

**Introducing More Of The States Solons**

(Continued from page five.)

served in the senate from his district in 1925.

Mr. Bryson's schooling consisted of a high school course. He is another solid citizen largely brought up in the school of experience.

It would be a real treat to drop in on Jackson's representative over on that mountain farm. Here is a farmer that knows the real meaning of diversification. He grows not only the grain crops but raises cattle, sheep, and hogs on a considerable scale. Forty or fifty acres of blue grass pasture is one of the aids to making stock raising a success.

But an apple orchard consisting of 1,000 Winesap and Delicious trees brings in an income that would make most farmers happy. Asked as to the production of the average tree, he stated it at ten to fifteen bushels, and the selling price as about a dollar a bushel. That means from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a year for apples—an income that would gratify many a big tobacco farmer even in a fine season.

Mr. Bryson is 65 years old—just the writer's age, and we shall see if he lives up to the opportunities for gaining gumption in that considerable period. We'll bet on him, anyhow.

**One of The Voice's Near Neighbors.**

It was our pleasure to know Malcolm McQueen as a neighbor down here in Fayetteville. He relinquished the recordership of the county court of Cumberland when he became a candidate for the house of representatives. He had previously served as solicitor of the same court. And still he is a mere youth.

Mr. McQueen is a native of the old Cross Creek town and as a scion of one of the original Scotch families certainly should be a true representative of Cumberland's staunch citizenry.

The young man received his LL. B. degree from Wake Forest College in 1927, though he had previously attended Davidson College two years.

It would be hard to find a more genial fellow in the whole legislative body than our friend Malcolm McQueen.

The house as well as the senate has its Horton. The representative is Hugh, a first-terminer from Martin county. Representative Horton is a native of Hertford county. He got his LL. B. degree from Wake Forest in 1922 and began immediately the practice of law. He resides at Williamston. Mr. Horton is a member of the committees on Roads, Education, Corporations, Judiciary II, and others. He beats the doughty and veteran Senator Horton in looks if not in law-making experience.

Representative J. V. Bowers of Avery should be one of the best equipped men from the educational standpoint in the house. He is a B. A. graduate of Berea College, Ky., studied law at Chicago University a year and a half and then studied law at Wake Forest. He began practicing at Hendersonville but returned to his native county in 1931 and settled at Newland. It took him only three years to attain election to the legislature after his return to his native health.

Mr. Bowers introduced immediately after the opening of the session a bill to reduce the price of automobile license to \$5.00, and is introducing this week a bill raising the fees for the trucks which he deems the real wearers of the highways. He was glad to have his attention called to the statement that Georgia's gasoline tax increased sufficiently under a \$3.00

license cost to make up for the loss with the exception of \$69,000, which Governor Talmadge considers much more than equalized by the increase in business and employment through the cheapening of the license tag.

**Two Other Republican Members.**

Here is James H. Sprinkle, Republican representative from Madison county, with residence at Marshall. He is a wholesale grocer. This is his second term. He has



C. H. CRABTREE  
Lee County Representative

introduced no bills and is taking it comparatively easy. He and his Republican colleagues are against higher percentage beer and the Hill bill.

Mr. Sprinkle served during the session of 1931.

Representative B. C. Brock comes from Davie. This is his third term, he having served in 1917 and 1933. He is a lawyer, having obtained his LL. B. degree at the University in 1917. For some years he practiced at both Winston-Salem and Mocksville, but is now confining himself to the Mocksville office. He was minority leader in 1931 and chairman of joint house and senate minority group this year.

Mr. Brock boasts of having more children than any other member of the general assembly, though he has only seven at that. The mother of those seven chaps was Miss Laura Tabor, daughter of Rev. J. B. Tabor of Statesville, who has been a member of the Western North Carolina M. E. Conference for 50 years.

T. C. Wade, a kinsman of the genial secretary of state, Stacy Wade, represents Carter county. He is a business man when at home—a dealer in real estate and engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Wade's residence is at Morehead City. Like other Moreheaders, he is much concerned over the Morehead port status, and wants to see the railroad situation straightened out so that work may begin on the port developments, but he doesn't see anything the legislature can do about it. He is a member of the Appropriations, Counties, Cities and Towns committees and others.

**Wake's Senior Representative.**

Dr. S. E. Douglas is serving his second term as representative for Wake. Two years ago there was considerable friction in the Wake delegation, but this year the four Wake members, one senator and three representatives, seem to be working in great harmony.

Dr. Douglas practiced dentistry for 25 years. He is now dealing in real estate, and has large farm interests, including an interest in three peach orchards.

His most important bill this session is that to amend the constitution by raising the limit of income tax levies from six to twelve percent. But perhaps he considers his bill to tax the tobacco manufacturers \$10,000,000, which was

promptly killed, his major measure. Dr. Douglas thinks there is reason in his proposition. On January 8, 1933, the tobacco companies raised their prices 60 cents on the thousand for cigarettes, and a levy of ten million upon them would recoup only one-fourth of that increase in price to consumers.

Dr. Douglas also sought to secure free fishing and hunting license for all people over 65 years old, but saw that bill killed, but is inclined to attempt to revive it.

