

Surry County Commencement Held at Dobson Saturday

Rural Schools From All Sections of the County Held Their Closing Exercises in the Court House—Many Prizes Presented to the Pupils

Saturday the rural schools of Surry County had their formal closing exercises in the court house at Dobson. A recitation contest for each grade of the elementary school was held with the following winners of the county wide honor of being the best reciter for his or her grade and the \$2 prize offered by Supt. Hendren.

First Grade—Clay Hauser, of Bannertown School.

Second Grade—Jackelyn Hauser, Bannertown School.

Third Grade—Russell Simmons, Franklin School.

Fourth Grade—Dorris Jackson, Bannertown School.

Fifth Grade—Thelma Nance, Dobson School.

Sixth Grade—Myrtle Wood, Dobson School.

Seventh Grade—Bessie Sutphin, Flat Rock School.

the first of May.

The commencement was well attended, the court house auditorium being packed to capacity—every gallery being full. Although the program was rather long interest was maintained at high pitch until the very end. There were parents, commitments, children and teachers present from all parts of the county. This despoising interest in educational affairs is one of the hopeful signs of Surry County.

When the seven new rural consolidated schools to be built this summer have been completed and put into operation, Surry County should show a much higher rank in education than it has been able so far to take.

NEVER TAKE MEDICINE IN DARK SAYS DRUGGIST

Pharmacist Warns Against Carelessness in the Home

New York, April 17.—"Medicine should never be taken in the dark," Dr. William J. Huss, a leading member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, declares in a statement warning the public against carelessness in the home. "They should not be taken or administered when one's mind is occupied with other matters. One should always read the label before taking medicine from a container. In fact, one should be just as careful as the pharmacist who filled the prescription."

"Pharmacists are taught to read the label three times when removing a drug from a container; first, when removing the bottle from the shelf; second, just before pouring out the desired quantity; third, when replacing the bottle on the shelf."

"In many pharmacies the ingredients and quantities used in filling a prescription are checked over and verified by a second prescription clerk. These precautions are taken to protect the public. Furthermore, the pharmacist must make certain that the physician has not accidentally prescribed too large a dose of some drug."

"Lack of knowledge in regard to the preservation and proper use of poisons often entails serious consequences. To take medicine from the wrong bottle is a dangerous proceeding."

"Never guess about drugs. In throwing away any drugs, pour them down the sink or burn them up in the store, that is to say, dispose of them as completely as possible. Do not interchange the tops or covers of pill and powder boxes."

"You cannot hope," he adds, "that a pharmacist worthy of the name will furnish you with narcotics or alcoholic preparations in violation of the law. He will not sell you a poison if he has reason to believe you may make improper use of it."

Two pretty "Stars" met in an ante-room and rapturously kissed. Two Master Masons watched the scene, and one said: "There is one of the things I hate." "What's that?" "Women doing a man's work."

—Selected.

The annual address was delivered by Mr. Z. H. Dixon, former superintendent of Elkin Graded School, and was highly instructive as well as inspirational.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the final contest for the selection of spelling champions to represent Surry County in the spelling contest being held by the Winston-Salem Journal on the first of May. There were two parts to this contest one for the high schools and one for the elementary schools. All the high schools were represented and after quite a lengthy contest the following two emerged as the best boy speller and the best girl speller: Richard Simpson of Copeland High School, and Stella Ramey of Dobson High School.

An even longer contest was necessary to eliminate all the elementary spellers but two. There were three spellers in this contest defied any one to find a word in The Machinery of Words, Book II, which they could not spell, and the judges had to call for a harder book. They were given Common Words Commonly Misspelled and after considerable effort in searching through the pages of this book for stummers the judges finally declared the following victors of the occasion: Herbert Cochran of Monteberry, and Thelma Gammons of Slate Mountain. These children will be taken to Winston-Salem to try for the gold offered by the Winston-Salem Journal in their finale to be held about

HIWAIAN VILLAGE SUBMERGED BY LAVA

Awe-Inspiring Sight As Flow of Lava Comes From Mauna Loa

Kona, Territory of Hawaii, April 18.—The village of Hoopuloa, on the southwest shore of the island of Hawaii, was completely wiped out this morning by an avalanche of lava that burst forth from the volcano Mauna Loa. Ten to fifteen homes were engulfed but there was no report as to what became of the inhabitants.

A flood of molten rock pouring out from the crater-struck the sea at 8:21 a. m., starting the ocean boiling several hundred feet out at sea.

Plunging into the water just south of Hoopuloa, the lava turned in the direction of Kona filling the bay and completely burying the landing and from ten to fifteen homes located in the vicinity.

