The Weather

Partly cloudy today and Sunday; probably local thundershowers; little change in temperature.

Stage of river at Fayetteville yesterday at 8 a. m., 3.3 feet.

# THE MORNING STAR

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VOL. CVII.—No. 165. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1921. OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

## RAILWAY LABOR BOARD CUTS OVERTIME WAGES OF CERTAIN EMPLOYES

### Labor Member of Board Objects and for First Time a Decision is Not Unanimous

### "ACTION IS UNJUST"

### Under It, Employes Affected Will Make Less Than May 1, 1919, Wharton Asserts

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Presenting a divided opinion for the first time since its formation a year and a half ago, the United States railroad labor board today, in a majority decision, cut the overtime pay of certain classes of shop craft workers while a labor member dissenting declared the majority opinion "does not appear either just or reasonable."

The dissenting opinion was by A. O. Wharton, former president of the railway employes department, American Federation of Labor, which, with the six federated shop crafts, was involved in the dispute.

Two labor members joined the majority in signing the decision. Those concurring were Judge R. M. Barton, chairman; G. W. Hanger and Ben W. Hooper, representing the public; Albert Phillips and Walter L. McMenimen, for the unions; and Horace Baker, J. H. Elliott and Samuel Higgins, railroad representatives.

The dissenting opinion was a surprise as the board's rule has been to thresh out disputed points, issuing the majority decision unanimously. Seven rules affecting the overtime pay of the shop employes on 137 roads are involved in today's decision. The roads appealed for modification of the national agreement rules, entered into during war time railroad administration, and the majority modified certain ones.

Among the changes the majority ruled that:

Employes regularly called for Sunday and holiday work and performing tasks absolutely necessary for continuous operation of the roads shall not receive time and a half, but only pay on the same basis as for week days. No work not absolutely necessary is to be performed on Sunday.

Employes at the completion of eight hours' work may be required to work two hours overtime before being released for meals, instead of one hour, as now provided.

Employes called for work and not working, or called for work and working two hours and forty minutes or less, will be paid for four hours overtime, instead of five hours, under existing rules.

Employes called one hour or less before their regular time will be paid time and one-half for the overtime, instead of the present five hours' allowance.

Men called away from home will not be allowed overtime for hours spent sleeping, provided they receive at least five hours relief out of every 24.

Employes regularly assigned to perform road work, and paid on a monthly basis will compute their salaries on the basis of 243 hours a month, instead of the present 263 hours, with no overtime allowed for hours worked in excess of eight per day, and no time reducted for less than eight hours' work, unless the employe lays off on his own accord.

It was this last rule to which Mr. Wharton took particular exception in his minority report. He presented figures to show that it would reduce road employes approximately $15 a month and give them an average monthly salary of $2 below that paid for the same class of work on May 1, 1919. At that time they were getting $189 a month, Wharton said. On April 30, 1920, the board raised them to $223.50, and on June 30 of this year reduced them to $202.50. Today's decision, he said, means a further reduction to $187.

## MOB AT KNOXVILLE IS TURNED BACK BY LEAD

### Guard at Jail Protecting Negro Prisoner Fires on Would-Be Lynchers

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—More than 26 persons were wounded, six seriously, at 9:30 tonight when deputies guarding the Knox county jail fired on a crowd which had crossed a "dead line" in approaching the jail with the avowed purpose of demanding Frank Martin, a negro, held as a suspect in a criminal assault upon a county school teacher Thursday.

All of the wounded are white; two are women. Most of the wounded were curiosity seekers who were standing to one side upon the courthouse lawn, which is 30 feet above the street level at the corner where the jail stands. One officer, Deputy Sheriff Charles Lewis, was wounded in the arm by return fire from the crowd.

As the crowd in the street came within 100 feet, Sheriff Cate stepped under an arc light and demanded that they dispersed. He gave warning that an imaginary line between two telephone poles should not be crossed.

As a dozen men passed these poles, the sheriff picked up a shotgun and fired over the heads of the crowd into the air. Four deputies who were with him then fired two volleys. Two men in the courthouse yard and two or three in the street fired revolvers in reply.

The shooting then became general.

**GENERAL GREENE DROPS DEAD**

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 19.—Maj.-Gen. Henry A. Greene, U. S. A., retired, dropped dead in the Alameda county courthouse here late today, where he had been for special jury duty.

