

Reunion of 113th Field Artillery at Fort Bragg

Winston-Salem, Aug. 12.—The second triennial reunion of the 113th Field Artillery, 30th Division, A. E. F., will be held at Fort Bragg, N. C., on August 15 and 16. Preparations have been made to entertain all who come and an attendance of over 500 is expected. The first reunion held three years ago, at Fort Bragg, was attended by about 300.

Major Robert M. Hanes, of Winston-Salem, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, sent out 1750 letters to veterans of the regiment, using a mailing list compiled in 1919. About 500 letters have been returned, indicating that 500 veterans of the regiment cannot be located.

Major Hanes and his committee have received assurances of widespread interest in the event and he predicts that the gathering will be a large one.

Arrangements have been made for varied and interesting entertainment. The 113th Field Artillery of the North Carolina National Guard, name-sake and successor of the famous old war-time outfit, will be in camp at Fort Bragg and will stage a review for the veterans. The regiment is commanded by Colonel William T. Joyner, of Raleigh, who was a captain in the regiment during the War. Many of the enlisted men and officers of the regiment served with the old outfit during the World War.

General Holbrook, who is in command at Fort Bragg, will arrange many entertainment features, including maneuvers by the crack horse-drawn battalion of light field artillery now stationed at Fort Bragg. This outfit is armed with French 75's, the same type of guns used by the 113th Field Artillery during the World War. The new 113th is armed with 155's, which are tractor-drawn, and they do not appeal particularly to the veterans who learned the trade with horses as the motive power.

Arrangements have been made for mess and sleeping quarters at Fort Bragg. There will be army cots and blankets in army tents for those who care to sleep and food will be served in army sties, with cooks, K. P.'s and mess sergeants out of regular army outfits at Fort Bragg. There will be no charge for the entertainment, other than a registration fee of \$3.00, which will pay for all meals, lodging and entertainment.

NUT GRASS GROWS FROM UNDERGROUND TUBERS

One reason why nut grass, one of the worst weeds of the Southwest and the Southeast, is so persistent, according to M. W. Talbot, weed specialist in the United States Department of Agriculture, is because it sprouts from underground tubers, or "nuts," even when these are buried very deep. On each plant the nuts are arranged on long, slender, underground stems like widely separated beads on a string.

Usually the nuts occur in the top foot of soil. In recent tests at the Mississippi Delta Experiment Station it was found that nuts buried to a depth of 4 feet, and one nut buried 6 feet, sprouted and sent up shoots to the surface. It is not yet known how long nuts will live in the soil awaiting favorable conditions for germination. One thing is certain, however, nut grass can not be controlled simply by cutting off the tops, for growth after the tops are clipped is amazingly rapid. A remarkable discovery of the Mississippi Delta Station is that individual nuts, when permitted to germinate and grow unobscured have produced more than a thousand other nuts in one summer.

A special treatment for three years has proved an excellent method of handling nut grass-infected land. The following definite operations must carefully be observed: (1) Prepare the seed bed with more than ordinary care. (2) Plant the infested land to corn or cotton, in checkrows. (3) Cultivate very thoroughly, at least once a week. (4) Remove the crop as soon as it is mature; plow and harrow the land, and seed it to a winter cover crop adapted to the locality. A mixture of oats and hairy vetch has been widely recommended for this purpose. (5) The following spring, after the oats and vetch have been harvested for hay, repeat the whole process. Cotton will be planted the second year, if corn was planted the first.

Nut grass does not thrive in dense shade. Next to rigid cultivation through a long period, the best hope of eradicating nut grass is by smothering it with some shade crop, such as vetch, soybeans, or cowpeas. In Louisiana, two recently introduced varieties of sugar-cane, known as P. O. J. 36-M and P. O. J. 213, have proved useful in controlling nut grass and other weeds, when planted on the same tract and in good stands for about three years.

DROUTH ALARMS

The Federal Farm Board is deeply concerned by the reports of serious drouth in a number of agricultural regions.

The United States Department of Agriculture and its allied agencies are now surveying the dry sections to determine the degree of damage to crops and its prospective effect on farmers and their livestock. In the meantime, the Federal Farm Board is studying its own power for financial aid.

Under the Agricultural Marketing Act the Federal Farm Board cannot give anything to anybody, but it has considerable discretion in the matter of terms on loans. There is also the Grain Stabilization Corporation through which the Board may work.

If existing feed distribution agencies or other business men and farmers in any stricken community, county, district, or state will form under the laws of their own state a responsible corporation which will guarantee the payment of notes to be given individual farmers, a plan probably can be quickly developed whereby the Grain Stabilization Corporation can sell feed grain of any kind in car lots at market prices on easy payments of one or two years. The local organization would arrange for local distribution of the feed thus supplied and see to the collection of the farmers' notes when due. It would make no profit on its own services and would make proper local arrangements for the payment of freight.

