

# THIS WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Washington, April 19.—The sorest spot in the nation's economic set-up is cotton. It is also a point upon which a sharp controversy is raging between the Administration and the Senators and Representatives from the cotton-growing states.

The problem is how to move to market the 11,500,000 bales of cotton which have been held over from previous years, carried in warehouses by the aid of government loans of a little over eight cents a pound. Cotton exports have declined from a former average of seven million bales a year to under four million.

The cotton planters of the South produce an average of twelve billion bales. Foreign and domestic markets combined will not take more than ten billion bales at a price that will enable cotton owners to pay off the government loans against the stock in storage.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the President have proposed to pay owners of stored cotton a bonus in cash to release their cotton for export at 6 1/2 cents a pound, at which price it is figured that an additional market will be found for two million bales. That amount would about balance the annual surplus.

The plan would cost the Government from sixty to ninety million dollars a year. A part of it is the proposal to increase duties on cotton manufactured goods, to keep products made from American cotton from coming in to compete with American textile manufacturers, and to pay our manufacturers a subsidy on goods exported to compete in foreign markets.

### Proposed Solutions

The Smith-Bankhead bill, which has passed the Senate, proposes to solve the cotton problem by letting farmers buy back the cotton on which they have received eight-cent loans, for three cents a pound, on condition that the growers reduce production this year to compensate for the cotton they buy; and that instead of price-stabilizing loans growers of this year's crop be given a subsidy of three cents a pound on all they grow.

The estimated cost of this plan would be \$105 millions less to the Government on cotton loans already made, and \$180 millions on this year's crop by way of subsidy.

Another farm-crop whose growers are beginning to demand more protection from Government, is sugar. Here the problem is not one of enlarging our export market, but of keeping foreign sugar out of the domestic market.

The sugar situation is a complicated one. Under the Sugar Act of 1937, the Secretary of Agriculture annually estimates the total domestic consumption of sugar for the preceding year. The law now provides that only fifty-five and a fraction per cent of the nation's sugar needs may be grown in the United States, about 45 per cent being allotted to foreign countries, chiefly Cuba and the Philippines.

### Can Ship 800,000 Tons

Under the Philippine Independence Act that country is entitled for several years, to ship 800,000 tons of raw sugar and 50,000 tons of refined sugar to this country free of all duty.

Under the reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba negotiated by the State Department, Cuba has to pay only nine-tenths of a cent a pound on sugar it ships to the United States, and is allowed to send into this market roughly two million tons a year.

Definite limits of the tonnage of sugar which other nations may send to the United States are fixed by percentages of the total estimated consumption. All countries except Cuba and the Philippines have to pay \$1.87 cents a hundred pounds duty.

Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, all important sugar producing countries, being a part of the United States, pay no duty on their sugar shipped here.

Part of the sugar control plan is the payment of subsidies under the Soil Conservation Act, to reward sugar planters for keeping their sugar lands out of production. These subsidies, of \$24 an acre a year, run into big money for the large sugar companies producing cane sugar in the South and the island territories, and beet sugar in the West.

One comparatively small sugar company in Florida, by reducing its acreage in cane, received \$437,000 cash from the Government last year; some of the large Louisiana companies get annual subsidy payments running to millions.

### Support From Florida

Under this system Cuba supplies about two million tons of the annual domestic sugar consumption of around seven million tons; the Philippines about half as much.

A group of Senators, headed by Senator Ellender of Louisiana, and including most of the members of both Houses from the cane-growing and sugar beet states, has started a movement to revise the Sugar Act, limiting permitted imports to 40 per cent or less. The proposal has strong support from Florida, where two or three million acres of cane land might be utilized were it not for the foreign and domestic quota restrictions.

Administration opposition to any change in the foreign sugar quotas is based upon the benefits

to American industry which it is contended have been derived from the Cuban trade treaty.

