

The Rocky Mount Herald

Published Every Friday at Rocky Mount, North Carolina, by the Rocky Mount Herald Publishing Company
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M. BULLUCK Assistant Editor
 Entered as second-class matter January 19, 1934, at the post office at Rocky Mount, North Carolina under the Act of March 3, 1879
 Subscription Rates: One Year, \$1.00; 6 Months, 60c
 Publication Office: Second Floor Daniels Building, Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, North Carolina
 Advertising rates reasonable, and furnished to prospective advertisers on request

SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT

Commonwealth

Citizens of Enfield and Scotland Neck should read carefully the report of the county health department on the prevalence of typhoid in the county. This report shows that out of 24 cases of typhoid which have been reported this year, ten were at Enfield and nine at Scotland Neck.
 Typhoid fever is a disease which can be controlled if citizens give their cooperation. Proper sanitation is the first step toward removing the menace, but the report indicates that even sanitation has been neglected by some citizens. Then there is the inoculation method of protection, and those who fail to guard themselves in this easy manner are certainly neglectful of their own welfare, to say the least.
 It is the duty of every citizen to make every effort in the public interest to prevent the spread of disease. Those who refuse or neglect to do this should be driven to action by the force of aroused public opinion, for he who neglects measures to prevent this disease is not only a threat to himself but a threat to all citizens.

NO ORANGE LIQUOR STORES

Orange county voted by a large majority against having liquor stores. With North Carolina's state university located in Orange, the election had more than a local interest. People in every part of the state were interested in the outcome, and many

are glad that the voters of Orange decided against liquor stores. Whiskey may be available to those who know the ropes in "dry" Orange, but it will not be the temptation to college students that liquor stores would be, and it was because of this that many outside the county have been concerned over the Orange county election.

EXTRA CURRICULUM

U. N. C. Tar Heel Topic Chapel Hill

This issue describes what is usually called the extra-curricular side of student experience at Carolina. Sometimes this has been referred to as the "side-show aspect of education, and scholars have been jealous of student interest in the "extra curriculum." There may well be a broader conception of the curriculum and a more vital conception of education.

Chapman and Counts in an early text have the following preface:
 "Greeting his pupils, the master asked: 'What would you learn of me?'"

And the reply came:
 'How shall we care for our bodies?
 'How shall we rear our children?
 'How shall we work together?
 'How shall we live with our fellowmen?
 'How shall we play?
 'For what ends shall we live? . . .'

And the teacher pondered these words, and sorrow was in his heart, for his own learning touched not these things."
 Surely this is a reasonable request for pupils to make of the school. From that more general point of view the curriculum in general would be composed of four essentials; first, the subject matter of formal course; second, the influence of the personalities of the faculty and staff of the institution; third, the voluntary activities of the students; and fourth, the impact on the student of the total University community and environment.

What your son actually gets as an education is not the list of credits or a degree, but the total changes made in his growth by the total curriculum.

This University believes in the educational value of what students do with and for themselves. With North Carolina's state university located in Orange, the election had more than a local interest. People in every part of the state were interested in the outcome, and many



By Hugo Sims, Special Washington Correspondent

STUDY OF FAMILY INCOMES DISCLOSES "LOWER THIRD" AVERAGES \$471 A YEAR

An interesting study of the average family income is to be found in the report of the National Resources Committee, recently submitted to the President.

The survey shows that during 1935-36 there were 106,000,000 Americans living in 29,400,300 family groups and 10,000,000 men and women lodging in rooming houses and hotels, living as lodgers or servants in private homes or maintaining independent living quarters as one-person families.

Income Levels

The family groups which composed ninety-one per cent of the total consumers in the nation, show a wide variety of income levels. It was found that 14 per cent of all families received less than \$500 during the year; 42 per cent. received less than \$1,000; 65 per cent. less than \$1,500; and 87 per cent. less than \$2,500. Above the \$2,500 level ten per cent received up to \$5,000, two per cent. received between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and only one per cent had incomes of \$10,000 or more. These figures apply to the family groups with out regard to the number of persons in each group.

The reader should understand that the estimates of income distribution are based directly on data on family incomes secured in a nationwide study conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the National Resources Committee and the Central Statistical Board.

The data studied covered some 300,000 American families and a small number of single men and women. The income for each family includes that received from all sources, including the net earnings of different members, of profits, dividends, interest, and rents from pensions, annuities and benefits, from the occupancy of owned homes, and for rural families—from home-grown food and other farm products used by the family.

Single Individuals

Single individuals, who constituted nearly eight per cent. of the total population, received nineteen per cent. of the total consumer income. Sixty-one per cent. of this group received incomes of less than \$1,000; ninety-five per cent. received less than \$2,000, and a little more than one per cent. received \$5,000 or more.

The report points out that the estimated national income in 1936-37 was \$59,000,000,000. If this sum was evenly distributed among families and single individual consumers, it would have averaged, \$1,622 for each family and \$1,151 for individual consumer units.

Lower Third, \$471.

Dividing all consumer units into groups, the statistics show that the lower third, involving 19,000,000 families, and single individuals, received incomes of less than \$750. The share of the aggregate income received by this lower third was just over ten per cent. and the average income of the 13,000,000 units was \$471.

