

THE MARION PROGRESS

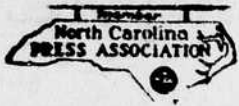
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A GRAVE PROBLEM

Tuberculosis is one of the most important health problems facing the American people today.

It is important because in the productive young age group from 15 to 34 it costs more lives than any other disease.

It is important because it is a communicable disease which is killing nearly 1,000 Americans a week, 125 a day—at the rate of one person every 11 minutes.

It is important because 500,000 people in this country are estimated to have tuberculosis, one-half of them unknown to health authorities.

Tuberculosis is an important public health problem IT CAN BE PREVENTED.

When we know that a disease as costly in lives and happiness can be prevented, it is only common sense for us to spare no effort to root it out of our communities.

Nationwide efforts to bring tuberculosis under complete control in this country were started 45 years ago when the National Tuberculosis Association was founded and launched its campaign against the disease.

Today, the McDowell County Tuberculosis Association is one of 3,000 associations affiliated with the National Association which are conducting sound programs of tuberculosis control in communities throughout the country. These associations, which work in close cooperation with official health agencies, receive their sole support from the annual sale of Christmas Seals.

With Christmas Seal funds, the tuberculosis associations are seeking to find the estimated 250,000 unknown cases of tuberculosis so that these people can be placed under treatment and the danger of their spreading their disease eliminated; they are seeing that people are correctly informed about tuberculosis so that individuals can protect themselves and their families against the disease; they are aiding tuberculosis patients to readjust to their new way of life and prepare to resume useful living in the community when their diseases is arrested, and they are helping support medical research which is constantly searching for new weapons to use against tuberculosis.

Mrs. Charles H. Smith is chairman of the McDowell County Tuberculosis association and Mrs. W. F. Grant is treasurer. Other members are Mrs. Edna Earle Stancell, Seal Sale chairman; Mrs. P. T. Hollis, Mrs. S. R. Perkins, Mrs. W. E. Teague of Old Fort, Will P. Erwin, Dr. Virginia Rowe and Dr. S. V. Lewis, county health department physician, who is an advisory member of the association.

We are helping support all these projects when we buy Christmas Seals. We are helping in the solution of a grave health problem.

AIR MAIL NEEDS IMPROVING

Officials of the Post Office Department are making plans to reorganize the Air Mail service in an effort to correlate it better with surface transport of mail.

The effort is long overdue. In fact, for most of the relatively small municipalities of the nation, off regularly-established air routes, air mail has been something of a farce. Loss of time in delay through surface transport and in connections with airplanes makes it extremely doubtful whether air mail service is really available for service between many postoffices.

Postoffices which have no direct air mail service gain little time in the transport of mail for distances between five hundred and one thousand miles. If the mail has to travel further, it is possible to save time by using air mail, even with the delays incident to surface travel and connections with operating planes. In few instances, however, except where mail goes direct from one air terminal to another, there is little time to be gained by using air mail.

To escape criticism begin your own criticism first.

THE KEY TO WORLD PEACE

Representative Walter H. Judd, of Minnesota, who spent more than ten years in China as a medical missionary, thinks that the Christian churches, working through their individual laymen, have the key to world peace.

There can be no doubt of the power of Christianity when it is forcefully expressed in the life of a sincere believer. Nevertheless, we doubt if Christian laymen hold the key to world peace so long as the question of war or peace depends upon the decision of the leaders of the Soviet Union.

Let us consider the part that Christian laymen can play in connection with the effort to prevent war between the United States and Russia. If their attitude is to be one of submissive meekness, including an unwillingness to stand up to Russia in defense of Christian ideals, will the process bring peace either to the world or to the minds of the Christian believers?

If the process involves, on the other hand, a determination to intelligently prepare to defend the ideals of a religious faith which belongs peculiarly to the Western world, will that show of force guarantee peace?

In other fields, however, there is much to be gained by an example of Christian charity even if the nation keeps its powder dry for a military emergency. In this area of international operations, we include the unparalleled generosity of the United States in extending assistance to the victims of the last great war. In this field also might be included some effort to understand the mind of the Russian people and to make some allowances for their suspicion and distrust of other nations.

We should not overlook the fact that the government of a free people reflects the intelligent decision of the voters. Accordingly, every sincere Christian can give expression to his religion in connection with the privileges that belong to free citizens. By concerted action, they can undoubtedly influence the policies of their country and, in time, no doubt, the trend of world affairs.

