

Geo. Ayscue Case Takes Court Time

Judge's Charge Delivered This Afternoon; Many Cases Disposed of

Much of the time in Vance Superior Court Monday afternoon and all of the court's time today until mid-afternoon was occupied in the trial of charges against George Ayscue white man, of having carnal knowledge of a girl under 16.

The case was started during the afternoon session Monday and was resumed early today on the convening of the session. Testimony was finished in the forenoon, together with all arguments by counsel, after which Judge M. V. Barnhill delivered his charge to the jury as the first business after the afternoon session opened at 2:30 o'clock.

A number of cases have been disposed of, and it was understood the case of three men charged with the fatal stabbing of Frank Cooper, Negro, several weeks ago, would follow the Ayscue trial.

Rapid progress made the first day of the session included some actions on the calendar.

Kermit Roberson was found not guilty of the theft of an automobile. A note contending was entered by the State in the charges against Herbert Bailey in which he was charged with breaking and entering and larceny and receiving in connection with the robbery of the J. F. White store at Gill's Siding. A six months suspended road sentence was imposed on condition of good behavior for two years.

Delta Brown, W. H. Brown and Bailey T. Owen, charged with operating a disorderly house, were not tried when the case was continued. W. R. Beckham, charged with trespass, was found not guilty and Mrs. J. F. A. Lamond, prosecuting witness was taxed with the costs.

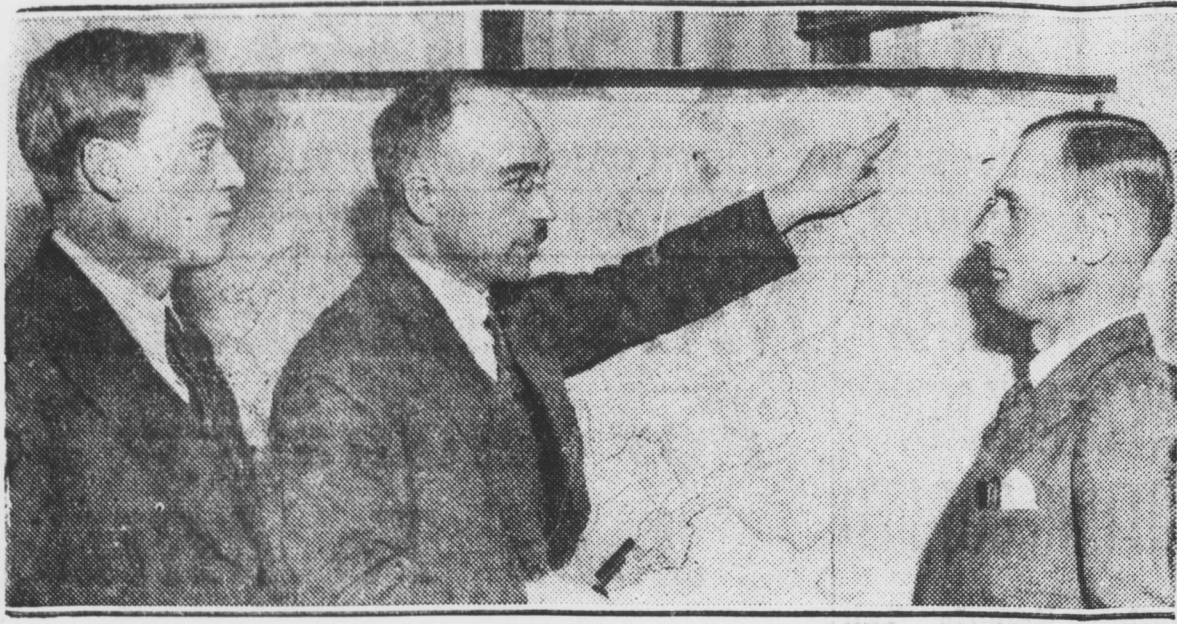
Julian Johnson was called in charges of an assault with a deadly weapon and carrying a concealed weapon, but he failed to appear, and a capias was issued for him.

