

COTTON EXPORT MOVE LAUNCHED

ANNUAL SESSION OF AMERICAN COTTON ASSOCIATION GOES ON RECORD ENDORSING EXPORT CORPORATION.

Raleigh.—Delegates to the Second Annual Convention of the American Cotton Association held in Raleigh January 13th went on record as unanimously supporting a co-operative marketing association and the newly organized Cotton Export Company, L. S. Tomlinson, who has been at the head of the State Association during the past year, was re-elected President.

Over a thousand delegates were in attendance at the meeting which was addressed by Richard L. Manning, former Governor of South Carolina, Aaron Sprui, Attorney for the California Fruit Exchange, and Hollins Randolph, Attorney for the Federal Reserve Board, sixth district.

Governor Manning dwelt at length on the advantages that the Export Corporation would offer Southern farmers and Southern people generally. When the American Products Export and Import Corporation was organized about two months ago, Governor Manning was chosen its President. Joseph Walker of Columbia, S. C., formerly of the cotton firm of Hollowell & Walker, is General Manager for the corporation.

The Corporation plans to stabilize the domestic cotton market by shipping the South's surplus staple to Europe. One shipment has already been made and others will follow very shortly.

Of considerable interest to the convention was an address by Mr. Sapiro, who has had extensive experience in marketing problems. He sketched the work accomplished in California and urged the State of North Carolina to be one of the leaders in the co-operative movement. Mr. Hollins Randolph explained the difference between the American Products Export and Import Corporation and the bankers export corporation, formed under the Edge Act. The Edge Corporation is limited primarily to discounting and cannot deal in commodities, whereas the organization headed by Governor Manning is actually buying and selling cotton and the other chief products of the South.

A State-wide campaign in the interest of the Export Corporation has been launched, and meetings will be held in practically every cotton growing county in North Carolina. Mr. L. S. Tomlinson, President of the State Association, has already arranged a number of meetings which he will address. Wednesday, he will speak in Albemarle; Thursday, January 20th, in Troy; Friday, January 21st, in Shelby; and Saturday, January 22nd, in Rutherfordton. Mr. O. C. Maner of the Export Corporation will also speak at the Shelby and Rutherfordton meetings and Mr. H. L. C. Stevens, also a representative of the Export Company, will address the Albemarle and Troy gatherings.

Realizing that the European countries are not absorbing anywhere near the amount of cotton they used in pre-war days, cotton men of the South have for months past been looking around for a way to remedy conditions. Indications are that the American Products Export & Import Corporation will solve the question. To enable Europe to secure the cotton it needs, proper credit facilities must be afforded and the Export Company with its \$1,000,000 capitalization will be able to extend such credits. Stock of the American Products Export & Import Corporation is being offered at \$10 per share and subscriptions are being received in cash or cotton or Liberty Bonds at the market price. The company's North Carolina office is located in the State Agricultural Building at Raleigh.

Endorsements of the Cotton Export Corporation have been received from many sources. Governor W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board and Governor M. B. Welford of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta have come out in support of the program. Former Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. McAdoo, has endorsed the movement enthusiastically. Among the North Carolina organizations that are actively supporting the campaign are: American Cotton Association, Raleigh Clearing House, North Carolina A. & E. College, Extension Department; North Carolina Association of Life Underwriters; North Carolina Press Association; Interstate Tobacco Growers' Association; North Carolina Association of Storekeepers; Manufacturers; Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce, and many banks and prominent individuals.

The American Cotton Association at its meeting in Raleigh faced squarely the fact that the total cotton exports of the South had fallen off 72% since the pre-war period. In the past the Southern States have looked to foreign capital to finance their exports, deprecating that this is no longer possible, the cotton men of this State and of the South generally are banding together to assure the joint success of the Co-operative Marketing Association and the Cotton Export Corporation.

