

C. M. T. C. CAMPS

Get Thirty Days Free Vacation

Enrollments Begin March 1st

Major General Richmond P. Davis, commanding the Fourth Corps Area, announces that applications to the total of 5200 for attending next summer CMT Camps, will be accepted beginning Friday, March 1st. He states that these camps, for thirty days beginning June 13th, are to be held.

Thousands Too Late Last Year

Less than half the young men applying for these camps in the southeast last year could be accommodated. Funds and facilities were available for only four thousand. Louisiana, the first state in the union to exceed its quota, went over the top twenty-eight days after enrollments began. All eight southeastern states comprising the Fourth Corps Area filled their quotas by May 8th, the Fourth Corps area leading all others in the country. For the thousands disappointed last year, only early enrollment this year will provide them a place in the camps.

Who May Attend

Any young man of acceptable character and between the ages of 17 and 24 may apply for the Basic Course. If he can pass the required physical examination and is of good moral character, as certified to by a reputable citizen who knows him, he may attend these camps.

No Future Military Obligation

Attendance at these camps means no obligation for future military service. Those who attend are no more likely to be called to the colors in time of war than any other man. However, if they volunteer or are selected for service they are more likely to secure more rapid advancement and be able to defend their country more effectively and with greater safety to themselves. Military training is not the primary object. The training at these camps stresses Citizenship, Self-Reliance, Initiative, Good Fellowship and how to work and play hard and effectively. The moral and religious influences are kept at high standards.

At Government Expense

All necessary expense covering transportation, camp facilities, food, clothing, laundry, medical examinations and attendance and services of instructors is furnished free by the government. It could not be duplicated by private enterprise for less than several hundred dollars for each member and it is an offer, as a purely business proposition, unequalled by any government at any time.

North Carolina:—The twelve western counties send their young men to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, while those from the rest of the state go to Fort Bragg.

Where To Apply

Any regular army officer, State Civilian Aide or County Representative can furnish blanks and information, or write directly to the C.M.T.C. Office, Headquarters Fourth Corps Area, Oakland City Station, Atlanta, Georgia.

Names and addresses of District Chiefs and State Civilian Aides are shown below:

Col. James M. Little, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Gen. Albert L. Cox, Raleigh, N. C.

Capt. H. F. Rathyan, Car.-Ex-Officer, Asheville, N. C.

Capt. W. H. Morrow, Engineer Res., Marshall, N. C., County Representative for Madison County.

From BIG LAUREL

Saturday and Sunday were our regular meeting days. Both services were very progressive.

Miss Velda Bishop was the guest of Miss Thelma Rice for lunch Sunday.

Messrs James Rice and son Andy took dinner with Rev. Henry Rice last Sunday.

Mr. Gradon Wild was the guest of Walter Wild for lunch Sunday.

Mr. L. Bailey Rice was in Marshall Saturday.

Mrs. Rosalee Rice of near White Rock was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Amanda Holland a few days last week.

Mrs. Dewey Franklin of Revere was the guest of her father, Mr. Henry Wild Sunday.

Mrs. Ollie Wild was the guest of Mrs. Zade Rice Sunday for lunch.

Several people of this place are burning tobacco beds. A few beds have already been sown.

Mr. Andy Aikens of Spill Corn spent the week end with homefolks on Big Laurel.

Mr. Horace Rice was out visiting Sunday.

Misses Leoda Holland and Pauline and Carrie Lewis spent the week end with Mrs. Rosalee Rice.

From JUPITER

Rev. McHone filled his regular appointment Sunday night. He delivered a wonderful sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler spent Sunday night with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Chandler at Locust Grove.

Among those who visited Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Pickett Monday were Mr. Bradley, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Ward, Miss Katie Carter and Mrs. Conley Buckner of Long Branch.

