

WALTER MURPHY DEFENDS REPEAL DRIVE IN STATE

Upholds National Administration in Effort to Retain Eighteenth Amendment. Raps "Hopeless Minority Who Are Impeding Program of Recovery." Praises Roosevelt for Recovery Program.

Raleigh.—It is significant of the peculiar and unreasoning tenacity with which professional prohibitionists are holding to the discredited claims of their cause that the only considerable voice which has been raised in disparagement of the Federal administration during the critical months which have passed since the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt have been the voices of prohibition. Walter (Pet) Murphy, head of the repeal forces in the State, said in a statement issued from headquarters here last week.

"Mr. Roosevelt has had his critics, as any man in public life at any time must have," Mr. Murphy continues, "but no less startling than the extreme and ineffective measures which have been nationally sponsored under his leadership for the restoration of the Union to a plane of safe civilization has been the uniformity with which members of all parties, creeds and sects have responded to his call to citizenship, and have joined in at a time of crisis to put former differences in the background for the sake of national rehabilitation by co-operation.

"Every school of political thought, every social clique, every religious denomination seems to have embraced a spirit of patriotism which has made possible the success of the emergency measures of the administration to date, and which seems to promise that their success shall continue up in the firm foundation of general public support.

"And yet from every party, from every church, and from every social group there seem to have been drawn together a minority composed of certain individuals—some of them having national reputations—who have banded together to hinder and impede the advancement of national stability in the name of prohibition.

"Thousands upon thousands of Federal American citizens whose political beliefs and social concepts have been violated by the course which national rehabilitation has taken, under the pressure of necessity have graciously acquiesced to emergency measures and the establishment of new political by the mere means of their organization that only stern measures are sufficient to meet acute needs.

"Leaders, national figures of opposition parties, have generally conceded the wisdom with which Mr. Roosevelt has attacked the problems which have confronted him and the determined sequence of action with which he has answered the nation's demand that the Federal government do all in its power to rid the country of the multiple evils which have beset it.

"Personal and political foes alike have applauded the Roosevelt administration generously and consistently since it began the complex and unprecedented processes by which it seeks to banish intolerable conditions from the economic and social life of the country. In numerous cases there have been prominent figures closely identified with beliefs and theories which have been violated by the New Deal, who, when they could not openly applaud, have preserved silence in the conviction that whatever the method of national salvation, it depends entirely for its advancement upon a unified public opinion and a loyal and energetic support by the people of the leaders elected to solve the vital problems of the times.

"But this generosity, this graceful co-operation for the general good, has not been inspired within the consciousness of the radical 'drys' who have placed the support of their partisan cause above all other matters of national import, and have persisted in standing to one side of the sweep of national rehabilitation, criticising and traducing the very program by which their country is being returned to a condition of good health, and maligning the President for keeping faith with his campaign pledge to make repeal of national prohibition one of the policies by which he would redeem the nation from the racketeer, the crook and the almsouse."

TENNESSEE BUYS DEER FROM BILTMORE REFUGE

Between 350 and 400 deer will be captured on the Biltmore estate and shipped to Tennessee for stocking the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and game refuges in Tennessee, under a special permit issued by the Department of Conservation and Development.

The deer are being purchased for stocking the Tennessee side of the park, the Reeffoot Lake game refuge and the Andrew Jackson game refuge.

The deer were bought by Ramon Haedden, state game warden in Tennessee, at a price understood to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000.

Dr. C. B. Baughman, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Elizabethton, Tenn., will be in the office of Dr. J. B. Hagaman in Boone, on the first Monday in each month for the practice of his profession.

REVIVAL SINGER



Mr. J. M. Freeman, of Statesville, who is in charge of the singing during the revival meeting at the Boone Baptist Church, which is now in progress. Mr. Freeman is also doing organization work among the young people. Rev. B. E. Morris of Statesville, widely known minister, is assisting the pastor, Rev. P. A. Hicks, in the preaching.

News Items From Raleigh And The State At Large

Raleigh.—Through organization, and organization alone, will the farmers of North Carolina and the nation be able to bring about a rehabilitation of agriculture and again come into their own, seems to have been the theme passing through all of the addresses delivered the past week at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Farmers and Farm Women's Convention, held at State College.

