

ROBERT R. BUTLER PASSES IN CAPITAL; TAKEN TO OREGON

Representative from Second Oregon District Succumbs to Pneumonia, Congressman Robert L. Doughton Accompanies Body West, Native of Johnson County, Tennessee and Son of the Late Dr. W. R. Butler.

Congressman Robert R. Butler, a brother of Mrs. J. C. Rivers, Boone, died Saturday afternoon at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., following an illness of several weeks with pneumonia. Heart failure was given as the immediate cause of his death. He was 51 years old.

Accompanied by Mr. Butler's mother, Mrs. W. R. Butler of Mountain City, and a Congressional escort which included Representative Robert L. Doughton of the Ninth North Carolina District, the body left Washington Monday night for The Dalles, Oregon, where burial will probably take place Saturday.

The deceased had represented the Second Oregon District in Congress for the past six years, and a hard but unsuccessful campaign for re-election is believed to have weakened his condition and aided in bringing on the fatal illness.

Survivors include the mother, one daughter, Miss Betty Butler, a student in the University of Oregon at Eugene; four brothers, J. D. and Herbert Butler, of Boone, Tenn.; and Roy Butler of Great Bend, Kan.; and Chauncey D. Butler of The Dalles, Ore.; three sisters, Mrs. M. M. Baker of El Centro, Calif.; Mrs. J. A. Spruce of Mountain City; and Mrs. Hester of Boone.

Mr. Butler was born at Butler, Tenn., on September 24, 1881, a son of the late Dr. William R. and Rebecca Grayson Butler, and a grandson of Redrick Random Butler, who for more than a decade represented the First Tennessee District in the lower house of Congress. He received his academic training at Holly Springs College in Butler, where he was tutored by Dr. B. B. Dougherty, president of Appalachian State Teachers College, and his brother, the late Dr. D. B. Dougherty, of Boone. He was graduated from the legal department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1903, and came immediately to Mountain City, where for three years he was associated with his uncle, the late Senator E. E. Butler, in the practice of law.

In March, 1906, Mr. Butler went to Oregon, and established law offices in the city of Condon. Endowed with a brilliant personality, the young lawyer forged steadily ahead in his chosen profession, and established himself in Republican political circles of the Pacific Northwest. In 1908 he was elected a Republican presidential elector, and was chosen messenger to bear Oregon's vote to the national capital. In February, 1909, he was appointed judge of the seventh judicial circuit at The Dalles, and held this position until he voluntarily resigned in 1913.

At that time he was the youngest circuit judge in the United States, being only 27 years of age, and it is said that none of his decisions was ever reversed by a higher court.

Moving to The Dalles, Oregon, Mr. Butler resumed the practice of law, and resided there until his election to Congress in 1920. As a member of the State Senate in 1915 and 1917, he became one of that body's most forceful legislators, and a bill drafted by him and engineered through the Assembly established the Oregon Agricultural College which today bears his name. He was again chosen Senator from his district in 1924, serving in the sessions of 1925 and 1927, during which period the Governor appointed him a member of a committee to revise the judicial procedure of Oregon.

He was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge N. J. Simon in the Seventy-sixth Congress in 1923, and was also elected a member of the Seventy-first Congress, his Democratic opponent in both being Ex-Governor Walter M. Pierce. He was re-elected in 1930, but was defeated by Mr. Pierce in a three-cornered race last November. However, the majority was small, Mr. Butler's committees in Congress were Claims, Public Lands, Irrigation and Reclamation. He was known by his colleagues as a conscientious, sober-minded representative, and ranked high with the membership of both parties in the House. He was a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Shrine and the Elks Order.

Congressman Butler's district, the Second Oregon, territorially is the largest in the nation. It comprises eighteen counties, and its area is much greater than the entire state of North Carolina.

He had visited relatives in Boone on several occasions, and had made many friends here who are grieved by news of his demise. During his eventful career he had mingled with the weak and the powerful, the rich and the poor on a footing of equality, and had accumulated hundreds of admirers in all walks of life. During his fatal illness, hospital attaches state, inquiries in great number came daily from widely divergent stations, from statesmen and elevator operators, from bankers and waiters, from merchants and cab drivers—all of whom had become attached to his kindly personality.

THREADS FROM THE BASTE AND TASTE CLUB
The Baste and Taste Club met at the regular time on Friday, January 6th. As yet was the first meeting since Christmas, the time was spent electing officers for the new year.

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Reported in Jungle



Paul Redfern of Georgia, unheard from since he hopped off in an attempted flight to Africa in 1927, has been reported alive in the interior of Brazil. An expedition plans to search for him in the jungles.

COOLIDGE AT REST IN VERMONT HILLS; DIED ON THURSDAY

Darkened Sides Over Scene as Casket of Former President Is Lowered Into Grave. World Notables at Funeral Services, Impressive Rites Area Conducted at Northampton; Burial in Plymouth.

