

Some Facts You Should Know Now

Raleigh, Sept. 11.—“We are immensely interested in every movement looking to the improvement of prices for the tobacco farmers, but we would not have agricultural leaders or bankers or supply merchants and the public generally to overlook the fact that cotton prices are about the lowest since 1925 and that conditions are just as deplorable in a way for the cotton producers as they are for the tobacco farmers,” remarked U. B. Blalock, General Manager of the Cotton Growers Association, in discussing the present situation as it affects both tobacco and cotton farmers. Our cotton farmers are more fortunate, he said, in that, through their state cooperative association, they are in a position to receive aid from the Federal Farm Board in holding their cotton off such an unwilling market.

“We have written to all of the bankers and the supply merchants in the North Carolina cotton belt, advising them of our ability to advance to the grower approximately 90 per cent of the value of cotton at a very low rate of interest, the present rate being only 4 per cent. Our present net advance is nine cents per pound for middling 7-8 inch cotton.”

Mr. Blalock said that Association officials are very much gratified at the responses which are being received from these bankers and merchants to the appeal to cooperate with the farmers and allow them to pool their cotton. Quite a number of these bankers and supply merchants have signed membership contracts themselves and will help to swell deliveries to the Cooperative Association. One prominent banker who is a large producer of cotton has indicated that he will deliver more than a thousand bales, said Mr. Blalock.

There still seems to be a question in the minds of some people as to what became of the 16 cent cotton which the Cooperative Association handled last season. Mr. Blalock answered this question with the statement that all of this cotton has been turned over to the Cotton Stabilization Corporation which has been set up by the Federal Farm Board. It has been announced that this cotton will not be thrown upon the market until there is a demand for it. If, however, this cotton of last year's crop should be marketed at a loss, it will be the loss of the Cotton

Stabilization Corporation and not ours, said the North Carolina Association Manager. “Neither our Association nor our members owe anyone a penny on this cotton,” he declared, “and we will not be called upon to absorb any loss. The cotton farmers can be assured that this year's cotton will be handled independently of any previous year's crop. In fact, we will have between \$175,000 and \$200,000 yet to distribute to our members on the 1929 crop, this being the amount due for better grades and staples over the 16 cents advance. The above really means so much velvet to North Carolina cotton producers for growing better grade and staple.”

Might Pull the Trick

One C. W. Hawkes, of Concord, writing in the Charlotte Observer and noting that the Republicans were going to bring into North Carolina during the coming campaign some of their best speakers is anxious to know, if this will include Oscar DePriest, the colored Congressman from Chicago. Will say to Mr. Hawkes if he desires, we will try to arrange a debate in Concord between DePriest and Fredrick Q. Morton, the Tammany negro Democratic civil service commissioner who has a white woman stenographer. And if Mr. Hawkes will try to get the 400 Raleigh negroes which the Bailey Democrats registered in the primary, to come to Concord and give Morton the glad hand. And if Mr. Hawkes objects to Fredrick Q. Morton, we might go out to St. Louis and persuade Joseph L. McLemore, negro, whom the St. Louis Democrats nominated in 1928 to oppose I. C. Dyer, white Republican, to come and speak for Mr. Hawkes and other Raskobites.—Union Republican, Aug. 21.

The Governor's Job

There seems to be some confusion as to whom should be chosen to introduce President Hoover when he comes in October to the Kings Mountain Battlefield celebration. While we would like very much to see this honor accorded to our own Representative, Charles A. Jonas, as he had more to do with bringing the Chief Executive to the celebration than anyone else, we realize that the governor is the proper person to make the introduction and there should not be any question about

the matter. Let the mayor of Kings Mountain introduce the governor and he in turn introduce the President. Partisanship should be eliminated in this instance and while we realize that if the Democrats had anything to do with it, a Republican would not be given a chance to even sit on the platform, we would be magnanimous and let Gardner do the honors on this occasion but we must object to allowing J. W. Bailey, the Raskobite candidate for the Senate, have any part in the program unless his opponent, Representative Pritchard is also given a place.—Union Republican.

They Like to Hold On to The Last

It is passing strange that when one of these Democratic office holders is fired from a job to what lengths they will go to hold on to the public crib. The Republican board of commissioners of Catawba county, decided to do away with the services of Dr. George Shipp, county health officer, who has been on job for years, but Shipp, hungry Democratic officeholder that he is, disputed the authority of the commissioners and appealed to Attorney General Brummitt to keep him in and Brummitt tells the commissioners they have no right to fire Shipp. If the commissioners have no right to fire a man whom they are paying, then they have no right to pay this gentleman and we trust they will withhold his salary. Brummitt can always be depended upon to render a favorable opinion where a Democratic officeholder is concerned. If we were in Shipp's place we would be ashamed to try to hold a place where we were not wanted.

Kentucky has a Republican governor, Flem D. Sampson, and all the rest of the state officers including the lieutenant governor are Democrats and Governor Sampson dare not leave the state for fear that the Democrats will take charge of affairs and overturn everything that he has accomplished and stood for. The governors of the several states were summoned to Washington the past week by the President to confer on drought conditions but Governor Sampson did not attend for he said that if he left Kentucky that all vacant political offices would be grabbed by the Democrats. On one occasion before Governor Sampson left the state for a short visit and

his absence Lieutenant Governor Brent appointed enough Kentucky colonels to last a generation.—Union Republican.

