

States Platform



GEORGE B. PATTON
Candidate for Representative From
Macon County

**PLATFORM OF
GEO. B. PATTON**

**Candidate For Assembly
Gives Principles For
Which He Stands**

The Franklin Press
Franklin, North Carolina

It has been suggested that I state publicly my platform as candidate for the House of Representatives for Macon County. In the following paragraphs are embraced the principles for which I stand:

I pledge myself to do nothing that will place the bonded indebtedness of any subdivision of the county upon the county at large.

Being of the opinion that the least governed people are the best governed people, it is not my intention to pass any laws unless I am firmly convinced that it is for the better government of the people of Macon county as a whole.

I faithfully pledge myself to introduce no bill for the purpose of furthering the private interest of any of my friends or to spite those who may not have seen fit to have supported me.

I will do everything within my power to work in cooperation with the State Highway Commission for the improvement of the public roads of Macon county, giving special attention to the sections that are not on the main highways.

Realizing the importance of the education of the coming generation, I pledge myself to use my best judgment in support of all laws tending toward the betterment of our public school system, and especially towards the schools of Macon county.

Before introducing or voting for any bill, I will carefully weigh the effect of such bill upon the public treasury, and will do everything within my power to see to it that the tax rate is not raised, and to lower the same if it is possible to do so.

I conceive it to be the duty of our representative to diligently and faithfully discharge his duties as lawmaker, but not to undertake to dictate the policies of the executive, or any other department of government. If elected, I will not use the trust imposed upon me in furthering my own private interests, either financially or politically.

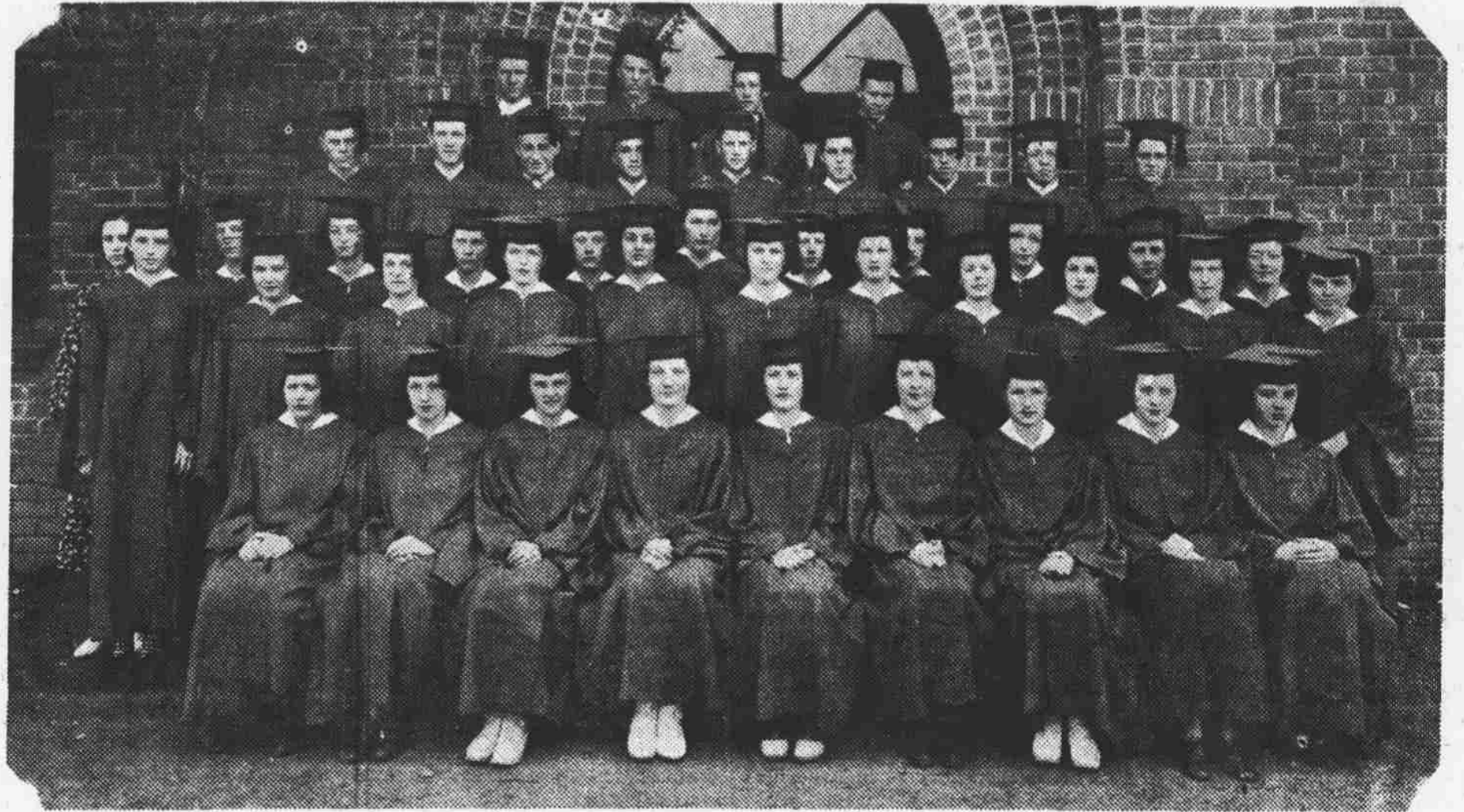
I conceive it to be the duty of our representative to represent the people of the county as a whole, and that all of the people, whether rich or poor, are equally entitled to representation; that he who resides in the remotest sections of the county is entitled to the same consideration as my next door neighbor.

