

### Farmers Gain Little Despite Rise in Price

Despite a considerable increase in cash income of farmers since 1932, the depression low point, talks with agricultural leaders reveal that in many regions farmers are obtaining very little more merchandise with their added spending money. One reason, of course, is a general rise in prices, but another, not so obvious perhaps, is the increasing burden of hidden taxes. The average weekly tax bill of the American farmer has now mounted to where its equal is 23.2 per cent of his total cash income, according to a recent study prepared by the National Consumers Tax Commission in Chicago. In other words, even though he doesn't have to pay an income tax on an annual net income of say \$900, he must subtract \$208.80 before knowing how much he can spend for actual merchandise. The latter figure represents the amount he will pay in hidden taxes during the year in retail stores or in cooperatives.

### Schools Challenged To Save Democracy

A call to America's educational system to take a post of leadership in the world struggle for peace and security was issued by Harry Elmer Barnes, Scripps-Howard Editorial writer, in Cleveland recently. Education's outstanding responsibility to society right now, he told the American Association of School Administrators, is preparation of a blueprint of a better social system and a realistic indication of how to bring it into existence in a gradual, peaceful, and intelligent fashion. "Educators might just as well understand, once and for all," he said, "that we cannot save democracy through education unless we are willing to teach in our schools the material which is essential to the salvation of democracy."

### Florida Citrus Industry Adopts Marketing Setup

A marketing agreement program for the Florida citrus industry has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

### Medical Subsidy Plan Is Sponsored In the Wagner Bill

The national medical program sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York was placed before Congress last week following its formal introduction into the Senate, and appeared to face considerable opposition—first on the grounds of economy and second on the nature of the program itself at the present time.

The program proposes expenditure of \$80,000,000 the first year, rising to about 10 times as much, to be spent in Federal grants-in-aid to the States for expansion of medical facilities. The bill does not provide a comprehensive insurance program, nor does the Federal Government venture to provide medical care itself. Rather the government offers generous subsidies to the states if they will set up program covering child and maternal health, general health service, and investigations, construction of hospitals and medical centers, general programs of medical care, and insurance against loss of wages during periods of temporary disability.

Two Republican Senators, Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, and Wallace H. White, of Maine, spoke out in criticism of further expansion of the social security program at this time. Their views are also shared by economy-minded members of congress who believe that large financial commitments and expansion of a program which is still in an experimental stage should be deferred at the least.

The general reaction against new governmental activities, particularly in untried fields, is also a major factor deterring passage of the Wagner bill at this session. Moreover, when President Roosevelt sent the report of an interdepartmental committee on which this bill is based—to congress he did not recommend passage but urged only study.

Further medical organizations, established hospital associations, and other groups are outspoken in their opposition to the program as now drafted. Already the Wagner bill has been considerably toned down as a result of their protests. But the American Medical Association is still in opposition and its secretary, Dr. Morris Fishbein, urged caution on congress in its treatment of the Wagner bill.

Although Senator Wagner is one of the most respected of Democratic senators, this bill has the handicap of the Administration's advice that it be studied only, and what is more important, an absence of powerful pressure groups actively behind it. Organized labor, farm groups, old age pension advocates and other familiar supporters of legislation have thus far taken only a secondary and incidental interest in the medical program.

### When Fertilizer Should Be Applied in Planting Cotton

The fertilizer should be mixed with the soil and bedded on ten days prior to planting cotton if possible. It is extremely important to mix the fertilizer thoroughly with the soil to prevent seedling injury and a poor stand. Where proper equipment is available side placement is recommended. The kind of fertilizer for different soils together with other pertinent information is given in Extension Circle No. 234 "Approved Practices for the Production of Cotton" and copies may be had free upon application to the Agricultural Editor, State College.

## OLD LEWIS HUNTER



BRAND HAND-MADE KENTUCKY BOURBON FOR 78 YEARS \$1.95 Ql. KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY Wm. Jennings & Co. Inc., N.Y.C. - 50 Proof

FOR SALE SEED PEANUTS Virginia Bunch and Jumbo Runners 4c per pound John A. Manning Williamston, N. C.

