

CITIZENS PETITION BOARD FOR NEW CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

A number of citizens of Cranberry Township appeared before the Board of Education Monday and requested the Board to consider the advisability of establishing a consolidated elementary school in Cranberry Township. A similar request was made by citizens of Glade Creek. The Board of Education held a joint session with the Board of County Commissioners to consider these requests, and the boards decided to defer the matter till their next meeting in December in order to get further information in regard to the projects. The County Superintendent was requested to secure some desired information with regard to funds for school buildings from State Superintendent A. T. Allen and from Dr. H. G. Baity, State Engineer, representing the Federal Government.

The Board of Education decided to offer the Zion school house and lot for sale at the court house in Sparta the first Monday in December. Other matters of routine business were transacted at the meeting.

An interesting session of the county teachers' organization was held Saturday with a general topic of health education for discussion. Mrs. Juanita McDougal, of the State Department of Education, and Miss Smith, of the National Association for the Prevention of Blindness, addressed the group. A number of interesting papers were read before the group.

DR. BURGESS HONORED

At a recent meeting of the North Carolina Rexall Druggists Association in Charlotte, Dr. T. R. Burgess, of Sparta, was elected secretary-treasurer of the organization. There are a great many independent owned Rexall stores in N. C., and the election to this office is quite an honor for the local druggist.

THE TIMES' HONOR ROLL

Recent subscribers to The Times are as follows:

- Lloyd Pugh, Galax; J. M. Weaver, Peden; Mrs. W. H. Roup, Cloverland, Wash.; Edna Gentry, Cherry Lane; E. L. Williams, Sparta; Dr. F. G. Woodruff, High Point; Glenn Crouse, Glade Valley; J. N. Atwood, Peden; Odus Mabe, Wilkesboro; Mrs. C. A. Duncan, Sparta; W. F. Doughton, Laurel Springs; Mrs. G. C. Edwards, Forest Hill, Md.; H. G. Black, Stratford; E. S. Evans, Ennice; J. Elmore Mames, Sparta; Chloe Taylor, Stratford; G. V. Wagoner, Sparta; E. W. Halsey, Stratford; D. G. Myers, Sparta; C. B. Choate, Furches; C. G. Polard, Sparta; M. H. Shaw, Cherry Lane; Mrs. Laura Choate, Sparta; S. O. Edwards, Stratford; Mrs. Ollie Edwards, Sparta; Mrs. H. L. Halsey, Piney Creek; M. F. Dickinson, Union Mills, Route one; John Cathron, Lomax, N. C.; Mrs. Mattie Andrews, Sparta; Homer A. Smith, Stratford; Lou Reid Landreth, Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. E. L. Moxley, Darlington, Md.

SPECTRES ON PARADE

One reason why there is less appreciation than there should be of the horror of our annual automobile death toll is that the accidents happen far apart geographically, and at intervals throughout the entire year so that the total of a single day in a single locality does not particularly disturb us. Again, few motorists, comparatively speaking, see an accident in which someone is killed or seriously injured.

It would be well for the public to put its imagination to work on this situation. Here's one way to do it. Suppose that you, and all the millions of other car-owners, could be seated in a tremendous reviewing stand. Marching by slowly in front of you are the 35,000 shrouded spectres of persons who were killed by automobiles last year. To each shrouded figure is slinging one or more bearded relatives. The parade would take many hours to pass—a silent, marching line of lives that had been destroyed because some one was careless or reckless or incompetent.

The very unpleasantness of that illustration is what makes it valuable. The fact that only an infinitesimal proportion of the 35,000 victims are killed in your community doesn't make any difference. Nor does the fact that only a comparatively few deaths occur on a given day. Remember that each year sees hundreds of tragedies as horrible as those of the Titanic or the Akron—and they are all unnecessary.

Think of that long, horrible parade! And then decide what kind of a driver you will strive to be in the future.

"The spirit of the Colonials was the spirit of cooperation. Understanding of the spirit of cooperation was against classes made Washington's name revered."

—President Roosevelt.

