

FARMING PRACTICE CONTRASTED

John Paul Lucas, of Charlotte, has interestingly contrasted farming conditions of the country.

In analyzing the economic situation in the farming sections of North Carolina, it is interesting to contrast the results that have come from the farming practices in the rich eastern counties with their large plantations and scores of negro tenants, and those in the mountain and western counties where there has been comparatively less tenant farming and where all farmers, land owners and tenants alike, have had greater encouragement in, as well as necessity for, producing their actual living from the land.

In the east and in some counties in the central part of the state a few plantation owners and supply merchants have grown wealthy at the expense of tenants and small farmers. Not all, but many, of these plantation owners and supply merchants have discouraged, even by drastic means, the growing of food for the family, the keeping of cows, hogs, and even the growing of corn and other feed for work stock, for the very simple reason that they have made constant and large profits from the handling of these supplies.

In 1920 these folks were caught in their own trap and hundreds of plantation owners and supply merchants in eastern Carolina today would be bankrupt if they were forced to liquidate under present conditions.

I know one man who was worth more than \$250,000 two years ago. He told me a few days ago that if he were sold out today he would probably not have his home left. This man is a good farmer and a good man, not the sort to take selfish advantage of his tenants. His case is rather typical, but not as aggravated as that of hundreds of plantation owners who supplied their tenants when prices were high constantly encouraged them to make large purchases in order to swell their own profits. This type is the worst hurt of all, but every farmer in the cotton sections of eastern North Carolina is hurt.

Applying the Remedy.

Now throughout the cotton counties land owners, supply merchants and others are realizing that their only salvation under boll weevil conditions is to encourage every farmer, land owner and tenant alike, to produce on the farm their own living and the feed for their livestock. This doctrine has been preached by agricultural leaders for the past 15 years, and yet there were fewer chickens raised in North Carolina last year than there were ten years ago. There was an increase of only five per cent in number of cattle in North Carolina during the last ten-year period, and a smaller proportion of our farmers were raising their living at home last year than were in 1910.

The only way out for every farmer in the cotton belt is through the "live-at-home" program. Any other course is suicidal. He will gradually develop other money crops but his first efforts must be directed to raising his own living on his own land. He must "grow" into commercial dairying and hog raising. Market facilities must be developed for the handling of these products.

Value of Industries to the Farmer.

The situation in the Piedmont and Western part of the state and in a few communities in the east is different. In the Piedmont and mountain counties the farmers have more generally been producing their own food supplies and feed stuffs. They are accustomed to keeping cows for instance, and are beginning to find that dairying on a commercial scale may be profitable. A larger number keep poultry both for home use and as a means of increasing the farm income. They have practiced more crop diversification in their farming operations, and in the cotton counties in this section they are in much better position to fight the boll weevil.

Another factor which must not be overlooked is that: Not only are the farmers of the Piedmont section fitted by experience to produce other crops than cotton, but they have at their doors a market for practically all of the food products they can grow, because the industrial development of North Carolina has taken place largely in the Piedmont section, and industrial settlements, from cities to villages, offer a splendid market for all sorts of food supplies.

This means that the farmers of Piedmont North Carolina have a distinct immediate advantage over the farmers of other sections which have no markets immediately available. And they are in somewhat better position to immediately avail themselves of this market. It must come about, however, that as the farmers of other sections of the state acquire experience in the handling of food products a system of marketing will be developed so that from every section of the state supplies may be brought to meet the demand for food stuffs in the cities and towns which are at present looking to other sections of the country almost altogether for such supplies, and are sending millions of dollars out of the state each month for these things. This home market is the legitimate, rightful market of the Tar Heel farmer and it is his wherever he is ready to claim and utilize it.

Odell Memorial Building Dedicated.

The Odell memorial building which was erected at a cost of \$150,000 on the Greensboro College campus, was opened to the public Friday evening. The building, containing a spacious auditorium, music room, society rooms and class rooms was erected by J. A. Odell in memory of his wife, Mary Jane Odell, who died several years ago.

