

DEMOCRATS TO NOMINATE COUNTY TICKET SATURDAY

Indications Point To Record Breaking Attendance—Chairman Folger To Call Meeting Together at 1:30 P. M.

The Democrats of Surry County will meet in mass convention at Dobson Saturday of this week, at 1 P. M. to nominate a full county ticket. Interest in the selection of a ticket is greater than ever known in the history of the party. The people are vitally concerned in the kind of men that they will be called upon to support and a large number is expected to be on hand and take part in the selection. During the past four years the people as a whole have taken more interest in county affairs than any previous period. This fact can be partly laid to the struggle that the present officials have had to undergo in order to save the county thousands of dollars that had been lost by two ex-Treasurers of the county. Had it not been for the untiring efforts of the present county officials Surry tax payers would have lost more than \$30,000 of their money that had been entrusted to previous officials. The people have ceased to think so much about what party a man belongs but they are watching every official and measuring him according to the service he renders the county.

The problem of taxation has reached a point where, to have every public convenience that is demanded, it is almost becoming a burden upon many, and with this condition existing the average person is not much concerned as to what party he is voting with but rather does he ask the question, will the tax money I pay to the county be in safe and sound hands if I vote this way?

The Democratic leaders will face the people in the coming election with a record of economic management of county affairs that will bring to them an unprecedented support of the votes this fall.

Chairman A. D. Folger in his address before the convention Saturday afternoon will review briefly the achievements of the county officials of the past four years, and recite to the gathering the many instances where the county officials have saved the tax payers large sums of money by a stubborn and relentless war on waste of county funds and the redemption of lost funds by former county officials. Every citizen of the county is urged to attend the convention Saturday and hear Mr. Folger.

Following Mr. Folger's address the convention will nominate a candidate for the following offices: House of Representatives, Clerk of Court, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, Coroner, Surveyor and Commissioners. There will be no nomination for treasurer as this office will be discontinued on December 1st and a whole time auditor and treasurer will be selected in a joint meeting of the commissioners, board of education and the county highway commission, who will handle the funds and do the bookkeeping for all three departments of the county government.

FEW NURSES OF WAR LEFT

Only Small Band of Gray-Haired Women of Sixties Will Attend Annual Reunion

Des Moines, Aug. 11.—Only a small band of gray-haired women, the last survivors of the army nurses of the Civil War, will represent their national organization at its annual convention, to be held here in conjunction with the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, September 19 to 24.

Only five members of this heroic group, which administered to the suffering Yankees, were present at the reunion of the National Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War, at Grand Rapids last summer.

Alice Cary Riley, Columbia, Mo., who has been national president for the past 11 years, estimates that no more than a half dozen of the 50 living members will be able to be present this year.

One of the oldest surviving members is Catherine M. Beck, Wichita, Kans., department president of Kansas and Missouri, who is more than 94 years old. Nearly all of the other members average about 85 years of age.

THREE CROPS ON SAME LAND

Diversification Supplements Cotton in Number of Counties Adjacent to the Coast

Raleigh, Aug. 9.—Three different and distinct crops off the same land in one season. This is not what can be done, but what actually is being done in Pamlico county, and many other counties in the northeastern part of the state, with the result that real prosperity is coming to the farmers of that section, according to the crop reporting service of the state department of agriculture here, whose representative has just returned from a trip through this section.

Early this spring a crop averaging 100 bushels an acre of Irish potatoes was raised on thousands of acres in this territory. On this very same land at present a luscious growth of corn, soy beans and sweet potatoes is now growing, thus giving three crops for the season.

"The farmers in this section are forgetting all about cotton. They want to forget it. They have found a new gold mine in scientific, three-crop farming," Frank Parker, agricultural statistician of the department of agriculture says.

It was while making a trip to New Bern and Bayboro that Mr. Parker got to see numerous examples of the intensive farming being done in this section. There were no crops visible from the highway and the country looked like a virtual wilderness to a stranger. But a potato grower of the section volunteered as a guide into some of the surrounding farm land.

The party left the highway for a few miles and came upon several thousand acres of cleared farm land, reclaimed soil, that a few years ago was undrained and too wet for cultivation. It was similar to the reclaimed areas in Beaufort, Carteret and Columbus counties. Instead of this section being a "lost colony" it was very evident that though hidden, there were areas of cultivation which produced abundant crops. An early potato crop that averaged more than 100 bushels to the acre had been produced. Immediately following the digging of the potato crop, corn and in a few cases, cotton, had been planted, which was well developed August 1.

