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WHY WE ARE THE WAY WE ARE

Huge chunks of public discussion in the South probably will be aroused by that Collier's magazine editorial which gives to Gov. Cherry belated but full praise for handling a race relations case. Barb of the editorial lies in the uncomfortable parallel of what the Governor of Florida did not do in an event which culminated in a lynching, but the real answer as to why the North Carolina attitude is different and more progressive, although it is indicated in the Collier's comment, comes from another source, the "Under the Dome" column of the News and Observer, which passes in review the appearance in Raleigh of Senator J. W. Fulbright.

Says the "Dome"—
"Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, who spoke at the annual banquet of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday night, prefaced his address with fulsome praise of North Carolina. He cited the State as the most 'progressive State in the South,' and said that it constituted a pattern for other Southern States.

"Stating that he often wondered how North Carolina managed to be so progressive, the Arkansas senator attributed the State's progressiveness to its system of public education which helped to arouse the people's interest in government and the problems of government."

Education, and an interest in government and its problems, which as often as not are social and moral as well as economic, that, says Sen. Fulbright, seems to be the answer, and perhaps, it is, for we in North Carolina were not shocked but pleased with what Gov. Cherry did in the case referred to in Collier's and we accorded him a long time ago public praise for the same. Only thing is that the Fulbright analysis ought to make us feel humble in recognition of how much more remains to be done under a good but still improvable spreading out of interest in both education and government.

Leaders in anything have a responsibility, and this is true no less of States than it is of individuals, as it would seem to be plainly indicated not only in Florida, but in Washington, where it becomes all too plain that statesmanship is being confused in partizanship having too little to do with good government, let alone education.

THE GEM IS NOT THE SPANGLE

One of the selections played the other night by Roxboro High School band was "Americade", a medley of patriotic tunes, including "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean", a stirring early American song now little heard outside the public schools. The audience was seated when the number began. Pretty soon everybody was standing up, evidently under the mistaken notion that the "Star Spangled Banner" was being performed. That is the only explanation which can be made for an unexpected audience reaction.

There is, so far as we know, no law requiring citizens to stand when the National Anthem is being played. It is a custom, however, and a good one, but it is a serious reflection on public unfamiliarity with the Francis Scott Key song if and when an audience confuses his composition with that of the lesser composer-poet, F. Hopkinson Smith.

RATHER DIFFICULT

Certain Roxboro sportsmen, gentlemen known to be addicted to hunting and fishing, have been receiving from the State Department of Conservation and Development questionnaire cards relating to estimated average and actual figures as to kills made during the past season. Listed on the card are many of the hunted animals, but chief interest here centers upon quail and rabbit. We can see how the sportsmen might be able to say whether their season had been

above or below average, or fair to middling, but it seems unreasonable to expect them to recall the exact number of quail or rabbits slaughtered during the season. With such large animals as deer it might be different.

The information wanted may be useful from the standpoint of license checking and conservation, but there are lots of sportsmen here who could be as bothered about that card as they are about their income tax reports if they really wanted to be conscientious.

A TREE THAT GREW FROM BROOKLYN

From Asheboro comes the story that Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stedman, of that City, on Thursday gave a memorial concert in honor of Mrs. Stedman's mother, the late Mrs. Will Moring. Aim of the concert, the first of a series of two such events, was (and is) to perpetuate "an art in which Mrs. Moring, the former Miss Mary Thorns, of Brooklyn, New York, was long a leader in Asheboro, where she was vitally interested in the cultural arts and taught music, piano and organ, in her home, which before its recent dismantling was a local landmark."

The Stedmans for the first concert called upon the "noted string quartet and trio from Woman's college, Greensboro" for recitals which were free and open to the public. Next event will be the appearance of Mark Hoffman, Greensboro pianist and dean of music. So much for the facts, which indicate a healthy reliance on good Tar Heel talent for the interpretation of music. The story also says that Mrs. Moring was for fifty years organist of the Methodist church in Asheboro, which was as a town when she came to it from Brooklyn nothing but a Randolph village very much as Roxboro must have been here in Person.