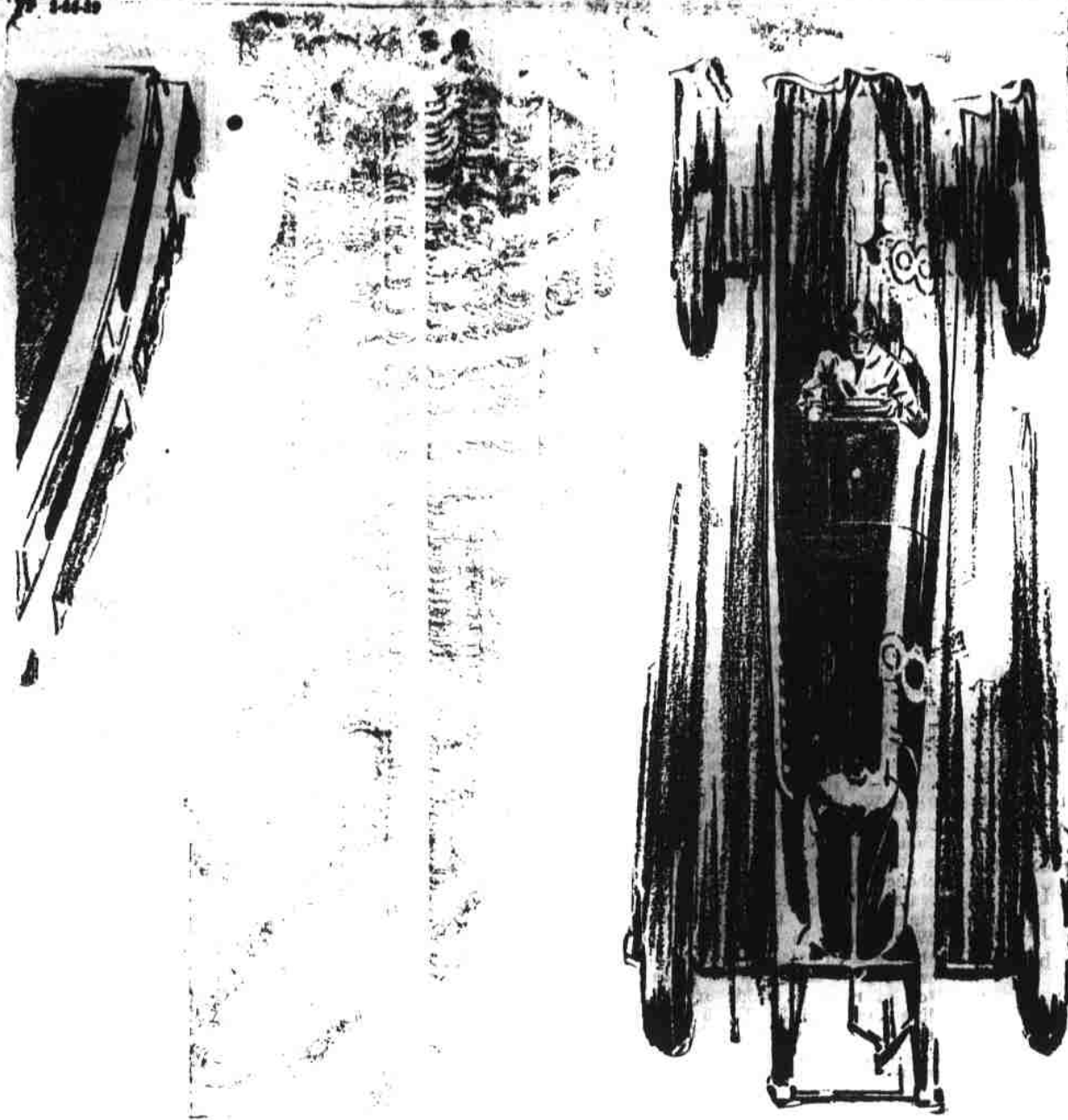
Mr. and Mrs. Marion Wilburn spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fender.

Mr. Arthur and Miss Mamie Wilburn of Locust Grove attended meeting at Jupiter Sunday night.

Mr. Otis and Miss Ila Fender, Mr. Arthur and Miss Mamie Wilburn visited Miss Sue Emma and Mr. Lesley Crowder Sunday evening and heard some music on the Victrola.

Our Red Oak school is getting on nicely.

I wonder if our Office Kat got lost in that snow storm last Tuesday as he never showed up that week.



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ahead of the crowd - it
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CABBAGE IN TONS FROM ONE ACRE

Twenty tons of marketable cabbage from one acre of land is the record turned in by Carl Jameson of Glenville in Jackson County who accomplished the feat by using a good variety of cabbage and fertilizing the crop well.

H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State College, tells the story. Mr. Jameson, he says, first limed his land well and planted rye the fall before the cabbage were set next spring. The ground was thoroughly prepared to receive the plants. Nine hundred pounds per acre of an 8-4-4 fertilizer was used. The plants were secured by sowing one-half pound of pure strain of Danish Ball Head seed from which 13,000 stocky plants were secured.