Where corn had been planted, soy beans or cow peas had been planted between the rows.

This arrangement distinctly gives three crops a year on the same acreage, according to Mr. Parker, as the potatoes made a full crop, corn will make a full crop and the beans will easily make half a crop of what it would have made had any one of them alone been planted on the same land. Attention is further called to the fact that the fertilizer used under the potatoes and not taken up by them, was reclaimed by the corn and sweet potatoes, which otherwise would have leached out and lost. A favorite practice is to let sweet potatoes follow the Irish potato crop. Thus the same acre of land will this year yield something like 150 bushels of Irish potatoes and more than that amount of sweet potatoes. Virtually any kind truck crops grows well in this same section.

While these specific observations were made in Pamlico county, the same conditions may be found in Currituck, Pasquotank, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Craven, Carteret, Columbus and several other counties, it is pointed out.

"The opportunity is there for anyone who will use business-like methods, initiative and plenty of energy," said Mr. Parker. "Nature has endowed the soil with fertility, plenty of rainfall and conditions for easy culture. Their chief problem is drainage rather than the prevention of soil erosion."

A Sure Thing.
"Daddy," said Bobby, "look at the dollar I found."
"Are you sure it was lost?" asked his father.
"You bet I am," answered Bobby. "I saw the man looking for it."

MISSIONARY'S VERSION OF JAPANESE PEOPLE

Letter From Japan.

In a previous article I wrote of the importance of rice in this country. In former centuries when travel and the exchange of products were so limited many people died of famine when untoward seasons caused the failure of the rice crop in any section. So some centuries ago a wise and benevolent Buddhist priest introduced the sweet potato into Japan for the purpose of preventing starvation when other crops failed. For centuries famines contributed, in part at least, to the population of Japan remaining practically stationary. But thanks to the sweet potato and modern facilities for rapid transfer of products, no such thing as rice suicide is charged against modern Japan. The question now is what to do with the greatly increased population. People cannot live upon potatoes alone very well, especially if they have not enough money to buy them from the producer. But the sweet potato is here to stay. When I came to Japan over a quarter of a century ago I learned that potatoes were suitable food for women and children, but hardly high-toned enough for masculine adults. But now on this island in this great potato producing section potatoes are fed indiscriminately to men, horses, cows, dogs, hogs, women and children. And right good specimens we have, though not heavy weights. I know of only one man in this section who is larger than I am; and I am anxious to know if he indulges excessively in sweet potatoes.

In some sections of Japan the quality of the sweet potato is very inferior to the delicious ones grown in North Carolina; but those produced in this section are by far the best I know of in this Empire. Friends from other sections often request me to have potatoes from here shipped to them. In disposing of the surplus some are sliced, dried and ground into flour. One of the more prominent brick buildings in Uwajima is a distillery where alcohol is produced from sweet potatoes.

In this mountainous section sweet potatoes are grown on mountain sides which are sometimes so precipitous that the retaining stone walls necessary to terrace the tiny fields contain more square feet of surface than is contained in the surface of the fields thus made available. I have seen some fields only three or four feet wide and not over a rod long. Yet much labor was required to build the supporting stone wall. Of course there are other fields much larger. In the valley where water may be obtained these little fields are made perfectly level and used for the cultivation of rice. Where the incline is more gentle the retaining stone walls may give way to the dykes built of earth which also serve to hold the water slightly above the surface of the ground in the fields. Some of the valleys spread out into considerable width, with the incline gentle enough for the fields to be wider. But no where are these little sections larger than some farmers' vegetable gardens in America. Of course one family may cultivate several of these diminutive fields. Sometimes horses and cows are used for plowing these little fields before they are flooded, or after the rice is harvested in the fall when being prepared for barley or wheat or vegetables as a second crop. But the plows are as primitive as those used in the time of Moses.

But to go back up the mountain sides where the sweet potatoes are grown, no plowing is done, the soil being tilled by hoes in the hands of men, women or children. We cannot expect a horse to be used where there is not room for him to turn around, and where the man climbs up by a ladder or up some precipitous path.

When some patient toilers as these go to California and work from morning till night with the thermometer registering 120 degrees in some places, the dear home folks find that they cannot compete with them, and demand that oriental immigration cease.

Uwajima, June 24, 1926.
J. W. Frank

Too Bad.
"What's the matter, kid? Why are you crying?"
"Aw, me little won't fly, and me old man made it out of my paper, too."

