

**THE PILOT**

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**THE PLIGHT OF  
THE FARMER.**

On all hands the situation of the farmer is considered, and the many remedies that are offered are enough to cure all the ills the human family has been afflicted with since the day when Adam encountered the apple and laid the foundation for all human ailments. But it is hardly too much to say that not one of the remedies suggested gives any promise, because none goes to the bottom of the trouble and determines the cause.

It is well enough known to those who keep tab on selling prices that what the farmer sells is low in proportion to what he buys. The last monthly crop report from the Department of Agriculture shows that the advance in farm prices over those of days before the war has been 30 per cent. In other things than farm products the advance has been 61 per cent. Now there is the situation. What the remedy is is another question, but as long as the farmer has to pay 61 per cent more than previous prices and gets an advance of only 30 per cent he is 31 per cent at a disadvantage. He may have all the credits the government can give him, which is simply a way to get a bigger burden on his back, but the more credits he gets with the selling price of his stuff so proportionately lower than the price of the things he buys he can never get his feet under him.

He gets the short end of the stick all the time, and Haugen bills, or government subsidy of any sort, or credit or anything else will not help him, for you can't help him while he has to pay so much more for what he buys than he gets for what he sells. The farm dollar is worth about 80 cents when it comes to buying things. He does not need more money. He needs more for his money. All the other industries but farming pay more money and that simply means that other industries give bigger wages, or if you want to turn it around higher wages make higher selling prices and the farmer has to pay higher for what he buys than he gets for what he sells. This is the situation. What the remedy is is another affair. But it is useless to hunt for a remedy until the trouble is recognized, and here is the trouble. The farmer gets the little end of the dollar.

**FIGURING ON  
THE COTTON CROP.**

It is apparent that the cotton crop of 1926 was too big for the demands of the people who buy cotton, but before too much reduction of acreage is considered several things should be held in mind. The crop was the result of a complete harmony of varying conditions that were all in favor of the growth and production of the plant. Weather was admirable, boll weevil for some reason did little damage, top crop was permitted to ripen, picking season was long, and it is not likely that in another 20 years will all things work together for such a crop. The acreage in 1926 was 47,653,000 acres as compared with 46,053,000 the year before, or only about 3 per cent of an increase. But the crop in 1926 was about two and a half millions bales more than the crop of 1926. The yield to the acre was nearly 20 per cent greater. There is what made the big crop of cotton.

Both last year and the year previous big acreages of cotton were planted, but the yield of 1925 was taken by the trade. Had the conditions been the same as regards the crop in 1926

the yield would not have been so big as to overload the consumptive demand. Under normal circumstances it is hardly likely that a big acreage would make an unwieldy crop again this year. Therefore, the acreage to be planted must be carefully considered, from both viewpoints.

But a thing for the farmer to consider most seriously is the cost of making his crop. No other business in the world pays so little attention to the economic phases of production as farming. Too much land that is not suitable for cotton is planted to cotton, and it never can make cotton at a profitable price. Too much indifference to the crop also plays havoc with the profits of cotton. Cotton ought to make 500 pounds to the acre, which is evident by the fact that it does make more than that on some acres, and land that will not make that much is not efficient land. It could make six or seven or eight hundred, and if Henry Ford should undertake to grow cotton he would make his land bring that much. Farming is too indifferent in its methods, and in its rigidity of operation. No manufacturing concern in the world could succeed with the vast amount of lost motion that characterizes farming.

A fine example of making cotton is always seen on the farms operated by A. Cameron at Vass. He makes more cotton to the acre and to the dollar of expenditure than very many men in this section. But he makes his crop year after year, and were he a younger man it is safe to predict that he would make his crops for less money each succeeding year, for he applies to his farm the same principles of management that he does to his mills. What we need is better cotton operation, and then the acreage will take care of itself, and so will the prices.

**DR. POATE AND  
FARM LIFE SCHOOL**

If there is a man in Moore county who is entitled to the admiration of the people it is Dr. Poate in his earnest effort to make the Farm Life school at Eureka a permanent success in the work it is engaged in. Those familiar with circumstances know that the school has had a struggle from its inception, and that the generosity of some of the big men of this community has enabled it to survive. Dr. Poate has observed the situation, and realizing that it is a load that those who carry it should not be taxed with he is trying to put the school on a different footing and at the same time maintain its usefulness, for it is one of the most valuable educational institutions in Moore county.

