

WELFARE OFFICER ELECTED

Mrs. J. F. Mitchner Wins on Sixth Ballot at Joint Meeting of Boards Monday Afternoon

Mrs. J. F. Mitchner, one of Franklin County's most popular and prominent lady citizens, was elected Superintendent of Public Welfare over Mr. L. H. Allison, the present popular local Director of Public Relief at a joint meeting of the Boards of County Commissioners and Education held in the Court house Monday afternoon. This was the third meeting between these two popular aspirants for this exceptionally responsible position. At the first meeting held on the first Monday in June when seven applications were before the meeting a dead lock with an even tie of five-five between Mrs. Mitchner and Mr. Allison resulted in an adjournment to Friday following. The second meeting was adjourned till the 19th because of the same stubborn tie, that had deadlocked the first meeting, after the meeting had been thrown open to re-consideration of all applicants and a new application received.

Following the opening of the joint meeting Monday afternoon five straight ballots resulted in the same stubborn tie that had caused the former meetings to adjourn without results. A caucus was held during which the friends of each candidate got in good work. A call to order was sounded and a proposal made for a dark horse which met no response. Then followed a motion to elect Mrs. T. H. Dickens by acclamation which received several seconds, but was respectfully and gracefully declined by Mrs. Dickens.

The sixth ballot was called for and cast and the call of the secretaries was listened to with eagerness as the contestants ran neck and neck up to the fourth vote then the last vote gave the majority to Mrs. Mitchner securing her election.

Mrs. Mitchner is the wife of the Rev. John F. Mitchner and the daughter of the late "Bob" Fernald. She is well fitted for this responsible position by her wide experience in church and school work and the work of the Parent Teachers Association and Home Demonstration work.

Mr. Allison, who is doing a big work in the Relief Department in the County said to the Times man after the election, "My defeat will have no effect on my deep interest in the Welfare work of the County. I shall always be glad to give my support to any of its work."

Board Of Equalization

The Board of County Commissioners met on Monday of this week as an Equalization Board to hear complaints on property values for this year. Quite a number of complaints were filed and the work has been of such a nature that the Board is adjourning from day to day and attempting to give complete consideration of every matter brought to their attention. Because of their continued meetings the Board is inviting all persons who wish to do so to file complaints or come before them to be heard. This action will have to be taken before the first Monday in July.

The commissioners state they are finding many inequalities and making proper adjustment and at the same time finding property not on the tax list. They are hoping to bring about much relief to their constituents by more fully equalizing the burden of government with a more equalization of tax valuations.

Dement-Harris

Miss Maude Estelle Harris, of Louisburg, became the bride of Edward F. Dement, of Durham in a quiet ceremony performed by Rev. Mack Stamps at his home on Friday night, June 16 at 8:30 o'clock.

Only a few close friends were present to witness the ceremony. Miss Harris is the popular young daughter of Mr. W. R. Harris, and has been holding a position in connection with the liquidation of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. She is a graduate of Louisburg College and recently held the position as teacher in the business department of a prominent college in one of the middle western states.

Mr. Dement is a popular young business man of Durham, formerly of Franklin County.

Attorney General Answers Questions Asked By Dr. Allen

MUST VOTE ON BONDS

Bonds Can Not Be Issued Without Vote of People For Capital Outlay Plans — Boards Pick Teachers; Selection to Be Made Subject to Approval of Superintendents — Election in an Administrative Unit is to Be Held at Unit Board's Request

Raleigh, June 17.—Uncertain as to some of the questions propounded in the letter of State Superintendent A. T. Allen to him, Attorney General D. G. Brummitt today gives publicity to an opinion dealing more in detail with the 1933 school law than has any prior interpretation.

Dr. Allen asked what becomes of school property in special charter districts when the territory is not within recognized city administrative unit? Can counties like Durham and Guilford vote on a countywide basis to supplement the eight months fund and divide the money on a per capita basis? What form of petition is necessary in order to call an election on an administrative unit? Can a city administrative unit under the old law and the Supreme court decisions applicable to it, issue bonds without a vote of the people for capital outlay purposes? Can the county without a vote of the people issue bonds for school buildings necessary to carry out the six months term? Can a county take over part and leave a part of the debt service of districts? Does the county board of education select and elect the teachers? If a superintendent-elect does not qualify does the old superintendent continue until the newly elected man qualifies?