Plymouth, Vt.—Calvin Coolidge said recently he hoped to spend more and more of his time in this obscure mountain village from which he had sprung to fame.

Saturday that wish was consummated. He was laid to rest in the hillside cemetery beside six generations of his forebears.

Death occurred suddenly Thursday afternoon at Northampton, Mass., where he had resided since leaving the presidency four years ago. The funeral cortege arrived at the cemetery at 4:00 p. m. The service at the grave started at 4:06 p. m. A bleak storm swept the mountain pass. The clouds lowered upon the mountain peaks. A cold rain fell.

The voice of the stargazer intoned, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me—" A north wind brought a shower of hail as the earth claimed his body.

THE FUNERAL
Northampton, Mass.—In the Edwards Church where he had worshipped for many years, a funeral service of impressive simplicity was held Saturday for Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth president of the United States.

Although the nation's great were present, the ceremony was marked by the same homely dignity that had characterized the famous New Englander's political career.

President and Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her son James, were among those who paid him silent tribute. But there was no pomp, no display. The very atmosphere of the church was severe.

In a pew close to the front of the church sat Michael Fitzgerald, former mayor, who was the city's chief executive when Mr. Coolidge was formally notified he had been elected vice-president. Fitzgerald, now a barber, made an address of welcome on that occasion. That address and the present ceremonies were the only formal functions ever conducted for Mr. Coolidge, since he left city politics for larger fields.

The chance and choir were backed with hundreds of flowers. The dominating feature was an immense wreath of ferns interlaced with orchids, which had been sent by the diplomatic corps at Washington.

Outside the red brick edifice, jamming the sidewalks and crowding the hillside nearby, were fully 5,000 citizens. Silently they watched the approach of the nation's notables.

Governor Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts was an early arrival at the church with his staff.

As the church filled, Organist Thos. C. Auld played Chopin's funeral march.

The soft strains were punctuated by the wails of a very young child, in the balcony.

President Enters
The President and Mrs. Hoover entered the church at exactly 10:30, as the organ ended the funeral march and began Mrs. Coolidge's favorite musical selection, from Dvorak's New World Symphony.

The President's face was very grave as he came slowly down the aisle, preceded by a military aide.

The strains of a selection from (Continued on Page 2)

Death Comes to Ex-President



Ex-President Calvin Coolidge, who Died Suddenly on Last Thursday.

Federal Charges Against Democrats Nal Prosed in "Interest Public Justice"

ALPHONSO HAYES IN TOILS OF LAW; BURGLARY COUNT

Young Boone Man Asked to Fill \$1,000 Bond

Appalachian Team Wins Close Game from Lenoir

Greer Awarded Committee Posts

Norris Quits Jail; Sheriff Moves In

Tagless Cars to Be Nabbed by Patrolmen

Mother of Troy I. Jones Dies at Rome in Ashe

Park Has Fifty-One Peaks with Height Over Mile

Greensboro.—The Watauga County election fraud cases became legal history Thursday when District Attorney J. R. McCrary took a nol pros in the two cases pending in Federal Court and involving alleged conspiracy against the elective franchise in Boone and Stony Fork precincts in 1930.

In his application to Judge Hayes for leave to nol pros the two remaining cases, District Attorney McCrary recited that trial of the defendants in the Laurel Creek and Cove Creek cases, in which the government had its strongest evidence of conspiracy, resulted in the acquittal of the six two defendants. As the trial of these two cases, the application stated, "evinces as to many of the material allegations as to conspiracy set out in the remaining bills of indictment in the Boone and Stony Fork actions were allowed to be developed before the jury."

The court was informed by District Attorney McCrary that the department of Justice, after being fully informed of the facts in the cases, had authorized nol pros entries "in the interest of public justice."

Defendants in the case growing out of the 1930 election in Boone, precluded were A. D. Wilson, R. L. Clay, W. Roy Johnson, E. C. Wyke, A. L. Gross, Cleve Gross, Luther South, A. E. South, T. L. Mast, Troy Norris, Hooper Hendrix, W. Hardin Brown, Alfred Adams, D. A. Brown, Charles S. Stevenson, Clint Norris, E. Cleve Johnson, Henry J. Hardin, Raleigh Cottrell and Howard Cottrell.

Only three were indicted in the Stony Fork case, these being C. D. McNeil, W. S. Moretz and Harrison Miller.

District Attorney McCrary made the following statement with reference to the election cases:

"Under the present statutes the only offenses punishable are when an individual deprives another of his elective franchise on account of his race or color, or when a group of individuals conspire together to deprive any person or group of persons of the free exercise and enjoyment of the elective franchise."

