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### War Inflation Cause

The Vietnamese War is the principle culprit in the rapid rate of inflation and so long as the war continues it is hard to see how inflation is to be checked unless the government freezes labor cost and prices as it did in World War II.

According to an article in The Christian Science Monitor, 38 percent of all physicists; 25 percent of all model makers; 22 percent of all electrical engineers; 20 percent of all technical engineers; 19 percent of all machinists, and 13 percent of all electricians are employed in the defense effort.

Not only must the cost of paying these skilled men who produce little real wealth be paid by the consumer, but private industry finds itself in a tight market for these same workers and must bid up the price which in turn is passed on to the consumer who is hit coming and going.

Added to this cost is a high interest rate which not only directly increases the cost to the manufacturer and distributor but also adds to the taxes he must pay because of the interest rate the government is paying on war debts, making his taxes that much higher. All of these costs are added to the costs of goods and paid by the consumer in ever-rising prices. And then there is a great deal of profiteering which is always associated with war.

The only way to reduce prices,

we think, is to reduce costs. This can be done to some extent by more efficiency in production, but it takes a lot of this to overcome the cost of labor, brought about in part by inflation in a vicious circle, plus higher social security payments, fringe benefits, higher taxes and higher interest rates that tend to reduce the volume of production that could mean lower cost per unit.

From the first we have believed that high interest rates are inflationary and we have seen nothing to make us change our views, for interest is a cost of business just as is labor.

The Nixon Administration seemingly is wedded to the idea that scare money will bring about unemployment and thus a slackened demand for goods and lower prices, which so far has been responsible for a rise in unemployment, but no decrease in inflation. Incidentally, it seems to us that little is saved by taking a job away from a man and placing him on relief, making of him a tax consumer instead of a tax producer.

There has always been some inflation and through the years prices have a tendency to rise, but we are simple enough to believe that the way to have is to produce and the way to lower prices is to take the brakes off industry and let it produce at lower costs through increased volume.

### Mostly Personal

BY BIGNALL JONES

Last Thursday the commissioners held their monthly meeting and I was detained all that day and unable to write this column. On Friday morning I, with my wife and daughter, Ann, went to Charlotte to observe the first birthday of my grandson, William Patrick Ralford, III, returning to Warrenton late Sunday afternoon. Since that time it has been a rat race as I have tried to catch up on time lost during my long weekend. On Tuesday night, after working Monday night, I find that my column has not been written.

Since many persons seem to enjoy reading about things that occur in Warrenton many years ago, I regret that I have been unable to prepare a column for this week's paper. This has taught me a lesson and I have determined to write several columns in advance in order that I will not have to miss any further issues. Meanwhile, I am seeking to hire an editor-reporter in order that The Warren Record may better serve the area and, incidentally, that I may be able to get off a few days without having to sweat it out on my return to the job.

Since writing the above it occurred to me that it would be appropo after visiting my grandson, who was one year old on Saturday, to go back to the files to find in my column where I had written of my own son, Howard, when he was but a few years older. On Aug. 15, 1941, I wrote in this column:

"If this keeps up, Daddy, I am surely going to sleep with you; I surely am." 4-year-old Howard remarked to me as we perched upon the roof of a half-built cow shed, and the baby, probably awakened by the noise of hammering and sawing, voiced her protest.

For the past ten days or so I have been spending the late afternoons, until darkness sent me indoors, on constructing a combination feed room and cowshed and my only helper has been little Howard who has faithfully done his best with great enthusiasm and devotion. Manfully he struggled with long planks trying to drag them to the shed and every two-by-four drawn from the pile he insisted on helping me carry. And finally, he was perched with me on the top of the shed and, having found a discarded hammer, was attempting to drive nails with some measure of success.

The construction of the cowshed is my first attempt at carpentry on any but the smallest scale and when I bear this in mind I guess that I have no reason to feel ashamed; at the same time it certainly has marks of the jackleg. Brother Howard's comment was that it was larger than he expected it to be. Brother Duke came by to see it and remarked, "If it had been me . . ."

### \$200 Per Acre Savings Seen For Leaf Growers

Many Tar Heel tobacco growers could cut their production costs by as much as \$200 per acre by taking full advantage of all the new technological developments in tobacco production.

This is the opinion of Dr. Kenneth R. Keller, director of tobacco research at North Carolina State University.

A \$200 reduction in cost would mean an additional 10 cents a pound in net profits on the average size crop of 2,000 pounds an acre.

Such a reduction, Keller believes, would help tobacco growers compete more strongly for world tobacco markets. These world markets are expanding rapidly despite the slight decline in cigarette output which has been noted in the United States.

Here are some of the specific cost-cutting suggestions mentioned by Dr. Keller:

1. The planting of more varieties which have a high level of disease resistance to root knot, black shank and Granville wilt. He estimates that this practice alone would increase the average grower's income by \$30 per acre.
2. The use of 12-6-6 a new plant bed fertilizer. Growers can save about \$5 per 100 square yards of plant bed by using 12-6-6, which would mean a savings of about \$2 per acre of tobacco.
3. The use of high analysis field fertilizer. A common practice is to use about 2,000 pounds of 3-9-9 per acre. A farmer can get the same nu-

My wife said that it looks pretty good, but it was kind of dark when she inspected it.

Little Howard, awakened from his nap on my afternoon off, joined me at the cowshed. He inspected the progress made during his absence and his verdict was "Daddy, it's pretty."

trients under his crop by using 500 pounds of 6-12-18 and 200 pounds of 15-0-14. The savings would amount to over \$30 per acre.

