

COURT NEWS

The following cases were tried in Johnston County Recorder's court last week:

Harry Stevens, colored, was sentenced to six months on the roads for possession of 59 pints of illegal whiskey for sale. He took an appeal.

Aaron Pinkney Capps of Nashville, Route 1, was fined \$50 and taxed with the cost for driving while intoxicated.

James Wade, Benson, Route 1, was given six months on the roads for operating a car while intoxicated and being a hit and run driver. The road term is to be suspended upon the payment of the cost and a \$50 fine. His driver's license was revoked for a period of three years.

Annie Mae Postm, colored, charged with assault and slander, was found not guilty.

Frank Smith and Connell Allen were convicted of possession of one pint of illegal whiskey. Smith drew a 90 day road term. Allen was given four months on the roads, the term to be suspended upon the payment of all the cost on further condition that he refrain from violating the prohibition law during the next two years.

George Ballance, charged with assault on a female, was found not guilty.

Matthew Pearce, colored, was given 30 days on the roads for obtaining advances from W. H. Pittman under promise to work. He gave notice of appeal.

Ben Grady, 16, and Estelle Roe, 15, were charged with fornication and adultery. The defendant Roe being under 16 years of age, her case was transferred to juvenile court. Grady was given four months on the roads, the term to be suspended on conditions that he does not associate with in any manner, either directly or indirectly, or keep company with Estelle Roe.

What If Horatio Alger Was Living To-day?

Horatio Alger overlooked something. This writer of "success stories" of earlier days should have known about cotton-seed hulls. If he were writing to-day, he would find even more inspiration in this Southern product than he found in people who rose from rags to riches.

Chemists now are developing many promising products from cottonseed hulls—commercial articles that will extend the industrial consumption of this already useful Southern product. But, as important as these new uses promise to be, it is as one of the most efficient and economical roughages for livestock in the South that hulls are most useful today.

For beef and dairy cattle, horses and mules and sheep, cottonseed hulls have many advantages over other available roughages in most of the Southern states. Hulls compare favorably in total digestible nutrients with hays, stovers and silages; and, the fact that hulls are fed without waste and are uniform in quality has contributed toward their giving even higher value in actual feeding than their total digestible nutrients contents indicate.

Palatability of hulls and their desirable bulkiness also cause many feeders to prefer them. In dairy rations, they are especially desirable to increase the bulkiness of mixtures of heavy concentrates; and hulls are an excellent roughage to prevent excessive looseness and scouring when cows are on early green pasture.

Cottonseed hulls and meal, alone, often make the most economical ration for fattening mature beef cattle. Usually fed for 60 to 90 days, this meal-and-hull mixture may be used indefinitely if a small amount of good, bright hay is fed daily. A popular plan is to feed one pound of meal, daily, for each 100 pounds of live-weight, with all of the hulls the steers will eat.

Idle work stock also may be fed economically on meal and hulls, alone. A daily ration of 3 pounds of meal and 12 pounds of hulls is sufficient to maintain a 1,000-pound mule or horse in good condition, when not working.

Detailed information on making efficient use of cottonseed hulls in livestock rations is available from the cotton oil mills, County Agents or Vocational Agriculture teachers.

F.W.B. Orphanage Class Coming To Princeton

The Free Will Baptist Orphanage Singing Class will be at the Princeton Free Will Baptist church in Princeton, N. C., on Saturday night, August 16th, at 8 o'clock, to give a program. It will be an evening of entertainment for all, and everyone is invited.

SAYS WILSON MARKET READY



N. G. BLACKMAN, JR.

Wilson Warehouses Ready For Business

BY N. G. BLACKMAN, JR. (Supervisor of Sales)

Wilson's eleven huge tobacco warehouses will have staffs of experienced tobacco experts employed by the warehouse operators to assist in the efficient handling of the millions of pounds of the golden weed when the Wilson market opens on Tuesday morning, August 26th.