BUDGET COMMISSION'S REPORT SHOWS EFFECT OF THE PRUNING KNIFE

Requests of State's Institutions Mercilessly Slashed. Raleigh, Jan. 12.—Guessing at the budget commission's report, ended today where that body laid its recommendations before the general assembly, which was to the effect that the University of North Carolina would get about \$1,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000 and that cutting had been deeply done. Against the \$19,916,490 asked by the institutions, the commission recommends \$4,995,000.

For Maintenance. For maintenance of the institutions during the present year a total of \$3,606,750 was recommended. For 1922 the recommendation is the same except in the case of the national guard, which would receive \$75,000 instead of \$50,000.

Gardner's Last Word. When the senate convened this afternoon, Lieutenant Governor Max Gardner said this very kindly thing about the people, Democrats and Republicans, with whom he has been working 10 years:

"It has been my good fortune to serve in the capacity of senator, president pro tempore and presiding officer in six assemblies of the North Carolina state senate. In a moment my official relations with this general assembly will be terminated. Before my successor takes his seat I crave your final indulgence, not to pronounce a formal eulogy or pessimistic opinion, but to bid you an official and affectionate goodbye. My short association as your presiding officer during this term has been delightfully congenial and happy, and has served to intimate each of you into the warmest affection of my heart.

"In the range and vicissitudes of my life I think I have mixed and mingled with all the types and elements that compose our composite citizenship. I fancy that I know North Carolina pretty well having touched her life in almost every county, city, hamlet and village throughout the length and breadth of our state, but it would be a most difficult task if I would undertake to approximate an accurate picture of a typical North Carolinian. How would you describe such a person? What manner of man is he?"

"If through the alchemy of condensation we could blend, fuse and consolidate the combined character, ability, vision, weakness and strength of this general assembly and divide the same in 170 component parts, each separate, human, unit would possess most nearly the splendid attributes of body, heart and mind of a typical North Carolinian, and at the same time reveal, the truest possible type of a real American. For after all, North Carolina in her racial integrity and Anglo-Saxon purity is the embodiment and incarnation of true American and genuine Americanism.

Some cynic has said that "if a traveler wishes to relish his dinner he had better not go into the kitchen to see where it is cooked, and if any man wishes to respect and obey the laws of his state he had better not go into the legislature to see where his laws are cooked." The person who delivered this scripture knew nothing about the wholesome and sanitation of the legislative kitchen of North Carolina, and my answer to his reflection is that the more intimately I have become associated with those who have molded and shaped North Carolina state policy, the greater has become my respect and admiration for the unselfish and exalted purpose of North Carolina legislators. In my extended experience in the general assembly I can truthfully and proudly say that I have never known a member of the North Carolina legislature, Republican or Democrat, who was even suspected of bribery or indirectly, of bribery or corruption in the performance of a public duty. It is quite possible that there are deliberative bodies of greater learning, deeper insight and broader vision than is possessed by the average North Carolina general assembly. To be frank, I think there are, but I challenge the representative assemblies and legislatures of the world to surpass North Carolina in the homely and fundamental virtues of common sense, and common sense—the three essentials of popular government that will always keep clean and clear and unspotted the channels of our bested civilization.

"If I were called upon to give a formula of action for a successful legislative career I would condense it into a liberal interpretation of these four comprehensive words: Confidence, Concert, Construction and Consecration. Plant yourselves firmly upon these four pillars of political faith; and though the winds may blow and the storms may rage, your destiny and the destiny of your state will rest secure."

Lieutenant Governor Gardner laying down the gravel today after six successive years as presiding officer of the senate, was signaled by an outburst of enthusiasm, in which Republicans joined the Democrats and asked the majority to send Gardner back to the governorship four years hence.

Raleigh, Jan. 12.—Retiring Governor Thomas Walter Bickett, who presented Governor Morrison for the oath of office today, takes up the practice of law in Raleigh, and today accepted employment as attorney for Congressman R. L. Doughton of the Eight North Carolina district in the contest started by Dr. Ike Campbell, republican, of that district, for the seat in Congress to which Mr. Doughton was declared elected by a majority of approximately 1,500 votes last fall.

