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WRITER REVIEWS NEWS OF CAPITAL

Hot Weather Furnishes Little Incentive To Action; Governor Paroles Prisoners

TELLS OF STATE'S GAIN

By M. L. SHIPMAN

RALEIGH, July 16.—There has been little incentive to action here during the week in any line of endeavor with days of uncomfortable heat steadily growing in number and intensity. The dry, hot wave covered practically the entire weekly period, the government thermometer registering from ninety-three to ninety-five. But the capital city has not been alone in her hot weather troubles, according to reports, the wave of heat having enveloped the Carolinas and other states of the South where the mercury soared even higher than reported registrations in North Carolina. The first signs of abating appeared on Friday with mercury registering 90.2 and all Raleighites heaved a sigh of relief.

With the thermometer still climbing Thursday Governor Gardner joined Adjutant General Metts on a trip to Fort Bragg where the two officials reviewed the seven or eight hundred young North Carolinians in attendance upon the annual Citizens Military Training Camp. His Excellency being the guest of honor at the official visitors' day. Around 700 citizen soldiers passed in review before the State officials and listened attentively to gracious words of encouragement from the Governor after they had passed in review. 106 medals were awarded for excellence in athletic and military events by the local Civitan Club.

A message prepared by Governor Gardner tracing the industrial development of North Carolina and the progress made in education, public health measures, improvement in governmental functions, and the social advancement of the State was broadcast from radio station WWL at New Orleans on Wednesday evening, the delivery being made by Walter Parker, economist for the firm of Fenner & Beane, of that city. This broadcast was one of a series in which various states of the South are represented through the courtesy of Loyala University.

For what he considered "good and sufficient reasons" Governor Gardner opened prison doors during the week to a goodly number of white and colored prisoners serving terms for various offenses from larceny to house breaking. Otto Wood, the notorious one, did not wait for permission to go. He simply walked away on Thursday between noon and the hour of checking in at six o'clock in the afternoon. This is Otto's fourth escape and violates a promise he made to Governor Gardner when the latter ordered his removal from death row fifteen months ago on account of physical infirmities. At that time the prisoner promised the Governor he would make no attempt to escape during the present administration. He is not likely to have another chance.

The sudden death during the week of Walter D. LaRoque, of Kinston, chairman of the State Prison Board of Directors, brought sorrow to a wide circle of friends and a distinct loss to the commonwealth. To succeed him as chairman temporarily Governor Gardner named J. Wilbur Bunn, Raleigh lawyer and member of the Board since February, 1929, and this appointment is expected to be made permanent a little later on. B. S. Copeland, farmer and business man of Kinston, succeeds Mr. LaRoque as a member of the Prison directors. The population of the institution shows an increase of sixty-two during the first six months of this year as compared with the corresponding months last year, according to compilation by J. K. Powell, head bookkeeper, which shows that 685 men and women were received at the prison from January 1st to June 30, 1930, most of them being sent up for larceny.

Reports on the progress statistical experts are making in the compilation of data for the report the State Tax Commission is required (Continued on page 2)

Law Violators Face Mayor Daniel On A Variety of Charges

Mayor Daniel was kept busy for some time this week when he tried a number of cases of those who misbehaved and were caught by the officers of the law. Charlie Medlin, young white man of Weldon, who was already on a suspended sentence, was found guilty of being drunk and disorderly, so the mayor sent him to the county home for 30 days to get himself together. He was tried Tuesday morning.

Hilliard Yelton, local negro, was let down with the cost by Mayor Daniel on Monday night when he was found guilty of being disorderly. Quincy Oxindine, also negro man of Weldon, was fined \$2.50 and costs for being drunk on Saturday night, and Mabel Brown, negro woman, was charged with the costs for cursing out her neighbors.

Entertainers Furnish Fun Here Tuesday

Singing, dancing and playing, Irvin and Earle Rouse, two of the nine famous Rouse brothers of Kinston, won their way into the hearts of some 75 or more men, women and children that gathered around them in front of the Harrison Drug Co. here on Tuesday night about 8 o'clock.

The boys, on their way from Greenville to Richmond, where they are scheduled to broadcast, stopped over in Weldon long enough to give a shot entertainment, and were met with hearty applause and a good collection.

Earle, a boy of some 15 years or more, delighted with several yodeling numbers, and his younger brother, Irvin, age 10, sang a number of familiar tunes and gave those fond of the fiddle something to long remember. Earle knew his guitar and how to wiggle his feet. The boys were good on either instrument and their visit to Weldon will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. They were accompanied by A. S. Poole, formerly with John Robinson Circus. Besides playing in several sections of North Carolina these youthful musicians have delighted audiences in a number of other States, and have been heard over the radio a number of times, it was said. It is expected that many who heard them Tuesday night will tune in on Richmond when they broadcast there this week.

