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Easter 1949

Easter 1949 finds many major world problems still unsettled. Communism is spreading. Hunger, fear and bloodshed are still prevalent in many parts of the world. But with it all there is a new hope among free nations. The recent signing of the North Atlantic Pact by a group of nations to keep down aggression and the unified drive of the churches for world relief brought hope to thousands, who had been looking at a dark picture.

It is particularly fitting such movements should come at this season of the year; for Spring and Easter are a time of new hope, new life.

But we should never forget that Easter is a time of rededication to the principles of Him, who gave us new hope at Easter-time. Until the world can come nearer to carrying out His principles there will always be fear, hunger and unhappiness.

We have much to be thankful for this Easter but along with all that we are thankful for, we have added responsibilities as individuals and as a nation. As individuals we should feel more keenly the meaning of Easter. As we attend sunrise services and other church services throughout the day, let us again rejoice for the world may rise to new heights of understanding and appreciation of Him, who gave us Easter with its hope, joy and triumph of good over evil and continue to work and pray that individuals and the promise.

Conservation Pledge

If every American would meaningfully accept and sign the conservation pledge — "I give my pledge as an American, to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my country — its soils and minerals — its forests, waters and wildlife" — conservation would not be a problem.

As the fishing season opens, from the Department of Interior comes a report, which says that the basic resources of soil, water, oil, forests and wildlife have suffered long, and world-wide abuse. For that reason fundamental principles of conservation are being brought into sharp focus. All natural resources of the earth are interrelated and dependent so that no one resource can be conserved without the conservation of all. Conservation cannot be treated as a series of local, unrelated problems. It must be coordinated over wide geographic areas.

The pilchard coast fishery suffered its third successive season of disastrously low catches in 1948.

Conservation is the responsibility of everyone from the farmer to the fisherman. It is the business of the businessman and an important phase of industry of the industrialist.

Outdoor Citizenship

The beautiful Blue Ridge Parkway opens for the season on Friday. Each time we re-visit the Parkway we marvel again at the wonders of nature the Parkway makes possible for thousands to see.

When we visit a noted cathedral we never try to mar its beauty by chipping off some of the masonry or taking away some of the paintings. Even if we did not know better there are usually guards or

at least signs to remind us that we must not even touch treasures.

Did you ever stop to think that the Parkway lands are set aside as a public trust for public enjoyment? It is not intended vandalism should mar their beauty for those who follow a few who have no appreciation of them. Citizenship must be practiced out of doors, as well as inside. The beautiful parks are a responsibility of each citizen. Let us remember that good outdoor living practices include fire prevention, consideration of private and public property, cleaning up a picnic or cooking place after it has been used.

Let's enjoy the wonderful outdoors, but let's show our appreciation by admiring, not marring beauty.

Your Cancer Fight

Medical authorities have termed 1949 a year of great promise in cancer research. However, due to a lack of funds the American Cancer Society was forced to turn down 40 per cent of the applications for research projects approved by the Committee on Growth of the National Research Council. In addition, the American Cancer Society had to reduce appropriations by 54 per cent for projects it did support.

The key to open the door to cancer's secrets could very well come from one of these worthy projects now indefinitely postponed.

This means that hundreds of thousands of lives may be needlessly lost, your friends', perhaps your family's or even your own.

Of necessity, this year's campaign for funds must be greater than ever. More and more people must be ready to realize that their contributions are vital weapons in the fight to curb cancer.

Won't you please help in our fight to aid mankind and to help in defeating the great enemy . . . cancer?

Youth And Safety

Encouraged by success of last year in reducing the number and severity of rural accidents, 4-H Club members over the United States are swinging into the effort with added vigor in 1949. The members have in view of cutting further the still staggering total of one and one-half million farm residents who had to take enforced vacations in 1948 because of a disabling accident.

Sponsored again by General Motors, the National safety competition will earn expense-free trips for State winners to the National 4-H Club Congress next November, eight National scholarships and medals for the winners in each county. The most successful county in each State will be awarded a plaque.

With some 2,000,000 boys and girls affiliated with the 4-H Clubs in this country, a mammoth force can be brought into play for farm accident reduction.

Daily safety habits in use of equipment in farm buildings and yards, and in handling machinery and livestock, are brought to the attention of all members of the family by the active 4-H participant. County extension agents and local 4-H Club leaders encourage members to check and remove conditions likely to cause accidents and fires. They also are taught and encouraged to cooperate in community safety activities.

