British Determined To Fight To Finish Against Barbarism

(Continued from page one)

the ocean are coming in safely. Full provision to replace all sunken tonnage is being made and still more by our friends in the United States.

". . . Hitler may turn and trample this way and that through tortured Europe. He may spread his course far and wide and carry his curse with him. He may break into Africa or Asia. But it is here in this island fortress that he will have to reckon in the end."

Following Churchill's declaration with action, the RAF, boosting hundreds of planes, directed the heaviest raid of the war against industrial Germany. Factories and warehouses were left as mere shells. While the puppet government in Vichy claimed the Allies had been repulsed on several fronts in Syria, the Free French were reported in the outskirts of Damascus.

Junior Club Names Officers Tuesday

Holding its last meeting of the current year Tuesday night, the Junior Woman's Club elected new officers and also discussed the plans of the United Service Organizations. A drive is now being made to raise a substantial amount of money from individual contributions of the club members to aid in the worthy cause. Another plan discussed by members present was "telephone bridge" to raise some funds for the organization.

New officers elected were Mrs. Charles Leonard, president; Mrs. Eddie Trahey, first vice president; Miss Emelyne Evans, second vice president; Mrs. David Modlin, recording secretary; Miss Edna Barnhill, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Abner Brown, treasurer, and Mrs. Wigg Watts, sponsor.

CARD OF THANKS

I thank all of the people for all the kindness they did for me during my illness, both white and colored.

William Slade.

86.8 Proof. 72% grain neutral spirits. Carstairs Bros. Distilling Co., Inc. Baltimore, Md.

Pledges Continued Efforts For Good Farm Legislation

(Continued from page one)

worthwhile as these efforts were, none of them dealt directly and extensively with the problems of farmers or fully recognized the handicaps farmers were facing. However, by 1933, the predicament of the American farmer had become so acute that something had to be done, and Congress that year passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Each year since Congress has amended and modified the act in order to improve it, thereby making it better serve farmers. Often we have had to follow the trial and error method because we did not have much experience prior to 1933, but Congress has courageously faced the situation and has not hesitated to change the legislation in order to improve it. No doubt it will be modified and improved from time to time in the future. While phases of farm legislation have been changed, the objectives have been constant since 1933, and the first objective has been and still is, to achieve and maintain equality for agriculture with other groups in our national economy.

To obtain this objective, the programs have attempted to bring about a balance in the supply of agricultural commodities in line with the demand; to insure adequate supplies at all times, so that consumers as well as producers would be protected; and to conserve our soil resources not only for this generation but for generations to come. By this method we hope to make this nation a better place in which to live, and to leave our childrens' children a more fertile land from which to get a better living. Another objective of the farm legislation has been to conserve and use our water resources and to prevent soil erosion—if we can stop the soil erosion we will have much less to worry about in the human erosion on the farm.

We have worked towards these objectives by giving to farmers, through National legislation, the machinery whereby they could, through the democratic procedure of a referendum, control the quantity of an agricultural commodity going on the market. This is merely giving to agriculture a privilege which industry has practiced for years — the privilege of controlling the quantity of their product going on the market.

Under the agricultural programs, payments have been made to farmers to divert land from soil-depleting surplus cash crops to soil-conserving crops and uses. Farmers of the Nation and of the South have exploited their land for years, not through choice, but through necessity. The soil is the farmer's source of his income, regardless of how meager that income may be, and he has had no desire to deplete his soil. He has been seriously concerned about the erosion on his own farm, yet even with most of his cropland devoted to cash crops, his income from farming in the past has been inadequate. It has not been large enough to provide him with a standard of living even approaching that of the average American. As for cash expenditures necessary in preventing erosion and building the soil, these were entirely out of the question for most southern farmers with the incomes which have been received from farm marketings.

A depleted, eroded soil would mean eventually a poverty stricken people—American farmers living on the plane of the hungry people of the Orient. We cannot have a people strong, healthy, vigorous, aggressive and able to defend democracy if we do not produce the food and fiber necessary to sustain such a people.

