

## More About State Dry Laws

3. Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment does not in the slightest respect repeal the present prohibition laws in effect in more than twenty States in the Union. These State laws, made before the Eighteenth Amendment was put in the Federal Constitution, remain in full force and effect in each State as before the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. No power on earth can modify or repeal them except by action of the people themselves in each of the States.

4. Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is expressly conditioned upon the adoption of the Twenty-first Amendment, which provides for protection of North Carolina and all other dry States against importation of intoxicating liquors into the State in violation of its laws.

5. Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment simply says to New York and other like States: "You can legally license the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in your State by any plan you choose." It says to North Carolina and other like States: "You can refuse, as heretofore, to permit the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in your Commonwealth." It simply restores full State rights in the matter of manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. That and nothing more.

Therefore, the speaker, opposing Repeal, was as incorrect so far as the legal effect of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is concerned, as was the pro-saloon advocate, who boasted that the pro-saloon crowd would stampede the Governor and the Legislature into action for the return to the days of the saloon and the still.

Of course, it is true, with the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, the pro-saloon forces will claim that it fore-shadows the repeal of State prohibition laws, which would thereby secure another reign of the ills which caused the people to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment and vote State Prohibition in a majority of the states prior to 1920. It may be fairly argued that if the popular vote in North Carolina should largely favor repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the pro-saloon forces would be encouraged in their desire to return to the open and demoralizing saloon—the center of vice and crime as well as the dispenser of liquor.

It is because of the fear of such aid to the saloon that many opponents of the saloon in North Carolina will register their votes against Repeal. They already realize that such vote in this State would not stay repeal, but they say to themselves: "If the liquor traffic is to have a return, it shall not be aided by my vote, directly or indirectly. I take my stand against any threatened return of the barroom. I protest by my vote against giving aid and comfort to those who think more of the liberty to drink and to get drunk than to the protection of the home."

Undoubtedly there are voters in North Carolina who never did believe in the policy or efficacy of National Prohibition, whose States Rights convictions have caused them to oppose the Eighteenth Amendment and who, when it was submitted, feared putting prohibition into the National Constitution would weaken State laws and State enforcement. These men will, therefore, consistently vote to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, without in any way opposing State prohibition or wishing to see the Open Saloon debauching a new crop of citizens. These sincere States Rights men will continue to uphold the right of North Carolina to protect

its people against the saloon and to look to State and local authorities to enforce State laws. Nobody can deny that in many communities, the local authorities have abdicated their duty to enforce prohibition laws and have leaned on the broken staff of National enforcement. The government at Washington, except during the first two years of National Prohibition, never attempted a consistent and vigorous enforcement of National Prohibition.

Leaning upon the strong arm of the republic to do the enforcing of a National law, the State and local agencies of government have not generally been either diligent or vigilant. Therefore, National Prohibition has never had a chance to determine its worth. On the other hand, in numerous States and localities, Prohibition, whether National, State or local, has demonstrated its superiority in every way over the licensed saloon.

On November 7th, the pro-saloon forces in North Carolina will seek to secure a favorable vote for Repeal as an entering wedge for the re-opening of the saloon, with all its corruption and debauchery. This element is even now thinking more about repealing North Carolina laws than anything else. They see Repeal as a step towards satisfaction of appetite.

The strict States Rights people, who have always opposed National Prohibition because they regard regulation of the liquor traffic is strictly a local matter, will also vote for Repeal. But those of that class who are really sincerely against the saloon do not relish the bad company in which they find themselves.

To those saloonites and States Rights advocates of Repeal will be added, particularly among the young voters, those who, knowing personally nothing of the evils of the old-time saloon, feel that Prohibition has not been a success. They are ready to fly to the ills they know not of rather than to endure the violations of Prohibition.

On November 7th, the opponents of Repeal likewise embrace several classes. A large number, believing in the principle of National Prohibition, will vote their conviction that the principle should not be repudiated, even if there have been violations of the law and it has not had a fair chance.