Several Books Are Added At Library

The following list of books were bought by the Weldon library during May and June:

"The Whistler Book," Sadakichi Hartmann; "The Women In Shakespeare's Plays," Agnes Mure McKenzie; "The Parisians," Bulwer Lytton; "The Prospector," Ralph Connor; "Vision House," Williamson; "Ommirandy," Armstead Gordon; "Maji," Armstead Gordon; "Wonderways and Wonderways of Flowers," Grace Taber; "Escaping The Mohawks," Robbins; "Queer Little People," Harriot Beecher Stow; "Sergeant Giggles," George Mitchell; "The Wonderful Gift," Clara McKinney Edwards; "Squiff," Hal Garratt; "The Jade Necklace," Pemberton Guither; "Out of the Storm," Marcia Macdonald; "The February Boys," Mrs. Melesworth; "Baby Hippo's Jungle Journey," Farnsworth; "Flutes of Childhood," Thomas Emmett Moore; "The Tired Trolley Car," Beth A. Retner; "In Sunshine Land," Edith M. Thomas; "At Mr. Crumps," Nicholas Palmsanton.

Juvenile
"Apple Pie Hill," Forbes; "Tied In The Ninth," Allen; "The Boy and the Parrot"; "At the Sign of the Wild Horse," Hasbrouck; "At Midnight," Hanck; "The Strange Disappearance of Anna Shaw," Seaman; "The Little Grey House," Taggart.

Adult
"The Rise of American Civilization," Beard; "The Painted Minc," Robert W. Chambers; "Cemarron," Edna Ferber; "Golden Dawn," Peter B. Kyne; "Trackless Death," Armstrong Livingston; "Exile," Deeping; "The Glorious Adventure," Haliburton; "Christ of Every Road," Stanley Jones.

Fine prospects for a good corn crop are reported from all parts of Northeastern Carolina by county farm agents. In some counties the acreage has been increased by 40 percent this season.

LUCKY BREAKS

By C. R. Miller

HE GAVE THEM THE AIR BUT KEPT THE FOOD



LOUIS PASTEUR DISCOVERED THAT FOOD SPOILAGE WAS CAUSED BY ACTION OF LIVING FORMS, OR GERMS, AND THAT AIR-TIGHT CANNING WOULD PRESERVE FOODS INDEFINITELY.

ALSO FOUNDER OF PASTEUR INSTITUTE FOR TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA

NEW BOWLING ALLEY OPENED AT WELDON

The Weldon Recreation Parlor was opened here today (Thursday) by J. A. Dickens, who for some time has operated a pool room here. Mr. Dickens has installed three regulation tin pin and duck pin alleys in the building in which he formerly ran his pool room, that having been moved next door. The alleys are regulation size and are suitable to duck pin bowling, or for the regular tin pin bowling, and it is generally thought that competition will be keen between teams to be formed from several organizations and business houses of Weldon. It is understood that prizes will be awarded to those winning in these contests.

This is the third bowling alley opened in Weldon in the past two months; The Weldon Bowling Alley being the first to open, the last week the negroes opened to give pleasure and exercise to their race, and this week Mr. Dickens opens with the ten pin and duck pin alley.

Tells Method Of Fighting Weevils

The following letter was written by one who is much interested in the Boll Weevil in North Carolina, and particularly in this section where he is known by many:

July 10, 1930.
Editor, Roanoke News,
Weldon, N. C.

Dear Sir:—
I saw from the paper that the Boll Weevil is predominant in your section. I saw a gentleman from the Cotton Belt in Georgia today and he tells me that they are not relying so much on the poison, but are following this plan—

Attach a pine bush, with as many tags as possible to each end of the singletree on the plow, run down each side of the row one or twice, knocking off the weevil, then run down the middle twice, covering up the weevil.

You must regulate the length of the pine bush to suit the width of the rows, being careful not to have the bush too strong.

This plan sounds sensible and you might publish it for the benefit of the farmers. It can do no harm. The man who told me this is a large cotton planter and seems to know what he is talking about.

Yours,
ROBERT RANSOM.

Three thousand North Carolina farmers and farm women are expected to attend the annual Convention at State College, July 28 to August 1.

Richmond commission merchants report the best finished hogs coming from North Carolina this season were shipped by farmers of Johnston and Edgecombe counties.

GASOLINE TAX IS MOST POPULAR

Rates Range From Two Cents To Six Cents In Various States of the Union

TAX ELEVEN YEARS OLD

NEW YORK, July 16.—Despite the fact that 31 states have raised the gasoline tax to four cents, the motorist continues to pay and like it. This is the conclusion, at least, of F. G. Crawford, professor of political science at Syracuse University, who has just completed a survey of "The Administration of the Gasoline Tax in the United States," which is published in pamphlet form by the Municipal Administration Service, an organization fostered by the National Municipal League and the Governmental Research Association.

