

STATE TO VOTE

(Continued from Page 9) above purposes, the unneeded funds may be used to retire outstanding school bonds issued by the county or municipality in which the administrative unit is located. No other use of the bond proceeds is permitted by the act.

Question: What are the steps that a local administrative unit will have to take to receive its share of the bond proceeds, should the bond issue be approved by the voters on November 3?

Answer: A—To receive funds for actual school construction, reconstruction, etc., as specified in the Act, an administrative unit will be required to submit to the State Board of Education for its approval "a plan or plans of expenditure and of school organization." The State Board, in approving such plans of expenditure must give priority to "basic facilities and equipment essential to an adequate school program."

B—Should an administrative unit desire to apply part or all of its share of the bond proceeds to the retirement of outstanding local school bonds, it will have to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the State Board of Education that such funds are not needed within the unit for the stated purposes for which the bonds are to be issued.

Question: Will the State of North Carolina have to increase taxes in order to repay the proposed bonds?

Answer: At the present time, the General Fund tax revenues exceed \$400 million per year, from income taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, beverage taxes, and the others. These revenues are growing at the rate of \$30 million per year. It has been estimated that the repayment of the bond issue, and interest, would amount to less than \$7 million per year. Debt service on the bonds would thus amount to less than 2 per cent of annual General Fund revenues, and far less than the annual increase in revenues from existing taxes. The State of North Carolina is thus quite able to take care of repayment of the bonds from the increasing revenues from existing taxes.

Question: If instead of a State bond issue, the money were raised



General View of Enlarged and Redecorated Store

(Pilot photo)

'Expansion Celebration' Conducted at Collins Dept. Store

Collins Department Store in Aberdeen, which for weeks had been struggling through a period of enlargement and refurbishing while carrying on business as usual, presented to the public an entirely "new look" when after one day of being closed it opened its doors at 10 a. m. last Thursday to launch a three-day "expansion celebration."

Enlarged by around 40 per cent, newly decorated throughout and equipped with modern fixtures for effective display of an enlarged stock merchandise, the store drew many favorable comments. During the three-day period six merchandise prizes were given away every hour, ending with 10 Saturday evening.

Prior to the opening, the Rev. C. W. Wooten, Methodist minister of Vass, conducted a brief devotional period with the staff, with the exception of C. L. Tyson, manager, who is ill, and a group from Charlotte present.

The Aberdeen store, established 29 years ago, is one of 20 Collins stores headed by W. A. Collins of Myrtle Beach, S. C. They are located in the two Carolinas with main office in Charlotte. This office also serves the stores of Harold Collins of Southern Pines, a brother of W. A. Collins.

In Aberdeen several days to assist with the opening were the following from the Charlotte office: Al Bruce, merchandising manager; Lawrence Smith, men's buyer; James Cashion,

boys' buyer; Norris Van Dyke, promotional manager; Horace Noble, ready-to-wear buyer; James Hartsfield, home furnishings buyer; and Mrs. Macy Harris, sportswear buyer.

The regular Collins staff at Aberdeen consists of C. L. Tyson, manager since the store was opened; Thad Lowder, assistant manager who has been with the organization almost as long; Hurlley Short, Mrs. Elsie Lawrence, Miss Bessie Monroe, Mrs. Verla Aldrich, Mrs. Lena Phillips, Mrs. Sarah Veasey, and Miss Julia Weaver, cashier.

ed by county bond issues, would the county have to pay more interest?

Answer: The average county would certainly have to pay more interest if it borrowed the money itself. The State has a

very high credit rating, and a strong fiscal position. For this reason, the State can borrow money at a lower interest rate than the counties as a whole can borrow. A State Bond issue thus presents a very real saving to all of the people because of the lower resulting interest rates.

Question: If the State provides the money through a State bond issue, will the State tell the counties how to spend the money?

Answer: No, the decision on what schools are to be built, where they are to be built, remains a matter for the board of education in each school administrative unit. The Bond Issue thus will not interfere with local decisions on school organization. The General Assembly did require that each board of education prepare a plan of expenditures of the funds, but the General Assembly did not authorize the State Board of Education to tell county and city boards of education how and where to build local school buildings.

MANPOWER ENGINES Bucket brigades and fire engines moved by manpower instead of horsepower in the 1800's. This equipment may be seen in the Market-Firehouse in Old Salem, one of the exhibit buildings at Winston-Salem. The fire engine was reconstructed from many parts.

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THESE ARE THE WORKERS



Ten little free workers in this country fine and fair. But if you cherish your freedom—worker have a care! Ten little free workers—Reddy was doing fine. Until the socialists got him—then there were nine.

Nine little free workers laughed at Reddy's fate. Along came federal medicine—then there were eight.

Eight little free workers thought this country heaven. But the government took over the railroads, then there were seven.

Seven little free workers—till the miners got in a fix. Uncle said coal's essential and took over leaving six.

Six little free workers 'till the day did arrive. The steel mills too were federalized—then there were five.

Five little free workers—but the farmers are free no more. The farms have been collectivized—that leaves only four.

Four little free workers till the government did decree. All must have free legal advice—then there were three.

Three little free workers—the number is getting few. But with government groceries selling food—then there were two.

Two little free workers—our story's almost done. With clerks at work in federal stores—that leaves only one.

One little free worker—the reporter son-of-a-gun. Mustn't criticize government—so now there are none.



Ten little workers—but they are no longer free. They work when and where ordered, and at a fixed rate you see, And it all could have been prevented if they'd only seen fit to agree. And work together instead of saying "it never can happen to me!"

Yes... this could happen to you. This little story could come true unless each of us works to preserve free enterprise. What can you do? Write your Congressman and ask him to keep government out of business.

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