

## Says Crops Are The Best In a Number of Years

### Co-op Manager Denies Validity of Reason Given For Low Tobacco Prices

The present tobacco crop in Eastern North Carolina is declared to be the average for the past ten years, in a statement issued by Richard R. Patterson, general manager of the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association.

Mr. Patterson considers the Chinese boycott does not present sufficient reason for the present low prices of tobacco, and only co-operative marketing can secure relief and that it will do it whenever the merchants and bankers want this system.

"The deplorable, the pathetic condition in Eastern North Carolina is a case for the merchant and banker of Eastern North Carolina," he concludes.

The statement follows:

"I have been repeatedly asked since the tobacco markets opened in Eastern North Carolina what the Tobacco Growers Co-operative association expects to do about the distressing conditions which have followed the low-production-cost prices offered to the growers on the auction floor.

"My reply is that the association now is going to do just what it has done since organization: Provide for the grower a service corporation which will enable him to market his tobacco in an orderly way. Unless and until the grower and the business man avail themselves of this service, no power beneath the blue canopy of Heaven can do anything about the low prices the growers are now receiving.

"Two excuses are being offered by the dealers. One is that the Chinese revolution is to blame. The other is that the crop is of poor quality.

"It is true that the Chinese boycott has practically forced the Export Tobacco Company, which usually buys one third or more of the bright leaf tobacco produced in four States off the market. We hope this condition may be only temporary but, the crop in the meantime is leaving the hands of the growers and falling into the hands of dealers.

"The association does not want to run orderly marketing down the throat of anybody. What it will do depends upon what the business men and other opponents of co-operative marketing, in the past, do now. The association can take the tobacco, re-dry it and sell it to the best advantage of the grower. Unless this course is followed, the tobacco passes from his hands into the hands of dealers who had nothing on earth to do with making the crop and who will have everything to do with the profit in it.

"As for the quality of the crop this year: It is far better than the average crop of tobacco I have seen in North Carolina for the past ten years. I believe I am a competent judge.

If I did not know for myself that it is the best crop produced in years, I certainly would have been so persuaded by the statements prior to the opening of the markets.

"I know that eastern North Carolina is suffering from the low prices offered on auction floors. I know that the grower is broke again. They might as well give him ten cents as to give him twelve and fourteen.

"The business man, the banker and the professional man in eastern North Carolina can remedy this situation now. It is up to them, when they wholeheartedly wish for better marketing conditions and improved prices they can get them.

"It is a historic fact that when Rome was burning down and the news was carried to Nero he sent back word that it was a case for the fire department. The deplorable, the pathetic condition in eastern North Carolina is a case for the merchant and banker of eastern North Carolina."

### World's Series To Start October 7th

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—The world's baseball series will open on Wednesday, October 7, in the city winning the National League pennant.

Games will be played every day unless rain intervenes. All games will start at 2 p. m.

Prices will be the same as in previous years, boxes \$6.50; reserved seats \$5.50; general admission \$3.50, and bleacher seats \$1.10.

### PATIENTLY AWAIT INCREASE IN PRICE

#### Tobacco Farmers Can See No Profit in Raising Product in North Carolina

Kinston, Sept. 9.—"Doing like the folks over the river," the best they can, lower tobacco belt farmers today were waiting for the prospective price improvement of which there have been rumors recently and talking seriously the obvious optical troubles with which they are afflicted. Many of the growers had boasted of good quality until the season's opening a few days ago. Now they are learning from some sources that the quality of the 1925 production is away off from last year's. In this immediate section there were indications of a crop inferior to that in districts to the southward, while in many localities drought in the mid-summer weeks caused "burning," but many farmers had salvaged from a large crop hundreds of bales of what they considered to be better weed than they harvested in 1924.

Prospects were never brighter, in most opinions, than they were ten days ago, representative planters said today. But there will be no profit for most from 15-cent tobacco. A reduced acreage will follow next spring. There is no doubt of the Co-operative Marketing Association's sudden jump in popularity. The second day of the sales season it was claimed here that prices, grade for grade, were better on the co-operative market than on the independent, many times larger.

The average price here continues slightly better than 15 cents a pound. This is higher than the belt average, from reliable indications. Bullish reports of averages several cents a pound better than paid on the "big four" markets are dismissed without investigation by veteran tobaccoists.

### LIVING WITH "T. B." WITHOUT DANGER

#### Unreasonable Fear of Person Suffering With Disease Is Foolish

Sanatorium, Sept. 12.—There are a few simple precautions and sanitary rules that persons living with a tuberculous patient and the patient himself may follow that will make a "T. B." of no more danger than a well person. When a "T. B." and those who care for him follow these rules an unreasonable fear of the person suffering with tuberculosis is foolish.

