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Tuesday, April 18, 1939.

A Sad Commentary

Williamston's municipal government was un-animously given a stamp of approval at a nominating convention here last Friday evening. The action carries a certain degree of honor for the town's governmental heads, but it is a sad commentary on good government when only eighty-eight people in a town of approximately 4,000 turn out to participate in laying the foundation upon which their government will operate during the next two years.

The best government does not come as a result of severe and unfounded criticism; it comes only as a result of a keen and sympathetic interest in its activities at all times by all the people.

Toward this end the present town authorities should act to broaden the opportunities for a greater participation by the people in their government. The nominating convention with few exceptions has been lost in the march of progress. To keep step with the progressive march, our officials should make plans now to have the primary system created by the next session of the legislature.

Such action does not suggest there has been or will be a "bone of contention"; it merely means that the concepts of good government will be broadened, that a more representative government will be made possible.

The Jitterbug

Once described in sane and rational terms, this country had to invent the jitterbug to describe its crazy activities and the activities of its people. We have moved out of that smooth waltz rhythm into an age of super-scrambled eggs where everything is topsy turvy and today few know whether they are a'going or a'coming.

Some say there'll be war, and some say there will be no war. Some say if Europe fights, we will fight, and some say we won't fight if Europe fights. Some say the number of unemployed is increasing, and some say the number of unemployed is decreasing. Some say more money is needed for the unemployed, and some say less money is needed for the unemployed. Strange as it may seem, those who say unemployment is increasing also say less money is needed for the unemployed.

Some say the country is facing bankrupt, but in the same periodical it was pointed out that more automobiles are being sold than there were a while back, that more luxuries are becoming necessities each day, that what we "throw away" will more than offset the relief bill with enough left over to support the schools and the farm program.

With all these facts and more, too, it is reasonable to believe that the country itself is all right, but that some of its critics and experts have been bitten by the jitterbug and now have severe cases of the jitters.

The Cotton Problem

There have been advanced about as many plans to solve the cotton problem as there are senators in Washington, but none of them seems to solve the problem to the satisfaction of all. After all is said and done there is only one solution and that is to put cotton stockings back on the fairer sex in this country. Since this sure solution will never be effected, it will be well to keep on wrangling and pick out the next best solution.

The plan announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration a few days ago granting the farmer who plants no cotton or a portion of his allotment a claim to soil conservation and possibly price adjustment payments has its merits. But, most farmers will sneer at the plan, and if they did give it consideration there are those who would point out the decreased number of workers in the cotton fields and in the gins. It is really puzzling to understand how some can complain about a plan that will throw farm labor out of work when to ignore the plan it will cost the farmer his land and home. One of the great troubles with

agriculture today has been the policy of allowing the farmer to work himself to death, pay low wages and then selling his products at a figure below the cost of production.

It is just as fair for the government to take all the cotton it has on hand and sell it back to the farmers at a loss as it is to expect a farmer to grow large cotton crops or any other crops, for that matter, and sell them on an open market at a loss.

Much argument can be heard in support of the industrial tariff, but no matter what system one proposes to help the farmer there are those who declare the economic foundation will be destroyed.

This country will be better off when the farmer gains his rightful recognition, and if drastic steps are necessary to solve the cotton problem then let those steps be taken even if the heavy bundle of lint has to be burned up in storage or plowed up in the field. And let those who are opposed to such drastic action start and carry out a movement to hang that surplus lint on the legs of American women and around the bodies of American men. It might be well to stop the mad rush to the nudist colony.

The cotton problem is a serious one, and like many others, someone is certain to suffer a loss. But, don't let the farmer suffer the loss alone.

Tuberculosis Is Mass Murder

Sanatorium Sun.

Let's stop kidding ourselves that we care very much for human life. So long as we allow the white death to go on raging. Let's stop trying to put it out of our heads that all of us — grown-up citizens of voting age — are anything but accessories before the fact of the annual murder of scores of thousands of American citizens. Look yourself in the face and ask yourself whether you are or are not co-guilty of murder, if you know in advance that murder is going to take place and do not do your utmost to prevent that death. In the matter of the infamy of TB's mass murder, there is no longer any excuse for you not to know—

That, contrary to the pious, self-congratulatory hoorahs of certain public health evangelists, TB is a mighty long way from being conquered. Its miserable microbe—that we could wipe out absolutely, if we wanted to—still kills 70,000 Americans yearly, and puts over 50,000 in danger of now needless consumptive death.

