

### THIS WEEK In Washington

Washington, June 18.—A great deal more Federal money is to be distributed in various ways designed to get ready cash into the hands of the consumers, within the next few months. It will begin about the first of July, after the close of the Government's fiscal year on June 30, and the present program calls for an expenditure at the rate of about \$400,000,000 a month, for an indefinite period.

This money will go out through numerous channels. The newest of these pipe-lines from the Treasury to the individual is the drought relief fund of \$25,000,000, to be distributed in the ten states where the record-breaking drought has spread havoc among all classes of farmers.

**Recovery Program Continues**

There is still more than a billion dollars in the fund for home loans to distressed mortgagors. Some of this is to be put to work to provide employment in the building trades, by the process of making additional loans for repairs and improvements to property on which home loans have been made which are eligible for such loans. Money will go out faster now for public works, under the P. W. A. More of the money will go out to finance rural schools. Still more will be spent to continue the C.C.C. The Federal Emergency Reliefs Administration will put another billion and a half into direct employment and poor relief, mostly through and in cooperation with state and local agencies.

There are the payments under the wheat, corn, hog, cotton and tobacco contracts, though much of this does not come directly out of Government funds but is collected through processing taxes and distributed by Government agencies. The belief in Administration circles is now that it will take about another year of Government spending at this rate to stimulate business to the point where private capital will find it profitable to come out of hiding and go to work in productive industries.

**Admit Some Slips**

It is admitted by the Administration's friends that recovery has not come as fast as had been expected, and that some of the Government's projects to stimulate it have not started. There is also a growing realization that business men and capitalists are not showing any great amount of confidence in the Government. Until that confidence comes, there will naturally be an inclination on the part of private capital to risk its money. Where investments are most needed right now are in the building industry. More than 5,000,000 men, normally, are employed in the building trades.

It has been President Roosevelt's hope that under the carefully worked-out plan for insuring mortgage capital against loss, private funds in enormous amounts would become available for new residential construction. It now begins to look as if, while there is a great need for new homes, few people are willing as yet to run into debt to buy or build houses.

**Fair and Reasonable Profits**

With Congress out of the way until next January there can be no new legislation, and the nation can take time to sit back and evaluate what has been enacted, and find out whether it looks, on the whole, beneficial or injurious to private capital and enterprise.

There seems to be a feeling that the President will not willingly use the broad powers granted to him in any injurious way, that he is essentially conservative. In his recent statement expounding his plans for the future he took pains to lay stress on the statement that there is to be no interference with fair and reasonable profits.

The Administration's friends believe that as things quiet down during the summer, business men will begin to realize that a good many of the things that have frightened them are bogies, without real power to do them harm. Also, it looks as though the whole Administration program has now been discussed.

**High Spots of New Deal**

The Federal Government is now in control of the activities of all of its citizens to an extent that, three years ago, would have been deemed impossible in America. Three years ago Congress was debating whether it was any part of the Government's duty to share the burden of relief with the destitute. Now it is the accepted thing, with proposals for old-age pensions and unemployment insurance on a national scale coming to the fore.

Government is now the only important source of credit on a large scale, and besides its direct loans to industry it owns a billion dollars of preferred stock in the banks of the nation. The Government now

regulates the issuing and trading in of securities, tells industry what rules must be followed in business, regulates interstate communications, tells the railroads how much they may pay their officials and tells farmers what they may grow and how much of it. These are only the high spots of the New Deal.

There is little likelihood of any change in the attitude of Congress at the next session. That is, there undoubtedly will be a Democratic majority in both houses of the 74th Congress. Whether or not it will eat out of the President's hand as readily as the present Congress is not quite so certain. But it certainly will not withdraw any of the powers that have been granted.

### New Developments In Tobacco Program

The government is making preparations for measuring accurately the acreage rented by tobacco growers who signed reduction contracts.

Since new rulings have been made to allow a reduction of only 20 percent of the original 30 percent, if the grower chooses, those who have an acreage in excess of the 70 percent allotment will have two choices:

They may either desire to make a crop reduction between 20 and 30 percent, with a corresponding reduction in the amount of rental and benefit payments, or they may plow up the surplus planting, according to E. Y. Floyd, of State College, tobacco program director in North Carolina.

Growers who reduce only 20 percent below their base acreage will lose one-third of the benefit payments they were scheduled to get. A graduated scale has been prepared for payments to growers whose reductions fall between the two extremes.

Provision has also been made that if the reductions in acreage and in poundage do not coincide, the rental payments will be based on the amount of reduction in poundage.

Floyd estimated that few North Carolina growers have selected the 20 percent reduction when planting their crops this year, as they would thereby incur the risk of losing more on their benefit and rental payments than the extra profit on the increased production would amount to.

To date, North Carolina tobacco growers have received \$6,000,000 in payments from the government. The \$2,000,000 equalization payments have almost been completed, and \$3,992,507.23 of the rentals have already been disbursed.