Infection by the tubercle bacillus comes almost exclusively from the sputum of the tuberculous patient. So the safe disposal of the sputum of the patient is one of the most important precautions. Never spit except in a sputum cup which can be burned when used, and see that it is burned. Covering the mouth with a rag, piece of gauze or a paper napkin when the patient coughs or sneezes is the next big rule. Don't use the bare hand. The fine spray in which the germs live will be spread all over it. If sputum is accidentally spilled cover it with disinfectant, let stand for a while, wipe up with a rag and burn the rag.

In disinfecting the room of a "T. B." formaldehyde candles may be used. Every article in the room hung in the sunshine for three days is fully as good. Disinfect or boil for five minutes all dishes or drinking vessels the patient uses, unless the patient uses separate dishes and drinking vessels. Surplus food should be boiled or burned. Boil the patient's clothes and bed linen five minutes or soak for two hours in a disinfectant before sending to the laundry. Strew the floor in the patient's room with damp sawdust or bits of wet paper before sweeping.

Don't kiss the patient if he coughs and never kiss anyone on the lips even if they do not cough. Never allow the tuberculous patient to sleep with any one. Every time another person waits on the patient the hands must be washed in soap and water.

Children are much more easily infected than adults. Keep them away from the person and the room of the "T. B." as long as the patient coughs or spits. Never let the patient kiss or fondle them or allow them to handle or eat food or anything the patient has had his hands on.

### FIND REAL HERO OF AIR DISASTER

#### Farmer Tied Down One of Drifting Sections and Saved Airmen Aboard It

Caldwell, Ohio, Sept. 9.—A hero of the Shenandoah disaster last Thursday morning was found among the native sons of Noble county today. He is Ernest Nichols, a little, grizzled farmer who raises turkeys, geese and some crops on a farm near Sharon and who grabbed the navy's giant dirigible by the nose-ring and pulled it to the ground.

Late today tales began drifting over the countryside about a man who helped stop the plunging of the Shenandoah's nose over hills and valleys after it broke from the middle and aft sections an hour earlier near Ava, 12 miles away.

Immediately the board of investigation, which is handling all phases of the disaster which remains to be cleared up, became interested in the story and Commander Jacob H. Klein, chief of the investigating board, said after hearing it that the farmer had done "a good job and a great service."

Nichols was found today in an obscure corner of his barnyard feeding his turkeys and was apprised of the fact that he had done something important.

"I was in the house (he pointed to a three-room dwelling) when my neighbor called upon the telephone and said an airship was headed for my house and that I had better stop it. I ran out and here it came right through our orchard, headed straight for the house. After drifting all that way after it broke up, it was getting pretty close to the ground and it sure enough was coming right toward my house.

"I looked up and there was my oldest boy—I have six boys and one girl—sticking his head out of the upstairs window. I knew I had to stop that thing or the house would be smashed and my kids would be killed.

Then, too, I heard the fellows up there (in the Shenandoah's drifting nose) yelling, 'Grab hold! grab hold! Turn her south.' So I grabbed hold of the cable that was hanging down and drew it around the fence post. The post snapped right off. I grabbed the cable again and threw it around that old maple stump. I thought sure it would hold, but it didn't. By that time the nose was so close to the ground that the underside had me backed up against the fence and I had to run. I was headed away from the house then, but it knocked off the top of that shed and the wheel on that well and then bowled over that grape arbor. I kept following it and finally threw the cable around that tree.

"All that time I didn't know what the thing was. I didn't know it was so big. Why it's over 190 feet long.

"Soon my kids came running out and we helped tie it up. Then the men began climbing out. Even then it didn't stay where it was, for we had to tie it again several times during the day and the men borrowed my shot gun and punctured the gas bags."

### SUPREME COURT REVIEWS CASE OF HENRY GRIFFIN

#### Defense Argues That Thirty-Year Sentence Was Unjust and Excessive

Raleigh, Sept. 9.—The supreme court, sitting for the hearing of second district appeals, reviewed the case of Henry Dennis Griffin, who has appealed from a 30-year prison sentence for his part as leader of the Martin county mob that mutilated Joseph Needleman last spring.

The principal defense argument, which was based on two exceptions, was that the sentence of 30 years was unjustly excessive and in violation of that part of the constitution providing that no violator of the law shall be unfairly punished. The defense pointed out that the eight other co-defendants were given much lighter sentences.

The state in its answer, argued that the testimony admitted by the court was entirely proper and that the sentence imposed was "an exercise of the discretion of the court and a proper exercise," given in the statute.

Griffin was one of a number sentenced to terms of imprisonment for taking Needleman from the Martin county jail and mutilating him. Needleman was in jail charged with an attack on a young woman. The charge against him was dropped. Griffin was convicted in Martin county court last May.

