

The Carolina Watchman

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

Established in 1832 100th Year of Publication

E. W. G. HUFFMAN Editor
S. HOLMES PLEXICO Business Manager

PHONES:
News and editorials 695
Advertising and circulation 682
Business 682
Locals and Personals 6010-7

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Payable in Advance
One Year \$1.00
Three Years 2.00

Entered as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at Salisbury, N. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

"If the choice were left to me whether to have a free press or a free government, I would choose a free press."—Thomas Jefferson.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1932

POPULATION DATA

CITIES AND TOWNS

Salisbury	16,951	Gold Hill	156
Spencer	3,129	Granite Quarry	507
E. Spencer	2,098	Rockwell	696
China Grove	1,258	Faith	431
Landis	1,388	Kannapolis	13,912

TOWNSHIPS

Atwell	2,619	Morgan	1,327
China Grove	8,990	Mt. Ulla	1,389
Cleveland	1,445	Providence	2,589
Franklin	2,246	Salisbury	25,153
Gold Hill	2,642	S. Irish	1,251
Litaker	2,562	Steele	1,142
Locke	1,904	Unity	1,406

ROWAN COUNTY 56,665

WHAT NEW TAXES DO TO INCOME UP TO \$10,000

Here is a comparison of present income taxes and those which would be paid under the new Senate schedule by married persons with one child:

Net income	Present tax	Senate bill
\$3,000	None	\$2.25
4,000	\$12.38	24.75
5,000	12.38	47.25
10,000	92.25	254.50

The new Senate income taxes are three per cent. on the first \$4,000 of taxable income, six per cent. on the second \$4,000 and nine per cent. on the rest. Present rates are one and one-half, three and five per cent., respectively. Present exemptions of \$1,500 for a single person, \$3,500 for a married person and \$400 for each dependent are reduced to \$1,000, \$2,500 and \$400.

Surtaxes which now begin at \$10,000 are made effective at \$6,000.

SOME TEXTILE PROBLEMS

The two main troubles with the textile industry, according to an article in The Daily News Record, are (1) lack of credit and (2) profitless selling; selling without a reasonable profit or none at all. Under the caption, "The Solution to the Present Situation," the article reads as follows:

"The condition of the industry is bad but there are a few bright spots which, if studied, would go far to point the way back to prosperity.

"There are two main stumbling blocks at present and until these are removed, the situation is hopeless.

"The first and most important is the credit situation. Collections in practically all sections of the country are extremely slow. This applies not only to textiles but to every other product. The capital of nearly all business houses is so tied up in bills receivable that they are having great difficulty in meeting their own debts when they come due. The situation is getting worse rather than better, and must mean wholesale failures unless checked at once.

"A plan can be worked out to relieve this situation; in fact the second trouble contains the solution.

"The second trouble is summed up in a very few words. Selling without a reasonable profit or without any at all.

"There are some houses in different ends of the textile business who are really making fair to good profits on their sales. These people are few and far between, and getting scarcer.

"All this is not due to over-production, but to an unbalanced one, aggravated by fear and repeated warnings from their financial backers.

"There are no sections where an improvement can be noticed regardless of what we

are told through newspapers by statisticians and theoretical economists.

"Consider again the foregoing paragraphs on credit and merchandising and you will realize this.

"All can be corrected, but not until we face the plain facts and act accordingly."

FIRST THINGS FIRST

The remark often is heard now that with increased taxes, and the accompanying decrease in land values it is much better not to own a home these days; that it is much more profitable to rent from some one else who has made the investment.

There are many who will take issue with the idea that it is best to rent, even in these days, and one of these is D. B. Teague, a prominent attorney of Sanford, whose interview printed in the Sanford Herald portrays a sound preachment on the philosophy of independence that comes with home ownership.

Mr. Teague said in part, "I think one of the most important accomplishments in life is to be able to appreciate the relative value of things—to put first things first. Applying this philosophy to the material things of life home ownership stands first. This means possessing your own vine and fig tree, and accompanying acres.