All the houses and the wharf at Hoopuloa were engulfed under 50 feet of lava, the postoffice being the last building to go. It burst into flames at 8:30 p. m.

As the streams of lava which flowed from an 8,000 foot level in, approximately four days approached the ocean Saturday afternoon it split into two branches. Eight hundred feet from the water one stream turned toward Hoopuloa and the other started in the direction of Milolii.

Stage Incantations

Old Hiwalian Kahunas started incantations in the ancient form of appeal to Pele (a Hiwalian goddess associated with the volcano Kilauea), not to destroy their homes.

The appeal failed to stop the flow as a steady onrush of lava continued its course of destruction.

Army airplanes arrived a few hours after the village was wiped out, but were unable to locate the flow definitely because of the dense steam and smoke. The aviators reported the heat was intense at an elevation of 3,000 feet. Huge clouds of steam hung over the ocean, rising to a height of several hundred feet. As the lava struck the water, tremendous rockets of steam shot into the air showing the entire region about the bay.

"As near as can be learned there were no casualties. The head of the superheated flow had been hovering above the village for more than 36 hours. Last night a heavy flow from the mountain stirred the great pile of cooling slag into action and the giant moved forward over the village and into the ocean.

The village of Milolii is believed safe.

Hilo, T. H., April 18.—Mauna Loa has been an awe-inspiring sight since it began disgorging flaming masses a week ago, after a period of five years of inactivity. The mountain reaches 14,675 feet into the air, and perpetually is capped with snow. It is the highest active volcano in the world. It is a part of Hawaii National Park, created by Congress in 1919.

The crater is called Mokuaweoae. In 1880-81 Mauna Loa belched forth a great flow of lava that came to a stop within a scant half mile of this city. In 1885 the lava came within five miles of here. While many of the previous flows have been preceded by tidal waves, none has accompanied the recent phenomenon.

As part of the outburst huge boulders crashed down the mountain side. Guards have been stationed at strategic points to warn residents of danger.

FROST HAS DONE LITTLE DAMAGE

Full Crop of Peaches Expected From Sandhills Country.

Raleigh, April 14.—Peaches—yes, floods of peaches—are in prospect in the commercial areas of North Carolina. In fact, there are too many tiny peaches on the trees now. Very little frost or other damage and a large per cent increase in bearing trees this year is reported, according to field specialists of the department of agriculture. Of course, later damage may radically change these early conditions.

A full crop of peaches for this state is forecast by the North Carolina crop reporting service, from compiled estimates of 140 commercial peach growers.

The average of estimates by orchardists for their individual farms indicates that only 16 per cent of the fruit has been injured by frost on March 23. Since that date, according to weather reports, no serious damage has been done by cold. A peach orchard ordinarily will have a heavy crop after most of the fruit buds have been killed.

The average condition for peaches reported by farmers over the state, as compared with normal or a full crop, was 78 per cent. The average for the Sand Hill section, reported by commercial growers, is 94 per cent. The spring condition of trees is lower than usual, due to the effects of the drought last fall, and in some sections to hail storms, rather than to neglect by the farmer.

One thousand nine hundred and two carloads of peaches were shipped from North Carolina last year. If weather conditions continue favorable throughout the season a much larger crop is expected this year, as there will be approximately 650,000 trees of bearing age, or near 40 per cent more than last year.

According to reports on almost 2,000,000 trees in the Sand Hills area, 47 per cent are in Elbertas; 25 per cent Georgia Belles, and about 10 per cent in Hiley Belles. As most growers know, the Elbertas are about the first to bloom, and consequently the first to be damaged by early frosts.

The Sand Hills peach orchardists are busy spraying, fertilizing and cultivating orchards this month. The care of the orchards ranks quite favorably with the best California conditions. Unless more severe cold weather occurs heavy hand thinning will be necessary. Of course, there is a natural drop which occurs about the first of May.

Estimates from Sand Hill authorities indicate an expected 3,000-car crop. Heretofore these forecasts have been high.

Bandit Who Stole \$37,000 Mail Sack Robbed and Killed by Trio

Chicago, April 17.—Postal Inspector Grant B. Miller told the story today of a bandit who last Wednesday held up a mail truck in Indiana Harbor, stole \$37,000, forced the driver to help him escape, stole another car, killed a Deputy Sheriff and was wounded in the encounter, and shot to death by three other men.

The bandit, after holding up the mail truck, forced its driver, Frank Watson, to drive toward Joliet until the machine broke down. Taking the sack of money, the bandit deserted the useless machine, and Watson notified the police.

