

News in a Nutshell

By W. BRODIE JONES

NEW YORK, March 10—One million, eight hundred thousand dollars was spent for the removal of snow from the streets of the city during the winter. Last year the bill was more than six million. Eight hundred thousand of this year's amount went to emergency help, paid sixty-five cents an hour. The remainder was paid to the Water and Fire departments for assistance and to street cleaners for over time.

News representatives are disappointed at the attitude of Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes and Attorney General Daugherty who ordered that certain information only be given out upon their instruction. It was thought that the administration would be particularly favorable to reporters as President Harding is a newspaper man. His conduct has won the press representatives in Washington; but they say that the same courtesy should be extended by cabinet members.

George Christian, private secretary to President Harding, was one time candidate upon the Democratic ticket of his county. He was later secretary to the Democratic State Committee of Ohio. He has been allied with Mr. Harding for years, and in addition to being his secretary is a close personal friend.

France rejoices over the decision to use force to bring Germany to pay the reparations demanded by the Allies. Many of the young men of age since the Armistice, left for the German front this week with pride, eagerly looking forward to adventure. Parents, who had felt the pangs of anxiety from 1914-18 bid them go with sorrow. France, according to leading organs of public opinion feels that Germany can pay the indemnity and that a show of force will bring the Empire to terms. The invasion Tuesday followed the unsuccessful conference in London between the Allied and German delegations.

'African golf,' galloping dominoes, as an evening paper expresses it, has become the chief indoor sport for actresses. The articles assert that no lady's wardrobe is complete without dice.

Babe Ruth walloped ten homers over the fence at Shreveport in practice this week. The big Yankee center-fielder is out to break his world record of more than half-hundred circuit clouts, made during 1920. It has been estimated that the total distance of his home runs last year was more than four miles.

"The Caterpillar Crawl" is the latest dance novelty promised the public. The dance will be introduced during the week of March 20th when the Winter Garden celebrates its tenth anniversary.

Rene Viviani, former Premier of France and called the leading orator of the world leaves Paris on the 19th of March for Washington. He is a special envoy from the French Government to the Harding administration. He comes to make stronger the ties which bind France to America, and to protest against a separate peace with Germany.

American Legion posts in the city are loud in denouncing Mayor Hylan for allowing the Horrors on the Rhine Committee to hold their meeting in Madison Square Garden last week. They point out that we are technically in a state of war with Germany and that such a meeting breathed disloyalty and contempt. Wilson was repeatedly hissed and Brainbridge Colby, ex-Secretary of State, was called a liar. No statement has come from Mayor Hylan nor from Gov. Miller, who was petitioned to impeach him.

"Heavens, No!"

This little maid with eyes immense Personified sweet innocence, A naughty little way had she That registered tranquility,

But tell me, did this missy know That as she sat she made a show Of hosiery that would make glad The painter of a stocking "ad"?

Walter H. Haydock.

PROBLEM TO WORK OUT

Mr. John B. Davis Urges Cotton and Tobacco Farmers to Consider Important Question of How Much Fertilizer.

The South has a great problem to work out, so great that even in this advance age, with steam harnessed, electricity commanded, the air used as a common carrier, wireless telegraphy, the telephone, the automobile and numerous other marvels of the twentieth century; still the seeming simple question of using fertilizer profitable to the farmer has not yet been satisfactorily answered. From the manufacturers stand-point, and as it affects him, it is easy to understand, because the more he can persuade the farmer to use the greater his business and hence the greater his profits.

Of course, the manufacturer makes more clear profit on the second 10,000 tons he sells than he does on the first, and more on the third than on the second, as it takes practically the same office force, same machinery, same salesman, etc., for a 10,000 ton business as it does for a 30,000 ton business. The greater the volume of business the smaller cost per ton hence the greater profit. But when you come to the farmer's side you have a much harder proposition to analyze. It would require many sheets like this to discuss the points that bear upon this question, so I will only mention a few of them briefly.

