

Fountain Urged As Bailey's Opponent In 1936

CHANCE TO WIN SAID TO BE GOOD BY SUPPORTERS

Friends Of Lieutenant Governor Believe He Would Make A Strong Race For U. S. Senate.

BY LeGETTE BLYTHE

With the next campaign for United States senator four years off, and with Senator Josiah W. Bailey just now completing the first third of his six years in the nation's highest legislative body, friends of Richard T. Fountain have already begun to advance him as Senator Bailey's opponent in 1936.

The lieutenant governor made a sensational second primary race with J. C. B. Ehringhaus of Elizabeth City for the gubernatorial nomination and came perilously near overcoming a 47,000 lead Mr. Ehringhaus piled up in the first primary. The lieutenant governor would have won had the second primary been three or four days later, declare the Fountain followers. At any rate, the Rocky Mount man came within a little more than 12,000 votes of squaring it with his opponent from Elizabeth City.

Picking up 35,000 votes when he had been "doped" to lose by about 75,000 to 90,000 was quite a feat, and Mr. Fountain reversed the figures on most of the dopsters by from about 40,000 to 80,000. All his friends and all his enemies give him and his manager, J. L. DeLaney of Charlotte, credit for a wonderful second primary race.

That race, say the Fountain supporters, leaves him in a good position politically. He was beaten, it is true, but he was beaten going up. It was a fight against time, they declare, and the gong sounded before he had time to knock out his opponent. As it is, he can offer for the senate in all seriousness, they say, and they add that he can win.

Senator Bailey will be a one-term, declare many democrats here who follow the doings of the politicians and who sometimes figure things out ahead of time. He was elected, not by those who wished to elevate him, but by those who wished to debase Senator Simmons.

He is the paddle the avenging democrats used to spank the senator who gave aid and sympathy to Herbert Hoover. They don't carry out the analogy with use of the recent senatorial primary participants, however, although there are a few who have already whispered discreetly that Bob Reynolds will also be a one-term. In fact, judging things political by the present temper of the voters, it will take a demigod to be anything but a one-term.

At any rate, say the friends of Mr. Fountain, he will be in excellent position in 1936 to lead "the people" against "entrenched privilege" and he will be able to slip Mr. Bailey's high and mighty seat right out from under him.

Mr. Fountain hasn't said anything, say those who keep close to him. Last night Mr. DeLaney said he had heard discussion of Mr. Fountain as a 1936 candidate for the senate, but, as far as he knew, Mr. Fountain had thought little or nothing of the reports that he might run and he was of the opinion that he would say nothing of this early. "It's too long off," observed Mr. DeLaney. "I wouldn't think Mr. Fountain would want to say anything about the senate race at this time."

It was also reported here yesterday that Judge Wilson Warlick of Newton might be a candidate for governor in 1936. The governorship comes next time, and already Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick has announced he would be a candidate. The colonel has also announced he would run for senator in 1936. That would be in the middle of his term as governor, granting for the sake of explanation that the colonel will win the race for governor, and Colonel Kirkpatrick would run a la Huey Long, who was elected senator in the middle of his term as governor and served out the governor's term before going to Washington. But, someone remarked yesterday, just anybody can't do what Huey does.

FOILS ROBBERS

Caught alone in the Seagrove bank by three holdup men, Cashier A. C. Harris hoisted his hands skyward as he moved near a window. He suddenly fell backward through the window. Alarmed, the bandits fled with out any loot. A widespread watch is being made for them.

Do You Know:--

SALISBURY'S HISTORIC LANDMARKS

That Rowan was first settled in 1720 by Protestants from Moravia who fled from the persecutions of Ferdinand II?

That a few years later Scotch and Irish migrated to Rowan county from their mother countries to escape the imprisonment and unjust punishment following a series of rebellions?

That at this early date the Indians were on friendly terms with the ever increasing caravans of traders?

That the names of some of the early settlers were: Nesbit, Allison, Brandon, Luckey, Locke, Cowan, Boone, Barrs, Osborne, Andrew, Hall, McLaughlin?

That in the year 1745, a steady flow of Germans began to arrive in Salisbury and Rowan county?