Middle Third, \$1,076.

The next group, the middle third also includes 13,000,000 families and single individuals. These units received from \$750 to \$1,450 during the year, or an average income of \$1,076. The total income of this middle class was 24 per cent. of the aggregate national income.

Upper third, \$3,000.

The upper third, the last 13,000,000 consumer units, had incomes ranging from \$1,450 to more than \$1,000,000. The average income of this group was just under \$3,000 and the figures show that the top third of the nation received about 66 per cent. of the aggregate income of all families.

All Share Relief

It is surprising to note that among those in the lower third more than 9,000,000 units received no assistance of any kind from a relief agency, although 4,000,000 families and single individuals were dependent on relief for at least a part of the year. In the middle third only thir-

teen per cent., or 1,700,000 consumer units, were dependent on relief at some time during the year. Another surprise, it seems to us, is the showing that among the 13,000,000 units of the upper third, nearly twenty per cent. received some relief assistance. Of course, it could be borne in mind, as stated above, that this group's income started at the \$1,450 level.

New England at Top.

The average incomes of families in five geographic regions, as shown by the sample data, taken for 1935-36, is as follows: New England, \$1,810; North Central, \$1,796; South, \$1,326; Mountain and Plains, \$1,363; Pacific, \$1,775. The report points out that these averages are affected by the concentration of high incomes among families in large cities, relatively more numerous in the New England, North Central and Pacific states. It also says, "The averages for the South and for the Mountain and Plains regions are weighted by a relatively large proportion of farm families."

Negroes Lower.

Negro families were sampled extensively to study the marked dissimilarities between the income distribution of racial groups. It was found, for example, that the average incomes of White and Negro families (non-relief) was as follows: Southern rural communities, \$1,535 and \$606; Southern cities of 2,500 and over, \$2,019 and \$635; North Central cities of 100,000 and over, \$2,016 and \$1,227. In the comparison above, the average White family income is first and the average Negro family income is the second figure. It will be seen from these figures that the income of non-relief White families was between two and three times that of the Negro families.

Observations.

There are some other interesting observations to be found in the table of incomes. For example, 2,123,538 families and single individuals, or 5.38 per cent. of the units, were under the \$250 income level and received only one-half of one per cent. of the aggregate income.

It is not until we come to the income level of \$1,500 to \$1,700 that we find that the units receive larger incomes than if the aggregate income had been equally divided among all units.

As to the top of the income scale the one hundredth of one per cent. of the population received approximately one per cent. of the national income. In other words, the 2,125,534 units at the bottom of the economic scale received about half of the income enjoyed by the 5,387 units at the top of the scale. The lower units were under \$250 per year and the upper units above \$100,000. The ratio of the income level per unit, was about 1 to 1,000.

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E. F. Prince, Route 4, Raleigh, reports that six 50-yard rows of running butter beans, well fertilized and sprayed, will bring him more money than 2 1-2 acres of cotton.

BRIGHT EGG OUTLOOK
 Continued improvement in the fall and winter outlook for egg producers has been reported by G. F. Parrish, extension poultryman at State College.

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ONIONS Yellow 3 Lbs. For	10c
BREAD Sandwich 18 oz. Loaf	7½c
OYSTERS Standards Quart	45c
PICNIC'S Lb.	21c
COFFEE Golden Blend Double Fresh, Lb.	14c

Farm Conditions Seem Improved

Index Seen in Acceleration in Collection of Rocky Mount Credit Group

Although Easter Carolina farm income probably will not hit a new high this season farmers in this section seem to be in good financial condition, John C. Vick, secretary-treasurer of the Rocky Mount Production Credit Association observed today.
 He based his observation on a healthy acceleration in the payments of farm loans this year, as compared with last year.
 Farmers have paid back to the association this year about twice as many loans as they had at the same time last year, Vick said. The fig-

ures, including loans paid through Monday, were \$49,000 for 1938 compared with \$25,000 through September 12 of last year. The loans paid through Monday amounted to 10 per cent of total loans outstanding. At the same date last year, payments amounted to 6 per cent. Loans amount to about \$500,000.
 "Collections will be good in Edgecombe and Wilson counties," Vick predicted for this fall. "Some loans may have to be carried over in Nash. There is a bad section near Bailey where rain and hail did a lot of damage. Of course, that's not the fault of the farmers."
 About the condition of the tobacco farmer, which in this section means practically every farmer, Vick announced. "They won't have as much left over this year as they did last year, on account of the short crop."
 All farmers and farm leaders in the three nearby counties, directors of the association, are Dr. S. H.

Crocker of Stantonsburg, president, W. P. Woodruff of Nashville, vice president, M. F. Morgan of Bailey, S. R. Jenkins of Pinetops and C. B. Walton of Wilson.
 The Rocky Mount Association is accumulating a reserve with which it hopes some day, Vick disclosed by the federal government. Then to retire \$150,000 capital stock held by the association will belong to part of each loan they receive.
TO PURCHASE BUTTER
 The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been authorized to purchase 70,000,000 pounds of butter from the Dairy Products Marketing Association, producer cooperative organization, for distribution through State relief agencies.
 Hopkins criticizes Workers Alliance as soliciting political fund from persons needing relief.

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