

THE Roanoke Beacon
and
Washington County News

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Show Your Appreciation By Your Cooperation

Beginning with Wednesday, June 1, the merchants and business men of Plymouth, with few exceptions, will close their establishments at noon each Wednesday during the months of June, July and August. This is done to give clerks and office workers an opportunity to get a little recreation during the summer months, when a measure of outdoor exercise and relaxation becomes almost a necessity.

This arrangement should not inconvenience anyone after the schedule becomes established. Of course, some are going to forget to order things the first few Wednesdays, but it will be possible to obtain necessities in most instances, and the advantages outweigh the little trouble involved.

Patrons of Plymouth establishments are asked to bear these half-holidays in mind and cooperate in helping to give the faithful workers in the stores and other places a little time off during the hot-weather months. They give you the best service possible the year around, now show them your appreciation by doing your shopping early on Wednesdays.

The Need of a Good Hotel Becomes Acute

As the time for the opening of the new bridge over the Albemarle Sound gradually grows nearer, the thought keeps recurring in Plymouth that our need for a first-class hotel becomes more and more acute. The new bridge will undoubtedly bring hundreds of people through this section annually that have been traveling other routes. And when the paving of route 97 to Washington is completed, which will undoubtedly cause a rerouting of the Coastal Highway, U. S. 17, through our town, these hundreds of new travelers annually will become thousands. But, unless we do something about the matter ourselves, we still will not have a hotel.

The suggestion made recently by J. Roy Manning that he could secure an outside investor who would put up \$25,000 for a new hotel, provided the people of the town would raise \$5,000, is well worth going into. Some local organization could win lasting honor for itself and do the town lasting good if it would get behind this movement and help put it over. At the very least, it is something to think about.

Let Every Person Pay His Proportion

President Roosevelt undoubtedly has the backing of a big majority of American citizens in his recent proposal to the Congress that steps be taken to halt the issuance of tax-exempt government securities and to make all salaries paid to government employees subject to state and national income taxes. Some authorities are of the opinion that a constitutional amendment will be necessary to effect these reforms, but whatever it takes, we are for it.

Issuance of tax-exempt government bonds has probably been one of the most vicious of all tax discriminations. If a man owns \$10,000 worth of these bonds here in Plymouth he doesn't have to list a single penny for local taxes, whereas if he has \$10,000 invested in a building here, it will probably go on the tax books at around \$6,000, on which he will pay \$108 in county and \$120 in town taxes, making a total of \$228.

On top of that the man who owns the government bonds does not have to worry about a return on his investment. Come good times or bad, the coupons will be paid, and he knows it. On the other hand, the man with a \$10,000 building has to

employ local labor for its upkeep; the rents he collects are subject to wide fluctuations, and there may come a time when he can get no income at all from his investment. Even then he has to continue to pay the taxes or lose his property. It is not fair, and it never has been fair.

And then there are two men drawing the same salary—one from a private concern, the other from a government agency. Why is it right to tax one man and let the other go scot-free?

Whether it takes an act of Congress or a constitutional amendment, here's hoping the present session does something to remedy the inequalities that have long existed in these two instances.

Use Electricity Safely

You have a giant ready to do your work at the push of a button. But don't ever forget that this giant is not always friendly.

Electricity, properly controlled, is safe, but there is a very real danger of shock if electrical appliances or lamps are defective or if proper precautions are not followed. Safeguard your home with reference to the most careless person who may enter it. Appliances or lamps should not be placed near metal objects that are grounded, because if someone touches both at the same time, the result may be disastrous. Most adults appreciate this fact but children cannot be expected to know.

Numerous fires are caused by electrical pressing irons, toasters, curlers, etc., left attached and unattended until they over-heat. Many appliances are now equipped with automatic shut-offs, which break the circuit before the temperature goes too high, but an extra measure of precaution is easy and worth while. Always detach all heating appliances when leaving the room.

Another word of caution: Ask an electrician how many lamps and appliances may be plugged in safely to one outlet and do not use more. Use the correct size fuse and don't put pennies behind blown fuses.

All wiring should be done by an expert electrician and in accordance with the specifications of the National Electrical Code. Householders should watch for frayed and worn cords and have them replaced with new. Avoid hanging wires over nails and running them under rugs as this sometimes causes short circuits.

Many an amateur electrician has sown the seeds for a serious fire. Play safe and leave all wiring work to those who know the game.