Major Bulwinkle's offer of three free trips to Washington next December to boys of the North district is commendable. Already a good crop of growing districts, this offer ought to result in keen competition and resulting good among the farmer boys of the district.—Gastonia Gazette.

GOVERNOR MORRISON'S FIRST ADDRESS

Raleigh, Jan. 12.—With bands playing, guns roaring, and railroad whistles screaming at intervals throughout the inaugural prelude today, Cameron Morrison was inducted into office, Thomas W. Bickett ushered out, and Raleigh, even as Richard, is herself again.

The ceremonies that took place today in the city's great auditorium, in substantially 11 respects surpassed any gubernatorial event in North Carolina's history. Obedient went back to Zeb Vance, January 1, 1877, when in snow a mile deep and temperature 10 below zero the warmest hearted son of Carolina took hold of a government vastly smaller than which Cameron Morrison assumed today. It was a day for memories and the state's great institution, Col. Fred Olds, recalled the day as but yesterday.

Reading back to that time when Vance opened his message with the famous: "There is retribution in history," it was a wonderfully warmer political atmosphere than that surrounding Governor Morrison today. The Vance speech hadn't a word of the courageous utterance of Morrison. The Charlotte leader quite met and surpassed the best expected by his friends, he more than confounded his worst enemies who eavesdropped him for platitudes, for worship of the past and satisfaction with the present.

The ceremonial itself was but an incident. If there was one thing that touched the great human heart of this old Mammoth Cave which they call Raleigh's auditorium, it was the spectacle of little Angela Morrison marching down the long aisle with one hand on the arm of her governor father and the other on Governor Bickett's. She, a diminutive angel of eight years, strode along with the men, kept a perfect step and brought the house to its feet. On the stage was another little miss who stepped across the rostrum with a bunch of America's Beauty roses and gave them to the governor as he ended his message to the people. This child was Miss Margaret Clarkson, daughter of Governor Morrison's campaign manager.

Of the marching soldiers, the roaring gun, the playing bands, and the administering of oaths, programs complete have been in the hands of the state. The important aspects of the day were the incoming governor's appeal to the issues of state that immediately concerned everybody. Everybody knew that the bands would play Dixie and that the crowd would yell that it might articulate "The Old North State" and the populace would become rickety. But not everybody knew that Governor Morrison would become the intrepid champion of the state's very best and richest.

Our institutions for the unfortunate, whose defects and misfortunes are of a character that they cannot care for themselves, or be adequately cared for by the private efforts of loved ones, in order to accomplish this God-like purpose, the institutions and organizations set up by the State for the care of our defective and unfortunate people, must be made adequate for the treatment, care, and training of these helpless and defective ones within our border in a manner worthy of a people who love deeds of mercy above all material things.

The delinquent girls and boys of our State, who are trained and indoctrinated as the conscience of a Christian civilization demand. Our institutions for this sacred and patriotic work must be strengthened and equipped to do larger work than heretofore.

Health. We must throw around the home and life of our people an preventive medicine, and make ceaseless war upon sickness, suffering and death in this State. Our Department of Health must be generously nourished and equipped for this human service. Diseases must be successfully prevented by individual effort alone. Modern practical efforts shall be made through organized health boards and expert officers to protect the health of the people. Our health department has accomplished wonders with the means furnished. I believe I express the deep desire of our enlightened people when I urge increased strength for this great department of our government.

