

Republican Denies That U.S. Farmers Are Regimented

Francis Case, Republican member of the House of Representatives from South Dakota, does not agree with those leaders in his party who denounce the administration's farm program and complain that the farmer is being "regimented."

In a speech in the House, Mr. Case said:

"The charge is often made that the government these days is regimenting agriculture; that the farmer can no longer control his own destiny or do anything to solve his own problems, and that independence is but a memory back on the farm. In one respect at least, I deny that this is true.

"I am speaking of the work being done to conserve the nation's soil and water resources, the work done by the agency known as the Soil Conservation Service.

"About 5 years ago we authorized the establishment of this Soil Conservation Service. We created it and told it to go ahead, and do something about soil erosion, floods, silting, and so on. Well, in the 5 years this organization has done something. It is working on almost 900 different areas across the country on more

Farm Income Still Below Parity Rate

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Wallace told the Senate Committee on Agriculture that "the net income per person living on farms was around three-fourths of parity in 1939" and that unless the Senate provided "parity payments, or their equivalent" the farm program will be "seriously hampered."

Wallace stated that agricultural income would "have to be increased by at least another \$1.2 billions in order to be at parity with incomes of other groups." As in his earlier testimony before the House Committee, Wallace strongly endorsed the income certificate plan, saying "in my opinion the certificate plan would give it (parity) to them (the farmers) with comparatively little cost to the Treasury."

than 200,000,000 acres. It is controlling erosion. But the way it is working is the important thing. Instead of walking onto a farmer's land and telling him that he will have to do this and so, the farmer himself is enlisted to do the biggest part of the job himself."

Mr. Case explained that the farmers first voted whether they wanted the plan and then went ahead themselves organizing the work.

SKIMPING IN WRONG PLACES OFTEN COSTLY IN LONG RUN

CUTTING COSTS ON FUNDAMENTALS MEANS ENDLESS TROUBLE AND EXPENSE IN YEARS TO COME



CRACKED WALLS—Often caused by uneven settling of footings and foundation. Skimping on footings in either size or concrete mix is poor economy.



CREAKY FLOORS—Very often the result of skimping on size of floor joists. Another example of the wrong place to cut costs.

Where is it wise to cut costs in your new home and where is it wise to buy the best? This is a problem that most home builders face more than once during construction. And what is the answer? It is a problem that every home owner must settle to the best of his ability with the help of his contractor and architect.

Replacement Big Factor
There is one general principle that can be set down here, however. Briefly, it is this. Any part of your house that it is not practical to replace should have the best in construction and materials. By this we mean such items as footings and foundation, timber skeleton and frame work, windows and window frames, which are really part of the house frame, concealed ducts and wiring. All these things must last the life of the house.

Wiser to Wait
It is wiser to wait for some of the attractive furnishings and fixtures until more money is available, rather



DRAFTY WINDOWS—Result of poor fitting and cheap construction. A few dollars extra spent for precision built windows and frames would save enough in fuel costs to pay for slight extra cost.

than to skimp on fundamental parts of a house which will only mean costly repairs, excessive heating bills and disgust and discomfort in years to come. Remember: if you can't replace them, make them good.



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Prospects Brighten For Good Crop Year

Looking at the 1940 agricultural picture in North Carolina from a production standpoint, prospects for crops are good, says E. C. Blair, agronomist of the State College Extension Service.

For one thing, farmers have sown 130,000 acres in winter legumes, a far greater acreage than ever before. If these legumes are allowed to grow and gather nitrogen until April and are turned under and followed by corn, an increase of 10 bushels of corn to the acre, or a total of 1,300,000 bushels, should result.

Also, Tar Heel growers had 911,000 acres of lespedeza last year. As lespedeza usually occupies the land for two years, the chances are that only half this acreage will be used for another crop this year. If planted to corn, the land should produce 10 bushels more to the acre than formerly. Roughly, this would mean an increase of 450,000 acres, or 4,500,000 bushels of corn.