SURRY COUNTY FARM AND POULTRY NEWS

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

Next Tuesday morning, August 24, at 10:00 A. M. we will have our field meeting at the fertilizer demonstration plots on the farm of Wesley York on the Mount Airy-Lowgap road and about 10 miles from Dobson. If you are passing through Dobson take the road by the County Home and turn toward Lowgap when you strike the Mount Airy-Lowgap road. Every tobacco grower in Surry County should examine the plots carefully and study the effect of the different kinds of fertilizer. We are fortunate in getting one of these tests in the county for State College has only a limited amount of funds to carry on such work. This is the first time an effort has been made to get accurate facts on the effect of different fertilizers on the tobacco soils of the county. We hope to have this continued next year.

After thorough examination of the tobacco tests we expect to visit the 6 soy beans tests also conducted under the supervision of the Extension Division of State College. On these plots you will get some idea of the value of lime on the soils of the county besides this you will see the new variety of soy beans growing in the county for the first time, Larado. About 35 bushels of Larado have been planted in the county this year. We should have a very good idea of the value of this bean on our soils. At the Mountain Park Institute you will see 15 different varieties being grown and you should be able to decide what varieties you would like to grow on your farm.

E. C. Blair, Extension Agronomist and E. Y. Floyd, Extension Tobaccoist will be with us to answer any questions on tobacco or soy beans. Dean I. O. Shaub of State College and E. G. Moss, Director of Tobacco Station at Oxford have been invited to be present. Bring your lunch with you for the morning will be devoted to the study of the tobacco plots and the afternoon to visiting the soy bean demonstrations. Directions will be given in order of visitation of the soy bean plots before leaving the York place.

If we finish this in time it would be an excellent idea to visit the beautiful Guernsey herd at the Klondike farm near Elkin. This farm has some fine hogs and sheep which are worth while visiting. If you visit the farm I want you to be sure and see the self feeder for hogs.

Joe Norman on Mitchell river in without doubt our largest grower of soy beans for seed in the county. He has a 10 acre field planted to soy beans. One half of the field is planted to Larado and the remainder to Hollybrook. It is one of the best fields of beans to be found in the county and is worth a trip to see the large amount of growth that he is getting for such a dry season to start with. He has several other patches of beans which he will cut for hay.

Theford Sprinkle one of the corn club boys living in the White Dirt district has a good acre of corn. The growth of this corn compares very favorably with the real corn growing states. A lot of the corn is over 10 feet in height. It is interesting to study the method used in fertilization. He used 200 pounds of 16% acid phosphate, 75 pounds of sodium nitrate and 100 pounds of cotton seed meal. The corn at the present time indicates that this is a good method to follow fertilizing corn.

Plans should be made at once for fall crops. Ground should be plowed and all vegetable matter turned in order to increase the organic matter in the soil and thus increase water holding capacity.

On rich land rape makes a very fine grazing crop for hogs, sheep and cattle. Fall-seeded rape furnishes feed for a much longer period than when sown in the spring. If you prepare your land early you will conserve moisture when it is needed in September and the first half of October. Lack of moisture at this time usually prevent early grazing before spring.

There is always the question of this time of the year of getting enough roughage for winter feeding. All of the corn fodder should be saved. It is better to let the corn mature then cut the entire stalk and

LAST WEEK OF THE BIG SALESMANSHIP CLUB NEARS END—EVERY MEMBER DETERMINED

The Judges And Closing Rules Are Announced In This Issue

shock rather than follow the wasteful practice of pulling fodder and cutting out the tops. Cutting the tops and pulling fodder will cut the yield from 2 to 10 bushels according to reliable tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture. This practice should be abandoned and the entire plant should be saved and used steeped.

Soy beans can be cut for hay from any time the pod is formed until the leaves begin to turn yellow. Probably the best time to cut is when the pods are well filled with seeds for you will get largest growth and the best quality of seed. Some, however, prefer to cut when the pods are well formed and when the seeds are very small. If done at this time the percent of protein will be larger but the total yield will not be so large and the hay will be more difficult to cure. If cutting is delayed too long the stems become tough and woody and a decrease in feeding value, and if left too long a big loss of leaves. Soy bean hay is much easier to cure than cow peas. Begin cutting as soon as the dew is off and cut the rest of the day. Leave until thoroughly wilted then rake into windrows before the leaves become dry. Then place in small shocks. Stack in four or five days.

NO NEED TO WORRY ABOUT THE FUTURE

If Coal and Oil Are Exhausted, Something Will Take Their Place, Says Mr. Temple.