Education. We must make the common schools for the training and education of our children as good as any in the world. We ought to glory in the difficulties overcome and progress made in this sacred and patriotic work in the last twenty years, but we want to go on, and ever on, until the precious boys and girls of our State have an equal chance with any in the wide world for a modern and up-to-date education. Criticism of past achievement is absolutely unjust, and will not be tolerated by the battle-scarred veterans of the war on ignorance in this State, begun twenty-one years ago under the leadership of Charles B. Aycock, Charles D. McIver, Alexander Graham Bell, and other leaders of our education is a glorious one. Our present weakness grows out of our success. We have attained such glorious results that our equipment and organization is inadequate. There is honor to the State in the fact that our high schools will annually graduate some 4,000 boys and girls and send to our universities and colleges many hundreds more than can be comfortably cared for and

educated there. The number must be increased and will be increased. The common schools and standard high schools are just beginning to fulfill the vision of Charles B. Aycock that all the people of North Carolina should be educated. It is no disgrace that our common schools have been so successful as to overcrowd our institutions of higher learning. But it will be a badge of shame and degradation of the higher institutions of learning are not promptly made adequate for the demands, which the success of our effort to educate all the people have so rapidly made upon these institutions. Until recently it would have been an apparent waste of public funds to have expended the money upon the State's institutions of higher learning which we now know to be imperatively demanded. Public sentiment would not have justified it, but today with the higher institutions of learning public and private, totally inadequate to give the boys and girls of our State, annually trained by our common school system the opportunities to go higher, which they demand, we must act generously without delay. The condition is unfortunate, but could not have been reasonably foreseen. The splendid work of the standard high schools exceeds all expectations, and this coupled with the unparalleled prosperity enjoyed for a period until recently by our people, placed unexpected responsibilities upon the institutions of higher learning. The grand army of young men and young women marching to our University and institutions for higher learning from the standard high schools of our State, and other preparatory schools asking the State to furnish them training and higher learning, will be increasing every day in the year. So, now the duty is clear and cannot be escaped. We must make the State's University, the Agricultural and Engineering College, the North Carolina College for Women, the Teachers' Training School, every one of its institutions for higher learning, adequate to discharge the glorious opportunities which our progress places before them.

We must not look upon this condition as a liability and financial difficulty. It is our State's greatest asset, and splendid as our accumulation of material things has been for twenty years, it is all of less value than the triumph of our great educational system. It is no duty which must be performed, and can only be performed in sacrifice and self-denial, but it is a glorious opportunity to make an investment which is absolutely certain to result in greater profit than any investment which our people could possibly make, and which will result in increased prosperity and strength in every industry in North Carolina.

Good Roads. We must have good surface roads in the State. The main highways must be of hard surface, and the construction of the main highways must be forced by the State, and constructed under its agents in order to get them through a few unprogressive counties that will not construct them, and through a few poor counties which do not have sufficient wealth to justify their construction. We have few such counties, but the few make a complete system for the State impossible without State action. It, therefore, becomes imperative, if we are to have a reliable system of highways in the State over which the people can travel at all seasons of the year in safety and confidence for the State to depart from its time-honored policy of leaving the construction and maintenance of roads to the counties. In my judgment, we should not depart from local self-government in the matter of road construction and maintenance any farther than practicality and necessity require. It would be very unwise for the State to undertake the whole duty of building and maintaining public roads, and it should be distinctly understood that except these main highways, the counties exclusively must provide roads.

These main highways, in my judgment, should be constructed without delay, and as a whole system, and not piecemeal. It is not a matter of dollars, but of the State's honor and credit. We ought to plan for a complete system, under which there can be no injustice to any section.

We will build this State highway system. The judgment of our people is formed about it. The only question is: Are we going to build it by piecemeal, and in a large measure dissipate the advertising benefit and strength of it, or will we construct it as speedily as sound business principles will permit, as a glorious whole? The piecemeal system is one of weakness and timidity in front of a great duty; the complete system is a policy of courage and wisdom in the discharge of high duty. It is a great question, and involves millions of dollars, and yet I believe the part of wisdom requires that we should boldly move forward and under the wisest plan we can work out and reach about, proceed with courage and celerity to construct a complete system of hard surfaced State highways.