## Made Receiver for Steamship Company

Emmet J. McCormack, New York shipping man, who has been appointed one of the two receivers for the United States Mail Steamship company. Herbert Noble, of New York, is the other receiver, appointed by Federal Judge Manton. Mr. McCormack announced that the receivers would continue to operate the vessels controlled by the company.

## MORRISON DENIES THE TROOPS WERE SENT TO BREAK TEXTILE STRIKE

### Concord People, Parties to Strike Must Settle Trouble Among Themselves

### KEEP ORDER ONLY

### State's Armed Forces Must Not Take Sides in Conflict, but Maintain Peace

CONCORD, Aug. 19.—"I deny the rumor that troops were sent here to help break this strike,' declared Governor Morrison here today in an address at an open air mass meeting of from four to five thousand persons, including 500 textile workers who marched from Kannapolis, seven miles away, headed by two men in uniform carrying an American flag.

"It's a lie as black as ever was born in hell," the governor continued. "Surely my state has not lost confidence in labor to such an extent as to think armed forces would be used to violate any right of yours."

Governor Morrison made it clear that he had sent troops to Cabarrus county "only to preserve order" and "not to take sides in this controversy," and declared that "if any of these soldiers are found lining up as partisans with either side, I will use my influence as their commander-in-chief to see that they are dismissed from the service."

The strike was rooted in a deep economic issue over which he as governor could exercise no authority, he declared, and it must be settled finally pon an economic basis b ythose who are parties to the controversy. He made it clear that he had not come to the scene of the conflict to assume the role of mediator, but to outline what he conceived to be the rights of those on the two sides of the contest, in response to insistent appeals from James F. Barrett, president of the State Federation of Labor and other labor leaders.

"I beg in conclusion," said the governor, "that the Christians and patriots in this community quickly come together as brothers and establish law and order and quiet in your community and if this industrial conflict cannot be settled, which I devoutly hope the parties to it can do, then let is proceed until one side or the other has been whipped in a peaceful economic contest."

The governor said that the three companies of troops in this vicinity would be withdrawn just as soon as the local authorities felt that they could control the situation.

Chief of Police Robinson indicated later that in his opinion the situation would warrant the withdrawal of troops some time next week.

Three additional mills, the Franklin, the Gibson and the Cabarrus of Concord, all of the Cannon system, will resume operation Monday, according to announcement late today by Maj. Ralph R. Faison, who said that detachment of troops would be withdrawn from mills now operating without dismills Monday morning, to remain turbance and placed at these three there as long as necessary. With the opening of these three mills, only two or three would be left idle in this county as a result of the general strike of June 1.

Five hundred and ninety-one Concord and Kannapolis members of the United Textile Workers of America marched to the courthouse here tonight and gave their pledge to city and county authorities that they would do their utmost to maintain law and order.

## REPEAL PROPOSED FOR 'RICH MAN'S TAXES' IS DENOUNCED BY KITCHIN

### Sage of Scotland Neck Still Thundering Against Income and Surtax Proposals

### PUT SOLDIER FIRST

### He Would Remember the War Disabled, the War Orphan and Widow in Need

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—More than half a hundred amendments to the Republican tax bill, most of them of minor importance, were accepted today by the house in a five hours' session marked by occasional clashes between the majority and minority, and a renewal of the personal controversy between Chairman Fordney of the ways andn means committee and Representative Byrnes, Democrat, South Carolina.

A number of other changes in the bill, including elimination of the provisions for a 5 per cent tax on the manufacturers of proprietary medicines, tooth powder and paste and mouth washes, and a reduction in the tax on cereal beverages from 6 to 4 cents a gallon, are expected to be proposed tomorrow by the ways and means committee before the measure is passed late in the day.

Republicans and Democrats of the house were a unit today in approving one amendment, that striking out the section of the bill imposing an annual license tax of $10 on vendors of soft drinks. On a few other changes there were sharp divisions, but many of the minor ones merely changing language or punctuation were put through without a single member on either side voting on the "yea" and "nay" calls. All of the commitee changes proposed were adopted.

Under one amendment approved over Democratic opposition, corporations making gifts for charitable purposes would be relieved from tax on such sums unless they exceeded five per cent of the net income of the donating company.