Every state in the union now has a gasoline tax of some kind, the survey revealed, although the tax itself is only eleven years old, having been adopted for the first time in history by the State of Oregon in 1919.

New York, the last State to fall into line, passed a gasoline tax measure in 1929 and Illinois re-passed its law, eliminating the provisions which caused the first act to be declared unconstitutional.

During 1929, Dr. Crawford points out, 21 states increased the amount of the tax. Nebraska raised from two to four cents, Delaware, North Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and Washington from two to three cents, Oregon, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Wyoming and Ohio from three to four cents, Montana and Tennessee from three to five cents, North Carolina from four to five cents, Georgia from four to six cents, and Florida and South Carolina from five to six cents. Only eight states remained on January 1, 1930, with a two-cent tax, three states had a tax of six cents, while eight imposed five cents, and twenty collected four cents. Thirty-one states, or well over a majority, had a tax of four cents or above.

"Consumers of gasoline have not as yet objected to the gasoline tax," the writer finds. "Automobile owners have regarded the gasoline tax as of advantage, in that the proceeds were used for highway purposes and that better highways decreased the repair bills, and in addition made riding more pleasant and more comfortable."

Just how far up may the gas tax be pushed? It depends, the writer says, upon a variety of factors including the general business condition of the country and the price of gasoline.

"Low priced gasoline with a relatively high tax has caused no public discussion. But let the price of gasoline double and then add a five-cent tax and the present quiet acceptance of the gasoline tax might be changed to an excited public opinion in opposition," Mr. Crawford warns.

The cost of collection is lower than for any other tax that will raise substantial revenue, Mr. Crawford finds, listing this among the many advantages of the tax.

"The gasoline tax is here to stay and it has already become a fixture in our revenue system," the author concludes. "Four hundred and thirty-one million is a large item in the total of the states which in 1927 amounted to \$1,390,000,000, and which by 1929 was about \$1,600,000,000. This means that the gasoline tax furnished 25 per cent of the total tax receipts of the states. In the aggregate it bulked larger than the proceeds of the general property tax which has always been regarded as the greatest source of revenue for the states.

"No discussion of the gasoline tax is complete without sounding the warning that the friends of this highly successful tax may prove its undoing. The oil companies have never been active in opposition to the tax but if it should have an influence on sales, the companies might feel the urge to oppose its continuance. It has become such an important part of our fiscal system and has so many advantages that nothing should be done to imperil its existence."

There are now 324 pure bred Jerseys in Caldwell county according to a recent count made by P. M. Hendricks, county agent. The first such animal was imported into the county in 1913 by E. G. Settlemyre of Granite Falls.

Jurors Drawn For August Term Of Superior Court

Jurors have been drawn for August term of Halifax county Superior Court, beginning August 11, as follows:

First week, beginning August 11—Paul Hale, J. L. Lane, W. W. Wayne, W. T. Shaw, L. T. Hamill, I. F. Harrison, J. H. Best, J. C. Manning, E. L. Deberry, J. H. Cuthrell, H. M. Neville, John Barnes, E. S. Ward, A. W. Oakes Jr., Ralph Bradley, W. T. Pridden, J. T. Garner, J. R. Rives, Howard Pruden, J. W. Smoot, Richard E. Brickell, N. S. Barnes, H. T. Smith, E. H. Smith, P. W. Ray, J. A. Warren, Charlie Ellington, R. E. Merritt, Hugh Bloomer, Otto Meyer, W. J. Collins, J. A. Lipscomb, J. H. Saunders, B. C. Cook, S. B. Jones, A. C. Nichols, J. W. Ross, D. W. Wheeler, E. B. Collier, W. E. Anderton, V. I. Hockaday, M. E. Cousins Jr., B. S. Webb, J. W. Britton, Henry Lee, E. E. Lehman, P. F. Harris, N. W. Browning, W. C. Dickens.

Second week, beginning August 18—M. H. Mitchell, W. J. Ausborn, Edwin Partin, C. L. Kelly, T. S. Pettitt, W. C. Goodrich, T. D. Lawrence, R. H. Goodman, L. T. King, D. E. White, M. N. Newsome, J. B. Zollcoffer, Ellis Farber, Claude N. Powell, J. R. King, W. A. House, T. M. Bullock, A. J. Sasser, W. B. Baker, C. M. Dickens, N. W. Cousins, W. G. Moss, D. F. Seifert, W. C. Wood, B. G. Rodwell, R. H. Neville, W. H. Wilcox, J. E. Paks, E. B. Pair, W. O. Iddings.