The connection of John McQueen with the school is common knowledge. The hope of Dr. Poate is that others may align themselves with a movement to put the school on a more certain footing, and lessen the responsibility of those who have stood for it from the start, which is the only fair plan. Dr. Poate is trying to arouse public sentiment, and the figures and facts he brings out ought to command such attention as to get results. Farm Life school is a big asset to the county. It has made successful young men and women of a number who would have had hard sledding had it not been for the facilities offered at the school, and that is a great gain for the county. It fills a place in the educational scheme that seems to be necessary for a time yet in this county, and if Dr. Poate can stir up such a sentiment as will put the school on a better footing he will be one of the benefactors of this community, as he is in other ways aside from the school.

**A PLEASANT  
PLACE TO LIVE**

Jack Boyd says he is interested in making Moore county one of the most pleasant places in the world to live, and with that aim in view he would like to see the whole county a big park, with attractive homes, interesting roads, pleasant farms, here

and there a bit of forest, and just such things as are coming along all the time and foreshadowing what Moore county can become if we give it a little help.

Two factors in advancing the county have been Southern Pines and Pinehurst, for here are two villages that are a pleasure to the eye, and a comfort to the resident. The satisfying architecture, the landscape, gardening, the effect of the natural forests around the villages, the streets, and all the features are working in the direction Mr. Boyd speaks of. But we can all do a great deal more toward making the county what it can be. With the opening of another hotel at Knollwood that section will have additional help in the work the Mid-Pines club has been doing in lending attractiveness to the picture, but everybody on every road and on every farm and on every village lot can do still more than has been done toward making Moore a big park, a delight to the resident, and a marvel to the stranger. And it is worth while to remember that the stranger is a factor in the community. Caring for his needs is one of the chief industries, and he likes to see pretty surroundings. If we make a pleasant place for him we also have a pleasant place for ourselves, and an earning capacity as a resort neighborhood. Nature made Moore county a great possibility. Let us use the opportunity and make it the most delightful place in the world to live.

**PINEBLUFF**

At the Baptist church January 30, Sabbath school at 10 a. m., at Assembly Hall, preaching service at 11 a.

m., by Rev. C. L. Jackson. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at the residence of Miss M. A. Payne at 7:30 p. m.

At the M. E. Church January 30, Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m. Preaching by Rev. Nathan Trivitt at 11 a. m. Young People's meeting at 7 p. m. Prayermeeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Rev. C. L. Jackson preached for the colored Presbyterians at Carthage on Sunday last.

Mrs. C. L. Jackson entertained a party of young married ladies from Wadesboro last Saturday afternoon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Raymond Wardell, of New York City.

Miss Alice Hancock, who has been visiting her father, Mr. David Hancock, has returned to her home in Danbury, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eiford and daughter, Miss Lucile, were guests of Rev. C. L. Jackson and family on Sunday last.

Dr. Geddes, from Massachusetts, who has spent the winter in the Backer's cottage on Philadelphia Avenue, died at 7 o'clock Monday morning.

Mrs. O. D. Sandysen who has spent the past month with her mother, Mrs.

Butler, in Clinton, N. C., returned to her home here on Sunday last.

Mrs. C. C. Lampley and daughter, Louise, of Albemarle, are spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Homer Gibson.

A letter from Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barry who left here for Florida last spring and settled at Bithlo, 17 miles from Orlando, states that times are slow and dull down there, but that his asthma is so much better that he has taken off his clothes and gone to bed at night for the first time in 40 years.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watson, of Erie, Pa., who have toured Florida for the past eight months, arrived here last week and are stopping with their old friend, Mr. Fletcher Piece, for a few weeks on their return trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewster J. Allison, of Stoney Point, on the Hudson River, N. Y., were guests of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Haratio Allison and family on Sunday last.

Mr. H. W. Skipper, of Albemarle, spent last week-end with his sister, Mrs. Homer Gibson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Lampley and

(Please turn to page 8)

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MAMMOTH BUCKEYE INCUBATOR  
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Capacity—Eight trays per week. Write for space in advance.

Eggs will be received on Monday of each week

This is the time to hatch out early broilers.

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SANDHILL FARM LIFE SCHOOL  
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