

### "BOOTLEGGING" IN ALIEN IMMIGRANTS

(Special to the Herald.) Washington, August 31 (Capital News Service).—Estimates of from one hundred to three hundred thousand aliens with no right to be in this country have been made by Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor and Director Burns of the Department of Justice Investigation Bureau.

These aliens slip into this country either from Cuba, landing on the Florida coast, and making their way north and west, or they come in over the Canadian or Mexican border. Without an absolutely prohibitively expensive border patrol it seems impossible to prevent smuggling of either liquor or aliens, but much can be done to prevent the latter, according to Secretary Davis, if Congress is willing to enact a compulsory registration law.

Representations have been made to the Cuban government, with the hope that it can aid in preventing the influx of the forty some thousand Chinese now supposed to be on the island awaiting a chance to enter this country. If, however, international agreements prove ineffective in preventing our immigration laws from being violated, Secretary Davis believes that compulsory registration law for aliens would make smuggling unprofitable, if not impossible. He is also of the opinion that it would speedily rid this country of many of its undesirable aliens, and take from jails, workhouses and many almshouses many a national who has no right here and send him back to his native land, there to be cared for, not at the expense of the American taxpayer.

### HOW ICEBERGS GROW

To those who have set eyes in that dread enemy of the seafaring man, the mighty iceberg, it seems impossible that this huge object is the child of the softly falling snowflake.

But the snow has to fall for many years for an iceberg to form high up on some frozen mountain side.

A hundred years is a rough estimate for the time it takes to form one of these colossal giants of the north, and in that time layer after layer of snow has fallen until the very weight compresses the bottom flakes into clear blue ice.

The mind of man cannot imagine the weight of this ice, but it is so terrific that the solid ice slowly slides down over the rough rocks in the form of glaciers and so at last reaches the sea.

Here, as the ice projects farther and farther in the water the pressure underneath snaps off huge lumps, which float away as icebergs.

The weight of some of the bigger icebergs is as much as 2,000,000,000 tons and they tower to a height of over 1,000 feet above the waves.

Years ago sailors viewed an iceberg with superstitious dread, for these mighty masses would be seen churning their silent way through the sea right in the teeth of a gale and against sea currents.

But the explanation is simple. An iceberg floats with seven-eighths of its mass below the surface. This huge bulk will be immersed in a current of water flowing southward, which has a far greater hold in it than the mere surface streams and wind.

An iceberg has one great and curious feature; it is its own executioner, and from the moment it sets sail it is gradually dying.

As the sun's rays strike it, the surface is continually melting, and pours off in rushing streams.

This water, which is fresh, is lighter than the salt water, and so floats on the surface, wrapping round the berg like a warm blanket.

This has the effect of making the ice melt still more quickly, for fresh water is more readily warmed than salt, and so aids in the general destruction.

A half-melted iceberg is much more dangerous to passing ships than a new one, for, due to the melting, the centre of balance is gradually altered, and the berg may suddenly lurch over and crush a ship nearby.

Ships avoid bergs as they would the plague, but on one famous occasion a ship actually sought help from one.

The skipper, Dr. Kane, an American, who had gone in search of the lost Franklin Expedition, ran out of fuel many miles from land. A drifting iceberg gave him the chance that he craved for. He hitched his ship to it and was towed for many miles dead in the teeth of the wind and wave and in the comparative calm of the iceberg's wake.

### HEALTH OFFICER RESIGNS

Dr. E. S. Thompson for the past two years with the city health department of Winston-Salem has resigned to accept a position as medical director in the department of industrial medicine of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

### ANNUAL PICNIC AT MASONIC HOME

Greensboro, August 25, 1922. The Master Masons and Eastern Stars of Greensboro have extended an invitation to all members of both organizations in the state to join them in celebrating "Robert Morris Day" at the Home, August 31st.

Mr. James H. Webb, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina A. F. & A. M. (is expected to be present with many other prominent Masons of the state. The Oasis Bar is expected to furnish music for the occasion, and a splendid program has been prepared.

We hope every Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star Chapter in the state will be represented there. Everybody come and enjoy an afternoon with our sisters and brothers at the Home, from 2 to 8 p. m. Supper served from 5:30 to 6:30 p. m.