Dr. Jester Censures Repeal Argument In Address Here

"There is only one way to deal with the liquor question and that is absolute prohibition," said Dr. John R. Jester, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Winston-Salem in an address in the court house at Sparta Saturday afternoon. Dr. Jester's address was sponsored by the Dry Forces of Alleghany County. Dalton Warren presided over the meeting and Rev. J. L. Underwood offered an invocation. Mrs. A. O. Jones, dry candidate for the county, spoke briefly in favor of the 18th Amendment. With a few timely remarks Rev. J. L. Underwood introduced the speaker, who turned loose a barrage of statements against the arguments of the Repealists and bombarded their logic from every angle.

"There are three ways of dealing with liquor," he said. "Sell it as free as water. But that is out of the question. Then legalize it—but that has been a failure in the past. Then the only alternative left is absolute prohibition.

"What the liquor crowd wants is not State rights, but liquor-liquor without restrictions. I accept the challenge of Senator Reynolds—vote as you drink and North Carolina will go dry as the desert of Sahara.

"The Vets are not following logic but sophistry. If Prohibition doesn't prohibit, if liquor is more plentiful now than before Prohibition then every Wet would be its greatest friend, for what they want is more liquor.

"I'll walk with the President as far as any man to improve the condition of our country economically, but I'll not walk with him or any other man to violate my conscience and vote for repeal.

"When have you known politicians as a whole to favor prohibition and temperance? Of course, there are a few good statesmen who stand for what is right in this matter. You notice that Senator Bailey has taken a stand for repeal. That's not surprising. He's only running true to form. He fought prohibition in other days. I'm thankful to God for one thing—I never voted for Josiah Bailey.

"This country is in the grip of peanut infinitesimal politicians. Let repeal come, and in a few years people will get so disgusted with conditions that they will rise up and vote for prohibition again and sweep these wet politicians out of office and put in good men who stand for the right in this matter.

"One crowd wants liquor decently without violating the law. Another crowd wants liquor because they have money invested in it. Another crowd, the multi-millionaires, want liquor so that they can shift taxes off their own shoulders to the masses of the people. Foreign countries want liquor back here, because they lost a lot of revenue from the sale of liquor to the United States when the 18th Amendment was passed.

"Prohibition at its worst is better than legalized liquor with all the restrictions you can place around it. Politicians tell us we can drink ourselves back to prosperity. Liquor has never yet paid its way to the government. Take out the cost of jails, courts, and penitentiaries and liquor costs more than it pays in taxes.

From time to time in his address Dr. Jester challenged any wet to disprove any of his statements. And in a final appeal he asked the men and women to go to the polls Tuesday and vote to keep North Carolina dry.

Quite a large crowd attended the speaking and from time to time applauded statements of the speaker. With its annual crops, makes its solution slower. But after 4 months we find there are some things NRA can do in aid of the farmer and the rural merchant. Our experience shows that the amount of unemployment and wage increases in establishments employing not more than 5 persons in towns of less than 2,500 population is not enough to offset the hardship entailed. The President is asking those who can do so to continue under the former rule. By all others the Blue Eagle with the exemption chevron may be displayed. This should relieve the farmer of retail mark-ups due to increased expense. Our experience also shows wide misinformation about the extent of wholesale and retail price increases. Now that most of the great codes are in, it will be much easier than ever before not only to investigate but actually to prevent undue wholesale price increases. The President has directed that this be done at once.

"But most of the complaints received now are of retail profiteering. A complete plan has been worked out for fair hearings by complaint boards. By those means we believe we can protect the public, including the farmer, against price increases which do not come as a direct result of the cost of reemployment."

"The NRA is a three-sided partnership between the Government, the employer, and the consumers of America. If all partners pull together there can be no doubt of success."

—General Johnson.

NORTH CAROLINA VOTES AGAINST REPEAL WITH LARGE MAJORITY

Alleghany County One of 8 Counties Favoring Repeal

Cranberry Voted 4 to 1 Against Repeal.

With only 50 per cent or less of the voters voting in the election Tuesday Alleghany went for repeal of the 18th Amendment by 189 majority. 1839 votes were cast for delegates and 1523 voted for convention or no convention. Gap Civil polled the largest majority for repeal, the vote being over three to one. Cranberry voted against repeal about four to one. Whitehead went about three to one against repeal and Glade Creek about two to one against repeal.

The official vote by townships is as follows:

Prathers Creek
Convention 99—No Convention 87.
Delegate 94—Delegate 93.

Cherry Lane
Convention 128—No Convention 105
Delegate 119—Delegate 115.

