

Gowns and Accessories In Eleanor Blue Take Lead In Spring Fashions

Chicago.—Eleanor blue, named for the new first lady of the land, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, has been inaugurated into fashion here as one of the leading spring colors.

This color, a pastel byacinth, is a favorite of Mrs. Roosevelt's and her selection for her inaugural ball gown. It is a misty purplish blue, refreshingly different.

One leading State street store observed inauguration day by several show windows displaying evening gowns in Eleanor blue. It was noted that these frocks were frilly and fluffy, for one new fashion dictate is to be as mannish as one likes until 5 o'clock. After that feminine to the extreme.

These evening dresses were all of the one color and self-trimmed, except for clips and buckles of silver and rhinestones. Silver and white accessories—bags and slippers—were shown.

Also for wear with these gowns were recommended the new Eleanor blue jewelry which has stones or is of composition in the new color.

Another store was featuring blouses in Eleanor blue. It was noted that this color blends especially well with gray as it has gray in it. Scarfs of Eleanor blue were used as bright accents on gray suits.

And very effective were gray gloves displayed with a composition bracelet of Eleanor blue.

Grow Sugar Spuds Every Crop Year

Sweet potatoes are adapted to North Carolina. They help in the food supply. They are easily grown. They keep well when handled and housed properly. They are essential to any live-at-home program.

Therefore, says E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturist at State College, some sweet potatoes should be grown every year on every North Carolina farm. Not should one consider the potatoes as an emergency crop. To the "in-and-out" the crop is a gamble but to the man who plans to have an adequate acreage each season, it is a source of food, feed and cash.

"A high yield per acre at a low cost of production per bushel is essential for profit," says Mr. Morrow. "High yields are secured by planting disease-free stock, by setting the plants reasonably early and by using a high grade fertilizer. We had 182 growers in eastern Carolina last year to use improved Porto Rico strain developed by the station and these men made an average of 58 bushels an acre more than with the regular seed. Other growers in 17 counties used the high grade fertilizer recommended and made an average increase per acre of 28 bushels."

Mr. Morrow says the station recommends an 8-4-8 or an 8-4-10 mixture for average Carolina soils. In addition to these good cultural methods, Mr. Morrow also recommends the use of curing houses in handling the harvested crop. For instance, he has records of 125 tobacco barns in 24 eastern counties being remodeled for curing the sweets. The total capacity was 189,000 bushels. The potatoes so cured are bringing from 10 to 25 cents a bushel more on the market than are the banked potatoes.

SHERIFF OF GRAYSON COUNTY, VA., KILLED

(Grayson-Carroll Gazette, Galax, Va.)

While attempting to question Posey Sexton about threats which he, Sexton, is alleged to have made against members of Tom Isom's family, C. C. McKnight, 57, sheriff of Grayson county, was shot to death Sunday night by Sexton.

The shooting occurred about 8 p. m., at the Isom home, located on the Independence-Galax highway, about seven miles east of Independence. Sexton, it is claimed, fired a pistol at McKnight without warning. The bullet struck the sheriff in the chest, killing him instantly.

Sexton was taken to Independence immediately following the shooting, but when a large crowd gathered about the jail, offering threats of violence, the prisoner was quickly moved to the Pulaski county jail, the trip being made by auto under a heavy guard. Sexton lives near Independence.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q.—How far apart should I set my corn rows to plant soybeans in the middles and how much seed will it take to plant an acre?

A.—Corn rows should be set about six feet apart where soybeans are to be grown in the middle without damage to the beans. With the corn rows six feet apart, it takes about 20 pounds of seed to plant an acre.

Poultry Grazing Crops Subject of Bulletin

Why poultry should have access to green grazing crops and the kinds of crops to grow for this purpose are explained in a new bulletin of the North Carolina experiment station and now available to poultry growers of the state.

The publication discusses the vitamin requirements for poultry, the nutrition qualities of green feeds, the essentials of a desirable grazing crop, and those crops which may be grown in succession throughout the year. The work reported upon was conducted largely at the State College poultry plant and while the publication is written in popular form, the facts are founded upon careful scientific research.