Another element embraces those who fear that if North Carolina votes for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the action may or will lead to repeal of State Prohibition laws. The activity of the pro-saloon advocates of Repeal gives ground for the fear they entertain. Nobody who wants temperance and opposes the saloon can trust to their utterances or policy. A few years ago the very vocal pro-saloon advocates were telling us: "Under no circumstances will we ever favor a return of the saloon. All we want is the sale of light wine and beer because we believe these beverages will promote temperance." There are good people who made that statement and who were and are sincere. But they are not the vocal leaders in the Repeal fight. These prate of "temperance" and conveniently forget that when Prohibition was stronger they pledged themselves as against a return of the saloon to debauch people and again to be the stronghold of liquor politicians. Their past record and present protestation of adherence to temperance should fool nobody. It is a cloak for their soon-to-be-seen advocacy of the disreputable saloon.

Perhaps the largest vote against Repeal will come from those who, having lived in the days of saloons and having observed their debauch and demoralizing influence, wish to record their solemn protest against any act which might encourage pro-saloon advocates in their desire for a return to the Red Lights and drunkenness which disgraced the State before State Prohibition was put upon the statute books.

No reference is made here to the element which looks to securing revenue from saloons and stills in the hope that they will thereby secure a reduction of their taxes. Let that pass. We always have with us the tax dodgers who would put the dollar above temperance and the protection of the home.

The real fight in North Carolina on the liquor problem, therefore, will not come on November 7th. Independent men in this State on repeal

more than enough States to bring about repeal are assured. The vote on November 7th may influence further State policies as pressuring a repeal of State Prohibition laws. Those among them who are enamored of saloons and saloon politics, which disgraced the State in the last generation, will attempt to secure action by a special general session of the Legislature, without submission to the people. All others will agree that no attempt to change the present Prohibition laws will be made, or should be made, until the regular session of the Legislature in 1935 can submit the question to the electorate.

Let every citizen bear in mind this truth: No action taken on November 7th, or by the convention, if called, on the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution can legally change even by so

much as the crossing of a "T" or the doting of an "I" the State Prohibition laws of North Carolina. Until the State acts, nothing intoxicating can legally be sold in North Carolina except that by the act of the 1933 Legislature the sale of 3.2 beer is permitted to be made under regulations issued under the act of the last Legislature.

When you vote on November 7th, you vote on one proposition only: Will North Carolina ratify or reject the proposal to take the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Federal Constitution? Simply that and nothing more. Mr. Fosdick and the Rockefeller Commission truly say that "we may repeal National Prohibition, but we cannot repeal the liquor problem." —Raleigh News and Observer.

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Mr. E. P. Osborn made a business trip to Winston-Salem Saturday.

Miss Rhea Phipps spent Saturday night with Marilen Osborne.

Mrs. E. P. Osborn and Mr. Munsey Cox, who are teaching at White-top Gap, Va., spent the week-end at home.

Mrs. Burton Calorne, Mr.

and Mrs. E. P. Osborn

and Mrs. Munsey Cox were callers at T. C. Black's Saturday night.

Mrs. Preston Osborne is spending several days with her daughter, Mrs. Forest Cox, at Baywood, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the proud parents of a new daughter.

Several from this community attended the school fair held at Piney Creek last Saturday.

Miss Ethel Ward was a guest of Miss Marilen Osborne Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Walls were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Millard Phipps Sunday.

See Castevens Motor Co. for radio batteries, tubes, and service—adv.

For Sale—Two 2 and 3-year-old

wall matched mare and horse

cocks... See John Choate, Sparta, N. C.

Notice—We are operating a Dipping Vat on every Saturday of each week until further notice. Located at Lon Southers. Charges 10 cents per head for cattle. Higgins & Co. It-pd.

Wanted—Any quantity of Black Walnut Hulls. Must be absolutely dry. Smithley's Store, Sparta, N. C.

Reins - Sturdivant Funeral Home

Ambulance Service Day or Night.

Licensed Embalmers—

SPARTA, N. C.

See Castevens Motor Co. for radio batteries, tubes, and service—adv.

12 MONTHS WRITTEN GUARANTEE

\$4.50 to 5.90

Allegany Motor Sales, Sparta, N. C.

TELEPHONE—22



I keep coming back to that word "balanced" on the back of the Chesterfield package

You often hear the word balance—  
Y something is out of balance—top-heavy, not on an "even keel."