Whitehead
Convention 40—No Convention 137.
Delegate 40—Delegate 137.

Glade Creek
Convention 71—No Convention 37.
Delegate 76—Delegate 37.

Gap Civil
Convention 419—No Convention 128.
Delegate 420—Delegate 127.

Cranberry
Convention 25—No Convention 101.
Delegate 28—Delegate 99.

Piney Creek
Convention 76—No Convention 72.
Delegate 76—Delegate 75.

Incomplete returns from neighboring counties show Surry to be 4 to 1 against repeal, Watauga, 5 to 1 against repeal, Wilkes 3 to 1 against repeal, Yadkin 10 to 1 against, Ashe, no report available.

Lumber Code Sets Maximum Of Forty Hours Week

New Orleans, La., Nov. 7.—In order to secure 100 percent compliance with the lumber code in the Southern Pine Division and to cooperate to the fullest extent with President Roosevelt and the Administration in their efforts to increase employment and purchasing power under the National Recovery program, H. C. Berkes, secretary-manager of the Southern Pine association, administrative agency of the code in the division, today issued the following statement to the press concerning the code's requirements as to minimum wages and maximum hours of labor in the Southern Pine industry:

"Under the lumber code, which now is federal law, all Southern pine manufacturers must pay not less than the minimum wage of 24 cents per hour to any employee, and must not work any employee in such operations more than 40 hours in any one week, excepting watchmen, firemen and repair crews, who shall be paid time and one-half for every hour they work more than 40 hours in any one week. Executive, supervisory and traveling sales forces and camp cooks are exempt from the maximum working hours provisions of the code.

"These requirements of the code as to minimum wages and maximum hours apply equally to all producers of Southern Pine logs, poles and piling, sawn lumber and products of planing mills operating in conjunction with sawmills, shingles, lath, boxes and crates. No local or state board or committee of the NRA or President's Re-employment Agreement, or any other person or organization, has authority to grant exceptions to or exemptions from any requirement of the Lumber Code."

"FARMER BOB" DOUGHTON 70 YEARS OLD TUESDAY Hard Work Made Him Chairman of Powerful Congress Com.

By Whitney Tharin
Associated Press Staff Writer.

Washington, Nov. 4.—(AP)—Big, broad-shouldered, bald-headed, "Bob" Doughton, who will be 70 years old Tuesday, essted his husky frame back in his leather-bound swivel chair in the House Office building and allowed after considerable questioning that he got into politics quite by accident but has remained there by hard work.

That hard work has made him the Honorable Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina's Democratic chairman of the powerful ways and means committee, but at heart he's the same "Farmer Bob" who used to drive cattle to pasture in Alleghany county.

That was before he went to the North Carolina Senate back in 1908 and two years later won the Democratic Congressional nomination in a four-candidate convention fight. Coming from the smallest county in the district, Doughton said he had no idea of winning his first nomination.

Since then, he has had that nomination without opposition except on one occasion, when he had to fight it out in a primary.

Carrying the Democratic banner in Doughton's district back in 1910 was a pretty tough job because until "Farmer Bob" won out, the district had been Republican 12 of the previous 20 years.

In fact, in Doughton's first general election he beat Representative Charles H. Cowles, the Republican nominee, by only 759 votes. That was the beginning of a Congressional career that has run uninterrupted off more than 22 years.

The slim 1900 margin was boosted to 3,262 majority the next election but Doughton modestly explains this by recalling that Wilkes county, Republican stronghold, had been taken out of his Ninth district.

Since then, Doughton has had "close calls" in four years when his majority dropped below 2,000 votes. The first two close races came on the heels of each other in 1914 and 1916.

In 1920, the Harding landslide out Doughton's majority to 1,083 and in 1928 the Hoover deluge left "Farmer Bob" with only 1,384 majority.

Just as Republican landlides worked against him, huge Democratic majorities worked for him. In 1930, the year the Democrats won the House under the Hoover administration, Doughton rang up a majority of 15,000 votes. In 1932, riding the crest of the Roosevelt tidal wave, Doughton attained his greatest majority—21,724 votes.

So long as a job is not being sought, all residents of Doughton's district look alike politically to him. But

when it comes to a matter of patronage, his support, of course, goes to the Democrats.

