assurance to the farm population that the condition of agriculture is of extreme importance to the Administration. There is ev-

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