The Federal Farm Board can in this way help every community that is willing to help itself. The Grain Stabilization Corporation has plenty of grain and can buy more to replace that sold for feed, thus keeping its own supplies intact.

The plan is believed to be practical and workable. It would relieve suffering, dispose of a part of the grain surplus, and put no man nor community under the necessity of asking for charity. If local communities will do their part, no substantial farmer need lack for feed for his livestock and no stock need be sacrificed on present markets.

NO VACATION FOR THE AUGUST GARDEN

The home gardener who looks forward to a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables this fall and winter will take a vacation himself but will keep the garden at work.

E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturist at State College, says it may look hard to think of planting vegetable seeds when the thermometer is hanging around in the nineties, yet there are many crops which may be planted during the second and third weeks of August that will mature before frost.

Among the stand-bys which he recommends are snap beans, beets, cabbage, carrots, cowpeas, corn, lettuce and turnips.

Snap beans may be planted every two or three weeks up until 60 days before the first killing frost. This means as late as September the first, in the central part of the State. Young beets will stand a great deal of hot weather once they are up and growing. The crop prefers cool weather but will give a harvest if planted ten to 12 weeks before a killing frost.

Plants of the early maturing cabbage such as Copenhagen Market and Jersey Wakefield may be set as late as the second week of August with assurance of a crop. The crop should be forced with a nitrogen side-dresser as soon as the plants are established, recommends Mr. Morrow.

Carrots require the same conditions as beets and will stand some frost but not heavy freezes. Cowpeas of the Blackeye variety should be given a row or two in the fall garden for home use.

Early varieties of corn may also be planted in the eastern and central sections of the State with assurance of a crop before frost. Lettuce is worth trying as a fall crop if there is some fertile soil available. No fall garden is complete without a good space to turnips, says Mr. Morrow.

Mercury Hits 130. 14 Deaths Result

Bagdad, Aug. 10.—Fourteen were dead today and hundreds were prostrated by an unprecedented heat wave which gripped all Mesopotamia. For a week the thermometer has daily gone up around 130 fahrenheit in the shade. Arab coolies, Beduins, and Indian, as well as Europeans, have been affected by the intense heat.

The upland corn in Wilkes county is dried beyond all hope but the lowland corn will produce a fair crop reports A. G. Hendren, county agent.

Side Dishes Point Up Flavors

By ETIENNE ALLIO, Chef, Hotel New Yorker, New York City

SIDE dishes—the various slaws, a bit of fruit prepared in some unusual manner—point up the flavors of the dishes with which they are served, and go far toward giving the added zest of surprise and variety.

Deserving a far greater popularity than they now enjoy, it is hard to say why, except for the ordinary cole slaw, they so seldom appear upon the home table unless guests are present. They are inexpensive and easy to prepare, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not become regular items of the family menu.



CHEF ALLIO

Peach and Pineapple Curry—Fill the bottom of a casserole with a layer of sliced, canned pineapple. Dot with butter and sprinkle with two teaspoons brown sugar and one teaspoon curry powder. Add

a layer of canned peaches and sprinkle with the same amounts of brown sugar and curry powder. Repeat the process until the dish is filled. On the top layer, which should consist of peaches, double the amount of sugar and curry. Bake for one-half hour in a moderate oven. For those who like more or less curry, the amount may be varied. Delicious with roast lamb.

Cheese Slaw—Let one pint of shredded cabbage stand in cold water until fresh and crisp. Dry and mix with five tablespoons grated cheese. Mix one tablespoon vinegar, one teaspoon mixed mustard, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon brown sugar, one-fourth teaspoon paprika, few grains cayenne. Add three-fourths cup buttermilk, mixing thoroughly. Pour over the cabbage and cheese. Garnish with green pepper rings.

Banana Vinaigrette—Peel and slice lengthwise four or five large, firm bananas. Pack in shallow casserole. Mix together one tablespoon vinegar, one-half cup beef stock, one-fourth cup brown sugar. Pour over bananas. Dot with four large tablespoons butter and bake in hot oven for twenty minutes. Serve with roast beef.

Textile School Makes Improvements

Manufacturers of textile machinery have cooperated with the Textile School, North Carolina State College by supplying them with the latest improvements and devices available. The Casablancas and Saco-Lowell systems of spinning have been replaced with the latest developments in long draft spinning. These two spinning frames are in the testing room of the Textile School and it is now possible to make comparative tests on various types of spinning. These frames and other frames in the yard manufacturing department of the School have been equipped with the latest bobbin holders.