It is his policy, coupled with the fact that he knows the needs of farmers and live stock raisers and has supported good roads, better mail service and similar legislation, that, in Doughton's opinion, has enabled him to stay in Congress all these years.

When Doughton gets back in his district, he visits the farms, mills and shops for personal talks with hundreds of his constituents. That, he frankly admits is "good politics," but, he argues, it also gives him a personal insight into the needs and wishes of the people he represents.

Doughton has large farming and live stock interests of his own. He is also a banker and merchant. By keeping track of his personal activities he can virtually take care of the citizens in the district as their interest are his interests.

Like all Congressmen, Doughton has a secretary at his beck and call to take action and answer his mail but there's one person to whom "Farmer Bob" writes himself and he picks these letters out on a type-writer because her sight is fading.

She is his 95-year-old mother, Mrs. Rebecca Doughton, who lives at the old family home place—Laurel Springs, N. C.—where Doughton was born November 7, 1863.

Since her son has been in public life she has seen him rise from virtual obscurity to a key position in the nation's law-making body. She has numerous mementoes of this rise but chief among her souvenirs is a letter from President Roosevelt congratulating her on her 95th birthday.

In that letter the President touched an old lady's heartstrings when he told her how much he thinks of "Your Son Bob."

MRS. MOXLEY WRITES

In sending in her subscription to The Times Mrs. E. L. Moxley, of Darlington, Md., writes that she likes to keep in touch with relatives and friends in Alleghany by reading the county paper. Mrs. Moxley has been living in Maryland for eleven years. Mrs. Moxley is a niece of Dr. Duncan and D. C. Duncan, of Sparta.

5 VETERANS IN C.C.C. CAMP

Only 200 ex-soldiers were allotted to North Carolina for enlistment in the C.C.C. Camps. This allotment would allow only two from each county, but C. A. Miles, director of relief for Alleghany, called headquarters and was successful in obtaining an allotment of five for this County. These men have already been enlisted and are now in camp.

To Land Owners of Alleghany County

We have asked the good cooperation of the landowners in this county to please not let outsiders move in without first getting full information from the family as to what their future plans are for moving in the county. Some of the land owners have been very good to co-operate with us in this respect, while others have not. We have offered and will still investigate the case thoroughly before letting them be moved in the county, if the land owner will only ask us. We have spent \$150.00 moving people from this county back to their native counties. If the land owner had only asked us to investigate the case, or either not have let them moved in, this expense could have been saved and the money used for hard-surfacing the highway. We now have some families who have moved in this county in the last ten days from adjoining counties and they have already been in the Relief office asking for clothes and food. We can not possibly do anything other than turn them down, and the land owner that lets them move in will certainly have to look after them and take care of them, because we already have more in our county than we are able to take care of.

C. A. Miles, Acting Director Relief

Starting Life With a Handicap

One of the tragedies of this earth is a malnourished, diseased, or handicapped child. We have many of this type of children in our State. They start life, at a disadvantage from the beginning. During the past twenty years much has been done for these children, but much more remains to be done. With the exception of inherited mental incompetence, nearly all the handicaps are preventable and removable.

We have an immense amount of malnutrition in North Carolina. We have always had it. A few counties report an increase, but the average for the State as a whole is about the same for the past ten years. Most of it is due to the total ignorance of parents concerning food values. Good, wholesome food is frequently ruined in preparation. There is a deficiency in milk. Parents and children indulge the whims of appetite, and a deficiency results. It is unthinkable that any child in North Carolina should go without essential food. Climate and soil are perfect for the production of food crops. But children are helpless and the must depend upon the efforts of their parents and the social-minded leaders of the State for protection from preventable diseases and for the provision of adequate food.

N. C. Health Bulletin

SUMMARY OF 1933 LEGISLATION AFFECTING ALLEGHANY COUNTY MADE AVAILABLE BY INSTITUTE OF STATE GOVERNMENT

By Henry Brandis, Jr.
Associate Director Institute Government.

The summary of legislation affecting Alleghany County printed immediately following this introduction preprints the inauguration of the legislative service sponsored by the Legislature's Division of The Institute of Government in which The Institute is undertaking to report local legislative measures to local citizens and local officer's affected. This summary, which includes bills which failed as well as those which passed, is to be supplemented by an analysis of laws affecting the entire State, which will shortly be ready for publication. The summary has been submitted for approval to the county's representatives in the General Assembly.

