

Baby Chicks Brought Back To Life Again

While California scientists experiment with restoring life to "dead" eggs, a Tarboro doctor did the same with baby chicks—successfully.

Dr. Ben Brown said recently he took a brood of incubator biddies and placed several of them apparently dead in a hole about a foot deep and covered it with a board.

Returning to the hole a few days later, he said, he found two of the chicks lively and apparently quite healthy. They were still living.

WATCH BURIED FOURTEEN YEARS STARTS TICKING

A watch buried in the ground during the last fourteen years, when unearthed by William Norwood, of near New Market, fourteen miles west of Luray, Va., started ticking after a few drops of oil were applied to its works. In 1920, its owner while plowing a field lost the timepiece. When Mr. Norwood recovered it, he found it had become badly rusted, but the application of the oil sufficed to start it going.

Government Official Predicts More Frequent And Worse "Dust Storms"

Says The One That Caused National Wide Interest On May 11, Was Merely Forerunner of More

America's record dust storm which aroused national interest on May 11 is merely a forerunner of increasingly frequent and worse storm soil erosion in the United States is arrested in the opinion of certain authorities.

H. H. Bennett, director of the Soil Erosion Service of the United States Department of the Interior, pointed out that the great dust storm was the natural consequence of the erosion of the plains due to certain types of cropping and changes in vegetation which causes fundamental changes in the character of the land.

In special reports on the storm submitted to Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ives, Mr. Bennett said: "On May 11, a prodigious cloud of yellow dust, driven before a westerly wind, swept over the eastern seaboard region from Canada to far south of Washington. This phenomenon, never before experienced in eastern America, was caused by a wind-driven fog of soil particles that came from the drought-stricken areas of trans-Mississippi. Although these aeolian particles were exceedingly diminutive, they were large enough nevertheless to prevent distant vision—no greenness to the teeth of the inhabitants of the Atlantic states. In Washington the sun was obscured by mid-day. According to press announcements, the Weather Bureau's observation pilot, coming from the Anacostia naval air station in Washington, found that the earth was invisible at an altitude of 10,000 feet. Navy aerologist reported the earth lost to view at 5,000 feet.

This great dust storm laid an obscuring mist of terrestrial particles over an area more than a thousand miles from north to south and nearly 1,500 miles from east to west. The sky was hazy in New York City, and dust sifted through window cracks to lay a fine coating inside skyscrapers, homes and stores. At the same time it was reported that western skies were clear, the great dust envelope having passed eastward. The weird "dry blizzard" was reported over the Dakotas on Wednesday and in St. Louis and St. Paul on Thursday. By Thursday night the fog of drifting soil material was in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Nashville and Detroit, and the next day, with sun-obscuring effect it drove across the Appalachians and onward to the Atlantic.

Origin of Dust
Late in 1932 unusual dust storms began to strip the soil from south-

western wheat fields in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandle country and adjacent parts of Kansas and Colorado. As the drought continued, soil drifting increased, greatly damaging almost countless areas of wheat and sorghum lands from northwestern Texas across Kansas into Nebraska. On April 30, 1933, soil material was blown from the Red Plains of Oklahoma and western Texas in amounts sufficient to give a distinct reddish color to the dark soils of Iowa. From time to time "yellow rains" and "red rains" were reported from the affected part of the Great Plains country and in the bordering region to the east.

There was cessation of the dust storms following autumn rains of last year, but the process began anew early in 1934 following resumption of drought conditions. For more than two months reports from the grain markets have repeatedly referred to dust storms, both in the winter when the belt of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado and in the spring when the belt to the north. From day to day soil drifting was emphasized in the news from the wheat belt. Early in April this year the dispatches stated that the blowing was worse than had ever been experienced, and then we began to hear of death to cattle and automobile accidents along highways obscured by wind-driven dust. A letter from a professor of the South Dakota College of Agriculture, under date of May 9, 1934, said: "Dust storm today made it so dark that at four o'clock it was impossible to see that there was any one in my zoology lecture room when the lights were turned off."

During the past twenty years, no extended soil blowing following the breaking up of the plains grasses has been described repeatedly in technical reports dealing with soil studies in the Great Plains region. Early in the settlement of the short-grass country, west of the prairies, farmers experienced difficulty with wind drifting in their freshly plowed fields. At first only the sandy lands were seriously affected. Generally the fine textured loams and silt loams were not seriously disturbed in the earlier stages of

their utilization. Dust storms originating on the sandy lands did not drift to great distances because the soil particles were too large and heavy for easy transportation. With continuing cultivation, however, the vegetable matter that gave firmness and stability to the soils of these western areas was gradually dissipated by slow decomposition resulting from exposure of the earthly material to the oxidizing effect of air. The consequence was that the soil became looser and looser, finally developing a condition that made the heavier lands, especially the silt loams, susceptible to serious wind erosion.

Gives Blind Man A Coupon For \$1 Bill

To the candy stand of Theodore Hitchcock who is blind in Milwaukee, came a pleasant-voiced woman, who bought a package of gum and tendered a new note. "It's a one," said she, "not a five."

Hitchcock's practiced fingers returned 95 cents in change. Later, when he tried to negotiate the dollar he learned it was a worthless coupon.

In medieval, as well as in ancient times honey, instead of sugar, was used to sweeten foods.

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