The farm program has made it possible for agriculture to be better prepared for defense than any other group in our Nation. Farmers have not only built up reserves in the soil, but they have also built up reserves of corn, wheat, cotton and other foods and fibers so that this Nation can not only defend itself but can supply products for the defense of other democracies. They can do this with the satisfying knowledge that we have adequate food and fiber left for all our own needs. No bottleneck has developed in the supplies of agricultural commodities. In fact, there are adequate reserves of grain and fiber, much of which the Government has taken title to under the loan program at prices below current levels. In addition to the loan stocks which farmers can withdraw for sale, the government has title to over six million bales of cotton, over 150 million bushels of wheat and more than 200 million bushels of corn, any part of which is immediately available to the government should it be needed in our defense effort. In the face of strikes and other industrial difficulties which now constitutes a large portion of our daily news, it might be interesting to note that, at average prices for these important commodities this last year, returns for labor of farmers who produce these commodities to feed and clothe the Nation, have averaged less than ten cents per hour. This wage was not all cash income. For example, out of the 10 cents an hour a southeastern cotton farmer received for producing cotton, only 3.7 cents an hour was in cash and the remainder was in the form of fuel, food and housing, which he obtained from the farm as a part of his living.

If the price of cotton had increased since 1909 in the same proportion that wages have increased in this period, cotton would be over 30 cents per pound today. Not only have wages advanced considerably, even since the boom year of 1929, but the cost of living of non-agricultural persons has declined. At the present time both total factory payrolls and weekly earnings per worker are above the 1929 levels, but the cost of living of these groups, measured by cost of food, clothing and rent, ranges from 12 to 25 per cent lower than in 1929. When compared with returns farmers are receiving, one would hardly think agriculture is still a part of the national family.

When you realize what a very small cash income a farmer receives for his labor, it is no wonder that they cannot buy the goods of labor and industry, and cannot buy the services of business and professional people. Because of this, it is not only farmers, but the people of the South generally who have suffered from the low farm purchasing power.

Despite all the handicaps, the farmer has contributed to National Defense with the reserves which are now available to this country and the democracies of the world. He had done it without asking for an amortization of his establishment; he has done it without asking for "cost plus" on his production; he has done it without having a guarantee of minimum wages and maximum hours. Farmers are now and will continue to fulfill one of our greatest needs in National Defense. They are patriotically producing the food and fiber without which we could never be a strong nation.

As a result of the spending for defense of the democracies, wages have been increasing, the cost of services has been increasing, the price of machinery and equipment has been increasing, in fact the price of everything a farmer buys has been increasing, yet up to three months ago there was no comparable increase in the price of farm commodities. As a result the farmer was finding himself each month in a relatively more unfavorable situation as compared with the other groups in the country, with the cost of the things he buys going up and the prices of the things he sells not going up.

Congress recognized this fact, and recently passed an 85 per cent of parity loan on cotton, wheat, tobacco, corn and rice. 85 per cent of parity merely means that the farmer can borrow an amount on these commodities which will enable him to buy 85 per cent as much of the things he needs as he could buy with the same quantity of these products in the period 1909-14. This means that the farmer's wage for producing cotton, for example, will be increased from 10 cents an hour to about 16 cents an hour, which is about one-half of the minimum wage in industry, and the farmers are receiving no time-and-a-half for overtime. While 85 per cent of parity loans will improve the farmers' situation over what it was a year ago, he still will not be on a basis of equality with industry, business and labor.

With the talk of higher prices for farm products, perhaps a word should be said about consumers. Under the AAA act, Congress has charged the Department of Agriculture not only with improving farm income, but with safeguarding the interests of consumers. This part has not been forgotten, but the consumer angle has received much publicity in recent months, and much of this publicity is based on erroneous thinking. In the first place, it has already been pointed out that factory payrolls and industrial workers' incomes are now substantially above the level of 1929, while the price index for foods and all commodities, or cost of things bought, is substantially below the 1929 level. This, of course, results in a greater purchasing power for non-farm people than they had in the boom year 1929. On the other hand, income from farm marketings is some 20 per cent below the 1929 level. Until there is a closer relationship between these two figures, it does not seem to me that all of the concern should be felt for consumers.

It might also be well to remember that at the present price levels there is only about eight cents worth of cotton in a two dollar cotton shirt, and only 1.2 cents worth of wheat in a loaf of bread. If prices are increased to 85 per cent of parity this should raise the cost of a shirt by only a few pennies, and the price of a loaf of bread by less than half a cent. Farmers are usually interested in learning that the clerk who handles the shirt in the store gets more out of the selling price for his labor than the farmer who raised the cotton contained in the shirt. And each time you send a shirt to the laundry, the laundryman gets more for his work than the farmer received for producing the cotton it contains.

