

APPEARS IN PERSON

President Roosevelt's personal appearance before Congress to deliver his veto message of the Patman bonus bill was something of a precedent. Advocates of the measure did not relish the act of the President and some congressmen called it an effort to "intimidate" them. Others insisted that the veto merely increased their determination to pass bonus legislation.

ABOUT OTHER VETOS

It is interesting to note that Congress and the presidents have been unable to get together on bonus legislation. In 1922 President Harding disapproved a bill on the ground that it did not provide the necessary revenue. He was sustained by the Senate. In 1924, the present adjusted compensation certificates were provided by Congress over the veto of President Coolidge, who insisted that it was "class" legislation. These certificates are the ones that would be cashed under the Patman bill. Again, in 1931, Congress overrode President Hoover after he had vetoed a bill to permit the ex-soldiers to borrow fifty per cent of the final value of their certificates.

CITIZENS ARE CONFUSED

The average citizen is somewhat confused by the cross-currents that sweep the political field. For weeks the newspapers have been filled with discussions of the NRA, with reports conflicting as friend and foe alternated in action. Even the Senate and House violently disagreed on extending the life of the Act, which expires on June 16th. The House passed the President's measure providing an extension of two years but the elder statesmen adopted a resolution allowing it life until April 1st, 1936, with modification which, according to some, amount to wrecking the entire system. Favor on the part of business was evident.

NRA AND BANKING BILL

Last week the future of the NRA, now handling 757 basic and supplementary codes affecting workers estimated at 18,000,000, was very much in doubt. The deadlock between the House and Senate was one factor, the expected decision of the Supreme Court was another, and the announced intention of Donald Richberg and other high officials to retire was a third.

Meanwhile, the Administration evolved a substitute measure to extend the NRA for two years and to settle beyond question some of the disputed questions of code regulation. Pushing the proposal in the face of a Senate threat to permit the NRA to die rather than agree to the two-year extension, the new measure, (1) prohibits price-fixing except to prevent discriminatory price cutting, protect small enterprises, or prevent monopolies, but with safeguards for protecting the right of low-cost producers to sell, at fair competitive prices; (2) restrict codes to the Federal power to regulate interstate commerce, with exemption of small local enterprises; (3) to require the President to "approve or prescribe" codes; (4) leave enforcement of certain fair trade practices to the Federal Trade Commission; (5) include hours and labor provisions in all codes, ban child labor and collective bargaining guarantees; and (6) a period of six months to review and revise all existing codes.

ORGANIZED LABOR UPSET

Organized labor sharply criticizes the wage scale set up by the President for projects under the work relief program. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expects a "great deal of dissatisfaction" and is fearful of protest strikes among the employed. He is also afraid that private industry will attempt to reduce wages to the level of those set out in the schedule which ranges from \$19 a month for unskilled, rural workers in the deep South, to \$94 a month for professional workers in New York City. Under the scale, the country is divided into four regions, comprising roughly the Deep South, Middle South, Central States and Northern States. The workers are divided into four classes: unskilled, intermediate, skilled, and professional or technical. Rates of pay also differ according to five population classifications, with pay rates lowest in cities of under 5,000 and rural areas, and highest in cities over 100,000.

Comparisons with prevailing industrial wages is difficult because pay on work relief jobs is on a "monthly salary basis," with no loss of pay due to temporary interruption of work. Moreover, (continued on page 4)

Seawell Rules Outside Wines Illegal In N. C.

Attorney General Gives Interpretation Of New Wine Law Passed By State Legislature

WRITES TO GRAHAM

County Commissioners In Any County May Bar The Sale Of Wine In Their County

Raleigh, May 27.—The newly enacted state wine law does not permit shipping into North Carolina of wines manufactured outside the state from fruit grown within the state, according to the belief of Attorney General A. A. F. Seawell.

Seawell in a letter to W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, interpreted the act, which is "intended to legalize the manufacture and sale, under restrictions, of light domestic wines made from native grapes, fruits and berries, having the full alcoholic content produced by the natural fermentation under rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture and approved by the Governor."

Seawell said he did not believe it is "consistent with the act, and with the regulatory authority contained in its provision, that such wines manufactured outside the state, may be transported into the state and sold therein, either at wholesale or retail."

In a brief resume of the act, Seawell pointed out functions of its various sections.

"The act does not directly confer upon merchants dealing in food products, and hotels the right to sell at retail," wrote the attorney-general, "but I assume that the bill was drafted with the understanding that the merchant and hotel keeper would have such right by implication."

"You enquire about your duties in making and promulgating rules and regulations under . . . the act, and you suggest that some expenditures must necessarily be made in the enforcement of those rules and regulations. The act does not appropriate any money for this purpose."