4. Reducing the number of leaves per acre. Research has shown that 120,000 leaves per acre will give a farmer about as much income as 150,000 leaves per acre, because the leaves will be larger. Yet, a farmer can save \$20 per acre by having 30,000 fewer leaves to handle.

6. Combining a contact type sucker control chemical with a systemic. Most farmers now use only a systemic type sucker control chemical—MH-30. The use of a contact type chemical early followed by MH-30 can mean \$20 per acre to farmers by cutting labor costs and increase the value of the average crop.

7. Reducing the number of primings. Instead of priming their tobacco six or seven times some farmers are priming only three or four times. The result is a labor savings of several dollars per acre.

8. Using less insecticides. Insects are usually not a major problem on tobacco. Yet, many farmers still apply insecticides routinely as a precautionary measure. Keller urges that insecticides be applied only when needed. In this way a farmer can save money and cut down on pesticide residue problems.

9. Using stringing machines. Many farmers have saved as much as \$60 per acre with a stringing machine. Other farmers are turning to bulk curing as a means of saving labor and reducing costs.

Dr. Keller said that one of the things that made him optimistic about the future of tobacco was the availability of new technology which can be used to cut costs.

He observed that a new type of tobacco farmer is emerging,

**"Fit To Eat"**  
 Many families who receive commodity foods or donated foods think that some of these items aren't "fit to eat." That's usually because they don't know how to prepare them. Mrs. Nell Faires, Extension nutrition aide in Gaston County, believes.  
 On a recent family visit, Mrs. Faires suggested to the homemakers that they make a dish using canned chopped meat. "Oh no, Mrs. Faires," the homemaker exclaimed, "my family won't eat that stuff. They are tired of it."  
 Even so, Mrs. Faires helped the woman make a sausage from the meat. She liked it. Her family liked it. They have joined the "meat-eaters" again.  
 When preparing milk-based soups and chowders, do not boil! Overheating may cause milk to curdle. A blending of flavors by boiling may be done before milk or other dairy products such as sour cream or cheese are added. Heat only to serving temperature after addition of milk.  
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### The Good Generation Gap

Butner-Creedmoor News

There is nothing new about the generation-gap. Throughout history, the perspective of youth has hardly ever been the view-point of most older people. In Psalms there is a reference to "A stubborn and rebellious generation," and much later Dryden wrote, "Three descents seldom continue good."

There is now more emphasis on the generation gap because there are many more people. Again, the ways and means of expressing discontent have increased a thousand fold. And despite all of the hoop-la on

both sides, there is some merit to every generation-gap. It is natural that older people are somewhat occupied with the past. The future is uncertain, but the past offers a haven. The dangers of the past are over, and it is the delightful, tender cream of the best that survives.

Simultaneously, younger people are impatient to hit life's Big Road. They have a compulsive rendezvous with the universe. They must touch, taste, smell and feel the amalgam of creation. Hence, they reject the past, and it is a good thing that they do this for a while. Otherwise, each young generation would be a cull of ancestor-worshippers and not a group of excited, aggressive young seekers.

Each young generation has to make its own mark, blaze its own trail, and write its own foot-notes. This keeps society eternally on its toes. This keeps society's muscles flexed. And this is precisely the same thing the older generation — the one preoccupied with the past—did when it was young. Without this so-called gap there would be attrition, stagnation and decay. A crusadeless younger generation would be as much of an anachronism as an older generation would be if it were captivated by bell-bottomed pants and bubble-gum.

### Conservation

ARTHUR VEYSEY In Chicago Tribune

Could there be anything in common among a caterpillar as it crawls along a limb of a tree, a dolphin bounding up the River Thames, and 500 Russian Arctic swans gliding serenely in the marshes of the River Severn?

Yes. All are living evidence that wildlife restores itself if only people will use common sense.

A few years ago that caterpillar would have dropped dead, killed by insecticide intended for it. Today insecticides are being refined so as to attack only the designated victims. Farmers are using poison, so to speak, as a bullet, not as a net or a shotgun. The poison kills the harmful bugs but not the caterpillar.

A few years ago, no self-respecting dolphin would have come within miles of the mouth of the filthy River Thames. To have ventured into the river would have been suicidal. But today the river is pure, achieved in only 10 years of a government-assisted cleanup. Small fish discovered the restored haven. Only one dolphin has so far been seen, but its arrival indicates that the word is getting around.

The 500 swans on the Severn marshes testify how fast news spreads when man stops behaving like a human being and starts acting like one of God's creatures.

### 'Awareness - Action' Girl Scouts Theme

By MRS. SCOTT GARDNER

Although Girl Scouts of the U. S. A. is celebrating its 58th birthday this week, the world's largest girl youth organization is really no older than the girls who make up its present membership of more than 3 million. These girls, like other young people today, are opening their eyes to the world around them; dissatisfied with what they see, they're trying to make it better.

Girl Scout action has taken many forms over the years; now when other people are demonstrating and rioting, the efforts of the Girl Scouts are even more outstanding. They join with adults and organizations in their communities to serve others.

During this Girl Scout Week, be aware of the active contributions the Girl Scouts are making in our own community and throughout the country. We extend congratulations in training youth for leadership and happy responsible citizenship.

#### THE LANGUAGE OF THE SEA

The waves strike the beach without ever ceasing. As the seagulls remark their mournful sounds, the wind is now changing the face of the land. As the sound of the sea pounds and pounds.

The sails are flapping as the breezes pass through. And the waves are now topped with foaming curls.

The lighthouse's beam shines all over the sea as it beckons small ships from their perils. The sea is a giant with never-ending strength. Its heart beats on forever without pain. The sea will live on when all men have perished for the sea will always remain.

SCOTT PITTMAN



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