In exchange for the reduction in sugar duties, Cuba granted reductions on more than 400 different American manufactured items. The result, the Commerce and State departments contend, has been to increase sales of American goods to Cuba from around \$25 millions a year to more than \$95 millions; while Cuba is selling \$75 millions of sugar to this country.

### W. T. MANNING DEAD

News has been received here of the death of W. T. Manning, of Goble, Ore., native of this State, which occurred after a short illness in a Convalescent Home on April 1st. Member of a large and prominent family, he was a son of the late L. B. Manning, of Halifax County.

Mr. Manning was a pupil of the late J. J. Allen, of Franklin County, when he taught his first school at Ringwood, and also attended the John Graham Academy in Warrenton.

Before going to North Dakota some fifty-five years ago, Manning Brothers, W. T. and Dr. Henry E. Manning, published the Rossmore News (semi-weekly) at Weldon, successors to Stone and Uzzell, for a period of two years; Mr. Jordan Stone joining the staff of the Asheville Citizen. Selling the Weldon plant they went to Danville, Va., and conducted a morning newspaper, The Danville Daily News, for about the same period.

While Mr. Manning was a man of far more than ordinary endowments and business ability, yet a check of the varied phases comprising his long and active career would seem almost incredible. He had the paradoxical distinction perhaps of having traveled as widely in the United States, in which he made his residence in twelve of them, at times, and engaging in as many business enterprises as any man who ever left his native hearth for adventure. He had lived in Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, California, Washington, D. C., and State, Oregon, and perhaps others not recalled. He was also twice a resident of Alaska, spending several years each time. During his first residence the fur seal industry was flourishing at its height. He returned to the States for a while, but went back later and served as Deputy Chief Marshal Williams, former Missourian, whom he knew in the States. When the memorable Klondyke gold craze broke out causing

a stampede of thousands of gold seekers from the U. S., it found him there, among the first without having to go. It is not recorded that Mr. Manning emulated a fortune in any particular one of his many adventures, but it is believed that he barely missed a number of small ones by not staying on to stick it out a little longer. He had a valuable 160 acre Government homestead bordering the then small settlement of Pierre, now the capital of South Dakota, and there are other similar instances. He abandoned his homestead to make his first trip to Alaska. When he felt the urge to seek new fields he would go regardless. He would get back in the newspaper business at times, having published a Trades Journal at Chicago, and a weekly paper at Dunsmuir, Cal., for some time.

He was a man of pleasing and attractive personality, of temperate habits; and, best of all, he loved humanity to the extent that when in position to do so he contributed largely of his means and sacrificed much in preserving the welfare of others.

Mr. Manning married a daughter of the late George D. White, of Oakland, Cal. Mr. White also was a native of this State, and conducted a large mercantile business at Weldon, before going to California.

Mr. Manning was preceded in death by three brothers and two sisters; Dr. B. Frank Manning, of Fargo, N. Dak.; Dr. Henry E. Manning, of Portland, Ore.; and Thad R. Manning, of Henderson, N. C., founder and long editor of the Henderson Gold Leaf. The sisters are Mrs. C. W. Dunn, of Scotland Neck, and Mrs. David C. Mangum, of Henderson.

He is survived by one son, Geo. David Manning, of Oakland, Cal.; one brother, George Manning, of Louisville, Ky.; and three sisters; Mrs. R. A. Patterson, of Havre, Mont.; Mrs. Annie M. Banks and Miss Pattie Rebecca Manning, of Norfolk, Va.; also a number of nieces and nephews.

### UNCHANGED

Demand conditions under which tobacco growers will market their 1939 crop are expected to hold relatively stable as compared with demand factors during the current season, predicts the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

### RECORD

Cherry, an 8-year-old shorthorn cow, owned in England, recently set a new world's record for a year's milk production. She produced 41,644 1/2 pounds, or an average of 57 quarts a day.

