

Rowan County Herald

Successors to the Carolina Watchman

FOUNDED 1832—105TH YEAR

SALISBURY, N. C. FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1937

VOL. 104

PRICE 5 CENTS

DOUGHTON LIKELY ENTER SENATE RACE

N. C. Liquor Law May Get Test

Cocktail Firm Seeks License

Possibility That Hotels, Restaurants May Legally Sell Highballs

Raleigh—The possibility that hotels and restaurants in North Carolina legally may sell cocktails and highballs containing nearly half as much alcohol as straight whiskey appeared as copies of the 1937 revenue act were distributed in printed form.

Simultaneously, Commissioner of Revenue A. J. Maxwell revealed a firm manufacturing bottled cocktails had inquired if it could obtain a license to sell its products in this State. The revenue act provides that hotels and restaurants may sell by the drink fortified wines containing not less than 14 or more than 24 per cent alcohol.

Maxwell said the question of whether cocktails and highballs could masquerade as fortified wines and thus be legal under the revenue act, "one for the courts to pass on." He added he probably would issue a license to the cocktail firm, since he could not assume a law would be broken.

A Department of Agriculture chemist said wines containing from 14 to 24 per cent alcohol were from 22.64 to 39.20 proof. Most whiskeys are from 90 to 100 proof.

Attorney General A. A. F. Seawell declined to comment for publication on the question on the grounds that it had not been called officially to his attention. He stated, however, that he had been "studying the matter carefully."

Governor Hoey likewise declined to comment.

Under the revenue act, fortified wines are defined as "wine or alcoholic beverages made by the fermentation from grapes, fruits and berries and fortified by the addition of brandy or alcohol thereto."

Quarter Million Are Given Jobs

Approximately 212,985 placements have been made by the Reemployment Service in the last North Carolina State Employment Service and the National two fiscal years in North Carolina, according to a report made public by R. Mayne Albright, Acting Director. Of these, 61,553 were placements in private industry.

These figures are included in the report made to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins by W. Frank Persons, Director of the United States Employment Service. This report shows that approximately 9,000,000 job placements have been made all over the country by the United States Employment Service and National Reemployment services during the two-year period. Of these, 3,250,208 were placements in private industry.

During this entire period, the attention of the North Carolina State Employment Service was devoted very largely to the service of public projects. It was only in the late fall of 1936 that the North Carolina State Employment Service was relieved of some part of the burden of making relief placements and was able to concentrate to a greater extent on promoting private placements. Since that time, the ratio of private to total placements has steadily increased.

Bach, Beethoven Feature Recital Of Miss Daniel

MISS DANIEL



Miss Daniel played her graduation recital to an appreciative group of music lovers on April 6. She is a piano major. (Pioneer Staff Photo)

Carolina Mills Get Contracts

Washington.—Industrial firms in the Carolinas this week signed agreements to furnish materials to government agencies, under which they will receive a large bulk of a \$6,332,560 expenditure. Twenty companies in the two States figured in the contracts, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said today. Each concern agreed to abide by the 40-hour work week and other stipulations of the Walsh-Healey public contracts act in manufacturing the requisitioned materials. The following companies have contracts:

North Carolina—North Carolina Finishing company of Yadkin; Corriher Mills company, Landis; Acme Spinning Mills, Belmont; Parkdale Manufacturing company, Gastonia; Falls Manufacturing company of Granite Falls; Wiscasset mills, Albemarle; Durham Cotton mills, East Durham; Durham Hosiery mills, Durham; Textiles, Inc., Gastonia; Ruby Cotton mills, Gastonia; Amazon Cotton mills, Thomasville; Green River Mills, Inc., Tuxeda; Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point; G. & Hosiery company of Durham; Cannon Mills company, Kannapolis; South Fork Manufacturing company, Belmont; and Barkdale mills, Gastonia.

Army To Use 1,000 Planes In War Game On Coast

Los Angeles.—The army will mass more than 1,000 fighting planes in Southern California May 5 in a gigantic test of the air corps' strength, military sources disclosed today.

The sky drills will be under direction of Brig. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, chief of the general headquarters air force.

Bombing squadrons, headed by two of the four-motored Boeing "flying fortresses," will be assigned to demolish targets laid out on the desert waste of Muroc dry lake.

Complete details of the maneuvers will be released officially from Washington.

Large Group Present To Hear Renditions Of Famed Selections

Senior Pupils Displays Marked Piano Talent

(The Pioneer, Catawba College) Tuesday evening, April 6, 1937, eight-fifteen o'clock, a Graduation Recital in Piano, was held in the Recital Hall of the Music Building at Catawba College by Helen Daniel. The program was as follows:

I. English Suite in A Minor, Prelude, Allemande, Courante, Sarabande, Pourree, Gigue—Bach.

II. Sonata in D Major, Opus 28, Allegro, Andantino, Scherzo, Rondo—Beethoven.

III. Jardins Sons La Pluie (Gardens in the Rain) — Debussy; Brayeres (Heather) — Debussy; La soiree Dans Grenade (A night in Granada) — Debussy; La Regota Veneziana (Venetian Carnival) — Liszt; Au Bord D'une Source (By the Spring) — Liszt.