Brummitt Answers Questions

There has been no series of questions asked which so deeply goes into the heart of this law and the attorney general's reply to the array of interrogatories indicates that he has had some work to do since he undertook to pursue and assimilate the late act of the 1933 general assembly. Mr. Brummitt gives the questions categorically and answers them categorically.

"Dear Dr. Allen: Your letter of May 31 received. I undertake to answer your inquiries submitted as follows:

(1) What becomes of the school property in a special charter district when the territory is not within a recognized city administrative unit?

Answer. I think this is determined by the proviso at the end of the second paragraph of section four of the school machinery act: "Provided, that in all cases where any existing special charter district is included in a district as determined by the state school commission the trustees of the special charter district and their duly elected successors shall be retained as the governing body of such district and the title to all the property of the special charter district shall remain with such trustees."

Trustees Retain Title

My conclusion, then is that the title to the property remains in the board of trustees of the district and their duly elected successors.

(2) Can a county like Durham or Guilford in which is located one or more large cities vote on a countywide basis to supplement the eight months school fund and divide the money on a per capita basis? The law says that all countywide funds shall be divided on a per capita basis. I was wondering if there is not something inherent in a county organization coming over from the constitution that would apply to them, although it is not, as I see it, specifically mentioned in the law.

Answer. A valid argument may be made in support of either view on this question. I prefer to give the matter further consideration before undertaking to answer.

(3) What form of petition, if any, is necessary in order to call an election is an administrative unit?

Answer. The election is to be held upon request of the members of the county board of education in the county unit and or the board of trustees in the city administrative unit.

Must Vote on Bonds

(4) Can a city administrative unit under the old law and the school decisions applicable thereto, issue bonds without a vote of the people for capital outlay purposes?

Answer. No.

(5) Can a county, without a vote of the people, issue bonds for the purpose of erecting school buildings necessary for the six months term?

Answer. Yes.

(6) Can a county take over part of the debt service in the several districts and leave part of it on the districts?

Answer. No.

(7) Does the county board of education select and elect the teachers under the authority in the law to make contracts?

Answer. Section 13 of the school code, now 111 C. S. 5533, sets out the manner in which a school committee shall select school teachers. Section 191 of said school code subjects such employment to approval by the county superintendent of schools. Section 12 of the school machinery act of 1933 does not undertake to deal with the selection of teachers, but only with fixing their salaries and making the contracts based upon such fixation of salaries.

Repeals by implication are not favored. There is no direct or necessary conflict between sections 130 and 191 of the school code on the one hand, and section 12 of the school machinery act of 1933 on the matter.

(8) Would the local committee man, when appointed, have the authority, under the law, to select teachers as they are now selected?

Answer. The answer to this is found in the answer to (7) above.

(9) In case the superintendent-elect does not qualify on the first day of June, would the old superintendent continue to hold office until the newly elected man qualifies?

Answer. Yes.

(10) Can a county take over part of the debt service in the several districts and leave part of it on the districts?

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Roosevelt Divorce



Elliott Roosevelt, below, son of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, now in the west, will seek divorce from his wife on the grounds of incompatibility. Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, above, is the former Elizabeth Donner, daughter of Wm. H. Donner of Philadelphia, and owner of The Donner Steel Corporation of Buffalo. They were married in January, 1932, and have one child.

Recorder's Court

Franklin Recorder's Court had another snail docket before Judge Malone Tuesday. The following cases were disposed of: John Blue was found guilty of carrying concealed weapons and given 60 days on roads.

John Blue was found guilty of assault with deadly weapon and given 12 months on roads.

Martin Reynolds pleaded guilty to violating prohibition law, judgment was suspended upon payment of costs.

The case against G. C. Moore for reckless driving was continued.

The cases of failure to comply with order of the Court against Jim Anderson and H. F. Cannon were continued under a former order.

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Tennis Club Wins Meet

The Louisburg Tennis Club won a most interesting meet with the Wake Forest town club on Friday afternoon in a score of six matches to nothing.

