

LOW FEED COSTS FAVOR DAIRYING IN EAST SECTION

East Carolina Has Every Facility for Successful Dairy Industry

Butterfat may be produced in eastern North Carolina at as low a cost as it can be produced in any of the Atlantic Coast States.

"Eastern North Carolina has everything required for a successful dairy industry except the will to get into it," says John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State College. "In no other part of the State can hay and forage crops be grown in such abundance and so cheaply as in Eastern Carolina. It is an ideal place for pastures and legume crops. The grazing season extends for a longer time than in western Carolina, the rainfall is more abundant and the winters are milder. Yet we see this section spending thousands of dollars for milk products or doing without when they might be produced economically on every farm."

Mr. Arey sees hope for the industry in the establishment of the new creamery at Washington. This will give a market for all the surplus milk and cream of the Tidewater section and will offer a steady pay day to those who have the courage or initiative to begin milking cows. Already some 40 high grade dairy cows have been placed in the territory since the new creamery was opened in July and another car of 20 head was sold last week.

Purchase of these cows was made possible by a revolving fund set up by business men of Washington. The cows are sold at actual cost, and Mr. Arey hopes that there will be a gradual spread of interest in this dairy work through all the east. He does not promise high incomes from selling cream, but he says that a reliable pay day every month has its advantages and will aid farmers of the section in getting back on a cash basis.

DODDER INJURES LESPEDEZA CROP

Control of Dodder or Love Vine Determines Value of Lespedeza Seed

The successful control of dodder or love vine determines to a large extent the building of a successful lespedeza seed industry.

"Dodder was no doubt introduced into this State through the importation of red clover seed, and before a great lespedeza seed industry can be built, growers must learn to control the pest," declares W. H. Darst, head of the crop improvement work at State College. "The weed has been observed in piedmont North Carolina for many years, but had never given great concern until farmers began the attempt of growing certified seed for the market. In past years, where dodder was present, the growers used the lespedeza or clover for hay, pasture or soil improvement but now when they want to realize on their seed, they have found dodder a serious and costly pest."

Dodder is an annual plant that spreads by seed. The seed germinate in the soil in early summer and if the plant does not find a host, it dies. If it does find a host, it twines about it, developing tiny wart-like suckers at the points of contact and lives on the food assimilated by the host plant. Dodder has no leaves because it does not need to manufacture food. It grows rapidly, branches freely and constantly reaches out to entwine other food plants. A broken bit of the dodder stalk will twine about a lespedeza plant and keep on growing. It exists from year to year by means of seed only and these are spread in manure, in hay and other ways.

The only safe plan is to cut out the dodder-infested area where certified seed are being grown, or plow under the crop before seed are formed, recommends Prof. Darst. If cut for hay, the clover or lespedeza must be cut before the dodder produces seed.

George Washington Was in First Continental Congress

The brief career of George Washington as Congressman from Virginia began on September 5, 1774, when he met in Philadelphia with delegates from all the Colonies except Georgia in the first Continental Congress. The Division of Information and Publication of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission recalls this event and the interest attaching to it, in connection with the forthcoming celebration next year commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Washington, as the outstanding military figure in the Colony, was a natural choice to represent Virginia in the Congress. In all he served as Congressman for a period of about three months, for when the second Continental Congress met in May, 1775, he was again a delegate from Virginia. His appointment as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, on June 15, terminated his congressional activities.

Events in 1774 were very disturbing to peaceful relations between England and her colonies. The opposition to what the Americans felt was high-handed treatment on the part of Parliament and the British ministry had already flamed into open resentment. A Congress was called in a last effort toward reconciliation, and for united action in defense of colonial rights. It was nearly two years before the Declaration of Independence was to sever the Colonies from the mother country, and there was still hope of an adjustment of the difficulties.

Washington's appointment to Congress was not made by popular election as is the case today. In fact, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, correctly considered as illegal or extralegal the entire procedure of the Virginia convention and its appointment of Washington and his colleagues to the Congress.

It will be remembered that Wash-

ington had served in the Virginia House of Burgesses for 15 years. The Burgesses went too far in June, 1774, in their denunciation of Parliament, to suit Dunmore, and he dissolved the House. The members met in August as the "Virginia Convention," and named delegates to the Continental Congress.

It was in this convention that Washington is credited with having made one of his few speeches. It is said to have been the most eloquent speech of that meeting despite its extreme brevity and lack of oratorical pretensions. Washington's remarks were occasioned by the plight of the people of Boston, whose port had been closed by ministerial decree, and whose communication with the outside world was almost cut off by the presence of the British army under General Gage. When the situation was being discussed in the Virginia convention, Washington arose and said, according to the account as handed down by John Adams:

"I will raise one thousand men, subsidize them at my own expense, and march myself at their head for the relief of Boston."

The Congress met first in the City Tavern in Philadelphia, elected Peyton Randolph president, and adjourned to Carpenter's Hall, where the remaining sessions were held. Washington attended the second Congress dressed in military uniform, and it is possible that he went to the first Congress similarly attired. This seems to have been his way of indicating that he was prepared for the clash which every day appeared more certain.

Washington's diaries record nothing of the discussions which took place in Congress. The tall, distinguished and famous Virginian, however, made a lasting impression on his fellow Congressmen. He must have participated effectively in the deliberations of the Congress, for Patrick Henry, when asked who was the greatest man in the body, replied: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on the floor."

