

# The Warren Record

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### Losing Importance

Several weeks ago Durham agreed to provide water for a large industry to be located across the Durham County line in Orange County. This has naturally brought some opposition and some of this has been expressed in letters to the editor appearing in a Durham newspaper and in turn has aroused the interest of those far beyond Durham as it shows a growing trend to make trade areas the guide in economic development.

Perhaps it is only natural that some residents of Durham feel that Durham citizens should not bear the cost of providing water for a large industry which will be located in nearby Orange County. While we feel that such citizens fail to take a long-range view of a project that eventually must bring profit to Durham and the entire area, we do not particularly wish to be drawn into the controversy.

We comment upon the matter primarily to explore the declining importance of county lines and the need for our citizens to think beyond them. The trend is inevitable that institutions in many cases must be located

to serve areas and the county lines will in many instances disappear as economic borders just as township lines have decreased in importance.

Durham is a growing thriving city and like all such cities offers services to people far beyond its borders. The location of an industry in Durham County would have the advantage of increasing the base upon which ad valorem taxes are based, but that is about all. From an economic standpoint if a factory is to be located a dozen miles from Durham it makes little difference whether the factory is in Durham County, Granville County or Orange County so long as it is within the metropolitan district of that city.

While the influence of the large cities reaches beyond county lines, drawn in horse and buggy age, and while even smaller cities also cross rural lines in attracting trade, the same rule does not apply to counties with small rural towns, with limited trade areas.

It is of vital importance to Warrenton, to Littleton, to Norlina, for instance, that factories be located close by as they provide people to furnish the services of a small town. Their payrolls can mean the difference between a growing community and a shrinking one, between good schools and poor schools, between good medical care and poor medical care, between the prosperous business man and the business man constantly facing frustration.

But were Warrenton a town of 50,000 or more serving the people of a dozen surrounding counties, it would make little difference whether an industry was located in Warren, Franklin or Vance Counties, only a question of distance to markets.

What we are seeking to point out is that it is the congregation of people that defines an area and not county lines. For this reason it is inevitable that counties as such will tend to shrink in importance.

#### NEWS OF FIVE, TEN, 25 YEARS AGO

### Looking Backward Into The Record

August 25, 1961

Six warehouses will be in operation here next Thursday morning when the Warrenton Tobacco Market opens. An area aromatic tobacco sale will be held at the Warren County Fair Grounds on Tuesday, Sept. 5. John Graham High School Boosters Club tickets will go on sale today.

Miss Scott Rodwell of Warrenton and Mr. James Fischer Trotter, Jr., of Reidsville were married in the Warrenton Baptist Church on Saturday afternoon.

August 24, 1956

Approximately 1600 doses of polio vaccine have been given by the Warren County Health Department during the past two weeks, Dr. A. G. Gregg, Health Officer, announced yesterday.

A large scale parade and street dance will mark the annual Harvest Festival which will be sponsored by the Warrenton Merchants Association here on Thursday, August 30.

The Warrenton Lions Club annual Ladies Night will be held on August 25, it was decided at a Lions directors meeting on Friday night.

August 22, 1941

Traffic, which for several weeks has been diverted through Warrenton, has been returned to route 1.

Stores and other business houses of Warrenton will be closed from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. on August 28 for the dedication of the new armory.

Dry forces of Warren County held an organizational meeting at the Warrenton Baptist Church last night.

Revival services will begin at Reedy Creek Baptist Church Sunday night with the Rev. J. F. Roach in charge.

## Goats Serve As Both Friend, Enemy To Man

Washington—There are two schools of thought on goats.

One holds that goats are friends of man, supplying him with nourishing milk, tender meat, supple hides, and soft hair. All this useful animal asks in return is a bit of scraggly grass or brush to chew.

The other declares bluntly that the goat is man's worst enemy. By eating all the vegetation from vast areas, the pestiferous animal exposes the soil to erosion and ruin. Many naturalists blame goats for stripping eastern Mediterranean lands of trees.

Anti-goat people agree with the Persian proverb: "If you have no trouble, buy a goat."

#### Goats Under Pressure

The pro-goat faction scored a point recently when four French goats served underwater research by spending two weeks in a pressure tank, the National Geographic Society reports. Captain Jacques-Yves Cousteau, director of the test, said the animals endured pressure that was the equivalent of 1,900 feet below the sea.

The successful experiment strengthens plans to send French oceanauts more than a thousand feet down into the sea to live and work. Goats were tested because their metabolism is similar to man's.

"Goats are more like people than any other animal," declared the operator of a goat dairy farm in New York State. She says her charges are lively, enterprising, curious, chatty, affectionate—and clean.

Even the most ardent goat fancier admits that bucks smell terrible, especially in the mating season. On the other hand, does are as fastidious as a debutante. Goat milk is a staple in the Mediterranean countries, Switzerland, parts of France, and sections of Central Europe.

The United States has only 120,000 milk goats, however. They are far outnumbered by the 3,000,000 mohair-bearing Angoras. In Texas, the leading goat-raising state, prize Angora may sell for as much as \$1,300.

The common American goat, a hybrid, numbers about a million; it is valued chiefly for clearing underbrush. Contrary to popular belief, the goat disdains tin cans, old shoes, and shirts.

#### Horns Are Hollow

Goats are a close relative of the sheep, ox, and ante-

lope, sharing with them the hollow horn, cloven hoof, and four-part stomach. Some wild species can hardly be distinguished from sheep.