### A COLLEGE EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE

BY DEAN C. B. WILLIAMS

No one can doubt that one of the greatest factors in bringing about the high standing in Agriculture of North Carolina in the list of states of the Union is the work of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering. Since its feeble beginning thirty-three years ago in training young men to help man the agriculture of the State, there has been a steady improvement in our agricultural practices, until today North Carolina is known far and near as a State that has progressed and is moving forward rapidly along all agricultural lines.

As the years have come and gone, young men trained in Agriculture at this College have gone back home into different lines of farming, and are doing good farming themselves and are lending their efforts in many ways to help improve the agricultural and other conditions of the communities in which they have located in order that all of their farm neighbors may have fuller and more fruitful lives. Many are serving the people in county agent work; in teaching vocational agricultural to farmers' sons and daughters in rural high schools; and in many other ways they are rendering service to their fellowmen and to their State which has had foresight to provide facilities for their special education.

Without the efforts of these men, much that is known and in practice at the present time with reference to soil improvement; live stock feeding, breeding and management; hog and poultry raising; the value of food seed of different crops; proper gardening and trucking methods; fruit growing; cultural methods; disease pests and their control; rotation of crops; beekeeping; dairying; kind of farm implements best suited for different purposes; use of commercial fertilizers and lime; marketing; credit; etc., would not now be in practice. Not only are these men rendering valiant service but are finding it possible to provide far better for themselves and families than they would otherwise have been able to do, because of their increased worth and earning power. They are not only serving the state more efficiently than they could possibly have done without the special training, but at the same time are receiving more nearly their just proportion of the comforts and other good things of life.

An education that actually trains in and for life's duties is always an efficient and common sense training.

### Still Poor.

"I understand you've been trying your luck in Wall street."

"Yes," replied Mr. Dubwala, thoughtfully.

"How did you come out?"

"I discovered that my luck hasn't changed any since I used to get licked for what other boys did in school."

### Must Inherit It.

"There goes a man who has just paid a fortune for a single postage stamp."

"It's a mystery to me."

"A mystery?"

"Yes—how a person who is capable of doing a thing like that accumulates the money to do it with."



### OF COURSE

"You say he has hydrophobia?"

"Sure, he was bitten by a mad dog-fish!"

### The Tyro.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing. As proof, pray take the case Of some sweet maid when first she learns To decorate her face."

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### SOIL-IMPROVING CROP FOR USE IN PECAN ORCHARDS IS NEEDED



Typical Field Specimens of Native Pecans Growing in Southern Indiana.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Many important problems in growing and marketing pecans are confronting the growers.

Until recently the most experienced growers of pecans have considered the cowpea to be an excellent summer cover crop for use in their orchards, but, says the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been found that this crop is a favorite host plant or crop for the southern green plant-bug or "stink bug" which attacks the immature nuts and by perforating the soft shell with its proboscis, reaches and injures the tender kernel. With the subsequent growth and development of the nuts there arise at the points of perforation definite areas of deadened tissue in the kernel, possessing a bitter or acrid taste, and commonly designated as "kernel spot." Large quantities of the finest nuts were greatly reduced in consequence. A substitute soil-improving crop for growing in pecan orchards is therefore needed. Among the promising things are beggarweed, bush velvet bean and soy bean. So far as is known the beggarweed is not a host plant for the bug and the bush velvet bean and the soy bean are not supposed to be attacked by this insect. Bush velvet beans are increasing in popularity as a cover crop in this section and may be the solution of the problem. As yet, there is little practical experience in determining the suitability of these cover crops in pecan orchards and their efficiency in controlling the "stink bug." Orchardists who use either bush velvet beans or soy beans as cover crops should carefully inspect their crops at the end of the season to determine whether the percentage of nuts with kernel spot is satisfactorily reduced on the areas in which these crops are grown in comparison with the same variety where no cover crops are used. These are important problems on which the growers themselves can assist in securing trustworthy information.

**Plan to Destroy "Stink Bug."** It has been suggested that the "stink bug" feeds only on seed pods. If this is true, crops, such as the velvet bean, which are late in maturing seed pods, could be grown for a summer cover crop and turned under or cut up with disk harrows in early October before the pecan is ready to harvest. In this way the insect probably would be destroyed and the ground left in good condition for the nut harvest. Growers and experimenters are expecting to obtain valuable information on these crops during the coming season.

