

NEW LEGISLATORS TO GO TO SCHOOL

Thad Eure Finds Enthusiastic Response to His Recent Proposal

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In the Sir Walter Hotel, BY J. C. BASKERVILLE.

Raleigh, Dec. 8.—The school for new members of the General Assembly which Thad Eure plans to hold if he is again elected principal clerk of the House, while distinctly new, is meeting with much commendation here. Both old and new members of the General Assembly are in favor of the proposed school and believe it will be of great benefit both to those who attend it as well as to the State as a whole.

Those familiar with past legislatures here know that from 50 to 75 members of the House each session re without previous legislative experience and know little or nothing about the general procedure. They do not know how to draw a bill or even how to introduce one. They do not understand parliamentary procedure or the why and the wherefore of House committees. The result is that it often requires new members from two to five weeks to learn by observation what to do and how to do it.

Mr. Eure, having served as a member of the House in the 1929 General Assembly and as chief clerk of the House in the 1931 session, realizes the difficulties faced by new members and has determined to try to help them right at the beginning, so that they can take a more active part in the legislative activity in the House from the start.

"From my own experience, both as a member of the House and as Chief Clerk, I know of the many difficulties faced by new members," Mr. Eure said. "As a result, I propose, if I am again elected Chief Clerk, to hold this school for new members, where they will learn the details of legislative procedure. This school can be held during the first week of the general assembly in a session, either in the morning, before the regular sessions, or at night, whichever is most convenient for those who want to attend. For there is little or no actual work done the first week or ten days of the assembly in session."

"Among the various things we intend to take up at this school are the why and wherefore of parliamentary procedure, a study of the House and Senate rules, how to prepare and introduce bills, the various committees and the type of bills each considers, and similar topics.

"The new members will be told that here is a staff of stenographers available for them in the engraving office to help them write bills and take care of their correspondence. They will also be told that if they want any legal aid in the preparation of their bills that they may consult Henry M. London, the legislative librarian and legal advisor of the members of the General Assembly.

"One of the major problems of all legislative sessions is the scarcity of work during the first three or four weeks and the great mass of work that accumulates toward the end of the session. One reason for this is that very few bills are introduced during the early weeks, largely because so many members have not learned how to proceed and get their bills in. In this school, we will urge all the members to write and introduce the bills they intend to introduce as soon as possible, pointing out that the bills introduced early in the session have an opportunity to receive much more consideration than those

Vatican City's First Citizen



This most recent photo of Pope Pius XI was made as the Pontiff left his carriage to visit the new art gallery which was recently opened in Vatican City. The Pope made an address upon the occasion during which he deplored the modern trend in art, especially as applied to church decoration.

How Dog Demonstrated Use Of Sun in Healing Wounds

By LOGAN CLENDENING, M. D.

A DOG who knew more than a doctor initiated the use of light in medical treatment. The dog belonged to a Swiss doctor, named Rollier, and back in 1902 Dr. Rollier found that his dog had a tumor on the spine which he removed with surgical precision. "I treated the wound," says Dr. Rollier, "and was determined to keep it covered with a bandage, which the dog was just as determined to remove. He did this several times, and I was beginning to despair, until one day I came on the dog by accident, and found the reason for his persistence. Instinct had prompted him to be with the wound exposed to the sunshine, and to my great surprise, it was soon entirely healed. I learned my lesson, and bowed to the fine animal instinct which had so clearly demonstrated the value of the open sun dressing as opposed to my covered dressing."

Some time before this another Swiss physician, Bernhard, had been started on a train of thought by observing that the Swiss butchers cured their meat by hanging it up in the sunlight. He made an experiment with a patient who had had an abdominal operation and whose wound was filled with pus. The wound refused to heal, and Dr. Bernhard took the patient out into the strong Alpine sunlight and exposed the wound to it. The effect was truly remarkable. In a short time the wound was completely healed. Dr. Bernhard began treating other patients in this way, with equal success.

Such results explain the widespread use of sunlight treatment, both natural and artificial, in hospitals today. It was later that these methods were used for the treatment of surgical tuberculosis, as well as tuberculosis of the lungs. This phase of the subject will be considered tomorrow.

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introduced later on. If this is done, it will make it possible to end the session more quickly and to prevent the avalanche of bills that always piles up at the close."

