

# The Warren Record

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### Suggestion For Merchants

We believe that Warrenton merchants could substantially increase their business by keeping their stores open until 9 o'clock on Friday nights, and we submit this thought to the consideration of the Merchants Association.

A few weeks ago we attended the movie, "Mary Poppins," at a Henderson theatre at 6 o'clock and at shortly after 8 o'clock we walked down the streets of Henderson to where our car was parked. We were amazed at the amount of traffic on the street and noticed several stores were open. We understand that many towns now keep their stores open on Friday night.

Most industrial plants now work five days a week, which means that employees are paid off on Friday afternoon. Many of these, we believe, like to shop on Friday nights, and no doubt some of these are going

to Henderson where they can do so. In addition most of our farmers are busy in the day time at the busy season. Many would find it a great convenience to shop at night.

The longer hours might work a hardship on some employees and might also cause some employers to pay overtime. Fortunately, this would not be widespread as many of our stores have enough employees to stagger their hours of work.

By the same token, while we recognize the worth of Wednesday afternoon closings during the summer months, as was once the practice here, we have our doubts about whether it should be a year-round practice. We are not merchants-just dependent upon the merchants prosperity-but we have the firm conviction that a merchant can not sell goods with his store closed.

### 'Let The Democratic Land Refrain'

By ROBERT MASON

In The Norfolk Virginia Pilot

A revival of "sir" and "madame" as forms of address is being discussed, cautiously, in Russia. And in the United States the Supreme Court has upheld, 6-3, a young Negro woman's right to be called "Miss." Thus the world becomes a tiny bit more gracious.

Nodelya, the weekly supplement of the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia, is leading the movement for a reintroduction of "sudar" (sir) and "sundarynya" (madame) into the spoken language. They were dropped after the revolution along with other words that had been directed to the privileged. Now Nodelya is suggesting they might be employed without class-consciousness. The revolution is a long time past. And it would seem more fitting to approach someone in, say, a Moscow restaurant as "sudar" or "sundarynya" than with the solemn "tovarish" (comrade) or with whatever in Russian means "hey you!"

The United States ruling grew out of the young woman's refusal to answer an Alabama prosecutor who insisted on addressing her during a trial by her first name. She was cited for contempt of court and appealed her conviction. For this issue to have had to be decided by the nation's highest tribunal is as much a curiosity as the Russian dilemma over what is an acceptable term for men and women, especially strangers, to use in ordinary salutation. If there was a question about the Alabama law, there was none as to common courtesy.

Yet the gap in Southern manners is longstanding. In refusing to call a colored person "Mister," "Miss," white persons of many generations have resorted, although not always unkindly, to subterfuge-sometimes ludicrous, occasionally shabby, always cowardly.

Children of my day were instructed by their parents to call older Negroes "Uncle" and "Aunt." We were led to believe that these were titles of respect and were appreciated. Maybe they were appreciated in cases. But not always.

I recall the late-summer day I stopped at a tobacco curing barn with a friend of years as tender as my own. Two of his father's tenants, a man and wife, were grading leaf. My friend called them Uncle Bethel and Aunt Ata. Wishing to say something to the woman, I too addressed her as Aunt Ata.

"Don't call me aunt, boy," she said to me in a grumpy voice. "I ain't your mama's sister."

I was shocked and pained. And the child-shame has come back to me on every occasion since then, though all these years that I have witnessed the denial to a Negro of the simple and, indeed, meaningless title that every other adult takes for granted.

Artifice often has been resorted to by whites to avoid calling a Negro "Mister." It makes no difference if the substitute term is far more exalted or intimate than the one avoided. "Professor," "Doctor," "Reverend," "Deacon," "Brother"—anything except the single word that is precise and suitable; anything to protect the symbol of whiteness.

A few years ago I attended a public hearing on race legislation. It was presided over by a high state official. He was dignified, impartial and efficient. Although the topic was sensitive and the speeches emotional, he remained patient and restrained.

Eventually a Negro spoke. The state official acknowledged him by name but not with the prefix "Mister." Instead he called him "President." The witness, it happened, was the chief executive officer of a large and prosperous bank.

At the time Russia abolished "sir" and "madame," it banned also all diplomatic

and military titles. The pretense of communism's purity failed. Once again Russia has ministers and admirals and generals and marshals and calls them such. If it gets up enough nerve, it may determine that "sir" and "madame" are not evil but merely polite and convenient words for addressing men and women wherever they appear.

If it takes a Kremlin pronouncement to put through the reform, let us in the democratic land refrain from smickering.

### 'Fine Old Ruins'

Banking

America has some fine old ruins and you can always see some of them at cocktail parties.

