

LAW FOR REPEAL

An Act to provide for the calling of a Convention of the people of North Carolina for the purpose of considering the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

Whereas, the seventy-second Congress of the United States of America, at the second session thereof, begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the fifth day of December, one thousand nine hundred thirty-two, adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which said joint resolution is as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein): That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several States:

"Article— Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

"Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

And whereas, the people of this State should have the opportunity to pass upon and determine whether a convention shall be called for the purpose of considering said proposed amendment: Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact (two-thirds of all the Members of each House concurring):

SECTION 1. At a general election to be held in the State of North Carolina on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three, the proposition of "Convention" or "No Convention" shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State, and an election held thereon, and the result thereof ascertained and determined in the manner as set out in this act. The said election shall be for the sole and exclusive purpose of passing on the proposition of "Convention" or "No Convention," and the election of delegates thereto, as provided for in this act, and it shall not be competent or lawful to elect any officers of the State or local governments, or to vote or pass on any other proposition at said election.

SEC. 2. If a majority of the votes cast at the said election on said proposition shall be for "Convention," as ascertained and determined under the provisions of this act, the said convention shall consist of one hundred twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates to the said convention as such county has members in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of One Thousand nine hundred thirty-three. Each delegate to said convention shall be a qualified elector of the State and shall reside in the county from which he is chosen for one year preceding his election. Laws disqualifying a person for public office because he holds another public office under the State or National Government shall not apply to delegates to such Convention. All qualified electors shall have the right to participate in said election in their several precincts as now provided by law. The registration books shall be open in the several precincts on the second Saturday before said election for the purpose of registration of persons entitled thereto in such precincts.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Elections to prescribe, provide, and print the official convention ballots to be voted on at said election. No ballot shall be used or counted except such official ballots. Upon said ballots there shall appear the words "Convention" and "No Convention," and opposite and to the left of each voting square, in either of which the elector may make a cross mark (x) indicating that he thereby votes "Convention" or "No Convention." The ballots shall be headed "Official Convention Ballot." Below said title appropriate instructions shall be printed as follows:

1. To vote for "Convention," make a cross mark (x) in the square to the left of the word "Convention."
2. To vote "No Convention," make a cross mark (x) in the square to the left of the words "No Convention."
3. Mark only with a pencil or pen and ink.
4. If you tear or deface or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and get another. At the bot-

tom, on the face of said ballot shall be printed the following endorsement, the blanks being properly filled in:

OFFICIAL CONVENTION BALLOT
State of N. C. ETAINSHRDL
State of North Carolina.....
..... (Date of election)
.....
(Facsimile of signature of
Chairman of State Board
of Elections.)

SEC. 4. At said election it shall be the duty of each county board of elections to provide for each voting precinct in said county a ballot box to contain said official convention ballots, in which all qualified electors shall have the right to vote on the proposition of "Convention" or "No Convention."

SEC. 5. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the said election shall be held and conducted under the same laws, rules and regulations as now prescribed for the holding and conduct of elections of members of the General Assembly. The several county boards of elections shall meet in their respective counties, not later than the tenth day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred thirty-three, and arrange for the holding of said election. The registrars appointed to act at the last general election in the year one thousand nine hundred thirty-two shall act as registrars for the election hereinafter provided for. The several county boards of elections shall appoint two judges of election for each election precinct in their county, whose duties and powers shall be in all respects as provided in the general election laws of the State. In making appointment of the judges of election, the county boards of elections shall appoint for each election precinct one competent person generally known to be in favor of the proposition submitted by this act, and one competent person generally known to be opposed to the proposition submitted in this act. The several county boards of elections shall make publication of the names of the registrars and judges of election, and serve notice upon them as required by the general election laws of the State.

SEC. 6. The registrar and judges of election of the several voting precincts in each county shall count the ballots and make return thereof to the County Board of Elections on forms prepared and furnished by the State Board of Elections. Upon the receipt of the returns of said election, and not later than the sixth day thereafter, the county boards of elections shall tabulate the returns from said election and declare the results thereof in their several counties. The returns from the several counties on the proposition of "Convention" or "No Convention" shall, by the chairman of the County Board of Elections, be certified to the State Board of Elections, who shall, not later than the twentieth day after the election, tabulate and officially declare the result of said election on said proposition "Convention" or "No Convention."