### FINLEY TO PRESIDE AT TRIAL OF COLE

#### Wilkesboro Jurist Conducted Trial of Noted Peacock Case—Interest is Widespread

Raleigh, Sept. 11.—Judge T. R. Finley, of North Wilkesboro, was designated by Governor McLean this afternoon to preside over the term of Richmond county court which will try W. B. Cole for slaying Bill Ormond.

Richmond court will convene September 28, running a special session of one week, followed by a two-weeks regular term. Attorneys in the Cole case expect the wealthy Rockingham manufacturer will go on trial during the first week.

Judge Finley had a term of court in Alleghany county scheduled for that time, but the governor will name an emergency judge to take his place there.

The Wilkesboro jurist, who has been on the bench since 1918, presided at the trial of Dr. J. W. Peacock, in Davidson county, in the spring of 1921, when the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty on grounds of insanity. Judge Finley sentenced the physician, who had shot down the Thomasville chief of police in cold blood, to life in the insane ward of the state prison, a place from which Peacock escaped two years later.

The Cole trial promises to be one of the greatest murder trials in the history of the state, and much interest has centered on the choice of the governor for presiding judge.

### G. J. Key on Farm Demonstration

Ararat, N. C., Sept. 10.—Mr. J. E. Johnson, Editor Mount Airy News, Dear Sir:

I have just read your editorial in today's News commenting on the necessity of a farm demonstrator for Surry County. I am very much in favor of a county demonstrator, but not without other considerations.

In the first place, to hire a demonstrator on the method previously used, I consider money ill spent, as there are very few who benefit from it, as he can see but few farms scattered over the county and do personal instructing, hence the majority do not benefit by the expenditure, but I want a demonstrator all right, and he should have a nice farm (owned by the county) at or near Dobson, on a good road, and this farm should be equipped with modern equipment and stocked, (all by the county) and sufficient helpers furnished him at all times to enable him to cultivate a few acres of all leading crops each year, and a complete record kept of everything, giving manner of planting, preparation of seed beds, amount of guano and analysis used, and final results, and have these records printed for distribution to all who will have them, and have the farm as an all time demonstration, and especially on all public days, that is on first Mondays and court weeks.

I believe a demonstrator in connection with the farm cultivation as above outlined, will be a great benefit to Surry County, and more; I believe it will be self supporting, or nearly so.

I hope to see more editorials about farm demonstration and that the County Fathers may decide at an early date to put this thing to working as farmers in Surry County certainly needs helpful suggestions, as to diversified crops and improved methods, and I feel that the time has never been more opportune for the movement in real earnest, and farmers never more eager for benefits to be derived, than now.

Respectfully,  
J. G. Key.

### Giant Channel Plane To Provide Hot Meals

London, Sept. 11.—The latest addition to the air service between London and Paris is a new giant plane capable of carrying thirty passengers and equipped with a restaurant.

The machine is the latest effort of English designers to build a plane which will afford cross-Channel travelers all the comforts which may be had on a de luxe train. A steward will be in attendance at all times during the voyage to serve hot meals to the passengers.

Another machine now under construction in London for the Constellation aerial route will be a winged copy of the modern railway sleeper, having berths and dressing rooms.

## Diversification of Crops Urged Upon States' Farmers

### Graham in Speech at Coastal Plain Test Farm Declares the One Thing South Needs Today to Give Control of Market is Diversifying Crops.

Willard, N. C., Sept. 11.—"Diversification—wise and well-planned" is the farmer's surest weapon against unforeseen calamities, such as droughts and floods, William A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, told his hearers at the annual farmers' field day and picnic at the Coastal Plain Test Farm of the state department of agriculture yesterday. "The one thing the south needs today, in order to give it control over the market for its products," he declared, "is diversification. The one thing the south needs today to insure a home-grown supply of food for man and feed for stock is diversification. The one thing the South needs today to secure a continuous and year-round influx of money into the home treasury is diversification."

Continuing and hammering home this point, the commissioner declared that "the one thing the south needs today to combat these droughts in the west and floods in the east is diversification."

O. Max Gardner, of Shelby, member of the State Board of Agriculture from the Ninth district, urged his hearers not to be satisfied with the things "Pa" was satisfied with. He declared that farming should be carried on in a bold, aggressive manner if North Carolina is to cash in on its best resources.

Congressman Charles L. Abernethy, of New Bern, Secretary Louis T. Moore, of the Wilmington chamber of commerce, and Mrs. Estelle Smith, of Goldsboro, district home demonstration agent, each brought messages of advice and optimism.

"It is the experience of all men whose knowledge of North Carolina is state-wide that the weather man frequently makes an unequal distribution of the moisture condition of the state," said Commissioner Graham. "When you have an ideal season in the east, we have a drought in the middle and western part of the state; and when we have enough rain in the west, you have your crops drowned out in the east."