Grocer Code Meet To Be In Raleigh Wednesday Night

Grocers of the territory in which this county is located are to meet in Raleigh tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of electing a local council to administer and enforce the fair practice provision of the food and grocery distributors' NRA code. The territory includes the counties of Durham, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Johnston, Northampton, Nash, Orange, Person, Wake, Warren, Wayne, Wilson and Vance. The conference is to be held in the Raleigh city court room. All wholesalers and retailers, including dealers in all food products, have been requested to meet and take part in electing the local code authority.

The Raleigh food merchants will decide on their store operating hours under the code and merchants from other cities and towns of more than 2,500 population will meet immediately after the Raleigh meeting to select their store operating hours.

Mercy Aviators Map Out Rescue Expedition



The three Soviet fliers who arrived in New York only a few days ago, en route to Nome, Alaska, whence they will embark by air in Soviet planes into the Arctic regions to attempt the rescue of a man and 100 Russians marooned on an ice floe, are shown above mapping out their expedition. They are left to right, Sigmund Levenevsky, Prof. George Ushakov and Mauritz Slepnev. (Central Press)

North Carolina Farmers Form Cooperative Group

Washington, March 6.—Initial steps in the formation of a Statewide farmer cooperative for marketing and purchasing have been taken by the farmers of North Carolina. Studies of the cooperative field in North Carolina were made available to the leaders of the movement by the Cooperative Division of the Farm Credit Administration. The new cooperative—the North Carolina Farmers Association, Inc.—is to be farmer-owned and controlled.

Organized on a Statewide basis, the new organization will handle the combined businesses of three large cooperative purchasing and marketing associations that have been operating in North Carolina during the past several years. It will operate as a wholesale marketing and purchasing agency for local cooperatives.

The North Carolina Farmers Association will purchase from members and other producers and producer organizations feeds, seeds, fertilizer, and other farm supplies and equipment. As the necessity arises, it will also operate processing and manufacturing facilities. It is designed also to provide operating capital to local units and supervise their management.

The new association will affiliate with the Southern States Cooperative for the purchase of supplies and with the National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange for the marketing of its fruits and vegetables. An affiliation with the Eastern Livestock Association will provide an outlet to the big markets for the state's livestock. It is planned also to affiliate with the United Wool Growers' Association and to expand the program of cooperative wool marketing in North Carolina. Poultry and eggs, too, will be handled by the new association.

These and other services that may be added are to be conducted through departments or subsidiaries such as marketing, purchasing, and finance and management.

The purchasing operations of the new organization will be on a large scale, and it is expected to work a big saving for the farmers of North Carolina. North Carolina is the leading user of commercial fertilizer in the United States—1,107,763 tons in 1929 and 950,000 tons in 1931. The value of commercial fertilizer purchased by farmers in North Carolina in 1929 totalled \$34,686,830. This was the largest amount spent in any state and amounted to about one-seventh of the total for the whole United States. The handling of this enormous

North Carolina Farmers Form Cooperative Group

amount of fertilized alone opens a wide field for activity for a state-wide purchasing association.

North Carolina farmers also purchased large quantities of feeds, especially dairy and poultry feeds. In 1929, according to the Census, they spent \$11,115,703 for feed supplies.

Sponsors of the North Carolina Cooperative claim that it will eliminate the troubles resulting from competition between "over-head" groups. Local cooperative units will be linked together, and the total volume of cooperative business in the state will be handled collectively. It is expected to unify the efforts of agricultural leaders to better farming and strengthening the field and education work pertaining to cooperative marketing and purchasing.

Master Printers To Discuss Code

(Continued from Page One.)

ers Association was designated as the medium for the enforcement of the new code in this state at a meeting of the fourth zone code federation in Richmond, Va., last week. Hence it is regarded as very important for as many as possible of the printers of the State to attend this meeting, according to master printers here. The meeting was called by President A. G. Gordon, of Winston-Salem.

According to George A. Moore, here chairman of the committee on arrangements, one of the largest gatherings of printers ever held in the State is expected at this meeting, because of its great importance to all of them. In addition to hearing and discussing the State and zone requirements, the rules and regulations which will govern the operation of the code in North Carolina will also be drawn up and adopted at this meeting. As a result, every printing plant in the State should be represented, since when these rules and regulations are once adopted and put into effect, they cannot be changed and all the plants in the State must be governed by them. All printing plants in the State operating under the N. E. A. (National Editorial Association) code area also asked to be present.