That, contrary to all detractors of the power of medical science, TB is curable. In nearly 100 per cent of all cases when it is in its early stages. In nearly 50 per cent of cases of victims far gone in the advanced stages of the sickness.

That, with the present power of TB science that could be made available to all, there is no reason why ALL cases of TB should not be discovered when they are early and 100 per cent curable. Your tuberculosis is no longer early when you're already coughing, feverish, losing weight, sweating nights, or spitting blood. It's early when you have No Symptoms, but when the X-ray's magic eye can detect its devilry in your lungs.

That, contrary to old-fogey notions still entertained by many doctors, TB can never be wiped out of our land so long as the bulk of its victims are discovered after their sickness is already far advanced. The mass X-raying of communities is the one way to uncover early TB. The prompt cure of every early case so that no case can spread the death to others—if accomplished, would make the White Plague negligible within a generation.

That it would be one of our most spectacular national economies if, nationally, we immediately insisted that our president, the Congress, the several state legislatures and our local communities appropriated the necessary annual millions of dollars to make a nation-wide TB fight really effective. Though they do not realize it, every citizen sick with TB is a community and national expense that helps to keep our budgets in the red. Every lost life from TB means the loss of that money for which our economy howlers now moan so piteously. It would cost our country a hundred times less money to wipe out TB in one generation than it is going to cost to maintain this ghastly luxury for an indefinite period.

Man's Mistakes

Dunn Dispatch.

Man learns a lot in a life-time, but most of his information secured in the school of experience comes too late for it to be of much value then as a guide for future actions. His imperfections lead to many mistakes, but he learns by doing and observing. The seven greatest mistakes of many have been enumerated by a writer recently as:

1. The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.
 2. The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.
 3. Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.
 4. Refusing to set aside trivial preferences in order that important things may be accomplished.
 5. Neglecting development and refinement of the mind by not acquiring the habit of reading.
 6. Attempting to compel other persons to believe and live as we do.
 7. Failure to establish the habit of saving money.
- Check yourself on the seven things listed as mistakes, and see if you are one of those who might profit by making a change.

More Old Folks To Receive Benefits

Legislature Increases Fund By Approximately \$700,000.00

Raleigh—The just-adjourned Tar Heel legislature was swept by no Townsend plan hysteria or old age pension hokum, but it did make possible a tangible increase in number of old folks on the assistance rolls.

At least both Mrs. W. T. Bost, commissioner of public welfare, and Nathan Yelton, director of the old age assistance division, are of that opinion, although they haven't yet worked out any figures showing just how many will be added, nor where.

They base their belief on the fact that the \$4,400,000 which they will have from all sources (federal, state and county) for each year of the coming biennium will be approximately \$700,000 greater than the rate at which old age assistance is now being paid.

That \$4,400,000 will permit them to pay out to the old people an average of something more than \$360,000 each month, against the present rate of approximately \$310,000 (it was just short of that figure in March).

They do not plan to increase the present average payment to the beneficiaries, an average which reached \$9.54 in March, but rather to use the extra money to place on the assistance rolls the aged who are eligible by all tests but who have been kept off by the lack of funds to take care of them.

Assuming that the average is kept at about \$9.54, the \$700,000 increase in availability would enable the placement of approximately 6,000 new pensioners on the lists.

That is what the officials now plan to do. Both Mrs. Bost and Mr. Yelton view legislative action with relation to their department with more than mild approval. Both said they feel that the assembly made substantial though not too extensive, contribution to a well-ordered, safely based program of assistance to the aged and to dependent children.

For the children's aid there was no such marked increase in funds as in the case of the old people, the appropriation for that purpose making available from all sources about \$525,000 for each year, an increase of about \$25,000 over current budgetary provisions.

Viewed from angles other than the financial, the old age assistance program was considerably liberalized and made more flexible by change in the residence requirements for eligibles.