"Under the conditions laid down in the act I feel that your duty has been discharged when you have made and promulgated the proper rules and these have been approved by the Governor."

"The act itself makes an infraction of those regulations a violation of law; enforcement thereof is peculiarly the province of the local officers and the criminal courts."

"I have to say that in my (continued on back page)

State May Offer Big Bond Issue For Sale Soon

Raleigh, May 27.—The possibility that North Carolina will offer \$4,054,000 worth of bonds for sale within the next few weeks was indicated today by Governor Ehringhaus and State Treasurer Johnson.

Their trip to New York last week, it was learned, was to investigate the bond market and to discuss the issue with bankers. The governor had intended to call a meeting today of the council of state at which he and Johnson would recommend the bond issue, but absence of two members caused a postponement of the meeting.

Of the total recommended issue, \$2,732,000 would be funding bonds, issued in order that the general fund might pay back to the highway fund the money it borrowed to finance the last of the \$15,584,000 "Gardner deficit."

The greater part of that deficit was funded with a bond issue last July.

The remainder of the proposed issue would be for the following purposes: \$570,000 to take up notes issued for emergency building at state institutions; \$500,000 to finance additions at the three hospitals for the insane and Caswell training school, authorized by the last legislature, and \$20,000 for a new tuberculosis sanatorium in Western North Carolina.

Long Directs Scathing Attack At Administration

New Orleans, May 27.—Mixing profanity with threats, promises and biblical quotations, Senator Huey P. Long delivered a stinging personal attack on the Roosevelt administration in a two-hour radio address Sunday night.

Long termed Postmaster-General Farley a "thief, scoundrel, sealawag, and patron." "I want to apologize to all you ordinary crooks," he said, "for placing Jim Farley and his crowd in with you. You all don't know a damn thing about stealing. That damned scoundrel steals everything."

Death Rampant On Highways Of North Carolina

Figures Show A 20% Increase In Accidents And A Rise Of .25% In Fatalities In 4 Months

Raleigh, May 28.—Death ever rampant on the highways of North Carolina, is adding increasingly to a staggering toll of victims, statistics compiled by authorities reveal.

Figures based on a report of the state highway patrol report show a 20 per cent increase in accidents and a rise of .25 per cent in fatalities during the first four months of 1935 as compared with totals for the first four months of 1934.

The increase is almost 10 per cent above the 1934 figure for every 100,000 of the more than 400,000 registered automobiles in the state.

The list of injured has grown from 1,658 in 1934, an increase of 281 or 17 per cent.

Throughout the state during January, February, March and April, 1934, there were 1,243 accidents in which 257 persons were killed and 1,658 injured.

The ratio of fatalities to accidents for the period was 67.3 for every 100,000 automobiles.

During the 1935 period, the number of accidents had grown to 1,490 with the total dead standing at 322 and the total injured at 1,939.

The ratio of the fatally injured to the number of accidents was 76.4 per 100,000 cars.

Charles D. Farmer, captain of the state highway patrol, attributes the increase in accidents during the present year primarily to an increase of 39,691 in registered vehicles.

Registered vehicles in the state as of May 22, 1935, totaled 421,091, he said, as against 381,400 for the year 1934.

The increase in number of vehicles, it has been shown, however, is disproportionate to the increase in accidents and the rise in the toll of dead and injured.

Brother Of Coleman Payne Commits Suicide

Carl Payne, 33, was found dead in bed at his home in Boone Tuesday morning with a bullet wound through his heart. County officers decided that he had shot himself to death with a .32 calibre revolver, which was found near his bed.

Mr. Payne was a brother of Coleman Payne, well known automobile salesman who works in Alleghany and Ashe counties.

Dependancy was given as the reason for the rash act.

Friends said Mr. Coleman went to his home, which he occupied with his mother, about 11 o'clock Monday night, and told one of them to call for him at six o'clock. When the friend called Tuesday morning, the body was found.

The mother was away from home visiting a sister.

Mr. Payne had been employed by the light and power company in Boone for a number of years. His father, J. M. Payne, passed away several years ago.

Surviving, besides the mother, are four sisters and three brothers.

Funeral details have not been learned.

PLANE CRASH KILLS FOUR

Two army aviators and two civilian motion picture men were killed Tuesday when a bombing plane crashed in California.