Following this meeting, and during the week of March 12, all of the regional divisions of the State must hold group meetings of master printers and adopt-by-laws to conform to the State set-up. These meetings will be called by the regional chairman.

When questioned by committee members, however, Dr. Allen agreed that the present State revenue bill, designed to yield only about \$25,000,000 a year, and of which \$17,000,000 goes for the public schools, would yield from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year and that the State probably would not need any Federal aid.

At first glance, those here favoring more money for schools, regardless of the source, were inclined to agree with Dr. Allen, especially if there was a chance to get \$4,000,000 a year this year and next from the Federal government with which to supplement the State's \$17,000,000. But when they got up as far as the next legislature they started to wonder if the legislature would continue to appropriate as much for the schools as it has been doing if it knew the government was going to give the State from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year to go to the schools. They also started wondering if the government would give the State a free hand in spending this money, or whether it would insist upon government supervision, based upon a governmental study of the State's school needs. It is recalled how the counties at first objected so bitterly to State control of the schools, even though the counties and county superintendents wanted the State to supply most of the money.

What the school forces want, of course, is for the government to dump \$4,000,000 a year in their lap and say, "Go ahead and spend this money any way you want to. We know that you are interested in education and the welfare of the children and that every dollar will be spent wisely and honestly."

But is that what the government has done with the CWA, PWA or any of the other money it has spent? It has not. It has carefully supervised the expenditure of every penny of it from Washington. Not a foot of new highway can be built until the plans, specifications, cost and many other details have been checked and approved in Washington at least three times, regardless of what the State Highway Commission has thought about it. The Civil Works Administration has been and still is subject to control from Washington and all orders and allotments issued from there, despite the fact that the State director probably has a much better understanding of the needs within the State than the officials in Washington.

Would it not be likely, then, that a bureau in Washington and a Federal auditor from that bureau, would tell the General Assembly how much to appropriate for schools in North Carolina and dictate how they should be operated? Would not this bureau or commission say, "The school needs of North Carolina are so much, of which the Federal government will provide so much and the State so much," so that in the end the school people would not get so much more money to spend after all? Would it not also shut the door for good on the possibilities of getting "local supplementary property taxes for schools," the thing so near and dear to the hearts of city and county superintendents? Would not the taxpayers say "If the Federal government is helping support the schools, why should we vote any more taxes for them?" And they probably would not vote any more taxes for them, since they have just about stopped doing that already, under State support and supervision.

As a result of these questions and problems an increasing number of school people are coming to the belief that they would have nothing to win and a lot to lose if the Federal government should participate in the support of the State's schools. State supervision has been all they could stand—they are afraid Federal supervision might be worse.

Wynekoop Defense In Last Argument

(Continued from Page One.)

ing chloroforming and shooting her son's wife. The published story told how Dr. Wynekoop, weak and exhausted after hours of questioning, had signed the confession after Dr. Hoffman, one of her questioners, had asked her what she would say if told that her son Earle (Rheta's husband) had confessed.

The defense contends that the statement, later repudiated, was a bewildered old woman's attempt to save a favored son.

Six Robbers Hold Up Big Dakota Bank

(Continued from Page One.)

ional Bank and Trust Company today, wounded a patrolman and fled with five girl bank employees as hostages.

Armed with machine guns the bandits drove off pursuers with a volley over the heads of the girls. Nearly 1,000 persons watched the robbery, peering from doorways, behind poles, mail boxes and automobiles and from windows of adjacent buildings.

An occasional burst of machine gun fire sent some scurrying to cover, but others continued to watch without regard for possible danger.

Brevard Bankers To Supreme Court

(Continued from Page One.)

their sentences for several weeks, if not several months. But since the Supreme Court has already passed on their case once and decided that they had a fair trial, it is not expected that they will succeed in getting any

ing agreement. These payments of approximately \$1,300,000 will be divided between States, as follows:

Florida, \$70,000 to 800 producers; Georgia, \$1,080,000 to 10,000 producers; South Carolina, \$1,165,000 to 12,000 producers; and North Carolina, \$2,010,000 to between 30,000 and 40,000 producers.

