

THE ROANOKE BEACON

And Washington County News

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Friday, August 6, 1937

Hiding Behind Big Wages

Much has been said about dictatorships rising up to threaten the freedom of the people, but existing dictatorships in industry today are little noticed, and when the laboring masses rise up to explain their plight, a world enlightened by warp-sided Boake Carters do not seem to understand the language or pleas coming from the common man.

It stands to reason that few workers would strike if they received wages that afforded an existence plus a few of the luxuries that modern advertising would have us believe are necessities. We have only the distorted facts, and it is difficult for us, so far removed from the strife centers to understand the war between capital and labor. Go to other sources than Boake Carter's column, and at least one will find both sides represented.

The high wages paid by Henry Ford are pointed out and referred to time and again, the "big money" leading the public to believe that Mr. Ford is first a friend of labor over and above everything else. But there is more to Ford's policy than a wage scale. The motor magnate, in stepping up wages, steps up production, some say, in a far greater proportion. The huge plants take young men, sap the life's blood from their bodies and kick them out as old men often before he reaches the age of 35 years. That same young man could enter any normal business, earn half as much pay and live twice as long, enjoying the things of life in sharp contrast to the machine soul created by the mechanized assembly lines in this country.

Ford and many others are trying to hide their labor-driving policies behind high wages, but one of these days when relief agencies carry a large percentage of human beings whose minds, bodies and souls have been warped by a high-gear machine, we will look back to the motor industry's high wages as nothing more than a mask hiding a labor dictatorship.

Then there are others who are sapping the life-blood from human beings and paying nothing while they do it.

Senator Robinson

In the death of Senator Joe Robinson, of Arkansas, the national administration is not the only one experiencing a great loss. The common man, once he recalls the leadership of the man during these past few years, well realizes he has lost a friend, a friend who championed the rights of the little man.

It is alleged that the Senator did not have his heart and soul in some of the proposals he worked for in the halls of Congress. His record shows, however, that if the allegations were true, he made secondary his own opinions that fairness and justice could be extended to the lowly and weak. It is a bit difficult to understand such allegations can stand now that it is known he laid down his life in the battle for what he believed right and what he thought was for the best interests of the common masses and the country as a whole.

Government by Influence

With the lobbyists swarming around the legislative halls in increasing numbers, and with relations and friendships crowding into the inner chambers of ranking officials, the trend toward government by influence becomes more marked. Every now and then government by representation is made possible just before election time by a recorded vote.

Reports have it that Governor Lehman's stand against the Supreme Court reform proposal was really that of his wife, the former Miss Edith Altschul. It further develops that Mrs. Lehman's brother, Frank Altschul, is a member of an international banking firm and chairman of the listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, and that, partly because of her brother's influence, she has been cool toward the New Deal.

Where is representative government when a lone person can effect such strong influence? Suppose the President's court plan was all wrong, would it not have been better for the expressed opposition to have come from the people and not from an international banker and a member of a stock exchange?

Representative government pulls to the front about election time, but it is overshadowed so soon by the influence of the big fellow and at the expense of the masses. Probably more influence has been brought to bear against President Roosevelt in his administration of representative government these past five years than in any other period. It has reached into party lines and has effected a gross neglect of the people's wishes by such men as Josiah Bailey, Carter Glass, and others.

That Fellow Bailey Again

Our own Josiah Bailey, the firm advocate of restoring prosperity by balancing the budget and placing the money kings back in power, took leave of absence from his sacred trust a few days ago, when he voted to over-ride the President's veto of the bill continuing low interest rates on farm loans. It was a matter of only a few millions, but the change in the stand taken by Senator Bailey complicates the matter and adds bigness to those millions.

High interest rates in the past have not helped the farmer, but the economic system allowing the farmer to work for nothing has ruined him. Mr. Bailey's record has been to favor that system, but he turns around and favors something that means little one way or the other. If he ever faces the public again, he will, with all the oratory at his command tell how he voted to help the farmer, forgetting all about his efforts to hold the teeming millions in economic slavery.

Sectional Selfishness

Sectional selfishness has cropped out in a big way these past few months, and it is apparent that one section, just so long as it enjoys the benefits, cares little about the fare of another section. In plain language, many sectional divisions are playing the role of an oversized hog, a hog that grabs everything for itself and denies another even the right to live.

There are those who want their economic status improved, and they also favor the economic status of their fellowman improved, regardless of sections. There are others who want the government to economize and balance the budget, but appropriations that offer them benefits must not be decreased, they say.

In a near-by shipbuilding center, loud pleas are heard demanding increased appropriations for building warship and other instruments for wiping out innocent mankind. Those same persons deny the rights of farmers to a control bill that will insure them some measure of economic stability. A starving man on an eastern Carolina farm, or a freezing woodcutter in the Northwest can die and rot, for all our shipbuilding friends care, but increased appropriations must be made for more ships. Balance the budget by having the farmer produce the necessities of life at less than cost; let the jobless starve by cutting off relief, the shipbuilders just don't seem to care.