United States Supreme Court Decides That NRA Codes Are Unconstitutional; Ruling Hits Triple Blow At New Deal

Opinion Read By Chief Justice Hughes Holds That Congress Wrongfully Delegated Power To President

ADMINISTRATION AND CONGRESS CONFUSED

Richberg Appeals To Employers To Observe Fair Competition Regulations, Regardless Of Decision

Washington, May 28.—The administration bowed last night before a supreme court ruling that reduced the NRA to a scrap of paper, announcing that all measures for compulsory enforcement of codes had been abandoned, but pleading for a continued code observance.

Apparently fearful of a return of unbridled competitive conditions, following a unanimous verdict of unconstitutionality from the high court, Donald R. Richberg, NRA head, discussed future steps with President Roosevelt and decided upon the two actions.

On two specific counts the court found the sections of the national industrial recovery act unconstitutional. It held that the Congress had illegally delegated its own powers to the president in authorizing him to approve and promulgate the codes.

It ruled that Congress may not reach into a community and tell a poultry dealer whose business only indirectly affects interstate commerce how much he shall pay his help and what the latter's working hours shall be.

In his statement, issued after the White House conference, Richberg said:

"It would be most harmful to the general welfare if unfair competitive practices, universally recognized as such, were to be revived, and if the fair standards affecting labor were to be disregarded."

"Therefore, pending the determination of this question, (of what shall be done) I hope that all employers heretofore operating under approved codes and all their employes will cooperate in maintaining those standards of fair competition in commercial and labor relations which have been written into the codes with practically universal sanction, and which represent a united effort

to eliminate dishonest, fraudulent trade practices and unfair competition in over-working and under-paying labor.

"The decision," he said, "makes all codes of fair competition unenforceable as a matter of law; and in deference to that ruling all methods of compulsory enforcement of the codes will be immediately suspended."

The verdict of the court threw the administration and Congress into a state of confusion and bewilderment.

So sweeping was it, that it left them groping for means of creating a new NRA on the wreckage of the old, and posed to them the question of whether that could be done without more legal dispute.

In addition to the all-important question of what now shall become of NRA, the decision at once set new dealers to pondering the constitutionality of other key measures—the codes of AAA, federal control of the liquor industry, and the Wagner labor disputes bill.

The high court's decision, read by Chief Justice Hughes before a tense courtroom into which crowded Richberg and other new deal lights, stirred the capital as has nothing else for months.

Reading slowly and with emphasis, Chief Justice Hughes marked out the two main counts against the NRA. At one point he said:

"Extraordinary conditions may call for extraordinary remedies. But the argument stops short of attempting to defend action outside of constitutional authority."

"Extraordinary conditions do not create constitutional power."

Spreading out from Hughes' words were a swift rush of developments, statements of opinion and of ideas as to what should be done to handle the situation.

Through State Capital Keyholes

By Bess Hinton Silver

TIMEBOMB—U. S. Page, the Bladen boomshell that exploded more than once in 1935 House of Representatives, is laying plans to put some dynamite under his Bladen county political enemies in the 1937 Senate. Page avows he will be elected to the Upper Branch and plans to get a man of his own thinking in the House. Then he hopes to sweep the "Elizabethtown ring" clean. During the recent session Page and Senator Bunn Frink, of Southport, crossed swords several times, often to the great amusement of their colleagues.

SUMMERSILL—Down in the 3rd Congressional District you can find plenty of people to tell you that State Senator Ed Summersill, of Onslow, is going to attempt to unhorse Congressman "Hap" Barden in the primaries next spring. Barden is a first-termer but he proved himself a popular man in over-coming formidable opposition in 1932. Summersill is a young man but no novice at the game of politics and if the pair locks horns it will be an affair worth witnessing.

WHICH ONE?—There is something in the nature of a foregone conclusion in political circles that either State Senators Carl L. Bailey, of Washington; W. G. (continued on back page)

Guy Burchett Is Killed By Train In Marion, Ohio

Guy Burchett, 29, son of George Burchett, of Piney Creek, was instantly killed in Marion, Ohio, last Friday when he was run over by a train.

The body, which was decapitated, was not identified until Sunday.

Relatives sent an ambulance from Sparta to bring the remains back to Alleghany county for interment.

Funeral services were held Wednesday at 2:00 o'clock at Piney Creek.

Senate Sustains Veto Of Bonus By Vote Of 54-40

Whole Bonus Issue Is Immediately Resurrected On Both Sides Of Capitol. Some Action Yet Sought

Washington, May 28.—A band of forty senators, siding with President Roosevelt in his warning of "disastrous consequences," killed the inflationary Patman bonus bill Thursday—only to find the whole bonus issue immediately resurrected on both sides of the capitol.

The vote to override the chief executive's veto was 54 to 40. Not only did this fall short of the necessary two-thirds, but the Patmanites lost in strength from the original 55 to 33 vote for passage of the \$2,200,000,000 new currency measure.