### Farm Questions And Answers

**Question:** Should cod liver oil be fed to developing birds during the summer months?

**Answer:** Where an ample supply of succulent green feed is available the cod liver oil is usually left out. Be sure, however, that the green feed is not too fibrous as there are many grasses, weeds and certain cereal crops that are not suitable for grazing due to the fiber content. The best plan is to plant special crops for birds on range. Complete information on these grazing crops is found in Experiment Station Bulletin No. 282 which may be had by writing to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh.

**Question:** Should beans be sprayed or dusted for control of the bean beetle?

**Answer:** Spraying, when properly done, has consistently given better results than dusting but, when rains are not frequent during the season, dusting will give satisfactory results. Both applications should be made to the under side of the leaves as all feeding is done on that side. Magnesium arsenate has proven the safest and most effective poison when applied either as a spray or dust. For spraying one pound of the magnesium should be mixed with 50 gallons of water and applied at the rate of 90 to 100 gallons to the acre. One pound of magnesium and three to five pounds of hydrated lime make a good mixture for dusting. This is applied at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre.

**Question:** Do you recommend the trench silo for use in the Coastal Plain section of eastern Carolina?

**Answer:** Yes, if a suitable location can be found near the barn. There are a number of sections in eastern Carolina where clay soil exists and where the silo may have proper drainage. Under these conditions, the trench silo is recommended. However, it is not recommended for the level, flat lands where water may seep into the trench during a prolonged rainy season. A hill side location is preferable with the trench being dug back into the hill providing natural drainage from the bottom.

R. R. Rich, Gates county agent, has prepared and checker 203 corn-hog contracts.

### Three Charming Smiles in Beauty Finals



CHICAGO . . . More than 25,000 beautiful American girls striving for the honors won by these three young ladies. Now the three are coming here to compete for the honor of being the "Queen of Dental Charm." They were picked by McClelland Barclay and committee of beauty experts. They are, (left to right) Miss Mary Elizabeth Bort of Long Beach, Calif., Miss Georgie Berry of Richmond, Va., and Miss Mildred M. Smith of Wilbur, Wash.

### Legumes In Rotation Increase Crop Yields

The almost universal value of legumes for building up different kinds of soils is being attested by reports from over the State of increased yields when legumes are rotated with other crops.

Two farmers of different sections in the eastern part of the State have recently given a good example of how their production has increased when legumes were utilized to improve soil fertility.

B. B. Howell of Edgecombe county, rotates lespedeza with cotton, peanuts, and oats. In 1933 he made 31 bales of cotton following the growth of lespedeza as compared with 22 bales in 1932 on the same acreage. In 1932 the cotton followed peanuts instead of lespedeza.

In 1933 he harvested 1671 pounds of peanuts per acre, after the soil had been built up with lespedeza, while in former years he had averaged about 970 pounds to the acre.

He stated, "The rotation bears out fully my argument that I can make just as much produce on the land with two years' cultivation with lespedeza as I could with three years' cultivation in the old way. I thus save the expense of one year's cultivation and reduce the unit cost of production."

In 1929, Ralph C. Mason of Hertford county decided that he wanted higher yields on fewer acres. That year he started a rotation in which vetch was turned under for soil improvement. Now he sows and turns under 35 acres of this crop every year.

"Before I began my rotation," said Mason, "I did well to make 12 bags (48 bushels) of peanuts to the acre. Now I can easily make 18 bags (72 bushels)."

He also said that it is much more satisfactory to farm in this way than to have the pleasure of cultivating a large acreage of low-yielding land, as he did formerly.

### Civil Service To Hold Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

Junior Agricultural Economist, \$2,000 to \$2,600 a year, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Principal Agricultural Economist, \$5,600 a year, Senior Agricultural Economist, \$4,600 a year, Agricultural Economist, \$3,800 a year, Associate Agricultural Economist, \$3,200 a year, Assistant Agricultural Economist, \$2,600 a year, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture.

Senior Industrial Economist, \$4,600 a year, Industrial Economist, \$3,800 a year, Associate Industrial Economist, \$3,200 a year, Assistant Industrial Economist, \$2,600 a year, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Supervisor of Boys' Activities, \$4,600 to \$5,400 a year, Indian Field Service, Department of the Interior. Teacher in Community School (Primary, Intermediate, or Junior High School), \$1,680 to \$1,980 a year, Indian Field Service, Department of the Interior.

All salaries given above are subject to a deduction of not to exceed 5 per cent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, as a measure of economy, and also to a deduction of 3 1-2 percent toward a retirement annuity.

All States except Iowa, Maryland, Vermont, Virginia, and the District of Columbia have received less than their share of appointments in the apportioned departmental service at Washington.

Full information may be obtained from John W. Garrett Jr., Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners, at the post office at Warrenton.