WOULD ABOLISH OFFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER

Mr. Editor.—The announcement of candidates for county offices causes the average voter to think of county affairs seriously. The June meeting of the Board of County Commissioners when taxes are levied for county and local purposes only (the state taxes having been abolished) will cause many taxpayers to think still more seriously. This fact prompts the inquiry as to what economies could be effected in county government and not interfere with the administration of county affairs. The fact that five candidates have announced themselves for the office of treasurer of Wake county looks like it is a desirable office. The annual statement of Wake county for the year ending November 30th, 1921, which was printed in the News and Observer of February 6th, 1922, shows that the salary, clerk hire and expenses of the county treasurer's office cost the taxpayers \$4,847.50. As the listed taxables of Wake county are \$83,474,394.00, and the levy for general county purposes is 10 cents, it will be seen that the county treasurer's office cost over one-half of 1 cent (out of the 10 cents levied).

There are now 29 counties in North Carolina, namely: Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Camden, Craven, Davidson, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gates, Green, Hertford, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Madison, Moore, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Person, Polk, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, Vance, Wilson and Yalobama, who have abolished the office of county treasurer under Consolidated Statutes, 1289, which in part reads: "When the office is so abolished, the board is authorized in lieu of a county treasurer to appoint one or more solvent banks or trust companies located in its county as financial agent for the county, which bank or trust company shall perform the duties now performed by the treasurer or the sheriff as ex-officio treasurer of the county. Such bank or trust company shall not charge nor receive any compensation for its service, other than such advantages and benefits as may accrue from the deposit of the county funds in the regular course of banking."

So this item of \$4,847.50 ought to be saved to the taxpayers of Wake county.

Consolidated Statutes 7684 reads in part:

"The bank or banks in which any money is deposited by the State Treasurer, or the Insurance Commissioner, or by any state department or by any state institution, shall be required to pay the interest on monthly balances on said money at the rate of 3 per cent per annum." This same law ought to apply to county funds. When the new courthouse of Wake county was built the \$250,000.00 of bond money, pending the construction of the courthouse, was allowed to remain on deposit in a bank for several months and no interest was paid to the county, although the county in turn was paying 6 per cent interest on money borrowed for other accounts; practically it was giving its money to somebody to keep and then paying it 6 per cent interest for a small part borrowed for another fund.

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, Raleigh, N. C.

MUSCLE SHOALS CONTRACT INVALID

In a formal opinion transmitted by Secretary Weeks to the House Military Committee last week, the Attorney General of the United States held that the contracts negotiated between the War Department and the Alabama Power Company and the Air Nitrates Corporation to be "invalid" with respect to provisions which, the officials of the two concerns claimed, gave them exclusive rights to purchase the Gorgas steam power plant and nitrate plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals.

The opinion was immediately placed before the committee by Congressman Kahn for study in connection with the investigation it is making of Henry Ford's offer to purchase and lease the Muscle Shoals projects. The committee members advocating acceptance of the Ford proposal by Congress expressed gratification at the position taken by the Attorney General and some declared the chief obstruction to their labors had been removed by the opinion.

Officials of the nitrate corporation and the power company appearing before the committee had made it plain that they expected the Government to meet the obligations imposed by the contracts and announced that, in the event the Government failed to do so, court action would be instituted to compel compliance.

Their testimony was accepted by some committeemen as presenting a difficult problem which they would have to solve before the Ford offer could be reported, unless it was modified so as to eliminate the nitrate plant which he proposed to purchase, and the Gorgas steam power plant, for which clear title was asked. The opinion, already given by the acting Judge Advocate General and made no mention of the "moral obligation" General Williams and other officers declared rested upon the Government.

The Alabama Power Company, pursuant to the terms of its contract, recently made an offer to Secretary Weeks of \$2,500,000 for the Government's interest in the power plant, the railroad and transmission line to Muscle Shoals.

The Attorney General's opinion said that the contract was burdensome on the Government and had been executed by the War Department without proper congressional authority. The national defense act, the opinion said, clearly stated that Congress alone could dispose by sale or other means of the Muscle Shoals.

