

A home newspaper dedicated to the service of Washington County and its 12,000 people.

THE ROANOKE BEACON

AND WASHINGTON COUNTY NEWS

Advertisers will find Beacon and News columns a latch-key to 1,100 Washington County homes.

VOLUME XLIV—NUMBER 52

Plymouth, Washington County, North Carolina, Friday, December 29, 1933

ESTABLISHED 1889

APPLICANTS FOR CWA ARE DIVIDED IN FIVE CLASSES

Classifications Cannot Be Ignored in Selections For Work

There are five classifications among those in Washington County and elsewhere who have registered for jobs with the Civil Works Administration, and from these divisions of the registrations those put to work are chosen, it was announced here today by Luther R. Ausbon, manager of the re-employment office here.

These classifications are covered by mandatory rules and regulations handed down by the United States Department of Labor, and they must be followed, regardless of sentiment and local judgment in the matter, explained Mr. Ausbon, and unless they are followed "our successors" would be announced in a short time.

Heading the list of classifications are those from direct relief, who number about half of the total allocation of workers and who are to have first choice, and then comes war veterans with dependents, to be followed by others with dependents.

In the fourth class are veterans without dependents, and the last includes any of the unemployed without dependents. Of course, throughout the listing above, those who are considered as "the others" are those among the great army of unemployed who have applied for work.

Choices have been made between those in the first and second classes and into the third classification, but none have been chosen as yet from among the last two classes, including veterans and other unemployed who have no dependents.

Last week the total employed here was 242, which was the full amount of the quota, with 79 of these coming from the direct relief roles and 38 out of 49 veterans who have registered for jobs. The remaining number were taken from the worthy unemployed who were listed in the records for work.

There is today a total registration of 900 people who have applied for work in this organization, but as the quota allowed for this county is 242 people working, then others will have to wait until the quota is increased or some other method is taken to employ them in this work.

The 242 working are employed in 13 approved projects, with them distributed as follows: Six projects in Plymouth township, with 84 men at work; four in Lees Mills, with 50 working; one in Skinnersville, with 42 employed; two in Scuppernon, with 66 working.

Attends Dealer Showing Of the New 1934 Chevrolet

Business prospects, both local and national, are decidedly on the mend, in the opinion of Dan Satterthwaite, of the Satterthwaite Chevrolet Co., local Chevrolet dealers, who recently "pre-viewed" the new 1934 Chevrolet, soon to be announced.

Mr. Satterthwaite has received communications from W. E. Holler, general sales manager of Chevrolet, who presented the new line of cars, outlined plans and policies for the coming year, and gave every dealer an opportunity not only to inspect each model but also to put it through its paces on the rugged hills, rough roads and 4 1-2 mile speed track.

"With cars like these new Chevrolets to sell, I'm enthusiastic about business prospects for the new year," said Mr. Satterthwaite. "I was expecting a lot, for of course General Motors' 'knee-action' front wheels had already been announced, with the promise that they would revolutionize the experience of riding and driving.

"I found this literally true. They told us to 'give her the works,' to put the car, at 50 and 60, over bumps and ruts we'd ordinarily take in second gear—or better yet, avoid altogether. The absence of jolts, jars or shocks is simply beyond description; it must be experienced to be believed. Yet 'knee action' is only one of a dozen major features embodied in the new Chevrolet.

Proper Fertilizer Mixtures Increases Values \$50 Acre

Where Caswell County tobacco growers used the fertilizer mixtures recommended by the Extension Service this past year, an increase in value of about \$50 an acre has been secured, reports the county agent.

Farmers Receive \$2,248.80 For Wheat Elimination

Ninety-one wheat farmers of Yadkin County received \$2,248.80 in rental payments for land removed from the production of wheat this fall.

Club Prize Winners To Get Free Trip To Camp

Following its custom for the past several years the Agricultural Department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company again offers to defray the expenses of one boy and girl from Washington County to the National 4-H Club camp to be held in Washington City next June, it was announced this week by J. B. Edmondson, local agent.

For four years the A. C. L. has been responsible for several boys and girls being able to make the trip and in each case the company has paid the railroad and pullman fares, street car and taxi fares and meals. Living quarters are provided at the camp by the United States Department of Agriculture.

MUST HAVE TAGS BY JANUARY 1ST

Failure To Display State Tags Will Subject Car Owners to Arrest

Below is a letter to Chief of Police P. W. Brown from L. T. Harris, director of the motor vehicle bureau of the N. C. Department of Revenue, which sets forth the fact that failure to exhibit 1934 license tags on motor vehicles on January 1 subjects the driver to arrest.

