

LIQUOR LAW STILL IS NOT CLARIFIED

Attorney General Beseeched for More Elaborate Rulings Speedily

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In The Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, July 14.—Attorney General Seawell's succession of opinions on the North Carolina beverage control law have not clarified that statute sufficiently and both yesterday and today attorneys have been with Mr. Seawell seeking to get a clearer understanding of the State law so that the dealers holding federal licenses do not run into trouble.

Mr. Seawell's series of opinions have come in response to specific cases calling for his opinion. There is so much of this act that both the attorney general and the Supreme Court pass upon only such matters in a law as relate to the case in point. There is a lot of law on the wine and beer question. The federal dealers' license does not protect violations of the North Carolina acts, but just what they are the supreme court and the attorney general have not yet said.

Many of these requests for a departmental ruling come from energetic drys who have a hunch that the dry cause has been wrecked by the heavily fortified wines and beers. Complaint is made that wines and other less hard drinks have been greatly hardened and that there is no chance to enforce the dry laws in territory because so much alcoholic content can be found in these fermented drinks as to make the drinking of whiskies and brandies useless. But the federal dealers with their national protection will be in constant jeopardy if they do not know what the North Carolina law is and it is hard to know.

Federal dealers may be punished federally. They can lose their permits to sell and fines may be laid upon them without actual trial by court and a jury. Then the state can soak the sinners, so that all in all the manufacturers of beer and wines are having considerable trouble in North Carolina. They are asking for a statement from the attorney general clearing up the misunderstanding.

The repeal of national prohibition did not stop the operation of all federal legislation done under the old regime. The Webb-Kenyon and Wilson acts are still available for federal use in the courts. As to the alcoholic beverage situation now shapes up there are powerful wines and beers which may be unlawful in North Carolina. Attorney General Seawell is asked to clear up the law.

Advocates of beer and wines in the 1935 and 1933 general assemblies hoped that the lighter drinks would lessen the consumption of hard liquors, but North Carolina history does not verify the hope. The revenue receipts show a 40 per cent increase in these fermented drinks, but figures over the country make hard liquor drinking 200 per cent greater than it was five years ago. And the drys do not count those 50 per cent wines "intoxicating." The drinking seems to be on the up and up everywhere, but North Carolina uses a relatively higher per cent of the fermented drinks than it did two years ago.

The whole subject of liquor legislation seems to be in a mess and the average attorney chosen by a client whose business is selling and making drinks, does not know what to advise that client. There may be some cases taken to the courts in the hope of getting final opinion on this subject.

COTTON FLUCTUATES IN A NARROW RANGE

Prices Unchanged to Eight Points Higher at Close, With Mid-dling Spot 12.97

New York, July 14.—(AP)—Cotton futures opened steady, seven to eight points lower, owing to easier Liverpool cables and spot house buying. October, shortly after the first half hour, was quoted at 12.40, when prices were generally 4 to 7 points lower. The market moved in a narrow range later and at midday showed net losses of one to seven points.

Futures closed steady, unchanged to 8 points higher. Spot steady, mid-dling 12.97.

	Open	Close
July	12.32	12.47
October	12.37	12.47
December	12.28	12.39
January	12.30	12.39
March	12.35	12.43
May	12.37	12.45

Republicans Enjoy Democratic Fight

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Judicial reorganization, either as originally suggested by President Roosevelt or on a compromise basis. However, their feeling on the subject of reorganization is completely overshadowed by the fun they are getting out of the spectacle of the intra-Democratic rumpus.

They are not taking much part in the affair. About all that is heard from the Republican side of the Senate chamber is an occasional "sick 'em," of encouragement to the Democratic disputants.

How It's Done. Behind the scenes it is said that anti-reorganization Democrats are indebted to Republican solons for some excellent hints as to various of the meanest jabs they have taken at the pro-reorganizationists.

Republican strategists want the jabs delivered but their notion is that they can be most effectively delivered by insurgent Democrats.

