Charlatte Reus

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We seek truth, that we may follow tt.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1938

Giddap! Whoa!

The mayor of Woburn, Mass, (population, 19454) has a way, he thinks, to break up public drumfanness. He's going to borrow a lion's cape from a fellow he know, light it up, put all that day's convicted drumks in it and low plane about Woburn's streets at night. "This," he opines, "will work, TRA street."

Mght. "Inix," he opines, "Mil work," m sure."
Well, if it doesn't, something else he could try would be to put the wires and children of the drumks in the cage and hant items about for public humilistion. That might work. If it doesn't, he could leave the iton in the itonic cage and then put the drumks in. That would work, well guarantee.

Of course, if any of the drumks should hire a lawyer and confront the mayor with that clause in the Initied States Constitution forbidding "cruel and unusual punishments," that might work, to

ts," that might work, too

Good Man for Congress

At first we decided not to hall with an editorial the entry of Roland F. Bessley, editor and co-publisher of the lively Monroe Journal, into the political ring. Our impulse was not to do it primarily because he newspaper man, and espaper men are too much prone scratch each other's backs — in

is acrach each other's backs — in print, anyhou, thinking about Mr. Bestley and the state of the Union end all that, and would be a mighty fine thing for the eighth district to send a man like Mr. Beasely to Cor-gress, especially at this juncture. For the Monroe editor is, as he should be well informed. He is de-liberative both in his actions and the thinking inclined, we'd say, his thinking, inclined, we'd say, rather more to make haste at leisure

of course he's honorable and And of course has acmorable and spright and beholden to nobody but Aimset, moided in the best tradi-dons of the small townsman and the newspaper trade. Indeed, now that we have summed him up, we could wish that the country had two or three hundred B. F. Beasieys to send to Congress.

Musso Holds the Whip

Misso Holds the Wrip
When Hiter forced Austin into an
Stinence with him, Bentio Muscolini,
when is 133 three a huge army on
the Austina horder to present exsoly the same thing, and nothins,
soly the same thing, and nothins,
the mean that, in return for a milliary
siliance and the promise of backing
it, African enterprises against Oreat
Britain, he had agreed to let Adolf
have a free hand in Central Europe.
But Chancellor Schuschnigg's speech
of Thursday night, in which he did
not mention the name of Bitter and
warmly prised Muscolini, it's generarmly preised Musclini, is gener-ly interpreted as meaning that the Cassar has shifted again, that

Jette Casear has shifted again, that for Chamberian is instaling that some glarantee for the safety of neutris and Carcheslovakis is necessary to placate British public opin-son, and that he has now agred to look further, mores by Hiller.

And if that is no, it might seem at first glance to argue well for the concess of diffe Obnasherian policy, it would accomplish what Eden was not great hole in, it. This — I would accomplish what Eden was very great hole in, it. This — I would accomplish weather the service of the property of the set only at great hole in, it. This — I would accomplish what Eden was very great hole in, it. This — I would accomplish what Eden was the to the safe only a great hole in, it. This — I would not be a figure Afus-

ees. And Sience Muse sollai chooses. And Signor Museu-lai will continue so its choose, of course, Just so long as England con-lunes to meet his terms and no-longer. The price will be very high at first, and afterward it is likely to grow steeper and steeper. In short, Mr. Chamberlain's agreement prom-iess to be sancily what Lord Cran-borne, resigned Under-Secretary for Twentyn Mrine celledit in the Mouse

No Panacea

Representative Vinson, (Dem., Ky.), who is the Ways and Means Committee's tax expert, says that the new tax bill will "relieve hardships and inequities" discovered in the old

ATS LEX.

"The bill will not keep firms from the bill will not keep firms from the banding out and the billing employment — If they ally want to do it."

optimistically.

For Mr. Vinson frankly states that
the new bill is designed to reise just
as much money as the old, and there
is good ground for the belief that it
is the emount of money the Federal
Government collects from business, Government collects from numbers, rather than the manner in which it is collected, that is the real incubus on budness's vitality, the real deternit to investment and expansion and re-employment. And there seems to be no hope at all that the amount is going to come down.