The tags have been on sale since December 1 and the organization has been intact to forward to each car owner a new tag, and it is no responsibility of the State that some have failed to purchase the new tags before it is too late. No extension of time will be granted.

"The Governor and the Commissioner of Revenue of the State of North Carolina have positively ordered that the enforcement of the Motor Vehicle laws of North Carolina, pertaining to the use of 1933 tags after December 31, shall begin at sunrise on January 1.

"The laws of North Carolina make it the duty of every peace officer, whether he be state, county, city or township officer, to enforce the motor vehicle laws, and I am writing you to urgently request your complete cooperation in this work.

"The State automobile inspectors and State Highway patrol will be ordered to arrest each and every person found operating a motor vehicle on and after January 1 without 1934 tags being displayed on it.

"You can be of invaluable assistance to the State in bringing about the enforcement of this law by seeing that the officers under your jurisdiction are properly instructed and commanded to arrest each person found violating the law after sunrise, January 1.

"Your complete cooperation in this matter is urgently requested."

FARMERS CURING HIDES AT HOME

Preparation of Leather On Farms for Home Use Is Popular in State

Curing hides at home for a supply of leather is a new project by North Carolina farmers which reached a high point of popularity last winter and bids fair to be even more popular this winter.

"For some reason North Carolina has taken the lead in this project and we have had requests from all over the country for our instructions about how to cure hides for a home supply of leather," says Earl H. Hostetler, in charge of research work with beef cattle, sheep and swine at State College. "Only this week, we received a letter from Charlotte, Mich., in which was enclosed sample of rabbit and calf hides tanned according to our instructions. The writer said his boys were tanning everything they could get their hands on. They had tanned a number of rabbit hides, two calf hides, one opossum and one muskrat."

Prof. Hostetler said that as long as the price of hides is as low as it is now, it would pay farmers to use the home tanning method and secure leather for harness and other purposes.

Instructions in how to tan hides at home have been prepared in micrograph form by R. E. Nance, associate in Prof. Hostetler's department, and are available free of charge to those desiring them.

The equipment needed for home tanning can be found or made on any farm and the whole process is very simple and in expensive. Prof. Hostetler says. Do not use leather for making harness, harness repairs, belt and boot lacing, or bear outfit and very serviceable rugs can be provided, during spare time, at very little expense.

WORK ON FARM MAY DECREASE BY EDUCATION

Pointed Out That Only Five Or Six Hours Day Is Necessary

Raleigh.—In the reorganization of agriculture, it is quite evident that the results of research and the application of intelligence to farming are bringing about a new day in that it will not be necessary for the farmers of this nation to work such long hours in order to provide the raw materials for feeding and clothing the nation, according to T. E. Browne, state director of vocational education and dean of the School of Education, N. C. State College.

It is quite probable that in the future the food and clothing supplies of the country may be produced by farmers working five or six hours a day. That has come about, very largely because of the farmers learning how to utilize the findings of science and to adjust their activities according to a more balanced farm operation program. The teaching of vocational agriculture in our high schools and the teachings of our colleges have, no doubt, made a large contribution to this progress.

The results of this program of agricultural instruction is that in the future people engaged in the basic vocation of farming will not have to devote all their wakeful hours to making a living, but will have some time for actual living, enjoying some of the pleasures of community life and entertainment with their families, stated Mr. Browne.

The same thing may be said of the duties of the farm women, that, namely, through the teaching of home economics in our public schools, women are learning to perform the duties of the home by working shorter hours, thus giving them a chance to actually live with their families and enjoy some of the things that contribute toward a fuller and richer life. Thus it is seen that the teaching of agriculture and home economics, as a part of our public school system, is making a real contribution toward lifting our farmers and farm women out of the necessity of constant drudgery, helping them to see the interesting side of their work, while, at the same time, enabling them to do the necessary labor in a much shorter time, Mr. Browne explained.

A recent study has been made in the State of Virginia to determine the value of vocational training in the lives of the farmers of that state who have had the privilege of attending classes in agriculture. This study has brought out interesting facts as to the contribution the teaching of agriculture has made to the lives of the farmers of that state. Commenting on the findings incorporated in this study of Dr. Newman's, Dr. George F. Zook, United States commissioner of education, stated:

"The study shows that the average annual earnings of a vocationally trained farmer exceed those of an untrained farmer by \$311. According to census returns, there were 36,000 farm operators in Virginia in 1930, many of whom profited in some measure at least by vocational training in agriculture. This figure does not include farm workers other than operators. An increase in earning power such as the Virginia study indicates is normally to be expected from adequate vocational training and would, therefore, add millions of dollars annually to the aggregate income of farmers in this one state.