The spirit of Congress seems to have been one of moderation. No one appeared to advocate independence. Washington wrote to a friend in the British Army that no colony wanted independence, either collectively or separately, but he assured him that if the ministry continued to "push matters to extremity," bloodshed was inevitable.

The Congress adjourned October 26. The "Declaration of Rights," had been adopted, setting forth the attitude of the Colonies. This declaration, moderate in tone, firmly stated that as the Colonies were not represented in

TRANS-PACIFIC FLIGHT IS MADE

Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon Fly To U. S. From Japan

Wenatchee, Wash. Oct. 5.—Skidding to a dizzy stop, Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon landed their wheeled plane here today to complete the first non-stop airplane crossing of the Pacific Ocean from Japan.

The American barnstorming aviators made one of the most dangerous ocean hops ever attempted, flying nearly 4,500 miles in 41 hours and 13 minutes from Samushiro Beach, Japan, to Wenatchee.

Edging his way through the crowd at the field, a Japanese newspaper reporter handed the fliers a \$25,000 check, issued by a Tokyo newspaper, for the first successful non-stop flight between Japan and the United States. "Very glad to see you, boys," he shouted.

Herndon and Pangborn were in their stocking feet as they climbed from the plane.

"Give me a cigarette," Herndon requested.

Pangborn laughed. "We have been in Japan so long we're still going barefooted."

To lighten their load, the aviators had dropped their landing gear soon after taking off from the Japanese island at 5:01 p. m. (EST) Saturday. They smashed their propeller and Herndon received a nasty gash over his eye. The plane jolted to the ground here at 7:14 a. m. (PST) 10:14 o'clock (EST).

Mrs. Opal Pangborn, almost unnerved by two nights of waiting for reports of her 37-year-old son's flight to this region, where he was born and reared, was crying with joy when he embraced her.

Pangborn, who brought the plane down and did most of the piloting, ap-

Parliament they were entitled to the free and exclusive power of legislation.

The most important act of the Congress was the adoption of the "Association," by which it was agreed that economic pressure should be brought to bear on England. By this agreement the Colonies bound themselves not to trade with Great Britain, either by importation or exportation. It was hoped this would so arouse the English merchants that the ministry would be forced to a change in policy. Although it failed in this, it united the Colonists more closely in one further step toward independence, and the Committees of Safety, organized to enforce it, were an important element in the outbreak of the Revolution.

WE WANT TO BUY PINE OR white oak logs put out to where our truck can be conveniently loaded, Murray and McCabe Co. 06 tf

peared more tired and shaky than his 21-year-old companion. But the youthful wealthy New York sportsman-aviator admitted he was "wobbly" as their automobile picked its way through a jam of cars to a hotel, three miles from the field. Two thrilling moments in the flight when they thought they would never get through, were recounted by the fliers. Ice on the wings, most dreaded danger faced by fliers in northern climes, almost brought their flight to an untimely end soon after they left Japan. Then over the southern end of the Gulf of Alaska their engine stopped running when one gasoline tank unexpectedly went dry.

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FAIR WEEK

North Carolina

GREAT STATE FAIR

Raleigh, N. C.
October 12th to 17th

Monster Exhibit Blooded Cattle

\$20,000.00 PREMIUM LIST

6 Big Days 6 6 Big Nights 6

SEE THE PEDIGREED PULLETS STRUT AT THE FOWL BALL

In the Monster Poultry Building

Bernardis Greater Shows ON THE MIDWAY DAY AND NIGHT FIREWORKS—HORSE RACING

Note to Parents and Teachers: School children admitted FREE on Friday, October 16th when accompanied by their parents or teachers. Plan to spend the day.

Admission: Adults: Day 75c; Night 50c. Children under 12: Day 25c; Night 15c.

Sensations of 1931 32 Beautiful Dancing Girls Nightly In Front of Grandstand

Children's Home Society of North Carolina, Inc.

GREENSBORO, N. C.



We will have ready for legal adoption during the next sixty days the following boys and girls for whom we are seeking good homes that measure up to the following requirements:

1. Foster parents must agree to give the child full advantage of the educational facilities of their community.
2. Foster parents must be in full sympathy with religious training of the child and agree to connect the child with some religious organization.
3. Three references are required and also the approval of the superintendent of public welfare of the county in which applicant resides.

The Following Desirable Children Will Be Ready During October and November:

- Two girls 12 years of age.
- Two girls eight years of age.
- Five boys 6 to 18 months of age.
- Five boys 2 to 5 years of age.
- Two boys 10 years of age.

A Certain Farmer---

... wanted to buy a tract of land adjoining his property. He had offered a fancy price, but the owner refused to sell.

Some time later this piece of property was sold at the county courthouse door to satisfy a mortgage. The notice of sale was advertised through the local newspaper, according to law, but this certain farmer was not a subscriber to his county paper—and he knew nothing of the sale until after the property had been acquired by another party, at a bargain price.

It may prove costly to be without your county paper—you should read it regularly—it is a personal and direct benefactor in many instances. Besides, it is a mighty factor in promoting the industrial, religious, educational and civic progress of your community—which is an indirect and mutual benefit to all.

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