In the meantime the bandit stopped Dr. E. G. McMahon of Mokena, took his car away from him, and drove off with the sack of money. Dr. McMahon notified Deputy Sheriff Walter Fisher, who chased and caught up with the bandit. In the shooting match that followed, Fisher was killed and the bandit wounded.

The hold-up man then drove to a roadhouse, where he found three other men. They left him inside while they searched the car and found the money. Forcing him to accompany them, they drove him twelve miles into the country. Then they riddled him with bullets and tossed him into a ditch near the road, where his body was later discovered. They made good their escape with the \$37,000 loot.

The bandit has been identified as the man who held up the mail truck, but his name is unknown.

The famous gold belt of John L. Sullivan was sold recently to the United States mint in Philadelphia, Pa., where it will be melted into coin. The trophy, presented to the champion by citizens of Boston, August 3, 1887, contained 297 diamonds, and was worth \$10,000.

Talks By the County Agent

By E. E. White, Surry County Farm Demonstration Agent.

Many farmers are interested in growing soy beans this season. There are several reasons why more beans should be grown this year. First the building up of the soil. Our soils are very deficient in organic matter. Second, soy beans are very cheap and plentiful in the state. Third our prognosticators predict cheap tobacco for next year. Fourth, it will save so much money going into fertilizers.

We are planning to have several meetings over the county to discuss planting the beans so if you want to have a meeting in your neighborhood let me know and advertise and get out a crowd so we can meet as many of the farmers as we can. Mr. W. J. Byerly president of the Bank of Mount Airy expects to be present and make a talk on some financial topic of interest to farmers.

White Plains, Friday night April 20th; Pilot Mountain, Tuesday night April 24th, Brim schoolhouse, Thursday night April 26th, Copeland, Wednesday night, May 8th. So tell your neighbors and keep these meetings in mind.

The following are the four varieties recommended as very desirable for this county: Haberlandt, No. 38 or Herman—this is larger than the original Haberlandt and very much like it but yields one third more seed and about two weeks later—about 144,000 seed in a bushel. Matures in about 125 days.

Mammoth Yellow—our old standby—large upright plants, 5-5 feet tall. Good for seed production and pasture. One of the best yielders of seed and hay but is somewhat coarse and for hay should be sown rather thick. Matures in about 145 days; 128,700 seed per bushel.

Virginia-growth upright, 3-5 feet tall. Gives a good yield of hay and seed. Makes probably the best quality of soy bean hay. Seeds do not shatter badly. Matures in 125 days; 207,000 seed in a bushel.

Laredo-semi-erect, spreading, viny, slender and seed very small hay cures easily. Matures in 140 days; 465,500 seed per bushel.

Probably the best bean we can grow is the Laredo for it has really more desirable qualities than any other. If we grow any of the above with proper inoculation we should get satisfactory results. Remember if you do not inoculate your seed the soy beans will not be of much benefit to the soil. So many think it is not worth while to go to the trouble to inoculate and then wonder why they do not get good results from the seeding. So be sure you get good seed and then inoculate well.

Mr. D. O. Totten, Elkin, quotes the Mammoth Yellow at \$1.80 delivered so if you want this variety see him for seed.

W. E. Merritt & Co., Mount Airy is stocking soy beans and he is planning to give away free one quart of the Laredo soy beans to the first 100 farmers who makes the request for them. If you want to make a trial of them be sure and get in your request at once.

While the Laredo bean is quoted at a higher price per bushel yet the cost per acre is lower than any other variety on the market. You can plant from 5-8 acres in a row from one bushel. It is probably the best to plant in rows and cultivate. Every farmer in the county can well afford to plant at least one acre and then save your seed for next year. More information about cultivation will be given later.

One of the best fertilizers for corn is made by mixing 200 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate with 75 pounds of nitrate of soda—mix well and apply the same day for if kept long will get hard to handle. Apply this in the furrow at planting time. The use of potash is in most cases not of any particular benefit to the corn crop. It pays well to use a good grade of fertilizer and you can usually get it at a cheaper price per pound of available plant food.

The following is quoted from a letter received from Mr. J. A. Aray, in Charge, Office of Dairy Extension, in regard to growing beets for dairy cows: "The cultural methods for stock beets is practically the same as that of garden beets. They should be planted on a fertile moist soil, preferably sandy loam, in rows about

thirty inches apart. They should be fertilized with a high grade fertilizer. Seed can be secured from any seed house, but the farmers in the mountains have been using English ground seed sold by H. P. Winters & Co., 64 Wall St., N. Y. These beets should be planted just as soon as possible. The seed houses recommend from 8-10 pounds of seed per acre, but the man in the mountains have not used this quantity of seed on account of the expense per pound. In order to secure a good stand with the smaller quantity, they transplant from the thick places to the thin places in the rows. Beets should be left about ten to twelve inches apart in the row.