While the usual members of farmers and farm women took the special short courses offered in all phases of farm activities and the usual goal was accomplished in improvement of thought in agricultural pursuits, significant was the importance laid upon organization by the representatives.

new divisions and departments in Washington. The "New Deal" to the farmers will come from organization, it was repeatedly stressed. Tobacco farmers can get a living price for their tobacco if they will form an organization which will treat with tobacco manufacturers, find out how much and what kinds of tobacco are wanted and direct the farmers to raise just that much and that kind. Washington speakers suggested. The same is true of cotton, to the extent that only so much as will be needed is raised. And it works with other farm products, it was stressed.

by the low scale, while other things are expected to soar, they will gain much in sympathy for their plight, resulting in a much more favorable attitude from the next and succeeding legislatures.

Governor Disapproves Fee Governor Ehringhaus refused to approve a \$20,000 fee submitted by former Judge Frank Carter, Asheville, for legal services to the State Park Commission in connection with the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and approved the fee for \$2,000. It was this sort of thing that caused the 1933 General Assembly to provide for a new park body and direct a committee of that new body to make an investigation of the expenditures of the former commission.

Automobile Licenses For the first time the number of automobile licenses sold at any given time last year dropped below an excess of 10,000 over sales at a like date this year, during the past week, Commissioner of Revenue A. J. Maxwell reports. Sales last year to and including July 28 reached 351,291, while on that date this year the number sold had reached 351,509, or 218 less than the last year's sales. For several months early this year the number of excess of last year over this year ranged between 30,000 and 40,000. Bringing this excess to less than 10,000 is taken as a strong indication of the return of more normal times and of better business.

Teachers' Salaries North Carolina teachers will receive about \$543 a year, \$55 a month for 12 months, or \$68 a month for the eight months of actual teaching for the next two years, based on the estimate of the State School Commission that about \$12,500,000 of the \$16,000,000 will be available for teacher salaries, and that there will be about 23,000 teachers. These estimates were reached following the meeting of the commission last week. A committee was named and will be meeting this week from a committee of the State Board of Education to work out a salary schedule for teachers for the coming year.

Meanwhile, the school commission directed that plans be made for auditing the school funds for 1932-33. State Auditor Baxter Durham, armed with an opinion from Attorney General Brummitt that he would be liable on his bond for the \$16,000,000 school fund, appeared to ask funds to conduct the audit. The school machinery law directs that the commission, in conjunction with the local government commission, shall "cause an audit to be made" of the funds. It is likely that a continuing audit will result, instead of an audit at the end of the year, regardless of whether the State Auditor or the commission has it done.

School folks are taking the view that the low salaries in these times of inflation will reap great benefits from their plight for the next two years, and that, though they will be hard hit

rect a committee of that new body to make an investigation of the expenditures of the former commission.

The new commission, which will probably elect Will W. Neal, Marion, as chairman, called to meet in Raleigh Tuesday of this week, will organize and begin its duties. Previously Attorney General Brummitt approved the fees of lawyers and huge ones have been paid, but the Legislature also required that the Governor give his approval. Judge Carter's fee is the first one the Governor has passed upon and he gave it a healthy slash.

Drys Accept Challenge North Carolina drys have accepted the challenge of South Carolina drys to keep the Carolinas dry and assert that it will be a mighty long time between drinks in either State if South Carolina does what North Carolina will do.

A challenge from the lower Carolina to the upper Carolina to vote dry on November 7th was accepted. Cale K. Burgess, in charge of the headquarters of the United Dry Forces in North Carolina, answering the message of C. E. Burts, secretary of the Federated Forces for Prohibition in South Carolina. The challenge and answer follow:

Mr. Burts to Mr. Burgess: "Notwithstanding the results of recent elections in other states, cannot the prohibition forces for the two Carolinas pledge each other to a determined effort to defeat repeal movement on November 7? The Federated Forces for Prohibition in South Carolina pledge theirs. Can you pledge yours? Answer promptly."

Mr. Burgess to Mr. Burts: "The United Dry Forces of North Carolina gladly accept South Carolina's challenge to record both North and South Carolina dry on November 7. The moral forces of North Carolina are becoming aroused and are determined that barrooms shall not return to this State. After the election the Governor of North Carolina will be able to say to the Governor of South Carolina: 'It will be a long time between drinks.'"