If the people of Macon county see fit to do me the honor of selecting me to represent them in the next General Assembly, I will do my utmost to honor them as they have honored me, and while in Raleigh, will demean myself, both officially and personally, as to reflect credit upon my native county.

Respectfully,
George B. Patton
[Paid Political Advertising]

Charlie Sutton has purchased the home of Mrs. Wiley Waldrup on Bidwell street and he and his family moved into their new home Tuesday.

Franklin High School Graduating Class



Above are members of the graduating class of Franklin high school in Macon county. From left to right, front row: Audrey Conley, Marjorie West, Evelyn Mozeley, Kate Sellers, Carol Tessier, Katherine Godwin, Josephine Daves, Grace Tallent, and Frances Robinson; second row, Nellie Nichols, Rebecca Conley, Laura Mae Fouts, Mildred Bryson, Nannie Roper, Chloe Parrish, Norma Waldrup, Mildred Cabe, Dorothy Blumenthal, Helen Foster, and Gwendolyn Morgan; third row, Wilna Curtis, Betty Rogers, Willia Sanders, Mildred Henson, Estelle Bennett, Josephine Bradley, Margaret Poindexter, Virginia Scott, Louise McClure, and Alva Dalton; fourth row, Rogers Rickman, Furman Waldrup, Quentin Roper, LeRoy Downs, Kenneth Cabe, Bobby Porter, Troy Shields, Grayson Higdon, and Bill Bryant; fifth row, Fritz Waldrup, Leon Lenoir, Harold Sloan, and Albert Rogers. Miss Marie Palmer, also shown in the picture, is the senior home room teacher. Photo by Crisp's Studio.

Has Fine Record



Miss Audrey B. Conley, above, celebrated her 16th birthday anniversary on April 16, graduated from the Franklin high school last Friday evening, and has a perfect attendance record for her entire school career. She completed 11 years of school work in 10 years. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester S. Conley, of Franklin.

**Vocational Training
To Be Given Youths**

Robin Hood Farms, a 2,200 acre tract in North Carolina's sandhills, will be opened soon to provide vocational training for farm boys unable to attend college.

Located six miles west of Pinehurst, the farm is now being made ready for the early occupancy of this group of young future farmers.

The novel idea was developed by Thomas L. Vaughan, former citizen of Winston-Salem, tobaccoist, business man, and farm operator, who, with several associates, procured a North Carolina charter for a non-profit corporation to carry on these activities.

Col. J. W. Harrelson, administrative dean at State college, was high in praise of this effort to provide vocational training for farm youngsters, unable to secure a college education.

There will be no charge for tuition or living expenses, each student paying for his training and sustenance through the production of marketable products.

Being educational in scope and with a provision in its set-up which prohibits payments of dividends, the corporation is exempt from taxation. All earnings and accruals will go into further expansion of the service.

Interested citizens have made initial payment on the well-adapted tract, and others have indicated willingness to raise funds necessary to put the property into shape for early operations.

**Acts Concerning Macon Co.
Passed By Last Assembly**

Below is given the substance of the most important legislation passed by the last legislature, pertaining especially to Macon county. This is given as a matter of information, as the present representative is offering for reelection:

Public-Local and Private Laws, 1937, Chapter 10:

"That the Board of County Commissioners of Macon county are hereby authorized, empowered and directed to postpone the foreclosure of all tax sale certificates in Macon county for a period of 90 days from the ratification of this act. No further payment shall be made by said commissioners of any sheriff's fees, lawyer's fees, advertising or any other expense in connection with the foreclosure of said tax sales certificates during said 90 day period."

Public-Local and Private Laws, 1937, Chapter 24:

"Section 1. That from and after the ratification of this Act the jailer of Macon County shall no longer be allowed the fees known as turnkey fees heretofore paid the said jailer.

"Section 2. That the jailer of Macon County shall hereafter be allowed a sum, not to exceed fifteen cents, for each meal served to prisoners in the jail in Macon County, said sum not to exceed forty-five cents in any one day."