### Soil Preparation For Alfalfa Production

The first step in growing alfalfa is to build up the fertility of soils on which it is to be planted unless they are already in good condition, says R. J. Harris, superintendent of the central experiment station farm at State College.

When the soil is acid, one to three tons of lime should be applied to the acre. He suggested that growers send samples of their soil to State College to be tested so that the amount of lime needed to neutralize any existing acid conditions can be determined.

Soil that has been neglected or which is in a poor state of fertility should have heavy applications of

manure early in the spring. The manure should be mixed into the soil with a disk harrow. Then a crop of soybeans should be grown and turned under.

In the fall the field should be plowed and allowed to lie fallow during the winter freezes. Sow lespedeza in February and turn it under when it has reached maximum growth, which should not be later than September 1. The crop should be disked well before being turned under. Then the lime should be disked into the soil and the field left to stand for two weeks. Next should be an application of 600 pounds of 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre and another disking, followed by a section harrow and then a cultipacker.

Following the two seasons of preparing the soil, at least 25 pounds of quality alfalfa seed should be sown to the acre by drill or by hand between September 15 and October 15. If the fall seeding does not produce a full stand, another seeding may be made about March 1 to 15 or sooner if the weather is favorable. Double inoculations give the best results. Bacteria cultures and soil from fields which have been growing alfalfa are good inoculants.

Farmers whose soil is in a high state of fertility may start their alfalfa crops this fall without going through the two seasons of preparation, Harris said.

Hyde county farmers are planning to co-operate in the selling of wool sheared from their sheep.

### Vacancies In Civil Service To Be Filled

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

Junior patent examiner, \$2,000 a year, Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Graduation from acceptable four-year college course, with major in engineering, required, except that senior students admitted.

Senior forest code examiner (forestry) \$4,600 to \$5,400 a year, Forest Service. College degree in forestry and certain specified experience required.

The salaries named above are subject to a deduction of not to exceed 5 per cent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, as a measure of economy, and also to a deduction of 3 1-2 per cent toward a retirement annuity.

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Good stands of cotton are reported from every section of Union County and a decided improvement in the grain and hay crops has been noted since the recent rains.

### 50 Million Words Written In Contests

Raleigh, June 21.—An unprinted symposium of 50,000,000 words on farm problems by 25,000 different writers has resulted from the annual essay contests which the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association inaugurated seven years ago among high school boys and girls in North Carolina.

For, as M. G. Mann, secretary-treasurer of the co-operative, will tell you, entries in the contest this year will bring to more than 25,000 the number of boys and girls who have actually written essays since the contest was started in 1928.

The essays average 2,000 words each and, printed in book form, the 25,000 essays would fill 625 average-sized volumes of 204 pages each.

Not all, but a large number of these essays, are now packed away in the offices of the cotton association, a tangible challenge to any accusation that the boy and girl of today is not keenly interested in farm problems.

Hoke county cotton farmers have received \$50,000 in rental payments for their cotton adjustment contracts. This is the first payment on the cotton adjustment program for 1934.

Growers of late truck crops in Allegheny county purchased 1,000 pounds of stringless green pod bean seed and 34 pounds of Reed's cabbage during the past week.

# FORD PRICES REDUCED

Effective Friday, June 15, prices on Ford V-8 Passenger Cars, Trucks and Commercial Cars were reduced \$10 to \$20. These reductions represent new low prices on 1934 models, as there have been no Ford price increases this year.

### FORD V-8 PASSENGER CARS (112-inch wheelbase)

	WITH STANDARD EQUIPMENT	WITH DE LUXE EQUIPMENT
TUDOR SEDAN . . . . .	\$520	\$560
COUPE . . . . .	505	545
FORDOR SEDAN . . . . .	575	615
VICTORIA . . . . .		600
*CABRIOLET . . . . .		590
*ROADSTER . . . . .		525
*PHAETON . . . . .		550

\*These prices remain unchanged

### FORD V-8 TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS

Commercial Car Chassis—112-inch wheelbase . . . . .	\$350
Truck Chassis—131-inch wheelbase . . . . .	485
Truck Chassis—157-inch wheelbase . . . . .	510
Stake Truck (Closed Cab) 131-inch wheelbase . . . . .	650
Stake Truck (Closed Cab) 157-inch wheelbase . . . . .	715

In addition to above, prices were also reduced on other Commercial Cars and Truck types from \$10 to \$20

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT

## FORD MOTOR COMPANY

# GOOD NEWS

We want you to celebrate with us our victory won in our hard-fought battle against other tire manufacturers for written unconditional guarantee on Atlas Tires.

The N. R. A. Administration decided in our favor giving us the Victory—deciding that the Atlas guarantee is absolutely fair and equitable, enabling the independent tire dealer to back up in writing the outstanding quality and service of Atlas Tires, and giving the general public the satisfaction of knowing they can not lose their money. There is no change in our guarantee policy—it still stands as was. Let us serve you with the best guaranteed tire on the market.



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