I have given a great deal of thought to the fertilizer business. Farming is different from any other business because, first, you can't farm on paper with a lead pencil. It is said that figures never lie, but they become untruthful when it comes to farming. "Why," the chemist would say, "just have your fields analyzed and see what plant food you have there, then ascertain the requirement of the cotton plant or corn plant and supply the plant food that is deficient." But have you thought of it, the class of farmers that are intelligent and interested enough to do this is just one out of a hundred; now what about the ninety nine?

I don't think of the calculations offered to induce farmers to use fertilizer, and to use it abundantly, are correct. They claim that all things being equal the proper use of fertilizers will very materially increase the yield.

I agree that this far is correct, and no one disputes it, but let's go further. Let's take cotton for instance. They claim that an acre of land that will of itself produce 400 pounds of seed cotton, by the use of 400 pounds of 8-3-3 will produce 800 pounds of seed cotton. Now they will say that the 400 pounds of cotton produced without the use of fertilizer, at 4 cents per pound would bring \$16. That the 800 pounds at 4 cents per pound will be \$32; deduct \$10. for the fertilizer and you will have \$22 against \$16 for the acre without fertilizer—leaving a net balance in favor of the acre with fertilizer of \$6.

They don't figure the hauling, handling and sowing the fertilizer, nor do they figure picking the 400 pounds of extra cotton and handling that, nor the difference in the price of a big crop of cotton and a small crop.

Now I would figure it this way. Admitting that the 400 pounds of fertilizer would double the yield or produce 400 pounds more of seed cotton, I don't admit that when you double the crop it will sell for the same price—not by any means. If the 800 pounds of seed cotton per acre with the 400 pounds of fertilizer represents about the normal crop of about 12,000,000 bales, the 4 cents per pound is about a fair price for it and the \$32 is just about what it will bring. Now for the 400 pounds 8-3-3 fertilizer at \$10, hauling, handling at \$1, and picking and handling the extra 400 pounds cotton \$4—this gives us \$15 expense on account of the fertilizer, this from \$32 leaves us \$17.

Now what about no fertilizer and 400 pounds seed cotton to the acre? Let's see how we star on this—well, calculate on the same basis. If the 800 pounds per acre gave us a 12,000,000-bale crop, then of course 400 pounds per acre will give us a 6,000,000 bale crop. Now does anybody think that a 6,000,000 bale crop will sell for the same price as a 12,000,000-

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPEN

By GENE BYRNES



bale crop? I am sure not. It will bring three times as much per pound. But just to be liberal, we will just assume that it will bring twice as much per pound. Now we figured the other at 4 cents per pound for the seed cotton, so we will figure this at 8 cents per pound for the seed cotton. This will give us \$32 for this acre of 400 pounds and no fertilizer bill to pay, no fertilizer to haul and handle, and no extra 400 pounds cotton to pick and handle and we will get in cool cash the difference between \$17 and \$32—which is \$15 in favor of the acre with no fertilizer.

The fertilizer man is ready to say that this isn't fair and that the farmer must not make more than he has a good demand for and that a few acres well-fertilized will yield the amount more economically. Well, this might be true in a measure, but the average farmer figures that the more he makes, the more he will get. When it is always the reverse when it comes to cotton and tobacco and taking the crop as a whole the smaller the crop the more net money the farmer gets.

Now manufactured fertilizer is certainly one thing that increases the crops of cotton and tobacco in the South and with the increase it brings all of the woes that come to the average farmer with the so-called over production. Now I firmly believe that if the South had not used a single bag of fertilizer last year that the yield of the crop would have been so materially cut that we would have had good prices for both cotton and tobacco. The farmers would have been able to have paid their debts and had money to spend. The factories would never have stopped humming and all would have been well.

To sum it all up I believe the best thing for farmers to do about guano, now that the prices are high for guano and low for the crops it produces, is to try to save all of the home made manure he possibly can, buy some acid and kanit to mix with it and exchange some of his cotton-seed for cotton-seed meal. By this means he can get together enough plantfood for a small market crop, cotton or tobacco or some of both, and then for all of the oats, corn peas, pigs, milk and butter, and a good garden—and the smallest possible guano bill, avoiding any account for supplies and sign the Co-operative Selling Contract, think for yourselves, and fall in with Mr. Poe's slogan—

"We have got to do it ourselves."
J. B. DAVIS, President,
Tobacco Growers Association
Warren County, N. C.

