

Rowan County Herald

BOOSTERS FOR A GREATER CITY AND COUNTY

AND THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN

FOUNDED 1832—105TH YEAR.

SALISBURY, N. C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1937

VOL. 104 NO. 30

PRICE 2 CENTS

State To Spend \$4,000,000 On Crossings County May Vote On Rum Issue

County Option Plan Adopted By Assembly

Commissioners Will Be Requested To Call Referendum On Issue In This County.

ILLEGAL BOOZE DEALERS STUNNED

This county may have legal, tax paid liquor in the near future, under the county option plan adopted this week by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Believing that temperance will be promoted by control and strict enforcement of laws and regulations incident to the sale of liquor, and also, that the state, counties, and municipalities, should derive a fair tax from the sale of this commodity, the state solons voted affirmatively on the issue.

It was variously predicted that the County Commissioners will act on this important issue in the near future. Certain it was that considerable pressure will be brought for them to call an election to permit the voters to determine whether or not they wanted legal, tax-paid liquor.

Action of the state General Assembly comes as a damaging blow to persons who have been dispensing this commodity in this county under the so-called "bootleg" system. A stiff fight is predicted.

Under the measure, each county could call for elections on the creation of liquor stores.

The adopted amendments would:

1. Prohibit drinking at football games or any other public assembly.
2. Cause stores to fix uniform prices.
3. Allow stricter supervision of stores and prohibit the placing of a liquor store in a township which voted dry although the county voted wet.
4. Require a 20-day notice of the opening of the registration books and provide for one ballot instead of two as previously stipulated.

County elections on the liquor question within the next 30 days loomed as a possibility after the Senate passed the Hanford bill which would authorize county boards of commissioners to call special elections on the setting up of alcoholic beverage control stores.

An amendment passed however, specified that at least 20 days notice of an election must be given in order that voters may register.

Under the bill, elections also must be held if demanded in a petition signed by 15 per cent of the registered voters who participated in the last gubernatorial election.

No votes would be held in the 17 counties now operating liquor stores under the New Hanover and Pasquotank acts. In no county may more than one election on the liquor question be held in any three-year period. Stores are operated by the counties. The State gets its regular sales tax from the sale of whiskey.

The Hanford proposal would allow counties to retain all profits from the sale of spirits, but the revenue bill, now pending before the Senate, would place a 7 per cent State tax on gross sales.

The measure specifically prohibits the resale in any way of beverages bought from county stores, and none with more than 21 per cent alcoholic content can be sold elsewhere.

It also specifically prohibits drinking of the beverages on the premises of the county stores or county boards and on any public road or street, but does not prohibit drinking liquor in hotels and cafes which is taken there by persons purchasing it legally.

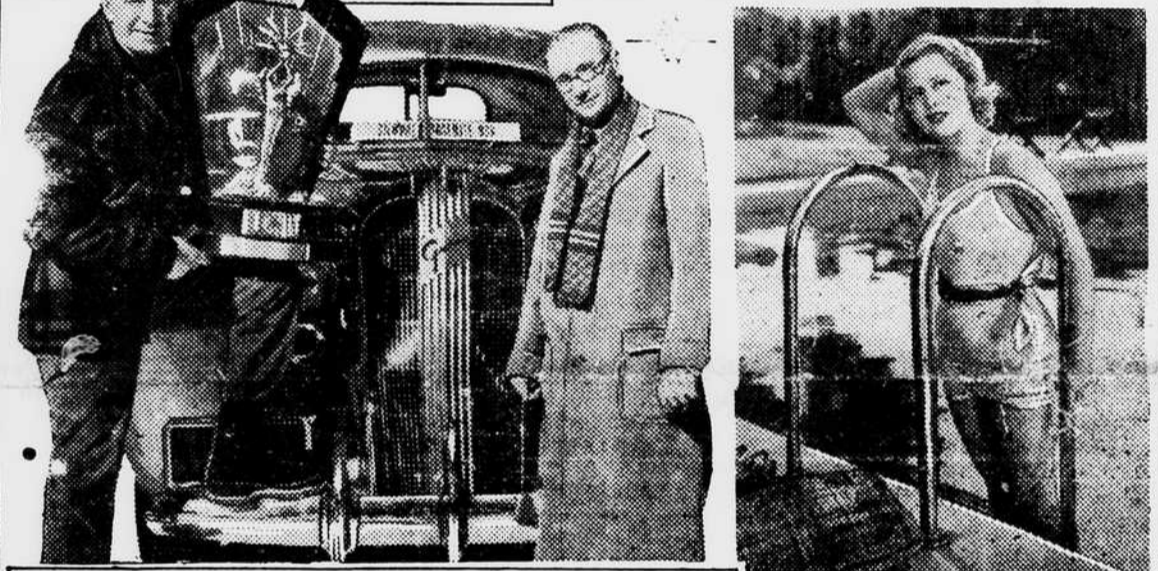
The measure sets no limit on possession of legal whiskey, but in