"I believe this bulletin will be of tremendous value to poultry growers," says Roy S. Dearstyne, one of the authors and head of the State College department of poultry. "For years we have been asked the questions which we have sought to solve by this work. I suspect that hundreds of letters have been written us in the last few years in which growers have requested the kind of information given in this publication. I am hopeful that it will be of some service to the industry."

Dr. R. Y. Winters, director of the station, says this publication is an entirely new departure in the south and the first of its kind in the field.

P. H. Kime of the department of agronomy, was associated with Mr. Dearstyne in conduct of the research and is joint author of the bulletin. Copies may be had free of charge as long as the supply lasts by addressing a card or letter to the agricultural editor at State College.

Mixes Varieties; Gets More Hay

Mixing Mammoth Yellow and Laredo soybeans resulted in a larger crop of hay for P. E. Burch, of Mountain Park, Surry county, who has been following this practice for some time now with excellent results.

Last year Mr. Burch conducted a definite demonstration with County Agent J. W. Crawford. Six plots were used and the soybeans were planted on June 29. In the first plot, Mr. Burch planted seven pecks of seed per acre, using one bushel of the Mammoth Yellow beans and one-half bushel of Laredo beans. In the second plot, he used 8 pecks of Mammoth Yellow; third, 5 1-2 pecks of Ootootan; fourth, 9 pecks of Biloxi; fifth, 7 pecks of Hollybrook, and sixth, 5 pecks of Laredo.

The mixture of Mammoth Yellows and Laredos produced 1,771 pounds of cured hay an acre. The Mammoth Yellows alone gave 3,518 pounds; the Ootootans, 3,518 pounds; the Biloxi, 3,515 pounds; the Hollybrook, 3,181 pounds; and the Laredos alone gave 3,010 pounds.

The hay was cut on September 16 and weighed on September 23. Under conditions in Surry county, the Mammoth Yellow beans usually give a good yield of hay but Mr. Burch has found that by mixing this variety with the Laredos, he secures an even better yield. This is due to the Mammoth Yellows supporting the more recumbent Laredos and thus enabling a better harvest. The Laredo beans also add to the value of the hay because of the finer stems and the abundance of foliage.

County Agent Crawford says Mr. Burch has been following this plan of mixing his upright and recumbent varieties for some years but had never proved his point by a definite comparison until last season. He is convinced now that the plan should receive more attention in that section.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q.—Under present financial conditions it would be best to plant cheap seed or cut the acreage and plant only pedigreed seed?

A.—Planting cheap seed is the most expensive investment a farmer can make under any conditions. Plant a smaller acreage to the best seed obtainable. The smaller planting will, in many cases, produce as much as the larger acreage planted to cheap seed. The land thus released may be sown to legumes such as cowpeas, clover, or lespedeza as a soil building or grazing crop.

Prospects are good for a heavy peach crop in Rutherford county this year, say those growers who have recently completed their dormant spraying.

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the orator, "is a wise man, but the man who gives in when he is right is—" "Married," said a weak voice in the audience.

CRIME AND WHY

(Literary Digest)

"Fine! Great! We'll clean crime from the country!" Enthusiasm almost bursts hundreds of editorial columns.

Legislators become excited; torrents of words are poured forth.

Courts are to have a bath. Teeth are to be fitted into the laws. Crime is to be wiped out. But the enthusiasm peters out, like air from a toy balloon. Nothing is done.

Fear Col. Louis McHenry Howe tell about it. He is confidential secretary to President Roosevelt, who is sworn in the day of this issue. Colonel Howe is also a member of the national crime commission, which was formed to try to arouse a sustained public interest in practical steps to eliminate crime so far as humanly possible.

What has it accomplished? See the first pages of this morning's papers.

Well, who's responsible? For three successive annual meetings of the Council of Governors, writes Colonel Howe in the New York Herald-Tribune Magazine, the commission urged that the reduction of crime be made a part of the council's agenda and that the governors co-operate in urging upon their several states the uniform action needed in so many cases.

The suggestions were received politely and carefully considered. But action stopped there.

Yet, writes Colonel Howe, "our investigations have shown that whenever a community is really aroused sufficiently for the local press to continue to hammer on crime reduction, and particularly when it demands that specific things be done, and continues, the agitation for three months, there has been a great improvement in the crime situation in that locality."

Now, the machine-gun has become the gangster's chief weapon. He might not be able to hit a flock of barn doors with a revolver, but he couldn't miss them with a machine-gun.