In thinking of consumers of cotton goods, there are many factors besides the price of cotton which affect final selling prices of cotton goods. Broadly speaking, the wholesale price of cloth is made up of two items of cost: the price of cotton and the mill margin or manufacturing cost. When the defense program started last June, wholesale prices of 17 cloths averaged about 21 cents a pound, about half of which represented cost of cotton, the other half being the margin for the mills. Now cloth prices are up to 51 cents, but the two factors making up this cost are no longer anywhere near equal. In this period of less than a year, cotton prices advanced about half a cent, while the mill margin has almost doubled. If mill margins had remained unchanged, cotton prices could now be about 20 cents a pound and the effect on consumers of cotton goods would be the same.

I have selected cotton to use as an example, but by the same yardstick I could have pictured the identical condition with tobacco and peanuts.

The surplus problem we have today is a problem that we cannot solve as individuals. However, farmers have the machinery to act collectively through a national farm program. They have the means to act together for their own interests at the same time they are working to produce the things most needed in this all-out effort for defense.

Food will help win this War as it did the last war and as it has all other wars. Not only must our armed forces be adequately fed, but all the workers of industry and the entire civilian population must be well fed if we are to be able to put forth the efforts necessary to really help the democracies. Total war means we must have healthy, courageous and calm people who are able at all times to exert themselves to the limit, and we can do this only when our people are getting an adequate diet. Farmers have and will continue to provide the nation with all these basic necessities.

During the past seventeen years I have assisted in all legislation for farmers.

Since becoming a member of Congress, I have worked and voted for farm legislation. I led the fight to restore to North Carolina its just and proper peanut legislation. I led the fight to have tobacco named as one of the agricultural commodities in the lend-lease bill.

I voted for 85 per cent parity loans on cotton, wheat, rice, corn and tobacco.

I will continue to work and vote for all good farm legislation.

Non-Tax Lister Is Expected To Have His Day In Court

(Continued from page one)

with a shotgun in Robersonville on the evening of April 29, Willie Purvis was unable to raise a $2,000 bond and he continues in jail awaiting trial in the case charging him with an assault with a deadly weapon.

Alleged to have assaulted and robbed Jack Bees of $5, Willie B. Jackson is confined to the jail in default of a $50 bond.

Jasper Roebuck is charged with assaulting Alice Roebuck with a pistol and a knife on March 26. He is at liberty under a $200 bond.

Simon Jenkins, charged with possessing illegal liquor, is at liberty under a $75 bond.

Perlie D. Godard and Henry Ellison, charged with drunken driving, both appealed from a judgment of the county court, bond being required in the sum of $100 each.

Fred Jones is facing trial in the case involving a small amount of money but charging the defendant with obtaining property under false pretense.

Five of the sixteen cases were placed on the superior court docket by appeal from judgments in the county court. Eight were bound over by the several justices of the peace and one by the county court. Two other cases were continued at the last March term.

Local Young Woman Hurt In Fall From Window

Mrs. Sarah Copeland suffered no broken bones but was painfully hurt in an accidental fall through a second-story window at her home on Watts Street Wednesday afternoon. She was removed to a Washington hospital for treatment.

Farm Bureau Group Has Successful Meet In High School Here

(Continued from page one)

to waste on account of negligence. Other nations are fighting over just what we are wasting."

Explaining that the soil conservation program aids in checking land erosion, and that much has already been accomplished, Mr. Garrett stated that the problem could be attacked when 25 or more farmers petitioned the state committee for the organization of a soil erosion district and a referendum would be called. The benefits from the program, he pointed out, could be had through a survey and an appraisal of the problem and by a plan of assistance for holding and improving the soil. There are 45 counties in this State with more than 7,000 farmers already organized tackling the big problem.

"You are fortunate here in having fairly level land, but the ravages of erosion are even noticeable here, and I beseech you to act before it is too late to save our soils and natural resources," Mr. Garrett said.

In conclusion, Mr. Garrett declared that we are only stewards here, that we must leave the soil for others and that those who follow may enjoy the best way of life we must leave it in good shape for them.

Details of the program will be gladly explained by the office of the county agent.

The meeting last night recognized several out-of-county guests, including R. C. Holland who has played a prominent role in surplus peanut marketing, and Messrs. J. E. Winslow and Haywood Dail, fathers of the Farm Bureau movement in this State.

TEXACO SERVICE STATION FOR rent on highway in Everetts, good location for the party who is willing to work. Can make a living and some money there if you will carry a stock and stay on the job. Harrison Oil Company. j10-4t

TEXACO SERVICE STATION FOR rent on highway in Bethel, good location for the party who is willing to work. Can make a living and some money there if you will carry a stock and stay on the job. Harrison Oil Company. j10-4t

NOTICE OF SALE

North Carolina, Martin County. In The Superior Court.

