

# The Madison Messenger

Miss N. Watkins

VOL. XVII.—NO. 8

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT POSTOFFICE, MADISON, N. C.

MADISON, N. C., FEBRUARY 11, 1932

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE YEAR \$1.50 SIX MONTHS 75 CENTS

Every Thursday

## Nation's Press Speculates Upon Effects of the Smith Statement

Widespread editorial comment was made Monday on an announcement of Alfred E. Smith that he would accept the Democratic nomination again. Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: Smith's declaration that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency confirms the rumors of his determination to prevent the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt and dictate the selection of the convention. . . He is throwing to the Democrats the bone over which they will snarl and fight from now until after the November election. If the Democrats lose the presidency this year, they may date the beginning of the end of their hopes from today.

Baltimore Sun: The happy warrior whom Franklin D. Roosevelt hymned 4 years ago in Houston does not appear in the statement that is read today by every American. And the absence is not due solely to the feud between the hero and the eulogist, although cautious consciousness of that detail is writ across the document. What is revealed is longing and the sense of impending frustration. And yet, despite feud and frustration, this statement from Alfred E. Smith is a thing of health for the Democratic party and for the nation, because it promises clash of opinion and the purification of fire.

There is nothing in Mr. Smith's statement which projects issues that deserve the attention of candidates and of the people to whom they appeal. It is cannily non-committal as anything that has appeared from Mr. Roosevelt.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: The net result of Mr. Smith's dramatic entrance into the presidential race is to add to an already confused and discordant situation.

Philadelphia Inquirer: He (Smith) has not thrown his hat into the ring but he has left it lying conveniently near. He has thus in reality left the situation pretty much as he found it.

Record regrets the attitude taken by Alfred E. Smith. It will solidify all the Democratic elements opposed to the one progressive candidate in the field. It may result in the nomination of a pale, compromise conservative of the Garner-Robinson type who would out-Hoover Hoover.

Fort Myers (Fla.) News-Press: Al Smith takes four sentences to say what Coolidge expressed in six words. Al does not choose to run, but will accept the nomination if offered. What American would not?

Cleveland Plain Leader: Neither friends nor foes of the Roosevelt cause can get much comfort from the Smith statement. The Smith candidacy is no more a menace to the hopes of Roosevelt than before Mr. Smith made his statement. . . . When the smoke of battle clears both are likely to be on the ground with the prize being carried away by one whose entrance has been less spectacular. We trust he will be Newton D. Baker.

Denver Post: That is the best news the Republicans have had since Hoover polled 444 electoral votes to 87 for Smith in the 1928 campaign. His announcement indicates he is determined to rule or ruin his party.

Albuquerque Journal: We can think of nothing more fortunate for the Republican party. His candidacy will be accepted as an effort to kill off Governor Roosevelt. The voters decided four years ago against Smith-Raskob leadership.

Kansas City Star: There are two theories of Al Smith's real purpose in making his political announcement. One is that he actually hopes he may win and be elected; the other that he has no illusions but that he wants to have his name used to stop Governor Roosevelt. But whatever his underlying motive, his announcement means the beginning of a desperate drive of the anti-Roosevelt forces to deadlock the next Democratic convention under the two-thirds rule. This year, with bright prospects, the Democrats are in no mood to repeat the blind idolatry that held them behind Bryan after he had been badly defeated at the polls. The swing is toward the man they think easiest to elect. In early February that man seems to be Roosevelt.

Boston Herald: "Al's" failure to say that he now looks with favor on the Roosevelt movement is equivalent, under all circumstances, to a declaration that he is tentatively against the Governor (Roosevelt). Let it be noticed, however, that Mr. Smith has so phrased his statement that he may eventually become pro-Roosevelt or pro-anybody in or

## Roosevelt In Favor Of Letting States Settle Liquor Issue

Presidential Candidate Stands For Dry Law Repeal; Says Letter to Senator Wagner in 1930 Fully Explains His Position on Questions

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, tonight dispensed speculation regarding his prohibition views by referring to his letter to United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, a letter declaring for repeal of the federal law on return of state control of liquor.

His reference was prompted by a statement of Mayor Jas. M. Curley, of Boston, who said that Mr. Roosevelt shortly would announce himself for a national referendum on the prohibition question. The Boston mayor is a champion of the move to nominate the New York governor.

