

KNOW YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY

John T. Grooms, representative of the Social Security Administration, is in Edenton every Thursday at the North Carolina Employment Security Commission office in the Citizens Bank Building.

Some self-employed farmers are either overlooking, or not taking advantage of, an opportunity to provide a protection for themselves and their families that could be most valuable to them. That is, Social Security protection against loss of income because of retirement, disability or death.

To the young farmer, age 62 is a long way off and he may not be immediately concerned about any special provision whereby he can secure Social Security credits for his work. Although it is definitely to his advantage at age 62 to have secured credits for every year, he should especially not overlook the advisability of providing protection for himself if he should become disabled or for his family in case of his death. He should bear in mind that Social Security payments are only made when the worker has the required amount of work for such payments. The amount of work required depends on when the worker reaches retirement age, becomes disabled or dies.

One thing a self-employed

farmer can do to be sure he receives proper credit for his work is file complete and accurate income tax returns and use the optional method of reporting self-employment income from farming when it is to his advantage to do so. This option allows any self-employed farmer who has a gross profit from farming of \$1,800 or less to declare two-thirds of his gross profit as net profit for Social Security purposes. However, if he is engaged in farming only, his gross profit would have to be as much as \$600 for him to secure Social Security credits by use of this option. If his gross profit was over \$1,800 and his net less than \$1,200, he may report \$1,200 for Social Security purposes. This optional method of reporting may be applied even though he had a net loss from his farming operation, and may mean the difference in receiving four Social Security credits or none. The lack of creditable income for only one year can make the all important difference of payment or no payment, when a worker retires, becomes disabled or dies.

Labor Commissioner Urges Students To Finish School

"Go back to school and stay until you graduate."

That was the earnest word from State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane as he urged Tar Heel youngsters to quit summer jobs, return to the classrooms, and make the most of their educational opportunities.

"Don't short-change your own future by putting immediate earnings from a job ahead of your need to learn all you can," declared Crane. "Don't sell North Carolina short by failing to prepare yourself to share fully in the great future that lies before us."

And to the parents of school-age children, Commissioner Crane had this to say: "Quitting school to take a job is the worst decision a young person can make in today's complex world. Educating all our boys and girls to the limit of their capacity is necessary both for their own welfare and for the welfare of our State and Nation."

"There are fewer and fewer worth-while opportunities for the unskilled and poorly educated in our increasingly technological society," Crane stated. "At the same time, there are serious shortages in all of the professions and many of the skilled trades."

"Our economy needs more highly educated people — professionals, technicians, scientists, mathematicians, statisticians and research assistants of all kinds. In turn, these people require an army of skilled workmen, mechanics, and craftsmen to move the results of research from the drawing board to the production line."

"More people with equally high-calibre education are needed in teaching, government, in the military services, in all the arts, and in the wide field of recreational activities."

Crane's advice to North Carolina's young people was reinforced by the hard facts about the role which school dropouts and the untrained and unskilled are likely to play in the labor force:

1. School dropouts, as a group, earn substantially less money all their lives than high school graduates.

2. Dropouts suffer three times as much unemployment as graduates, become unemployed more frequently, and stay unemployed for longer periods.

3. Most school dropouts find that the only types of employment open to them are low-paying, unskilled factory jobs, common labor, and unskilled work in trade and service industries.

4. Unskilled workers now constitute only six per cent of the total labor force, but account for 20 percent of the group which has been unemployed for six

months or more.

5. At present, more than 200,000 Americans under 25 years of age have been unemployed for six months or longer, many of them because they dropped out of school and are untrained for the higher-paying, skilled jobs needed by business and industry.

"The employment outlook for this group is very bleak," said Commissioner Crane. "They need jobs, but business and industry do not need them—not until they acquire the necessary education, training, and working skills to meet the present needs of the economy."

20 YEARS AGO

Continued from Page 1, Section 1

Headed by D. M. Warren, a committee forcefully presented arguments to Town Council in an effort to have conditions improved in the cotton mill village. Present conditions were charged directly to the town as the result of unsatisfactory hard-surfaced streets which had been put down several years before and since which time the village had become unattractive and embarrassing to cotton mill officials.

Kenneth Floors reported that he was very optimistic that he would be able to secure Jan Garber to furnish music for a dance in the armory as a climax for the Edenton Peanut Festival.

Paul Olsson was appointed custodian of the old Masonic lodge room on the second floor of the Court House, the appointment being made for the purpose of permitting visitors to see the room and the famous George Washington chair.

W. J. Daniels was stricken with appendicitis and was a patient in St. Vincent's Hospital in Norfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lassiter left Edenton for Watauga County, where Mr. Lassiter was to teach in the Cove Creek High School.

Five Edenton World War I veterans were patients in Keough Hospital. They were Henry Gardner, J. Paul Holman, Robert L. Pratt, Maurice L. Bunch and J. L. Chestnut.