"In conspiracy cases, the conspiracy alone is the offense and it is necessary to establish a preconcerted plan or meeting of minds in order to secure a conviction. Individual acts, however wrongful they may be when committed by an individual, are not indictable under the Federal laws unless it is shown that various individuals combined and agreed together to bring about a wrongful act."

"In this kind of case it is immaterial whether the conspiracy is successful or not in bringing about the object intended, but it is absolutely necessary to show that a concert of action was agreed on, which necessarily would render it often very difficult to develop so as to secure a conviction."

"From 1870 to 1894 there were various federal statutes, under which men could be punished for individual acts with reference to the holding of elections and which also provided, under some circumstances, for Federal supervision of the polling places. However, these statutes were (Continued on Page 4)

WATAUGA TOBACCO IS BRINGING GOOD PRICES ON MARKET

Averages Run as High as 19 Cents a Pound. Weed Provides a New Cash Crop for Local Farmers. Growers Who Had Never Before Cultivated Tobacco Report Unusual Successes. Average Expected to Increase.

Watauga's small tobacco crop, is moving to the markets of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, and while the poundage is greatly decreased, the price being received by the growers are a great deal higher than last year.

Weed growing is a new enterprise in this section, and until four years ago was considered a rather impractical experiment. But need for a new cash crop led local agriculturists to the cultivation of Burley, and today warehouse checks are nothing uncommon in Watauga.

Roy Hagaman of Boone, who owns a farm on Beaver Dams, received \$92.97 net for his tobacco, which was grown on one-fourth acre of ground. His average on the 480 pounds was 19c per pound, and the two top grades brought 25c and 24c respectively. Mr. Hagaman states that \$4.50 for fertilizer was all the additional money he expended on the tobacco crop, and he is highly pleased with his success. The weed was sold on the Abingdon, Va., market, and was said to have brought the best price of the day.

A. W. Adams, of Vilas, tried his luck at tobacco growing this year for the first time. He bought ten cents worth of seed, prepared a hot bed, selected a tract of less than one-fourth acre, and went to work. No commercial fertilizer was used on the land, and the growing plants were hoed only three times. Following the curing period he paid a neighbor \$1.25 to grade the leaf, sent it to the Abingdon market, and last week received a check for \$64.50. Mr. Adams believes the crop is easier to cultivate than cabbage, and plans an increased acreage next year.

Spencer Miller, city letter carrier of Boone, also grew tobacco on his Mabel farm last year. His tenant planted and cared for a tract which contained two and one-half poles less than an acre. The plants cost \$4.00 and fertilizer used on the ground an additional \$2.50. No extra labor was required in the cultivation. Mr. Miller sold the leaf to a speculator for \$19.06 at the barn.

Mr. Adams is believed to be the tobacco acreage in Watauga last year, but authorities are of the opinion that the weed has established itself as a permanent crop in this section.

WATAUGA TO GET \$8,500 FOR RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYED

Over a Million and a Half Dollars to Be Expended in State During January and February, 143,000 Families to Be Cared for During Month of January. Local Agencies Unable to Cope With Situation.

Raleigh, N. C.—For the purpose of supplementing local funds to meet emergency relief needs in the one hundred counties of North Carolina, a loan of \$1,645,000 was Friday approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the months of January and February. Of this fund Watauga will receive \$4,900 during the month of January and \$4,500 during the following month.

The state-wide appropriation for January is \$740,000 and for February \$895,000. Previously \$815,000 had been secured for the months of October and November, and \$571,000 for December.

Larger amounts for the two winter months was necessary because of the increasing number of families in need of assistance. County relief agencies estimate the total number of families who will have to be helped in January at 143,325 and in February at 151,272 (as against 122,281 in December) and that there will be available from local funds \$505,231 and \$357,273 for the two months respectively. This means a relief load in the State of nearly a million and a half dollars monthly.

The Federal Emergency Relief Fund just made available will be paid in four installments, payment of first (Continued on Page 6)

PARK HAS FIFTY-ONE PEAKS WITH HEIGHT OVER MILE

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park contains fifty-one peaks and gaps more than a mile high, according to a list compiled by John D. Topping, publicity director of the Chamber of Commerce, from records of the U. S. Geological Survey.

According to the list, there are 22 mountain peaks in the park area with an altitude of 5,000 feet or more. Twenty-three peaks have an altitude of over 5,250 feet but less than 6,000 feet, while eight mountain gaps are over 5,250 feet high.

The highest peak in the park is Clingmans Dome, which rises 6,642 feet above sea level. Next in size is Mt. Guyot which is 6,621 feet high.

All of the peaks are located within the park area, which consists of approximately 423,000 acres. The Newfound Gap, over which runs the main highway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park is only a few hundred feet less than a mile high, its altitude being 5,045 feet.—Jackson County Journal.