Tonight's expression by Mr. Roosevelt on prohibition served to round out his views on national and international topics. He recently declared himself against the existing form of the league of nations, against cancellation of European debts and for a breaking down of the international system of tariff barriers.

## Mr. Hancock Tells How Loans Can Be Secured

In view of the fact that within the next two or three weeks the farmers and those interested in agriculture must sow their plant beds and make other necessary plans for a crop, Congressman Hancock is having innumerable requests for information regarding the method by which farmers may secure loans or advances under the Reconstruction Finance Act recently passed by Congress. These requests are being directed to him because the Committee of which he is a member is handling the economic relief program. At the request of the writer, Mr. Hancock explained the provisions of the Act dealing with these loans and made the following statement, which should aid in conveying the necessary information.

Section 2 of the Reconstruction Finance Act authorized an appropriation of fifty million dollars, and the extension of the same through notes, debentures, bonds, or other obligations, to be made available to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of making loans or advances to farmers in the several States of the United States in cases where he finds that an emergency exists as a result of which farmers are unable to obtain loans for crop production during the year 1932. Mr. Hancock stated that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, in making such loans, to give preference to farmers who suffered crop failures in 1931, and that the loans are to be made upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe. Under the law, a first lien on all crops growing or to be planted and grown shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be deemed sufficient security for such loan or advance, and that all of such loans shall be made through such agencies as the Secretary of Agriculture may designate and in such amounts as such agencies with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture may determine.

Mr. Hancock has recently made two visits to the Department of Agriculture to discuss with Mr. Wharburton, Director of Loans, the making of suitable plans for the handling of these loans, and it is probable that definite plans and regulations will be formulated and prescribed within the next week or 10 days so that there may be no delay in putting this money to work. Mr. Hancock has urged expedition of the plans so that the farmers may have some idea as to the size of the crop that they will make. It is his opinion that the amount of the individual loans will be greatly reduced as compared to the loans made last year from the drought relief fund, for it is recognized that a substantial reduction in acreage is imperative as an aid toward betterment of prices. In other words, he thinks that not more than forty per cent of the amount loaned last year to any one farmer will be available this year. The chief purpose of this money will be to aid in the purchasing of fertilizer and seed, though its use is not limited to those purposes. As soon as the plans are worked out, statements will be mailed out by the Department of Agriculture to the County Agents and perhaps to civic organizations throughout the State. Mr. Hancock is urging the importance of having good loan committees named in the several counties and also in having civic organizations, where practicable, to serve in aiding with the preparation of the applications so that the farmers will not be forced to incur any expense other than the legal registration fee.

In handling the drought relief fund, information has come to Mr. Hancock's office that in some counties last year fees were charged by individuals and local agencies for making out the application blanks, which should never have happened. He also learned that in a great many communities organizations like the Kiwanis, Civitan and Rotary, and other similar clubs set up organizations to aid in securing and distributing these funds as a matter of patriotic duty and without making any charge for their services.

With the exception of the provision carrying fifty million dollars for loans to farmers no other direct loans to individuals can be made under the terms of the Reconstruction Finance Act. Aid to individuals for other purposes is available only through the medium of the financial institutions named in Section 5 of the Act. These institutions are banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance companies, mortgage loan companies, credit unions, federal land banks, joint stock land banks, federal intermediate credit banks, agricultural credit corporations and livestock credit corporations. In addition to the provisions of the Act providing for loans to these institutions, not more than \$200,000,000.00 is authorized to be used for the relief of banks that are closed or in the process of liquidation. All loans to the above institutions must be fully and adequately secured.

## Davidson's Sheriff Shot And Killed

James Leonard, Sheriff of Davidson County, Lost His Life In Drunken Brawl; Solicitor Young and County Attorney Brinkley Held Under Bonds Of \$10,000 Each

Early Friday Morning Sheriff James Leonard of Davidson was shot and killed after he had shot a young man, Neal Wimmer, of Roanoke.

It seems that Friday evening after court adjourned at Lexington W. F. Brinkley invited Sheriff Leonard and George Young to his home to participate in a steak supper, Brinkley's family being away. After the supper the three proceeded to motor to Winston-Salem, returning after midnight. When near Lexington, Leonard's car wrecked, and the three were picked up by a passing truck and carried to Lexington, the truck stopping in front of Brinkley's home. After Brinkley, Leonard and Young had alighted, Leonard became involved with young Wimmer, claiming that he was responsible for the wreck. It seems that Brinkley and Young had gone to the Brinkley home, when a shot was fired. Wimmer crumpled to the ground. Pretty soon two more shots rang out and Leonard also fell to the ground mortally wounded. At the first shot Wimmer's companion made a run for help, when he saw his companion fall.