Producers' claims regarding sales upon which the price-equalizing payments will be made, are substantiated by evidence prepared from warehouse records under the direction of the tobacco section. This work is practically completed, and applications for payments will be reviewed with the corresponding production adjustment contract. Checks for these payments are expected to accompany the rental payments.

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permanent relief there. They could then appeal to the United States Supreme Court, of course, as the Luke Leas did, and further postpone their entry into prison.

All of this legal jockeying costs money, of course. But some seem to think that these four men are apparently determined to use up the \$30,000 which they conditionally agreed to return to Transylvania county if they had succeeded in getting their sentences in trying to evade these sentences entirely, since Governor Ehringhaus refused even to consider paroling them under the prevailing circumstances. If they had made full restitution of the \$30,000 to the county without any strings to it and then started serving their sentences without first seeking any paroles, the probably would have been paroled within a few months or at least before the expiration of their terms. But it is maintained here that Governor Ehringhaus could not have acted other than he did in refusing to parole the men before they even started serving their sentences of from two to three years, when he found that, instead of returning the \$30,000 to the county as they had made it appear they had done, they had merely placed it in escrow so that if they did not get their paroles the county would not get the money.

As a result of this arrangement, they were placed in the position of virtually trying to bargain for paroles for \$30,000 many of those familiar with the case maintain. Incidentally, they were convicted of conspiracy in the issuance of \$100,000 worth of Transylvania county bonds which were placed in the Brevard bank apparently to keep it from failing. But the bank failed any way, and the \$100,000 proceeds from the sale of the bonds were lost. But Judge Nat Towns, who sentenced them, said at that time that if they would make restitution to the county of \$30,000, which is about what the \$100,000 worth of bonds are worth at their present value, that he would recommend parole. But he did not promise them a parole or tell them that he would see that they got a parole—since paroles are issued only by the governor and not by judges.

The prevailing impression here is that these four Brevard men are distinctly injuring their cases by seeking to delay the start of their sentences by the methods they are employing, that eventually they will have to go to prison any way and that now they will have virtually no chance of getting paroled. This will mean that they will probably have to serve out their entire term of two to three years. Governor Ehringhaus did grant them an extension of 30 days to permit them to arrange their affairs at home, although there was no reason for granting this stay, which expired February 14. Since that date they have delayed their sentence into the prison by their

habeas corpus proceedings on which Judge Finley did not hand down a decision until yesterday. While the four men were remanded into the custody of the sheriff, it is understood that they are not even being held in jail.

House Committee For Shorter Week

(Continued from Page One.)

mittee, and soon will be called up.

At the moment the House worked on the army supply bill and the Senate made ready for expected passage of the navy reinforcement bill by night. Senator Nye, Republican, North Dakota, termed the latter a "blustering and bullying bill" and a measure "for the relief of munitions makers."

The NRA code review rang with charges of non-observance and opposition to further cuts in labor hours—but will cooperate with the administration was evident, too.

Amid scenes paralleling congressional speech-making, members of the code authorities spoke their minds. For the national legislators, in the meantime, requirements of the army and navy occupied their debate after morning committee sessions on the tax, stock exchange control, cotton crop reduction and other bills.

Huey Long is credited with giving every child in Louisiana a seat in school, which may account for Huey having a seat in the United States Senate.

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Disadvantages In U. S. School Fund

(Continued from Page One.)

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95 Percent of Flue-Cured Farms Have Been Signed Up

(Continued from Page One.)

made that will bring the contract figures into line with official figures. Every effort is being made to have individual producers adjust their figures and thereby obviate the need for applying a pro-rata cut to all contract claims.