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OUR SNAPSHOTS



Rehearsal Scene — Camera catches Francis White, California prima donna, and Conrad Thibault, popular baritone, working on their numbers for the Tuesday evening Fred Astaire-Charles Butterworth program over the NBC-Red network.

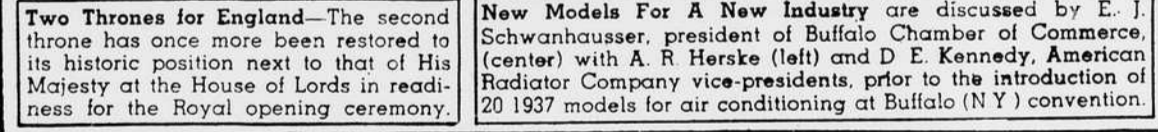


Ship Ahoy! George Vanderbilt and his wife, wave farewell as they set sail from Palm Beach, Fla. for a five-month cruise and scientific expedition to the South Seas.



Leading A Field of 25 Cars of all makes and price classes, a Graham Supercharger sedan won the A.A.A. sanctioned Gilmore Los Angeles-Yosemite Economy Sweepstakes Award for the second consecutive year, averaging 534 ton miles per gallon. Earl B. Gilmore (left) about to present the trophy to Clay Moore, (right) driver of the winning car.

Mary Carlisle, film celebrity, likes all her comforts when taking a dip.



Two Thrones for England—The second throne has once more been restored to its historic position next to that of His Majesty at the House of Lords in readiness for the Royal opening ceremony.

New Models For A New Industry are discussed by E. J. Schwanhauser, president of Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, (center) with A. R. Herske (left) and D. E. Kennedy, American Radiator Company vice-presidents, prior to the introduction of 20 1937 models for air conditioning at Buffalo (N.Y.) convention.

Questions Answered Regarding County Liquor Control Measure

The bill providing for the manufacture, sale and control of alcoholic beverages in North Carolina, simplified:

Q. How does this bill, which was passed by the House and is now facing consideration by the Senate, differ from the present Pasquotank measure?

A. Briefly, it authorizes statewide sale of alcoholic liquors and establishes a state board of alcoholic control which will supervise county liquor control boards.

Q. Can counties now prohibiting the sale of liquor open liquor stores?

A. Yes, the measure provides that a county election may be held and if a majority of the votes cast in the election are for liquor stores a system of stores shall be opened in that county. The law provides the ballots shall be printed with the words: "For County Liquor Control Stores" and "Against Liquor Control Stores."

Q. How will the election be

called:

A. The election will be called upon written request of the board of county commissioners or upon a petition to the board of elections signed by at least 15 per cent of the registered voters in the county, who voted in the last election for governor.

Q. If the vote is against opening of liquor stores, when can another election be called in that county?

A. Three years later.

Q. Can the election be held when voting is going on for other county issues or for election of new county officers?

A. No, it must be an election on the liquor stores only and shall not be held on the day of any biennial election for county officers or within 60 days of such an election.