The big fight of the day was over an amendment defining as foreign trade corporations such domestic corporations as derive 50 per cent or more of their gross income from the active conduct of business outside the United States, and similarly as foreign traders those Americans who derive 8 per cent or more of their gross income from sources outside of this country.

The Democrats claimed this proposal was a discrimination against purely domestic corporations in the matter of taxes. Tthe Republican defended it on the ground that it was necessary to relieve foreign trade corporations and foreign traders from taxation on income received from sources outside the country in order that they might compete with foreign concerns.

The amendment was adopted, 103 to 85, 11 Republicans joining in the negative vote.

The views of the minority on the tax bill, written by Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the ways and means committee, who is ill at home in North Carolina, were filed with the house late today by Representative Oldfield, Democrat, Arkansas. While announcing Democratic opposition to "many provisions of the bill," Mr. Kitchin confined his report to what he termed "the two principal provisions of the Republican tax program—repeal of the excess profits tax and the substitution of a 2½ per cent increase in the corporation income tax and elimination of the surtax income rates in excess of 32 per cent."

The North Carolina member declared repeal of the profits tax would be "an absolute surrender to an obedience of the will and command of the big corporate interests and one of the most vicious pieces of legislation that was ever proposed or advocated openly by any public man since the beginning of the government."

"It demonstrates," he added, "the fact that the member voting for it will and must look hereafter to these corporate interests for support rather than to the plain people."

Mr. Kitchin renewed the claim made in his recent telegram to the Democratic caucus that the profits tax repeal would benefit the rich corporations at the expense of the poor and to support his argument gave figures which he declared were obtained from the annual reports of the commissioner of internal revenue.

Declaring the reports showed that the corporations in this country made $47,000,000,000 profit from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1921, Mr. Kitchin said that after deducting income, excess profits and other war taxes, they had a clear profit left of $38,000,000,000—"more than four-fifths of which was made by less than 10,000 corporations and more than half of which was made by 1,026 of the big profiteering corporations which includes the steel trust, the Bethlehem Steel company, the Dupont companies, the various Standard Oil companies, the coal combine, the woolen trust, the meat packers, etc.

"What an impregnable position it would be," said Mr. Kitchin, "and what an appeal it would make to the sense of right and justice of the people for the Democrats to take the position that not a dollar of taxes should be reduced on these profiteering corporations and on the millionaires and multi-millionaires that reaped the harvests of wealth during the war, as long as there is a single disabled or wounded soldier or a single widow or orphan of a dead soldier or a single veteran in need."

**GRANT SUCCEEDS ARMSTRONG**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—It is announced here today that Edward Grant, a layman of Bonham, Texas, and a native of Scotland, has been elected educational secretary of the foreign missions executive committee of the southern Presbyterian church, to succeed Rev. J. I. Armstrong, resigned.

## BORAH WOULD PUBLISH NAMES OF THOSE WHO MISMANAGED SHIPPING

### Wants Congress to Find Out Who's Who in the Shipping Board Crookedness

### "MISERABLE MESS"

### Senator Glass Thinks Admiral Sims Was Right in Opposing Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Demand that congress get the names of men who "had been guilty of crookedness in the affairs of the shipping board" was made in the senate today by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, during consideration of a deficit bill carrying $48,500,000 to enable the board to carry on its activities.

Senator Borah declared if officials had failed to keep a record of funds received and paid out, and could give no reason for expenditures and losses it could not be passed over as mere incompetency, but as "sheer crookedness."

Declaring that the effort to get at the bottom of shipping board managment was not partisan, Senator Glass, Democrat, Virginia, insisted if crooks should be found they would prove to be Democrats and Republicans alike, an opinion in which Senator Borah agreed.

Throughout the debate on the bill, Chairman Lasker was both criticised and defended. Senators New, Republican, Indiana, and Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, declared the sooner the government got rid of the whole shipping board the better it would be for the country, Senator New characterizing it "as a miserable mess" and a "stupendous wreck." Defending the chairman, the Indiana senator said he was one of the ablest business men in the United States, and that he would fully sustain his reputation if given time to get some semblance of order out of "a disorganized establishment."

Senator Williams contended on the other hand that any man who had been on a job two months and who could not tell congress how it stood ought to be discharged.

Repeating a statement he said had been made to him in London a year or more ago by Admiral Sims, to the effect that the government should not attempt to develop its merchant marine, Senator Glass said he had not at the time agreed with it.

