

MORE FOREST FIRES IN MARCH

Reports Also Show An Improvement In Work Of Forest Wardens

WARREN HAS 14 FIRES

Fire reports received at the District office by District Forester L. A. Carter of the Northeastern District to date show a greater number of fires occurring during March than in previous years, but also show an improvement in the work of the forest wardens in fighting forest fires.

Not all of the fires that occurred during March have been reported is the opinion of Mr. Carter, however, all of the large fires have been reported and any not in at present will tend to lower the averages rather than raise them.

To date 114 fires have been reported as occurring during the month of March, burning over a total of 3,459 acres and causing a damage estimated by the wardens at \$15,051.00 in the eight cooperating counties of the district. Of the lands burned over 1,240 acres were merchantable timber lands, 2,010 acres of second growth lands and 208 acres of open or grass lands. The average area per fire was 30 acres, which is 12 acres lower than the lowest yearly average previously made, while the average damage per fire was \$44.31.

The number of fires by counties is as follows: Bertie, 36; Chowan, 2; Edgecombe, 14; Halifax, 24; Hertford, 7; Northampton, 14; Warren, 14; and Washington, 2.

Thirty-four fires were caused by careless brush burning, 6 by railroads, 3 by lumbering, 18 by smokers, 39 fires were wilfully set, 9 by miscellaneous causes and 15 by unknown causes. Of the 114 fires probably all but the 29 incendiary fires were preventable.

"The careless parties who caused the fires could easily have been a little more careful and saved their county and State a great part of the \$5,051 that has been wasted by these fires," Mr. Carter said. "The 29 incendiary fires were largely due to ignorance on the part of some and a few were undoubtedly set for pure meanness.

"The increase in the number of fires has been due to the extent of the dry period that has lasted throughout the entire first quarter of the year. It is hoped that the worst of the fire period is over and that the wardens will soon be able to spend more time on their own work and less time fighting fires, at the county and State's expense, that are caused by needless carelessness."

WHY WE DO IT

Why We Pass the Buck

By MEHRAN K. THOMSON, Ph. D., Author of "The Spring of Human Action."

Adam was the first man, and one of the first things that he did was to pass the buck. After he had eaten of the forbidden fruit and the Lord asked him why he had disobeyed he said, "The woman whom thou gavest me, she gave me of the tree and I did eat."

Passing the buck is supposed to have originated with the cowboys who occasionally humored a tenderfoot by literally passing a buck in order to let the tenderfoot shoot him. There are other explanations but no matter. We all know that passing the buck means blaming another person for our own mistakes. In politics it means shifting responsibility. The tendency is to let a subordinate suffer for the incompetence and corruption of the superior.

Passing the buck is not confined to politics, to business and to the officers of the army and navy. We all do it at times and in diverse ways. If two of us undertake a project and it turns out well I want the credit but if it fails I try to blame the other fellow. I invest in oil and make a fortune. Of course

it was all due to my brilliant maneuvering. I invest some more and lose. The fault was with the man who coaxed me into it. I entered against my best judgment.

Similarly, we take the credit for the success of another. When a man succeeds all his friends say, "I knew he would make good. I always said he was smart. When a man falls or gets into serious trouble all who knew him say, "Well, I expected that. He never was any good." We like to be on the right side.

We pass the buck in order to escape punishment, to save our own hide.

Even when we are certain that we are to blame we try to shift it to unfavorable circumstance or hard luck if we can't find some person to pin it onto. In a game of cards or checkers you turn on the innocent bystander and bawl him out for your hard luck or bone-head play. The least you accuse him of is making you bad luck. It is merely another illustration of the innate desire to shift the blame by passing the buck.

Schools Install Radio As Part of Equipment

RALEIGH, April 9.—Through the use of the radio new avenues of knowledge are becoming available, and schools are beginning to make use of these vehicles in broadening the curricula and in keeping the school children informed of up-to-date events happening outside of the school, according to a statement made today by A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A number of schools have radios as a part of their regular equipment now, Supt. Allen continued. Although information pertaining to the use of this kind of equipment is not asked for on our regular blanks, we were particularly interested in the degree to which the schools made use of the radio during the live-at-home week. To this end we sent out a blank to each of the superintendents asking them the number of radio sets used in the schools and the number of persons who heard the live-at-home speeches over the radio.

Although only about fifty percent of these reports have been re-

turned they show that around 300 radio sets were used and that from 100,000 to 125,000 children and others heard these radio speeches through radio sets in the schools. In other words, over ten per cent of the schools enrollment listened to the speeches broadcast from Raleigh.

From the reports which have already been received, Gaston County leads all others in the number of radio sets used. It reports that 13 radios were used and that 6,000 listeners heard the live-at-home speeches through these sets. Durham and Wilson Counties, each had eight radios in use in their rural schools with 2,400 and 4,000 listeners, respectively. Harnett had 6 radios and 2,000 listeners.

Among the city schools, Greenville, Leaksville and Lexington, each report four radios in use with audiences of 1,700, 1,750 and 2,000 respectively.

666 Tablets

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.

666 also in Liquid

Paris Green With Wheat Bran Brings Death To Cutworm

One pound of paris green mixed with 50 pounds of wheat bran and moistened with water is a good bait to effectively control hungry cutworms awaiting the growth of early vegetables.

C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State college, recommends this method for use either in the garden or open field where cutworms are present.