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 10.—Deploring the "alarmists" who excite the public over the exhaustion of natural resources, John E. Temple, treasurer of the American Chemical Society, today pictured plants and the sea as the future saviors of mankind if the earth's present stores should be exhausted. He spoke before the Institute of Politics, where previous speakers have stressed the importance of conserving present deposits of coal, oil and other natural resources essential to modern life.

"If coal and oil should disappear from the world," said Mr. Temple, "we would get along somehow."

"There's no use worrying about waste of non-essentials. Only a few elements, in the chemical sense, are vital to life—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus—which are present in all plants, and a few others found in abundance in the sea. Nothing else matters in the least in the long run, for us necessarily requires it, international agreements will have to be made or substitutes found for non-essentials. It is possible to change the habits of civilization as regards raw materials, in a generation, and life cycles are so adjusted that the vital elements are either returned to the air or to the sea, and hence cannot be exhausted."

There's no use saving for the next generation. They probably won't want it. The use of our non-essential products is only a convenience for our civilization, and when they are exhausted the future generations won't know anything about them. That might change chemistry and civilization somewhat, but the change might be all for the good, and the chances are we'd find something better."

Ministers Die Trying to Save.

London, Aug. 10.—Rev. R. G. McGill and Rev. J. W. Baird, of the United States Presbyterian mission, were drowned Saturday at Alexandria, Egypt, after they had rescued four girls who were in difficulties while bathing and had gone to the rescue of a woman in distress says a dispatch to the Daily Express from Alexandria.

The missionaries had brought the four girls ashore when they noticed a woman bathing was having difficulty due to the waves. They went to her aid, but both missionaries were caught by the undertow and drowned. The woman whom they had tried to rescue later was saved. The bodies of the missionaries were washed ashore.

Members Are Making The Last Few Hours of Campaign Count The Most For Them. Big Circulation Campaign Comes To A Definite End Saturday Night 9 P. M.

The Salesmanship Club ends Saturday evening at 9:00 o'clock. Many things can happen between now and that time. Ambitions may be achieved and hopes may be repaid. The only safe way is to be prepared by having enough votes. Even this schedule gives thousands of votes on subscriptions. Second payments will likewise receive the benefit of having had the previous payment credited under a greater extra vote offer. Second payments count tremendously in votes and not a few of the interested members are waging their battle on the second payment bank.

The rules and details of the closing of the gigantic prize distribution is announced in this issue of The Mount Airy News. The judges who will officiate at the closing of the campaign and supervise the counting of the votes and award the prizes are also announced.

Everything is in readiness for the going to be sounded, except for a few intervening hours. These are being made the most of by the members who expect to win the choicest prizes in the list. Not a single subscription will have been overlooked by the time the anxious members finish their race and the closeness of the result which is apparent from incoming reports makes it imperative that each and everyone put forth a special effort to exceed all past performances in getting subscriptions. The apparent closeness of the race makes it all the more interesting and highly exciting. It is a race where a spurt on the part of anyone of the members would change the line-up completely. A supreme effort put forth between now and Saturday night will change a commission winner to a big prize winner. And any laxity on the part of those who have done well up to this time is certain to spell defeat at the hands of the more energetic members.

Great Vote Score.
Votes are attaining new heights with every passing hour. Each and every member is determined that his vote shall not be wasted from them.

Forces are being marshalled everywhere to make the last hours of the big club count heavily in favor of those who seek the high honors. Friends are aiding their favorites in a most commendable way and are eager to further assist them in winning one of the very biggest prizes listed. Great rewards are in store for those who strive and win. The choicest car on the American market today is included in these prizes; therefore there is abundant reason for such great activity.

With the closing hour a few hours off and such wonderful prizes at stake it is not surprising at the progress being made by those members who are in to the last fully determined to win. The big rush will come Saturday night 9 P. M. when the race will end and some one will be the owners of the beautiful awards.

Georgia Tobacco Is Bringing More.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10.—Valued at above \$1,815,743, tobacco sales in Georgia for the first week in August totalled 7,483,706 pounds at an average price of 24.33 cents, as compared with 2,609,383 pounds in 1934 at an average price of 15.36 a pound. It was revealed in a report issued by the Georgia co-operative crop reporting service.

The report said that it was apparent from the figures that the percentage of the total crop sold in the first week of August, 1935, which is also the first week of sales by tobacco warehouses, was greater than the percentage of the total crop sold during the first week of the 1934 season.