The safety program for farm youth also takes into consideration highway safety. More than 7,300 rural residents were killed in highway mishaps of 1948.

A Personal Responsibility

"The tragic part of any accident is that Fate has so little to do with it — and the individual so much," Commissioner L. C. Rosser of the Department of Motor Vehicles said recently in connection with North Carolina's current campaign to emphasize the individual's responsibility for traffic safety.

"Drivers in nearly three-fourths of all fatal accidents in 1947, for instance, were violating some traffic regulation at the time, as were three out of four pedestrians who were victims of fatal accidents."

Personal responsibility, and the fact that "It Can Happen to You," Commissioner Rosser pointed out, is the theme of the traffic safety educational program being sponsored by the Motor Vehicles Department during this month. "Your Life Is In Your Hands," is the official slogan of the program which is part of a national campaign sponsored by the National Safety Council.

This Week In Washington

With congress passing the buck of rent control back to the local communities, high point of interest insofar as the rural communities of the nation is concerned is the expected stand of Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan on the Administration's long-range farm program.

As this is written, the contending forces which include the three large farm organizations holding opposing views on this legislation, particularly with respect to farm price supports are at a standstill. These views range from 100 per cent of parity, down to 90 per cent and to the sliding scale of supports as now provided by the Hope-Aiken farm law. It is expected that Secretary Brannan's recommendation to the House and Senate agriculture committees will take the form of a compromise.

According to observers here in Washington, the push for the rigid farm price supports at a high level is losing some of its steam, and Senator Aiken has been beating the grass roots in an attempt to whip up support to retain the provisions of the present law, which go into effect January 1, 1950.

The most telling argument of the proponents for a lower parity price support and the sliding scale is the high cost of the support price and there is indication even now that by the end of this year the Commodity Credit Corporation will have exhausted its four and one-half billion dollar loan kitty.

As a matter of fact, about two billion dollars of these funds are already tied up even before the 1949 crops start rolling from the fields. CCC has about 750 million tied up in cotton loans; more than 200 million in corn, all on 1948 crops. The potato price support has already cost the government something like 170 million of dollars.

Nevertheless, Congress even under the Aiken law, cannot afford to let CCC go broke, so will have to fork over more funds and these funds come from the taxpayer.

The farm organizations are lined up to fight against the 75-cent minimum wage bill, and observers here say they are fighting a losing battle.

The farmers are not directly affected by the bill, since it is agreed that farm labor will not be included in the measure in its finality. However, the farmer who hires labor would be indirectly affected, since if rural businessmen are included in the bill such as cannery, agricultural processors, ginners, the increased competition for the 75-cent jobs would force farmers to pay more for their workers.

In about half the states, particularly throughout the south, the average hourly rate farmers pay workers is less than the proposed 75-cent minimum.

There is also considerable speculation in Washington this week over whether the secretary of agriculture will be likely to proclaim a national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning in 1950. If he decides to take this action, he must also proclaim a national acreage allotment for wheat.

According to information acreage of Spring wheat is expected to be about 20,300,000 acres or almost four per cent larger than the total planted in 1948.