We are informed that the concert that is being given this year by the Singing Class of the Oxford Orphanage is, in some respects, different from any that has ever before been offered to the public. The program this year includes several patriotic numbers that are calculated to inspire and ennoble—to create a deeper and more abiding love of country and its institutions. Do not fail to hear this concert; tell your friends about it; come and help to give these children a rousing reception.

BALLAD

One night I met a lady,
Veoy, very fair.
Tears were in her blue eyes,
Golden was her hair.

"I have lost my way, sir,
Can you lead me home?
I was very foolish
When I came to roam."

"And who may you be, ma'am?"
(I was very shy.)
"I am Lady Moon," she said,
"Wandering from the sky."

I was very happy,
I was full of pride,
As I led My Lady Moon
Up the mountain side.

I was very happy,
I was very proud,
When I put My Lady Moon
On a passing cloud.

JOHN R. C. PEYTON.

A Correction

In publishing last week's High School Honor Roll we published the name Raymond Modlin when it should have been Raymond Bowen. The name Madison Williams was thru error omitted. We take pleasure in making this correction.

Rev. J. T. Jerome to Teach

Rev. J. T. Jerome, Field Secretary of the Sunday School Board of the North Carolina Conference will preach in Wesley Memorial church on Sunday 21st March.

The week following he will conduct classes in Teacher Training.

Supps. ad Teachers are cordially invited to attend, and other members of our churches who desire to be present will be warmly welcomed.

There is no charge for this service, as all expenses are paid by the Sunday School Board.

MY GOSH! WOULDN'T IT BE GRAND IF EVERYBODY'D PAY PER THEIR PAPER WITHOUT BEIN' REMINDED, SO WE WOULDN'T HAVA WASTE A LOTTA TIME 'N STAMPS 'N WORK OHTIN' OUT THESE STATEMENTS EVERY WEEK! GEE! WE SURE DO APPRECIATE THE GOOD FELLERS WHO MAKE TH' HABIT OF DROPPIN' IN 'T' PAY UP, OR SEND THE MONEY, WITHOUT BEIN' ASKED! I'LL SAY WE DO!



You Must Present Health Certificate

The Bellamy law reads:
"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"Section 1. No license to marry shall be issued by the register of deeds of any county to a male applicant therefor except upon the presentation by the said male applicant of a certificate executed within seven days from the time of the presentation of said certificate to the register of deeds as hereinafter provided showing the non-existence of any venereal disease, the non-existence of tuberculosis in the infiditious states, and that the applicant has not been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction, an idiot, imbecile, or of unsound mind. No license shall be issued to any female applicant who shall not present a certificate showing the non-existence of tuberculosis in the infectious stage, and that she has not been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be of unsound mind.

"Section 2. Such certificate to be executed by any reputable physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the state and who shall reside within the county in which said license to marry shall be applied for, by certificate of the county health officer of such county, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicants, and issue such certificates without charge.

"Section 3. Any register of deeds who issues a license to marry without the presentation of the certificate herein above provided for, or contrary to the provision of the act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$200 or imprisoned 30 days, in the discretion of the court.

"Section 4. Provided further that any physician who shall knowingly and willfully make any false statement in the certificate herein above provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$200 or imprisoned for not more than six months.

"Section 5. No laws now in force relating to the issuance of licenses to marry shall be repealed or abridged by this act, except as may be in conflict herewith.

"Section 6. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Section 7. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

"In the general assembly read three times and ratified, this the 5th day of March, 1921."

Wise News Letter

The ladies of the Macon Community Club were guests of the Wise Betterment Association at a "Get-to-gether" meeting held on Thursday afternoon, March the third in the High School Auditorium at 2 o'clock.

The program consisted of an address by the Hon. B. B. Williams, of Warrenton, which was most instructive, constructive and altogether delightful. Mr. Williams stressed the need for an ideal as well as the strictly practical in matters pertaining to government and civic life. Addressing himself earnestly to the boys and girls of the school who were present, he spoke of the prevailing condition of lawlessness and crime existing all over the country as an aftermath of war, and urged that they se before them now early in their lives the ideal of good Christian citizenship.