"The superiority in labor income of the vocationally trained farmers included in the study may be ascribed to the fact that vocationally trained farmers show a better balance in their farming business as indicated by better distribution of income from various sources and better adjustment of expenses in operating their farms; and that vocationally trained farmers participate to a greater extent in co-operative buying and selling of farm supplies and products, make greater use of approved sources of agricultural information, and are more active in farm organizations than farmers who have not had vocational training."

Bazaar at Store of S. D. Burgess Next Monday

Cherry.—Ladies Aid of Philippi Christian church will give a bazaar on Monday evening, January 1, in the S. D. Burgess store. Many things will be sold, as well as other things enjoyed by those who are present. The public is cordially invited.

Caswell County Farmers Compete In Forest Contest

Sixteen Caswell County farmers are competing in a fram forest contest this winter for cash prizes offered by business organizations.

Roper Boy Hurt In Auto Accident Near Dunn

Roper.—Raymond "Baby" Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Smith, of Roper, is recovering from injuries sustained last week-end when an automobile in which he was riding turned over on a highway near Dunn, breaking his collar bones and bruising him severely about the body.

Young Smith was a member of a magazine crew working in the section of the State where he was injured. He was riding with a friend when the vehicle ran off on the shoulders of the road, the car turning over on its side when the driver attempted to turn it back on the road.

WHEN HARVEST OVER REPAIR ALL EQUIPMENT

Can Be Done More Satisfactorily Now Than In Spring

Repairs made to farm machinery when there is plenty of time, and when the work may be done systematically will be more satisfactory than when attempted during the hurry and rush of spring work.

"With the closing of all field work this fall, farmers have the opportunity to check their equipment and to make all necessary repairs," says David S. Weaver, agricultural engineer at State College. "Valuable hours next spring may be saved this fall by replacing broken or worn parts, by tightening nuts, screws or clamps, or by painting and greasing exposed metal to preserve it from rust. Sometimes replacement parts may not be secured at the local store. If these parts are ordered in the fall, time will be saved in the spring."

Weaver says old cylinder oil kept in a can and applied with a brush makes a good anti-rust coating for all bright metal parts, such as plow bottoms, cultivator shovels, and the like.

Not only do plows need attention, but disk harrows may be put in shape in the fall. The mowing machine is always neglected until it is needed, and this machine should have a thorough overhauling this winter.

The farm wagon stands tremendous abuses and to prevent costly breakdowns, it should be examined for weak and broken parts. A coat of paint on the wheels as well as the gear and box will be well worth while, Weaver says.

Most of these repair jobs may be done during the cold winter days. Weaver suggests that a complete list be made of all repairs needed and parts to be ordered for each machine. When all the material is assembled the repair work can be started.

CORN-HOG PLAN OFFERS PROFITS

Farmers Raising Hogs for Market Will Benefit by Signing Contract

A premium on hogs and a rental payment for corn land taken out of production in 1934 is offered North Carolina farmers along with those of the middle west.

"I would suggest that farmers of North Carolina who are growing either corn or hogs for commercial purposes to make plans to sign a corn-hog reduction contract, especially where they are also signing either the tobacco or cotton contracts for 1934," says W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College. "The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is attempting to reduce the production of corn and hogs with the view of increasing the prices of the two commodities. Therefore the AAA will pay rent for corn land according to its fertility and will pay a premium on hogs if the growers will reduce the number of pigs farrowed and sold."

Shay offers to give any corn-hog farmer definite information about how the plan is to be worked if the matter is taken up with him early enough for the movement to get started in this State.

To obtain benefits under the corn plan, for instance, Shay says the grower must agree to reduce his corn acreage by 20 percent under the average of 1932 and 1933. He may then collect at the rate of 30 cents a bushel for the corn which this rented land was capable of producing. Thus, if a man grew an average of 100 acres of corn in 1932 and 1933 and reduced this amount to 80 in 1934, he may collect a rental payment for the 20 acres on the basis of what the land had produced. If the land had produced 40 bushels to the acre, the rental for the 20 acres would amount to \$240—a very good rental for the average corn land in North Carolina.

STUDY COTTON CONTRACTS FOR NEW CAMPAIGN

Urgent Need To Retire At Least 300,000 Acres of Cotton In 1934

Farm agents from North Carolina's 67 cotton growing counties gathered yesterday to study the cotton contracts which will be offered growers by the AAA within a few days.

