

THE GOVERNMENT WILL INSURE ALL MUNITIONS PLANTS

Bill Providing for Protecting War Industries to Be Presented

SAME PROTECTION AS SHIPS IN WAR ZONE

The Proposition is for Relieving War Factories of Burdensome High Rates Now in Effect

(By George H. Manning.)
Washington, D. C., March 20.—The government contemplates placing insurance on all factories and plants producing munitions and other materials of war for the Navy and War and other departments, it was learned today on good authority.

A measure will be presented to Congress shortly providing for government insurance of all war material plants at reasonable rates much in the same way that the government now places insurance upon vessels plying the war zones.

The purpose of this departure is said to be to relieve the plants and factories working on war materials from the burden of the excessively high insurance rates they are now charged by the insurance companies; to keep insurance inspectors out of the plants who may be giving information to the enemy, and to make it possible to manufacture war materials at a number of plants where it is now impossible because insurance rates are prohibitive or it is impossible to obtain any insurance at all.

This legislation will materially affect all the commercial insurance companies, it is thought.

As only Federal agents will act as insurance inspectors if the proposed insurance plan is adopted this will prevent enemy agents in the guise of insurance surveyors from entering the war material plants. The German and Austrian insurance companies have already been put out of business, thereby preventing the enemy from obtaining information regarding the plants through them, and the contemplated legislation will keep all the surveyors of the domestic companies out of the plants.

Before the Treasury Department began issuing insurance on vessels going to the war zone the rates charged by the insurance companies were so high as to either make it impossible to profitably send the ships through the European waters, or it added materially to ocean freight rates. A few months after the government put the marine insurance into effect it was possible to reduce the rates to 3-1/2 percent and still make a margin of profit.

Under government insurance, surveyors of private insurance companies have been kept off the boats and all the ships records have been kept from the knowledge of the enemy.

It is expected the government will be able to extend very low rates to war material factories and plants in place of the high rates now paid to the private companies and that it will also be much easier to keep information regarding the workings of the plants from the enemy.

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CROP AND LABOR REQUIREMENTS

By J. M. Johnson, Office of Farm Management.

On the farm which is organized on a war basis, labor is going to be the factor determining success or failure. The way this labor is distributed and used among the different productive enterprises is of as great importance as the actual amount available. Often the labor shortage is due to a lack of foresight and system in distributing the supply among the most essential crops and classes of stock. Under present conditions, all labor, whether hired or from members of the farmer's own family, should be directed toward making the most needed products. Only after those enterprises have been fully cared for should any man direct his labor into less important channels.

Food crops and those animals which give highest return in meat, milk, poultry and eggs should have first consideration and should, by all means, receive their full allowance of labor. Then, if there is a surplus, strictly commercial enterprises may be handled.

To take care of a well organized two-horse farm with a family of five or six, to work it, the following should be grown: Corn, 800 bushels; wheat or its equivalent in other small grain, 70 to 100 bushels; hay, 8 tons, besides the corn fodder; sweet potatoes, 50 to 60 bushels; molasses from one-half acre of cane; vegetables and small fruits from one-half acre to one acre; and miscellaneous grazing and special crops from two to three acres for hogs and poultry.

With good yields easily made on soils of average fertility, the corn may be grown on from twelve to sixteen acres of land; the small grain on eight or ten acres, after which the same land may be prepared and planted to peas or soybeans, if not already seeded to clover. The hay required can, therefore, be made without extra acreage. The soybeans, peas or peanuts needed for feeding the hogs may be grown between corn rows and on one or two acres more of land. The cane for molasses, the sweet potatoes, vegetables and other truck and small fruits for home consumption with a surplus for sale may be grown on one and a half to two acres in the garden or on a good spot in the open fields. Such a cropping system started the 1st of March with eight acres of the small grain already planted may be carried through the year on 27 acres of land with 185 to 190 days work as follows:

Crops	Acres	Per Acre	Work Days Required
Corn, followed by...	14	5.5	77
Soybeans or Peas for hogs...	14	1	14
Small grain...	8	3	24
Followed by Hay...	8	3	24
Vegetables and Fruits...	1	15	15
Sweet potatoes...	1-2	16	8
Cane...	1-2	16	8
Miscellaneous grazing and forage...	3	6	18
Total...	27		188

The land for corn, vegetables, sweet potatoes, cane and one-half of that which is devoted to miscellaneous grazing crops, or between 17 and 18 acres will require plowing, harrowing, fertilizing, and a part of it, bedding before planting in the spring. Usually this will be done between the middle of March and the 10th of May. The plowing with a two-horse plow will take from ten to twelve days; harrowing three days; opening up the rows, putting down fertilizers, planting corn, bedding the other land with one-horse plows, distributors and planters, can be done at the rate of 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 acres per day for all the operations. Thus, to prepare and seed the 18 acres of spring planted food crops there should and must be available a minimum of 27 days labor between the middle of March and the close of planting time in May.

