

With The State Legislature In Raleigh Last Week

By M. L. SHIPMAN, Special Reporter For This Newspaper

Raleigh, March 25.—The expected happened when the House re-enacted the three per cent sales tax. But it is not at all certain that the Senate is going to agree to remove all exemptions. It was the Senate that put in the exemptions two years ago. Doubtless it was knowledge of this fact that prompted the House to vote out the exemptions. For it is going to be necessary to have something to trade with in the conference committee of the two Houses. If the Senate votes out the exemptions or reduces the rate to two per cent instead of three, then it will have to find other sources. House members feel that they have come pretty near to balancing the budget.

The closeness of the vote in the House on reducing the sales tax to two per cent was surprising to many observers of the legislative scene, but not to opponents of the sales tax. Many members of the House came to Raleigh with the determination to vote against the sales tax in all forms and falling in that to reduce it. There were others who were so dead against any form of the sales tax that they voted present on the question of reducing the rate. They did not want to be recorded as favoring it in any form. Some absented themselves from the House. The vote was 49 for reduction and 57 against. That was a closer call even than the results indicates, for if all opposed to the sales tax had voted for reduction, then it would likely have carried.

It is easily possible that the Senate will vote for a reduction in the sales tax. If it does, then there is certain to be an insistent demand that the Hill liquor bill be brought out to aid in balancing the budget. That is the last card its supporters will play. They hope to win on that basis. Pass the Hill bill and balance the budget. That will be the slogan. Opponents will bear down on the fact that they do not want to balance the budget by taxing misery, need and poverty. There is the making of a large battle on this issue. Even if the Senate votes for exemptions in the sales tax, there will be a demand for the Hill liquor bill to balance the budget.

While the Senate swept clean its calendar preparatory to receiving the revenue bill on Monday, it left the five per cent beer bill out because that is one of the cards in the battle between Wet and Dry forces. The Dries can't consistently demand action on the Palmer beer bill any more than they can on the Hill liquor bill as their contention is that no further legislation is necessary. That leaves the proponents of these measures in charge of calling them up for action. The idea now is to keep the beer bill in reserve, and to bring it out in the event that the Hill liquor bill has no chance. If the Hill bill should pass the Legislature, then there would be no difficulty in putting the Palmer beer bill through. As it stands, it has some trading value but with it out of the way there would probably be an end to the chances for the Hill liquor bill.

Such rapid progress was made by the House in disposing of the revenue bill during the past week that it is now hoped to get the Legislature adjourned within three weeks. This would make the closing date the middle of April. This is two weeks earlier than seemed

possible ten days ago. The moving up of the adjournment date was due to the acceptance by the House of most of the provisions of the bill reported out by the finance committee. The House got out of hand as supporters of reduced taxes pressed amendments for increased taxes on power companies, telephone companies and insurance companies, but Chairman Gregg Cherry soon had the situation under control again. This was accomplished by the tremendous administrative pressure combined with the efforts of an army of lobbyists which decamped upon Raleigh. The lobbyists were able to show many members of the Legislature that the taxes had been placed at a maximum by the finance committee.

The House retained a heavy tax on chain oil filling stations, which it is estimated will raise a half million dollars or more in revenue. This tax is along the lines of a tax imposed in West Virginia, which was upset by a District Federal Court Judge but which was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States. It levies a maximum tax of \$200 on each filling station beginning with the 75th, and is designed to break up the larger chains as well as to raise revenue for the State. It had the support of the House finance committee chairman, Gregg Cherry.

While the Legislature is battling over the revenue appropriations bill, the appropriations bill rests on the calendar. It is probable that it will be taken up before the revenue bill is enacted. The revenue bill will probably be in the Senate all of this week, then it will likely take the conference committee a week to straighten out the kinks, and then a final week will be required for final passage. However, the appropriations measure can be considered while the revenue bill is going through its final passage, as the appropriations measure does not require three separate roll calls in each house, or rather two separate roll calls and a reading on separate days, as does the revenue bill. It takes three days in each house to get the revenue bill through but the appropriations bill could be put through both houses in a single day.