The sign-up drive will be launched the first week in January, which has been designated "Cotton Sign-Up Week." Every effort will be made to place the contracts in the hands of the farmers as soon as possible, Leon I. O. Schaub, head of the State College extension service, stated.

Charles A. Sheffield, assistant extension director who will have charge of the cotton sign-up, Dean Schaub, other extension service officials, and representatives of the AAA from Washington attended the meeting in Raleigh yesterday to explain the contracts to the agents and discuss any problems that might arise.

Mr. Sheffield pointed out the urgent need for North Carolina to retire 300,000 acres from cultivation in 1934 and limit the crop to less than 450,000 acres. The AAA has set out to raise cotton prices by cutting down to the overburdening surplus. To this end, farmers of the nation have been asked to limit their crop to 25,000,000 acres, a reduction of 40 percent under the average for the five-year period from 1928 through 1932.

Growers who sign reduction contracts will be given both rental and parity payments. The rental for the acres retired from cultivation will be calculated at the rate of three and one-half cents a pound on the average production of those acres during the 1928-32 period, with a provision that not more than \$18 an acre shall be paid.

The parity payments will be at least one cent a pound on next year's cotton allotment to each grower, regardless of how the market stands. In case the market fails to bring parity prices, the AAA will increase the parity payments if necessary to make up the difference.

RAISE MULES AT HOME IN FUTURE

Carolina Farmers Purchase About 22,000 Horses and Mules Yearly

North Carolina farmers must replace about 22,000 horses and mules each year. So far these replacements are being shipped into the State and if each animal costs only \$150 a head, Tarheel farmers must spend a gross of \$3,300,000 to replace their failing work animals.

"Few horses or mules are seen in cities and towns but out in the country, this form of power is still used almost exclusively by landowners," declares Prof. Fred M. Haig of the animal husbandry department at the State College. "At present, we have 75,000 horses and 265,000 mules in the State. The average life of these animals is about 15 years which makes it necessary for Tarheel farmers to replace about 22,000 animals each year. As most of these animals are purchased from without the borders of the State, this constitutes a heavy drain upon the farm income."

Therefore, Professor Haig advises that at least enough colts be grown at home for replacement purposes.

This can be made practically a non-cash cost, he says, because feed grown at home on adjusted acres might be used to grow the colts at little cost. The colts could be broken to harness when coming three years of age and if wisely handled will make excellent work animals.

Three things are essential for success in raising colts at home, Haig says. First select good mares and high class stallions or jacks. Take good care of the mare and feed her properly while she carries the colt. Then, while the foal is growing, handle him with gentleness and see that he is properly fed.

Christmas Program At Cherry Church

Cherry.—The Sunday school of Philippi church presented a lovely Christmas exercise on Monday night, December 25th.

The program was opened by a hymn, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing," by the Young Peoples' Bible Class.

Storms Cut Corn Acre Yield 40 Per Cent

Coastal farmers, now housing their corn crop, report that the acre yield was cut at least by 40 per cent by the storms of early fall.

Extension Farm News Quotes Beacon Recently

The December issue of the Extension Farm-News published by the Agricultural Extension Service of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering carried the following brief statement:

"This issue of the Roanoke Beacon is dedicated to Miss Eugenia Patterson, who in her activities as home demonstration agent of Washington County has won the esteem of the officials by whom she is employed and has doubly won the hearts of the women and girls with whom she works in her function as a leader among women.

The publication also shows that the above is an extract from an article written by Walter H. Paramore, managing editor, dedicating a special issue of the Roanoke Beacon of Plymouth to Miss Eugenia Patterson, home agent of Washington County.

OVER 200 DEATHS DURING HOLIDAY

Carolinas Probably Led Entire Nation, With 38 Violent Deaths

Early reports placed the country's untimely deaths during the Christmas holiday season at more than 200, with many others probably unreported. The Carolinas, with around 38 such deaths, apparently led the list. A train-automobile wreck at Greensboro took five lives and others were scattered throughout the two States.

Martin County reported three untimely deaths, one by murder early Christmas morning, another by exposure and a third in an automobile wreck late in the afternoon on the Washington highway.

As far as it could be learned, there were no violent deaths or serious accidents in this county during the Christmas season.

With the thermometer registering a marked drop throughout the country, sections of the Midwest were reporting scores of deaths from cold following Christmas.

Progress Is Reported In Tobacco Campaign

Proof that tobacco acreage reduction contracts are worth money to growers is seen in the fact that the North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank has obtained 1,500 contracts to cover farms under its control, according to Dean I. O. Schaub, director of agricultural extension at State College.