Accordingly, when a Republican sees what he considers a vulnerable spot in the administration defense, his policy is not to mention it in open debate, but to grab one of the insurgents by the button and whisper in his ear. "Fush, don't let anyone hear this. You can have exclusive credit for it. But why don't you say so-and-so?" Whereupon the insurgent rushes upon the floor and says it, grateful for having had so good an idea put

into his head.

G. O. P. Tactics. For that matter, it is alleged that Republican senators, who do not believe in court reorganization at all, have given helpful advice to Democratic senators who do believe in it. These Republicans hit on remarks which, coming from a pro-reorganization Democrat, would be calculated to lacerate the sensibilities of an anti-reorganization Democrat, but which the former has not thought of.

Whereupon the anti-reorganization Republican whispers his poison into the pro-reorganization Democrats' ear—and it is too good a kind of poison for the pro-reorganizationist not to utilize.

Republicanism does not mean will be either group of Democrats. Its motto is, "Go it, wildcat! Go it, hunter!"

McNary's Strategy. Senator Charles L. McNary, G. O. P. leader (of a mightily small following) in the upper house of Congress, was the author of this system. The scheme manifestly is to split Democracy wide open.

Next year, if the plan works, two kinds of Democratic candidacies will be in the field for congressional seats—a triangular contest, in which the Republicans hope to win, in many states and congressional districts.

Fight Over Court Likely Too Much For The Arkansan

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suffered several heart attacks in recent months. Calver further said that when Robinson made the address which touched off fiery Senate debate on the court issue, he became very pale and apparently cut his address short.

Tentative plans were made to send Senator Robinson's body to Arkansas tomorrow evening.

As word of his death spread over the capital, many of his colleagues went to the Robinson home. The first to arrive were Senators Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, and Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts.

The sudden death of Robinson shocked the capital and threw the administration's legislative program into turmoil. Robinson had personally been in charge of the administration's two major legislative campaigns to enact President Roosevelt's bill to reorganize the court and the executive department. His colleagues generally had expected his appointment to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Van Devanter.

Representative Warren, Democrat, North Carolina, said of Senator Robinson's death: "I am shocked at the untimely passing of this great American, whose close friendship I have valued and esteemed for many years."

Three Offices in Two Weeks. Congressman, governor of his state, and United States senator within the brief space of two weeks was the unique experience of Joseph Taylor Robinson, of Arkansas.

With a wide political background in which this rather remarkable circumstance was the outstanding episode, Mr. Robinson rose to the leadership of his party in the Senate—a leadership virile and aggressive—and later came to be one of the "dark horse" possibilities in those turbulent days of the McAdoo-Smith deadlock in the 1924 Democratic national convention.

A diplomat as well as a fighter, the Arkansan was able as Senate leader to weld the conflicting forces within his party into a solid rank to meet the political enemy. He possessed the wide parliamentary knowledge, the political sagacity and the driving power to make the most of every political situation that arose on the Senate floor.

All in all, he probably was one of the most aggressive leaders the Democrats of the Senate had within a generation. Possessing a robust physique and a thundering voice, he would charge down on the enemy across the aisle as though to rend them by sheer physical power. He could not be bluffed, but he knew when he was licked and could retire from the field with grace.

Born at Lenoke county, Arkansas, Aug. 26, 1872, Mr. Robinson was sent to Congress at the age of thirty, and was serving his fifth term there when on January 14, 1913, he resigned and was inaugurated Governor on January 16. Twelve days later the State Legislature elected him to the United States Senate and he took his seat on March 10, 1913.

The people of his State were not wholly pleased at his sudden elevation to the Senate, but he made good there and the storm had passed before he came up for reelection with a result that he was renominated over the opposition of one of the ablest and most popular men in the State.

By that time Robinson had been in politics in his home state for thirty years, having served as State legislator, at the age of twenty-two, and as Presidential elector in 1900, before going to Congress, where he spent ten years. He was a lawyer, and had built up a fine practice in his State.

Chosen as a delegate to the Democratic national convention in San Francisco in 1920, he expected to be more active there than the thousand and one other delegates, but the party leaders, facing a mad scramble by a score of candidates for the nomination, decided it was necessary to have a two-listed permanent chairman and the Arkansan got the call.