Farming as a Life Occupation

No more important decision is made by a boy or girl than choosing a lifework. Farm boys who are considering this problem will find valuable advice in an article by Dean Paul W. Chapman of the Georgia College of Agriculture, in The Progressive Farmer, from which we quote the following list of advantages and disadvantages of farming as an occupation:

- Advantages—**
1. Farming offers security from unemployment.
 2. A man works for himself.
 3. It is a healthful outdoor life.
 4. There is variety in the jobs to be done.
 5. Personal and household expenses are small.
 6. A farmer may be at home with his family.
 7. There will be no danger of losing the job on account of age.
 8. It is a mode of life that makes saving possible.
 9. Farmers live well compared with city workers with the same income.
 10. Farming provides the opportunity for stimulating experiences in the improvement of livestock, fruits, and crops over a period of years.

Disadvantages—

1. Capital is required to get established.
2. Income is uncertain due to the weather.
3. There is an overproduction of farm products.
4. The farmer cannot set a price on his products.
5. There is no weekly or monthly pay check.
6. Schools and churches are not as good as those in cities.
7. A man is working in competition with untrained workers.
8. There is outdoor work to be done in bad weather.
9. It is hard to get away from the farm for vacations.
10. The achievements of farmers are not recognized to the same extent as accomplishments in other vocations.

O, Little Shoes



Travelers Safely Service

O little shoes with the scuffed-up toes,
That look so small in his father's hand,
Weren't you proud and big and grand
When you started this morning for
No-One-Knows?

No-One-Knows, with its belfries tall,
Its golden ramparts and shining towers,
Knights and fairies and magic powers
To tempt the heart of a traveler small!

Now dusk has come and his feet are still
Ere ever his knightly spurs are won,
For his body was broken and crushed and done
While yet he trudged to the first green hill.

O little shoes with the blood-stained toes,
O light gone out of a boyish face,
Was this the end of his splendid race?
Was this his City of No-One-Knows?
—Anne Sutherland Brooks.

Back-Biters

Whiteville News-Reporter

Some of the severest critics of the President now are those same people who turned to him in 1933 to help lift the Nation out of the depths of financial and economic depression.

President Roosevelt nobly accepted his share of the responsibility, but the people of the nation as a whole were wont to shift upon his square shoulders all of the responsibility.

Sometimes when we hear people whom we know have been benefited by the President and his administration criticizing both unmercifully, we wonder if they could not ask themselves the question: "How much have I contributed toward recovery, either psychologically or otherwise? Have I not preached the philosophy of fear, and adhered to the age-old custom of biting the hand that feeds me?"

The Difference

The Elkin Tribune

Those who are so frantically denouncing President Roosevelt and the New Deal; those who are seeing horrible ghosts in the shadows, ghosts that threaten the earnings of invested dollars and strike "fear" into the hearts of industrialists who have no better alibi, should consider what is happening in England right now.

The news columns tell that "millions of Britons are told that they must pay an increased basic income tax amounting to \$1.37 out of every \$5 they earn." This is to meet the mounting costs of arming to the teeth, in preparation for a war that seems inevitable.

Britain has a "conservative" administration as against our much-discussed extravagance, yet here are a few comparisons that should be interesting.

If you were an Englishman, with a wife and one child, and earning \$2,500 for the year, your income tax under the new order would be \$92.62. As an American you pay nothing.

If you earned \$3,000, there you would pay \$200.62; here nothing. If you earned \$5,000, there you would pay \$640.62; here it would be only \$64.50.

If your income were \$10,000, there you would pay \$1,878.12; here \$379.00.

In England it is assumed that all income is taxable. There are no deductions. And you pay it without warping an income tax blank to make it say what you want it to say.

And in England when you drive up to a service station, you pay a gasoline tax of 18 cents a gallon, and every other source of revenue is tapped with the same sort of hammer.

True, England is compelled to prepare for war that may or may not come. We are having to fight a war of depression that is already here.

Rambling About

By THE RAMBLER

Interesting Possibilities—

You have heard the expression, "anything might happen." countless times, and just last week we observed a striking example of a real definition of the saying. A fellow passed our office, apparently doing his eternal best to walk the "straight and narrow," at any rate, straight. He was slightly inebriated, having about reached that stage where navigation was becoming a major problem. He would set his glassy stare on some distant object and try to aim directly for it but he was evidently having difficulty in getting his feet to cooperate with him, because he was using up just about all of the sidewalk. What made the possibilities so intriguing and unlimited, however, were the facts that he had a big basket of eggs on one arm and that it was Saturday afternoon, with a large number of people on the streets.