"The home has been the supreme civilizing influence through the ages. Like a rock it stands back of the churches, the schools, and all moral and social order. The investment in land suitable either for farm, home or industry has always been encouraged, because time has demonstrated that it alone has a lasting intrinsic worth."

LABOR AND ROAD BUILDING

A recently completed study of the New Jersey Contractors' Association shows that 76 cents out of every dollar spent for road work goes to labor. Thirty-four cents is paid to labor directly on the project and 42 cents indirectly through the transportation and manufacture of supplies and equipment.

The experience of other states has been similar, which explains the efforts being made to expedite road building during the time of severe unemployment. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that more of the road dollar goes to labor when comparatively inexpensive highways—of the "road-mix" type—are constructed, than in the case of main highways. Furthermore, the road dollar goes much further from the standpoint of the community, inasmuch as the cost of the former type is but 10 or 20 per cent of that of the latter.

The most fertile field for the road builder lies in rural localities. For a very small cost per mile, first-class, all-weather roads can be built connecting farms and towns with existing main highways—and those secondary roads carry, figuratively speaking, a constant stream of dollars to the towns and farms reached. They bring tourists off the beaten path, stimulate small town business, make it possible for the farmer to take his goods to market or shipping points at the most advantageous time. The nation's secondary roads are the nation's "food" roads—and that word is a good measure of their importance.

FOR TWENTY-TWO CENTS

For twenty-two cents a day, 866,939 boys and girls in North Carolina are given an opportunity to build a foundation for life.

For twenty-two cents a day these boys and girls are presented with new experiences, new problems, and new facts.

For twenty-two cents a day a little more knowledge is added to each boy's and girl's original storehouse.

For twenty-two cents a day 866,939 boys and girls are moulding a life-time character.

For twenty-two cents a day, the State provides an education for every boy and girl.

Twenty-two cents a day, the difference between ignorance and education; twenty-two cents, the difference between failure and success; twenty-two cents, the difference between disappointment and happiness.

Are the boys and girls of North Carolina worth twenty-two cents a day? Should twenty-two cents a day be spent on the future citizens of North Carolina? Should the "North Carolina of tomorrow" be an enlightened State, giving every boy and girl from the mountains to the sea an opportunity to burgeon out all that is within him, or should this opportunity be limited at this time of stress and financial depression? These are questions which should be carefully considered in any school program based on expenditures from public taxation.—State School Facts.

It Looks Bad for the Bear

By Albert T Reid



THE WATCHMAN TOWER

Mr. Ray P. Lyerly, Salisbury, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I desire to congratulate you on your recent election as superintendent of the Nazareth Home at Crescent.

You have long been associated with children and their various problems as a teacher and church official. Now that the responsibility of caring for a large number of unfortunates has been given you this experience will prove invaluable to you.

In your work as a public official you have always given your time and effort to the faithful discharge of your duties and by your consistent efforts you have made a wide circle of friends.

I realize that your new duties will require much of your time to complete, but I take pleasure in saying that the board of managers have chosen the right person for this important post.

GOVERNOR MATTHEW ROWAN.

Mayor Hedrick and Members of the City Council.

Gentlemen:

Your plan to give the regular employees of the city a week's vacation without pay is well worth considering. It is a move in the interest of economy which is necessary at the present.

I feel certain that those who are working for the city will understand and realize the necessity of such a measure and give their hearty support for its success.

GOVERNOR MATTHEW ROWAN.

To the Unemployed of Salisbury:

A very hearty move is being made by Mayor Hedrick and members of the city council to provide gardens for your use this summer. Every person with a vacant lot has been approached and asked for its use this summer. Seed, free of charge, will be distributed to those applying.

Let me urge you to take advantage of this splendid offer and give your co-operation to those who are doing everything in their power to assist you in raising foodstuffs for your use this summer.

GOVERNOR MATTHEW ROWAN.

COMMENTS

Gold Hill, N. C.
May 9, 1932.