Miss Lowe, our Public Health nurse was also present and asked for the co-operation of the Women's Clubs in her work. She then introduced Miss Myers, representing the State Board of Health and the Red Cross who happened to be in the county at this time looking after matters pertaining to her work. Miss Myers made a splendid talk explaining what the State and the Red Cross is trying to do along the lines of Public Health.

Miss Sadye Perkinson gave a reading from "Les Miserables," and the musical part of the program was rendered by the High school Chorus, Miss Lucy Perkinson and others.

Refreshments of chicken sandwiches, pickles and hot chocolate with whipped cream were served by the refreshment committee, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Cole, assisted by High School girls.

The remainder of the afternoon was spent in exchanging ideas and getting acquainted. All of these present

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ONE-HALF TOBACCO CROP

Farmers Warned of Danger of Large Tobacco Crop This Year and Are Urged to Cut Crop at Least in Half.

Sounding a solemn warning to tobacco growers in the bright belt of North Carolina, bankers, warehousemen, members of tobacco associations and representatives of many of the largest buying interests of the country have joined in a resolution urging farmers in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia to plant not more than one-half the crop this year if they do not want to face certain disaster through price offerings that will paralyze their credits and bring great distress into communities. At the Richmond meeting, where the resolutions were adopted, were F. F. Fagan and E. L. Suiter, of the First National and National Bank of Rocky Mount; Jas. L. Little, of the National Bank of Greenville; J. O. Cobb, of the First National Bank of Durham; W. A. Hunt, Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Henderson, and W. E. Allen, of Greensboro, representing the associated banks in North Carolina, together with a large number of warehousemen and others keenly interested in the prosperity of the tobacco growing sections of the State.

It developed that there is already a surplus of tobacco approaching one hundred and fifty million pounds, and that the governments concerned in the world war yet have immense stores of tobacco in a raw and manufactured state that is subject to go on the market at any time. Under no circumstances do the tobacco interests see any hope of an improvement in prices unless there is a drastic cut in acreage throughout the entire American tobacco growing territory. If the crop this year approximates the 600,000,000 pounds produced last year disaster stares the tobacco growers of this State in the face, and nothing can save them from a market so low as to spell disaster and very seriously imperil their credit for the next two or three years.

The banks of North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina have been thoroughly advised of the danger of extending liberal credits on the crop of 1921. They are closely co-operating with the tobacco associations and the farmer's organizations that are campaigning for a fifty per cent cut in acreage, for they realize that ruinous prices that are liable to prevail this fall if a normal crop is produced will seriously impair the general prosperity of the towns and country from which these banks draw their strength.

There is but one safe step to be taken, and that is to cut. Cut all along the line. Buy one-half the fertilizer and put in only one-half the acreage that went in last year. The yield for the State may not be more than one-half of 1920, but the monetary returns will be approximately as large as for last year's bumper crop. In no other way can it be done.

One thing we must remember in this district: If we grow no tobacco at all, the world will continue to chew and smoke. There is ample surplus choking the warehouses of the country, at home and abroad, to supply the world demand until the 1922 crop is marketed. If we persist in disobeying all the laws of supply and demand, and if we refuse to pay heed to the advice of the best minds of the country who are seriously concerned over anything that threatens the prosperity of every large area, we must pay for such folly.

And payment means depreciated credits, depreciated values in farm lands and untold personal hardships. Let's cut—cut to the bone.

Be sure to hear the patriotic program of the Orphan's Class from Oxford Orphanage. It is inspiring.

A WOMAN-LESS WEDDING

This hilarious farce will be presented by local talent at the Opera House on Tuesday night, March 29th, under the auspices of the Order of the Eastern Star, Warren Chapter.

Hold your star in readiness for much merriment, for this presentation by local talent will be rich indeed.

Every citizen of this town should be sure to hear the concert of the Oxford Orphanage Singing Class. It will make you love your country better.