Pretty soon a crowd gathered and Brinkley could not be located, while Young went on to his hotel. Wimmer and F. E. Sullivan, were arrested, though the former was in the hospital. At the first corner's inquest both Brinkley and Young denied all knowledge of the shooting and denied that the members of their party—Leonard and themselves—had been drinking, although it was testified that they were drinking. Young left for his home in Greensboro Friday, after having testified, but it seems that his conscience got the better of him and Saturday he went back to Lexington and asked Young to join him in the coroner's court. At this he testified in an opposite direction, stating that after the first shot, when Leonard shot down Wimmer, he rushed back and grabbed the pistol, which was still clutched in Leonard's hand. A tussle for the possession of the pistol ensued and during this tussle it was discharged twice more, both shots taking effect in Leonard's body, death being almost instantaneous. Mr. Young says he then carried the pistol to the rear of a wood house at Brinkley's and buried it, where it was found before he gave the last version of the tragedy.

## Messenger's Big Subscription Campaign Closes At Eight O'Clock Monday Evening

J. O. Ragsdale, Jr., C. G. Moore and W. H. Gentry Will Count Votes And Award Prizes—Announcement of Winners Will Be Made At Patovi Theatre

The Messenger's circulation campaign which has been running for the past five weeks and in which a Chevrolet Coach and many hundreds of dollars in cash prizes will be awarded, comes to a close on Monday evening at eight o'clock, at which time the six winners will be awarded their efforts in getting new and renewal subscriptions to The Messenger.

The race so far has proven to be one of the closest campaigns which the manager has ever conducted. With money scarce and tobacco bringing such a poor price, it has been hard indeed for contestants to collect subscriptions, but several are running neck and neck and the finish promises to be close with possibly only a few subscriptions separating the winners from those running next in order.

Any advice from the campaign manager at this stage of the campaign would be superfluous, but the manager can hardly refrain from reminding the workers that this is the last opportunity they will have of securing votes, and just a few subscriptions may mean the difference between a Chevrolet Coach, or \$523.00 in cash or one of the minor prizes. As it happens there are enough prizes to go around and each candidate remaining active this week will receive a prize. The first prize is the Chevrolet or \$523.00 in cash, the second \$150.00 in cash, the third a diamond ring or \$50.00 in cash, the fourth a ring or \$37.50 in cash, the fifth, a watch bracelet or \$25.00 in cash and the sixth a watch, or \$12.50 in cash.

At exactly eight P. M., campaign manager's time, the campaign will come to a close and no more votes will be accepted. The official judges of the campaign will be Mayor C. G. "Pete" More, J. O. Ragsdale, Jr., assistant cashier of The Bank of Madison, and W. H. Gentry, of D. W. Busick's Store, will take complete charge of the campaign and after counting all votes of the contestants will proceed to the Patovi Theatre, where the prizes will be awarded. Candidates and their friends are invited to be present at the theatre to hear the winners announced. The judges will also award the different prizes at the theatre just as soon as the votes are counted.

All through the campaign the candidates have worked in co-operation with the campaign manager and there has hardly been the slightest animosity between the contestants, and it is the hope of the manager that this same spirit will continue to the end. There has been rivalry, 'tis true, but friendly rivalry has prevailed all through the campaign, and even if you fail to get the prize of your choice Mr. or Miss Contestant, be a good winner or loser, and be the first to congratulate those who are fortunate enough to win.

Closing Rules of The Campaign Although closing rules are few and simple, it is safe to wager that some of the candidates will lose votes by failing to heed the rules. The campaign closes at eight o'clock Monday evening, February 15th. All votes must be cast in the sealed ballot box at The Messenger Office. Stubs must accompany all cash, as no votes will be issued on subscriptions without money or money without the subscriptions. The vote certificates already given the candidates should be placed in a separate envelop and dropped into the ballot box. No checks of any kind will be accepted in payment of subscriptions, unless endorsed by the campaign manager. Candidates and their friends are invited to be at the theatre to hear the announcement of the winners, but in case a contestant does not attend the theatre they may obtain their prize at The Messenger Office Tuesday morning.

