

OPEN FORUM

Column dedicated to opinions of public. A mouthpiece for the and observations of our readers, for which we accept no responsibility. Contributions to this column must not exceed three hundred words.

The Editor—I write relative Forestry work being done in county.

appears that this work may be divided into three classifications all under the County War-

That done by Deputy and their crews, and the men, which consists mainly fire prevention and control, and the direct instructions from Jones.

That done by the CCC under direction of the Superintendent as worked by him with the County War. This consists of permanent improvements, truck trails, telephone lines, fire lanes, etc., and, of course, invaluable aid at times of emergency when the CCC are called to reinforce the deputies and their men.

That done by so-called "Crews" working as directed by the County Warden in cooperation with the FERA of and their set-up.

at the work being done by various groups is of inestimable value cannot be denied. President Roosevelt himself has demonstrated to the again and again; the last when his first allotment of funds from the \$4,800,000 fund set up by Congress made to the CCC and allied agencies to permit this work to be done without delay.

Therefore, at a loss to account for the rumors I begin to hear as I tend my crop, or work in the field, that some of our citizens are urging drainage, mosquito control, almost anything, of forestry work.

of the N. C. State fiscal year 1934-35, if I remember correctly, is estimated by Federal foresters as being about 10 per cent less than the 20,000 acres of open woods had been burned over, with a value of at least \$450,000 in values in Brunswick county was generally conceded that estimate was low.

the 11 months of the current year less than 20,000 acres have been burned, most of the damage was held to little thing.

cost to the county has been less than \$2000.00. We have had the Forestry Service in Brunswick County before and we did not get our money's worth either. But I think we are getting it now. Let's look at the fiscal year of 1934-35, has pretty much the same for as 1931-32. Yet we have had 20,000 acres of burned land to compare with 150,000 acres of burned woods land. Under the re-organized State Forestry Service with State Forester McCracken in charge, promises of permanence are being kept. Two towers are going up or being erected.

Telephone lines built on a permanent basis with creosoted poles connect the three towers, the men and deputies, through the telephone exchange when the system is finally finished. This system will be valuable to the county in many ways and will be the forerunner of a county-wide system. It is being constructed by truck trails, which are really neighborhood roads, are under construction. Under the policy of the Forestry Service these will be made with a view to every day community service as well as forestry service. The county will be divided into minimum areas of 2500 acres each, each to be formed by truck trails intersecting regular roads.

Constructing the truck trails wherever possible, old roads, already existing, will be repaired. Along with the important construction work already mentioned goes the clearing of "fire lanes" or "fire breaks." Much of the work already done in the county has been completed by the CCC crews under direction of Warden Jones. According to a report by Chief McCormick on his recent visit, this work is the best of its type in the state.

Clearing and cleaning up by relief men along strategic ridges is, or will be, done off with a double list by the big ditching plows of the CCC corps. Anyone who has seen this work is not valuable only to have to control a "fire" with a stiff breeze and it, to be convinced to the contrary.

Now, the Forestry service is doing the two services which we pay for out of our taxes, which will increase the wealth of the county. All Government service, whether county, state or

What Co-Operation Is Doing For Farmers Of The Southern States

C. L. Chambers, Of U. S. Department Of Agriculture, Points To Big Gains That Have Been Made Possible Through Farm Programs

Following are the highlights of a radio address made recently by C. L. Chambers, of the United States Department of Agriculture, relative to the improved conditions of the Southern farmer under the present Agricultural Adjustment Administration: "You have doubtless read in the papers or heard of the voluntary farmers pilgrimage to Washington. Among the farmers who are here now are thousands of Southern cotton growers. I presume you will be interested in reviewing some of the happenings that have aroused their

federal, is probably necessary or we would not have it; but with very few exceptions our Government costs us money, it does not make us money. Therefore, I hope that every thinking citizen who happens to read this letter to our paper will go himself and take another to see our county board, County Forest Warden Jones and the "Powers that be" in the FERA and other relief services, and lay emphasis on the fact that where public moneys are being spent in our county we want them spent for work which will earn for the county and reduce the taxes we and our children must pay. At the head of such work, and most desired by our President, stands the forestry work. Let us have it. Yours truly, GEORGE R. FOULKE, JR.