Another important problem is that

of unproductive orchards. Some of these orchards were planted on very poor soil, and for the worst of these the only apparent alternative is that of abandonment. Other orchards do not produce well because the trees were planted too close together, and are now badly crowded. For these it appears that the most effective remedy would be that of removing the alternate trees, pruning those remaining, and of improving the fertility of the soil. For orchards composed of seedling trees, or inferior varieties, top-working is the solution.

### To Build Up Industry.

In large outlying districts within the pecan range, yet beyond the limits of successful culture of southern varieties, the question is how to build up the orcharding industry, and how to extend its range. In regions to which the species is indigenous the first question is that of finding new varieties suitable for planting. The native forest and field specimens should be examined for trees bearing desirable nuts in sufficient quantity to be profitable. Scions from such trees should be used for top-working the inferior seedlings. Small wild seedlings can be worked over to desirable sorts by customary nursery methods. Some common mistakes made in attempting to top-work trees are: Using those that are too old; cutting off branches that are too large; pruning too severely at the outset, thus attempting to do too much in a single season; top-working trees planted too close together, and top-working trees standing in out-of-the-way places where it will never be possible to give them good care.

The development of the nut-cracking industry should help the pecan into a 12 months of the year market, and give employment to labor during otherwise idle months.

The kernels of the pecan contain a large percentage of oil which is quite as sensitive to temperature changes as is butter. In order that the shelled meats, as well as the unshelled nuts, may be kept in prime condition for the longest possible period, it is necessary that the nuts be well dried before they are packed or barreled for shipment, and that the product be kept in a cool and well-ventilated place during the winter months. As soon as warm weather begins these products should be placed in cold storage at a temperature between 30 and 36 degrees. In the shelling of nuts there is considerable waste in the form of shells and broken meats. Growers and handlers are trying to find uses for these products, such as fertilizer, tanning material and fuel.



### SMILES

**Wife (reading from newspaper)—**"Refined couple," says an advertisement, "will adopt healthy girl not more than three years old," etc. Husband (who walked the floor with baby last night)—I admire the parental instinct of this good man and woman, but I'd like to give them this parental advice: Don't take on a child until after it has passed the teething period.—London Answers.

### Subduing a Parent.

"Daughter, you have been running around with young Flipson for weeks, but you haven't introduced him to me yet."

### A Good Test.

Maud—I don't know whether Charley really loves me or not. Her Brother—What did you give him for a birthday present the other day? Maud—A box of cigars. Her Brother—Did he smoke them? Maud—Yes. Her Brother—Then you may be sure he loves you.

**They Filled the Bill.** Mrs. Newrich—(returning from four)—We went very swiftly all the way.

Caller—But traveling in a fast auto, how could you get any idea of the country? Mrs. Newrich—Oh, I bought a lot of picture postal cards every place we stopped at.

**Circumstances Regretted.** Mr. Meekton—I'll never forget the day I proposed to my wife. I must have appeared very absurd.

Mr. Quall—Did she laugh at you? No. I sometimes wish she had. Maybe I'd have forgotten my embarrassment and changed the subject.



**KNOWLEDGE NOT EVERYTHING** "Mrs. DeGrabb knows enough to keep her mouth shut, doesn't she?" "Oh, yes; but she lacks control."

**Willing to Learn.** "There, little boy," the old man said "I would not cry like that." "Well, it's the only way I know; "How would you cry?" said Pat.

**Puzzled Teddy.** Teddy—You haven't any whiskers or very much hair. Sister's Hero—Well, what of it? Teddy—Oh, I was only wondering how pa was going to manage it. Sister's Hero—Manage what? Teddy—He said he was going to mop the floor with you.

**Right Back at Father.** "Well, daughter, what did Augustus say when you told him I didn't want another fool in the family?" "He said he thought you ought to be willing to take a chance, father, as he is a much younger man than you are and he might outgrow it."

**A Happy Match.** "She says he was just made for her." "He has a million dollars, I understand." "Yes; she thinks that was just made for her, too."

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