He suggests that the bran and poison be first mixed dry in a tub and then gradually moistened with water so that all the bran is damp but is not reduced to a mushy mess. When ready for use the bran should be wet enough to crumble readily after being squeezed in the hand. Mr. Brannon recommends mixing by hand, though a paddle may be used. Do not inhale any more of the poison than possible while mixing and wash the arms and hands frequently with the water used in dampening the mash. After being made, the poisoned

bran is broadcasted at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds an acre, dry weight. It is best to apply the bran several days before the plants come up or set in the garden or field. Make the applications late in the evening so that the bait is fresh when the cutworms become active. Be sure not to throw the bran on the plant or against the stem. This bait is effective for several days but must be renewed after a heavy rain.

There is one precaution to observe, the poisoned bran should not be left where children or livestock can get at it. To do so will invite trouble.

Proper Poison Kills Rats and Saves Birds

It is easy to save the nice fryers and boilers raised either in backyard pens of the city or in poultry yards on the farm by using a poison known as red squill.

A considerable number of inquiries have been received at State college recently asked how to protect young chickens from the depredations of wharf rats. Some of

the writers say that they appear to be in the business of raising poultry for rats rather than for the table. Yet it is comparatively easy to wipe out the rats by use of proper poisons.

"One pound of ground raw beef mixed thoroughly with one ounce of powdered red squill and placed about the chicken pen in pieces the size of a small pecan will effectively rid the average place of all the rats which ravage the small chicks and fryers," says C. D. Schwartz, junior biologist at State college. "This red squill powder will not injure the chickens when used exactly in this proportion. The next step is to remove all trash piles and denning places for the rats in and about the chicken pens."

Mr. Schwartz says it is impossible for a rat to regurgitate any food eaten and that the red squill poison so upsets its digestive tract that death is caused. The poison will be doubtfully effective if the rats are baited for a night or two before the food is poisoned.

Those who have tried this remedy say that excellent results have

been obtained. It is better of course if all the people in the immediate neighborhood will do the same thing or otherwise one's place will soon be re-infested.

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It's wise to choose a SIX!

After all, it is a perfectly simple matter to decide which automobile to buy in today's market. Only two questions must be answered to your satisfaction—

First: Which car gives the most for my money?

Second: Which car represents the soundest investment in satisfaction and pride of ownership?



Six-Cylinder Motor

In buying a low-priced car consider the following facts:

It is wise to choose a six-cylinder motor—for six cylinders are necessary to take out vibration and roughness. Six-cylinder

smoothness will save the motor, the chassis, the body, the passengers and the driver. The Chevrolet is a six. And yet it sells at a price that anyone can afford to pay.

This very low-priced car lasts longer, not only because of fine materials and oversize parts, but also because it is a six. Its big, smooth, 50-horsepower six-cylinder engine is always "taking it easy." There is no feeling of strain.

With all its six-cylinder smoothness and power the New Chevrolet Six uses no extra gasoline or oil. Efficient design makes this possible—overhead valves—high compression power from any fuel—very latest carburetor—close-fitting, long-wearing pistons—crankcase ventilation—air cleaner. You can really have extreme economy and still satisfy your ideal of truly modern transportation.

Chevrolet economy is also the mark of Chevrolet sincerity in manufacture. To illustrate:

Chevrolet valves are readily accessible and adjustable. This saves replacing valves, and also makes it possible to preserve the efficiency of the engine.



Fully Enclosed Brakes

A similar example is found in Chevrolet's molded brake lining—reducing the necessity of frequent replacement, and consequent expense.

Furthermore, there is a rear axle inspection plate on the Chevrolet.

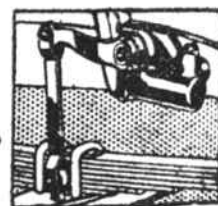
ROADSTER OR PHAETON \$495

L. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

This makes it unnecessary to take the axle apart to examine or clean it.

The new Chevrolet Six is full of such evidence that true motor car economy comes from modern advancement and refinement.

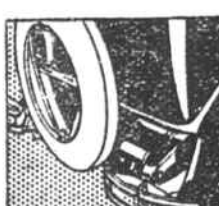
Like the finest cars, the Chevrolet Six provides the comfort and protection of four springs controlled by hydraulic shock absorbers. They are mounted lengthwise, in the direction of car travel, and self-adjusting spring shackles maintain quiet.



Delco-Lovejoy Shock Absorbers

With low suspension and extra wheelbase, the Chevrolet Six has excellent proportions.

Its impressive front view is distinguished by the genuine honeycomb radiator, another mark of modern cars.

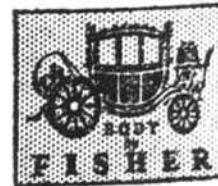


Safety Gasoline Tank

The gasoline tank is in the rear, for safety and finer appearance.

Chevrolet beauty instantly says "Body by Fisher"—costly car style, with the permanent quiet of Fisher composite steel-and-wood construction.

Body by Fisher also gives you a genuine non-glare windshield, adjustable driver's seat, more space, deeper and wider cushions, clearer vision, finer fabrics and fittings.



There is just as much extra value everywhere in the car. BY ANY STANDARD the Chevrolet Six is the greatest value in the low-price field.

It is wise to choose the Chevrolet Six with its six-cylinder valve-in-head motor... with full scientific equipment... with its Body by Fisher... with four long semi-elliptic springs, long wheelbase, low suspension, rear-mounted gas tank, honeycomb radiator and all the other features of this day and age.

See your nearest Chevrolet dealer today and drive a Chevrolet Six. Ten minutes at the wheel will show you what a difference six cylinders make.

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