The summary of the play was as follows:

Lemuel McGhee, Louisburg, defeated Jimmie Wilkerson, Wake Forest, 6-2, 6-3.

Ben T. Holden, Louisburg, defeated Max Bradberry, Wake Forest, 6-3, 6-3.

Ned Ford, Louisburg, defeated Harold Mangum, Wake Forest, 6-3, 8-6.

George W. Barnes, Louisburg, defeated Jesse Reed, Wake Forest, 7-5, 6-3.

Ben T. Holden and Gailther Beam, Louisburg, defeated Harold Mangum and Jimmie Wilkerson, Wake Forest, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4.

Lemuel McGhee and Allen Cobb, Louisburg, defeated Max Bradberry and Jessie Reed, Wake Forest, 6-1, 6-2.

The Louisburg club announces that it is arranging matches both for young ladies and young men each week during the summer.

Matches have been arranged for next week with Wake Forest at Louisburg for both boys and girls.

Reforming the government is a cinch compared to raising the money to finance the reform.

Elam-Boddie

Miss Kitty Boddie, popular member of the younger set of Louisburg and of North Carolina became the bride of Mr. Paul Wilson Elam, of Port Chester, N. Y., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at the Episcopal church in Louisburg in a quiet ceremony performed by Rev. J. D. Miller, and attended only by members of the families.

The bride who entered on the arm of her father, was attractively dressed in a lovely yellow ensemble of silk crepe with white accessories, wearing a beautiful corsage of tallman rosebuds.

The groom was attended by his father, Mr. O. P. Elam.

Mrs. Harold Lewis, cousin of the bride presided at the organ.

Mrs. Elam, who is widely known over the state, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Perry Boddie of Louisburg. She is a graduate of Louisburg College, and has resided for the past two years in New York.

Mr. Elam is the son of Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Elam, of Statesville. He is a graduate of State College where he was a popular member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. Mr. Elam is now connected with the American Telephone Company with headquarters at Port Chester, N. Y.

Immediately after the ceremony the bridal couple left for Port Chester, N. Y., where they are at home at 32 Clark Place.

The bride wore a lovely going-away gown of dark blue with accessories.

Out-of-town guests attending the wedding were: Mr. O. P. Elam, of Statesville; Mrs. Yost, of West Va., sister of the groom; and Mr. Jackie Roache, of Statesville.

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104 Wednesday

Summer time 1933 was ushered in Wednesday with a temperature of 104 degrees according to the readings of the government thermometer taken by local weatherman R. A. Bobbitt. This is the hottest of the year and is exceeded by only two degrees last summer.

Announce Acreage Allotment For State's Cotton Farmers

North Carolina's share in the minimum of 10 million acres to be retired from cotton production in the South this season is 263,000 acres, Dean I. O. Schaub of State College, was notified from Washington this week. Before any farmer may share in the rental and option benefits offered, he must retire as much as 25 per cent of his individual acreage and not over 40 per cent. The plan of payment for the acreage retired will be put into operation when the Secretary of Agriculture has received sufficient contracts to justify his declaring the plan operative, Mr. Schaub said.

This means that North Carolina's 90,000 cotton farmers must agree to plow up or otherwise completely retire from production at least 263,000 acres of the cotton now under cultivation. Before any one farmer can share in the cash rental payments and take advantage of an option on government cotton for the amount retired, he must sign a contract to remove from cultivation at least 25 per cent of his own growing crop. He will not be paid for retiring more than 40 per cent. This is a new ruling as previous advices had said that 30 per cent must be retired and a man could plow up and be paid for all of his crop if he so desired.

Mr. Schaub also called attention to the fact that a cotton farmer might take either one of two plans: If he elects to take a cash rental and option, his rental payment will be smaller in the expectation that he will more than make up the difference on his option. If he does not want an option, he will be paid a larger cash rental. In other words, said the Dean, by not taking an option a grower will get more money immediately but will not profit as much as if he uses the combination of rental and op-

tion. Payments will be made on a production basis, the Dean explained, and before rental payments will be made the acreage contracted for must be inspected by the local committee before and after removal of the crop.

Options on Government cotton will be offered in the same amount as the production destroyed by any farmer. The option is at six cents a pound with the farmer to take whatever profit may accrue to him and to have no obligation in case of the price goes below six cents a pound.