Mr. Eure frankly admits that he got his idea for the school for new legislators from Chief Clerk William Tyler Page, of the House of Representatives in Washington, who holds a school for new congressmen at the beginning of each new Congress. He decided that if this was a good thing for new congressmen, it would also be a good thing for new members of the general assembly. He mentioned his proposed school to several and they were enthusiastic. Now, almost

all of the old and new members of the House are commending the plan and want the school to be held.

WOULD WIDEN DUTY OF WELFARE WORK

Proposed New Constitution Plans Additional Work For Agency

(This is the ninth of a series of 12 articles on changes proposed in North Carolina's basic law by the constitutional commission. This one deals with alterations in the article on public welfare, penal and charitable institutions and punishments.)

Raleigh, Dec. 8 (AP)—Numerous constitutional duties would be shouldered upon the State Board of Public Welfare under the constitutional commission's suggestions for changes in the State's basic law.

Supervision of charitable and penal institutions is the only constitutional requirement of the board as it now operates under legislative enactment.

To this would be added: Promotion of the welfare of childhood, especially the welfare of the underprivileged child.

Promotion of public welfare is related to such subjects as unemployment, physical infirmities, mental health, poverty, vagrancy, housing, crime, marriage and divorce, public amusement, care and treatment of prisoners and other delinquents. Recommendation of social legislation.

The article on public welfare, penal and charitable institutions and punishments in the proposed new constitution contains only four sections as compared with eleven in the state's present organic law, but many sections have been grouped under the one defining the duties of the board of public welfare.

No change was recommended in the provision for the imposing of the death penalty for the crimes of murder, arson, burglary and rape.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LOAN SHARKS MADE

Estimated Two Million Dollar a Year Extracted From People

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In the Sir Walter Hotel, BY J. C. BASKERVILLE.

Raleigh, Dec. 8.—The drive being made by the junior chambers of commerce in several cities in North Carolina against "loan sharks" or usurious money lenders, and which is now to be extended over the entire State by the North Carolina Civic Association, is strongly commended by Dean Justin Miller, of the Duke University Law School. Dean Miller is chairman of the executive committee of the North Carolina Civic Association which has decided to cooperate with the junior chamber of commerce in their war against "loan sharks." For unless this campaign against illegal and unscrupulous money lenders is made Statewide, its scope it is not likely to prove very effective, Dean Miller believes.

"I have been watching with great interest the campaign against illegal money lenders which the Junior Chamber of Commerce have been carrying on in Charlotte and Winston-Salem," Dean Miller said. "These high rate money lenders of 'loan sharks' are taking the money from the pockets of the people who need it most and for the real organizations to help the needs, the 'loan sharks' contribute case after case for the community chest to support. But Charlotte and Winston-Salem

Wart Is Species of Tumor; Removal Deemed Advisable

By LOGAN CLENDENING, M. D.



Dr. Clendingen

HAVING considered several surgical diseases of the skin during the week, we will discuss another today—warts. In the warts we had an example of a cyst. In the boil or furuncle we had an example of an infection. A wart is neither a cyst nor an infection, but a tumor.

A tumor is an over-growth of a set of body cells. Any cells in the body may take on this property of growth, so we may have tumors any place. In general, tumors are of two types—benign and malignant. The benign types are not dangerous except as their growth may become so large as to cause disability, or as they may invade blood vessels and cause hemorrhage. The malignant tumors, on the contrary, include cancer, and may spread from the original site to all parts of the body.

A wart is a benign tumor of the epithelial layers of the skin. Some warts are apparently caused or initiated by infection. For most of them, however, no reasonable cause can be prescribed. This includes the handling of toads.

Removal of warts may be advisable for several reasons. In the first place, on account of disfigurement. In middle aged and elderly people, growths of any kind on the skin should be removed on account of the danger of their turning into cancer. The removal of a simple wart on the hand is often a considerable undertaking.

Another method that frequently works is to get a small one-ounce bottle of formalin and moisten the cork with the liquid very slightly and just touch the tip of the wart with this slightly moist cork. If this is done five or six times a day a great many of these warts will eventually disappear.

Surgical removal of the wart is somewhat more of an undertaking than might appear. It is not safe for anyone to try to cut off a wart with a razor blade, for instance. The amount of bleeding which sometimes results from this is staggering. If removal is to be done, the entire skin area around the wart must be removed en bloc.

QUESTIONS FROM READERS
T. T.: "What can I do to rid my rooms of dog fleas?"
Answer: "According to the Pennsylvania state board of health, the rooms should be thoroughly cleaned, using boiling hot water and kerosene mixed with cresol preparations, or dusting freely with pyrethrum powder, especially in the crevices. On the dogs they are readily exterminated by dusting the pyrethrum powder into the hair."