The Seminoles

Down in the Everglades of Florida, the Seminole Indians have gone back the Seminole Indians have gone back to their trials customs and executed one John Billy for being a general headache. The man who is charged with dispatching him — and who did it with a shot gun — is one of the st chiefs of the Seminole Nation, Oscola. And now the white man's law has slepped in and Oscola is under arrest for murder.

away in 1808 and removed to Florida, which is why they are called Bemi-noles, meaning "runawayā," rather than, as originally, Musknigeans. In 1017-18, at the instignation of two British traders, Arbuthnet and Ambrister, they raided white settle-ments in Georgia, and a certain Andrew Jackson from Tennesses added to his growing fame by putting them down and hanging the traders— to the great indignation of Mama England.

England.

Thereafter they were fairly quiet until in 1832 the United States negotiated with their chile's the Treat of Payme's Landing, which provided for their removal to Arkansas. Then up rose a chief who bors the same name as the chief now under arrest, Occoola, and who didn't, he said, intend to go to Arkansas. To give point to his statement, he proceeded to massacre two companies of white infantry at Wahoo Swamp. Several expeditions were sent out against him but he whipped them all, until infantry at Wahoo Swamp. Beveral expeditions were sent out against him but he whipped them all, until in 1837 General Jesup, with 8,000 troops, got the best of him. He was ready now, he said, to go to Arkansas, but he suddenly silpped away with his followers to take refuge in the impenentable Everglades. Afterward, he was captured and imprisoned in Fort Moulites, where he died in 1838. His followers, however, kept up the fight until 1842, when the United States tacitly decided that it would be just as well to lot themsaty where

be just as well to let them stay where Price Maintenance Laws

One of the most striking movements in recent years is one for laws forbidding retailers to sell trademarked goods at less than the price fixed by the manufacturer. The first such law was passed by California in 1931, and down until late 1936 four-teen others had followed sult. Then this Supreme Court upheld the validity of the California and Illinois acts, and in 1937 thirty-one states considered such laws, and 27, of which North Carolina was one, enacted them.

Most of the newer statutes technology.

Most of the newer statutes, includ-Most of the newer statutes, including our own, stipulate that a minimum price rather than an absolute one must be maintained, and that a deater who plans to close out his stock must notify the mémutacturer and give him a chance to repurchase his wares. Most of them contain, too, the so-called "bhird party clause," the constitutionality of which was upheld by the Supreme Court in the Californie case and which was upneted by the Supreme Court in the California, case, and which extends the probibition against price-cutting to dealers not contracting directly with the manu-facturer or his agents. Fitteen states, however, allow price-cutting if the trade mark is obliterated and not mentioned in advertising.

not mentioned in advertising.

It all looks in the direction of that
stabilized economy without sharp
ups and downs, which we all want,
and so probably. It's a good thing,
Nevertheless, it's does inevitably
mean, too, that retailing is made less
and less competitive, and that the
wonsumer pays higher prices.

THE PRICE OF PEACE

Fraction is the triumph of death over
the Ears life, and Farland has
Little Right hardly saved itself.
To Soores
from horrors by granitog to the Duce and
the Fuebret the right
to confirm or veto a member of the British Cabinal.

and Calines.

And yet to criticism of Chamberian's surrender comes with good grace from any American commentator. After all, the generous paperhanger did permit Neville to keep his sword, and I suppose that every choral negligible or cuttivate the commentation and the surrender of the comment of the commentation as long as he renders unto filler the things which are his. These are the further of testidation. But sh Cabinet.

These are the future of location. But it is hardly seemly for American publicist who insist that America is located on a special planet to be severe about the decision of the British Oabinet to let the rest of the world go to hell without even a "Tut! Tut!"