Dividends Received From U. S. Forests

Although the national forests in North Carolina are composed largely of lands which had been logged prior to purchase by the federal government, they are already contributing an annual net return. This consists of twenty-five per cent of the cash receipts and amounted last year to \$8,578.82. These receipts are from the sale of national forest timber and from other forms of land use from the three national forests in North Carolina—the Nantahala, the Pisgah and the Croatan. The funds thus made available to local government units are used for public schools and roads and are supplemented by an additional ten per cent used by the forest service for building and maintaining roads and trails within these forests. The forest service also assumes a large share of the cost of constructing and maintaining public improvements, such as roads, trails and campground developments, using other funds appropriated by Congress which amounted to \$75,811 last year in North Carolina.

Total receipts from the 158 national forests in the United States administered by the forest service of the department of agriculture amounted to \$4,671,133, twenty-five per cent of which was distributed among nearly one-fifth of the 3,070 counties in the entire country.

The forest service points out that the largest receipts each year usually come from those national forests which have been under federal management for long periods and whose earning capacity has been improved by the systematic protection and utilization of their natural resources. Receipts from the national forests in North Carolina, it is pointed out, will increase as the forests become more productive as a result of protection and management.

NOTICE

We hereby forbid any person or persons from dumping waste matter such as garbage, tin cans and paper on the grounds or premises of the Skewarkee church. Unless the practice of using the grounds as a dumping place is stopped we shall prosecute to the fullest extent any person guilty of this act.

J. H. Mizelle, Clerk, a11-14 Skewarkee Church.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed by J. A. Getsinger and wife to H. D. Bateman, Trustee on the 20th day of June, 1928, and of record in Martin County in Book X-2, page 633, and default having been made in the payment of the note thereby secured and application having been made to the undersigned Trustee for a sale of the property hereinafter described: Now, Therefore, the undersigned

Trustee will expose at public sale at the J. A. Getsinger home and farm, at Dardens, on the 28th day of April, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described articles of personal property:

- 1 All farming implements and mules used to cultivate crops on the said Getsinger farm for the year 1928, as follows:
 - 1 dark red mare mule, 12 years, 1100 pounds, Matt.
 - 1 dark red mare mule, 12 years, 1100 pounds, Ida.
 - 1 John Deere stalk cutter, 18 years.
 - 1 John Deere disc harrow, 6 years.
 - 4 Chattanooga 2-H turning plows, 10 years.
 - 3 A Champion 1-H turning plows, 10 years.
 - 2 Section harrows, 19-12 years.
 - 1 Bemis Tobacco Transplanter, 15 years.
 - 2 Cole corn planters, 8-12 years.
 - 4 Climax cotton plows, 5-6 years.
 - 1 John Deere hay rake, 15 years.
 - 1 Little Giant Bean Harvester, 6 years.
 - 8 Tobacco trucks, 4-10 years.
 - 1 Blacksmith wagon, 12 years.
 - 2 Farm carts, 10 years.
- This the 27th day of March, 1939.
H. D. BATEMAN, Trustee.

Zl V. Norman, Atty. m28-4t

BOND ORDER—BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF MARTIN COUNTY FOR CROSS ROADS TOWNSHIP.


Be it ordered by the Board of Commissioners of the county of Martin, state of North Carolina: 1. That bonds of Cross Roads Township shall be issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$50,000.00 for the purpose of refunding the following described valid outstanding bonds of said Cross Roads Township, to wit: \$50,000.00, 6 per cent Cross Roads

Township bonds, dated April 1st, 1921, due and payable \$5,000.00 thereof on the 1st day of April, in each of the years 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1946.

2. A statement of the debt of Cross Roads Township, Martin County, North Carolina, has been filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Martin County and is open to public inspection.

3. This order shall take effect upon its passage and shall not be submitted to the voters. The foregoing order has been introduced. A tax will be levied for the payment of the proposed bonds and interest if the same shall be issued. Any citizen or taxpayer may protest against the issuance of such bonds at a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners to be held at the courthouse in the town of Williamston, North Carolina, in the county commissioners room at ten o'clock, a. m., on May 1st, 1939, or an adjournment thereof.

J. SAM GETSINGER, Clerk of Board of Commissioners a4 7 11 14 18 21 25 28



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