There are a lot of details that the Asheboro correspondent does not give. That Mary Thorns came to what was to be her home town as Yankee, that she married a spirited but kindly native of the place and became with him a thoroughly gracious and charming leader in all that was best in the aforementioned cultural circles. Her life began in Brooklyn but grew in Asheboro, where it is not forgotten. Slowly, but surely, we are getting away from the mournful idea in memorials and that this Stedman example, one of the best, would have been thoroughly approved by the one it is designed to honor, we have no doubt.

In Roxboro the best example of a suitable memorial is, of course the War Memorial hospital, dedicated to an extension here and in the adjacent community of the best which medical knowledge has to offer—and quite in opposition to the killer instinct upon which wars are founded.

ONE OF THE BETTER AGENCIES

Thursday of last week was a big day for the Farm Security Administration program in Person county with an all day session at which reports were made concerning the progress shown by some ten to twelve farm families here that are operating on and benefiting from the local FSA plan. One of the most interesting speakers was a man who has completed the purchase of his farm and is now self-sustaining, a position he might not have been able to reach without the aid of the Farm Security plan.

The program received a further emphasis Thursday night when Miss Fuller, of Asheville, a regional supervisor, spoke at the Rotary club and gave a resume of activities similar to that published a few weeks ago in the Courier-Times. Reflected in that report is the fact that this is a good time to go forward with the work of FSA and particularly to cut the time down to a five or ten year basis rather than a twenty.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

RAISING SHEEP

Gastonia Gazette

Years ago, we are told, every farm in this section of the State had its flock of sheep. The family got its wool from the sheep, spun and wove it into clothes or had it made into blankets up at Elkin.

In our time we have seen many blankets made at Elkin from wool grown around here.

The growing of sheep has taken such a setback in recent years.

We are glad to see a revival of interest in sheep raising. More sheep are being grown now than at any time in the past few years, and some high class breeding stock is being shipped into the state. County Agent R. E. Black, of Alleghany county,

says that one of the best crops for Western North Carolina when interest on investment is considered, is a small flock of sheep, and it is also true of farms in Eastern and Central Carolina.

Black points out, however, that sheep can not be grown on waste land. They require good pastures, but, the farmers do not, have to reduce the number of cattle on the pastures in order to carry a small flock of sheep. Somehow we hardly miss what the sheep have eaten, and they are very valuable in cleaning up the pastures. Any farmer under present conditions should be able to make 100 per cent on his investment.

"Let's take W. W. Warden of Laurel Springs, for example. He produced 17 lambs from 14 ewes and sold them for \$247.22. The wool crop of 114 pounds brought \$63.84. This gave a return of \$22.22 per ewe and Warden says that it did not cost him more than \$4.80 a year to carry the ewes, counting only the money he spent."

Mail Rackets Hit Specially At Soldiers

Washington.—The end of the war started a terrific boom in mail fraud rackets and many of the countless new schemes to fleece the public are aimed at war veterans. William O'Brien, head of the Post Office Department Mail Frauds Branch, has disclosed.

The post office now is handling 10 times as many mail fraud cases each month as it did at the beginning of 1945, he said in an interview. The swindlers stepped up their activities after V-E Day and the number of mail fraud cases "rose like a rocket" after V-J Day, he said.

Mail fraud racketeers apparently were busy at other things during the war because the number of cases handled by the department dropped in wartime to one-sixth of the pre-war level except for a short flurry of activity in 1940-41, he said.

Clothing Racket
The "second-hand clothing racket," operated from New York and vicinity to sell clothes by mail order to people on farms and poor sections, has been thriving to such an extent that operators have been doing a \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 business yearly, he said.

Seizing on the clothing shortage, these operators are advertising "wearable ready-to-wear" used clothing at very low prices—which turns out to be "nothing but rags."

Many rackets are aimed at instruction of veterans by mail. These "schools sell the most fantastic schemes—such as how to teach bricklaying my mail," O'Brien said. Others collect money from ex-GIs in exchange for instruction in "work-at-home" businesses, which often are nothing but rackets.