RED MEN MEETING

Chowan Tribe No. 12, Improved Order of Red Men, will meet Monday night, September 4, at 8 o'clock. W. M. Rhoades, sachem of the tribe, urges a large attendance.

CARD OF THANKS

I want to thank everyone for any kindness shown to me in visits and cards, inquiries, or anything pertaining to my illness.

MRS. E. W. BOND

CHOWAN NEWS

By HARRY VENTERS
Assistant County Agent

Each year during August a 4-H Forestry Camp is held at Camp Millstone. This camp is sponsored by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, which pays the expenses of one boy from each of the 100 counties in North Carolina. The boys are selected on the basis of their forestry project work. This year, Robert Francis, Route 3, Edenton, was chosen to go from Chowan County. Following is his account of the week:

"I feel very lucky to have been chosen to represent Advance 4-H Club and Chowan County at Millstone Forestry Camp. I want to thank everyone that made it possible for me to go, especially the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company which paid the expenses. I learned a lot of things that will help me in my 4-H projects and in the future, also."

"The date of camp was August 14-19. Mr. Ross Knowles, Assistant County Agent of Washington County, went also and carried three boys, each one from another county."

"We were awakened at 6:15 and after breakfast and camp duty, we had morning classes. In our morning classes we learned about 'Timber Measurements', 'Equipment and Safety', 'Fencing and Constructing Right Angles', and 'Forest Fires'. At 12:00 o'clock we ate dinner and had our afternoon classes. Our afternoon classes consisted of 'Tree Study', 'Timber Stand Improvement', and 'Starting a Forest'."

"Each day we enjoyed swimming, playing softball, soccer, box hockey, horseshoes or basketball. I also enjoyed the meal."

Friday evening, some guests arrived and after supper we played games and danced. Saturday morning after camp duty we left for home."

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE TO BE CLOSED LABOR DAY

Buell Bailey, manager of the local employment office, announces that the office will be closed all day Labor Day, Monday, September 4. He also announces that two weeks' unemployment checks will be issued Monday, September 11, due to the office being closed on September 4.

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION FOR APPROVAL OF BONDS

NOTICE is hereby given of intention of the undersigned to file application with the Local Government Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina, for its approval of the issuance of the following proposed bonds of the TOWN OF EDENTON, which bonds shall be subject to approval of the voters of said Town at an election:

\$543,000 of bonds for the purpose of enlarging and extending the sanitary sewer system maintained and operated by said Town, by constructing a new sewage disposal plant and interceptor sewers, pumping stations, sewer mains and other facilities needed to connect such plant with such sanitary sewer system and by acquiring the lands or rights in land and equipment needed therefor.

This notice was first published on the 31st day of August, 1961. Any citizen or taxpayer objecting to the issuance of any or all of said bonds may file with the Local Government Commission a verified statement setting forth his objections as provided in Section 159-7.1 of the General Statutes of North Carolina, in which event he shall also file a copy of such statement with the undersigned, at any time within ten days from and after such first publication. A copy of this notice must be attached to the statement so filed. Objections set forth in said statement shall be for consideration by said Commission in its determination of whether or not it may hold a public hearing as provided by law on the matter of issuance of said bonds.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEMS OF THE TOWN OF EDENTON, N. C.
By W. B. Gardner,
Town Clerk.

Aug 31, Sept 1

Combustible rubbish is FIRE'S FAVORITE FOOD!



Now is the time to clear your home and premises of these fire hazards!

August 29th Marks Hundredth Anniversary Of First Invasion Of N. C. Soil By Federal Forces

Tuesday, August 29, marked the 100th anniversary of the first invasion of North Carolina soil by federal forces in the Civil War. On August 29, 1861, a vastly superior Union force of men and ships captured the vital opening to the North Carolina sound region, Hatteras Inlet.

To the north, demoralized by defeats at Bethel and Manassas, the action gave cause for rejoicing. To the south, it was a fatal blow, for it opened the entire coast of North Carolina to possible federal invasion. Strategically located on the southern tip of Hatteras Island in the North Carolina Outer Bank region, Hatteras Inlet guarded the eastern coast against enemy invasion. Two departments had been set up by the Military and Naval Board to maintain coastal defenses. It was within the Northern Department, extending from Norfolk to New River Inlet, that Hatteras Inlet was located.

Two forts were constructed as part of the defense system of the Northern Department. Fort Hatteras, the larger of the two, was situated one-eighth mile from the Inlet and was constructed of sand and sod. Twelve guns commanded the water and the land approaches. Fort Clark

was midway between the ocean and the sound and was armed with eight inch navy guns. The Inlet was now considered safe against attack unless—and here a qualification was made—"the enemy should effect a landing in the bight of Hatteras." To withstand whatever attack might come was the lone Seventh North Carolina Regiment, commanded by Colonel William F. Martin and comprised of 300 men who were little more than raw recruits.