Domestic species sprang from the Pasang, a wild goat of Asia Minor. This goat probably was domesticated before the cow sometime prior to 3000 B.C.

Today, goats are one of the most widespread of domestic animals; they flourish everywhere except the polar regions. Goats are vital to the economy in many poor areas where small farmers cannot afford cattle.

Undeniably, goats pose a major threat to trees. A goat will eat his way from the root bark to the topmost leaf of a five-foot tree, and churn the ground beneath it to dust with its hoofs.

A few years ago, a Lebanese farmer planted thousands of trees in a mountain pass. One night a herd of goats strayed onto the land past a sleeping watchman and, by morning, had destroyed four years' growth of trees.

### Fescue Pastures One Source Of Relief From Feed Shortage

Fescue pastures offer one source of relief from the feed shortage that will face many North Carolina farmers this winter.

Livestock farmers in North Carolina are already facing a possible shortage of winter feed due to the hot and dry summer weather. As a result of the adverse weather, grain and silage crops are low on many farms.

John Clapp, extension agronomy specialist at North Carolina State University, says fescue pastures can fill this feed gap for many beef cattle producers.

Clapp points out that fescue will put on about 30 per cent of its total year's growth during September, October and November. But it will take a fall application of fertilizer for this growth potential to be realized.

For farmers with a pure stand of fescue, the specialist recommends adding from 50 to 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Late August is the best time to apply the nitrogen in the mountains and September is best for the Piedmont and Coastal Plain.

Although the extra fertilization will pay off in the equivalent of one to one and a half tons of hay per acre, the agronomist said not many farmers are realizing this potential.

Full fescue is desirable for maintaining a beef brood herd. It provides good fall grazing and can offer an accumulated growth to carry a beef herd into the winter.

Clapp also urged farmers who have not been fertilizing their fescue regularly to set aside a definite time each spring and fall for this practice. An application of 400

to 600 pounds of 0-10-20 per acre and 50 to 100 pounds of nitrogen is recommended for the fall.

The same suggestions hold true for orchardgrass and Kentucky bluegrass.

In case phosphorus and potash were not applied last spring, Clapp recommends that about 300 pounds per acre be applied this fall. If these elements are deficient, a farmer cannot expect the proper response from an application of nitrogen.

The specialist says that farmers who need additional perennial grasses should make

plans for early fall seeding. Farmers should buy seed, apply lime and phosphate and seed as soon as possible.

Extension agronomy specialists at N. C. State University recommend seeding dates through Sept. 7, in the mountains, Aug. 25 through Oct. 15, in the Piedmont, and Sept. 1 through Oct. 30, in the Coastal Plain.

Brown spot cost North Carolina flue-cured tobacco growers more money in terms of damage to crops than any other disease in 1965.



### Made from a star-spangled recipe that's 25 years old

The cake above is something we whipped up to help celebrate the 25th birthday of the United States Savings Bond program.

Although there will be no confetti, no horn-blowing—in fact, no party—there are a number of reasons to celebrate this quarter-century observance.

Since the first one was sold on May 1, 1941, Americans have bought more than \$150 billion worth of Series E and H Bonds and still buy them at a \$4-\$5 billion-per-year clip.

About \$100 billion have been cashed and spent for homes, college tuition, new cars and furniture, emergencies—and helping dreams come true for millions of American families.

Over half the Bonds bought are purchased on the Payroll Savings Plan—a voluntary, automatic plan that works wonders for people who might not otherwise save a nickel.

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And today, Savings Bonds are a sure way for all Americans to support our men in Vietnam. While they are there, none of us can remain aloof on the sidelines.



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### We Will Bet

"So one North Carolinian made enough last year to have to pay a \$900,000 income tax to the state. That doesn't quite prove however, that he is the happiest, healthiest man in it."—The News and Observer.

But we will bet that he is not the most miserable man in North Carolina.

### Why Our High Murder Rate?

Greensboro Daily News

North Carolinians should be both embarrassed and deeply concerned by the high ratio of murders to population as compared with figures for other states.

In the over-all picture Tarheelia stands sixth in the nation.

This high national rating must be explained in large part by the top figures which apply to its metropolitan areas. Two Tar Heel cities, Charlotte and Winston-Salem, rank one and two in the national standings. Durham stands in 10th place, Raleigh 17th, Asheville 31st and Greensboro 42nd among the top 50 murderous cities in the United States.

We are not sufficiently versed in sociology or criminology to get into the causes of this disturbing showing. We do know however that life has always been cheap in North Carolina, that cutting and shooting scrapes are frequent and that crimes of passion rather than deliberation account for most of the killings.

How statistics conform to the racial pattern is also an open question. But, even there, no pat answer can be offered. Other Southern states, for instance, which have substantially lower murder rates than the Old North State, have a larger percentage of Negro population. Obviously, however, what our state has been spared in cold-blooded, gangster type or deliberate killing it has more than made up for in manslaughter or other than first-degree murders which leave their victims no less dead.

As the bloody record continues to reflect discredit upon the state, a serious study of forces and factors behind this showing is clearly in order. It might be a university research project, an Institute of Government study or the responsibility of a legislative study commission. For not until more is known can remedial action be undertaken, or even advocated, intelligently and effectively.

One conclusion can be voiced in advance: mere retention of capital punishment hasn't proved very successful in stopping killings in the Old North State. Leaning upon it too heavily as a deterrent may, in fact, divert time and attention from getting at approaches and processes which might turn our rising murder graph to other way.

In all my travels the thing that has impressed me the most is the universal brotherhood of man—what there is of it.—Mark Twain