SEC. 7. That at the said general election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three, as provided for in this act, there shall be voted for in the several counties of the State, in a separate box to be provided by the several county boards of elections, a delegate or delegates, in accordance with the number as is prescribed in section two of this act. Party nominations for delegates to said convention shall not be made. Any person desiring to become a candidate for delegate from his county to said Convention shall, thirty days before the date of said election, file notice of his candidacy for delegate to said Convention with the county board of elections, containing declaration that he is "For Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," or "Against Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," and supported by a written petition signed by qualified voters of the county equal in number to two per cent of the total vote cast for Governor in said county in the gubernatorial election of one thousand nine hundred thirty-two. If such notice of candidacy with such declaration and so supported shall be filed in a county by candidates on the one side or the other of such question, more in number than such county is entitled to delegates in said Convention, the county board of elections shall put on the official ballot the names of such candidates "For Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment" and "Against Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," equal respectively to the number of delegates to which such county is entitled in said convention, as have the largest number of such signers to his or their petition. The county board of elections shall place on the ballot a candidate or candidates for such delegate from said county, both "For Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment" and "Against Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," in accordance with the terms of this act; if a candidate or candidates have complied with its terms. The ballot shall be made up showing on the face and at the top thereof that the candidates are "For Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment" and "Against Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." Any person seeking a place on said ballot may appeal from the decision of the county board of elections to the

State Board of Elections for a determination of the question as to whether he is entitled to a place thereon, and said appeal shall be heard promptly by said State Board of Elections, whose decision thereon shall be final.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the county board of elections of each county to provide printed ballots to be voted in said county for the election of delegates to the Convention. Only official ballots shall be used and counted. On such official ballots shall be printed the names of all candidates for delegates to such Convention in herein prescribed and permitted. The names of said delegates shall be printed in columns separated by black lines as now provided for by law for the printing of ballots in general elections. At the head of said ballot shall be printed "Official Ballot for Delegates to Convention to Pass Upon the Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." At the head of one column shall be printed the words "Delegate or delegates for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," and at the head of the other column, "Delegate or Delegates Against Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

SEC. 9. Upon said official ballots, arranged in the usual way, the appropriate instructions shall be printed as follows:
(1) To vote for any candidate whose name appears in the column below, mark a cross (x) in the square at the left of the name of the candidate.
(2) Vote only for the number of delegates indicated below.
(3) Mark only with a pencil or pen and ink.
(4) If you tear or deface or wrongly mark this ballot, get another. At the bottom, on the face of the ballot, shall be printed the following endorsement, the blanks being properly filled in:

"Official Ballot for Delegates to Convention to pass upon proposed Amendment repealing the Eighteenth Amendment
County of

Date of election

Facsimile of signature of Chairman of County Board of Elections"

SEC. 10. No markers or assistants shall be allowed in said election. No vote shall be cast or counted except votes as are cast by electors who present themselves in person and cast their ballots at the polling place, in the precinct of which they are electors. Any person who is physically unable to enter a voting booth, or to mark his ballot, may be assisted in entering such booth and in marking his ballot, by the election official upon whom he may call for assistance.

SEC. 11. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the said elections for the election of delegate or delegates to the said Convention shall be held and conducted under the same laws, rules and regulations as now prescribed for the holding of the conduct of elections of members of the General Assembly. The registrar and judges of election of the several voting precincts in each county shall count the ballots and make return thereof to the County Board of Elections on forms prepared and furnished by the State Board of Elections. Upon the receipt of the returns of said election, and not later than the sixth day thereafter, the County Boards of Elections shall tabulate the returns from said election and declare the results thereof in their several counties.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the county board of elections to issue certificates of election to the delegate or delegates ascertained and declared to be elected from his county. And it shall be the duty of the State Board of Elections, upon ascertaining and declaring the result of the election on the proposition "Convention" or "No Convention," to make certificate thereof, certifying the same to the Governor. If the majority of votes cast shall be "No Convention," then said Convention shall not be held and no duties and powers shall devolve upon, or be exercised by, any person elected as delegate to said Convention, as a consequence of his said election.

SEC. 13. If, upon the canvass of the election upon the question "Convention" or "No Convention," as hereinbefore prescribed, it shall be ascertained that a majority of the votes cast in said election are in favor of "Convention," then the delegates so declared to have been elected shall convene in the hall of the House of Representatives at Raleigh on Wednesday after the first Monday of December, one thousand nine hundred thirty-three, at twelve o'clock noon, when and where the said delegates shall be called to order by the Chief Justice or one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, who, if there be not a majority present, shall adjourn then to the same place, and from day to day, until a majority appear, and on the appearance of a majority, he shall administer to each of them the following oath:

"You, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the delegate-elect shall choose) that you will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States and the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully maintain and support the Constitution of the United

States, and the State of North Carolina; that you will faithfully, conscientiously, and without fear or favor, perform the duties required of you as a delegate to this convention, and that you will neither directly nor indirectly evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the restrictions imposed upon the convention by the act of the General Assembly authorizing your election, and that you will in your capacity as a delegate to this convention serve the people of this State to the best of your skill, knowledge and ability; so help you, God."