BETTER FARM INCOME

It no longer is as necessary as it was for capable young men to leave the farm in order to obtain a really good living. This is a big chance in American life. It comes mostly from the upturn in agricultural income.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, pointed out the new trend recently to the Future Farmers of America when said:

It used to be the ambition of most farm boys to leave the farm and get to the city. It was not to escape the hard work so much as it was to have better income opportunities and better living advantages. That is no longer true. For the good farmer there are as good income opportunities on the farm as in the city, and electricity and the automobile have made the living advantages better than most can afford in town. The constantly increasing production per farmer means constantly expanding income opportunity for those who are trained and able to take advantage of it.

This does not mean, however, that the farms can furnish opportunities for more young men. On the contrary, as farms use more machinery they become larger and need fewer farmers and farm laborers. Migration from the farms to the cities is most necessary in the South. One mechanical cotton picker is replacing 25 hand pickers. But those that remain after such migration have much better incomes than prevailed in the past.

It is true that incomes have increased more in the Midwest than in New England. Mechanization has been easier in the Middle West. But if incomes of ordinary commercial farms are compared by regions, New England still stacks up favorably with other regions. The growing numbers of part-time farmers in New England, of course, have sizeable off-farm incomes.

Though various causes have contributed to raising farm incomes, such as government support and European buying, improved technology is the largest difference. Agriculture makes exceptional effort to improve its methods. Farmers consequently keep on getting better production. For that reason much of the financial progress of agriculture should be permanent.—Christian Science Monitor.

If you have something to sell and the customers seem inclined not to pay the price, you can keep what you have and let the customer do without.

Hard work and no play is bad, but not nearly as bad as no hard work and too much play.

No business enterprise grows unless it is pushed by somebody with brains and energy.

There will be better homes in the land when there are better people; not vice versa.

Advertising in The Progress, we repeat, is the cheapest salesman a business can employ.

Bottle Up TB!



THE ROSE - Care and Cultivation

By Mrs. J. A. McLain

Many people are reluctant to try growing roses because they have heard they require too much attention. It isn't so much that, but they do need regular care.

Roses like plenty of plant food, and regular applications should be made about every two weeks from Spring until Fall.

Any good fertilizer will do. Last week's article gave several suggested fertilizers. In case some may not have read it, I will give some here.

Vigoro, pulverized sheep or cow manure, bone meal and cottonseed meal are all good. Any good farm fertilizer such as 4-10-4 may be used. Liquid manure, either homemade or purchased in the form of liquid chemical fertilizer, is excellent during the blooming season. The kind is not so important as the regularity with which it is applied.

Pruning: Such roses as polyanthas and hardy climbers require no pruning except the cutting out of dead wood or taking out, clear to the ground, the old, long canes that have grown too large for the area where they grow. Hybrid perpetual varieties should be cut back in Spring to about ten inches from the ground for large blooms and all weak growths should be removed.

The hybrid tearoses should be pruned severely in early spring just as their leaf buds begin to swell. The weaker canes should be re-

moved entirely and the strong canes cut back to six or eight inches from the ground. Hybrid teas bloom only on wood made during the current season. This deep pruning makes larger blooms and longer stems. Hybrid teas should be cut back about halfway after they become dormant in the Fall.

Spraying: Roses are easily infected with fungus disease as well as insect pests. The best plan is to use all-purpose rose spray. Tri-Ogen is a good one. For mildew and black spot, Bordeaux mixture or dusting sulphur are advised. To control black spot destroy infected leaves then start the above treatment. For insect pests, regular applications of any of the good pyrethrum-rotten one or nicotine sulphate sprays are effective. Some of our local dealers may have good insecticides. Be sure to read the directions and follow them strictly.

Clean cultivation and regular watering will pay high dividends in the rose garden. One good soaking a week is better than several sprinklings. Water before 2 p. m. so the plant will dry off before night to prevent fungus growth. Roses need shallow cultivation. Their roots stay near the surface of the soil and deep digging may damage them.

Perhaps it does sound as if roses require a lot of work, but they will amply repay the gardener in beautiful bloom.

Extension Service Releases Bulletin

A new bulletin, "Common Poultry Diseases in North Carolina," was released this week by the State College Extension Service.