Mr. Jameson used only the best of his plants, selecting those that were stocky and with a well developed root system. These he set 18 inches apart on rows about 30 inches apart. When the crop had grown off well, he topdressed the plants with 300 pounds per acre of Chilean nitrate of soda.

As a result, says Mr. Niswonger, he hauled 12 truck loads of excellent cabbage to market from this one acre. The lightest load of 600 heads weighed 3,340 pounds and the heaviest load weighed 4,250 pounds. The average weight of the heads was about 5 1-2 pounds each. Mr. Jameson re-

ceived about 2 1-2 cents a pound for the cabbage after hauling to market. This makes an estimated price at the field of about one cent a pound, which was the average price received in Jackson county last fall. At this figure, Mr. Jameson reported that he secured \$340 net profit from this acre after paying all production costs. Other growers who used the same variety reported to Mr. Niswonger that they had netted from \$225 to \$275 an acre for their cabbage.

Mr. Niswonger says that about 30 per cent of the growers in Jackson county are now using the Danish Ball Head variety.

Safe Shooting

How to get rid of a bank vault was a problem solved in short order by the officials of a pioneer financial institution at West Chester, Pennsylvania, located just outside of Philadelphia.

The bank vault was of such sturdy construction that it could not be removed by any mechanical means except at a large expenditure of money and labor. So, "necessity being the mother of invention," an expert blaster, with two assistants, were engaged. They fired approximately 180 small "shots" of dynamite, in series of three. While the work was being done, street traffic and retail trade in the busy business district where the operations were carried on, was uninterrupted. The noise of the blasts

was hardly louder than that made by large firecrackers. Twenty-five pounds of dynamite was used, but it was a "short order" performance for the engineers to remove the side walls and the roof, despite the fact that these walls were 18 inches thick, and were reinforced with heavy steel rods.

New Gowns Are Beautiful

"One of the fascinating experiences about going to the theater at this time of the year has very little to do with play or plot," observes a modern lady, "who knows." There are still very few theatrical offerings that don't offer some thrills to the clothes-conscious woman—and how few women aren't clothes-conscious," adds the writer concerning this subject.

Whether the stage has toned itself down to the level of everyday-ness or whether we have gradually become used to gayer and more startling apparel, seems to be neither here nor there. But there has been a change. The new fabrics may be responsible for equalizing the standards of clothes worn on the stage and off the stage as those brilliant shimmering things of rayon and silk, or rayon and wool, look equally well in the spot-light or in the more subdued light of one's own home. No longer is it necessary to resort to outre materials, glazed and artificially bright-

ened fabrics that will stand forth in the trying light of the theater. Perhaps this may be partly due to the fact that some of the leading New York stores have recently inaugurated departments especially destined to outfit and costume our leading dramatic characters on Broadway, or at musical comedies on Broadway, one sees dozens of gowns that make the heart ache with envy. Simple gowns, but oh, how becoming and smart!

FOUR THINGS PREVENT HIGHER FARM PROFITS

The beginning of the New Year finds a universal interest in agriculture. In general, this industry has not shared in the nation-wide economic prosperity which the United States is experiencing and there are four main reasons why this is true.

The first of these is a maladjustment in production, says Dr. G. W. Forster, agricultural economist at the State College. Farmers, for various reasons, have not been able to adjust their production to market demands in such a way as to obtain satisfactory returns. Then, too, our market system is cumbersome and inflexible to such an extent that it is practically useless in periods of economic distress. Third, the credit mechanism is not being engineered either by private or governmental agencies in a

fashion that will be of most benefit to farmers. Fourth, railway rates and taxes are important factors. Railway rates are seldom adjusted to conform to the price movement of farm produce and when the price of agricultural products are low, freight rates take an unusually large percent of the income. Tax rates either remain constant or are increased. There is no attempt to adjust taxes to the income producing power of the farmer.

Dr. Forster says that maladjustment is practically always the principal cause of distress in the industry. On the farm, it is brought about because farmers do not have adequate information upon which to base the choice of enterprises. As a result many choose the wrong enterprise or fail to obtain a proper balance among the varied things being produced on the farm. Sometimes land, labor, fertilizer is not used to best advantage and some men are encouraged to expand production by using the submarginal land that had best remain in timber or be allowed to stand idle.

Dr. Forster sees the need of more economic surveys to be made over the State similar to the one which he helped to make for the State Tax Commission recently.

Based on conditions at this time, the outlook for tobacco growers is not favorable.

Farmers of Edgecomb County have organized a county live-stock association to promote the growth of this industry in the county.