## POOP PROFIT PROSPECTS FOR PEANUT GROWERS

Though many peanut growers of North Carolina used little cash outlay in producing the 1931 crop, a bumper crop was produced because of the favorable season. It was stated in the crop outlook report last year that the prospect for prices was poor and such was the case. The outlook for profit this year is even worse than it was last year.

"In spite of the little fertilizer used and in spite of the small cash outlay with the peanut crop of 1931, ideal growing weather helped to produce a bumper crop," says R. H. Rogers, associate economist at the North Carolina State College. "The forecast made as to possible low prices proved correct and low prices were offered at the beginning of the last harvesting season. Since then the price declined steadily and in January of 1932 was the lowest experienced in 30 years. Many growers would not pick and bag the peanuts after having them dug and some who had not dug permitted the nuts to remain in the ground."

The farmers are more stringent now than one year ago. Little fertilizer can be bought. There is a bumper crop now in the markets and the carry-over will likely be large. Mr. Rogers says, "Nor does he look for growing conditions to be as ideal this year as they were last year. Two good crops can hardly be made two years in succession without fertilizer. All of which points to a poor outlook for the crop this season, he says.

## JURY LIST FEBRUARY TERM SUPERIOR COURT

- Jno. H. Martin, Madison
- W. F. Angel, Huntsville
- Jesse Hills, Madison
- C. J. Angel, Huntsville
- F. E. Trent, Ruffin
- J. P. Carroll, Wentworth
- G. W. Patterson, Leaksville
- W. C. Weatherly, Reidsville
- W. M. Taylor, Ruffin
- W. J. Patterson, Leaksville
- W. S. Smothers, New Bethel
- O. T. Shelton, Madison
- J. R. Walker, Huntsville
- E. R. Richardson, Madison
- C. F. Joyce, Mayo
- Paul Coleman, Huntsville
- N. H. Lewis, Mayo
- B. J. Trent, Leaksville
- D. M. Sikes, Leaksville
- Edgar Brown, Mayo
- C. M. Sutfenfield, Leaksville
- E. S. Strickland, New Bethel
- C. H. H. Martin, Madison
- W. D. Dalton, Madison
- M. J. Talley, Wentworth
- H. F. Dye, Wentworth
- J. B. Garrett, Huntsville
- J. L. Edwards, Madison
- L. K. Angel, Huntsville
- D. W. Joyce, Madison
- Thomas Barber, Ruffin

- H. L. Carroll, Wentworth
- L. F. Fulb, Madison
- W. R. Hillon, Leaksville
- S. H. Jameson, Leaksville
- R. M. Sutton, Wentworth
- R. W. Stone, Mayo
- B. W. Tolbert, Leaksville
- Thos. C. Jones, Leaksville
- V. C. Taylor, Leaksville
- J. C. Thomas, Leaksville
- Jno. A. Terry, Leaksville
- J. P. Martin, Madison
- M. H. Joyce, Mayo
- J. T. Taylor, Mayo
- J. R. Earp, Leaksville
- Joe Martin, Madison
- Scott Bennett, Reidsville
- T. J. Martin, Leaksville
- J. W. Patterson, Leaksville
- F. A. Triplett, Ruffin
- D. C. Weaver, Reidsville

Smith took the only position possible as a Democrat and the nominal leader of his party. He could not afford to come out openly against Governor Roosevelt, especially since it is possible that he may have to support the New York governor in the election campaign next summer.

Helena (Mont.) Independent: No one can object to his remaining on neutral ground during the pre-convention campaign. . . The Independent is opposed to the nomination of former Governor Smith.

## South Carolina Refuses To Reduce Tobacco Production

Columbia, S.C., Feb. 9.—A bill designed to curtail sharply production of tobacco in South Carolina was killed by the house today 41 to 14. The bill would have allowed but two acres to be planted for each horse, mule or ox, owned by the farmer. M. B. Huggins of Florence, the author, estimated it would reduce production by 50 per cent.

## Pilot Flies From Raleigh To Kinston In 22 Minutes

Kinston, Feb. 9.—John Parrott, 17-year-old flier, is believed to have established a record for short flights in this part of the country when he made the trip from Raleigh to Kinston recently in 22 minutes. The distance is approximately 74 miles. Parrott flew in his 185-horsepower Curtiss plane. A tail wind aided him.

## Read The Messenger Ads and Buy it at Home.