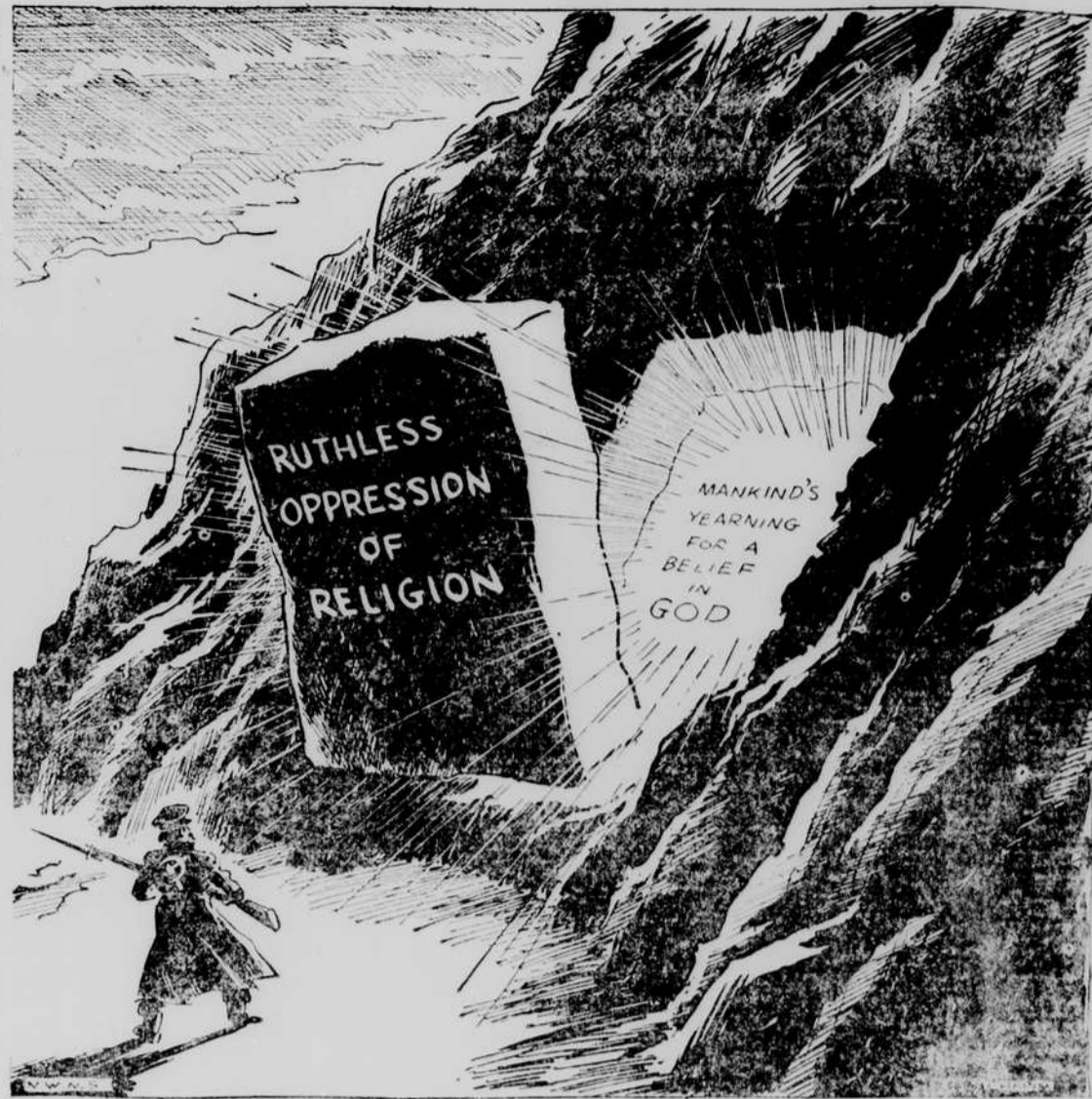
Combined with the winter wheat acreage estimated last December, the total 1949 planted acreage of wheat is estimated at 81,670,000 acres, or about five per cent more than was planted for the harvest last year.

According to some who are close to the White House the president has changed his tactics in his dealings with congress and is prepared to go all the way in an effort to get along with the legislators on Capitol Hill. An example is his cooperative statement in approval of the watered down rent control bill.

The bill is far from the measure asked by the president, but he gave it high praise. These observers say that as a matter of fact the president was furiously angry.

These same observers say that if his program doesn't come through congress, that a trip around the country to take his case to the people is still a possibility.

EVER THE STONE SHALL BE ROLLED AWAY



DOWN SOUTH

Director of Research
 Southern States Industrial Council
 By THURMAN SENSING

THE SOUTH IS SHORT ON MILK

As great as have been the strides made in the South in recent years in diversified agriculture, in emphasizing the South's agricultural advantages with its favorable climate and long growing season, and even in the development of the cattle industry, the South still needs more milk cows. There was a time, when as a boy I used to get up on a frosty morning and milk six cows before breakfast, that I thought we had too many milk cows — but statistics that are just as cold as those frosty mornings prove me wrong, even with all the improvement we have made in the meantime.

The Milk Industry Foundation has recently published figures showing that the 1947 U. S. farm milk production amounted to 55,519 million quarts. However, the sixteen Southern states, which comprise one-third the area and contain one-third the people of the United States only produced 12,706 million quarts. In other words, instead of producing its 33 per cent share of the nation's milk, the South only produced 22 per cent.