### An Agitator?

Somerset (Mass) Spectator

The fellow who invented the alarm clock probably did the most to arouse the working classes.

### Cure And The Cause

Changing Times

A psychiatrist says talking will cure our troubles. What does he think started them in the first place?

NEWS OF FIVE, TEN, 25 YEARS AGO

### Looking Backward Into The Record

JULY 15, 1960

Dr. Robert R. Huntley will leave Warrenton on October 1 for Chapel Hill where he will teach and continue his studies in internal medicine.

Mrs. A. A. Wood was installed as president of the American Legion Auxiliary at a meeting on last Thursday night.

The Contract for the erection of the new Methodist parsonage at Norlina was this week awarded to M. P. Rose.

The Warrenton Livestock Market, which was closed in May of last year, has reopened under the management of T. B. Creech.

JULY 15, 1955

Warren County Schools will open the 1955-56 school term on September 6, it was announced at the office of the superintendent of schools yesterday.

The Warrenton board of commissioners voted Monday night to install fully automatic meters on the streets of Warrenton.

William W. Taylor, Jr., Warrenton attorney, has been appointed by Governor Hodges as a member of the board of trustees of East Carolina College.

Boll weevils have been spotted in Warren County cotton fields, L. B. Hardage, asst. county agent, said yesterday.

JULY 12, 1940

The board of county commissioners on Monday approved plans to build a National Guard Armory here.

Theo. F. Stallings has resigned as Warren County supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, effective July 16.

John Bruce Bell of Wake Forest was a guest of relatives here this week.

Twenty-four members of Warrenton's younger set met on Saturday evening to make plans for the annual Hospitality Week to be held here the last of July.

## Suggestions Are Offered On Applying Sucker Chemicals

For the first time in 1965 tobacco growers have three chemicals from which to choose in an effort to control harmful plant suckers.

There are the oil emulsions, which have been used for some time. There is the much publicized MH-30 and there is a new chemical on the market, Penar.

For farmers who are pondering which of these chemicals to use, if any, tobacco specialists at N. C. State University at Raleigh lined a number of their considerations.

The following points, the specialists say, may be helpful in getting best results from the use of MH-30.

1. It is a systemic material. It must be taken into the plant, but when it is taken in, it is translocated to all parts of the plant-with the greatest concentration in growth points.

2. At least one-third of the leaf area should be sprayed-preferably the upper one-third.

3. Use at least two nozzles and preferably three per row, one directed down into the upper half of the plant from each side and one down into the top of the plant above the row.

4. The suggested rate is one pint of MH-30 per 1,000 plants in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Good coverage increases absorption and improves sucker control.

5. Morning applications, starting before the dew is dry, but after large droplets of dew have run off the plants, are best.

6. Applications which stay on about six hours before a rain will probably be effective, especially if the humidity in the air is high and if the soil moisture is favorable for rapid growth.

7. Best sucker control can be expected if application is made when there is and has been sufficient moisture for good growth. Best absorption can be expected under high humidity conditions.

8. MH-30 can be expected to increase the sugar content, the moisture-holding capacity, body of the upper leaves and yield, and decrease the filling

capacity. The degree of change is influenced by the time of treatment, and to a lesser degree, the rate of MH-30 used. The earlier applications and heavier rates have caused more change than the later application and lower rate.

9. Best results have been obtained when MH-30 was applied in a split application-application being made about three to four days apart.

The following points, the specialists say, may be helpful in getting best results from the use of Penar:

1. Penar is a contact-like material. To get satisfactory control the material must touch the sucker. This means the spray material must be directed into the top of the plant where the top was removed-touching each sucker as it runs down the plant.

2. Penar can kill the suckers within a few minutes (30 minutes) after application. The kill is fast in warm sunny weather.

3. Use one pint of Penar for each 2,000 plants in 35 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Two applications of this mixture is usually sufficient to give satisfactory control-one application immediately after topping and removing any suckers longer than one inch, and another application about ten days later. Excessive dosages may cause burn injury.

4. With tractor mounted spray equipment use three nozzles per row, eight to ten inches above the plants and directed into the top of the plant. With hand sprayer, direct spray into top of plant, making a circular motion, then sweep the nozzle down the stalk dodging leaves as you go and count to four.

5. Top and make first application when the plants are in the early to full-flower stage.

6. Penar has affected the yield, chemical and physical properties of tobacco in the

same direction and to about the same degree as MH-30.

7. Plants should be standing straight when the material is applied.

The following points, the specialists add, may be helpful in getting best results from the use of oil emulsions.

1. Because of possible damage to the tobacco only those oil emulsions made specifically for use on tobacco are suggested. They should be mixed with water in proportions suggested by the manufacturer.