Public-Local and Private Laws, 1937, Chapter 28:

"That House Bill thirty-three, entitled 'An Act to postpone the foreclosure of tax sales certificates in Macon County,' ratified January twenty-second, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, be, and the same is hereby amended by adding after the word 'certificates' in line-four of section one the word 'and liens,' and by adding after the word 'certificates' in line nine of section one the words 'and liens.'"

Public-Local and Private Laws, 1937, Chapter 34:

"An Act to Create a Jury Commission for the County of Macon."

This act is too long to be given in full. Before its passage the jury had always been drawn by the County Commissioners. This act takes the power out of the County Commissioners, who were elected by the people, and places it in the hands of a commission appointed by the representative. It provides that this office shall be appointive and not elective, and pays them each \$5.00 a day. This act provides that twelve extra names shall be drawn to serve as emergency jurors.

Public-Local and Private Laws, 1937, Chapter 121:

This act establishes a live-stock commission and prescribes just what types of live-stock this commission shall promote.

Public-Local and Private Laws, 1937, Chapter 123:

This act provides that the County Commissioners shall receive \$4.00 per day.

Public-Local and Private Laws, 1937, Chapter 145:

This is entitled "An Act to Aid in the Collection of Delinquent Taxes in Macon County." The text is too long to be given in full, but its provisions are substantially as follows:

Section 1. That the Board of County Commissioners of Macon County shall on the first Monday in May, 1937, appoint a person to collect all delinquent taxes.

"Section 2. That all tax sales certificates, tax lien notes, or other evidences of unpaid taxes for said years shall be turned over to the person so appointed as above provided for who shall have the right to settle with each person as he may deem advisable. Upon the payment of the amount of unpaid taxes agreed upon, he shall give a receipt to the owner in full for all unpaid taxes for any or all of the above years. When land has been sold for any of the above unpaid taxes and the county has become the owner the county commissioners shall make a deed to said land upon payment of the amount of unpaid taxes agreed upon. The said delinquent tax collector herein provided for shall receive for his services the sum of not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) per month; provided all expense for printing and postage shall be paid by the county."

Section 3 of this Act reduces the Sheriff's fees where land is sold for taxes, and section 4 provides that no discount shall be allowed to those who pay their taxes early.

Although enacted into law, the validity of section 2 of the Act was questioned by a number of taxpayers, and the court held this part of the act invalid. The provision with regard to the small discount to early tax payers is still in force.

Public-Local and Private Laws, 1937, Chapter 281:

"That the County Commissioners of Macon County are hereby authorized to pay a bounty of ten dollars (\$10.00) each for the scalps of coyotes, three dollars (\$3.00) each for the scalps of wild cats and twenty-five cents (25c) each for the scalps of crows, chicken hawks killed in Macon County from and after the ratification of this Act."

Public Law, 1937, Chapter 74:

This law simply attempted to discharge George Carpenter and Howard Valentine as Justices of the Peace. It was found later, however, that Carpenter received his appointment under two different acts of the Legislature, and that one of these was not repealed. For that reason Carpenter maintains that he is still a duly appointed Justice of the Peace. Much confusion has arisen on this point.

Public Laws, 1937: Chapter 129:

This law brings Macon County within the scope of Chapter 364 of the Public Laws of 1933, which is in part as follows: "Where an absentee ballot has been delivered to the registrar of the precinct by mail or otherwise, it shall be unlawful for the said absentee voter to recall the same either before or on the day of election, even if he should be in the said county on the day of election and desires to vote in person."

**Suggestions Given
For Moth Control**

The annual battle between housewives and moths is just entering the first stages with the coming of warmer weather, according to Miss Mamie Whisnart, assistant home management, and house furnishings specialist for the State college extension service.

In the past, woolen garments were packed away with dozens of moth balls. However, modern research has shown that moth balls, cedar boxes and other repellants cannot be relied upon to prevent eggs already present from hatching.

Moths do not damage garments; it is the larvae or caterpillars which develop from the tiny eggs deposited by the moths which shred clothing.

The best method for taking care of woolen garments is dry cleaning and thorough pressing, after which the clothing is hung in moth-proof bags.

Articles which do not hang, such as blankets, may be moth-proofed, wrapped in paper and put away in chests or on high closet shelves. Moth-proofing solutions are available on the market and should be sprayed directly on the garments.

Before putting away garments, housewives should remember that fresh air and sunshine are two of the moth's worst enemies. All articles should first be cleaned, repaired, and brushed well, and then put out in the sun and air for at least one day.

After that they should be examined thoroughly to make sure no moths or eggs are present before storing. Large, unbroken pieces of paper make good wrapping material, and the end laps or folds should be sealed with gummed tape or openings through which the moths may enter.