Q. How many persons will serve on the State Board of Alcoholic Control?

A. Three, a chairman who shall receive \$6,000 annually, and two

associate members to be paid \$25 for every day they are engaged in their official duties. The associate members also will receive transportation to and from the meeting place of the board to their homes.

Q. What is the term of office of each member of this board?

A. The chairman shall serve for three years from the date of his appointment and one associate member for two years, and the other one year from the date of his appointment. Subsequent members of the board shall serve for three years.

Q. What will this board do in regard to controlling county boards.

A. Briefly, it will see that the liquor law is observed; it will audit and examine accounts of the liquor stores; it will approve or disapprove the prices at the liquor stores and test the alcoholic beverages which may be sold.

Q. How will the quality of alcoholic beverages be known by

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F. D. R. Outlines Plan To Assist Farm Tenants

Federal Government Would Sell Farms On Liberal Terms Offers 40 Years To Pay

Other Points Are Retirement of Poor Land, Farmers' Loans, And Windfall Tax.

Washington.—President Roosevelt asked Congress this week to save the "American dream" of individual farm ownership.

"Obviously action by the States alone and independently cannot cure the widespread evil," the President said in transmitting the report of his special committee on farm tenancy.

"A nation-wide program under Federal leadership and with the assistance of States counties, communities and individuals is the only solution. Most Americans believe that our form of government does not prohibit action on behalf of those who need help."

It was proposed:

1. Government purchase of good farm land for sale on liberal credit terms to selected tenants. Purchasers would have to pass through a trial leasing period not to exceed five years, would have 40 years to complete payment, and could acquire title in 20 years if their finances permitted.

2. Federal and State purchase and retirement of about 100,000,000 acres of poor crop land and assistance to families moving from it to better farms. This would be carried forward at the rate of 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres a year.

3. "Modest loans" to prevent small farm owners from shipping into tenancy and to help tenants, croppers and farm laborers to increase their standards of living. The committee said about 1,300,000 tenants and cropper families and members of other groups of "disadvantaged farm workers" needed such Federal assistance.

4. A Federal "windfall" tax to take a large percentage of profits from sales of land made within three years after its purchase. This was proposed as a means to encourage families to stay and develop one farm.

5. State legislation to improve the general leasing system and provide compensation to tenants property improvements they make.

6. Construction and operation of "decent places to live" for itinerant farm laborers.

7. Creation of a farm security administration under the Secretary of Agriculture, to direct the Federal program. A farm security corporation would handle legal transactions concerning purchase and sale of land, stock and equipment, and the making of loans.

ROYAL BABE BAPTIZED

Naples, Italy.—Baby Prince Vittorio Emanuele, who one day may be King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, was given preliminary baptism while joy spread through prisons in the land as thousands of political prisoners learned of a grant of amnesty by the King on the occasion of the birth of his grandson.

MOVE TO BUCKINGHAM

London.—King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and their two little princesses have moved bag and baggage into their new home—Buckingham Place. The vaulted corridors of the palace, which was the world's most famous bachelor hall during the brief reign of Edward VIII, echoed today to the voices of little girls.

5 Supreme Court Changes Recorded

Number Increased in 1807, 1837, 1863, and 1869; Decreased in 1866

President Roosevelt's drastic proposal to increase the membership of the Supreme Court is not without precedent. This body has had its make-up changed five times, four of the changes being increases.

Although most of the enlargements were due to a heavy raise during the Grant administration, statements were heard that the president was trying to pack the court. The incident occurred when Grant was seeking a ruling upholding the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

This measure, which had been passed to provide paper money to pay for the Civil War, was declared partially invalid by a vote of 4 to 3.

On the same day the decision was delivered in 1870, Grant sent to the senate the nominations of two men to become new members of the court. There was only one vacancy to be filled but congress added another member to the tribunal.

A little later, a rehearing was granted and the entire legislation was upheld by a 5 to 4 vote. The two new justices joined with the trio of previous dissenters to form a majority for the act.