Blair said there is another reason why crops in the Piedmont should be good this year. The weather was unusually favorable for plowing during the fall of 1939, and, consequently, nearly all land intended for corn, cotton and cowpeas was plowed before the end of December. This means that the soil has been subjected to freezing and thawing, which will thoroughly pulverize it.

The freezes and thaws also will help to kill destructive insects, which gradually have been growing more abundant during the last two or three years of mild winters. Also, organic matter plowed into the soil last fall has had all winter to decay, and more of it will be usable by 1940 crops than would have been the case had plowing been delayed until spring.

Early Poisoning Checks Weevils

Pre-square poisoning to control the boll weevil is expected to find a wider response from North Carolina cotton growers this year, says J. O. Rowell, extension entomologist at State College.

Although the value of this early treatment as an aid in fighting the weevil is not fully supported by experimental evidence in North Carolina, South Carolina growers have reported good results from its use, Rowell said. Field demonstrations in North Carolina last season also indicated good results for the method.

Liquid poisoning by mopping has several advantages over dusting as a pre-square treatment, the State College entomologist pointed out. For the mopping method, no expensive equipment is involved, the cost of materials is slightly less, and application may be made during any part of the day.

The liquid poison as generally used, is composed of one pound of calcium arsenate, one gallon of cheap molasses, and one gallon of water. It is prepared by adding the arsenate to the water, stirring thoroughly, and then adding the molasses. This quantity is sufficient for an acre of cotton. Only the amount needed for each day should be mixed at one time.

If over-wintered weevils are numerous on the young plants, from one to three pre-square poison applications at 5- to 7-day intervals should be made. Treatment is advisable when weevils occur at the rate of 30 or more per acre. Poisoning should be started just as soon as the squares begin to form, and before they are large enough for the weevils to puncture.

Mechanized Farms Boost Relief Rolls

Washington, D. C.—The cost of farm labor is not being borne by the big mechanized farms which complain so loudly about meeting payrolls, according to an editorial in a recent issue of the *Prairie Farmer*. Quoting a government economist, whose name is not given, the editorial states:

"Under the present system, the large mechanized farm usually supports its workers only during the few weeks of their employment, and they must depend largely upon relief between times. In other words, the taxpayer is subsidizing a labor supply for many of the big commercial farms."

Williamston merchants are offering bargains unheard of before. Be sure and attend dollar days on March 7, 8, and 9.

Packers Reporting Increase In Profit

Chicago, Ill.—Though both companies reported losses in 1938, Armour and Swift reported combined net profits totalling nearly 19 million dollars for the fiscal year 1939.

The first quarter of 1940, according to George A. Eastwood, president of Armour and Co., of Illinois, is the best in years and Charles H. Swift, chairman of Swift's board, told the stockholders that its first quarter was "satisfactory."

—Reported deficit.
Mr. Eastwood stated that "as a general rule" the first quarter is sluggish in the industry but that "the first quarter of the year will be the best first quarter we have had for a long time." Neither Armour nor Swift gave out figures on its profits for the first quarter.

BIG \$ DAYS

March
7th - 8th
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Little Girls' Dresses & Boys' Wash Suits. 79c value. 2 for \$1	Linen and Lace Scarfs & Vanity. \$1.00 each. 2 for \$1
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SCARFS and VANITY SETS 39c Value 19c	PILLOWS \$1.49 Value \$1.00	Special On Pillow Cases 2 Sets For \$1.00
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Ann's Variety Store

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50c NYSEPTOL TOOTH BRUSH 3 for \$1.00	50c KIKLAK 3 for \$1.00	50c IPANA TOOTH PASTE 39c	16 Rolls CHARMIN TOILET TISSUE \$1.60 Value \$1.00
\$1.00 Extract COD LIVER OIL 79c	PINT IMPORTED Genuine Russian MINERAL OIL 59c	4 Pounds EPSOM SALTS 25c	30c CALOX TOOTH POWDER 35c DR. WEST TOOTH BRUSH Both for 39c

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