The adoption of this program by the Legislature's Division of The Institute marks the first time in the history of the State that members of the General Assembly have preserved an organization after adjournment for the purpose of interpreting to their constituents the legislation enacted by them. These summaries, one of which has been written for each county, and the forthcoming analysis of general legislation, constitute one phase of the broader legislative program of The Institute which also includes continuous study, revision and codification of the laws and a study and revisio of legislative practice and procedure. The work of preparing the summaries and analysis this year was handicapped by shortage of personnel, but it is expected that beginning in 1935, a service will be established to report bills to officers and citizens affected immediately after the bills are introduced, to prepare and publish the local summaries immediately upon adjournment of the legislature, and to publish the analysis of general legislation shortly thereafter.

For Alleghany a total of eleven county bills were passed, four Senate bills and seven House bills. Six House bills failed to pass. From the House one personal bill passed and one failed to pass.

The status mentioned in this summary are only those which specifically apply to Alleghany County or some part of the County. Many general laws were passed which also affect Alleghany, but these general laws are treated under the general analysis.

Two tax laws were passed with particular reference to Alleghany: (1) The Tax Sales Certificate Refunding Act (Chapter 181, Public Laws) expressly provides that adoption of its provisions is not mandatory in Alleghany and its municipalities, but within the discretion of the various governing bodies. The Act is discussed in detail in the general analysis. Its principal provisions permit payment of 1931 and prior taxes on real estate on a 5-year installment plan, with 6% interest from April 1, 1933, and with all prior interest and penalties waived redemption of realty already sold for taxes on a similar installment plan; discounts for cash payment of 1931 and prior taxes ranging from 10% for payment before December 1, 1933 to 2 1/2% for payment during February, 1934; extension of time for foreclosure of tax sales certificates for 1927-31 taxes to October 1, 1934. It also bars from collection 1926 and prior taxes on which no foreclosure had been begun at the time of the Act's ratification on March 27. There are 23 counties, including Alleghany,

in which the application of the Act is optional with the governing bodies, and 5 other counties are exempted completely.

(2) Chapter 405, Public-Local Laws allows the Alleghany Board of Commissioners to make an additional tax levy, not exceeding 10cents on the \$100.00valuation, to meet the expense of holding court and of maintaining the jail and jail prisoners. Numerous counties found it expedient to authorize such special levies for similar purposes at the recent Legislature, and in 1931 as well, thus emphasizing the cost of criminal law enforcement. Indeed, this same Chapter authorized the making of such a levy in eight counties. Introduced as a bill applying only to Jackson County, it was amended by the House to apply to seven others, including Alleghany. The levy is subject to the approval of the Director of Local Government (now the State Treasurer.)

Miscellaneous Acts passed for Alleghany were:

(1) Chapter 274, Public-Local Laws is designed to expedite the sale of bonds to finance the rebuilding of the fire-damaged county courthouse. The act allows the County Commissioners to sell either the bonds themselves or bond anticipation notes to the amount of \$20,000, without the usual notice and hearing after final passage of the bond order, and authorized the sale to be public or private. At the time of the passage of this bill on March 30 it was anticipated that speedy receipt of the sale proceeds would enable the county to advantage itself of cheap construction costs then prevailing.

(2) Chapter 127, Public-Local Laws affects the salaries of certain of the county officers and employees. Apparently effective after the Chapter's ratification on March 8, compensation of registrars, judges of election and other election officials was fixed at \$1.50 per day; and effective in December, the Board of Commissioners is directed to fix the Sheriff's salary or commissions. Maximum compensation which may be allowed him is 3 1/2% of total taxes levied for 1932 plus process fees, fees and expense of transporting prisoners as directed by the Court and patients to eleemosynary institutions, and fees for holding courts. The Sheriff and County Treasurer are required to furnish bond without expense to the county. Also effective in December, 1934, members of the Boards of Commissioners and Education are to receive \$2.00 per day actually spent on official business and 5 cents per mile for necessary traveling.

(3) Alleghany was one of 24 counties exempted by House amendments from the provisions of Chapter 95, Public Laws, which is designed to extend the application of the State Barber's license law to include many rural sections and all towns, and to increase the powers of the State Board of Barber Examiners.