That an act was passed establishing the County of Rowan at the sessions of the general assembly of the providence of North Carolina, New Bern, March 27, 1735?

That Rowan county originally included territory occupied by more than 30 counties?

That the first court—the court of pleas and quarter sessions—met in Rowan county in 1735?

That the cave in which Daniel Boone hid from the Indians is located near Salisbury?

That Rowan's first court house was erected in 1756 and was made of weatherboards, being 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, a story and a half high, with two floors?

That the deed for Salisbury township is dated February 11, 1755?

That 135 acres of land first constituted the bounds of Salisbury township?

That "Main street" was originally called "Corbin street" after an attorney, Francis Corbin?

That "Innes street" received its name from James Innes, a prominent figure in North Carolina?

That old court house records, dating as far back as 1750, are still on file in the Rowan office of the register of deeds?

That the superior courts were established in 1776 during the administration of Governor Tryon?

That as early as 1770 Salisbury had traffic laws, persons found guilty of fast driving or riding incurring a penalty of five shillings?

That General Greene and Lord Cornwallis during the year 1781 when the Revolutionary war was approaching a crisis, made temporary headquarters in Salisbury?

That Lord Cornwallis, British Commander, took up his headquarters at the house of Maxwell Chambers, Salisbury merchant, located on the west corner of Church and Bank streets?

That three miles southeast of Salisbury stands the "Old Stone House," one of the most remarkable relics of the South?

That George Washington visited Salisbury while on a Southern tour in the spring of 1791?

That St. John's Lutheran church was organized in 1768 and is the largest Lutheran church in the South?

That the first tax imposed on local citizens was the levy of a shilling on each town lot taken?

That the first store was opened in 1770?

That the first school teacher came to this section in 1761?

That the first negro was sold as a slave here in 1762?

That the first physician located here in 1755?

That the United States postoffice was first located here about 1790?

That the first circus came to town in 1850?

That 2,600 men were furnished to the Confederacy by Rowan county?

SALISBURY'S GEOGRAPHY

That the area of Rowan county is 489 square miles?

That Rowan has a population of approximately 57,000?

That Rowan is one of the largest counties in the entire state?

That Rowan county was named for Matthew Rowan, a leader in North Carolina before the Revolution?

That Matthew Rowan, for a short time after Gov. Gabriel Johnston's death, acted as governor of North Carolina?

That the city of Salisbury is named after the Marquis of Salisbury?

That Rowan county once occupied the greater portion of western North Carolina?

That Salisbury is located in the Piedmont section, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains?

That it is 765 feet above sea level?

That it is approximately the same latitude as Los Angeles, Cal.?

That it is approximately the same longitude as Niagara Falls and Ha-

vana, Cuba?

That Salisbury is 7 hours from Wilmington "On the Coast," and 5 hours from Asheville, in the "heart of the Blue Ridge?"

That it is 11 hours from the nation's capitol, 18 hours from New York and 11 hours from Atlanta, Ga.?

That Salisbury has one of the lowest death rates in proportion to population in the country?

That its altitude makes it virtually free from malarial troubles?

That the average temperature is 60 degrees?

That the lowest temperature on record was 6 degrees below zero and the highest 102 degrees?

That the average growing season in the vicinity of Salisbury is 220 days?

That the longest growing season on record was 280 days and the shortest 189?

That Salisbury is virtually the center of Rowan county?

That Charlotte was once a town of such small consequence that historians referred to it as a "prosperous town in the Salisbury district, 44 miles south of Salisbury?"

SALISBURY'S LEADING CITIZENS

That Daniel Boone, the great hunter and pioneer, spent his boyhood days along the banks of the Yadkin river?

That General John Steele, the first comptroller of currency under President Washington, was born and lived in Salisbury?

That General Richardson Davie, founder of the University of North Carolina and Governor of North Carolina in 1798, resided in Salisbury for a number of years?

That Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, studied law in Salisbury under Spruce Macey, Esq., in his little office at the corner of Jackson and south Church streets?

That President Jackson's office was later removed to Philadelphia Exposition and from there to Chicago?

That the mother of James K. Polk, eleventh president of the United States, was born and reared in North Carolina?

That Mrs. Frances Christine Tierman—Christian Ried—a writer of national reputation, was a native of Salisbury?