"But I am fast beginning to believe the admiral was right" he said, "for if we are to follow the methods of the shipping board much longer it will bankrupt the government."

Director Dawes of the budget was criticised by Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, for transmitting the Lasker request for $125,000,000 which had been cut more than half by the house. Much of the adverse criticism ran back to the days of Democratic control, which drew from Senator Williams the suggestion that the former administration had "been crucified killed, and now was dead, politically."

## ORANGE STREET REALTY FEATURED MART FRIDAY

### Seven Deeds in All Were Filed Here Yesterday

Orange street realty was featured in deeds filed at the office of the register yesterday, four of the seven deals going on record resulting from changes in ownership of Orange street property. The deeds were:

E. J. Irving and wife to H. F. Wilder, a lot 29.5 by 64 feet on Orange street, 61.5 feet east of Ninth street, $100 and other valuable considerations.

Home Realty company to W. C. Shepard, a lot 33 by 66 feet on Orange street, 91 feet west of Twelfth street, $100 and other valuable considerations.

E. J. Irving and wife to H. F. Wilder, a lot 29 by 64 feet on Orange street, 26 feet east of Ninth street, $100 and other valuable considerations.

E. J. Irving and wife to H. F. Wilder, a lot 26 by 64 feet on Orange street, at the intersection of the northern line of Orange street and the eastern line of Ninth street, $100 and other valuable considerations.

Carolina Real Estate company to Anthony Borkowski and wife, a tract consisting of 15 acres, more or less, on Prince George creek, being farm 15 and a part of 16 in the Marathon tract, $10 and other valuable considerations.

E. J. Irving and wife to H. F. Wilder, a lot 33 by 113 feet on Creecy avenue, 132 feet west of Twentieth street, $100 and other valuable considerations.

Southeastern Realty company to Bruce Gore and wife, a lot 33 by 100 feet on Dawson street, at the southwestern intersection of Dawson and Twelfth streets, $100 and other valuable considerations.

**FUNERAL C. L. MEISTER, JR., TO BE HELD HERE ON SUNDAY**

C. L. Meister, mechanical engineer of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, who left Thursday for Easton, Maryland, to be at the bedside of his son, C. L. Meister, Jr., advised yesterday the young man had died suddenly yesterday morning, following a sudden illness with pneumonia.

The sad intelligence of young Meister's death was contained in a telegram received yesterday morning by W. H. Newell, Jr. The remains will arrive in Wilmington tomorrow morning, and the funeral service will be conducted fom the home tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Young Meister left Wilmington Sunday night to visit friends at Easton, and at the time the young man, who was only 17 years old, was in the best of health.

## "Branding" Immigrants En Route to America

The tightening up of the immigration laws of this country has led to a considerable underground traffic in passports. To break this up foreign authorities have hit upon the novel idea of branding with indelible ink the name of an immigrant to whom a passport has been issued. This brand ing is done on the back of the neck, under the hair. American inspectors can, by an inspection of the passport and by a glance at the name and mark on the back of the neck, determine at once if there has been any substitution of identity on the part of the immigrant. In the few cases this novel plan has been tried it is said to have worked well.

## *Maxwell Says Watts Hasn't Discussed Merits of Case*

### Former Tax Commissioner Declares That the Money Tobacco Companies Are Seeking to Have Paid Back to Them Ought to Stay in the Public Treasury by "the Most Elemental Principles of Fair Play and Dealing"

By JULE B. WARREN

RALEIGH, Aug. 20.—Corporation Commissioner Allen J. Maxwell today answering Col. A. D. Watts' statement, declares that Colonel Watts has gone outside the main questions involved and has spent all of his time answering side matters. He cites what he claims are the facts in the tobacco cases in the following statement:

"Discussions of a controversal nature are prone to run to collateral issues. In the three column article of Revenue Commissioner Watts, explaining the rebate on $11,000,000 of value to the Durham tobacco companies for 1920 taxes, amounting in rebate of actual taxes to $110,327.32, in a matter fully heard and determined by the tax commission, there is not a word that goes to the real merits of the question presented in my former statement. The merits of it hinge upon a few simple questions of admitted or uncontrovertible fact which may be briefly stated:

"Manufacturers of tobacco carry their stocks over a period of years for aging and processing, which is as necessary a part of the cost of the product as the ploughing of the land and the raising of the tobacco.