No delegate shall be permitted to sit or be entitled to a seat in the said convention or to act as a member thereof until he or she shall have taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation as above set out.

SEC. 14. As soon as a majority of the delegates-elect shall have thus appeared and taken the oath or affirmation as prescribed, they shall proceed to elect a president, who shall serve as presiding officer of the convention, and shall choose such other officers, clerks, stenographers, and servants as they shall find necessary.

SEC. 15. The delegates to such Convention shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of ten (\$10.00) dollars and they shall also be entitled to receive five cents per mile both while coming to Raleigh and while going home, the said distance to be computed by the nearest line and route of public travel. The compensation of the President, or presiding officer, shall be twelve (12.00) dollars and mileage.

SEC. 16. A majority of the total number of delegates to the Convention shall constitute a quorum. The Convention shall be judge of the election and qualifications of its members. For any speech or debate in the Convention, the delegate shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to transmit to the Convention, upon its convening, the resolution of the Congress of the United States submitting the proposed amendment for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. It shall thereupon be the sole and only duty of the said Convention to consider, debate, and act upon said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the said action to be determined by a vote of the majority of the delegates to the Convention present and voting thereon. And the action of the Convention, as called under the provisions of this act, shall be limited and restricted to debating and acting upon the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when said action is completed, whether the result be ratification or rejection thereof, the powers and duties of the Convention and its delegates shall cease and the Convention shall thereupon adjourn sine die.

SEC. 18. If and when the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall have been ratified by said Convention in the manner as hereinbefore set out, a certificate of that fact shall be made in quadruplicate by the President and Secretary of such Convention, and there shall be attached to each a true copy of the record of the vote so taken, showing the yeas and nays. Such certificates and certified copies of such record shall be deposited with the Governor, and he shall thereupon transmit one of such certificates and certified copies to the Secretary of State of the United States at Washington, one to the presiding officer of the United States Senate, one to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, accompanied with his own certificate that the persons signing the certificates so transmitted were the duly constituted officers of such Convention; and that their signatures are genuine. One of such certificates and copies of records shall be filed as a permanent record in the office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina. The President, the Secretary, and any other officers of the Convention, the delegates, and the Governor, and any of them, are hereby authorized to comply with any act of Congress requiring any further act of confirmation or rejection of such ratification.

SEC. 19. Upon the ratification of this act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to print such reasonable number of copies thereof as may be approved by the Governor and Council of State.

SEC. 20. The expense of holding said Convention shall be certified by the President and Secretary thereof to the State Auditor, who shall audit and pass upon the accounts so made and rendered to him, and said expenses, when so audited and approved, shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of any funds not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 21. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly, read three times, and ratified, this 9th day of May, 1933.

A. H. GRAHAM,
President of the Senate.
R. L. HARRIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Compared and found correct.
R. P. BENDER,
For Committee.

Michigan has a peppermint farm that covers 2,200 acres.

SERMON TOPICS

Methodist Church

"Memory" was the theme for the Sunday morning message at the Methodist church. Dr. Fitzgerald chose his text from Luke 16:25, "Son, remember." The minister said that Jesus claimed for an unchangeable law of righteousness. The parable of Dives and Lazarus teaches us that if we live only for the good things in this world, we will lose the good things of the next. We must live right down here if we expect to gain the heavenly life in the other world. This is the appeal Jesus makes.

The speaker said that self-gratification in this life brings anguish and retribution in the other world. The explanation of future punishment as being nothing more than the gnawings of the sinner's conscience is a denial of scriptural fact. It certainly will not satisfy the picture given in this parable. The rich man entered into a state and circumstance in which pain was inflicted upon him. Retribution struck him. But his punishment was not altered or changed merely because he did not like it. There is a continuity of life. Life beyond death will be related to this life. Jesus taught that judgment and reward began immediately after death in this parable. Here we find the continuity of life in men. There appeared no break even in Dives' memory. He remembered, and was troubled, but could not change it.