I have read opinion

Thave reed opinions both at home and Hitlerism Is Licensed To both at home and I Licensed To Beauty of the Licensed To Beauty of the Licensed To Beauty of the Licensed To Beauty of License I Licen

War Int'l A
Bolatten,
However to the same conflict. InHowever without fighting a single pitched battle. He
has profiled by the folly of the isolationital at home and abread. He has
been able to pick his pitums one at a
time. Nor is this little man touched
with genting evel or otherwise. He has

time. Nor is this little man touched with genius, evil or otherwise. He has awept along because of the utter useless mess of inertile. Even a meager corporal can hack his way through a brown

poral can hack his way through a norm paper bag.

There is such a thing as moral stendancy even in a wellering world. There must be leadership. There must be a league of those who want irus peace and not the slow and forturing death of Pacchin, Rossevel helouid speak again as he did in Chicago. Men and don't be shown the same packed want peace must seek and high their brothers and sisters in other sections. The various of the same packed want peace must seek and high their brothers and sisters in other states.

Visiting Around

Names, We Aline Say, Is Names Aulander news, Hartford County Her-

Attander news, ald)
Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Early, of Chapel iiii, spent last week-end here wit ormer's mother, Mrs. Brite Early.

Slamming Party

The Pirasant Grove choir sang at the Mud Creek Church Bunday night.

And Vice-Versa

His Colton Quois Must's Come Through Glincoin County News)
FOR RENT—My house, No. 701, on South
Poplar Street; I am moving to farm.
W. C. Buff, Lincolnton R. F. D. 4

Body To Help Local Artists Is Proposed

Those With Talent Should Have Exhibitions and Market For Their Work

The Charlotte News is always so willing to help primate any public project that I feel at ease in approaching you.

Just recently Mr. and Mrs. Luther flay-der have done us a most unusual and delightful favor in pronoring the coming to the Mint-Museum of Art some of the most incoming to the Mint-Museum of Art some of the most incoming to the Mint-Museum of Art some of the most incoming to the Mint-Museum of Art some of the most incoming to the Mint-Museum of Art some of the most incoming to the Mint-Museum of Art some of the most incoming to the Mint-Museum of Art some of the most incoming to the Mint-Museum of Art some of the most incoming the most inc

ing to the Mint Mineum of Art some of the worlds outstanding masterpieces, and the people can, do no other than be grateful to them for their generosity. From time to time I have seen some of the work of, well as, Mecklenburg County's amateur artists, and I believe that some means of encouraging and promoting their efforts should be premoted. Those having tainet and who are deserving, should have mekan of deboning of their work, or at least of being able to break even, until they become more accomplished, and they should have an organization or association and perhaps a place for publicly displaying from time to time any work they may do. It is not reerplody who can spend two to five years abread at a cost of three to eight thousand dollars; and the truth of the master is, it is not mecessary if there is talent and capacity for improvement.

If any one or all the artists are in If any one or all the artists are in-clined to have a get-ingether or a help-yourself organisation, I shall be gisd to give whatever time and work I can to that end and I know The News will do to call on for any publicity or help that we may want.

CITY SHOULD BE CLEANED

UP BEFORE SPRING COMES

TO KEEP DOWN SKEETERS

Dear Sir: Dear Str:

Some weeks ago Mayor Douglas announced that in a few weeks the City
was going to have a clean-up from a
sanitary standpoint. This is what should be done before we so into warm weather The Sanitary Department is badly hand-icapped by the streets on both sides, in by automobiles night and day.

by sutomobiles night and day. This makes it impossible to clean out the guiters, and the guiters are nearly always full of water and rotten leaves, and are regular incubators in warm weather for mosquitoes.

The roofs and the porches of nearly all residences that are renied out are full if dead leaves and water, and the property-owners should be ompelled to clean out these before we go into warmer weather, because they are investing places for mosquitoes, and Charlotte in the last few years has been very much infested with mosquitoes. While they are cleaning out the city, they ought to are cleaning out the city, they ought to fix the sidewalks because in lots of resiin the slowests because in lots of resi-dential districts they are in deplorable shape. I am giad to see that our city authorities are wating up to the fact that as well as a friendly city, we must have a clean city, physically and mor-ally.