"Every dollar of the valuation rebated, $11,932,732, was actual money invested in the stocks of leaf tobacco by these companies and held by them in their warehouses in Durham on January 1, 1920.

"The most of this money was invested in tobacco at times in previous years when a dollar would buy more pounds of tobacco than it would have bought on January 1, 1920, so the stocks as a whole had an appreciated, rather than depreciated value at the time of tax listing on that date.

"That fact is conclusively demonstrated by the records of average market value of leaf tobacco for the period of years during which the tobacco was bought. The average sales price of tobacco on the North Carolina markets in 1915 was 11.2 cents; in 1916, 20 cents; in 1917, 31.5 cents; in 1918, 36 cents; in 1919, 50.8 cents, and in December, 1919, 53.94 cents.

"It is conclusively proven by the action of tobacco companies other than the Durham companies, who had voluntarily returned their stocks of leaf tobacco at its full book value and insisted that that was conservative value for it on January 1, 1920. Testimony is strongest when intelligent men swear to their own hurt.

"It is also supported by the action of the Durham companies themselves in paying premiums on fire insurance on these stocks not only to the full amount of their assessment, but covering the appreciated value n sums many million dollars greater than the book value from which $11,032,732 has now been deducted and rebated.

"These are the simple facts to which there has been and will be no answer.

"All the representatives and experts and friends of the great companies brought before the commission did not and could not answer them and Mr. Watts cannot.

"If they are true why should companies in other cities in the state pay tax for 1920 on a hundred cents on every dollar previously invested in leaf tobacco and the American and Liggett and Myers companies pay on 55 cents and while they pay insurance on a 125 cents.

"Why go back now 18 months to the tax listing of 1920 to hand out this $110,000 favoritism to these fortunate companies when the undenied facts show that this money ought to be in the public treasury and when good faith and fair dealing with other companies which voluntarily and uncomplainingly listed their leaf tobacco upon the identical basis from which these companies appealed, demands it. Their money is in the public treasury.

"I have no disposition to argue the technical legal question of the right to again reopen these cases and refund 1920 taxes discussed in Judge Manning's opinion, in which he opens the door for these companies and shuts it for others by holding that a company that had already had its hearing on appeal and its case disposed of, could be again reheard, but that a company that had had no hearing at all could not. It's the patent and indefensible injustice and discrimination in the order refunding this $110,000 of public money that I complain of, and which I say again makes a mockery of any pretense of equal administration of our tax laws, if it stands.

"J. S. Griffin has explained that no member of the tax commission had anything to do with, or knowledge of the appointment of the committee that examined and reported on this tobacco, which report is largely relied on by Mr. Watts and his associates. The tax commission had great respect for the gentlemen who made that report. It was an unpleasant public duty not to accept it although the commission was not directly responsible for their appointment. But the opinions expressed in it did not line up with the known and admitted facts in the case. Mr. Watts and his associates finally have not themselves followed the recommendations in that report with respect to the American company, presumably for the reason that the values recommended by the committee were less than those originally returned by the company itself.

"The tax commission was embarrassed by the opinions of experts and friends of these companies, but these opinions wouldn't line up with the known facts and these gentlemen had necessarily formed their opinions from the ex parte representations of the companies interested, just as Mr. Watts and his board of equalization did.

"I want to say again that nothing has been further from my thought than to criticise the present tax administration in its handling of the perplexing tax problems of 1921, but I did have my share of responsibility for the tax books of 1920 which this order strikes at. I sweated over the persistent importunities of these companies and their friends for six months and investigated every angle of their untenable position. With knowledge of the good faith with which and under which tax payers, big and little, all over North Carolina listed their property in 1920 at full value, with no effort to scale it down to 55 per cent of cost on a previous lower market, this rebate of this great sum of money to these great and prosperous corporations, upon an ex parte hearing of themselves and their obliging friends, without a like scaling down for other taxpayers, big and little is a great public wrong that cries aloud for remedy.

"By the most elemental principles of fair play and equal dealing this money belongs in the public treasury, and ought to stay there."

**BOY CLEARED OF PATRICIDE**

GIBSON, Ga., Aug. 19.—Alton McLain, 14, who was tried here today on a charge of murder in connection with the death of his father, H. P. McLain, Glasscock county farmer, was acquitted by a jury, after 30 minutes deliberation. The boy told the jury that the shooting of his father was accidental.