The South both can and should remedy this situation. The South very easily can do so, because all the natural advantages for dairying are in its favor. The growing season for forage crops of all sorts is much longer in the South and not nearly so much dependence must be placed upon silage and dry feeds. The production of feed for dairy cattle is not only cheaper in the South, but the housing and care in the much less rigorous climate of the South is also less expensive.

The South should produce more milk both because of its importance in the diet of the people and because its monetary value would add greatly to the economic welfare of the region. Milk, in some form or other, comprises more than 25 per cent of the foods consumed annually by the average American, and its importance in the diet cannot be over-estimated. Consumption in the United States at the present time is 14 per cent above pre-war levels, with more than 60 million quarts of fresh milk and cream being used daily. Moreover, the cash farm income from milk ranks second only to that from cattle and calves. It is more than the total income from hogs, one-third more than the total from poultry and eggs, over one and a half times the total from wheat, nearly double the total from cotton, four times the total from tobacco, and so on. The South only receives 20

per cent of this cash income from milk.

The production of creamery butter and cheese, of course, represents one of our most important agriculture-industry interrelations. When we consider the amount of these two items produced in the South, we realize still more sharply the region's shortage along these lines. Of the nation's production of 1,321,700,000 pounds of creamery butter in 1947, the South only produced 176,200,000 pounds, or 13 per cent. Of the nation's production of 955,860,000 pounds of cheese in 1947, the South only produced 163,180,000 pounds, or 17 per cent. The state of Minnesota alone produced 30 per cent more creamery butter than all sixteen Southern states combined. The state of Wisconsin produced 145 per cent more cheese than all sixteen Southern states combined. All these things mean, of course, that the South is importing great quantities of dairy products which it should be producing.

There is one important aspect of this comparison of dairying in the South and in the nation that should be pointed out. The South actually contains 32 per cent of the nation's dairy cows, almost its full share on a population-area basis, but the average milk production of these cows is 35 per cent less than the average for the nation, and accordingly the value of the South's dairy cows is only 23 per cent of the nation's total. Dairying is a full-time, year-round occupation, and requires conscientious care and attention; dairying is not at all like raising a crop of cotton or tobacco. The South could add greatly to its welfare in every way by paying more time and attention to the dairy industry.

Hog prices will be supported at 90 per cent of parity through March, 1950, when the usual marketing season for 1949 spring pigs ends.

MILITARY RITES FOR G. C. HOLMAN

(Continued from Page 1)
 bers of the Ashe Post 171 of the American Legion will conduct military services at the grave. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Willie Lee Holman; one son, Roland; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Holman; five brothers,

Roger, Freeman, Greer, Jess and Joe Holman and five sisters, Mrs. Mable Wilcox, Mrs. Clifford Wilcox, Mrs. Benny Wilcox, Mrs. Edgar Prince and Mrs. Mary Nell Holman.

CHURCHES TO HAVE EASTER SERVICES

(Continued from page 1)
 the county are planning special Easter services Sunday at the Glendale Springs, Miller's and Bethel Presbyterian churches.

Ralph Buchanan will conduct the special Easter communion service at the Lansing Presbyterian church Sunday morning and also the service at the Foster Memorial church Sunday afternoon.

Many of the Sunday school groups will have egg hunts during the week end.

COUNTY FARMERS USE PMA PROGRAM

(Continued from page 1)
 vendors for their splendid cooperation. Much of the credit for the success of the pasture program is due the vendors for the outstanding job they have done in filling purchase orders," Mr. Campbell said.

Tobacco growers are reminded that May 1st is the closing date for division and combinations of tobacco farms.

SWANSON EDWARDS DIES IN LENOIR

(Continued from page 1)
 bel Wilson, of Boone. Surviving in addition to his parents and wife are two children, Barbara and Melba Joyce Edwards and two brothers, Joe and Lawson Edwards, Todd.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all of our friends and neighbors in both Ashe and Watauga counties for the kindness they have shown us during the sickness and death of our husband and father, L. A. Milam. Also thanks for the floral tributes.

Mrs. L. A. Milam and family.

For Sale

Four complete booths for restaurant. Also one matching counter, eleven feet long.

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