

### Explains Distribution Of Highway Costs And Fines

Daily Dispatch Bureau in the Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, Jan. 29.—Who gets the costs and fines assessed against those arrested for having improper license tags or for other violations of the motor vehicle laws?

This question has been asked frequently since the State Highway Patrol started strict enforcement of the automobile license law and started tightening up on drunken drivers, speeders, reckless and hit-and-run drivers. Here are the answers to this and other questions as learned today from the Department of Revenue and the State Highway Patrol:

None of the costs or fines assessed, where those arrested are convicted, go to the State or are sent to Raleigh.

The costs go to the justice of the peace or recorder and to the arresting officer if the arrest is made by other than a highway patrolman. If the arrest is made by a highway patrolman, the costs are the same but that portion supposed to go to the arresting officer is supposed to be turned over to the county treasurer for the general fund, since highway patrolmen are not allowed to accept fees.

The fines, according to the law, must be turned over to the county treasurer for the county school fund, regardless of whether the fine is paid in a justice of the peace court, in a recorder's court or in superior court. It is the duty of the county superintendent of schools in each county to audit the books of all justices of the peace and other judges the county treasurer and then into the county treasurer and then into the school fund.

assessed in all convictions where a highway patrolman was the arresting officer. A record of all the fines and costs

officer is kept in the office of the State Highway Patrol here.

Justices of the peace should not include the cost of making out and serving a warrant in the costs when the arrest is made by a highway patrolman on a mere citation, but only when a warrant is actually served.

The amount of costs differs in different counties, varying from \$4 to \$6.10.

### WASHINGTON at a Glance

By CHARLES P. STEWART Central Press Staff Writer

Washington, Jan. 27.—The opposition, as usual, has been "beaten to it" by President Roosevelt. The administration was to have been put in a mighty embarrassing position by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg's bill to divorce political from governmental activities in Washington.

Unofficial Democrats were to have been pointed out as individuals it is

necessary to "see" to win White House favor.

Postmaster General James A. Farley was to have been indicated as a functionary in whom a combination of partisan and federal executive power is vested in very questionably ethical fashion—as it has been for several generations of incumbents in that particular cabinet job; and as recent investigation has implied that it notably was exercised by Hooverian Postmaster General Walter F. Brown. But the Brown record was to have been obscured by the attack on Farley, as an issue of right now.

Similarly, talk of the influence reported to have been possessed by unofficial Republicans during the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover regimes was

to have been drowned out by a vastly louder clamor concerning present Democratic conditions—on the theory that past history is an old story; that what for kreaaly are interested in is what currently affects them.

#### SHAKE-UP FIRST

On the very eve, however, of the pulling out the strings for the earthquake which the introduction of the Vandenberg bill was to have caused, there occurred the shakeup in the Democratic national committee which forced Secretary Robert H. Jackson, Treasurer Frank C. Walker and two or three state members out, and shortly, it authoritatively is announced, will compel Chairman Farley's retirement.

The whole inference is that these individuals were mixing their positions "pull" too much with governmental matters—and the president would not tolerate it.

If the Vandenberg bill had been introduced first and the shakeup had followed, the impression would have been given that the presidential hand had been forced; but the shakeup came first, giving the impression that Senator Vandenberg and Senator William E. Borah, with a bill to the same general purport as his fellow solon's are following a lead given to them by the White House.

Besides, President Roosevelt calls for a more thorough reorganization than is called for either by the Vandenberg or Borah measures.

The earthquake's effect was spoiled by an explosion bigger than the earthquake.

### PROF. GRADY MILLER WILL DIRECT OPERA

Chapel Hill, Jan. 29.—Prof. Grady Miller, of the University Music Department, for seven years supervisor of music in Greensboro high school, is in charge of the musical direction of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "Princess Ida," which the Carolina Playmakers, in collaboration with the University Music Department, are to present in Memorial Hall on the evenings of February 2 and 3, at 8:30 o'clock.

### .WORLD. at a Glance

By LESLIE EICHEL Central Press Staff Writer

New York, Jan. 27.—Wall Street—the speculative element part—is the most optimistic it has been in four years. Not only is trading in stocks reaching 1929 levels, but high-grade bonds also are in demand. Since neither in the United States nor in Great Britain has there been any large refinancing in some time, dealings are driving up the price of old securities.

In the United States failure to re-finance is blamed on the federal securities act. But England has had no new securities act; the blame, there fore, cannot be placed on it there.

In truth, the real blame may be placed on the fear of wealth. Depreciation of currencies always drives wealth into hiding.

#### DIVIDENDS

Dividends once more are trending upward after declining since 1929.

But investors must remember that corporation earnings still are not so good as the price of their shares indicate.

Depreciation of currency drives stocks as well as commodities up.

If earnings do not catch up, the rise in values cannot be maintained, economists say.

#### RETALIATION

In the meantime, evidences of retaliation against currency depreciation in the United States continue to mount.

Tory members of the British parliament would bar American goods after May 1.

The wording of the bill is clear.

Customs commissioners would have authority to exclude from Great Britain foreign goods if it can be shown that in the exporting country "currency manipulation be employed for the purpose of enabling such article to be sold in Great Britain at a price below the cost of production."

#### IN GERMANY

One American newspaper correspondent in Germany believes he will move his office. A Nazi stormtrooper stands in the hall of the office building checking everybody who comes into the correspondent's office. And the correspondent's waste basket is gone through every night.

But—the question arises—when can he move his office?

This correspondent happens to be one who stands high with government officials.

What occurs to correspondents who by accident or incident gain the disfavor of officials?

#### UPTON CLOSE LECTURES AT UNIVERSITY TONIGHT

Chapel Hill, Jan. 29.—Upton Close, author of five books, lecturer, and writer for the Saturday Evening Post Literary Digest, New York Times, and other journals, who is to speak under the auspices of the University Y. M. C. A. in Memorial Hall this evening, at 8:30 o'clock, has just completed a 14th tour of observation to Japan. His subject will be "What the Pacific Crisis is Going To Do for the New Deal."

Still a young man, he is rated by Time Magazine as "probably the greatest historian of contemporary Asia."

### Chest Colds

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