Fletcher Makes Reply Replying to reports that some mill owners are violating the cotton textile code, relative to classifying experienced workers as "learners" and placing them to the minimum wage scale and on the "stretch-out" system, Commissioner of Labor A. L. Fletcher quotes from "Approval No. 1, National Recovery Administration, dated July 9, to show what will be required of mill owners. Section 3 takes care of the classification of the workers and Section 10 requires that any stretch-out plan must be submitted and approved by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee before it can be used.

Teachers Not Under Compensation School teachers are not subject to the provisions of the Workman's Compensation Act. Attorney General D. G. Brummitt holds that the act applies to school bus drivers, mechanics and janitors, but the school machinery act in section 27 provides that "all other school employees paid from State funds are declared to be exempt from any and all provisions of the Workman's Compensation Act or any amendments thereto."

Mr. Brummitt also holds, and has held for several years, that absentee ballots may not be used in special school elections.

Likewise, in an opinion, he holds that justices of the peace, under the Constitution, may hold other offices than that of justice.

Governor Issues Proclamation Governor Ehringhaus has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the State, and especially industry, to effectively and promptly co-operate with President Roosevelt in his industrial recovery plan, seeking rehabilitation of the nation and recovery of industrial prosperity. He asks that all employees, as well as employers, read the President's appeal and seek to conform as far as possible with the letter and spirit of the call, saying at this time it is manifestly the duty of all citizens to lay aside trivial disagreements and pre-

sent a united front to fight for recovery.

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Counties Must Share Relief Burden If Federal emergency relief funds received by this State are to be continued adequately, the counties, cities and towns must undertake to find a means of carrying a fair proportion of the relief load, Ronald Wilson, acting director of relief, states in a letter to heads of county and city governments. He points out that in the \$2,739,010.34 spent the last three months, \$85 of every \$100 was furnished by the Federal Government, and \$15 by local communities. Despite recovery movements, the relief in coming months will be more than the communities can handle alone, and they should provide for carrying a part of the load in order to continue to get Federal funds. Unless efforts are made locally, funds will be cut off by the national administrator, Mr. Wilson feels sure. He asks governing bodies of counties, cities and towns to advise his office promptly what they intend to do, so he can supply Washington with the information as soon as possible.

Highway Construction Fully \$75,000,000 would be required to do the highway construction sought by several hundred persons composing delegations from almost every county in the State who appeared last week before the State Highway and Public Works Commission to try to convince that body of

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CAMEL'S COSTLIER TOBACCOS NEVER GET ON YOUR NERVES... NEVER TIRE YOUR TASTE!

Henry Ford Dearborn, Mich.

UNTIL WE LEARNED BETTER

Until we learned better, we used to mix wood and steel in our car bodies and wheels.

It was the best way to make bodies—then. But the state of the art has advanced.

Of course, it is more expensive to make an all-steel body than to make a wooden frame and nail steel panels on to it. The better way involves an initial expenditure of several millions of dollars for new dies, which renders a change very costly. Cars, especially large expensive cars which are produced in small volume, cannot afford this, because the dies cost as much for one car as for a million. That alone explains why all-steel bodies are not used in all cars.

But our basic policy from the beginning is to make a good car better, regardless of cost.

For example, when we discarded wood-steel body construction, it was not because we lacked wood. We still have some thousands of acres of the best hard wood in America. Economy would urge us to use up the wood first, and then adopt the better all-steel body. But we decided that quality was more important than expense.

We weighed the reasons, for and against, before we made the change. We could see only one reason for retaining a mixed wood-and-steel body—nailing the metal on, instead of welding an all-steel body into a strong one-piece whole. That reason was, it would be cheaper—for us.

Our reasons for adopting an all-steel body were these: A wood-steel body is not much stronger structurally than its wooden frame. In all American climates, wood construction weakens with age. Every used car lot gives evidence of this. Rain seeps in between joints and the wood decays. A car may have a metal surface, and yet not be of steel construction. Under extreme shock or stress the steel body remains intact—dented perhaps, but not crushed.

Steel does not need wood for strength or protection. Wood is fine for furniture, but not for the high speed vehicles of 1933.

In the Ford body there are no joints to squeak, no seams to crack or leak.

The all-steel body is more expensive—to us, but not to you. By all odds, then, steel bodies seem preferable.

Wheels also have become all-steel. No one argues that an electrically welded one-piece steel wheel, such as the Ford wheel, needs to be "strengthened" by adding wood to it.

The one-piece all-steel body is the strongest, safest, quietest, most durable body made. That is our only reason for making them.

August 7th, 1933

Henry Ford