Smith-Barney.

Mr. D. A. Karpis, of Hanover, Va., announced the marriage of his daughter, Ruth Karpis, to Mr. A. J. Karpis, of the same place.

Molasses Poisons for Boll Weevil Not Justified

In poisoning the cotton boll weevil with calcium arsenate, nothing is gained and a great deal is lost by mixing the poison with molasses or molasses and water, say the boll weevil specialists of the United States department of agriculture. It is better, they say, to stick to dry calcium arsenate dusted on the plants as recommended by the department for several years past. This announcement is based on pains-taking trials of the molasses mixtures conducted at the Delta Laboratory at Tallulah, La., at a number of other points in the cotton belt, and on observations of results secured by farmers in various states who attempted last year to follow the molasses method.

The department authorities state that the molasses-calcium arsenate method does exercise a measure of control under certain favorable conditions for a short period, but it is less effective than dry calcium arsenate and it costs more. The department found long ago that success in boll weevil poisoning depends on complete covering of the plants with the poison and this can be accomplished only by applying it in the form of a dust cloud that will settle down over all surfaces of the plants.

The methods of application recommended by the advocates of the molasses mixtures were tried out by the department years ago and found unworkable, but they were given another thorough trial last season after the molasses method began to be again widely advocated in the more newly infested portions of the cotton belt. The molasses-calcium arsenate mixture was found to exercise a considerable measure of control over the weevil in very dry weather and when the plants were very small. The control was lost with the coming of wet weather and, even when the weather continued dry, control was lost after the plants passed a few inches in height. In five out of six field trials, the plots treated with dry calcium arsenate made more cotton than the corresponding plots treated with molasses-calcium arsenate, the difference ranging as high as 399 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. In one trial, an unpoisoned check plot made 30 pounds more seed cotton to the acre than the corresponding plot poisoned with molasses-calcium arsenate.

Careful figures were kept as to the relative cost of the two systems of poisoning. The cost of materials for the dry calcium arsenate system was 65 per cent per acre for each application. The cost of materials for the molasses-calcium arsenate treatment ranged from 70 cents per acre for each application when black strap molasses was used to \$1.49 per acre for each application when table sirup was used. The man-labor cost of applying the poison was 14 cents per acre per application for dry calcium arsenate and 22 cents for the molasses mixture. The machinery cost for applying the dry calcium arsenate averaged 15 cents per acre for each application. The molasses mixture was applied with home-made mops and no machinery cost was figured against it, though this item would have to be figured in plantation scale operations. Even with this advantage, the total cost of applying the molasses mixture ranged from 92 cents to \$1.71 against an average of 94 cents for the dry calcium arsenate.

The department concludes, therefore, that the use of the molasses mixture is not justified either on the ground of control or economy. Farmers who wish more detailed information on this subject can have it free by writing the Delta Laboratory, Tallulah, La., where the boll weevil work of the department is centered.

Don't let that miserable tired feeling become a habit. Get rid of it today by taking Tanlac. Standard Drug Co.

Policeman Covington to Serve 7 Years

Pittsylvania circuit court, Danville, Virginia, last Friday, sentenced W. D. Covington, a police officer of Spray, to serve seven years in the penitentiary for causing the death of George Bryant on March 10, 1921. The motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge Clement.

Bryant was sought by officers for bootlegging and was pursued across the line into Virginia, where he was eventually shot and killed by Covington, though medical evidence proving him to have been shot in the back and head. Covington testified before the court that he had no intention of arresting Bryant on Virginia soil and that he fired only in self-defense.

MRS. A. WALKER



HEALTH IS VITAL

Here is How to Take Proper Care of It

Covington, Ky.—"For a long time I have used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for indigestion and constipation to my entire satisfaction. I have also recommended the same to other people who have later thanked me for telling them about these Pleasant Pellets. Just take them according to directions and you will be certain."—Mrs. A. Walker, 1235 Madison St.

Constipation is at the root of most ailments. You can avoid this by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These little pills are made from the most delicate and purest ingredients and are entirely harmless.