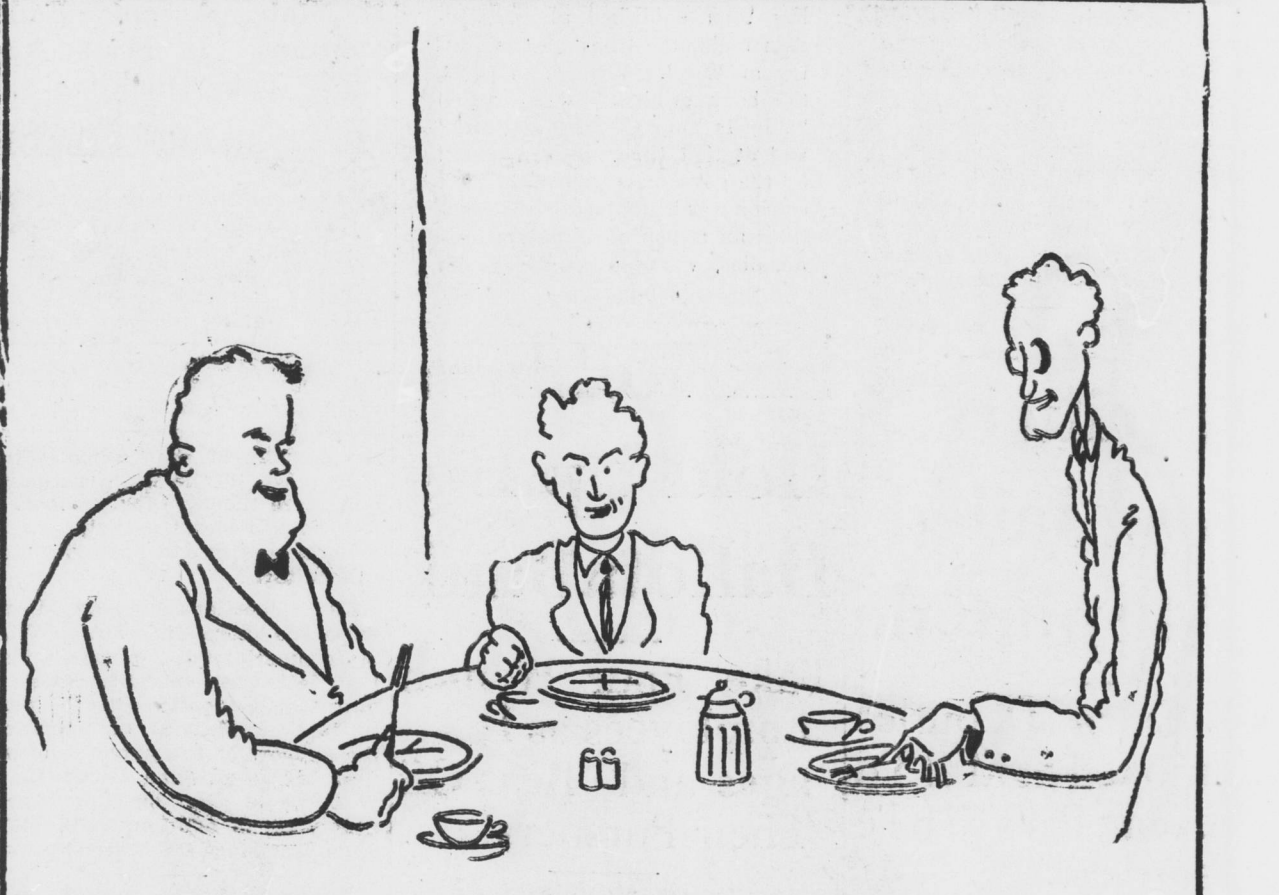
Applications for price-equalizing payments, which are provided at the rate of 20 per cent of the net sales value of the 1933 tobacco sold before September 25, and 10 per cent of the net sale value of such tobacco sold after September 25 and before the marked advance in price have been made by practically all of the contracting farmers in Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, border counties of North Carolina, and by a large number in the new and middle belt of North Carolina.

The price-equalizing payments are to be made to compensate, insofar as possible, those producers who sold their tobacco before improvement in prices resulted from the sign-up of contracts and the flue-cured market-

MOVIE MEMORIES



William S. Hart
Eighteen years ago: Here's Bill Hart at the height of his long film career, portrayed in his best-loved role—the western bad man, Gambler Bill. He is shown in a scene from "The Devil's Double", long before the talkies terminated his reign.



What's Your Preference?

Are you one of those persons who watches your diet carefully to avoid adding weight, or to prevent a further loss of weight, or to retain your present size and figure? If so, you probably deprive yourself the pleasure of eating a number of good things you would like to include in your menus.

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