Much Interest In Rural Light Lines

Recent Survey Shows Total Of 19,776 Farm Homes Wanting Light And Power

Over 22,600 prospective customers in 686 North Carolina rural communities have expressed their desire to secure electric power as soon as possible.

In addition, there are 2,685 prospective customers who may become interested in electrification a little later when they see their way clear to obtain it, reports David S. Weaver, projects engineer for the State Rural Electrification Commission.

Figures tabulated from the recent rural electrification survey show that in the communities surveyed the immediate prospective customers included 19,776 residences, 1,022 filling stations, 283 schools, 764 churches, and 801 customers classified as miscellaneous.

On the farms of the prospective customers listed above, electric lighting was desired for 5,905 barns, 915 poultry houses, 1,808 garages, and 2,068 miscellaneous buildings and outhouses.

Among the appliances wanted are 6,540 refrigerators, 3,281 washing machines, 977 ranges, 8,027 other heating appliances, 2,190 motor appliances, and 6,589 water systems with electrically operated pumps.

To throw some light on the situation of the farmers who have expressed a desire for electricity, Weaver pointed out that they own 20,292 cows, 487,120 chickens, 60,130 hogs, and have in cultivation 83,774 acres of cotton, 57,561 acres tobacco, 23,969 acres of truck, 5,385 acres of fruit, and 468,989 acres of other crops. Weaver announced that as soon as possible he will send each of the surveyed communities a notice showing its comparative status with other communities of its county and the State in regard to the practicability of constructing power lines in the near future.

widespread interest in Governmental affairs in which they have co-operated. In 1932 the average farm price for cotton had fallen to less than 5 cents per pound, while the things farmers bought had advanced 14 percent above pre-war levels. The price farmers received for cotton averaged 44 percent below pre-war levels. Gross farm income from cotton in 1932 and 1933 had fallen to less than 1-3 of its value in 1928-29, or from \$1,470,000,000 to \$464,000,000. This meant a decline in the average gross income per farm family from \$735 to \$232. To make matters worse, cotton growers had to share this shrinking income with more than a million friends, relatives, and neighbors, who since the past 1929 period were thrown out of city employment and went back to the land.

Cotton Representative

"This situation with regard to the Cotton Belt was more or less representative of farming conditions generally. With huge piles of surplus export crops and low prices, a great portion of our buying public had almost ceased to purchase goods. Co-operating with their Government two million southern farmers have wrought a remarkable change. In March of this year the cotton price was 11.5 cents; more than double the low price of 1932. The farm value of cotton including rental and benefit payments had nearly doubled. It had risen from \$464,000,000 in 1932-33 to around \$836,000,000 in 1933-34.

Financial Relief

"With increased income many farmers are finding it no longer necessary to depend on public relief and therefore have their faith in themselves and their Government restored. Many farmers have bought automobile license tags and can buy gas; therefore the family car is no longer in storage. Storage batteries have been bought and the radio is functioning again. Two year's taxes have been paid, thus strengthening local Government, in fact the whole social structure. Automobile sales agencies report business four times as good as in 1932. Local merchants report

from 30 to 80 per cent increase in sales of clothing to replace those patched beyond further repair. Hardware merchants report as high as 75 per cent increase in sales. Large quantities of paint, roofing, farm implements and articles needed for repair, as well as stoves, cooking utensils, mattresses and other household equipment are purchased. Department store sales have shown a 78 per cent increase in the Atlanta reserve district and a 69 per cent in the Dallas district over the low point of March 1933. No wonder farm and business people are so interested in the 3-A program.

Part Of Problem

"But the solving of the Cotton Belt problem is but a part of solving the larger problem of bringing about national recovery and re-establishing both rural and urban prosperity on a more enduring basis.

Use Of Land

"Land and its efficient use was and is an outstanding problem. It was necessary to find a way to make effective use of land removed from cotton production, and yet to so adjust plantings as not to defeat the adjustment program designed to aid farmers in other areas who depend on wheat, corn and hogs, and other money crops.