With the option, rental payments will be six dollars per acre for land that produces 100 to 124 pounds an acre; seven dollars per acre for land that produces 125 to 149 pounds an acre; eight dollars per acre for land that produces 150 to 174 pounds an acre; \$10 per acre for land that produces 175 to 224 pounds an acre; \$11 per acre for land that produces 225 to 274 pounds, and \$12 per acre for land that produces 275 pounds an acre and over.

For the man that desires to take the straight cash rental only, the rate of payment is as follows: seven dollars per acre for land that produces 100 to 124 pounds an acre; nine dollars per acre for land that produces 125 to 149 pounds an acre; \$11 per acre for land that produces 150 to 174 pounds an acre; \$14 per acre for land that produces 175 to 224 pounds an acre; \$17 per acre for land that produces 225 to 274 pounds an acre and over.

North Carolina cotton growers will be paid at these rates for retiring 263,000 acres only, Mr. Schaub said. The rates are liberal, he believes, and growers are urged to give careful study to the two plans by the time the canvass for reduction begins next week.

Son of U. S. Grant



Jesse R. Grant, above, the youngest son of the former President and Civil War hero, Ulysses S. Grant, is now retired and lives quietly in his home at Altos, Calif.

CANNING DEMONSTRATION

Federation Sends Miss Stallings To Short Course in Raleigh

Mrs. Cornelia Morris and Miss Sadie Henley of the State Department of Home Demonstration, made splendid addresses at the meeting of the Franklin County Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs held at Mills High School in Louisburg on Tuesday. At this meeting the main subject was that of canning and the emergency Home Agent gave a demonstration in canning meats and vegetables. Much interest was shown in this demonstration as much attention at this time in the County is directed to canning activity.

After a bounteous lunch which was generously portaken of by the large number present, the Federation re-assembled for a business meeting. A motion prevailed that Miss Ida Lee Stallings, the healthiest club girl, be sent to the State girls short course in Raleigh.

Many matters were discussed and the Federation adjourned to meet again in August.

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Officials Invited

Governor To Open Program At Chapel Hill Friday — Main Theme of Meeting Will Be Interpretation and Discussion of Legislation Passed by General Assembly and Congress

City and county officials in Franklin County have been invited to attend the 1933 sessions of the Institute of Government which are to be held at the University of North Carolina on Friday and Saturday of this week, June 23 and 24.

Members of the North Carolina delegation in Congress and representatives of city, county, state, and federal officials will participate in the sessions.

The main theme of the two-day program, which has been announced by Albert Coates director of the Institute, will be detailed interpretation and discussion of legislation passed by the North Carolina General Assembly and the National Congress of 1933, for the benefit of governmental units and all groups of officials affected thereby.

The formal opening of the Institute will be held in the Graham Memorial Friday night at 7 o'clock, when Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Lieut-Gov. A. H. Graham, and Speaker R. L. Harris will address the gathering. Presidents of groups of officers and citizens affiliated with the Institute will outline the work done during the past year and indicate the program for the future.

Preceding the formal opening will be a luncheon meeting in the Graham Memorial at 1 o'clock Friday of the State Board of Advisers and a buffet supper on the University campus under the Davie Poplar at 6 o'clock.

Saturday's Program

Features of the second day's sessions, when the several groups will continue their discussions, will be a buffet luncheon under the Davie Poplar in honor of North Carolina's Congressional delegation, after which members of the delegation will discuss national legislation bearing on state and local governmental units and private citizens of North Carolina, including federal unemployment relief, public works program, farm relief bill, home mortgage bill, banking legislation, and possible federal assistance in local government refinancing.

Following the formal opening Friday night, the Institute will break up into group meetings for the discussion of Legislation of the General Assembly of 1933.

The county commissioners, county managers, county accountants, city attorneys, city auditors, city managers, city auditors, will meet jointly to discuss Revenue Legislation including the valuation and listing of property for taxation, collection of taxes, interest and penalties on unpaid taxes, tax foreclosures, installment payments, delinquent taxes, amendments to municipal and county finance acts and other laws providing for funding and refunding of indebtedness of local governmental units, purpose and functions of newly created county readjustment commission, consolidation and annexation of counties, and merger of specific administrative functions.