County of Martin vs. J. B. Cherry.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale made by L. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County, on Monday, the 27th day of May, 1941, the undersigned commissioner will, on Monday, the 7th day of July, 1941, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the courthouse door in the town of Williamston, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to wit:

Lying and being in Williamston Township, Martin County, state of North Carolina, containing 640 acres, more or less, commonly known and designated as the Spruill land, adjoining N. C. Highway No. 125, the lands of Jesse Whitley, the lands of Roberson and Peel, and others, and being the same place known as the home place of Joseph B. Cherry.

This the 27th day of May, 1941.

ELBERT S. PEEL,
Commissioner.

j13-4t

NOTICE

North Carolina, Martin County. In The Superior Court.

County of Martin against Peter Harrell and others.

The defendants, Peter Harrell and wife, Mrs. Peter Harrell, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Martin County, North Carolina, to foreclose the taxes on land in Martin County in which said defendants have an interest; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before L. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County at his home in Williamston, North Carolina, within thirty (30) days after the completion of this service of publication by notice and to answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 27th day of May, 1941.

L. B. WYNNE,
Clerk Superior Court
m30-4t of Martin County.

NOTICE

North Carolina, Martin County. In The Superior Court.

County of Martin against Mrs. C. P. Howell and others,

The defendants, Mrs. C. P. Howell and husband, C. P. Howell, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Martin County, North Carolina, to foreclose the taxes on land in Martin County in which said defendants have an interest; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before L. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County at his office in Williamston, North Carolina, within thirty (30) days after the completion of this service of publication by notice and to answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 27th day of May, 1941.

L. B. WYNNE,
Clerk Superior Court
m30-4t of Martin County.

NOTICE

North Carolina, Martin County. In The Superior Court.

County of Martin again Charlie Gay and others.

The defendants, Charlie Gay and wife, Adlonia Gay, above named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Martin County, North Carolina, to foreclose the taxes on land in Martin County in which said defendants have an interest; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before L. B. Wynne, Clerk of the Superior Court of Martin County at his office in Williamston, North Carolina, within thirty (30) days after the completion of this service of publication by notice and to answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. fl

This the 27th day of May, 1941.

L. B. WYNNE,
Clerk Superior Court
m30-4t of Martin County.

TO CHECK MALARIA IN 7 DAYS take 666

Reita Theatre—Washington

Sunday-Monday June 15-16
"POWER DIVE"
with Richard Arlen and Jean Parker,

Tuesday DOUBLE FEATURE June 17
"Across the Sierras", with Bill Elliott
'The Great Swindle', Jack Holt, Marjorie Reynolds

Wednesday-Thursday June 18-19
"RIDE ON VAQUERO"
with Cesar Romero and Mary Beth Hughes

Friday-Saturday June 20-21
"WYOMING WILDCAT"
Roy Rogers and George Hayes

Select Your Father's Day Gift Here

PAJAMAS - HATS - SHOES - TIES
BELTS - SPORT SHIRTS - DRESS
SHIRTS - SHIRTS AND SHORTS
HANDKERCHIEFS AND SOCKS.

Darden's Department Store

"In WILLIAMSTON It's MARGOLIS BROTHERS For SMART Styles"

Father's Day Suggestions

Although Father never complains—yet he is very grateful for the thoughtfulness of the children.

He, too, is aware that if the gift comes from MARGOLIS BROTHERS, it's the correct style for the occasion.

—Sport Shirts — Hats
—Sport Ensembles
—Slacks — Belts
—Pajamas — Handkerchiefs
—Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
—Palm Beach Suits
—Priestly Suits
—Jantzen & Rugby Bathing Trunks

AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER PRACTICAL GIFTS

We wrap the packages in gift boxes

Margolis Brothers

WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

Gifts for Father's Day

SUNDAY, JUNE 15th

—HANDKERCHIEFS
—SOCKS
—TIES
—SLACKS
—SHOES
—SHIRTS

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WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

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FOR SALE—NOW READY
CHEAP FOR CASH
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Turnage Theatre --- Washington, N. C.

Sunday June 15
"Singapore Woman"
BRENDA MARSHALL and DAVID BRUCE

Monday-Tuesday June 16-17
"The Great American Broadcast"
Alice Faye, Jack Oakie, John Payne

Wednesday-Thursday June 18-19
"People Vs. Dr. Kildare"
Lionel Barrymore, Lew Ayres, Loraine Day

Friday-Saturday June 20-21
"Blood and Sand"
Linda Darnell, Tyrone Power, Rita Hayworth

ALSO SELECTED SHORT SUBJECTS