Cultivating with one-horse implements twice before the fifth of June and the necessary hoeing and thinning will require another day per acre or 18 days for the above crops. The small grain or winter hay crops is then to be harvested, the ground plowed or disked and planted with peas or soybeans for hay. Harvesting the grain and planting the legume hay crops will require from two to three days per acre or 20 days for the eight acres. This should be done by the middle of June, and then by the last of the month the spring planted crop should be cultivated twice and the legumes be planted in the corn field which will take about 20 days man work. The miscellaneous crops will then require 5 to 10 days work by the last of July.

Thus, to take the 27 acres of food crops from the middle of March to the first of August, a period of four and one-half months, the farmer must have available 95 days of labor. This is almost one-half the amount required by these crops during the entire twelve months, but the demand so far has been distributed pretty evenly over slightly more than one-third of the year. Not more than 10 or 15 days work will be required on the above crops during the month of August. This will be used very largely in handling vegetables; fruits preparatory to storage either in cans, or otherwise, for winter use, and on the special forage or grazing crops.

two-horse farm will close early in December after the fall period of three and one-half months over which the demands have been distributed pretty evenly. From the first of September to the middle of December these crops have demanded between 70 and 80 days work, the nature of which allows it to be pushed forward or backward a few days at almost any time without serious results.

A study of the program will show that its fulfillment is just about a one man's job from the middle of March to the middle of December. It is true that for a few days in May and June and again in September and October the work can be done to better advantage by two or three working together. There is also more than one workman in the average family of five or six. In fact, there is more apt to be the equivalent of from two to two and one-half men available during nearly all this time. Weather conditions are such that each of the hands can do from 190 to 210 days productive field work provided the farm organization is such that the work is to be done.

There is available in the above family during the crop growing nine months, about 500 days of labor of which only 100 is needed to grow abundant supplies for the home and farm. There is then 300 to 310 days for commercial enterprises. Our studies show that the most successful farms are taking care of home needs, with the two horses, these farms are working from 50 to 55 acres in all, crops of which almost exactly one-half is required for home needs. We then have 300 days surplus labor and 25 to 28 acres of land to be devoted to commercial enterprises.

In the cotton sections, 15 acres of cotton and 10 acres in corn for sale; or more soybeans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and hay may well use the land and will give the desired, evenly distributed employment, to the labor. Where peanuts, soybeans, and cotton are all important crops the surplus land may be divided almost evenly between these three crops, and the labor requirements will be almost exactly met.

In the coastal plain region where cotton and tobacco are both good crops 15 to 20 acres of cotton and three to five acres of tobacco with a few more acres of corn and soybeans will fit the land and labor requirements very well.

In the tobacco section of the Piedmont region, the wheat, corn and hay acreage should be increased to take 15 to 20 acres more than that actually required to support the place and then from five to seven acres in tobacco will use the rest of the land and give the labor fairly uniform employment.

Within the past few years this office has studied carefully records covering from one to three years' operations on nearly 600 North Carolina farms distributed over every important acre of the State. These studies show that almost without exception those farms complying quite closely with the program just outlined are making more money; their operators are living better and are exerting a more potent influence in their respective communities than are any others. Safe farming has been good for the most prosperous in times of peace. It is the only course for any of us in times of war.

A LEXINGTON BANKER KILLED BY NEIGHBOR

J. F. Deaderick Shot to Death by J. G. Hege in the Latter's Home

Lexington, N. C., March 20.—J. Franklin Deaderick, cashier of the Commercial and Savings Bank here, was shot and killed yesterday afternoon by J. Graham Hege, manager of the Southern Upholstery Company. The shooting took place in the sitting room of the Hege home. Five shots were fired, two of which took effect. Hege immediately after the shooting telephoned to the sheriff and gave himself up. Further than to say that he shot in defense of the honor of his home, Hege would make no further statement. The man has been the best of friends, the back lots of their homes adjoining. The dead man was a nephew of former Governor R. B. Glenn of Winston-Salem. Hege was committed to jail without asking for bond.

J. T. Headrick, of the bank of which the dead man was cashier, issued a statement this afternoon saying that Hege had invited Deaderick to his home. Counsel for Hege denies that he asked Deaderick to his home, though saying that an interview was in mind.

Mrs. Hege, when interviewed, declined to make a statement as to the exact nature of the trouble that led up to the shooting further than to say that it was of a domestic nature. She and her husband both allege that the pistol with which Deaderick was killed was bought some weeks ago and given to Mrs. Hege after Mrs. Deaderick, wife of the dead man, had made threats upon the life of Mrs. Hege.

Deaderick left for Asheville several weeks ago where his friends at that time said he had gone on account of a nervous breakdown. He returned here Saturday night. Counsel for Deaderick's family intimate that the Asheville trip will figure in the case. Deaderick was about 35 years old and has two children. Hege is about the same and also has children.

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White Pumps, White Sole and Heel, Mary Jane style, 8-1-2 to 11, \$1 to \$1.25.

White Pump, Mary Jane Style, White Sole and Heel, sizes 11-1-2 to 2, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

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