Wagner Labor Act Is Held Constitutional

Supreme Court Widens Power Of Congress Over Industrial Relations

Washington.—The Supreme Court tagged the Wagner act "constitutional" Monday and, by a five-to-four decision, brought labor relations in a vast sector of the manufacturing industries under the regulatory authorities of the Federal government.

Its verdict, claimed at once as a major victory for the Roosevelt administration, obviously had the immediate effect of intensifying the raging congressional dispute over the President's bill to reorganize the high tribunal.

Reduced to their simplest terms the majority decisions held that the power to regulate commerce "between the States" conferred upon the Federal government by the Constitution extends to activities "affecting" such commerce—the manufacture, for instance, of articles flowing into the stream of interstate commerce.

The Wagner act, the legislation involved in the decisions, guarantees the right of organization to workers and forbids employers to interfere with or coerce employees in the exercise of that right. It undertakes to compel employers to bargain with representatives of their workers.

Five applications of this law were before the court for adjudication, each involving the validity of a National Labor Relations board order directing that employees, allegedly discharged for labor union activities, be reinstated under the law. The Court held the law constitutional in each instance. The cases were:

The Washington, Virginia, and Maryland Coach company, in which the interstate character of the firm's business was conceded. The decision, in this case, was unanimous.

Under The Dome

By its latest series of decisions on the Constitutionality of Federal and State statutes, the Supreme Court has, by its own act, effectively spiked the contention that its members are not abreast of the times. That is the way experienced Washington observers interpret the Court's rulings in the Railway Labor Act case, the Washington State Minimum Wage case, the Virginia Milk case and the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium case. This new body of interpretations has served to clarify the line between the powers of the individual states and those of the Federal government.

In the Washington case, the Court reversed its own ruling in a case in 1922. At that time it was held that no right existed to regulate working conditions of women and to fix a minimum wage for women workers. The Court now holds that decision was wrong, and that states have the right, in the exercise of their police powers, to regulate working conditions where the public interest is affected.

In the Railway Labor case the Court's ruling was definite that the Federal government has full power to deal with labor conditions in interstate commerce, pointing out that railway transportation is clearly interstate commerce, and that all the functions of a railroad, even shop work performed entirely within a state, are a part of the interstate operations.

In the Virginia Milk case, the Court's ruling went further in defining the powers of states to regulate industry. A state milk authority may cross state lines to fix prices and handle the marketing of milk in order to protect producers. This is regarded here as pointing the way for agricultural regulation by state, rather than Federal action.

In upholding the revised Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act, the Court demonstrated that it does not oppose to giving distressed farmers leeway in which to take care of their overdue mortgages, but only to the provisions in the similar law, previously declared unconstitutional, which did not sufficiently protect the rights of mortgagees.

LABOR DECISION WAITS While the Court has handed down no opinion yet in the five cases in which the Constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act is in question, observers who like to draw inferences are predicting, in the light of the other Labor decisions, the Court will rule that the Wagner law setting up the National Labor Relations Board is Constitutional, but that its provisions apply only to labor disputes in industries which are clearly in interstate commerce.

The sharp lines which the Supreme Court draws between the powers delegated under the Constitution to the Federal government and those reserved to the states are not greatly to the liking of those of the President's followers whose aim is to enlarge Federal powers. The decisions, moreover, are regarded here as tending to weaken Congressional support of the President's proposal to enlarge the Court. They have a bearing, also, upon the Labor situation, which became the focus of Congressional attention when, in both House and Senate, the "sit-down" strikes were officially noticed.

Senator Byrnes of South Carolina precipitated the subject by offering an amendment to the new Guffey Soft-coal regulation bill, just as that was coming to a final vote in the Senate. The amendment provides that any miner whose employment has been terminated is guilty of a crime if he remains upon company property after being ordered off. That started a free-for-all discussion, in which several Senators took occasion to denounce the whole principle of sit-down strikes.

An echo of the Labor debate thus started was heard in the House, when Representative Dies of Texas introduced a resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of organized Labor and its policies and practices. This, like the Byrnes resolution, was aimed primarily at John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. This open interest in both houses of Congress in matters involving the methods of organized Labor is regarded by some observers as reflecting the influence of the American Federation of Labor, which is bitterly opposed to Lewis and his program.

P. W. A. PROJECTS CURTAILED

The President's order curtailing major P. W. A. projects is a move intended to keep down or reduce prices of products of "heavy industries," such as steel, copper, cement, etc. The Public Works Administration buys great quantities of such materials. Its job is the construction of permanent public works and more of its funds are spent for materials than for labor. The war preparations in Europe have created such a demand for the sort of things which P. W. A. consumes that prices have gone skyrocketing, and to carry on with the P. W. A. program would leave a still smaller share of its expenditures going into the pockets of workers on the job.