### Hitting Sensation



ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. . . . Patrick (Pete) Harold Reiser, 19-year-old Brooklyn Dodgers rookie, who, in nine times at bat has walked once, hit three home runs and five singles.

"Some people are so certain that salvation is free," asserts the Deacon, "they neglect to pay their church pledges."

### VACATION BIBLE SCHOOL CLINIC TO BE HELD IN WARRENTON

The second Vacation Bible School Clinic for the benefit of the churches of Tar River Baptist Association will be held in Warrenton Baptist Church on the evening of Monday, April 24th. The clinic will begin at 7:00 o'clock in order that the necessary work may be completed by 9:15 o'clock.

In 1937 Southern Baptists had more than 2500 Vacation Bible schools. Last year there were about 3000. The movement began in 1901. For a good many years the schools were conducted mainly in the larger city churches. But rural schools are now increasing rapidly in number. Many churches have found that they can have schools that will greatly help the boys and girls and enrich the church in spite of limited equipment and little money. These schools are for the benefit of all boys and girls during the summer months while they are out of regular school work. Special attention is given to religious instruction, character building, vocational guidance, and recreation.

Last year the following churches in Tar River Association had Vacation Bible schools: Centerville Corinth, Fishing Creek, Harris Chapel, Henderson First, Littleton, Louisville, Macon, Mount Zion, Norlina, Philadelphia and Vaughan.

The clinic to be held in Warrenton is for the benefit of all pastors, Sunday School superintendents and all church members of

the Association who are interested in learning about the Vacation Bible school; its purpose, work and promotion. All who are interested in a school for your church are urged to attend. Remember: Warrenton Baptist Church, April 24th, 7:00 P. M.

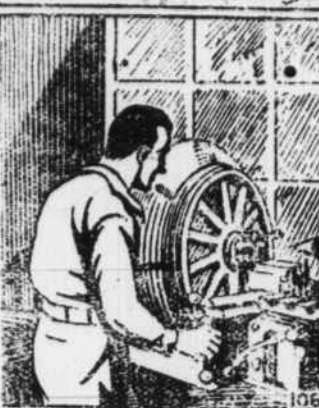
### WATER SUPPLY

Edmond Hill, of Marshville, Route 3, will bring his spring, located 50 yards from the house, into the kitchen by means of electric pump which he is installing since he has a power line now running by the farm. J. B. Allen, of Marshville, Route 2, has also installed a pump in a well to supply water to his home, barns and poultry houses.

### BEEF IN ANSON

Adam Lockhart and U. B. Blacklock are leading the procession in growing pure bred Hereford beef cattle on Anson farms. Henry Martin, Jr., and Fred Caudle recently purchased two beef calves from Mr. Lockhart to start a 4-H beef calf project.

### Uncle Jim Says



Agricultural efficiency has more than kept pace with industrial efficiency, observes specialists of the State College Extension Service. From 1910 to 1930 farm efficiency increased 41 per cent and industrial efficiency 39 per cent.

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Richmond	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Raleigh	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60

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Chopping Time is Top-dressing Time

# POTASH

## APPLIED AT CHOPPING MADE THE DIFFERENCE

IF you did not apply enough potash at planting time or if your cotton rusts, it will cost little to apply more potash in a nitrogen-potash top-dresser. The increased yields, control of rust, reduced wilt injury, and improved quality which will result from this extra potash will return the small investment many times. Heavier bolls, more lint per seed, longer staple, stronger fibers, and easier picking also result. An increase of \$15 to \$25 per acre in the value of the crop due to the extra potash has been secured in practical field tests and experimental work.

Your county agent or experiment station will tell you whether you applied enough potash at planting time. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer about adding the equivalent of 50-100 lbs. of muriate of potash in a nitrogen-potash top-dresser. Keep your plants growing vigorously into the profits which you plan to make this year.

Write us for our free booklet, "Greater Profits from Cotton."

Greater Profits from Cotton

More Potash means More Profit

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