The Bahnsen Company have recently supplied the knitting department with one of their latest knitting machines equipped with the 12-step and horizontal striping attachment.

The Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company have furnished the dyeing department with a sample dyeing machine complete with pump and motor.

Various other additions have been made to the equipment of the School during the summer.

NOTICE TO SELMA AUTOMOBILE OWNERS

At a meeting of the Town Commissioners Monday night, August 4th, it was ordered that unless all automobile owners buy and properly display their license by Aug. 10th, the Chief of Police is directed to confiscate all cars until license are purchased and properly displayed. Take due notice thereof.

M. R. WALL, Clerk.

SOYBEANS

The soybean was introduced into the United States as early as 1804, but only in the last 10 years have we really begun to appreciate it. Production is now reaching commercial proportions, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The crop has many things in its favor. It produces a large yield of beans and an excellent forage. It is easy to grow and to harvest. The beans have great possibilities in the production of oil, meal, and human food and industrial products. Soybean production will continue to increase as we find better methods and machinery for handling the crop and still more uses for the soybean and its products for industrial purposes.

Last Vacation EXCURSION To ASHEVILLE

AND OTHER WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA POINTS

SATURDAY, AUG. 16th

Low Round Trip Fares TO

FROM	Hickory	Lenoir	Black Mountain	Asheville	Waynesville	Lake Junaluska	Hendersonville	Flat Rock	Saluda	Tryon	Brevard
Goldsboro	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$8.50	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$10.50					\$10.50
Princeton	6.00	6.50	8.50	9.00	10.00	10.50					10.50
Selma	6.00	6.50	8.50	9.00	10.00	10.50					10.50
Clayton	5.75	6.25	8.25	8.75	9.75	10.25					10.25
Raleigh	5.50	6.00	8.00	8.50	9.50	10.00					10.00

HALF FARE FOR CHILDREN 5 TO 11 YEARS OLD INCLUSIVE

Date of Sale: For All Trains SATURDAY, AUG. 16

FINAL LIMIT: Midnight, August 24th

8 Days in the Mountains 8

COMFORT AND PLEASURE

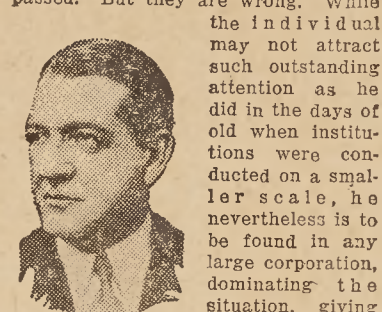
Southern Railway

J. S. Bloodworth, D. P. A. Raleigh, N. C.

THE INDIVIDUAL YET NEEDED BY BUSINESS

By JOHN G. LONSDALE, President American Bankers Association

SOME seem to think that the day of the individual in business has passed. But they are wrong. While the individual may not attract such outstanding attention as he did in the days of old when institutions were conducted on a smaller scale, he nevertheless is to be found in any large corporation, dominating the situation, giving orders here, co-operating there and shouldering the responsibility of keeping a large group of lieutenants, captains and privates working in unison and moving forward under the banner of progress. And all of these are held accountable to the public because the public has entered into a partnership agreement with the corporation through purchase of stock.



John G. Lonsdale

Welfare of Workers
Even in the gigantic mergers that have taken place within the last two years there remains more than ever the necessity for a leader, an aggressive personality, whose duty it is to see that basic principles are not forgotten, that the rights and privileges of the individual workers and the customers they serve are as well provided for as in the smaller business units.

It is gratifying to note that our corporations are giving more and more concern to the welfare of their workers. Numerous benefit organizations have been formed, opportunities offered for advancement of education and position, hospital service established and insurance and retirement pensions provided.

This general humanitarian movement in reality is the outgrowth of analysis, which has disclosed the need of improving the well-being of our individual workers, realizing at the same time that our institutions will benefit.

PREPAREDNESS IN BUSINESS

By R. S. HECHT, American Bankers Association.

My observations for many years, both as an employee and as an executive, have convinced me that the reason some men and women go ahead and others do not is that some keep themselves constantly prepared to accept and fulfill larger duties and responsibilities as they offer, and some do not.

Grant, as we must, that there is a certain element of luck in the conditions under which opportunity for promotion comes to different men and women, we nevertheless must also see that it is each individual's own state of preparedness which determines his ability to seize opportunity if and when it comes, and having seized it, to succeed in meeting the greater demands which it inevitably places upon him.

