

Historic Old Liberty Bell No Longer Tolls Loud And Clear

Philadelphia, July 4.—Old historic Liberty bell tolled again today in commemoration of the 159th anniversary of American independence.

But gone was the shriller's old time lustre and its clear, far-reaching ringing which more than a century and a half ago called early colonists to the state house to hear official announcement that America had proclaimed her freedom.

Today there were only four dull sounds—just thuds.

Using a wooden mallet, Mrs. J. Hampton Moore, wife of Philadelphia's mayor, tapped the bell.

One tap was for the North, another for the South, a third for the East and a fourth for the West.

The bell, cracked from crown to lip, quivered as the mallet fell—and from beneath the thuds, there came a faint ring—a week reverberation.

Old Liberty had made a noble effort—but it was plain to see the bell is silenced forever except to remain ever a perpetual shrine symbolic of American freedom and independence.

Few of the several thousand persons who attended an outdoor service in Independence square at the rear of the old State House were admitted to the bell ringing ceremonies.

The indoor celebration held in the foyer of Independence Hall, where the Liberty bell reposes, was attended exclusively by Mayor Moore, his official party and a few invited guests.

Millions of Americans heard the ceremony and the bell tolling, however, as the program was broadcast over a nation-wide hook-up.

Today was one of the few times that Old Liberty has been rung since it cracked in September, 1835, while tolling a requiem for the funeral of Chief Justice John Marshall. It was removed from the belfry of Independence Hall soon afterward.

Mayor Moore, who is official custodian of the bell, said the traveling days for old Liberty are over. He asserted in an address that custodians in the fu-

ture probably would refuse requests for the bell to be taken out of Independence Hall for exhibition purposes.

While ringing of the bell featured observance of Independence Day in Philadelphia, the celebration actually began at the stroke of midnight when a newer bell in Independence hall tolled for 20 minutes, ringing out 159 times—each peal signifying a year since America's birth.

AAA Payments Double Taxes

Benefit Payments To N. C. Farmers During Year 1934 Amounted To Almost Twice As Much As Taxes Against The Property

Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefit payments to North Carolina farmers in 1934 amounted to approximately twice as much as the taxes on farm property, Dean I. O. Schaub of the State College Extension Service has announced.

The 1934 benefit payments totaled \$12,519,933, Dean Schaub said, while property taxes on the farms amounted to about \$6,684,000.

The exact sum of the taxes is not known, but this total is an estimate based on a study of farm taxation by Dr. G. W. Forster, agricultural economist at the college.

The cotton payments alone—\$6,521,997—would almost have sufficed for all the farm property the State levied for 1934, Dean Schaub stated, with tobacco payments falling only slightly short of the tax total at \$6,640,000.

"These benefit payments pale into comparative insignificance," the dean said, "when compared with the more than \$120,000,000 increase in farm income derived from the sale of cash crops.

"In 1934, with the adjustment program well under way, the tobacco, cotton, wheat and peanut

crops sold for around \$186,800,000 as compared with \$65,178,000 in 1932 before the programs were started."

The rise in corn and hog prices augmented the farm income still further, but exact figures on the income from these two commodities were not on hand when Schaub calculated the state farm income.

Combined, the benefit payment and the increased prices boosted the 1934 North Carolina farm income more than \$132,000,000 above that for 1932, or approximately 22 times the amount of the 1934 farm property taxes, the figures showed.

Heat And Flies Affect Cattle

Good Farmer Should Prepare To Protect Dairy Animals From Effects Of Heat, Flies And Short Pasture

The month of July brings with it a number of problems for the North Carolina dairyman and he must be prepared to protect his cows from the effects of heat, flies and short pasture.

"Cows that are continually annoyed by heat and flies will not produce as much milk as those which do not suffer from these two mid-summer ailments," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State College. "In the first place, an ample supply of shade and water should be in every pasture. When it comes to protection from flies, the best thing to do is to rid the premises of the breeding places of these pests. The stalls and manure pit should be cleaned at least once each week and when practical it is best to haul the manure directly from the cow barn to the field each day. Certainly, no accumulation of litter or garbage should be allowed about the dairy. It is impossible to destroy all flies in the larval stage, therefore poisons, traps and sprays must be used. There are several good fly sprays which are effective in keeping flies off the cows."