What you read, "Chesterfield Cigarettes are a balanced blend," means that the right amounts of the right kinds of tobacco are welded together; that is, home-grown tobacco, the right kind, the right quantity—are blended and cross-blended with tobacco from Turkey and Greece.

When these tobaccos are balanced one against the other, then you have a mild cigarette.

When they are in balance, then you have a better-tasting cigarette.

May we ask you to read again the statement on the back of the Chesterfield package?

May we ask you to try Chesterfield?

## SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

## GLADE VALLEY NEWS

(Received too late for last week.) Mr. R. H. Boiling and family visited Sunday their daughter, Louise, who is in school here. Their daughter, Jean, is spending a few days at the school.

Mrs. L. M. Smith and her sister, Mrs. S. J. Wilson, of Danville, Va., visited on Sunday Mrs. Smith's daughter, Mary, a student in the high school.

Miss Margaret McNeil, music teacher in the Stuart-Robinson school, Blackey, Ky., is spending the week with her friend, Miss Margaret Dowdy, teacher at Glade Valley high school.

Rev. O. W. Marshall made a business trip to Winston-Salem Monday.

The High School Honor Roll for September is as follows, with an average of 95 or above: Evin Eldridge, Ruth Richardson, Ruth Sheets, Ruby Wyatt. Honorable mention with average of 90 or above: Josie Roten, Rebecca Darnell, Georgia Wingler, Cupid Ledwell, Cleo Neely, Mary Elizabeth Smith, Tedd Wyatt, Ruth Ham, Leola Robinson, Annie Blair, seniors: Maye Warden, Virginia Taylor, Lucile Blevins, Nina Shoaf, and Roger Woodie.

Willie Halsey and Graham Myers attended the airplane festival near Greensboro Sunday.

Keed, R. A. 2 a., \$3.33, cost \$1.95

Sexton, G. F. 3 1/2 a., \$4.27, cost \$1.95

Sanders, Dessa 32 a., \$8.82, cost \$1.95

Woodruff, Lee 3a., \$10.69, cost \$1.95

Andrews, Lonzo 9 a., \$4.29, cost \$1.95

Andrews, L. M. 3 1/2 a., \$8.18, cost \$1.95

Brooks, Dr. H. M. 222 a., \$35.03

cost, \$1.95

Piney Creek

Collins, Coy, 40 a., \$11.80, cost \$1.95

cost, \$1.95

McMillan, Cleo, 46 1/2 a., \$14.61

cost, \$1.95

Watson, R. C., 36 a., \$9.59, cost \$1.95

Maxwell, Mary Ann, 30 acres \$4.70

cost, \$1.95

Maxwell, Cynda, 15 a., \$7.98

cost, \$1.95

McNutt, Odell, 26 a., \$7.22, cost \$1.95

Weaver, G. Y., 63 a., \$4.54, cost \$1.95

Weaver, W. A., 7 1/2 a., \$1.98, cost \$1.95

Weaver, W. W., 8 1/2 a., \$1.98, cost \$1.95

Wyatt, Stanley 180 a., \$44.47, cost \$1.95

Whitehead

Hutchins, W. R. 197 a., \$15.38

cost, \$1.95

Jones, Linville 45 a., \$13.69, cost \$1.95

Glade Creek

Lowe, E. T. 3 a., \$3.25, cost \$1.95

Lindy, Franklin 9 a., \$3.44, cost \$1.95

Murphy, Lee heirs 188 a., \$15.60

cost, \$1.95

Norman, G. L. 26 a., \$8.51, cost \$1.95

Richardson, Talmadge 87 a., \$15.61

cost, \$1.95

Miller, J. E., 63 a., \$13.73, cost \$1.95

Smith, Lester 44 a., \$13.73, cost \$1.95

Weaver, G. Y., 63 a., \$4.54, cost \$1.95

Weaver, W. A., 7 1/2 a., \$1.98, cost \$1.95

Weaver, W. W., 8 1/2 a., \$1.98, cost \$1.95

Wyatt, Stanley 180 a., \$44.47, cost \$1.9