In the north, it was becoming evident that Hatteras had to be taken. Its strategic value, guarding as it did the "back door" to Norfolk, was not the only consideration. Privateers, blockade runners and the mosquito fleet of the North Carolina navy found refuge in the sounds along the coast and used them as a base of operations against northern commercial vessels.

In August, 1861, an expedition, organized by the United States Navy and commanded by Flag Officer Silas Stringham, was dispatched to Hatteras Inlet. Against the poorly armed and greatly outnumbered forces at Clark and Hatteras was sent a fleet of seven war vessels, with 149 guns and crews numbering

1,972 men, and transports carrying 800 infantry under the command of General Benjamin F. Butler. A number of tugs, schooners and surf boats also accompanied the expedition.

Receiving news of the approaching armada, Colonel Martin had sent a message to Portsmouth, sixteen miles south on Portsmouth Island, ordering Colonel George W. Johnston's command of four infantry companies forward to Hatteras. This gave the defending forces a strength of a little over 700 men. Commodore Samuel Barron, in charge of Confederate naval forces in the North Carolina-Virginia area, was put in over-all command.

On Tuesday night, August 27, 1861, the federal fleet dropped anchor to the south of Cape Hatteras and by morning was prepared to land its infantry. Because of the heavy surf, only 318 men made it ashore, and these were left with wet ammunition and without provisions. The heavy bombardment of Fort Clark soon forced its defenders to evacuate, however, and the infantry forces under Union Colonel Max Weber were able to take the fort.

After a brief engagement between the federal fleet and the guns of Hatteras, the battle was called off for the night. The troops in possession of Fort Clark were left relatively vulnerable to attack. Had the men from Fort Hatteras and those from Clark, who had taken refuge there, instituted a night attack upon the fallen fort, the outcome of the Battle of Hatteras Inlet might have been a different one. The decision not to attack was to inspire heated debate during the subsequent military investigation of the action.

Morning found a full-scale attack begin made on Hatteras. Here a new form of naval engagement was introduced. The ships, rather than dropping anchor, would sail in a circling column, firing as they passed their target. The short range guns of Fort Hatteras were proved no match against those of the United States Navy as shell after shell failed to reach its objective. At 11:10 A. M. a white flag was seen above the ramparts of Hatteras. At 11:30 A. M. the federal fleet steamed into the Inlet to take possession.

The capture had been accomplished at a loss of only two Confederates killed and twenty-five or thirty wounded. Not one federal soldier was lost.

The efforts of the capture of Hatteras Inlet were not immediately felt. The north was jubilant over the change in affairs, and much was made of the southern defeat in northern newspapers. The ultimate effect of the battle was to give the Union forces control of the best entrance to the coastal waters of North Carolina and to give them a base from which to launch further operations against the North Carolina mainland. Further, it deprived the blockade-runners of their invaluable haven. It would not be long before the true significance of the Battle of Hatteras Inlet would be seen in capture of Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Washington, Plymouth, Winton and New Bern.

C. Of C. Planning For Annual Tour

Continued from Page 1, Section 1

School Band will perform on the grounds.

Lewis said details were worked out at the Chamber's Agriculture Committee meeting held last week. Other business taken up were the detailed plans for the testimonial dinner in honor of those peanut growers who become members of the Chowan Ton and a Half Club. Any full-time farmer is eligible, Lewis said, if he grows a minimum of 3,000 pounds of peanuts on a measured acre. The contest is to stimulate a higher average of peanuts grown in the county. Lewis said, Committee members who attended the meeting were George Lewis, chairman, R. W. Leary, David Bateman, James Griffin, Charles H. Overman, Marvin Wilson and J. M. Robinson.

I prefer to do right and get no thanks rather than to do wrong and get no punishment. —Marcus Catc.

CARD OF THANKS

I want to take this means to express my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the many deeds of kindness shown me while I was a patient in the hospital. The beautiful flowers, cards and visits proved to be a great inspiration while I was ill and thank each and every one.

GEORGE GOODWIN

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WE NEED MAN WITH SOME shop and welding experience. Nixon Manufacturing Co., Farm Machinery, Edenton, N. C. aug31sept17

FALL SEEDS for Your Garden

- SNAP BEANS
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D & M SUPER MARKET

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Harrell's Tenderized HAMS (whole or half) lb. 49c

Fresh Ground HAMBURGER.... lb. 39c

Swift's Fresh Cut BEEF LIVER..... lb. 29c

SUN-SPUN ICE CREAM 1/2-gal. 49c

SUN-SPUN BISCUITS 3 cans 25c

1-LB. PKG. SUN-SPUN O L E O 2 lbs. 39c

14-OZ. RED & WHITE CATSUP bottle 19c

RED & WHITE DELUXE TISSUE

COLORS OR WHITE 4 Roll Package 39c

LARGE SIZE VEL box 30c

REG. SIZE DASH box 37c

303 Cans Red & White Bartlett Pears can 25c

PIANOS-ORGANS

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GATESVILLE, N. C.