"I have just returned from an extended tour of the western part of the state where everything is so dry that, one hardly dares drop a burning match to the ground for fear of starting forest fire—where the usually green hills and verdant mountains, covered with succulent grass and fat cattle, have given place to parched, desert-like wastes with never a herd in sight and never a smile on the face of the owner."

"The drought in the western part of the state this year," continued the commissioner, describing conditions there, "is so bad that most of the small streams have already dried up and water in the larger streams is lower than the oldest citizens can remember ever to have seen before. The farmers, and, in some cases, the townspeople, do not dare use enough water to wash their clothes, for fear they will not have enough to drink."

"In the Piedmont counties I saw thousands of acres of cotton not over hand high, and with neither blossom nor boll, hundreds of acres of corn with not a green blade from the ground to the tassel. No sign of hay or forage for wintering live stock—the worst drought in the history of Western North Carolina. Here in the romantic highland North Carolina that generally furnishes water to generate hydro-electric power to run all the cotton mills, all the street cars, and all the electric lights in the state, has now hardly enough water to wash a dirty shirt."

Only a few years ago I was thru this part of the state and saw similar thousands of acres of cotton not over hand high in fields covered with water from week to week till the crop was in a hopeless condition with no more prospect of a return than in the drought-stricken west of today.

"But I do not want to portray a distressed condition without suggesting a remedy, and the remedy that I will suggest in both cases is diversification of crops."

### Dynamiting Effort.

Harrisonburg, Va., Sept. 12.—An attempt was made to dynamite the shops of the Chesapeake Western railway at Stokesdale, 25 miles south of here, it was revealed today.

### RODGERS GIVES STORY OF PACIFIC FLIGHT

#### Gas Gave Out as He Was Preparing Call for Help—Was 800 Feet in the Air

BY COM. JOHN RODGERS, U. S. N. Commander Seaplane PN-9 No. 1

Honolulu, Sept. 11.—For the benefit of the interested public, I desire to make at this time a definite statement of facts in regard to the voyage of the PN-9 No. 1 from San Francisco to Nawiliwili. Other statements heretofore published by the press are unauthorized by me.

The PN-9 No. 1 and No. 3 left San Francisco approximately at the same time August 31, No. 3 leading by about 20 minutes. The PN-9 No. 2 was not sighted by No. 1 after departure. Plane PN-9 No. 1 proceeded as per instructions, sailing on a straight course to Kaula.

The wind out of San Francisco was very light from the northwest, gradually hauling to the north. The navigation was done entirely by dead reckoning, no attention being paid to radio bearings. We flew between 200 and 400 feet below the clouds during the night, the sky being thickly overcast and all destroyers were picked up as expected at a distance easily visible from the PN-9 while at the same time the plane was easily visible from the destroyers.

The engines worked perfectly and there were no signs of leaks or any other trouble. The wind changed northeast, as expected, about 600 miles from San Francisco, but was much lighter than had been hoped for. In the morning it became evident that the gasoline supply was running short, and it would be doubtful if we could reach Kaula, due to the fact that expected favorable winds were not recorded. About noon we decided that our gasoline supply would carry about midway between the Aroostook and the Tangier, respectively, the next to the last and the last station ship. I therefore decided to land at the Aroostook, which is fully equipped with airplane tender.

We still had plenty of gasoline to land, refuel and take off again for Honolulu. This was in accordance with the pre-arranged plans to meet the situation of which we were afraid. On approaching the Aroostook, we received radio bearings from her and changed our course to approach on these bearings. It became evident that she would not be found on this course. I started to write a message which would give her some clue to our whereabouts, but just then the gasoline gave out. Both engines were cut out simultaneously and we started to glide from about 800 feet.

Lieutenant Connell, who had the contacts made a beautiful landing in the heavy swells, both engines being dead, having no power. Due to total expenditure of gasoline we could not use radio and were therefore out of communication at twilight. I determined our position to be 50 miles north of the Aroostook station. We rigged a radio antennae on the plane and received without much difficulty everything that was in the air. We sailed before the wind, endeavoring to work the plane in toward the Hawaiian Islands, hoping to make Oahu. We made 50 miles a day, that is, an average of two miles an hour although the plane appeared to be making much better speed.

We cut the fabric from the lower wing and rigged a foreail, weather conditions were moderated although during the afternoon the seas were high. The plane at all times behaved very well. After the first day we felt sure that unless the weather changed very much for the worse we could make Oahu, or failing that we could certainly be able to make Kaula. Our only concern was a question of water supply. We knew we could get along without food, of which we had small emergency rations. We were depending on a small water still for water.

### To Make Flight.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The naval seaplane PB-1 will attempt a flight from San Francisco to Hawaii soon after September 21.