## BATTLESHIP A FACTOR STILL, NOT DISPLACED BY BOMBING AIRCRAFT

### Report on Recent Trials Off Virginia Capes Says Big Ships Remain Chief Defense

### LESSONS OF TEST

### Bombing German Ships Reveals Necessity of Improved Anti-Aircraft Weapons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Results of bombing tests held off the Virginia capes from June 21 to July 21 have failed to displace the battleship from its pre-eminent position as the nation's chief defense at sea.

This was the outstanding conclusion of the report of the joint board of the army and navy, made public today by General Pershing, the senior member, and approved by Secretary Weeks and Acting Secretary Roosevelt.

The test which resulted in the sinking of four ex-German war ships by aerial bombs proves, however, the board added, "that it has become imperative as a matter of national defense to provide for the maximum possible development of aviation in both the army and navy."

The tests proved also, the board agreed, the "necessity for aircraft carriers of maximum size and speed as an effective adjunct of the fleet," and for the development of "effective anti-aircraft armament."

"Instead of furnishing an economical instrument of war leading to the abolition of the battleship, the development of aircraft has added to the complexity of naval warfare," the report stated.

The tests, which were conducted by the navy with the co-operation of the army air service, was reported upon separately by army and naval boards of observers, and these reports formed the basis of the statement issued today.

The joint board included Admiral R. E. Coontz, chief of naval operations; Maj.-Gen. W. G. Haan, assistant to the chief of staff; Rear Admiral C. S. Williams, naval operations; Brig.-Gen. Henry Jervey, general staff, and Capt. W. C. Cole, naval operations.

The board found that military aircraft when used beyond the radius of action of shore bases, "limited assistance to gunnery in the control of fire; limited assistance in the service of information and security and important strategical and tactical qualities in operations of coast defense," but might prove a decisive factor in coastal operations if used in adequate numbers.

"If heavier-than-air craft are to be effective in naval warfare" the report said, they must have great mobility, and since their radius of action is not great, additional mobility must be obtained by providing mobile basis, i. e., aircraft carriers.

"So far as known no planes large enough to carry a bomb effective against a major ship have been flown from or landed on an airplane carrier at sea. It is probable however, that future developments will make such operations practicable."

## ROAD SENTENCES ARE HANDED OUT IN COURT

### Ninety More Days of Service on County Highways

The county road force, already of such proportions that the county board of commissioners is alarmed at the outlay for supplies, was further augmented by Recorder George Harriss yesterday morning when 90 more days of labor were assigned to three defendants.

Eugene Fields, convicted of gambling and unable to pay the fine of $10, plus the costs, was sent out there for 30 days. Fields was also convicted of vagrancy and drew 30 more days on that count, sentence to begin at the expiration of the initial stretch.

Charles Dixon, charged with reckless operation of an automobile, was unable to pay his fine, $10, and the costs, and drew the other 30-day sentence.

Other cases handled yesterday were:

Mosley Holly, no chauffeur's license, nol pros.

Eliza Tray, violating the prohibition law, continued until today.

W. F. Webb, larceny, continued to August 24.

Andrew Boney, digging in streets, costs.

George Melvin, larceny, nol pros.

N. C. Shepard, violating the parking ordinance, nol pros.

J. T. Austin, speeding, $10 and costs.

R. C. Williams, Jr., speeding, $10 and costs.

**CHAIRMAN HEWLETT NAMED OFFICER OF COMMISSIONERS**

Chairman Addison Hewlett, of the board of commissioners of New Hanover county, was selected as sixth district president of the State Association of County Commissioners, at the annual convention of the association at Washington. Chairman Hewett has returned from the meeting.

The association accepted the invitation of Dr. Howard Odum, to hold their next convention at Chapel Hill. Asheville, Hiddenite and Nashville bid for the next convention, but Chapel Hill was unanimously chosen.

The convention adopted resolutions indorsing the North Carolina Children's Home society at Greensboro; the Borah-Bankhead bill now pending in congress, for the development of arid and semi-arid lands and swamps by means of co-operation between federal and state governments; co-operative marketing, and a coastal highway from Norfolk, through Williamston, Washington, New Bern and Wilmington.