Jesus warns us of the sin of inattention. He put this parable in the mouth of Father Abraham. Dives lived a contented, easy life. He was inattentive to conditions about him. He gave no thought to the pitiful Lazarus at his gate. Lazarus' sores spoke of his terrible illness. The dogs licking those sores told of his abject poverty. But Dives and family had all they needed for their own comfort. That was enough for them. Inattention was his great sin, and it ruined him. But the scene changes. Everyday life is associated with our future life. The veil is thrown back and we see the same characters, but their station of living has been reversed. The rich man is now in the toils of eternal suffering. Poor Lazarus has become immortally rich. Dives' earthly wealth is not there, and if it were he could not use it. He pleads for help, but this answer is, "Son, remember."

What an awful sin is inattention. Not merely the inattention of Dives for Lazarus, but inattention to the great facts of life. Inattention to Jesus' pleadings for righteousness. Our indifference to his work of redemption. Our neglect of his church. Our unconcern about the coming judgments of God over our own inattention.

Jesus reminds us of the great power of memory. We must give attention to the vital things of life and eternity. Remember that we belong to God. We must remember that we have a day of accounting. Our acts have a day of accounting. We must remember that this is our only opportunity to prove ourselves worthy of eternal life. We must remember that God rewards goodness, and punishes wickedness. We must remember that we reap what we sow. We must remember that God does not accept excuses. He accepts repentance. "Son, Remember."

SEC. 22. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly, read three times, and ratified, this 9th day of May, 1933.

A. H. GRAHAM,
President of the Senate.
R. L. HARRIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Compared and found correct.
R. P. BENDER,
For Committee.

Michigan has a peppermint farm that covers 2,200 acres.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR

By JOHN JOSEPH GAINES, M.D.

"UNDEREATING"
I think I have written enough words about overeating to fill a book—a large one. The great American sin is overeating. Maybe it is the depression, but a late incident leads me to write this letter about not eating enough.

Last evening an old-time lady acquaintance ate supper with us, and "a good time was had by all."

This lady friend of our family has two grown daughters, and is her own house-keeper. She is visiting here for "nerves." She is a bundle of live wires—has lost weight, until her limbs are like casting-rods. She has "dieted," yes indeed! She has not left her digestive tract enough nerves to do their work.

After a very hearty supper, she stood up before me. "Now just look doctor," she half-complained, "see how I am swelled." She bulged herself out in front to exaggerate the condition. "Does it hurt you in any way?" I enquired. "No—but just look at it," she persisted; "a person oughtn't to get out that way after eating should they?"

"Well, you have eaten a good, wholesome meal," I said; "and if it causes you no inconvenience—forget it."
This good woman had actually stunted herself in nourishment because she was afraid of "tubing out." Actually denying herself the necessary nutrition. Then her nerves were going "hay-wire" about keeping those darlings in school. There was no disease preying on her, not at all—she was eating her own troubles. A season of common sense practice is all she needs. How many of my good mothers of daughters are like her—starving themselves into neurotics?



BOB, HAVE YOU NOTICED THAT EVERYBODY SEEMS TO BE SMOKING CAMELS NOW?
THEY HAVE FOUND OUT THAT CAMELS ARE BETTER FOR STEADY SMOKING!

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

TOBACCO FLUES

THERMOMETERS - LANTERNS
ARSENATE OF LEAD

TWINE

We are advised that a Federal Tax of four cents per pound will be placed on Cotton Twine August first.
BUY NOW. We have a good stock at REASONABLE PRICES.

FRUIT JARS

JAR TOPS AND RUBBERS
We also have second hand Jars thoroughly clean—fitted with new tops and rubbers at 75c per dozen for half gallon size.

SEABOARD STORE CO., INC.

D. F. McKINNE, President
— Pay Cash and Pay Less —

NOTICE

Gen. Albert Cox Hurt in Accident

Delinquent Tax Payers

Petersburg, Va., May 29.—General Albert Cox of Raleigh and Lunsford Long of Roanoke Rapids were injured in an automobile accident at 7 o'clock last night five miles north of Alberta. They were going home from Washington. Both were brought to the Petersburg hospital for treatment. Long was brought in the automobile of Congressman Walter Lambeth who was on his way to Washington from his home in Thomasville.

Gen. Cox has a bad cut on his left leg below the knee and small lacerations of his face. Several ribs on the right side were broken. Long has injuries about the back. Neither was rendered unconscious, and both will be released from the hospital in a few days, it was said.

The nightingale sings during only two months in the year.

Yours respectfully,
T. K. STOCKARD, Town Clerk,
Louisburg, N. C.