Geo. M. Pritchard Coming to Smithfield Monday, Sept. 29th

Will Speak in County Court House at 7:30 O'Clock P. M., and the Public is Cordially Invited to Hear Him.

Hon. Geo. M. Pritchard, Republican candidate for the United States Senate, who is opposing Josiah William Bailey, the Democratic nominee, will speak in the Court House in Smithfield, on Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, September the 29th, 1930. Mr. Pritchard is desirous that the people go out to hear him, regardless of party affiliations, and he is especially anxious to meet the ladies of Johnston County. So let husbands carry their wives, and the wives should not let their husbands overlook the time, date and place and be there. Whether married, single, young or old, you will not regret hearing him.

NOTICE OF NEW REGISTRATION IN SELMA TOWNSHIP

Notice is hereby given that at the meeting of the County Board of Elections held on September 6th, 1930, at Smithfield, North Carolina, that it was ordered that a new registration of voters for the November election and thereafter be had in Selma Township.

The Books will be open for said new registration beginning with the 4th day of October, 1930.

LEON G. STEVENS, Chairman of County Board of Elections. James D. Parker, Secretary of County Board of Elections.

COTTON A TROPICAL PLANT ORIGINALLY

Wild cottons, from which our domesticated cottons have originated, are strictly tropical, according to Dr. Thomas H. Kerney, of the United States Department of Agriculture. The wild cottons are practically limited to the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and to altitudes of less than 6,000 feet. Man's selection of early maturing forms has extended this crop in

North America as far as 37 or 38 degrees north latitude and in Europe as far north as 46 degrees north latitude in the Crimea; and although cottons are perennial by nature, they have been adapted to annual growth in climates prohibiting winter survival.

Within or just outside of the tropical zone many wild cottons of perennial habit are found in many parts of North and South America, Africa, Asia, Australia, and Polynesia. Undoubtedly the cotton genus, technically termed Gossypium, was widely distributed in both hemispheres long before the plant was domesticated by man. Old World and New World forms of cotton were domesticated independently in prehistoric times.

Presence of wild species of cotton unrelated to cultivated forms in Australia and the poor adaptation of cotton seeds for natural dispersal are considered evidence that the group had spread to that continent before it became separated from other lands.

EASTERN SWAMP GRASS GOOD CATTLE FEED

Still another favorable omen in the development of beef cattle production in the low country of eastern Carolina is the announcement by Dr. J. O. Halverson, nutrition chemist at State College, that the low dwarf reed grass of this section is highly nutritious and palatable.

Field tests made that the Blackland Branch Station near Wenoona in Washington County by Earl Hostetter have shown that both scrub and pure bred beef animals may be maintained on this grass with excellent results. But before going into any extended recommendations as to its use as a feed to develop a great beef cattle industry, it was thought wise to subject the reeds to a careful chemical analysis. Therefore, Dr. Halverson gathered samples from Wenoona and other places and put through his chemical tests.

As a result, he says, the reed grass ranks right along with Sudan grass, timothy hay and Johnson grass. Especially in crude protein, the essential element, is the grass favored. Its content is also high for a grass. In fact, Dr. Halverson finds more of this protein and fat in the dwarf reeds than he does in Johnson grass and Sudan grass or Timothy hay. The fibrous or indigestible part is also higher than in these but as the cattle graze

largely on the more tender parts such as the tops and leaves, this will not be a detrimental factor.

The blades and upper parts of the reed grass contains good nutrients, says Dr. Halverson, outranking the other three feeds used in comparison. When it comes to using the reed grass as a hay, however, Dr. Halverson does not regard it so highly.

It is believed by livestock men at the college that these facts found by Dr. Halverson are of such value that the farmers of the great coastal country may feel safe in going ahead with their beef cattle, projects, using the reed grass, where it is available, as a base feed, supplemented by better feeds when better feed is needed.

A GOOD LAW

A federal court has just upheld a new law in Ohio which limits the length of motor vehicles on public highways. It is a good law, and there must be times in the life of every Selma motorist when he wishes a similar one was in force closer home. The object of the law is to prevent excessive obstruction of the highways on curves and at road intersections. Autos with trailer attachments on which four or five new cars are transported were largely in mind when the law was passed. Passenger busses, too, are getting longer and becoming a greater menace to safety. Unless restrictions are set up somebody is always certain to hog more than a rightful share of the public property, and some busses are now taking up practically all the road. They not only make it uncomfortable for others, but extremely dangerous. In limiting the length of busses and trucks Ohio has passed a good law. It should serve as an example to states that have not shown such foresight.

RYE FOR PASTURES

While taking steps to conserve all possible feed for wintering and fattening livestock, farmers are finding that they must also look to the 1931 pasture situation. Late pasture for this fall is also possible, if rains come and proper crops are seeded. Probably no crop will make as much fall pasture after late seeding, and then green up early in spring, as rye. It is most hardy of the grain crops and rarely is winter-killed in the United States. Rye may be seeded as late as November 1, but for fall growth should be put in during September.

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Witness.....