Taking charge of the convention as if he had been born to the job, Robinson stood up under the trying grind of forty-four ballots during days and nights. The record he made there had no small part in his selection three years later as the Democratic leader in the Senate when Oscar W. Underwood laid down the reins.

Before attaining to the leadership, the Arkansan put through a bill for reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission; assisted with legislation for creation of the Federal Trade Commission, and had charge of the child labor law which the Supreme Court subsequently declared unconstitutional.

He also has been active in Indian and military questions, and in 1915, just before this country entered the World War, he was instrumental in the reorganization of the entire aviation section of the Signal Corps.

Senator Robinson was especially in-



There's romance in the moonlight for Virginia Bruce and Kent Taylor in Universal's "When Love Is Young" At The Vance Theatre Today and Thursday

HOEY MAY REVEAL VIEWS UPON LASH

Governor Expected To Disapprove Whipping in Prisons of the State

Daily Dispatch Bureau, In The Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, July 14.—Editorial counsels to Governor Hoey that he declare his views in regard to the recent act of state highway and public works commission in publishing to state prisoners the notice of the lash as a means of discipline, is expected to bring a statement from his excellency this week.

Discovery of that act was made after Governor Hoey left for his vacation regarding foreign affairs. His arguments against the Four Power Treaty which Senator Underwood helped to frame as an American delegate to the Arms Conference, were among the most memorable of his Senate career.

While serving as Governor of his State for only a very brief space, his administration was attended by legislative enactments of prime importance, including the corrupt practices act, the reorganization and reform of the state banking system, and changes in the control of the penal institutions in the state.

Like many other of the Americans who rose to prominence in his day, Senator Robinson found no easy way in his childhood. The son of Dr. James Robinson and Matilda Jane Robinson, he got his early education at home and in rural schools.

At the age of seventeen he began teaching to earn money to enable him to continue his studies. He attended the State University and later studied law at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1896.

A hard worker all his life, his habits were simple and temperate. Outdoor sports appealed to him strongly. He was especially fond of golf and of hunting and fishing.

ation in Shelby. It is not known whether he was consulted as to the policy. The old law required the consent of the governor and several of the executives, including Governor Max Gardner, plainly refused to sanction it. Recently it was found out that there had been a number of whippings. That moved the commission to make a ruling and the whip is in the rules.

While the governor does not have power of veto over the acts of his commission, it is almost universally believed in Raleigh that he would be opposed to whipping prisoners. The style is entirely out of character for him, his friends point out. The lash harmonizes queerly with his gentleness, it is further said. He speaks softly, in the language of the late Theodore Roosevelt, but he never carried the Big Stick because he did not like the idea of putting the coarseness of the timber into the timbre of his voice.

While the agitation goes on, Wake superior court is under the direction of Judge N. A. Sinclair who has opposed all his life whipping of prisoners as both unlawful and barbarous. Judge Sinclair has the distinction of having pronounced the longest sentence ever given a prisoner in the State for beating prisoners. Once he sent a pair of convict guards in Edgecombe to the State's prison for 20 years. The judge enjoys the controversy. He commends the persons who are objecting to the whip in prison discipline and expressing the belief that public sentiment can drive the lash out.

British Commons Told English Ship Captured in Spain

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to enter Santander because of the danger of capture. "It may interest the House to know," Duff Cooper asserted, "that a British ship was captured while attempting to enter Santander this morning."

RING OF FIRE BEING FORGED AMONG REBELS

Madrid, July 14.—(AP)—From the sky and across the sun-baked plains west of Madrid General Jose Miaja's combined air and land forces were

forming a ring of fire today around a great segment of General Francisco Franco's insurgent army of siege.

The apparent strategy of the government offensive, now in its second week and marked by a bat on World War tactics, was to encircle the insurgents by a curving westward salient, at the same time subjecting those within the oval-shaped trap to fierce frontal attack.

Government captors of shell-raked Villaneuva del Pardillo at the still open bottle neck about 15 miles west and slightly north of Madrid, fortified their positions today and launched a slight attack on the outskirts of the town.

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