

# SAYS TRUCKS NOT PAYING FULL PART

## Getting Away With Murder In Escaping Taxes, Vaughan Tells Rotary

Chapel Hill, April 7.—Trucks undoubtedly will continue to haul freight over our highways and they should be permitted to do so, but at present they are getting away with murder when it comes to paying taxes and escaping a just proportion of the cost of maintaining highways, to which they are daily doing irreparable damage. W. R. Vaughan, of Henderson, president of the Railroad Employees and Taxpayers Association, declared here in an address before the Chapel Hill Rotary Club at its regular weekly meeting.

"For years the railroads have been contributing largely to the cost of government, and there is no reason why the trucks should not be regulated so as to contribute their proportionate share of this cost," Mr. Vaughan asserted. "At present they are being allowed to give the railroads unfair competition, for the carriers spend big sums yearly for building and maintaining their roadbeds while the trucks have their roadbeds maintained for them by the State with practically no cost."

Mr. Vaughan said it was ridiculous to believe the testimony of "so-called experts" to the effect that the trucks are doing no more damage to highways than do automobiles.

Such testimony is usually bought and paid for and is without foundation as to the facts in the case," he said. "It is just like a lawyer paying an alienist to swear that his client is sane, regardless of how insane the client may appear. Only casual observation is necessary to show what great damage the trucks have already done to our highways."

"We have spent 180 millions on our highways, and we know it is going to be practically impossible to get others built when these are worn out. All the railroads are asking is a fair break. Let the trucks use the highways, but in all fairness to everybody concerned, let them pay to help maintain their roadbeds and then the railroads will be able to meet their competitive rates. At present the trucks are getting away with murder."

E. Carrington Smith, chairman of the community service committee of the club, made a report showing Rotary is being of great service to the needy in this community.

## Convention In Fall For Repeal Sure

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The legislature who at first looked with favor upon the MacLean bill, under which the question of convention or no convention would be voted on in the next general election in 1934, precluding the possibility of convention action until 1933.

Herebefore the joint committee on constitutional amendments has been split on the convention question, the House branch favoring the Waynick-Murphy plan and the Senate committee favoring the MacLean plan. But as a result of the unanimous view of the State Supreme Court that the constitutionality of either plan is a question that the United States Supreme Court will ultimately have to decide, a majority of the members of the joint committee yesterday went on record as favoring the Waynick-Murphy bill, which will settle the issue this year, and which removes the possibility of a partisan fight over prohibition in the next general election. Even those members who are a few weeks ago were opposed to this bill on the ground that it might overstep the State Constitution are now actively working for its passage.

The informal ruling of the State Supreme Court, which was requested by the General Assembly, did much to solidify sentiment among the members. The court, in rendering an informal opinion, unanimously approved the MacLean plan, but divided on the Waynick-Murphy plan. However, the entire could hold the view that it was not a matter for the State courts to pass upon, but for the Fed-



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## Jesus Requires Confession

## ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Scripture—Mark 8:1-9:1

By the Rev. Alvin E. Bell And Alfred J. Buescher



Only a few months after the feeding of the multitude of five thousand in the desert place, Jesus again had occasion to use His divine power for the feeding of a multitude of four thousand. In feeding the multitude He used only seven loaves of bread and a few small fishes.



When He came to Bethsaida they brought to Him a blind man to be healed. Jesus took him aside and put spittle upon his eyes and touched them and asked the man if he could see. His healing was gradual for at first he saw indistinctly. Jesus touched his eyes again and he saw perfectly.



Despite all these miracles Jesus' enemies demanded an additional sign from heaven. But His disciples had seen enough to convince them that He was "the Christ, the Son of the living God" as Peter confessed it when Jesus asked, "Whom say ye that I am?"

Finding this faith in the hearts of His disciples Jesus began to tell them plainly of His coming sufferings and death on the cross. When Peter was offended at the idea Jesus explained the necessity of the cross for them as well as for Himself.

GOLDEN TEXT—Mark 8:34

## Jesus Requires Confession THE WEEKLY SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(The International Uniform Lesson on the above topic for April 9 is Mark 8:1-9:1 the Golden Text being Mark 8:34. "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.")

By DR. ALVIN E. BELL

On this glad Palm Sunday or during this Holy Week hundreds of thousands of boys and girls and men and women will do the very thing that Jesus sought in this lesson to get his disciples to do, viz., to make public confession of their faith in Jesus Christ as their divine Saviour and Lord.

Over two years of teaching and fellowship had preceded this examination through which the Master Teacher puts his pupils at Caesarea Philippi. They have seen his divine power manifested in every conceivable realm and form; they have listened to his marvelous discourses; they have been amazed at his perfect life. He is now ready for a new departure in his ministry; he is about to set forth definitely his teaching about the cross, the necessity of it for himself and his followers. So, like a good teacher, he reviews the lessons of the past and assures himself of his pupils' readiness for what comes next. He knew they were ready to make a clear confession of faith in him. His enemies might tempt him, "seeking a sign from heaven," but his disciples need no further credentials to certify them as to his unique personality and mission in the world.