The piecemeal system will involve the expenditure of just as much money, and in my judgment, more, and will largely defeat the only excuse for State action at all, which is to have a complete system for the whole State. There is no argument against authorizing and empowering, through wisely devised agencies, the construction of the whole system, except cowardly distrust of the judgment of our people

standing the shock of authorizing at one session of the General Assembly the great sum of money involved. We need not fear to trust the people to approve wise action though it may involve some boldness.

We ought not to be too sure of our own plan, but put all of our plans before the committees of the General Assembly, and submit our individual judgment and plan to the wisdom of the General Assembly's final action. But I believe I voice the high purpose of the enlightened thought of the reactionary and do battle with him in our determination to build this great system of State highways upon the wisest plan that we can agree upon, and as quickly as it can be done upon sound business principles.

I am very confident in my own judgment that the counties through which these highways go should be forced by the sovereign power of the State to pay a portion of the cost of building these highways; that when they are unwilling to do so, the State with its unquestioned power, ought to make them do so, and not allow an unprogressive county to stand up against the rest of the State and stay the march of progress through it. The amount which the county ought to be made to pay should be conservative and safely within the ability of the county.

The whole expense of building these highways ought to be met upon the sound credit of the State and the counties and without one cent of any kind of taxation at the present for any purpose except to pay the interest on the bonds, and, in my judgment, without one cent of ad valorem State taxation for any purpose in connection with it; the interest should be met through automobile, gasoline, and kindred taxation and without one cent upon the general property of the State.

I believe the up-keep of these State highways should be forced by the State through county action. We will necessarily have county organizations for the up-keep of county roads, and it will be duplication to make State provision for the maintenance and up-keep of these highways. Legislation can be enacted under which the counties will be absolutely forced to keep the highways up, and in connection with their local roads this can be much more inexpensively done than by the State, with an additional organization and system. The State should provide for inspection, for report and for prosecution of county authorities who fail to obey the State's commands, and the State should give the county ample authority to raise the means with which to keep the highways up within their borders, and then provide through its Department of Justice and through inspectors, to force the exercise of this power and the performance of this duty. I would regret very much to see the State adopt a permanent policy of stepping up these highways through State agencies. I am satisfied it would be duplication of county effort, unnecessarily expensive and very difficult to carry out without corruption and inefficiency creeping in. Experience has demonstrated that things which in their nature can be done by the counties will be better done by them than by State or federal agencies. The State must force the construction of these highways for no reason apparent to me why the state cannot and ought not to force the counties to maintain and keep the roads up after they are constructed, and authorize and imperatively direct the levy of sufficient tax by the counties which to do so, and require this fund to be kept separate and apart from all other funds. The only necessity for State action about the matter at all is because some of the counties are unable to build these highways without general State aid. But for this fact, I would favor forcing action by the State in the construction of the necessary highways to travel through them. After they are constructed with wise inspection and proper policy by the State, the county authorities must be made to maintain them, and it will be easily within their power for the up-keep of the character of road which the State ought to, and must build, will be less than that of the present road.

It will be impossible, in my judgment, for the State to finance a plan for these State highways which requires the State both to construct and maintain the system without heavy ad valorem taxation, and public sentiment will not stand for ad valorem taxation for State purposes.

After long reflection, I urge the construction of this system of highways under a law by the present General Assembly, providing for a complete system to be maintained and kept up under construction by the county authorities under careful drawn legislation, providing for State inspection, police protection, and the cooperation of county authorities failing in the matter of maintenance and up-keep.

Cost of Entire Program. I am not unmindful of the solemn responsibility of advising the expenditure of the vast amount of money which the program I have suggested requires, but the things mentioned ought to be done. Sound business principles require that they should be done speedily and without delay. We cannot progress in our spiritual, intellectual, or material development unless they are done. They will be done, either generously and in a manner to give us as a State the full benefit of doing them, or they will be done by patch work and over a period of years, and in such manner as will largely dissipate the benefit to the State of doing them and at greater cost in the long run.