Real advancement never means going ahead to easier tasks, but always to harder ones. Opportunity for advancement is worthless unless in accepting it you are able to carry with you the abilities and qualifications that prepare you to meet the heavier exacting tasks that are an inherent part of opportunity.

It is far better to go into action in the field of enlarged responsibility prepared and qualified, rather than that you and the institution you work for shall be exposed to the hazard of your having to build up to new responsibilities after having assumed them.

The new spirit of all business seeks to prepare its people in advance through education for the higher duties it holds in store for them.

Bank Bandits Active

The greatest number of bandit raids on American banking ever recorded in the figures of the protective department of the American Bankers Association were reported during the six months ending last February. Bank members of the association reported for investigation 311 forgery cases, 107 holdup robberies, 16 burglaries, 2 sneak thefts and 8 mortgage swindles while non-member banks, numbering less than half the total enrolled in the association, suffered 88 holdup robberies and 9 burglaries, non-members being burglarized or held up once for every 89 banks, as compared with once for every 164 member banks. The association detective agents caused the arrest of 143 of the 236 bank criminals apprehended during the period covered.

The association's report on these conditions urges support of the movement to provide city police departments with radio-equipped cruising automobiles which have proved particularly effective in Cleveland and Detroit in the broadcasting of alarms and the closing in on criminals immediately after or even in the midst of the perpetration of crimes. Last year the average time elapsed between the receipt of radio calls by these cars and the 1325 arrests which followed was one minute and forty-two seconds, the report says.

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SAVING ONION SEED

Onion growers who through selection have developed a strain of onions that is especially adapted to their local conditions may often find it advantageous to grow and save their own supply of seed. Unless the grower has a clear conception of the type of onion for which he is striving and unless his soil and climatic conditions are suitable for the saving of seed, he will find it preferable to purchase his supply of seed. The right time to gather onion seed is when the inside of the grain has reached the dough stage. Onion seed becomes black very early, but this change of color is not reliable as an indication of ripeness, and often deceives an inexperienced grower. The heads should be harvested by cutting them from the stems just before the first-formed seed begins to shatter in handling. The seed heads are spread to dry on cotton sheets or on a smooth tight floor where they will be protected from the weather and will have plenty of ventilation.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER EXECUTION

North Carolina, Wayne County. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Fremont Oil Mill Company

Vs. Frances Wiggs and T. W. Wiggs.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Wayne County in the above entitled action, I will, on Monday, August 4th 1930, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Courthouse door of Johnston County, in Smithfield, N. C., sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which T. W. Wiggs, one of the defendants, has in the following described real estate, to-wit:

"Beginning at a persimmon tree near the graveyard, and runs with the road North 64 West, 12 poles; thence North 33 West 52 1-2 poles; thence North 78 West, 33 poles to a stake in the Hamilton line; thence South 5 1-2 West 283 poles to a birch on Little River; thence down said river to a Horn Beam, the corner of the Vale, place; thence North 38 degrees East, 64 poles to a stake, the McDaniel corner; thence North 60 West, 40 poles to a stake on the ditch; thence North 24 West 10 poles to a stake at the mouth of a ditch; thence North 4 West 44.40 to a stake on the branch of a ditch; thence North 84 East, 23 poles to a stake on said ditch; thence 12 1-2 West, 130 1-2 poles to the beginning, containing 123 acres." (See Book 238, page 80, and H No. 13, page 255)

This 3rd day of July, 1930. A. J. FITZGERALD, Sheriff of Johnston County.

NOTICE OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION

North Carolina, Johnston County. IN SUPERIOR COURT The Federal Land Bank of Columbia Vs.

Ed Williams and wife, Lucy Williams, The Clayton Banking Co., The Raleigh Saving Bank & Trust Co., Trustee for Aust n & Stephenson Co., Trustee for Austin & Stephenson Co., Bankrupt, John D. Capps, and the Capital National Farm Loan Association.

The defendant, John D. Capps, will take notice that on the 2nd day of June, 1930 the plaintiff above named commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County an action entitled as above, and that summons was issued for said defendant on said date returnable the 12th day of June, 1930, and return of said summons duly made by the Sheriff of Johnston County "that the defendant, after due diligence, can not be found in Johnston County or in the State;" and that said cause of action is to foreclose a certain mortgage deed described in the complaint therein upon which the defendant, John D. Capps, apparently has a judgment lien; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston County at the Courthouse in said county within thirty days from the 31st day of July, 1930 and answer or demurer to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in said complaint.

H. V. ROSE, C. S. C. of Johnston County. This 30th day of June, 1930. James D. Parker, attorney for the plaintiff. 9-3-42

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