Arey points out further that pastures begin to deteriorate in late summer. Usually in July, the

grass begins to be short and tough as a result of dry weather. It contains less food value than earlier in the season and temporary grazing crops are needed. If a dairyman does not have these temporary grazing crops, it is a wise plan to feed some silage, to increase the grain feed and to raise its protein content that the milk flow might be maintained.

There is no need for the highly bred dairy animal to suffer in summer, if given the proper care. Plenty of fresh water, sufficient shade, protection from flies, and supplementary feeding will allow the cows to go along in normal production, Arey says.

Two pure bred Guernsey sires were purchased by Burke county dairymen from the breeding herd at Quail Roost Farm last month.

Jackson county bean growers are securing control of the Mexican bean beetle through the use of magnesium arsenate spray.

A farm tour to study demonstrations in forestry, trench silos, bull pens, yard improvement, remodeled furniture and the like will be held on August 21 in Stanley county.

Fattening Pigs Need A Pasture

Seem To Do Better When Placed On Dry Lot For Fattening If They Have Had The Run Of A Pasture Before Hand

Pastures for fattening pigs seem to allow the young animals to utilize their grain feed to better advantage after they are taken from the pasture and placed in the dry lot for finishing.

"We have recently concluded an interesting test with two groups of pigs to be fattened for market," says Earl H. Hostetter, in charge of livestock research for the North Carolina Experiment Station. "In one group ten pigs were full fed in a dry lot from the time of weaning until they reached a marketable weight of 225 pounds. In the other group, ten pigs were kept on pasture until they weighed 100 pounds and were then placed in the dry lot for finishing. Pigs in the first group made their weight in 123 days while those in group two made their weight in 187 days. This time element is

not so important for those animals to be sold in the spring but is important for those to be sold in September since the price breaks rapidly in the later fall."

Hostetter observes, however, that the pigs in the dry lot made a profit over feed cost of \$2.20 while those having the pasture made a profit of \$4.54, not counting the value of the pasture. If the cost of preparing the pasture land and seeding is taken into consideration, the second group of pigs gave a profit of only \$2.44 above feed cost.

However, the pigs in the second group, on pasture, gained more rapidly in weight when put in the dry lot after making 100 pounds each in weight. Then, too, it took only 312 pounds of feed to produce 100 pounds of gain as compared with 371 lbs. of feed per hundred pounds of gain for the animals kept on the dry lot throughout the test.

The whole thing seems to sum up that weaned pigs on pasture up until the time they weigh 100 pounds will make rapid and profitable gains after being taken from the pasture and full fed for finishing.

Nine Davidson county farmers grew certified small grain seed on 86½ acres this past season.

Answers To Questions Found On Page

1. A coarse cloth.
2. Brude I.
3. In 1823.
4. Approximately 10
5. Spots on the sun.
6. Sticks tied together.
7. Jefferson City.
8. 128.
9. Lake Superior.
10. At the entrance to Mediterranean.
11. 220 pounds.
12. A Metropolitan opera.

W. D. Graham, master of Rowan county, harvested 1,298 measured bushels of corn from 34.5 acres of land at an average of 37.6 bushels per acre. The farm agent reports that the top yield for the county is a field of that size.

Approximately 1200 pounds wool was pooled and sold by con county sheep growers in June.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE STATE PORT PILOT \$1.50 PER YEAR

PRICES THAT SHOUT

BUY TODAY and SAVE

on Genuine, First Quality 1935 U.S. TIRES

- ✓ THE TOUGHEST RUBBER
Lasts longer— Gives more mileage!
- ✓ THE STRONGEST CORDS
For longest tire life!
- ✓ CABLE-STRENGTH BEADS
For safety against bead failure!
- ✓ THE SAFEST NON-SKID TREAD
Grips the road in any weather!
- ✓ SAFETY CONSTRUCTION
To prevent blowouts at high speed!
- ✓ SAFETY INSIDE AND OUTSIDE
Every modern tire improvement!

Take advantage of present rock-bottom prices! Put on a full set of these dependable tires. They're safer inside... safer outside... and cost you less because they wear longer. We can guarantee these prices for a few days only. Come in today!