Grant denied that he had attempted to "pack" the court; and said he had not known of the decision when he forwarded the nominations.

The court originally was composed of six members. It was raised to seven in 1807, to nine in 1837, ten in 1863, dropped to eight in 1866 and made nine—the present number—1866.

In 1866, the reduction was voted by congress to keep President Johnson from naming new members.

Also during the Johnson Administration, the House passed, 116 to 39, a bill to prevent the justices from holding unconstitutional an act of congress except by a two-thirds vote. The idea perished in the senate. It is among those that have been discussed during recent months.

These are the only instances history presents of success or near success in the numerous efforts to clip the power of the tribunal because of antagonism.

9 Million Acres Being Purchased For Retirement

The Resettlement Administration is buying up more than 9,000,000 acres of poor land, which can be developed as forests, parks, grazing areas and wildlife refuges. This land consists largely of farms on which the soil is too poor to produce successful crops. Other tracts being purchased are mainly abandoned or idle lands that are not serving any useful purpose.

Through its land program, the Resettlement Administration is taking over these unproductive areas, and putting the land to better use. Poor land, on which families have failed to make a living through farming, can be of great public value when devoted to forests and parks, watershed protection, cattle grazing and wildlife protection.

A recent survey made by the government revealed that there are more than 650,000 farmers in the United States living on land too poor to support them. The farms which they occupy cover more than 100,000,000 acres of land. This is about one-tenth of all the farm

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Outline Terms In Washington

To Be Spent in Same Way As present Emergency Funds

Washington.—The Secretary of Agriculture has announced the terms under which North Carolina may receive the State's allotment of approximately \$50,000,000 Federal fund for continuing through the next fiscal year on a permanent basis the program of eliminating hazards at railroad grade crossings.

The funds, authorized by the act of Congress of June 16, 1936, were apportioned by the Secretary on December 29, 1936, and become available for expenditures on July 1. The bureau of public roads will administer the funds in co-operation with State highway departments.

These new funds are in addition to the initial appropriation of \$200,000,000 of emergency funds under which grade crossing elimination work is now under way and will be extended in much the same way.

Five types of grade crossing elimination and protection developments are eligible: (1) separation of grades at crossings; (2) installation of protective devices at grade crossings; (3) reconstruction of existing grade separation structures; (4) relocation of highways to eliminate grade crossings; (5) relocation of railroads to eliminate grade crossings.

The funds are available to pay the cost of construction exclusive of cost of right of way or property damage, and can be spent either on rural highways or on city streets.

To insure a fair distribution of benefits among the railroads in each State, the regulations require that improvements shall be divided among the various railroads so that the amount expended on each shall be approximately in proportion to its mileage.

On each railroad crossing of the greatest hazard to traffic are to be selected for elimination or protection. Initiative is selecting projects for improvement rests with the State authorities who will prepare the program, and submit it to the bureau of public roads for approval.

Where legal authority exists in a State for the physical closure of railroad grade crossings and where, by the construction of a grade separation structure with adequate approaches the use of an existing grade crossing structure is rendered unnecessary for the convenience of the general public, the regulations require that approval of a project for the construction of a grade separation structure shall be contingent upon prior provision for the physical closure of such grade crossing or crossings after completion of the new structure.

Any lateral connection necessary to accomplish the physical closure of such existing grade crossings may be included as part of a project and paid for with grade crossing funds.

Montilla Clarke Dies Suddenly

Noted Engineer of Southern Railway; Was In Active Service for 52 Years.

From the Spencer Journal
Engineer Montilla "Monk" Clarke, age about 73, the oldest engineer on the Danville division and one of the oldest on the Southern System, died suddenly early today a few minutes after he stepped off his engine, from a heart attack.

Mr. Clarke walked into Dorsett's Cafe, called for a cold drink, and as he reached for it fell to the floor, dead. A physician was hurriedly called but efforts to revive the stricken man were to no avail.

Funeral arrangements are not complete but it is stated that the services will be in Danville where

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