"For the most part farmers have used the acreage retired from cotton production for growing food and feed crops for home consumption; soil improvement crops, and for plantings of forest trees on the less fertile lands. Southern farmers are coming to realize that cultivation of infertile lands adds to the surplus, helps to depress prices, and affords the farmer on such lands only a bare living without the comforts of life. Prospects for home ownership brighten the lives of many. Through following a safe farming system it is hoped to avoid future economic disasters and make cotton a surplus

money crop. Its increased purchasing power is now being felt in improved business conditions, both within and without the Cotton Belt. With farm income nearly doubled Southern farmers are again providing their homes with the comforts of which they have long been deprived."

Realize Need Of Summer Pastures

Farmers Who Failed To Provide Suitable Pastures For This Year Should Begin Now To Plan For Next Summer

The need for summer pastures becomes apparent in the month of June, especially to those farmers who failed to provide adequate summer grazing for their hogs.

During this time when the lack of good pasturage is particularly noticeable, farmers will do well to plan for growing a satisfactory pasture next year, said W. W. Shay, swine specialist at State College.

He discontinued the belief, held by some farmers, that permanent pasture crops should be avoided. Some of the permanent crops are ideal for hogs, he pointed out.

There is no better hog pasture than alfalfa, he stated. Medium red clover, where it can be raised successfully, is a close second. Alsike clover is almost as good; on acid soils it is better. White Dutch can be raised almost anywhere if the land is not acid. Although not quite so palatable, lespedeza makes a good pasture.

Grasses are far better than broomsedge, he continued. All the pasture crops named above should be mowed occasionally to

keep the weeds down and to keep the pasture tender and succulent for growing shoats.

When hogs are placed on full feed preparatory to marketing, he added, the variety of pasture used is not very important, but for the breeding stock, legumes are preferable.

Among the temporary pastures, soybeans are perhaps the best, Shay observed. But they should not be fed to hogs being finished for the market, since they have an undesirable affect on the quality of the meat.

Mountain farmers of Graham County have purchased 5,800 lbs. of lespedeza seed for demonstration planting this season.

The acreage to wheat planted in Union County last fall is the largest of recent years and the crop looks promising at this time.

CHURCH NOTICE

Southport Baptist church, T. H. Biles, pastor.

Sunday, June 9, 1935.

Sunday school at 10 o'clock.

R. E. Sentelle, superintendent.

Morning worship at 11 o'clock with sermon by the pastor.

B. T. U. meeting at 7 o'clock.

Evening worship at 8 o'clock.

This will be a baptismal service and the pastor will officiate.

A new farm slogan growing in popularity throughout piedmont and western Carolina is: "At least one acre of alfalfa on every farm."

Twenty farmers in Green County who do not have milk cows say they will help their sons and daughters to buy heifer calves.

"Camels don't get your Wind!" ATHLETES SAY

I SMOKE CAMELS STEADILY. THEY'RE SO MILD—THEY NEVER GET MY WIND!

AS A CONSTANT SMOKER I AGREE WITH MR. SARAZEN ABOUT CAMEL'S MILDNESS, AND I NEVER TIRE OF THEIR FLAVOR!

GENE SARAZEN, champion golfer

SO MILD!...YOU CAN SMOKE ALL YOU WANT!

Costlier Tobaccos!

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Outstanding value at record low price! Its tough, wide tread insures you many long miles of satisfactory service. It's so good, in fact, that we unhesitatingly guarantee it for 12 full months. No "ifs," "ands" or "buts" about it... a straight 12-month guarantee without exceptions! Where, but at Sears, could you get such a tire value at this low price? Come in... see the "Crusader" today!

Size	Price
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4.75-20	5.47
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12 Months Guarantee. Any ALL-STATE Crusader Tire failing to give satisfactory service for 12 months will be repaired free, or we will replace it with a brand new tire... charging you only for the proportionate wear it has delivered.

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LANTERNS and THERMOMETERS
ALL AT THE RIGHT PRICE

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COUPES **79c** AND UP

For Coupes, in Fancy washable materials.

New Summer Patterns. Well Tailored. Sedan or Coach. **\$1.49**

GALLON SIZE OUTING JUGS

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FOLDING Camp Cots

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