When asking for the contracts, bank officials signified their intention of signing up all their tobacco land as soon as possible. The sooner contracts are signed, the sooner will equalization, rental, and benefit payments be available, the dean pointed out.

The AAA tobacco production program is designed to not only provide for higher tobacco prices in the future, he said, but also to compensate the growers for curtailing their production now.

During the two weeks the sign-up campaign has been under way, farm agents and committeemen in the 57 blue-cured tobacco counties have held county and community meetings to explain the contracts to the growers.

Then followed the field work of interviewing individual growers, ascertaining how much tobacco they have produced during the last three years, and getting their signatures on contracts.

Agents in a number of counties reported to E. Y. Floyd, tobacco specialist at State College, who is in charge of the sign-up drive, that every grower of consequence will be under contract before the drive is closed. Mr. Floyd's office has been busy checking over the numerous contracts sent here for approval. Those approved will go on to Washington for signature by Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture.

Lincoln Farmers Store Cotton In Warehouses

About 600 Lincoln County farmers have placed cotton in bonded warehouses to secure loans of 10 cents a pound on the staple.

POTATO FARMER NOT FORGOTTEN BY "NEW DEAL"

Governor Hopes To Find Way To Check Share Planting

That the potato farmer is not forgotten by the administration at Washington and that Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus hopes to find a way to check share planting of the crop this year with a view to doing for the potato grower what has already been done for the tobacco grower, is the assurance reaching here from an unofficial source.

According to this information, while no publicity has been sought for or given to it, the Governor on his visits to Washington in the interest of tobacco growers has had the situation with reference to potatoes constantly on his mind and has mentioned it to the proper officials in the agricultural adjustment administration with the request that before planting time in Florida he be given an opportunity to present facts about the potato-growing industry to the administration and that the Governor has the evils of share planting particularly in mind in this connection. The attitude of the administration is described as sympathetic and friendly to the potato growers' interests.

The United States potato crop in 1933 is expected to be the fifth smallest during the last 25 years. On November 1 the forecast was 317,000,000 bushels, or 41,000,000 less than the 1932 crop. Following two successive seasons of reduction in commercial potato acreage, growers in states from New Jersey to Florida have indicated an increase of 19 per cent, while increases in the rest of the country indicate a total for the country at large of around 2 per cent. That increase, it is assumed, the market will stand without forcing the potatoes down to a price below the cost of production. But should the increase go beyond the percentage indicated at last available reports results to prices, A. E. Merckert, potato specialist of the Department of Agriculture, told growers last week, would be disastrous.

Interests concerned primarily in seeing that an abundant crop of potatoes is produced and in thus preventing high prices have in the past, through hook-ups with fertilizer, seed, and commission concerns, fostered share and contract planting with a view to assuring acreage that would protect them against high prices.

Growers who lend themselves to this scheme because it relieves them of cash outlay in planting their crops and insures them against heavy losses are cutting their own throats, according to statements made by Mr. Merckert in the potato outlook meeting held last week.

NINE LICENSES TO WED ISSUED

Is Larger Number Than Is Usually Issued in One Month

Cupid worked hastily during the month of December, and when the holidays had passed, Mrs. Mary O. Sawyer realized that she had issued nine wedding licenses during this short period of time as couples were anxious for the nuptials to be concluded before the holidays had passed.

Those securing marriage licenses follow: Odell Ambrose to Paul Davenport, both of Creswell; Lee Davenport and Willie Mae Oliver, Plymouth; Jessie Harrington to Ira Phelps, Creswell; David Furlough to Annie Phelps, of Creswell; Henry A. Simpson to Marie Patrick, Mackeys.

William Sprull to Blanche Chesson, Roper; Columbia Reddick to Velma E. Biggs, Mackeys; Monroe Clifton to Willie Belle Snell, Creswell; and July Brown to George Anna Wills, Plymouth.

Wrong Feed Causes Cows To Eat Dirt or Chew Wood

Dairy cows often eat dirt or chew on wood or bones because they do not get the right feed and that the ration is deficient in mineral matter. This element is supplied by legume hays, such as cow pea, soybean, clover and alfalfa when grown on lands not deficient in lime, and by a grain ration that contains as much as 30 percent of wheat bran, cottonseed meal, and soybean meal. In addition to this ration about two pounds of a mineral mixture containing equal parts of finely ground limestone and steamed bone meal should be added to each 100 pounds of concentrate. Cows and young cattle should have access to a simple mixture composed of one part of salt to four parts of steamed bone meal.