Copies of the 20-page publication, which lists the causes, symptoms, and treatment of the 15 most troublesome ailments of chickens and turkeys, are available on request to county farm agents or to the Agricultural Editor, State College Station, Raleigh. The publication is designated Extension Circular No. 344.

The bulletin was prepared by Dr. B. F. Cox, poultry pathologist, who says poultrymen often suffer losses because of poor management and then attribute the losses to disease. He hopes the circular will enable farmers to recognize a diseased condition when they see one.

Among the diseases described are blackhead, blue comb, bronchitis, coccidiosis, fowl pox, typhoid, pullorum, and leukosis. In each case Dr. Cox tells how the disease spreads, how to distinguish it from other disorders, and what treatment to use.

An 1843 price list in Wisconsin quoted bacon, five cents a pound, butter, six cents a pound; live chickens \$1.40 a dozen; good fat turkeys 25 cents each.

Your home merchants want to serve you with the best. A satisfied customer is their best advertisement.

DISABLED VETS

About 81,000 veterans, who are 50 per cent or more disabled, will get a \$15,000,000 slice of a \$105,000,000 melon provided by a law passed by the last session of Congress and signed on October 11 by President Truman, according to the Veteran's Administration. Under the old law, an ex-serviceman had to be 60 per cent disabled before he could receive compensation. The new law applies to veterans of the Spanish-American War and World War I, as well as those of World War II.

NATIONAL FARM NEWS

Total world milk production in 1948 was at about 90 per cent of prewar output.

Foods all the way from soup to ice cream may soon be made commercially from whey, skim milk, buttermilk and other dairy by-products. USDA nutritionists have already made such things as cream-style soups, tomato-whey beverages, potato-skim-milk wafers, two kinds of cake and buttermilk ice cream.

More than three-fourths of the nation's farms are now connected to electric power lines, according to the Rural Electrification Administration. Almost half a million farms have received electricity in the past year.

You reach more readers for less money when you advertise in the Marion Progress.

SOCIAL SECURITY FACTS

By D. W. LAMBERT, Manager Asheville, N. C.



WHO IS COVERED?

If you work for somebody else in business or industry you are probably under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program.

Actually the law says that if you work for someone else, within the United States, Alaska, or Hawaii, you are under this program unless your work is:

1. Agricultural labor.
 2. Domestic service in a private home.
 3. Casual labor not connected with a business.
 4. Service performed for a son, a daughter, or a spouse, or by a child under 21 working for his father or mother.
 5. Service in the employ of a religious, charitable, or educational non-profit organization.
- If you work for yourself or if you are a partner in business you are not under this law. If you work for a railroad you are under the Railroad Retirement Act, which is entirely separate from this program.

Men and women in service are not under social security because they are employees of the Federal Government.

This is the eighth in a series of articles on your Social Security. In our next issue we will discuss "Lump Sum Death Payments."

In case of doubt about your present job, get in touch with the Social Security office at 203 Flatiron Building, in Asheville, or meet the representative when he visits your county.

REMARKABLE!

It is truly remarkable how quickly and pleasantly Liquid Capoline brings relief from headaches. Being liquid, it's pain-relieving ingredients are already dissolved—all ready to go to work at once. Capoline is a prescription type headache medicine. It contains four specially selected ingredients that work together to attack simple pains. Use as directed on the label. 15c, 30c, 60c sizes.

"Now How Did I Ever Get In This Peculiar Position?"



I'm carrying part of my own fire insurance! We can help you get straightened out on that point. In the process you'll soon see why dividend-paying MUTUAL policies, issued by a financially strong company and serviced by an alert agency, provide better coverage these days.



J. H. TATE

Phone 120-X Marion, N. C.

NOTICE

North Carolina
 McDowell County
 In The Superior Court
 ETHEL JACKSON

vs.
 JOHN L. JACKSON
 The defendant, John L. Jackson will take notice that an action entitled as above has been instituted against him in the Superior Court of McDowell County, North Carolina, for the purpose of obtaining a divorce absolute from him on the grounds of two years separation; and said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before the undersigned clerk of the Superior Court of McDowell County, North Carolina, within twenty days after the 10th day of December, 1949, and answer, demur or otherwise plead to said complaint, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

This the 2nd day of November, 1949.

S. D. MARTIN,
 Clerk Superior Court.

Read the advertisement. It pays.