SHORT ITEM
If there be a saving way, at all, it is obviously this: Substitute health and happiness for wealth as a world ideal; and translate that new ideal into action by education from babyhood on.—John Galsworthy.

ained, it is more or less agreed. The relief funds that have been distributed so far have already done much good and relieved much suffering, especially as a result of the work that has been provided to thousands of heads of families. The money aid out in wages for food for needy families, has added to the money in circulation and is helping the grocers, merchants, and others; it is pointed out.

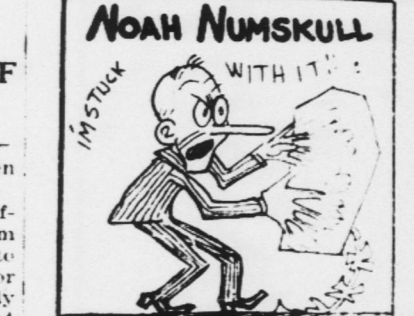
"It is now possible to see the actual results of the relief work in many communities," Dr. Andrews said. "It is also apparent that relief work, starting at the bottom, working up to the top, has done more than when started at the top. A little of the relief money that has gone down to the poor and returned to the bottom of the social scale has depended helping the poor and the needy is helping everyone else along the line."

DR. ANDREWS WILL HOLD CONFERENCE

President of N. C. Methodist Protestant Conference on Official Visit

Dr. R. M. Andrews, president of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will hold the first quarterly conference of the Vance charge, for the year 1932-33, at Flat Rock church, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It was announced today. All officers and members are expected to be present and visitors are welcome.

Dr. Andrews is well known to many people in this county as the pastor of the Henderson Methodist church, and as the first president of High Point College.



DEAR NOAH—IF A KITE WAS MADE OF FLYPAPER WOULD IT STICK UP? DICK BRUNTS, GROVE CITY, PA.

DEAR NOAH—IF THE HENS MOULT AND CEASE ARE PLUCKED, WILL THE COW SHED? SCOPE CARMY, SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

are not the only cities infested with 'loan sharks' and in which they have become a problem. They are to be found in every industrial center in North Carolina. That is why the North Carolina Civic Association has decided to cooperate with the junior chamber of commerce in making a Statewide drive against these illegal money lenders.

It has been conservatively estimated that the "loan sharks" in North Carolina are extracting at least \$2,000,000 a year from the poorer people of North Carolina, as the result of the usurious interest rate they charge, Dean Miller said.

The people who pay this \$2,000,000 a year are for the most part extremely poor people who work for small wages and who are not able to provide security for loans from banks. The amounts of the loans for the most part vary from \$5 to \$25 and the interest required is often more than the principal amount of the loan. The result is that when a borrower is once "hooked" by a loan shark it usually takes everything the borrower can make from then on to pay off the loan.

"Another significant fact is that

most of these 'loan sharks' are financed with capital from other states and that most of the tremendous earnings of these money lenders goes outside the state. Dean Miller pointed out further.

STATE ASKS MORE FUNDS FOR RELIEF

(Continued from Page One.)

tion Finance Corporation as to when it will be able to grant a hearing. Up to today, the local relief officers had received estimates from fully 95 of the 100 counties as to what their relief needs would be for December. As a result it has already been possible to estimate just what the amount needed will be. But Dr. Morrison has no idea how large a loan the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will grant at this time. The first time he went before the corporation, a total about \$1,250,000 was asked and the board approved a loan of \$813,000 for October and November. It is expected that approximately \$600,000 will be asked to take care of December relief needs, but it is not likely that more than \$400,000 will be ob-

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SOAP, 3 bars 10c	Men's Dress OXFORDS, now \$1.53 to \$1.88
Ladies' Silk Stylish DRESSES \$1.69 to \$1.88	\$2.00 DRESS SHIRTS 39c
HOUSE DRESSES 49c	Boys' Good OVERALLS 39c
SHADES, 3 for \$1.00 Fits All Windows	One Lot Of Boys' Suits—Come Early \$1.88
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BILLER'S

Extra Salesladies Wanted

Convicted in Lottery



Conrad H. Mann, auditor and past president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and a member of President Hoover's unemployment commission, has been found guilty of violating the federal lottery law. Convicted with Mann in federal court, New York City, were Frank E. Hering, editor of "The Eagles' Magazine", and Bernard C. McGuire, professional promoter, all accused of conspiring to transport lottery tickets.