Topic for a Sermon—

A young fellow dropped into the office the other day and wanted to borrow a Bible for a few minutes. He never did make clear exactly why he wanted it. We didn't have one but offered him access to half dozen varieties of dictionaries, Roget's Thesaurus, The World Almanac, Congressional Directory, and several other reference works, but he still insisted he wanted the Bible. He had been to a number of business places before he came in here, and the last we saw of him he was still hunting in vain. That search of his would suggest a mighty good subject for a sermon. Most people have a Bible at home, but there certainly aren't very many to be found in business establishments. And adopting a cynical attitude, it's probably just as well.

The Other Fellow's Job—

As a rule, the other fellow's job always looks better than our own, but there's one group of men the members of which are welcome to all the joys they can find in their work—especially during recent months. They are the county agents. They have been cursed, discussed and criticized at great length about the allotments of farm crops, over which they had absolutely no control. And, to a remarkable extent, they have been very agreeable about it, doing their best. We'd only pause in our political hatred to reason it out.

to iron out inequalities, although this is a matter that was left up to the various committees chosen from the farmers themselves.

We have selected several clippings that appeared in other newspapers recently, giving an insight to the problems these agents have faced. They follow:

Gone, But Not Forgotten—

The Goldsboro News-Argus tells of the farm agent who kept receiving letters from Washington about the affairs of a farmer who had died in his county. This farmer has cooperated in the AAA soil conservation program, and the county agent notified the bureau in Washington when the man died. The bureau kept right on sending letters to the dead farmer, addressing them in care of the county agent. Finally, in desperation, he sat down and wrote:

"As I have told you several times before, Mr. Jones is dead. Therefore, I really don't know how to reach him. He's not in hell; that I am sure, for I have been there myself for the last 30 days. I have abandoned all hope of that other place, so if you have to reach him there it might be a good idea for you to get in touch with someone else. Sincerely, etc., etc."

Getting It Down Small—

From the Whiteville News-Reporter we learn that a certain farmer in that county sometime ago was asked by a friend on the street whether or not he had his tobacco allotment yet.

"Oh, yes," he replied.
"What did you get?"
"I was allotted one hill of tobacco and advised to top it low."

That's Telling 'Em—

The Roxboro Courier, explaining that it means to cast no reflections on anyone, reprints in its original form part of a letter protesting an acreage cut. Here goes:

"My tobacco acreage was cut down from 9 akers to 4 akers, and if it's left like they left, I and my family will be ruined for life or shall have to be put on direct relief ansoforth.

"It seems that my farm was measured with an airplane, but when they took its pitcher from up in the air, they were too high and included Joe Moor's sow pastor. I want his stuff took off my map at once.

When they cut my tobacco akers down to 4 I can't produce enuf tobacco on this small territory to make a good chew, and besides that they included by watter-million patch and the children's baseball dimont on my farm, but these improvements is on my wife's land which she inherited from her uncle when he died from flues in 1921.

"We don't want no airplane measurements, but send a shortlegged government man down to step my

akrage off, or let him measure it with a 5-foot rule or a plow line. I will help him free of charge. I can't stand this cut in our family. We guess you all know we have to eat, don't you? how can we exist without akrage?

"one of my nabors was allotted 13 akers, and last year he growed 12. we work adjoining farms, why this favvor-ite-ism? he is no more dimmer-crut that I am, he voted for al smoth, as a matter of fact. I have stood by the new deal, but if I can't work but 4 akers you mought as well not look for me at the poles when the next election comes off. I won't be run over.

"If they want to they can send me my soil erosion and rental and parity check right away and I wont ask them to give me more akrage, as a matter of fact, if they will give me about \$5 per aker, they can have the land and we will move off it and go back to the w. p. a., where we should have stayed while there in the first place."

E. C. Tatum Will Feed Beef Cattle on His Farm this year

E. C. Tatum, farm manager for a textile mill in Davie County, says a carload of beef cattle fed on his farm last winter used feed that could not otherwise be utilized, provided much manure and therefore he will continue to feed beef cattle.

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