Administration forces mustered nine votes more than they needed, despite the overwhelming margin by which the House yesterday passed the bill—322 to 98, in the face of the president's dramatic personal appearance.

The momentous vote came at the end of nearly five hours of debate before galleries so packed with spectators that even senators' wives had to sit on the steps in the aisles. Khaki clad veterans were sprinkled through the throng and in a prominent gallery seat directly facing the vice president's dias was Louis Ward, personal representative of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, whose last night's address condemning the Roosevelt veto had deluged the Senate with telegrams to override the president.

Far from conceding themselves beaten, cash bonus forces immediately started new moves to obtain legislation at this session of Congress. Their leaders, however, were badly divided as to the best course of strategy.

No sooner was the outcome of the vote announced by Vice President Garner, than Senator Clark (D., Mo.) served notice of a motion to suspend the rules to add a new bonus bill to the pending \$460,000,000 naval appropriation measure.

Clark's move had only partial support from the bonus forces. Others wished to wait and attempt to add the Patman bill to some more vital administration measure such as the NRA extension bill or the social security program. Still others felt the best course would be to start all over again with the Vinson bill as separate legislation.

In fact, even before the Senate had voted, the once-defeated Vinson measure, which calls for full and immediate cash payment of the bonus but allows more orthodox means of raising the money, was reintroduced in the House by Representative Fenerty (R., Pa.).

TO HOLD ADULT SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT HERE FRI. Miss Lola Billings, Chairman of Adult schools in Alleghany county, announces that the commencement of the schools under her jurisdiction will be held on Friday, May 31, at 10 a. m., in the Sparta high school auditorium.

Clyde C. Sorrels, of Rutherfordton, Supervisor of Adult Education, is expected to be here for the program. Any public leaders, or citizens of the county, who are interested in the program of adult education, are cordially invited to attend the commencement.

COAL STRIKE THREATENED. The threat of an industry-paralyzing soft coal strike has been directed at Congress, in the wake of the NRA ruling.

Doughton Says New NRA Bill To Be Drafted

Alleghany Congressman And Senator Harrison Called To White House After High Court Ruling

COMMITTEE TO MEET

Thinks Congress Will Work Out Plan To Retain Benefits Already Obtained From Recovery Body

Washington, May 28.—The powerful Ways and Means committee of the House will be called together sometime early next week by Chairman Robert L. Doughton, of North Carolina, to begin drafting of a new NRA bill, the Alleghany congressman said tonight following a White House conference.

Doughton and Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate finance committee, were called to the White House by President Roosevelt as an aftermath of yesterday's Supreme Court decision.

"Farmer Bob" said that the President appeared not in the least perturbed about the court decision killing his new deal agency, and both solons left the conference in an optimistic frame of mind, after discussing NRA's future with the Chief Executive.

The North Carolinian said he was sure that the administration forces on Capitol Hill could work out legislation which would preserve the gains made by labor and industry under the NRA and still overcome the features objected to by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional.

"We'll take plenty of time with this measure to see that it stays within the bounds of the Constitution as interpreted in yesterday's decisions," Doughton said. "We are not going to pass a bill blindly."

He said he would call his committee together the first of the week.

Textile manufacturers from the South and North will meet here tomorrow to talk over the prospects for operating under a voluntary code of fair competition, but just how far they can go without violating the anti-trust laws is a subject which will arrest their attention before they can proceed with any definite plans.

Former Governor O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, now a Washington attorney, appears to be the key man of the meeting. As general counsel of the Cotton Textile Institute, it will be his duty to advise the manufacturers as to just what can be done by the manufacturers in continuing a code and at the same time not violate the anti-trust laws. The NRA law, which was declared unconstitutional yesterday by the Supreme Court, suspended the anti-trust laws to permit units in an industry to organize under a code.

DELPH IN DEATH CELL

Howard Delp, condemned to die June 28 for the murder of Chief of Police P. C. Martin, Galax, was scheduled to be taken to the death cell Tuesday, from Roanoke jail.

The time for filing an appeal will expire June 3.

ALMANAC

LEND ME FIVE WILL YOU?

NUK YOU STILL OWE ME TEN BACKS FROM LAST YEAR?

"Who fails to take care of his credit soon has none to take care of."

MAY

28—The first sheep are imported into United States, 1609.

29—Cable cars make first appearance on Broadway, 1893.

30—Columbus sails on third voyage to America, 1492.

JUNE

1—Planning of principal Chicago streets started, 1837.

2—Pres. Cleveland with Frances Folsom in White House, 1895.

3—U. S. Army Reserve Corps established by law, 1916.