That Woodrow Wilson spent some time in Salisbury while a student at Davidson?

That Lee Slater Overman represented his state in the United States senate for over a quarter of a century?

That Dr. Archibald Henderson, head of the department of mathematics at the University of North Carolina and a writer and literary critic of international fame is a native of Salisbury?

That Mr. Henderson is author of more than a dozen books each having a remarkable large circulation?

That the literary productions of Dr. Henderson are circulated in seven different countries?

That numerous officials of the various departments of the state and national government have been Salisbury men?

That John W. Ellis, a Salisbury man and from whom Ellis street was named, was twice governor of North Carolina?

That Walter Murphy was for a number of years speaker of the general assembly?

That Col. Charles Fredrick Fisher was president of the North Carolina railroad in 1855 operating between Charlotte and Goldsboro and was one of the pioneers in railroad work and financing in western North Carolina?

That Davidson college was named for William Davidson, a general in the Civil war from Salisbury?

That Leonard Henderson, of Salisbury, was elected to the position of chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina in 1818?

That Hon. Archibald Henderson represented this district in congress from 1899 to 1903 and the town of Salisbury three times in the general assembly?

That the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is named for Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, patriot of the Revolutionary War and that a tablet has been erected in her honor?

That Theo. Klutz represented North Carolina in congress several terms?

That J. S. Henderson, leading attorney, represented this district in congress?

That J. S. Henderson was a member of the North Carolina constitutional convention and was a leader of the No-fence Law?

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE!

CAMERAGRAPHS

Reading Time : 3 minutes, 10 seconds



SOME SPEED: Kaya Don, piloting Miss England III on Loch Lomond, Scotland, established a new world's speed-boat mark at 119.81 miles per hour. He is the first man to travel over water at better than 2 miles a minute.

SALVAGE: James Mattern, left, who with Bennett Griffin, in circle above, attempted to set a new record world flight, is shown here arriving in Moscow with instruments salvaged from their plane which was wrecked on the hop from Berlin to Moscow.

\$800,000,000 PROJECT: When W. D. Herridge, left, Canadian Minister to U. S., and Secty. of State Stimson, right, signed the treaty to govern the development of the St. Lawrence waterway into an ocean lane they "opened the door" for the greatest engineering project of modern times.

A MOUTHFUL: Behold the world's largest strawberry shortcake. Weighing 1 1/2 tons, it was the main attraction at the Lebanon, Ore., Strawberry Festival. Its making called for 12 sacks of flour, 50 pounds of shortening, 15 pounds of baking powder (the Calumet folks proudly told us), 720 eggs, 40 gallons of milk.

Urge More Use Of Cotton Bags

If all flour, wheat offal and corn meal produced in the United States in the year ending June 30, 1931, had been packed in cotton containers, approximately 311,000 bales of American cotton would have been required, according to a report received yesterday from the department of agriculture by W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association.

The department had the co-operation of 526 manufacturers in the study. These manufactured 74,000,000 barrels of flour, 65 per cent of the amount produced in the United States. The estimate is that cotton bags were used for packing nearly 75,000,000 barrels of flour, or 68 per cent of the total production; for more than 391,000 tons of wheat offal, or 9 per cent of the total production, and approximately 1,500,000,000 pounds of corn meal, or 72 per cent of the total production.

As many as 95 mills, representing the production of 5,500,000 barrels of flour, or 6 per cent of all the flour produced in the United States, used cotton bags exclusively for packaging their flour.

Burlap bags were used for packaging flour, wheat offal and corn meal put up in large-size bags; cotton bags were used in all sizes but were more

widely used in the medium sizes; and paper bags were more often used for packaging flour and corn meal in smaller quantities. The figures also show that more than 112,000 additional bales of cotton would have been required had cotton containers been substituted for

the burlap, paper and wooden containers in use during the year. If new cotton bags had been substituted for the second-hand bags in use, an additional 53,000 bales of cotton would have been required.

The further use of cotton bagging is one of the major projects of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association, and members of the body are delighted with the progress which is being made in the effort to bring about increased usage of cotton in this field, Mr. McLaurine declared.

2 1/2%

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