As the time for adjournment of the Legislature draws nigh, it appears that it has enacted comparatively little State-wide legislation of importance. It has passed a state drivers' license law which is not expected to make any drastic changes in the present set-up, and it is provided an emergency appropriation of three million dollars for repair and improvement of roads and bridges. It has outlawed slot machines and walkathons. It has changed the qualifications for professional beauty parlor operators, and made it a little harder for an applicant to get law license by making him pay ten dollars for taking examination whether he passes or not. There have been a variety of other matters receiving attention, but none of them of general public interest. The Legislature has turned thumbs down on many proposals.

As was expected the chief interest of the Legislature has been in taxes and appropriations. It had a doubled-barrelled duty to perform. The last Legislature balanced the budget and State bonds had gone up to the point that the State's credit is firmly established and assets of banks rendered sound. With bonds restored to a sound

basis, it has been the job of the Legislature to see that something was done for school teachers who took the brunt of the depression, and also for other State employes. Otherwise there would be a general cessation of public work, for one cannot keep up appearances such as a public employe is supposed to maintain without funds.

Bad Farm Practice

Why burn the woods? This is a question that farmers should ask themselves every day, says R. V. Graber, extension forester at State College.

"The practice of burning off woodlands is one of the most harmful customs we have inherited from the days of 'frontier farming,'" Graber declares. "Fires burning through timberlands kill young seedlings, seriously damage saplings, and check the growth of big trees, he points out, to say nothing of the destruction of humus and leaf matter in the soil. Sometimes big fires kill even the mature giants of the forest. A study of one forest area which has been ravaged by these fires

during the past years shows that the result of the fires has been to reduce the total of 11 years' growth of timber to a single year's growth. Burning off timber sedge does not make pasture lands produce earlier or better grazing, he says, but it does deplete the soil of valuable plant food. Burning fence rows drives birds out into the open where they fall prey to their natural enemies and the mowing machines.

Many times brush can be put to a better use by placing it in a gully to help stop erosion, Graber says, than by burning it—and it is just as cheap to haul it to the gully as it is to burn it.

In the older countries, everything on the farm that will decay readily is carefully saved and put back into the soil. People who fail to do this pay dearly for their wastefulness, he warns.

He recommends that construction of "fire breaks" along property lines and through wooded areas to check the spread of any fires which may break out. A "fire break" consists of a strip of land 10 to 50 feet wide from which all inflammable material has been removed by raking or careful burning.

WHAT I SEE AND HEAR

By D. J. BLALOCK

Success largely depends on how good a listener you are.

If our lawmakers decide to tax air and sunshine they will about complete the garment of the tax job. They have taxed very near everything else, even to our patience.

We are told never to base our appraisal on who a boy is, but rather what he is. We might make the mistake that the banker's son is superior to the blacksmith's son.

Shakespeare had a vocabulary of 15,000 words. He used the word "love" 2,559 times, while the word "hate" he used only 228 times.

Did you ever think what a good time you could have on this earth? Its pleasures are as free as the air you breathe. The sweetest of music is furnished by the breeze. Loveliest of flowers grow wild. The finest of drink gushes from sparkling springs. No money can purchase, and no artist can paint such pictures as Nature paints on earth and in the skies morning and evening. All the wealth that Monte Cristo could save will give you no more pleasure. To bask in the sunshine, breathe the pure air, sweet slumber, communication with true friends, to love and be loved for love's sake. These pleasures are without the expenditure of money and it's free to all.

Benjamin Franklin went to school only two years from 8 to 10. His education came through constant reading biography of the finest type of citizenship, science, government and other subjects that lead to the highest ideals worth one's time. He was one of the most prominent men in the Revolutionary struggle; was Ambassador to France; was the first man to demonstrate the practical utility of electricity, and wrote extensively on this and other scientific subjects. One of his axioms was "A penny saved is a penny made." But no sale tax had been invented then. Now the pennies go flying away as if they had wings.