The entire program which I have suggested will require great sums of money, but in our ability to find the money we are one of the most fortunate States in the Republic. The public indebtedness of our State is trifling when compared to that of most of the States. If we credit our State's indebtedness with the value of our railroad stocks, it would be almost wiped out.

The people are now burdened with unparalleled federal taxation, and in many counties heavy local taxation. Therefore, we ought not to levy additional taxation upon this State to make any of the suggested improvements which are permanent in character. But the credit of our State in a most healthy condition and those who are so solicitous of future generations could not complain of the increase of our public indebtedness for these great purposes when they reflect that North Carolina has heretofore created practically no public debt for future generations to pay; and that we would, if this program was carried out, transmit to those who come after us a heritage nobler by far with the indebtedness than it would be without it.

The necessary improvement at our institutions for the care of the unfortunate, the large expenditure required to place our universities and colleges for higher learning in a position adequately to meet the demands upon them, and far the construction of the State highway system of roads ought to be met by a sale of the State's bonds, and an increase of its public indebtedness.

Taxation. We must adopt a new system of taxation in which State taxation and county and other local taxation will be completely separated. Under the new system we should levy no ad valorem tax whatever for State purposes, and ad valorem taxation should be confined strictly to local purposes. It is my purpose to address the General Assembly upon this subject at an early date, and I will therefore, refrain from entering into the subject with any particularity at this time; but we must adopt an entirely new system, shot through and through with justice, and one through which the burdens of State and county government will be placed equitable and according to the consciences of the State.

Other Subjects. There are other subjects in which, as your governor, I am deeply interested, but they are less important than those I have mentioned, and some of them being in their nature somewhat controversial, I omit reference to them here, because I most earnestly desire that we may unite for the larger and more pressing purposes I have discussed.

As To Entire Subject. The program I have suggested does not contain new or revolutionary ideas calculated to excite wild enthusiasm, but in my judgment, it is a program which, if carried out, would make North Carolina the fairest and noblest habitation for men, women and children to be found upon the earth. Its adoption in completeness and fullness will require political courage of a high order, not because we do not want the things mentioned done, but because of the danger of disagreement of friends of the program as to the method, manner and time of completing it, and I appeal to the greatest men and women of the State to come together upon this program, moderate their differences about other public questions to such an extent as to make impossible all diverting differences, agree to details and plans, and courageously proceed to write it into law.

The reactionary will whisper to the timid that this is a bad time to expend much money because of the depressed condition of our whole business life. Business is depressed, and we have recently suffered severe loss and shrinkage in values, but North Carolina is still rich enough to take humane care of its defective and unfortunate, to guard itself in this depression by laying the foundation stones for a structure of business and prosperity the like of which our country has never known. We must not give up, prosperous times are sure to return. The United States is richer than any two or three countries in the world, and we have more productive energy and initiative ability than all Europe combined. North Carolina is one of the truly rich and great States of the Union, and nothing can keep prosperity from soon returning to us except our own cowardice and pessimism. Let us recall the trials, sacrifices and triumphs of our fathers and mothers, and unite to further uplift our State and glorify our God. In the hour of trial and depression I appeal to all the people of the State to go forward with courage and determination in every direction in which Christians and patriots are looking. For twenty years we have solidly progressed in North Carolina, and under the assault of our great Christian democracy, under the leadership of the democratic party, we have made "Hell's foundation quiver everywhere." We are in sight of victory on every battle field where the flag of Christianity and progressive democracy floats over the noble and the good as they war for righteousness with the reactionary and unprogressive forces of our State. We must not march away and leave our battlefields where right, justice and progress are contending with the forces of enlightenment and progress because of unexpected temporary business depression. We must go on, marching as a mighty army, "with the cross of Jesus going on before," until North Carolina is truly great and nobly good.

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