W. P. A., on the other hand, does not deal in these "heavy goods" to any great extent. Its funds go directly and almost wholly to labor. The idea now seems to be to substitute for the permanent public works program a scheme of such enterprises in which labor is the main item, such as dredging channels of streams, throwing up earth dams for storage reservoirs, and the like.

This is part of a policy now developing which is intended to prevent the inflationary boom in prices, which most economists in and out of Washington agree is impending.

Fear of another boom and its inevitable crash is sharpening attention of Administration and Congress leaders on the tax question. There is more serious concern about getting the Federal budget into balance than at any time in the past four years. It is beginning to be generally conceded that more and heavier taxes are necessary, and the only certain way of increasing tax revenue so far discovered is to extend the application of the income tax downward, to take in wage earners even in the lowest income brackets.

PROPOSES FIRM BLACKLIST

Washington.—Senator Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, co-author of the Walsh-Healey act, proposed "blacklisting" of industrial concern which fail to comply with the National labor relations act.



BISBEE, Ariz. — Miss Dee Patrick wears the very latest in copper bathing suits. It is made of copper as thin as cloth and was exhibited at a style show here.

40 Fight Way With Plane Victims

McNary, Ariz.—A grim caravan struggled down a snow-covered mountain side with the burned and mutilated bodies of eight persons who perished in the crash of an airliner, Saturday.

Little refreshed by a freezing night in an improvised camp, 40 fatigued men faced three miles of the most difficult country to the nearest highway.

Ahead lay the torrential White river. On either side are perpendicular cliffs, 50 feet high. Before the bodies reach a Winslow mortuary they will be viewed by a coroner's jury.

Earl Platt, Apache county attorney, said he wanted to determine how many bodies were in the plane, early reports having varied.

Bureau Swamped By Age Requests

Washington.—Old age pension beneficiaries are swamping 50 research workers in the Census Bureau with requests for their birth dates. About 300 requests are received daily, officials said today, and the staff is 20,000 requests behind.

Gives Plan To Halt Jail Overcrowding

Covington, Ky.—As a means to "halt over-crowding" of the Covington jail, Commissioner Henry Meimann suggested that every transient who seeks a night's lodging he required to take a bath.

ARGENTINE CORN CROP DOWN

Washington.—The Agriculture department estimated Argentina will have 297,670,000 bushels of new corn for export this season. This figure was 13 per cent less than the exportable surplus of 340,700,000 bushels of corn last season.

COAL PRODUCTION DECLINES

Washington.—The Bureau of Mines estimated production of bituminous coal during the week ended April 3 was 7,065,000 net tons, a decrease of 4,191,000 tons or 37.2 per cent, from the preceding week.

Ninth District Solon In N. C. Over Week-end

Delegations Who Visited Him Convinced He Will Oppose Bob Reynolds Next Year

"Farmer Bob" VS. "Our Bob"

Congressman R. L. Doughton, veteran representative of the Ninth Congressional District and dean of the North Carolina delegation, will in all probability seek a seat in the Senate in the 1938 primary, opposing Senator Reynolds.

At least, that was the consensus of opinion of the delegations from this and other counties, who conferred with Mr. Doughton over the week-end while he paid an abbreviated visit to the State. He returned to Washington Sunday night.

Although Congressman Doughton did not put his name on the dotted line announcing his candidacy, it was felt by those who talked with him that he was definitely interested in running for the U. S. Senate in 1938.

Should "Farmer Bob" oppose "Our Bob," the state, as well as the nation, would witness one of the most interesting and spectacular races ever staged for a seat in the Senate. Although they both are known as "Bob," no two candidates, or potential candidates, ever differed more in make-up, experience, thought, Congressional acumen or political tactics.

Congressman Doughton indicated that he would announce his decision in the matter by June 1.

Senator Reynolds has not made a public announcement of his candidacy for renomination but it is taken for granted that he will be a candidate to succeed himself.

Congressman Doughton is serving his fourteenth term in the House of Representatives, and, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, holds the most important Committee post in the House.

Swans Disable Plane In Mid-Air

Townsend, Mont.—A Northwest Airlines passenger plane with four persons aboard was partly disabled near here when it collided in mid-air with a flock of swans, returning North from their annual Southland sojourn.

The impact forced the plane to return to the Helena airport for repairs.

None of those on board was injured.

Peaches And Fish Stir 2 States

Atlanta.—The possibility of a fight to keep Georgia peaches out of Florida depended on negotiations to get Florida fish into Georgia.

A recently enacted Georgia law levying a \$200 annual license on wholesalers handling out-of-State fish stirred protests in Florida's capital yesterday. Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia said he was ready to meet today with a Florida delegation to forestall threatened reprisals that would cut heavily into trade between the States.