To Lead Discussions

Discussions will be led by Charles M. Johnson and W. E. Easterling of the Local Government Commission, Allen J. Maxwell, Commissioner of Revenue, Attorney General Dennis G. Brummitt, Assistant Attorney General A. A. F. Seawell, and other administrative officials.

The following other groups, whose programs will get underway Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock will hold meetings for discussion of pertinent legislation of the 1933 General Assembly:

Police officers, Sheriffs, and other law enforcing officers; Clerks of Court, Registers of Deeds, Association of Prison Officials and Public Welfare Officers, Teachers of Government, including superintendents of city and county schools, Coroners, and Tax Supervisors.

2 Cent Postage

According to instructions received by the local post office officials this week the postage charge for all drop letters or letters for delivery to local territory, such as city or rural delivery from the local post office has been reduced to 2 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof beginning July 1st, 1933. Foreign letters, or letters going a distance still remain at the 3 cent rate.

On some floors of a department store a man feels as though he were in the bedroom of a strange woman.

DESTRUCT TEN MILLION ACRES

Cotton Growers to be Asked to Sign Rental Contracts at From \$6 Per Acre—Reduction Campaign to Start Monday

Washington, June 19.—Secretary Wallace today called for the destruction of ten million acres of growing cotton in a long-lived experiment to curb production and reduce the potential surplus of the south's big money crop.

The secretary announced that maximum processing taxes—about 4.1 cents a pound on the basis of present price relationships—would be levied beginning August 1 to finance the program under which growers will be asked to plow up portions of their crop in return for rental benefits payments and the right to obtain options on government-owned cotton.

A campaign will be started in the south next Monday when growers will be asked to sign contracts to rent cotton lands at from \$6 an acre up, depending on the average past yields and estimated production of the land this year.

The farmer can either offer to take an outright cash payment for plowing up portions of his crop or can take a smaller rental and obtain in addition an option on about 2,400,000 bales in an amount equal to the estimated output of the land he retires from production.

These options will be offered him at six cents a pound or nearly three cents below the current market price. He may order these options exercised at any time up to next January, his profit being the difference between the six cents and the price cotton is selling for at the time he sells.

Depends Upon Growers

Wallace said operation of the whole plan was contingent upon the degree of cooperation shown by growers during the week's campaign to obtain contracts.

Unless Wallace is certain that he can take a large amount of cotton out of production, equivalent to at least 2,000,000 bales production, he is not prepared to proceed further with the plan.

However, he indicated that he was confident of the success of the campaign and his associates said there was virtually no doubt but that the plan would be employed and that about \$100,000,000 would be distributed in rentals to growers in the next few months.

Wallace will use about \$54,000,000 from the \$200,000,000 made available by the farm act and subsequent laws to acquire full title to cotton on which government loans were made by the farm board and other agencies. He is making settlement for the cotton, which is under the control of the new farm credit administration, at the rate of 9 1/2 cents a pound.

The campaign will be handled by extension workers and other agricultural officials and will involve contact with nearly 2,000,000 cotton producers. The drive will be conducted on a county basis with an effort made to distribute rental payments as widely as possible in order to make the moneys serve the purpose of widespread business stimulation.

Sets Average Yield

Yields vary widely in cotton, the average production being about one-third of a bale to the acre. By offering rentals on the basis of yields, Wallace will be able to avoid removing from production marginal lands or those with the poorest yield which might make a big showing in terms of acreage but would not be substantial in reducing the potential harvest.

Wallace said the cost of the program would depend on the manner in which producers choose to offer their cotton acreage to the government under one of the two plans devised for the purpose.

The rate of the processing tax will be announced shortly before August 1 and after Wallace has received and accepted enough offers from farmers to take a substantial amount of cotton lands out of production.

The rate under the law, when levied at its maximum as Wallace said he intended to do, is the difference between the current average farm price and the "parity" price based on pre-war average farm prices.

The pre-war average is about 12 1/2 cents and the average farm price for cotton during the first part of June was 4.1 cents less than that, which would make the latter sum the amount of the tax, if it went into effect at once.

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