### Uncle Jim Says



Keep up the fertility of the land and stop soil losses is a sound piece of advice being spread over the State by the State College Extension Service.

### Electric Farm Water Systems Cost Little

A water system can be installed in the farm home for as little as \$100 with the advent of rural electrification in scores of rural communities in the State, says Russell G. Broadus, assistant agricultural engineer of the State College Extension Service. "New opportunities for installing labor and time-saving equipment are offered farm people at a price they can afford to pay," Broadus said. "The first essential in a water system is a good, clean, wholesome water supply in a quantity sufficient for the farm and home needs. A well should be located at least fifty feet from any possible source of contamination.

To keep a water supply clean and free from harmful bacteria, the well should have rock masonry, brick or terra cotta walls from bottom to top. In many cases driven or bored wells with iron castings are quite satisfactory. All wells should have tight, properly-made concrete platforms to keep out surface water."

The engineer says an electric water system will provide 1,000 gallons of water per hour for three cents when the electric rate is six cents a kilowatt hour. In many cases the small amount of electric current used to pump water will not increase the monthly bill above the minimum charge.

Broadus recommends that the farm family first install an outlet to the kitchen sink and another to the barn for watering livestock. He says this can be done for approximately \$100. The system can be enlarged as finances permit.

"The average farm laborer earns from twenty to thirty cents an hour for his work. Why then should the farmer's family work carrying water at the rate of one-half cent per hour?" the engineer queried.

### Bulletin Explains Experiment Work In Strawberries

It required 11 years of breeding work on approximately 60,000 seedlings of known parentage to produce the three new strawberry varieties—the Fairmore, Daybreak and Eleanor Roosevelt—which were recently announced by the North Carolina Experiment Station at State College.

How these new varieties of fruits were developed and the approved methods for growing them, are explained in a publication prepared by E. B. Morrow, associate horticulturist of the Experiment Station, and George M. Darrow, senior pomologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This publication is available for free distribution upon request to the Agricultural Editor at State College, Raleigh, for Experiment Station Bulletin No. 320, "Breeding New Strawberry Varieties".

The Fairmore originated as a cross between the Blakemore and Fairfax made in 1933, the Daybreak is the result of a cross between the Missionary and Fairfax in 1931, and the Eleanor Roosevelt originated as a cross between the Bellmar and Fairfax in 1931. All three varieties were tested for five or more years at the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station at Willard, and for the past two years by a group of cooperating growers in Columbus, Pender, Duplin and New Hanover Counties, as well as at Raleigh and Swannanoa, and at the U. S. Horticultural Station at Beltsville, Md.

The Fairmore and Daybreak should be grown in a spaced or thin-matted row and should not be fertilized heavily, especially in the late winter or early spring. They are very vigorous plants, with long runners. On the other hand the Eleanor Roosevelt forms few runner plants except in fertile soils, but sets a very heavy crop of berries. It should be grown in well-spaced rows and a heavy mulch applied early in the spring.

### 20 Per Cent Increase Is Noted In U. S. Lumber

A 20 per cent increase in the domestic consumption of American lumber this quarter from the first quarter of 1938 is predicted by the Commerce Department's Lumber Survey Committee.

Johnston County farmers carried out more soil building practices in 1938 than ever before, and interest in the conservation program is still growing, reports Farm Agent M. A. Morgan.

### Things To Watch For In The Future

An improved washout ink for manufacturers to use on flour and sugar sacks to enable thrifty housewives to convert these bags into dish-towels and aprons. A "liquid sandpaper" eliminating the need for washing and scrapping glossy, enameled or varnished surfaces before refinishing. An aluminum alloy softball bat no heavier than customary wooden bats, because it is made of this durable metal and it cannot be broken in actual play and it will not sting the hands no matter how

### United States Regains Much Of Its Lost Trade

During the past five years, the United States has regained nearly one-half of the Latin America export trade it lost between 1929 and 1932. hard the ball is hit. Men's shirts made of airplane cloth. A new textile made from soy beans. Bread made with two ounces of grapefruit juice to every pound of dough; though of greenish-yellow color, the bread is said to have more vitamin and food value, and will stay fresh longer than ordinary bread.