Then there are the "phony hero books," through which the relatives of deceased servicemen are the victims. The scheme is to collect \$15 or so from families of dead soldiers to list their names in "hero books," which list anyone who pays the money, regardless of how he died. Often the books are never published.

The families of dead servicemen are considered "easy victims who would do anything for Joe" by the racketeers who fleece them, O'Brien said. Other operators collect money allegedly for widows of World War II.

Credit Union For Negroes Formed

Negro residents here have organized a credit union known as Person County Cooperative Credit Union, it was reported today.

The organization was set up with 54 members having paid in the joining fee and shares. The purpose of the credit union is to create a thrift idea among citizens of the county. It develops in the individual a greater capacity to handle his own financial problems and provides a convenient means for the members to save systematically, say the founders.

There are more than 140 credit unions in North Carolina set up under certain state regulations and with a membership which will exceed 23,000, and having loaned to its members over two and half million dollars.

One of the recent credit unions organized in Warrenton among Negroes about two year past now has a capital of \$50,000 with members and shares paid in.

Credit Unions lend money to finance the payment of debts, provide for medical and dental services; to buy clothing, furniture and household necessities; to buy school supplies or to finance a student in college to buy real estate and to enable an individual member to take advantage of an opportunity and hundreds of other wise investments, it was reported by the local sponsors.

REPLY TO PESSIMISTS

News and Observer

In his informing address at the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce banquet, Senator Fulbright of Arkansas (pronounce it Arkansas, Governor Cherry) was refreshing in his faith and optimism in the achievement of the permanent peace for which free men fought in World War II. There has been generated a cloud of doubt and veiled opposition to the goal of the UNO, and it is gratifying that one who was a pioneer in Congressional demand for a world organization has full faith that there will be no such debacle after this war as the Senate was mainly responsible for after World I. He made this declaration of faith:

"We have to decide now whether to become imperialistic, isolationist, or join the nations of the world in a common task. And I can't believe that we will choose any other course but the last."

1 Fatal Highway Accidents IN PERSON COUNTY IN 1946 LET'S KEEP IT THAT WAY DRIVE CAREFULLY

New Varmint Law Comes Up To Congress

Washington.—Do you have mice in the pantry? Do mosquitoes gnaw you each summer? Are you harassed by flies, bees, bugs, beetles? Is your wheat rusty?

Congress is galloping to your rescue. friend. It will see you through. The House Agriculture Committee is studying a new Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Roughly translated, this means the United States soon may get a new varmint and pest law to replace the one that has been on the books since 1910.

At the opening hearing last week it was disclosed that: Chairman John Flannagan (D-Va.) has roaches, right in his Capitol office. These roaches were fed three different concoctions, but—"They thrived on it," said Flannagan bitterly. He said he hoped the law would see to it that roaches wouldn't get fat on stuff labeled poison.

Donald J. Cheney, general counsel for the Fish and Wildlife Service, said there is no known antidote for 1080, the new rat poison developed by the Department of Interior.

He said it is so deadly he doesn't think it should be peddled in ordinary stores. Rep. George W. Gillie (R-Ind.), recalling his days as a veterinarian, said he thought the government should set certain manufacturing standards for each poison.

He doesn't think putting the contents on the label is enough. "An ordinary person is baffled by labels," he said. "We used to get bottles labeled '75 per cent iner' matter." A laboratory test showed that meant it was 75 per cent tap water.

William J. Zick, of the Insecticides and Disinfectants Association, peeked thoughtfully at such expressions as "nonchlorophyll-bearing thallophytes" and "altered classes of anthropods."

"Gentlemen," he said, "this is a very technical bill we have here." Everyone said, indeed we have. On this unanimous note the meeting adjourned.

In The Paper

Columbia, S. C.—Mayor Fred D. Marshall was convinced today of the "power of the press."

He returned from a trip to Durham, N. C., where he was stopped by a stranger as he walked out of a restaurant.