### Confession of Faith.

Jesus began by asking them, "Whom do men say that I am?" They gave the various answers they had heard men give, "John the Baptist, Elijah, or one of the prophets." But Jesus was more than a prophet pointing to a greater one to follow. He was himself the goal and fulfillment of all prophesy. But religion is nothing if it is not made a vitally personal matter. So Jesus asks them pointedly, "But who say ye that I am?" He evidently regards it of vital import what men think about him and seeks to draw them out into confessing it, as later on he asked the question, "What think ye of the Christ?" Whose Son is he?" On this occasion Peter became the spokesman for the twelve and voiced their faith as well as his own by saying, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Matthew recounts how this confession of faith pleased our Lord, and how he commended Peter for it and declared his intention of building and perpetuating his church upon this faith which he is now rejoiced to see established in the hearts of his disciples.

### The Cross Emerges

From this time there was a decisive turn in Christ's teaching. Here the cross emerges and becomes more

and more clear until his crucifixion is accomplished in less than a year. "He began to teach them, that the Son of Man must suffer many things and be rejected by the elders, and the chief priests, and the scribes, and be killed, and after three days rise again." This was not only a new and different ideal from what they had hoped for the Master, but it was shockingly abhorrent to them, so much so that Peter began to rebuke him for entertaining such a thought about himself. Our Lord recognized in Peter's offense at the cross the same old satanic suggestion that had come to him in the wilderness temptation and rebuked it as of devilish origin. He even went further and revealed the necessity of the cross for them as well as for himself: "If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me."

eral courts to decide. Thus, while the members of the State Supreme Court leaned toward the MacLean plan, they did not discourage those members of the assembly who have been supporting the bill providing for a convention this year. A number of the members of the committee on constitutional amendments had believed that the Waynick-Murphy bill might not stand up, but they are now willing to pass it and leave any question of its validity to the Federal courts.

The principal reasons for the apparently overwhelming sentiment for a convention this year: (1) that the majority of the people in the State, whether classed as wet or dry, want to get the issue settled, and (2) that a convention this year will tend to remove the issue from politics. Under the MacLean plan, the controversy would be injected into the 1934 elections, and many members of the assembly agree that this would merely result in a repetition of the fight between the wets and the liberal dries arrayed against the Republicans and the ultra-dry element represented by the professional dry organizations, who are opposing the holding of a convention at any time within the next five or six weeks on the ground that economic conditions might influence the vote on repeal.

Most members of the assembly, however, realize that these dry organizations represent a minority sentiment, and that all the wets, and a good many of the dries, are willing to have the question settled, and see no reason for any unusual delay. They point to the fact that the voters of North Carolina overwhelmingly supported Senator Reynolds, a dripping wet, last fall, and that the recent vote in the General Assembly on the question of legalizing beer was a clear indication that political officeholders are no longer afraid of a minority of die-hard dries, who strenuously opposed the beer bill and are now making an effort to delay indefinitely the calling of a convention in North Carolina.

## The Golden Text



Mark 8:34—"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me."

## Rural Churches

NEW SANDY CREEK BAPTIST, Rev. L. B. Reavis, pastor. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Oscar Hoyte, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m. Every young person in the community is invited to attend B. Y. P. U. and the public is cordially invited to attend any and all of these services.

## Beer Return Celebrated In Many Parts of Nation

(Continued from Page One.)

Roosevelt, who had retired, has indicated he will give the beer to friends.

On Broadway, New Yorkers paraded behind a hearse lettered "Near Beer Is Dead," while a band in bright Bavarian uniforms played dirges and drinking songs. The brewers of the metropolis had refused to deliver beer before 6 a. m., but at 7 a. m. hotels, cafes and restaurants had managed to get beer in New Jersey and elsewhere. Throngs celebrated. In speak-casies, where prices tumbled before the competition, customers toasted (with "needle beer" and gin) the advent of legal beer.

"Surprisingly good," said Chicago beer connoisseurs as they celebrated "new beer's day."

While 100,000 cases and 200,000 barrels sped to points of delivery there, cheering throngs crowded downtown streets, hotels and eating places.

German societies in St. Paul, where beer flowed freely at midnight, toasted President Roosevelt and "happy days." A funeral march ushered spiked beer to oblivion.

While H. L. Mencken, author, iconoclast and beer expert of Baltimore, was tasting the new brew and pronouncing it "petty good, not bad at all," Mrs. Ella A. Poole, national head of the W. C. T. U., declared the beer violated the eighteenth amendment, and said:

"When the wet hysteria will have passed, the American people will awaken to the fact that the liquor

traffic cannot be controlled, because of its inherent nature."

## House Ready To Compromise Upon Senate Game Bill

By J. C. BASKERVILLE.

Raleigh, April 7.—The two game bills, which have been passed by the Senate are now in the hands of the House Game Committee, but it is believed that only one of these—the Ingram bill abolishing the offices of the State game warden and commissioner of inland fisheries—will get to the floor as there is considerable opposition both among members of the committee and members of the house to the other bill, also sponsored by Senator Ingram, which has the effect of abolishing county resident licenses in 30 odd counties of the state.

There has been much divergence of opinion in both houses over the administration of the game laws, but it is believed that the two houses will finally get together on the Ingram bill abolishing the game warden's office. This bill, as it was passed by the Senate, abolishes the present offices of the game warden and fisheries commissioner and transfers their duties to the director of the Department of Conservation and Development, permitting the department to employ an experienced man to handle the game and fish law administration detail.

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