The Hews solicity letters from its readers upon topics of the day, espe-cially when opinions contrary to the editory are expressed. Such letters schould be short, hypewritten 12 pos-sible, and signed.

[Wall Street Journal]
The importance of the proposed settlement of the Hungarian debt to the
United States does not concern the
amount involved, which is negligible, but amount involved, which is negligible, but the principle which it inglist establish in connection with other debts of greater importance. Birthy, the settlement pro-poses that future interest payments be count of interest which have been made in the past be irredited to reduction of principal. The plan then calls for fixed annual payments against the principal cum alone.

principal. The plan then calls for died annual payments against the principal sum alone.

It is to no real or practical purpose to examine, in 1933, the origin of the various debts and to differentials between wer debt and post-war debt, between loans made for constructives and for non-constructive purposes. If this sore spot is ever to be removed from the international relations which we hope to maintain on a friendly basis, such achoes of the past, ineritably leading to bootless controverry, may be eliminated at the outset. Yet the origin of the debts continues to rankle in mary European minds; the conception of 'Unde Stylock,' faculatie as it appears to us, is no said to the maintenance of comity among nations. For this reason, if a settlement could be arranged which would climinate the debt question and crease the item and portent that even in this even wrought; hour, common cense can be made to dominate prejudice.

It may be that the United Blatch has at length attained miffelent maturity to appraise the war debt question on a factual basis. It so, discussion, not merely of the Hungstein matter, but of the major war debts on the same basis—respected to the principal only—will have some chance of making progress. In the hope of stiraging something, Congress would do well to lend an attantive set to stry proposals from our debtors abroad similar to the Eunquarian proposal.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT



Today's Cartoon Self-Explanatory

CITY HALL TOPICS

he best example of bungling at the City Half to many a day.

The best examps at our cuty Hall in insury a day.

In the first place, the how familiar ischnical error mixed up things at the very beginning. The amendment was adopted on January 28, but later it developed the insertion of the words "outdoor amusements" prevented the legal amendment of the Sunday ordinance. The amendment had been adopted on three readings at the scasson with just six votes, but the City Attorney pointed out that the law requires a two-thirds vote.

When attention was drawn to the error in the amendment, a corrective

when alternoon was mawn a correctly worded amandment was prepared and dispatched to Councilmen Hovis and Ratter for introduction at the session on the succeeding Wednesday. The next mistake came when the proponents did not introduce the correct amendment and did not remedy the middled situa-tion at the first opportunity. On the second day following the Wednesday session, the fact that the amendment had not been legally adopted and that therefore the outdoor sports measure was not in effect became known and newspaper headlines screamed the story. Saxter for introduction at the sec

Opponents then be-Baxier Should the fight was on with Have Voted heat and fervor. Vari-To Table . our new proposals were

these formed the basis for anysation of the liberalising amendment, if but one of the Sunday liberals had voted last Wednesday for the motion to table the amendment, which previously had been passed on its first reading. If, for insance, Councilman Baster, who was auxious to postpore the vote because of the absence of Councilman Horis, had voted for the motion to table the ordi-nance, the amendment would have been left just as it was and it could have been frought up later for second flut third readings. But, as it was, the vote to table was five and five and Mayor Doug-les broke the tils to defeat the propo-

sal.

That paved the way for Councilman Wilksham to kill the negamin. Councilman Bartet, who had missed his opportunity to postpone further consideration by woting scalant; the studieg motion because he was not in favor of councilman dider unofficial referenchm; made a pies for postpone ment because of his colleague's absence. But that pies went uninseed, and, on the second read-

Mr. Baxter accised Mr. Wilkinson of The Record On by Inging up the A Centiemen's amendment to second Agreement by the Welley Hights transportation moral denied that and declared the amendment was first adopted in his absence,

that the "gentlemen's agreement" had been broken more than two years ago when the present ordinance was adopted. This Mr. Wilkinson denied.

This Mr. Wilkinson denied.