There are a number of species

New Farming System Follows Cotton Program

The cotton adjustment program is encouraging the establishment of a balanced farming system in the South, says Dean I. O. Schaub, of N. C. State College.

The retirement of certain lands from cotton production with the provision that they must not be used to produce cash crops for sale, the dean points out, is giving farmers an incentive to produce more food, feed and soil-building crops for use at home.

Payments to the cotton producers in return for their cooperation in the adjustment program, and the higher cotton prices which may be attributed largely to the work of the program, have made it possible to plan farming operations in a way hitherto impossible, he adds.

Through ultimate adjustment, Dean Schaub believes, certain

of eagles both large and small found in different parts of the world, but the American bald-headed eagle is all American, for he is to be found nowhere in the world outside North America. Bald-headed two centuries ago, meant white headed. This is how the misuse of the word "bald" has resulted in the popular idea that the American eagle is without feathers on the top of his head, which is a false statement to that beautiful bird, Benjamin Franklin hated the American eagle and regretted its use as an emblem of our country, describing the magnificent creature as an all-round scoundrel, bird of prey, thief, parasite, lousy and cowardly. He wanted the United States to use the turkey as its emblem.

Those who have made a special study of the eagle have come to the sense by giving him a good character worthy of the greatest admiration. The eagle is no more parasite than other birds; if anything less. He is a good parent giving upwards a half year to rearing his family.

He never robs unless absolutely necessary, which is also true of many humans. This said an eagle's nest is a vast engineering job, being often 4,000 pounds in weight and covering more than 57 square feet. He uses his nest as a burial ground for garbage, so that a captured nest can give one a long record of the eagle's activities, for these birds usually settle down to 30 or 40 years of life in a single nest. There has been found nest made of branches six feet long and two feet in diameter. Fish is the eagle's favorite food, he also does on rabbits, rats and sometimes a tiny lamb.

The popular idea has it that an eagle is a tremendous bird, but the fact is they rarely weigh more than 10 or 12 pounds.

The sensationalism that an eagle has been known to carry off children is seriously doubted. But he will watch for trapped animals and will carry away muskrats and traps to his nest.

There has been found as many as 14 steel muskrat traps in one eagle's nest.

lands unsuited to cultivation which have condemned the owner to poverty in the past will be permanently retired and devoted to the production of timber or for pasture purposes.

Meanwhile, he says, a much larger portion of the tillable acreage will be planted to soil-building crops each year, with the result that in future years an adequate supply of the basic crops may be produced more economically on less land.

Permitted reduction of as much as 35 per cent of the cotton acreage in 1935 will leave the retired acreage available for soil-improving crops such as lespedeza, vetch, clover, alfalfa, and other legumes.

The retired acres may be used for the production of food and feed crops, Dean Schaub says, provided that no more of these crops are grown than the average amount during the base period.

Break in cotton causes general decline in markets.

Timely Answers to Questions Answered at N. C. S.

Question: What is the best fertilizer to use for vegetables?

Answer:—As a general fertilizer for most truck and garden crops, a mixture containing 5 per cent nitrogen, 7 per cent potash, 5 per cent acid and 5 per cent phosphorus gives satisfactory results. Leafy crops such as cabbage, lettuce, and beans will require more nitrogen but this can be supplied in the form of side-applications. The kind and amount of fertilizers together with the time of application for the various garden crops are given in Extension Circular No. 199, copies of which may be secured from the Agricultural Editor at State College.

Question: What causes bloody droppings from my young birds and how can it be controlled?

Answer:—This is usually the acute form of coccidiosis and is caused by a small round organism. To eradicate the disease kill all chicks that appear sick and either burn or bury them deeply. Clean out the old litter or sand from the brooder house every two days and replace with clean sand to the depth of one-third of an inch. The removed material should be buried. All feeding and drinking vessels should be cleaned and disinfected with boiling water every few days. The ground where the chicks have run before the disease appeared should be turned under. All birds should be confined while there is a sign of the disease and should be kept on restricted range for several weeks after the disease has disappeared.