In the farming areas, in fact, right here in eastern Carolina, there are those who favor crop control plans, even if those plans are put into effect at the expense of the great constitution. But all the other purposes and intents of the constitution must be preserved in the name of freedom, the same group yells. "Build us up, but let the rest of the world go by," they yell to their sectional representatives. Build great political bridges and deepen ditches; we'll benefit while the rest of the state and nation foot the bills that run into millions.

The employer favors increased purchasing power at the expense of another employer that his goods will sell, but the first employer does not favor even fair wages, in many cases, that his employees may buy articles and goods manufactured by the second employer.

When each section realizes that its economic life is closely knitted to that of another, that one cannot rise or fall without affecting the other, the sooner there will be economic stability for the whole.

Section 1. The Board of Commissioners of the County of Washington has ascertained and determined, and does hereby declare, that the following bonds of said County have heretofore been issued by said County and are now outstanding, viz:

(1) \$45,000 Road and Bridge Bonds, dated January 1, 1920, payable \$4,000 of bonds on January 1st in each of the years 1932 and 1933, \$5,000 of bonds on January 1st in each of the years 1934 to 1938, inclusive, and \$6,000 of bonds on January 1st in each of the years 1939 and 1940, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and consisting of forty-five bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each;

(2) \$10,000 Road and Bridge Bonds, dated June 1, 1922, payable \$1,000 of bonds on June 1st in each of the years 1932 to 1936, inclusive, and \$2,000 of bonds on June 1st in each of the years 1937 to 1940, inclusive, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and consisting of ten bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each;

(3) \$10,000 Courthouse Bonds, dated January 1, 1919, payable, \$5,000 of bonds on January 1st in each of the years 1939 and 1940, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and consisting of ten bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each;

(4) \$11,000 Funding Bonds, dated May 1, 1927, payable, \$1,000 of bonds on May 1, 1932, and \$2,000 of bonds on May 1, 1933, and \$2,000 of bonds on June 1st in each of the years 1935 to 1940, inclusive, bearing interest at the rate of four and three-quarters per centum (4 3/4%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and consisting of eleven bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each;

(5) \$18,000 Bonds, dated June 1, 1925, payable \$2,000 of bonds on June 1, 1932, \$1,000 of bonds on June 1st in each of the years 1933 to 1940, inclusive, bearing interest at the rate of five and one-half per centum (5 1/2%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and consisting of fifteen bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each;

(6) \$20,000 School Funding Bonds, dated May 1, 1927, payable, \$2,000 of bonds on May 1, 1932, \$3,000 of bonds on May 1, 1933, and \$4,000 of bonds on May 1st in each of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and \$5,000 of bonds on June 1, 1940, bearing interest at the rate of four and three-quarters per centum (4 3/4%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and consisting of twenty bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each;

(7) \$20,000 School Funding Bonds, dated June 1, 1928, payable, \$3,000 of bonds on June 1st in each of the years 1935 to 1939, inclusive, and \$5,000 of bonds on June 1, 1940, bearing interest at the rate of four and three-quarters per centum (4 3/4%) per annum, payable semi-annually, and consisting of twenty bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each;

Washington, of an aggregate principal amount which shall not exceed Sixty-Three Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars (\$63,500).

Section 3. A statement of the County debt of the County of Washington has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of said county, and is open to public inspection.

Section 4. This order shall take effect upon its passage, and shall not be submitted to the voters.

The foregoing order was finally passed on the 5th day of July, 1937, and was first published on the 6th day of August, 1937.

Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said order must be commenced within thirty days after its first publication.

MARY S. CAHOON, Clerk, Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Frank L. Brinkley introduced the following bond order, which was read at length:

"An Order Authorizing the Issuance of \$40,874.38 of Interest Funding Bonds of the County of Washington, North Carolina, to Fund Interest on Outstanding Bonds, Issued for Purposes Other Than School Purposes.

Be it ordered by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Washington, as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Commissioners of the County of Washington has ascertained and determined, and does hereby declare, that said county owes, by way of interest on the following described bonds heretofore issued by said county, the following respective amounts, viz:

(1) \$5,230.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$50,000 6% Courthouse Bonds dated January 1, 1917;

(2) \$3,000.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$25,000 6% Courthouse Bonds dated January 1, 1919;

(3) \$13,475.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$145,000 6% Road and Bridge Bonds dated January 1, 1920;

(4) \$1,605.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$30,000 6% Funding Bonds dated July 1, 1915;

(5) \$2,933.13 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$50,000 5 1/2% Funding Bonds, dated May 1, 1927;

(6) \$5,690.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$70,000 6% Road and Bridge Bonds, dated June 1, 1922;

(7) \$1,601.25 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$35,000 5 1/2% Funding Bonds, dated June 1, 1925;

(8) \$2,640.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$35,000 5 1/2% Funding Bonds, dated February 1, 1925;

(9) \$1,800.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$20,000 6% Road and Bridge Bonds, dated May 1, 1923;

(10) \$2,700.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$30,000 6% Funding Bonds, dated June 1, 1922;

and that all of said bonds were issued on or about their respective dates, and that said County received in payment thereof not less than the face amount of said bonds, and that all sums received in payment for said bonds were applied to the purposes for which said bonds were authorized to be issued, and that all of said interest accrued on or before the first day of July, 1936, and that no part of said interest has been paid.