However, the record of the Council's proceedings shows that Mr. Baxter was right. On July 24, 1933, when Councilians on the Council and Horace which the six liberals sought to amend, was adopted. At that itims Mr. Baxter, the minutes show, saked for potponement because Mr. Hords was absent. But Mr. Wilkinson, the record reveals, instited that there was no marked for delay and urged the vote. It was taken and the following Councilians with the council and the statement of the following Councilians with the council and the council and the following Councilians with the following Councilians with the following Councilians with the following Councilians with the council and the following Councilians with the following the f Sides and Tipto Sides and Tipton. Those opposing it were Councilmen Baxter, Boyd and

amendment was adopted. Mr. Wikinson's presence would have had no effect on the result as the measure had six yoles. How-Mr. Wilkinson And Proposed

had six roles. However, Mr. Horis absence has Wednesday had much to do with the result and caused the detect of the proposal. If Mr. Wilkinson had been present for the original vole, he result would have been the same; but if Mr. Horis had been present Wednesday, the results would not have been the same; but if Mr. Horis had been present wednesday, the results would not have been the same. That unonflictal referendum proposal brought out some interesting and enjughtening information. When the question was being discussed at an understanding the same of the same with the same secreted that he would not be bound by the results if the open Sunday, ad-

son secred that he would not be bound by the results if the open Sunday ad-vocates won but he would be willing to accept the mandets if the closed group registered a fundority. Councilman Bax-ter also revealed that he would not be bound if the closed Sunday folls wen. Others also declared they would not be bound by the results, and I guest, under those circumstances, it was a good bings the poll was discarded. What would have been the use of a ballot if the woulds were not be accorded.

"Oet a bury man if
you want a lob well
Mr. Marshall done," was apparently
Is Handed A the idea that mored
New Job ' the Airport Commission to turn to City Manager Marshall in

sion to turn to City

Amanager Marnhall in

if is problem of management of the muindepel atroot. Mr. Marnhall besides
being City Manager, with its everyday
burdens of administration of a two milid lion-dollar corporation, is also engineerid ing director of the million-dollar switer
id ing director of the million-dollar switer
id ing director of the million-dollar switer
in provement program. He also acts as
if agent of the Civil Berton Commission.

This was the capacity in which the Alriport Commission saided him to serve
if for it. ... Condellence to menbers of the family of Red Powter, who
bers of the family of Red Powter, who
bers of the family of Red Powter, who
is died last Bunday?...

Earlier Days

News of 75 and 100 Years Ago From Files in the State Library at Raleigh

PERUARY M, 1811 15 YEARS AGO THE NEGRÓ MARKET

The mart of the "peculiar institution" was never more active nor prices more movement than at the present time. At resterday the prices ranged as follows: Best men. \$2200 to \$2500; fair ditto 81900 to \$2100; best girls, \$1700 to \$1900; air ditto, \$1500 to \$1700; fancy girls 2000 to \$2500, according to appear-

ances and qualifications; good boys, 10 to 12 rears, 1300 to 1400; (dits, 12 to 13, 81400 to 1400); good young women and child, 81600 to 81600. There were included sales above and below the regular quotations given. One likely fame givi (mulatic) brought 2000. The offerings are large and the demand equally heavy.

—Richmond Express.

FEBRUARY 14, 1838 100 YEARS AGO ENGLISH BENSATION

ENGLISH SENATION

A great enaction has been made in
England by the publication of a sort
of scandalous chronicle entitled, "ments of the Time of George IV." Being
a very full and plain-speaking diary,
tept, it seems, by a lady who was attached to the person of Queen Caraline for serveral years. There appears
to be no doubt of its authenticity, and the papers give some remarkable pic-tures of high life and distinguished personages. Among other things stated, as from the lips of Queen that on her bridge line herself, that on her bridat her royal husband got so drunk

Explaining a Crowd

haps the most popular place of bi in the foundy today. From the chaptware we peck these lines of a type-writer there is a clear view of the Agri-culture Building across the streak, ob-structed only by the missive shaft of the the Confederate monument. All day long folls mill in and out. They come and po and not even the Courthouse, or the Post Office can compete with this building for numbers or for public in-terest. And threw's reason. In the