"Aren't you the mayor of some city?" the stranger asked.

Puzzled, Marshall replied that he was Mayor of Columbia. "I thought so," the man said. "I was in Columbia some time ago and now I remember seeing your picture in the paper."

The people of Durham and Durham County conducted the first unified Community Rural Housing Institute of its kind in the State.

North Carolina's crop production goals in 1946 include 740,000 acres for cotton and 784,000 acres of flue-cured tobacco.

don herold says: Let's start our own factory Sure! OUT OF A HAT? I've often wondered why some jobholders who seem to feel that they're treated a little unfairly by factories for which they work, just don't go down the road a mile to a vacant field and start their own factory.

This might be a good way for them to learn that building a business is no bed of roses, and that profits are never certain, and that management is a difficult job. The truth is that taking over a going factory and starting a new factory are horses of different colors. It usually takes many years for a factory to develop and sell its products successfully. It may take millions of dollars. It may take many failures and countless headaches.

Care Should Be Used In Saving Hatching Eggs

Care in saving eggs and in the general condition of the breeding flock will pay excellent dividends. A premium is generally paid for eggs of high hatchability and this premium is of great importance in determining the profits of the breeding flock.

T. T. Brown, Extension poultry specialist at State College, gives three suggestions for increasing the hatchability of the eggs, or for preventing the hatchability from declining.

1. Guard the health of the breeding birds. The breeding flock should be pullorum-free, adequately housed, and fed a balanced diet.

2. Hatching eggs should be collected several times a day to prevent the eggs from becoming chilled during cold weather.

3. The eggs should be stored in containers that permit air circulation and in a room that is somewhat moist and has a constant temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees.

Brown also suggests that deliveries of hatching eggs to the hatchery be made at least once a week because eggs that are held too long may decline in hatchability.

"Cleaned eggs should not be sent to the hatchery," says Brown, "because the eggs may have been damaged in the cleaning process and the

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QUOTES OF THE WEEK

"I saw a picket carrying a blank sign—looking for a sponsor"—Herb Shriner, Hoosier commentator.

"Let me go. I'm an extinct volcano."—Virginia-born Lady Astor, arriving in U. S., to report.

"You'll have sled-runners for feet."—Dr. E. C. Elkins, Rochester, Minn., warning bobby-soxers against wearing moccasins.

"The price and business situation has become almost chaotic."—Rep. Bufett, Neb., demanding examination of OPA policies.

"The proposal that profits and prices should be considered in wage disputes strikes at the heart of the competitive enterprise system which made our country great."—Robert M. Gaylord, Rockford, Ill., businessman.

"I slept in it en route. Very comfortable."—E. T. Sarnan, Bainbridge, Ind., who drove to Florida in a hearse.

hatchability may have dropped." He also points out that the eggs should be carefully graded, removing those eggs with poor shell texture, those that are irregular in shape, and both the large and small sizes. "The interests of the hatcheryman and the producer of hatching eggs are very closely related," Brown says, "and best results are obtained when both work for the same high standards."

Dr. J. H. Jensen, professor and head of the plant pathology section of the State College Department of Botany, is conducting research on Irish potato and peanut diseases.

Has A More Pressing Engagement

Major R. Mayne Albright, of Raleigh, just back on his job as State Director of the United States Employment Service for North Carolina, has been offered a position on the Special Labor Mission to Tokyo, requested by General MacArthur to make a study of labor conditions in the Japanese Empire.

The offer came through the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, under the direction of which Major Albright handled labor matters in the Mediterranean area for more than two years, as an officer of the Allied Military Government.

Major Albright declined the offer, since he has so recently resumed his position with the Employment Service—and, then too, the leaving time conflicted with an important engagement in Washington, February 9, Saturday—his wedding—and three weeks of sunning with his bride, the former Miss Frances Perry Stanley, of Washington, on the beaches in Florida.

North Carolina farmers are seeking to have Congress consider labor costs in setting parity prices for all crops.

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