2. Oil emulsions kill tobacco suckers by contact. They are applied to the top of the stalk where the top is removed and run down the stalk, killing the sucker buds as they are touched.

3. Use about one half to one teaspoonful per plant. Six thousand plants per acre will require about two gallons of emulsifiable oil with an equal amount of water.

4. The emulsion can be applied with equipment to cut the top out and apply the material at the same time or equipment which only squirts the material on the top of the stalk.

5. If topping is to be done ahead of application, clean up all suckers and apply material immediately.

6. Plants should be topped and treated in the early flower stage.

7. Treat in clear, warm weather, but avoid hot days and especially the hot part of the day when the temperature reaches or exceeds 90 degrees.

8. Good sucker control will not be obtained if the plants are not standing upright when the material is applied.

9. Oil emulsions have generally not affected the physical or chemical properties or yield as much as MH-30 or Penar, but under some conditions there has been some damage to the plants in the form of stalk rot and leaf drop from the use of this material.

### Ruling

(continued from page 1) exists a difference of opinion as to which county should be charged with the administration of the school, should a new district be formed. The county line runs across the school property, with the classrooms being in Warren County and the gym and athletic field being in Halifax County.

The population of Littleton is nearly evenly divided between Warren and Halifax Counties.

Only beginners would be affected by the ruling for the 1965-66 term, but in future years it could mean the closing of the Littleton school, the board agreed, as there are not enough pupils in the Littleton district in Halifax County or the Littleton district in Warren County alone to support a high school.

Should the redrawing of district lines at Littleton and a change in administrative units require a legislative act, it would be two years before the change could be made. If the change could be made and ap-

proved by the State Board of Education, no such delay would be necessary, although doubt was expressed that the change could be made in time for the 1965-66 school year.

Board member Ed Harvey of Littleton said that he did not know which administrative unit would better serve the Littleton school, but the feeling had been expressed that the chance for growth of the school would come about by including it in the Halifax administrative unit. He said that he would try to find out the wishes of the people of Littleton and report at the August meeting of the board.

### YOUNG YOUNGSTER

The baby-sitter was pushing the baby carriage along a path in the park when a policeman strolled up.

"Fine-looking baby," he said. "How old is he?"

"He'll be a year old next week," answered the baby-sitter.

"He doesn't look that old," said the policeman.

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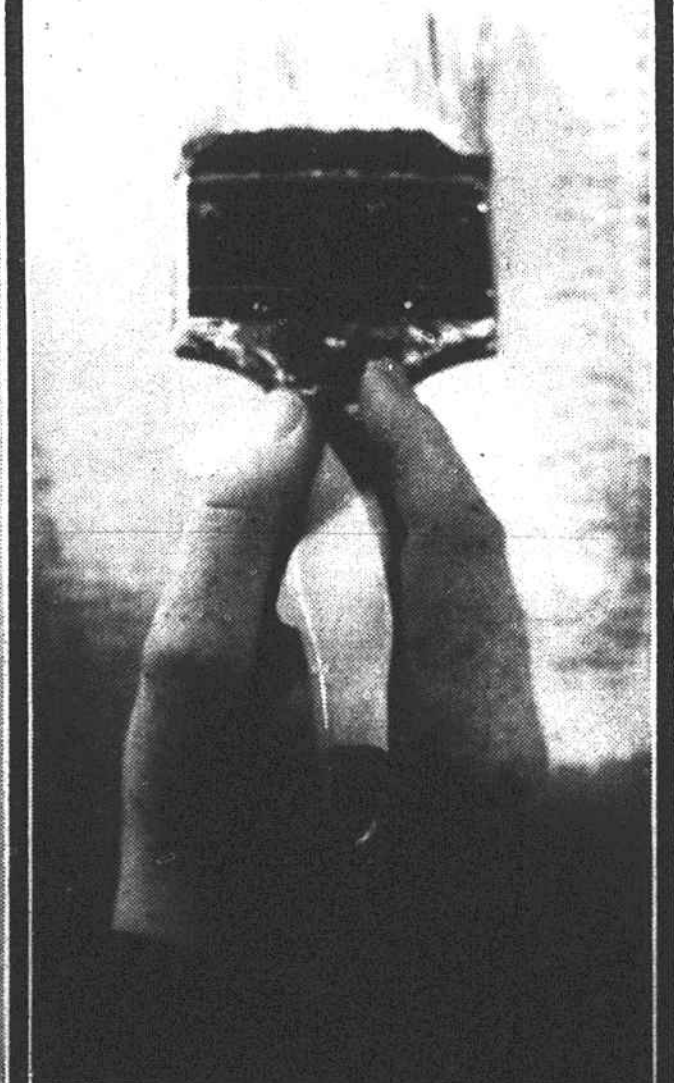


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