NO REST—NO PEACE

There's no rest and little peace for the one who suffers from a bad back, and distressing urinary disorders. Asheboro people recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Be guided by their experience.

Mrs. Carl Steed, Salisbury Street Asheboro, says: "My kidneys were weakened by a spell of the measles and always afterward when I took cold it settled right on my kidneys. I would almost get down with backache. I couldn't keep my work up and would often have to stop and rest. When night came I couldn't even sleep as I was in such misery. I became nervous and had dizzy headaches. Doan's Kidney Pills have given me the greatest relief from these attacks. I can always depend upon them to stop the backaches, headaches and dizziness and regulate my kidneys."

Price 60c., at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Steed had. Fossar - Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

THIRTIETH DIVISION PRAISED IN CHAUTAUQUA LECTURE

During the Chautauqua course held at Lexington last week, Hon. Chas. H. Brough, former governor of Arkansas, for two terms delivered a splendid lecture. In the course of his talk, he brought in matters of local interest to the people of Davidson county praising the splendid work done by Mr. H. B. Varner, editor of the Dispatch while he was for eight years president of the Good Roads association in the state saying he deserved a large share of the credit for the present great road program for the state.

Concerning the Thirtieth division he declared that the official documents on file at Washington prove conclusively that this outfit broke the far-famed Hindenburg line, notwithstanding efforts made in New York to steal the honor for the Twenty-Seventh division of that city.

Pronouncing his old teacher at Johns Hopkins University for three years as an "immortal," Governor Brough delivered a magnificent oration to Woodrow Wilson. "Combining the patriotism of a Washington, the philosophy of a Jefferson, the constructive genius of a Hamilton, the courage of a Jackson, Cleveland and Roosevelt, the sweet humanity of a Lincoln and a McKinley and the judicial temperament of a Taft, Wilson will go down in history as immortal," he fervently declared. Then followed the most pronounced and prolonged demonstration of the evening. While he dealt out praise to leading men in American life today, including several chief figures in the present administration (not including President Harding) there was not a ripple of applause.

"How We Cleared Our Summer Home of Rats," by Mrs. Perry.

"When we opened our seaside home last May, it was alive with rats. They'd gnawed all the upholstery. We cleaned them out in a week with RAT-SNAP. I prefer this rat killer because it comes in cake form, no mixing. Saves dirtying hands and plates." Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Cox-Lewis Hardware Co., Asheboro, N. C.

SALISBURY MAN THINKS HE HAS FOUND RADIUM MINE

W. S. Blackmer, of Salisbury, thinks he has found the valuable pitchblend from which Mme. Curie made her wonderful radium discovery. He has sent a sample to Senator Overman and turned it over to the geological survey and asked for an analysis. The stuff comes from Mr. Blackmer's place, and if he is right his fortune is made.

An announcement from the geological survey says that the value of the gold produced in North Carolina during the period 1779 to 1920 was \$23,629,580.

The deep mines worked in 1921 were:

The Pee Dee, near Asheboro; the Rich Cog in Montgomery county; the Sylvania property, near Rutherfordton. The Deep was the only one yielding anything. It was the largest producer of gold from silicious ores in the Appalachian state last year.

The placer gold mined in 1921 came from Brindletown mines in Burke county; the Third creek, in Rowan, the Biggestaff Rutherfordton, and the Union, Montgomery and Cabarrus.

Memorial Services Held at Salisbury.

The Samuel C. Hart Post American Legion held appropriate and impressive memorial services Sunday, May 28th in honor of the 76 Rowan county soldiers who made up the county honor roll. The services were held in the local theatre and a splendid address was listened to by a large audience. The speaker of the occasion was E. G. Cherry, a former captain in the 39th division and at present mayor of Gastonia. After the memorial services, the members of the American Legion went in a body to the cemetery to attend the funeral service of Private Thomas Wood who was killed in the explosion at Camp Bragg last Thursday.