Question:—What grass mixtures are recommended for permanent pastures?

Answer:—The mixtures vary with the type of soil and the section of the State but practically all mixtures should contain carpet grass, dallis grass, or lespedeza. These grasses may also be seeded on top of other grasses or clovers planted the previous fall. Recommended mixtures for all soils and sections are shown in Extension Circular No. 202 "Pastures in North Carolina" and copies will be mailed free upon application to the Agricultural Editor, State College.

Rose Hill W. M. S. Reports Good Year

Rose Hill, March 16.—The Woman's Missionary Society of the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal church, South, has had a profitable year's work. The membership and pledges have increased according to the Standard of Excellence and, having met the other requirements, we are glad to report that our Society made the honor roll the past year.

Twenty-one meetings were held during the year, two mission study classes were conducted, the week of prayer was observed, supplies were sent away, and our proportionate quota of the Ruby Burnett fund has been paid. Our children are now organized as the new plans require and are meeting regularly.

We had quite a delegation to attend our last Zone meeting at Faison, and we are eagerly looking forward to the next Zone meeting in April. This will be held at Turkey, where the Society consists of five enthusiastic women—three Methodists and two Baptists.

Our new circles for this year were ready to begin in January, with Mrs. M. Rochelle as leader of the Cunie Fussell circle and Mrs. L. A. Wilson as leader of the Clara Mallard circle. The majority of our women are greatly interested in the work, and are giving of their prayers, service and funds accordingly.

After six years of splendid service as president, Mrs. Jesse Fus-

sell resigned her office. Other officers are: Mrs. L. B. Fussell, president; Mrs. Theodora Brown, secretary; Mrs. Jesse Fussell, treasurer; Mrs. George Griffin, Superintendent of Missions and Bible study; Mrs. P. O. Lee, Superintendent of Publicity; Mrs. L. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Sabbath; Mrs. W. C. Worsley, Secretary of Children's division; Mrs. T. F. Rouse, Superintendent of Supplies; Mrs. Z. F. Bradshaw, Superintendent of Outlook; Mrs. W. M. Rochelle, Chairman of Christian Social Relations Committee; Mrs. J. L. Bradshaw, Superintendent of Local Work; Mrs. J. M. Jerome.

Our first mission study class for this year will be held on an all day meeting March 27. The Cunie Fussell circle will teach the class and the Clara Mallard circle will serve lunch. It is our custom to invite all our Methodist ladies to this meeting and entertain our local Methodist school teachers at the lunch hour.

We use the inspiring literature sent us from headquarters for our union meetings and at our circle meetings. We are planning to study Christian Social Relations.

Mrs. L. A. Wilson, Supt. of Publicity.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whomsoever that the undersigned will apply for a pardon for Jesse Merritt, convicted in the General County Court of Duplin County, S.C., applicant will make application for pardon before His Excellency J. C. B. Brinkhaus, Governor of North Carolina on the 5th day of April 1935.

NOTICE

Any persons opposing said pardon will please file the protest on or before said date.

This 18th day of March, 1935.

ROBERT C. WELLS, Attorney.

JESSIE MERRITT, Applicant.

3-28-35 R. C. W.

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To Depositors and other creditors in the
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Magnolia, N. C.

As required of all banks operating under the laws of this State by the Act of the General Assembly (duly ratified and known as House Bill No. 185) this bank hastens to give you due notice of the effects of this legislation, according to the following statement specifically set out in the Act:

"That on and after July 1, 1935, by virtue of Chapter, Public Laws of 1935, the additional or double liability heretofore imposed by Statute upon the stockholders of banks, in the event of the liquidation of such banks, doing business under the laws of North Carolina will be no longer imposed."

L. D. DAIL,
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