From Haywood county comes, as from Madison, a wholesale grocer. This is Mr. A. T. Bailey of Canton, the location of possibly the world's largest pulp mill. He is a native of McDowell, but has been in old Haywood for 30 years. He is apparently a strong man. As one might expect of the representative of Haywood county, Mr. Bailey is against all weakening of the liquor laws, and took an active part in killing the 5 per cent beer bill this week.

**The Sage and Prophet Of the Sandhills Passes.**

On the writer's return to North Carolina in 1917 after more than a decade's sojourn in other states, he found Bion H. Butler anchored as sage and prophet of the Sandhills. I came to know and to admire greatly this native of Pennsylvania who, after world-wide travels and a great variety of experiences, had chosen North Carolina for his home and was yielding his versatile pen in the glorification of the state of his adoption and in behalf of every cause for the uplift of his fellows.

My last sight of him was at his own Sandhill home, where he had retired to take his last years in restful and peaceful contemplation. Personal harassments in recent years, largely growing out of the tragic occurrences in the Deep River coal field, and the distressful state of the country, seemed to have partially deprived him of his life-time optimism and to have induced somewhat the spirit of the writer of Ecclesiastes when he declared that "all is vanity and vexation of spirit".

It was immediately following that interview that I read Mr. Butler's "Old Bethesda", and marvelled at the man's knowledge and ingenuity which enabled him to take the history of a little country church and link its fortunes with eras of Old World history and American annals of religion, education, enterprise, and war and diplomacy.

Bion Butler has passed. He was buried Saturday afternoon in the churchyard which he has immortalized in "Old Bethesda". That book and writings that would make many other volumes remain as his monument. Great of body, mind, and spirit, the State may well rejoice at his casting his lot in her borders and lament his passing.

**No Cost Too Great For Banishment of Liquor.**

From Jailor Charles H. Randall, of Cumberland county, comes a statement to the effect that he has concluded, after nine years service, that 75 per cent of crime is caused by liquor.

If that statement is true, or approximately true, it is evident that, from the view of money alone, that any cost of removing the curse can scarcely be too great. It has recently been estimated that crime levies an annual tax upon the country of \$12,000,000,000. If alcoholic liquor is accountable for even half of that cost or waste that means that it is costing six billion dollars a year, or just about as much as the entire budget of the United States government, including relief funds, payments on debts,

and appropriations for public works.

But the monetary or wealth cost of crime due to liquor is only a small part of the real damage of the stuff. The misery and woe, the pain and the sorrow, the shame and disgrace, the pain and death, all following in the wake of liquor drinking outweighs by far the monetary cost of the crime due to the accursed stuff. Take, for instance, that most deplorable and heart-rending collapse of a formerly decent Dunn home and you will find several of the above consequences in immediate juxtaposition. The tragedy is really too painful to recall in all its sorrowful phases.

Liquor can be banished. No effort in proportion to the immensity of the curse has been made to end its work of destruction. Instead of selling more liquor under the state's auspices to secure tax funds for relief of the poverty created by liquor, the sensible thing to do is to apply sufficient of the funds that might be saved by its banishment to enforcing the prohibition laws to the letter. Thus the state would actually save money or wealth and at the same time prevent the woes that follow in the wake of the traffic.

It is not the source of the liquor that produces the crime and the attending woe, but liquor itself. No compromise should be made with the demon. Let him be cast out at any cost. His going will be cheap at any price.

**Two Arguments Against Prohibition Side-Swiped.**

One of the staple arguments in favor of the Hill bill is that North Carolinians are enriching Virginia by their patronage of the Virginia liquor stores and at the same time flooding this state with liquor which pays no revenue to North Carolina. But along comes one of the liquor commissioners of Virginia with figures to show that the North Carolina purchasers from Virginia stores are negligible. It stands to reason that if North Carolinians are buying great quantities of liquor in Virginia they would buy it chiefly from the border towns, such as South Boston. But this liquor commissioner shows that South Boston did not sell as much liquor during a definite period as did other towns of its size in the interior and not likely to be visited by North Carolina buyers. The date for other border towns showed the same lack of a flood of purchasers from North Carolina.

In this connection, note also that a correspondent from one of the eastern towns in this state writes that Virginia liquor bottles are being bought at ten cents each and filled with blockade booze and stamped with the Virginia label and counterfeit revenue stamps. Therefore, every sale of liquor in a Virginia store bottle is not Virginia liquor nor paying tribute to Virginia. Some of them are only a part of the native supply of booze, but do not increase the amount of the traffic but merely change the method of traffic for profit's sake.

Again, exponents of the Hill bill have been setting North Carolina in the lead in the matter of highway deaths due to drunken drivers. But the figures released by state authorities for January show that of ninety deaths on the highways in January only nine of them were due to drunken drivers, and of the 506 injured by automobiles in January only 38 were injured in accidents in which drunken drivers were involved. That is, only ten percent of highway deaths were due to drunken drivers and 7 1-2 percent of the injured. So it is very apparent that blockade liquor is not the cause of the multitude of deaths and injuries on the highways, though the percentage named is inexcusable.