RESIDENT HAS AWFUL EXPERIENCE

"I was twice confined in hospitals in the last one nothing but gravel water was injected into me four times a day, as my stomach would not retain any food. I suffered terribly, was reduced to a skeleton. My folks saw an ad. of May's Wonderful Kidney Pills and I bought a box. It saved my life, and I wish to tell the world. I weigh 150 lbs. now. It is a simple, harmless preparation that removes the poisonous matter from the internal tract and, unlike the dangerous drugs and cathartics, it cleanses the system without any harm."

Hold any kind of kidney trouble. Get May's Wonderful Kidney Pills. Sold at all drug stores.

**Ford**  
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

## Does More For Less

THAT the Ford One-ton truck does more for the farmer or the merchant is proved by the great number of them now in daily use,—that it does this at less cost is shown by the actual figures—a smaller first cost and a much lower expense for operation and upkeep.

The Ford One-ton Truck has proved a great money saver, as well as a labor saver. It has solved the problems of economic transportation between the farm and the city.

The Ford One-ton truck has all the merits of the Ford car, with added strength for greater capacity. The worm drive of aluminum bronze gives unusual and positive power at a very low cost.

Come in and let us show you how the Ford One-ton Truck will help you and save you money in your work.

**IMPORTANT**

We are prepared to furnish the Ford Truck equipped either with Standard or Special Gearing. The Standard Gearing gives the truck a maximum of power. The Special Gearing increases the speed of the truck from five to seven miles an hour, converting it into a Fast Delivery Car.

**Asheboro Motor Car Company**  
PHONE 175 ASHEBORO, N. C.

WHY BUY A CHEAP PIANO, when for a little more you can buy the KNABE, a piano that has been acknowledged by all artists, to be the World's Best Piano since 1837? If you will sign the coupon below and mail to us at once, we will be glad to send you our handsome catalogue, with prices and terms on same.

**Maynard Brothers**  
EMPIRE BLOCK SALISBURY, N. C.

Name .....  
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St. or R. F. D. ....  
State .....

**Money in Sheep.**

With prices of wool and lambs going up day by day, shepherds of North Carolina will be repaid for their efforts in the business and their willingness to continue in spite of low prices.

"A large percentage of the western clip has changed hands," says the Breeders Gazette of May 15, "and the eastern market is clamoring for wool. The marketing of 35 per cent of the Oregon clip ran the prices from 27 and 28 cents to 35 cents and 38, and in some cases 40 cents. In anticipation of further advancements, weavers are adding to the price of their fabrics."

Quotations from Philadelphia May 22 show that one-fourth and three-eighths blood wool was worth 40 cents and half blood 42 cents. As practically all wool from North Carolina grades one-fourth to three-eighths, our farmers may expect 40 cents a pound at the lowest, with a possibility of 60 cents in the future. To find what your wool is worth, ask your freight agent the rate to Philadelphia and deduct from quoted prices.

Attention is also called to the possibility of getting more money for your wool and lambs by cooperative shipments. Ask your county agent about this, and if you have no county agent, write to the Division of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C., and they will aid in every possible way.

**Notice.**

Take notice that on the next pardon day in June a petition will be before the Governor of North Carolina to pardon George Vuncannon after serving one year of his sentence, the said George Vuncannon having been sentenced to the road for two years. Any person opposing said action should make it known to the Governor of North Carolina before the 10th of June, 1922.

This May 25, 1922.  
HENRY VUNCANNON.  
J1-2-21.

**WAGE CUT EFFECTIVE JULY 1, ANNOUNCED BY BOARD**

According to a ruling of the United States railroad labor board which was made public Saturday, there will be a cut of five cents an hour for common laborers, and three cents per hour for foremen.

The decision is expected to reduce present payrolls of the railroads about \$45,000,000 per year and to reduce the pay of the majority on the maintenance of way men five cents per hour, but important classes of the employees were given a smaller cut. Under the majority hand were included truck laborers and other classes usually designated as "common laborers."

The labor members of the board declare the wage cut does not bear sufficient weight to maintain the American standard of living. The cut will be effective July first.