Section 2. For the purpose of funding said interest, there shall be issued, pursuant to the County Finance Act, as amended, bonds of the County of Washington of an aggregate principal amount which shall not exceed Forty Thousand, Eight Hundred, Seventy-Four and 38/100 Dollars (\$40,874.38).

Section 3. A statement of the county debt of the County of Washington has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of said county, and is open to public inspection.

Section 4. This order shall take effect upon its passage, and shall not be submitted to the voters.

The foregoing order was finally passed on the 5th day of July, 1937, and was first published on the 6th day of August, 1937.

Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said order must be commenced within thirty days after its first publication.

MARY S. CAHOON, Clerk, Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Frank L. Brinkley introduced the following bond order, which was read at length:

"An Order Authorizing the Issuance of \$27,572.91 of Interest Funding Bonds of the County of Washington, North Carolina, to Fund Interest on Outstanding Bonds Issued for School Purposes.

Be it ordered by the Board of Commissioners of the County of Washington, as follows:

Section 1. The Board of Commissioners of the County of Washington has ascertained and determined, and does hereby declare, that said County owes, by way of interest on the following described bonds heretofore issued or assumed by said County, the following respective amounts, viz:

(1) \$702.50 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$10,000 6% Mackeys High School Building Bonds, dated August 1, 1924;

(2) \$6,064.17 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$100,000 4 3/4% School Funding Bonds, dated May 1, 1927;

(3) \$2,216.65 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$40,000 4 3/4% School Funding Bonds, dated June 1, 1925;

(4) \$6,769.59 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$100,000 5 1/2% School Bonds dated June 1, 1925;

(5) \$1,601.25 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$35,000 5 1/2% Funding Bonds, dated June 1, 1925;

(6) \$2,640.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$35,000 5 1/2% Funding Bonds, dated February 1, 1925;

(7) \$1,800.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$20,000 6% Road and Bridge Bonds, dated May 1, 1923;

(8) \$2,700.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$30,000 6% Funding Bonds, dated June 1, 1922;

and that all of said bonds were issued on or about their respective dates, and that said County received in payment thereof not less than the face amount of said bonds, and that all sums received in payment for said bonds were applied to the purposes for which said bonds were authorized to be issued, and that all of said interest accrued on or before the first day of July, 1936, and that no part of said interest has been paid.

Section 2. For the purpose of funding said interest, there shall be issued, pursuant to the County Finance Act, as amended, bonds of the County of Washington of an aggregate principal amount which shall not exceed Forty Thousand, Eight Hundred, Seventy-Four and 38/100 Dollars (\$40,874.38).

Section 3. A statement of the county debt of the County of Washington has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of said county, and is open to public inspection.

Section 4. This order shall take effect upon its passage, and shall not be submitted to the voters.

The foregoing order was finally passed on the 5th day of July, 1937, and was first published on the 6th day of August, 1937.

Any action or proceeding questioning the validity of said order must be commenced within thirty days after its first publication.

MARY S. CAHOON, Clerk, Board of Commissioners.

Mr. Frank L. Brinkley introduced the following bond order, which was read at length:

"An Order Authorizing the Issuance of \$60,000 of General Refunding Bonds of the County of Washington, North Carolina, to Refund Outstanding Bonds.

dated December 1, 1923;

(5) \$1,020.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$15,000 6% Creswell High School District Schoolhouse Bonds, dated September 17, 1918;

(6) \$5,400.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$60,000 6% Plymouth Graded School District School Bonds, dated March 15, 1920;

(7) \$5,400.00 interest on bonds constituting part of an original issue of \$60,000 6% Plymouth Graded School District Bonds, dated May 1, 1921;

and that all of said bonds were issued on or about their respective dates and that, in the case of the bonds issued in the name of said County, said County received in payment thereof not less than the face amount of said bonds, and in the case of the bonds issued in the name of any school district, such school district received in payment thereof not less than the face amount of said bonds, and that all sums received in payment for said bonds were applied to the purposes for which said bonds were authorized to be issued, and that all of said interest accrued on or before the first day of July, 1936, and that no part of said interest has been paid.

Section 2. For the purpose of funding said interest, there shall be issued, pursuant to the County Finance Act, as amended, bonds of the County of Washington of an aggregate principal amount which shall not exceed Twenty-Seven Thousand Five Hundred Seventy-Two and 91/100 Dollars (\$27,572.91).

Section 3. A statement of the County debt of the County of Washington has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of said County, and is open to public inspection.

Section 4. This order shall take effect upon its passage, and shall not be submitted to the voters.

The foregoing order was finally passed on the 5th day of July, 1937, and was first published on the 6th day of August, 1937.

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MARY S. CAHOON, Clerk, Board of Commissioners.

Watts-Williamston

Table listing theatrical performances at Watts-Williamston. Shows include 'The Singing Marine', 'Yodeling Kid from Pine Ridge', 'Between Two Women', 'Captains Courageous', and 'The Californian'.

Jimmie Taylor

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