Duke Hospital To Open On Monday

DURHAM, July 16.—The Duke Hospital and Out-patient Clinic will open for patients on July 21, 1930. The hospital with its four hundred beds will have every modern convenience for diagnosis, proper care, welfare and comfort of the patients, both private and charity, white and colored, whether they come from Durham or from a distance. The primary function of the hospital will be to provide the best of medical and nursing care. The arrangement and equipment of the out-patient clinic will furnish complete diagnostic facilities.

In order to cooperate with the medical profession and to insure the best interests of the patients, it is highly desirable for those who contemplate coming to the hospital or the out-patient clinic, to consult and bring a letter from their own physician. After discharge from the hospital, patients will be asked to return to the physician who referred them and a summary of the case will be sent promptly to him.

The general policy of admitting patients to the wards and out-clinic will be to consider their financial and social status carefully; income and size of family, special responsibilities and the probable cost of treatment all being weighed in determining admission. A married couple, for instance, with an income of less than \$25 per week would be considered admissible to the wards or out-patient clinic for ordinary conditions; the income limit, of course, varying according to the other factors which affect the patient's financial status. Those who are able to pay the ordinary fees of consultants and specialists will not be admitted to the out-patient clinic, but may make arrangements through their own physicians for private appointments.

Says Must Have A License To Fish

Some people are under the impression that women can fish without a license, but this is wrong. The Angler's Act passed by the 1929 Legislature says that All Persons over 16 years of age must have a State License to fish in the waters of North Carolina with hook and line or rod and reel, except in their resident counties. I hope this is entirely plain and you will govern yourself accordingly.

J. H. RAMSAY,
Game warden for Northampton County.

Farmers of Davidson county report a good quality of grain but no large yields this season. The average for barley is reported at 35 bushels an acre; wheat, 22 bushels, and rye 22 bushels.

DOUBTS TARIFF AID TO FARMERS

State College Economist Analyzes Different Rates In Hawley-Smoot Act

TWO VIEWS ARE HELD

Associate Agricultural Economist, N. C. State College.
RALEIGH, July 16.—A question now being widely debated is, can the new tariff rates improve agricultural conditions? President Hoover takes the position that the new tariff, the Hawley-Smoot act, will benefit agriculture, that the enactment of the new tariff is the fulfillment of his campaign assurance to farmers. In his statement of approval of the act, made just prior to his formal approval, he said:

"The increases in tariff are largely directed to the interest of the farmer. Of the increases, it is stated by the Tariff Commission that 93.73 per cent are upon products of agricultural origin measured in value, as distinguished from 6.25 per cent upon commodities of strictly non-agricultural origin."

Others who are more critical view the tariff as the worst piece of such legislation yet conceived. These opponents of the measure claim that the new rates will not improve the condition of agricultural producers, that the bill contains many jokers which tend to fool the farmer into believing that he is getting something, when in reality he is being placed in an even poorer condition than before. They say "Yes, the new tariff appears to help the farmer for there are many increases in rates on agricultural commodities. However, these increases will not help the farmer for the farmer is suffering from domestic surplus and not from foreign competition. Moreover, the tariff increases on manufactured products will benefit manufacturers at the expense of consumers who are in many cases farmers."

This latter view seems to me the sound one. Farmers in general are not suffering from foreign competition. That is not the cause of the present distress of wheat, livestock, and cotton farmers. Their problem is to find a market in a foreign country not to protect a home market. The tariff on wheat is 42 cents per bushel. Does this tariff cause wheat prices in the United States to be higher than they would be without the tariff? It does not, except for a limited amount of high protein wheat which would not pay a premium if there were free importation of the high protein wheat from Canada. Wheat prices in this country are fixed by the price paid for the export surplus. They are not influenced by the tariff rates except in the case of a limited quantity of high protein wheat.

Cotton is a similar case, and until the present legislation was passed, cotton was on the free list. This year a tariff rate of seven cents a pound is placed upon cotton with staple length 1-1/8 inches and over. Will this tariff rate help the cotton farmer? It is the theory of the new rate on this cotton of longer staple length that it will force the growth and consumption of longer staple cotton grown in the United States. It is expected that it will improve the price paid for such cotton in the United States. The chances for this occurring are not in reality large. There is an export surplus of American cotton of this staple length. The American cotton will not greatly change the price of the American cotton. American mills will have to use the home grown product. That will be the net effect. Practically none of the long staple cotton produced in the United States is produced in North Carolina anyway. Our production of cotton of this length was but 0.2 per cent of the 1929 North Carolina crop. The tariff rates have also been raised on pork products. Wallace Farmer states: "Of course the raise doesn't mean anything, since we export a surplus of pork products."

Sugar Tariff Bad

Much has been heard of the increase in the rates on sugar another agricultural product. The rate on sugar from Cuba who supplies about half of our demand was in-

(Continued on page 4)