In the fall after the beets mature, they should be pulled up, tops cut off and hilled as Irish or sweet potatoes are hilled up or else stored in the barn and covered with straw or some other material to prevent freezing. A cow should have from 20-30 pounds per day. These beets grow very large under good conditions. It is necessary to cut them up with the spade before feeding. They will yield anywhere from 6-18 tons per acre depending upon the fertility of the soil and moisture. The mountain farmers expect from 12-14 tons per acre.

I know of no better succulent feed for the dairy cows in the winter time and since 80 per cent of normal milk is water, you can readily see that it is important to feed a succulent food."

It would be a very good idea to give this a try this year for the sooner we get to growing this crop the better it will be for us in the long run.

If you want a good pasture in 60 days for hogs, sheep and poultry it can be made by sowing rape right now. For cattle, horses and mules we can have grazing in 60 days if we sow or drill some Sudan grass right away. When the weather warms up we can have this grass 6-8 inches high in that time. We will get better yields if we use 300-400 pounds of 3-3-3 fertilizer. If you want quick pasture give the above a try.

Winston-Salem's New Passenger Station Open

Winston-Salem, April 16.—The first passenger train left the new \$800,000 passenger station this morning at 6:20 o'clock. The formal opening was a time of great pride and rejoicing for Winston-Salem residents many of whom made a trip to the station for the early morning opening and large crowds visited the station at other times during the day and evening where they viewed with satisfaction this handsome new station which is one of the finest in the South. Quite a number of citizens boarded the train making a trip to Greensboro or some nearby point just to be among the first passengers going and coming through the new station on the opening day.

Gastonia Wars On Unclean Literature

Gastonia, April 9.—Flappers, shaiks, tea hounds and other types of young folks and those who desire to be such, cannot buy obscene literature, including Art Picture and True Story magazines from Gastonia dealers any more.

A court order drawn by City Solicitor George B. Mason and signed by Judge Bismark Capps, put the blink on the sale of thousands of such publications here as published by Benarr MacFadden and others, effective at once.

Four defendants in court were charged with selling obscene literature. One was called and failed, a capias served required a \$500 bond; one pleaded guilty; another not guilty, and the last nolo contendere.

The offending parties were ordered not to exhibit, offer for sale, or sell such publications.

One magazine was introduced and exhibited to the court by Officer Bill Whitlow. The officer testified that he purchased the magazines from the defendants. "This is the most ridiculous one of the bunch," he declared, pointing to "Arts and Photos." "It's not fit to throw in the trash pile." Pictures of literally nude women and men were contained in the magazine.

HE DID HIS BEST

He was a new guard on a certain railway in Wales. The train stopped at a station which rejoined in the appalling name of "Llanfyrnach-willyllgegrach." For a few moments he stood looking at the signboard in mute helplessness. Then, pointing to the board and waving his arm toward the train, he yelled: "If there's anybody there for here, this is it."

DOBSON HIGH SCHOOL BOYS WORK

Clear \$1,553.24 On Home Projects During Summer

In connection with the regular school work the boys taking agriculture in the Dobson High school are required to carry on some kind of a home project during the summer under the direction of the agriculture teacher. In carrying out these projects the boys keep a complete record of all work, expenses and profit.

Of the thirty-six projects that were completed fourteen were tobacco with a scope of nineteen acres, twelve were corn with a scope of twenty-four acres, six were poultry with a scope of seven hundred birds, three were

Enterprise	Number	Expense	Credits	Profit	Project
Tobacco	14	\$1,158.79	\$1,541.09	\$382.30	\$27.35
Corn	12	475.17	1,190.97	655.80	\$4.65
Poultry	6	851.09	708.09	357.44	\$9.37
Swine	3	129.90	279.00	149.10	\$9.70
Sweet potatoes	1	41.50	49.50	8.00	\$0.00

swine with a scope of four gilts and one was sweet potatoes with a scope of one-half an acre.

Rent was charged against all crops at the rate of ten dollars per acre but poultry and swine were not charged with housing as the value of the manure was not counted in the returns. Man labor was charged for at the rate of fifteen cents per hour and horse labor and equipment at ten cents per hour.

These projects showed a total profit of \$1,553.24 divided as follows: tobacco \$382.30 or \$27.35 per project, corn \$655.80 or \$54.65 per project, poultry \$357.44 or \$59.57 per project, swine \$149.10 or \$49.70 per project, and sweet potatoes \$8.00.

The following table gives a complete summary of the work.