(4) Chapter 219, Public-Local Laws, provides that, in Alleghany, when a dog kills a sheep or other domestic animal, and the owner fails to kill the dog within three days after notice of a finding by a justice of the Peace that his dog did the killing, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and he is also liable civilly for domestic animals and fowls killed by his dog. The maximum criminal penalty is \$50.00 fine or 30 days; any person may kill

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Overwhelming Dry Vote In State Results in Election of 104 Dry Delegates Out of Total of 120.

OVERWHELMING VICTORY SURPRISES EVEN MOST ARDENT DRY WORKERS.

Murphy Statement That Vote Shows Trend Back to Hoover Brings Quick Denials—Vote Generally Regarded as Showing State Was Never As Wet as It Had Been Supposed To Be and As Reflecting Far Superior Dry Organization—Republican Vote and New Election Law Also Regarded as Factors—Churches Termined Dominant Force.

North Carolina yesterday refused by an overwhelming majority to call a convention to consider repeal of the 18th amendment, and, to make assurance doubly sure elected an overwhelming majority to the convention which will never assemble. Only 16 repeal delegates were elected as against 116 anti-repealists.

The trend was unmistakable from the earliest returns and applied alike to rural and urban counties, east and west.

Meckenburg, considered a battleground, and Wake, regarded as sure for repeal, were the first two large counties to land safely in the dry column. Rowan, home county of Walter Murphy, manager of the repeal campaign, shortly joined them, although reputed to be one of the wettest counties in the State.

Some of the traditionally wet counties in the east remained true to their wet moorings, but other eastern counties which had been expected to go wet veered sharply to the dry column. Alleghany was the only county west of Raleigh to vote for repeal.

Counties with a large Republican vote went overwhelmingly dry with only exception, the ten to one margin of Yadkin being rivaled by other traditionally Republican counties.

Complete returns showed that of the 14 counties which voted wet when State prohibition was adopted in 1908 nine voted dry yesterday. Of the 14 counties which were wet a quarter of a century ago, only New Hanover, Martin, Pasquotank and Onslow were definitely in the repeal column with Durham dividing its two delegates. Wake, Franklin, Orange, Wilkes, Stokes, Yadkin, Johnston, Person and Stanley, all of which were wet in 1908, went definitely dry yesterday and the repealists carried only 18 of the 100 counties in the State, with the drys carrying 86 and Durham the only one to divide. The other eight wet counties were Alleghany, Beaufort, Craven, Currituck, Edgecombe, Halifax, Pitt, and Wilson.

Complete Surprise.

The overwhelming extent of yesterday's victory was a complete surprise to even the most ardent drys. The drys had hoped to carry the State on a convention vote and had stronger hopes of electing a majority of the delegates. On the other hand, the repealists had felt absolutely sure of a popular majority for a convention and had strong hopes the majority would be sufficient to insure a majority of the delegates.

Little To Say.

Managers for both sides were unable to issue reports early Tuesday night by reason of the overwhelming nature of the returns, but neither had much to say.

"It looks like we are swinging back to Hoover," said Walter Murphy, manager of the repeal forces.

"We appreciate efforts of the temperance people. We thank God for a victory," said Cale K. Burgess, manager of the dry forces.

However, both Mr. Burgess and Senator Josiah W. Bailey, who had espoused repeal, were quick to deny the implication of Mr. Murphy's comment.

"I do not regard this as a vote against Roosevelt; I feel that the people of North Carolina just voted their convictions," said Mr. Burgess. "The result was in no sense a revolt against President Roosevelt," said Senator Bailey. "I think the people of this State are just as enthusiastically for the President as ever and that he would carry the State today by an even larger majority than the 310,000 given him last year.

The Senator would make no other comment on the election.—Raleigh News and Observer, of Nov. 8th.

EDWIN DUNCAN REPORTED SOMEWHAT IMPROVED

Late reports from Edwin Duncan, who is receiving treatment in Dr. Long's hospital in Statesville for injuries sustained when a cattle truck side-swiped his car and crushed his left arm, ate that he is slightly improved. The bones above the elbow in his left arm were severely crushed by the impact of the truck body against the door of his car. Doctors are waiting till the circulation in the injured tissues improves before they attempt to set the bones in place.