Last season the Wilson market sold 24 per cent of all tobacco sold in Eastern North Carolina and the Wilson market paid its customers during the 1940 season \$1.41 per hundred pounds more than the average paid all tobacco farmers in North Carolina. Wilson not only leads the Eastern belt in pounds sold but also leads all of the 76 Bright Leaf Tobacco markets covering six states in pounds sold and average price. Last season the Wilson market's average was \$2.35 above that of the South Carolina border belt average. Therefore, the Wilson warehousemen urge the Eastern Carolina Tobacco farmers to hold their tobacco until Tuesday, August 26th and sell it on the Wilson market where for the past three consecutive years it has led all Eastern Carolina markets in pounds sold and average price. In order to handle this vast quantity of tobacco, warehousemen employ large staffs of experienced and efficient men to see that the growers' interest is looked after.

In appreciation of the loyal support of the market's patrons who brought it to the top, warehousemen and company officials have put forth every effort to employ the most capable and outstanding men throughout the country to make this year's selling season an unusually successful one for all parties concerned, the farmers, warehousemen and factorymen.

The tobaccoists in Wilson realize full well that for the past several years that the farmer has had a struggle to make ends meet and live with ordinary comforts. They also realize that the farmer is the backbone of the country and that when money is made on the farm, money is made in almost all other businesses. In view

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Civil Service Commission has announced the following examinations for which applications will be rated as soon as practicable after receipt at the Commission's Washington, D. C. office until further notice:

Economist (any specialized branch) with salaries ranging from \$2,600 to \$5,600 a year. Appointments are to be made in various government agencies for important economic research. Applicants must have had appropriate college study and responsible experience in economic research or college teaching in economics.

Junior Veterinarian (\$2,000 a year) for employment in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. Completion of a full course of study in a recognized veterinary college is required of all applicants. Applications will be accepted from senior students, but such persons cannot enter on duty until completion of their course.

Student Physiotherapy Aide, \$420 a year, less a deduction for subsistence and quarters; and Apprentice Physiotherapy Aide, \$1,440 a year. Student aides are to be employed at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., and apprentice aides are to be assigned to Army Hospitals throughout the United States and its territories. Apprentices must have completed certain study in physiotherapy. Students must have had an appropriate 4-year course in physical education.

For employment in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., the Commission has announced examinations for Junior Medical Officer (Rotating Internship) and Junior Medical Officer (Psychiatric Resident), each position paying \$2,000 a year. Applicants for the rotating internship must be fourth-year students in a Class A medical school. For psychiatric resident applicants must have a medical degree and must have completed a year's internship before they may enter on duty. Applications must be on file in the Commission's Washington office not later than November 15, 1941.

The Commission also has announced an examination for Junior Soil Conservationist, \$2,000 a year, in the Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture. Specified college study in agriculture is required for this position. Applications to be filed at the Commission's Washington office not later than December 31, 1941.

Full information may be had by writing U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

of this fact, warehousemen and buyers pledge their wholehearted support in obtaining and giving all in their power for the various grades of tobacco offered for sale on the Wilson market for the coming season.

Every possible facility has been arranged for, not only selling tobacco in Wilson so that it will bring the highest price, but for the comfort of the farmer and his entire family while in town.

Send in your renewal subscription

BEHIND THE SCENES IN American Business

By JOHN CRADDOCK

NEW YORK, August 4 — SHIFTING SPOTLIGHT — The business stage now presents a crowded panorama, with many different developments and phrases vying for the spotlight. Auto industry, always a headliner in this show, is being watched especially closely on two counts — extent of and effect of production curtailment, which starts this month, and nature of the 1942 model-year cars, soon to be unveiled. New government price control bill will grab the limelight, too; outlines of the new bill, which would give the President authority to fix ceilings on prices, rents and services, excluding wages, indicate that prices prevailing on June 30, last, will be the guiding point for these controls; exceptions are rents, which will be tied to levels of September 30 of this year, and farm prices. On the latter, no farm commodity can be placed under a price ceiling which is lower than its "parity" price. Another spotlight subject is the eastern seaboard oil situation — with Administrator Ickes requesting a 7 p. m.-to 7 a. m. shutdown of filling stations (about 100,000 stations are in the area affected). Meanwhile general business continues to boom, with emphasis on "hard goods" like washing machines, cleaners, refrigerators, and so forth.