Editor of The Carolina Watchman, Salisbury, N. C.

Dear Sir:

"GREAT ON PROMISES"

One of the surest signs that politics are beginning to warm up is that the Republicans are starting to again make promises as to what they will do if their ticket is elected. While it is an

admitted fact that they are usually mighty short on performance they are so adept on promises that G. O. P. has taken on a new meaning and now signifies "Great On Promises." Recent history has shown that they will promise anything to get elected. With the Pope still in Rome they are rather short on major issues so quite naturally they fall back on their threadbare promises to do this or that. It is noticeable though that the 1928 promise of a "Continued prosperity" is altogether lacking.

Possibly one of the most interesting sets of promises seen so far is the Rowan Republican Platform. After ratifying and approving the Hoover administration, to say nothing of condemning the Democrats, the Rowan Republicans promise any number of things, not the least of which is the abolition of useless offices and a 30 per cent cut in county salaries. Let's look back four years. Didn't they promise something of the same sort then? I believe the records show that they abolished one office and created several more. They abolished the office of County Treasurer and created a County Engineer and a County Tax Supervisor. These offices and that of the Negro Farm Demonstrator were discontinued by the Democrats after the landslide of 1930. If Republican promises of 1932 are no better than those of 1928, the election of a County Republican ticket would probably mean the abolition of another office and the creation of several more for deserving and hard-up Republicans who still have faith in Hoover in spite of five and one half cent cotton and three days a week in the textile mills. Then comes the question of salary reductions. It is a matter of public record that the Republicans made a few modest cuts in 1928 and increased other items to such an extent that their budget was greater than the Democratic ones of the two preceding years. These are hard times and our Republican friends have had poor pickings since Coolidge, consequently, we can't blame them for making promises they have no intention of keeping or couldn't keep if they wanted to. One of the present nominees of Rowan Republican Party, who served in a county office from 1928 to 1930, is said to have proclaimed in the lobby of the Court House shortly after his election that he had figured out a saving of \$30,000.00 for the county in that edifice alone. I wonder where he



LINES TO . . .

I cannot look upon thy face,
Though there my eyes should rest;
I only gaze upon thy form
And wonder how you dress'd!

What call you these small clothes you wear?

Are they fashioned new or old?
My fascinated eyes I fear
Will see them burst their hold.

And then alas, alack-a-day!
I should be crowned with shame.
But, Donald-man, 'tis you not I
Would have to bear the blame.

I rack my brain, and rub my eyes,
Am filled with sore regrets,
When Inspiration to me flies
And whispers: "Donalettes."

If "these" are Donalettes, I say—
They make one look a guy—
Deliver me from such I pray,
Or wait until I die;

And in the world to come—perhaps
On Mars' broad, barren sphere—
The angels there are clad in them
And know not shame or fear.

Mrs. B. S. Moore.

saved it. Four years have elapsed since then and the public would like to know where that saving was accomplished, especially since the Court House budget was greater under the Republicans than under the Democrats. Maybe the author of this supposed saving was inspired by Hoover's promise to abolish the poor house, put a chicken in every pot and a car or two in every garage. Well, as I have already said, times are hard and the Republicans will promise anything to get a job for the rest of the depression. However, when they start to lambast the Democrats they ought to carefully look over their own party record before talking too much. People who live in glass houses should be careful about heaving stones at others. In closing, I wonder if the North Carolina Republicans are relying on the record of their own state administrations of bygone days when they make their bid for state control? If they are they had better move out of their glass house and take refuge in a concrete dugout. The stench of those administrations of theirs is still lingering in the nostrils of the people of this state.

Very truly yours,
H. H. GREEN.



ASKS FULL PARDON FOR 4
Anxious to restore citizenship to Mrs. Granville Fortescue and three navy men convicted of slaying Joseph Kahahawai, in the Hawaiian honor murder case, Clarence Darrow, their attorney, on Friday asked Governor Lawrence Judd for a full pardon instead of the commutation of sentence by which he cut their 10-year terms to one hour.