### DO YOU KNOW OUR MR. PAUL?

## Charlotte Roundup

By C. A. Paul

HERE NOW THERE: Bob Reynolds needn't worry about us when making a speech. . . the audience, if any, will lean out loud. . . On Elizabeth Avenue the other day a man a friend: "Hey, bud, you got a drop me on the raw?" . . . Many people turn first of all to his daily column in the Charlotte News, many more never fail to read him sooner or later. And besides Paul, an exclusive Charlotte News feature, we have our own Dorothy Knox (She Believes Everything), the Rev. Herbert Spangh—"The Everyday Counselor"—New York columns by Charles B. Driscoll and Alice Hughes; Dorothy Dix and her sage advice; "The Worry Clinic" by Dr. George Crane, famous psychologist; political hot stuff by Washington Merry-Go-Rounders, General Hugh Johnson, Heywood Brown and Dorothy Thompson—

Not to mention Associated Press full trunk service (which no other city in North or South Carolina has), Burke Davis and his sports talk, a staff of capable reporters, forceful editorial writers and a full complement of comics, including Pop-Eye, L'W Abner, Dan Dunn and Out Our Way.

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READ WHAT

## JOSEPH R. HARRISON and W. A. BAILEY HAVE TO SAY ABOUT ROBERTSON'S Proven Fertilizer

Route 3 Williamston, N. C. December 1, 1938.

Robertson Chemical Corporation Norfolk, Virginia. Gentlemen:

I have used your fertilizer for the past six years for all my crops. I could not afford to change to any other, as I am satisfied with the results I am getting from ROBERTSON'S GOLD DOLLAR, SILKY LEAF and BIG CROPPER.

I have already bought for 1939 and expect to continue using ROBERTSON'S FERTILIZERS, for I feel when better fertilizer is made, Robertson will make it.

Yours very truly, Joseph R. Harrison.

Williamston, N. C. December 22, 1938.

Robertson Chemical Corporation Norfolk, Virginia. Gentlemen:

I have been using your SILKY LEAF for nine years. I am satisfied with the results, and I think that it is the best fertilizer for tobacco that I have ever used. I will continue to use it and recommend it to my friends.

During the past nine years my tobacco has sold from \$255.00 to \$651.00 per acre, according to the season condition.

Yours very truly, W. A. Bailey.

SEE OR CALL YOUR NEAREST ROBERTSON AGENT AT ONCE

J. W. (John) BELLFLOWER, Oak City, N. C. EDGAR (Pete) JOHNSON, Robersonville W. S. (Slade) WHITE, Williamston H. U. (Heaman) PEEL, Williamston FARMERS SUPPLY CO., Williamston C. B. (Ben) RIDDICK, County Salesman

## Avoid Further Tax Penalties

Chapter 291, Article 14, Section 1403, Public Laws of North Carolina, provides:

- (1) After the first day of April and on or before the first day of May next after due and payable there shall be added to the tax a penalty of 3 per cent.
- (2) After the first day of May and on or before the first day of June next after due and payable, there shall be added to the tax a penalty of 4 per cent.
- (3) On and after the second day of June the penalty shall be, in addition to said four (4) per cent, one-half of one (1-2 of 1) per cent per month or fraction thereof until paid from said day on the principal amount of taxes, which shall continue to accrue on taxes not included in a certificate of sale, and which on taxes included in a certificate of sale, shall continue to accrue until the date of such certificate.

The above is the law of the State of North Carolina and not a ruling of the County Commissioners or any other officer of the County, and the law does not say that penalties MAY be added but it says they SHALL be added.

## C. B. Roebuck

SHERIFF OF MARTIN COUNTY

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