TRANSIT JAM — It's been pretty widely forecast — and hoped — that as those durable goods become scarcer the economic shock might be cushioned by the nation's purchasing power switching over toward much greater buying of "soft" goods, such things as cosmetics, confectionery and clothing whose manufacture does not compete with defense needs for materials, men or machines. However, even "soft" goods have to move to market, and right now freight car loadings are about a fourth higher than at the same point last year. Speaking at the National Council of State Liquor Dealers Associations, Robert J. Byers, director of merchandising of the Michigan Liquor Control commission who supervises the sale of close to \$50,462,808 worth of luxury goods a year, suggested a most logical solution. Said he: "It is evident that anticipation now of the needs for the next several months, and purchases based on those needs, should help to some degree in relieving transportation congestion later on and assure adequate supplies of the stocks which can be turned into revenue for national defense."

AUTO PROBLEM — Cars for '42 undoubtedly will have less aluminum, nickel, zinc and other vital defense materials than their predecessors, and of course there'll be fewer new ones. Materials just have to be saved for actual defense use. At the same time, adequate transportation has to be

provided for defense workers, and to maintain civilian transit and food-delivery facilities. Reduction in over-all weight might be a solution to this two-edged problem. One manufacturer, Joseph Frazer of Willys-Overland, said after a conference with OPACS that the "obvious" solution is for the industry to "turn to the production of lighter weight, more economical cars which will use less of these materials." He said that "in a time of national emergency like this it is more than unnecessary to have two tons of weight to transport a 95-pound woman to the grocery store," and that his company had demonstrated that it is possible to produce a full-sized five-passenger car which will do 75 miles an hour and yet use 613 pounds less steel, 136 pounds less iron, 50 pounds less rubber and 61 pounds less of such materials as copper, lead and zinc than is required in the average of the nation's four largest-selling cars.

BITS O' BUSINESS — General level of prices received by farmers at local markets during the month ended July 15 moved up 7 points — that puts it at a level of 125 per cent of the 1910-14 average, which is parity; on the other hand, prices paid by farmers also advanced, reaching 133 per cent of the "parity" period level. Air transportation industry, in view of 103 planes already given up for defense and lend-lease, thought it was all set for awhile — but the picture changed suddenly with (1) Delivery August 1 of 12 Douglas DC-3 transports to Great Britain; (2) Transfer in near future of 35 of the same to the Chinese government; (3) Possible forced 50 per cent curtailment in services on New York-Washington, New York-Chicago and New York-Boston runs. Nation's department store sales 27 per cent ahead of comparable 1940 week.

A selective, wearing size 14 shoes, was inducted into the Army. One day at camp his commanding officer missed him, and asked: "Has anybody seen Private Draftee?"

And from the rear of the company came the answer: "Yes, sir; he has gone over to the next crossroads to turn around."

More Growers Turn To Barley For Feed

Barley, often referred to as "winter corn" is becoming increasingly popular as a feed grain among North Carolina farmers, says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist of N. C. State College.

This is especially true in areas where it is desirable to substitute soil-conserving for row crops and where it is necessary at the same time to maintain the supply of feed grains.

The two bearded strains of barley, Davidson and Randolph, which were released to farmers on a trial basis in 1938, have shown up exceptionally well. At the Piedmont Branch Station near Statesville relatively high yields have been secured.

During a nine-year test, these two strains outyielded Tennessee Winter, the standard bearded barley in the region, with average yields as follows: Tennessee Winter, 33.6 bushels to the acre; Randolph, 38 bushels; and Davidson, 40.6 bushels. This represents a percentage increase for Davidson of 20.8.

Blair said the first hooded strains of barley were distributed in the fall of last year. Hooded selected 23, named Iredell, has produced more grain than has Tennessee No. 6 Hood in seven of the nine years it has been in nursery trials. On the basis of average yields, Iredell has outyielded Tennessee No. 6 33.6 bushels to 28.8. The new selection will be used primarily as a forage barley.

In addition to their yielding ability, another reason for the growing popularity of two of these barleys is their resistance to smut. Iredell and Davidson have been found highly resistant to brown loose smut collected locally, as well as to several races of black loose and covered smut.

RIDGING

J. A. Boyette, Warsaw, has demonstrated definitely that it pays to mix fertilizer thoroughly with the soil before ridging to transplant tobacco, says L. F. Weeks, assistant farm agent of Duplin County.

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