READ THESE Low Prices

U. S. TIRES (GUARD TYPE)	U. S. TIRES (PEERLESS TYPE)	U.S. ROYALS
4.40x20	4.75x19 \$6.97	4.75x19 \$8.19
\$5.22	5.00x19 \$7.47	5.00x19 \$8.77
	5.25x18 \$8.32	5.25x18 \$9.76

FREE TUBE WITH ABOVE TIRES

Anything For The Automobile And Radio

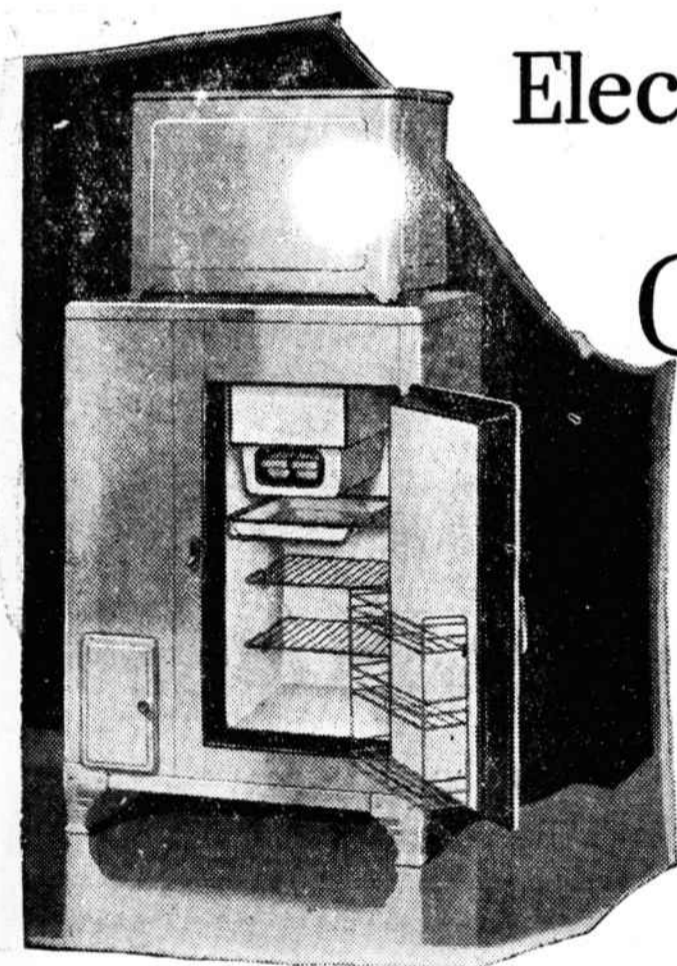
✦ SOLD ON TIME ✦

Credit and Terms to Suit Your Needs

Columbus Motor Co.

Whiteville, North Carolina

PRODUCT of  United States Rubber Company



Electricity? NO! it uses only OIL HEAT

Superfex... Refrigeration In Its Most Economical Form

"I NEVER DREAMED a refrigerator could save so much," say Superfex users. And no wonder they are delighted! For years many of them had stored foods in cellars, wells and other makeshifts, never cold enough to be really effective. Then, seven years ago, Superfex brought them modern refrigeration... in its most economical form.

Superfex saves steps, avoids food spoilage, and also makes it possible to serve a greater variety of more appetizing, wholesome foods, salads, desserts, and cooled drinks. You can keep fresh larger quantities of foods, thus requiring fewer trips to markets. Many users also increase their incomes by keeping dairy products and other foods cold, fresh and marketable.

No outside connection of any kind. No machinery. No moving parts, valves or small orifices to cause trouble—uses ordinary kerosene. Lighting may be arranged for coolest part of day if desired. Cost for kerosene varies with local conditions but averages \$10.00 a year, or less than \$1.00 a month.

Two exclusive features of SUPERFEX make possible the generation of 24 hours' refrigeration by operating burners only about two hours: (1) Patented burners that go out automatically; (2) Refrigerant passes through porcelain enameled coil in porcelain enameled Condenser Tank, employing well-known efficiency of water in absorbing heat, yet not requiring running water. "Light it and leave it"—trouble-free burners (no valves or small orifices) conveniently mounted on sliding tray. No continuous flame. No continuous heat. No wasted fuel. Ample reserve refrigeration for sudden heavy demands.

McGougan Electric Co.
Tabor City, N. C.

A PRODUCT OF PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY
SUPERFEX
The Oil Burning Refrigerator