The commission negotiated with the army to secure co-operation for national legislation restricting possession of machine-guns to the army, and providing heavy penalties for private possession. At first, says Colonel Howe, the army was in favor of the idea. But the suggestion got no further. "So long as manufacturers are allowed to make machine-guns, they will continue to be obtained—and used," says Colonel Howe.

Another thing, "fences" are difficult to convict. So an effort was made to have a federal law enacted against them. The best legal talent was procured to draw up a bill for congress. It was supported, says Colonel Howe, by the Association of Chiefs of Police, the silk manufacturers, who are among the chief victims of the "fences"; by the American Credit Men's Association, by all of the railroads and by everybody who had any conceivable interest in the matter.

The bill was introduced in congress, and a special hearing was held before the judiciary committee of the house. Newton D. Baker presented a powerful plea for its passage, and the bill actually passed the house. But "it was smothered in the senate."

"It is incredible that our legislators should be so indifferent to efforts to reduce crime unless they have found by experience that the folks back home are not really interested," says Colonel Howe.

Yet an aroused public opinion can force action. As for instance:

"Occasionally the press in some city will take up a bad situation and hang on to it until it is remedied.

"This took place some years ago in Cleveland. For months the papers printed a daily record of cases brought to trial and what happened to them.

"As a result the district attorney's office became the most efficient in the country, and the crime wave came to an abrupt end in that particular city.

"This example points out something else that is necessary if we are to have real reduction in crime—a determined vigilance by the public as to what the courts and the district attorneys do in criminal cases."

As it is usually: "A crime is committed; the public is aroused; the press demands the apprehension of the guilty. For three or four days or even a week or two the police report daily efforts.

Then one of two things happens; the criminal is not found, and the case is dropped by the press and forgotten by the public, or the criminal is found, whereupon the public considers the arrest a triumphant ending of the case, sits back, turns over to the sporting page and never inquires as to what happens afterward."

And don't forget: "Under the present archaic criminal code, any clever lawyer

can delay action for many weeks and months, but years, until practically all of the leading witnesses have either been "seen" or have so far forgotten details as to be easily confused on cross-examination.

"Does the public ever inquire as to whether the man was actually convicted or not?"

"Once in a hundred times—and yet when a summary of the case, where the prisoner escapes through one loophole or another, is brought to the public's attention, it always excites a new burst of interest in the matter, and brings a demand that 'something must be done about it.'"

"It is, of course, easy to do something about it. It only requires the legislatures to be convinced that the public cares about it—but is this ever done?" "I don't remember any such case."

Rev. Marshall Hott To Conduct Revival At Statesville In April

Announcement has been made by Rev. B. E. Morris, pastor of the Western Avenue Baptist church, that Rev. Marshall Hott, of Winston-Salem, will conduct a revival meeting at Western Avenue, beginning Sunday, April 2, and continuing until Easter Sunday, April 16.

Rev. Mr. Hott, well known as an evangelist, was with the Western Avenue church for a meeting in the fall of 1931, and held a very successful revival at that time. Both the pastor and congregation of Western Avenue consider that the church is fortunate in being able to secure him for another meeting.

This announcement will be of interest to Mr. Hott's relatives and friends in Statesville.—The Landmark, March 10.

No Horse On Her Grocer: "How about some nice horseradish?" Blushing Bride: "Oh, no, indeed; we keep a car."

(Thirty-five Chatham county farmers are planting new pastures this year.)

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Question—What kind and amount of fertilizer should I use for Irish potatoes on sandy loam soil?

Answer—Use a mixture of 7 per cent phosphoric acid, 5 per cent ammonia, and 5 per cent potash. For best results, use 2,000 pounds to the acre and mix well with the soil before the potatoes are planted. A side application of 150 pounds of phosphate of ammonia or 200 pounds of nitrate of soda should be made when the plants are from 4 to 5 inches high.

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"There, there, don't worry about it," he said soothingly, "leave it to me."

"Oh, well," said the old lady resignedly, "I suppose I might as well. You'll get it anyway."

Milk-Toast—"Yes, he was suspected before that his wife considered his affections worth \$100,000."—Jokesmith.

SCHOOL DAYS

By DWIG



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