

THE PRESIDENT'S FARM PLAN

The New York Herald Tribune has devoted a thoughtful and sympathetic editorial to the farm problem. The basic trouble, it points out, is that increased farm productivity has been accompanied by a declining market. During and after the war we fed much of the world and rightfully, farmers were given every incentive to expand acreage. But these incentives-of which the biggest was high fixed price supportswere continued after world conditions had greatly changed. The insvitable result was enormous and incredibly costly surpluses.

Then the Herald Tribune considers the President's new farm plan. with particular emphasis on its principal element—the soil bank. Under this concept, acreage would be withdrawn from all production and the farmer, in return, would receive cash or its equivalent in grain now held by the government. At the same time there would be a long range conservation project to put marginal land into forest or grass land that would retain water and reduce erosion. The paper said: "President Eisenhower's program constitutes constructive answers to the most pressing economic problem facing the country. His proposals are far better for the farmer and the country than a mere re'urn to fixed parity prices, which would only encourage greater surpluses at greater cost to the nation in payments and in storage expense. Land will not be diverted from one surplus crop to another, or to grazing, which would add to the livestock raiser's woes."

Finally, the Herald Tribune made a point with which all should agree when it is said: "The farm problem must not become exclusively the political football of an election year. It is a national issue, demanding, within the limits of reasonable controversy, the judicious consideration of both Republican and the Democratic parties as well as of all sections of the country."

SHOULD YOU PAY YOUR NEIGHBOR'S I'IL'S Suppose a commercial business in your town sold some term to

commodity to your neighbor for less than its cost-and then demanded that you pay the difference and make up the loss:

That, you'll say, is absurd and impossible. And so it is-in the case



DOLLAR DAYS?

You Should - There Are Two Coming Up

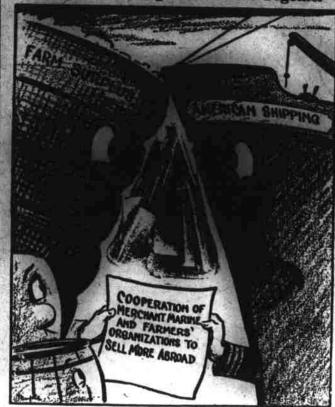
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Good Idea-Getting These Heads Together



Courtesy New Orleans Times-Picavune

of a private enterprise. But it is not only possible but common when he government provides commercial services.

Parcel post is an excellent example. When this service was started 1913. Congress specified that it should be self-sustaining, should not annecessarily compete with private transportation service, and should supplement, not supersede, private carriers,

Those were admirable and reasonable specifications-but they cer ainly have not been realized. The service has been conducted on a below ost basis-at the expense of all the taxpayers. It is estimated that the leficit, to the end of last year, was more than \$1,200,000,000. During the 1947-51 period, according to one reliable study, for every dollar the shipper spent on parcel post, almost 42 cents had to be ponied up by the general taxpayer to meet the difference between what the shipper ook certain corrective steps. However, the service is still being operated at a loss. The effect of all this on taxpaying private parcelervices, which have no subsidies, can be imagined.

The least government can do, when it enters the realm of business s to see to it that the charges cover all the costs-and that the people

Ornamental Shrubs Are Link Between Tall Trees And Low Growing Flowers

and screens and to give enclosure proximately 1-3, depending upon the ent from nurseries is a large one- large enough and deep enough to rieties of decidious and evergreen the shrub grew in the nursery, shrubs available. You can rely In planting hedge plants such

pocketbook. mant-that is, after the leaves have through the roots. When buds open in spring. In most parts be firmed by tramping. ing is done while the soil is in good raking the dirt in loosely to comcondition for working. It is a long-plete the planting. A two or three-inch mulch of leaves should be vorable and the plants are more spread around the newly planted the winter may cause losses. Spring shrub. planting insures plants starting The best time for pruning shrubs growth promptly after the frost if depends upon their flowering habits out of the ground, but there are disadvantages. Among these are the new growth in the late spring or following:

Ornamental shrubs are the link | When planting all dried and brokbetween the tall trees and low grad- en roots should be cut cleanly and ing flowers of our yards. They are the branches should be thinned back "fillers-in" to form backgrounds to reduce the leaf surface by apdifferent parts of the yard. The amount of roots lost in digging and list of shrubs available at pres- root pruning. Holes should be dug actually several hundred, and there allow roots to be spread out in their isn't room here to list all the va- natural position at the same depth

In planting hedge plants such as on any good nurseryman for recom- privet, it is well to plant three nendations to fit your yard and inches below the crown to encour age growth of more side shoots and Decidous shrubs may be trans-increase the thickness of the hedge, planted anytime while they are dor-Mellow soil should be worked fallen in autumn and before the roots are covered the soil should of the North shrubs are planted the remainder of the hole with watboth in fall and spring. Fall plant- er, allowing this to soak in before likely to be freshly dug. On the oth-er hand, cold, drying winds during Vigoro are scattered around each

Spring planted shrubs have often winter or early spring while those been in storage for long periods and they reach their destination with lowered vigor. Too often the soil is after blooming. Remove one or extremely wet and hard to work with early in the season.

As a general rule, spring planting is less risky in the extreme northern states but from the latitude of Columbus, O., and south either spring or fall planting is possible. of trinaming.

Remove one or two of the older canes at the ground each year to keep the shrub open and bushy. The new growth will be able to develop in normal branching form. Never give shrubstranting of the than hedges, a "haircut" type spring or fall planting is possible.

Easy-To-Grow Flowers Answer To Wide Spread Problem Of Colorful Gardens

Do you like lots of color in your garden but lack for the time to care for a wide variety? Then you need easy to grow flowers. Listed below are six requiring only simple culture and for the small lot, they are all that is needed. So many gardeners load up with many different flower seeds, then finding that they have too little space after all, they limit each to just a few plants. The result is a border which, though beter than none at all, is a hodgepodge of all colors, shapes and sizes, and is not nearly so pretty as one having fewer flowers.

California Giants.

Petunias, especially the purple, white and hybrid red strains, serve admirably as a ground cover for bulb beds. Their spreading foliage covers the dying bulb foliage effectively. Petunias may be started in a cold frame or sown directly in the garden, but they should be thinned out.

Sweet Alyssum is another indispensable annual serving as a filler for odd spots and corners, or as a continuous border the whole length of the flower bed. The seed is sown where it is to flower, scratched lightly into loose soil. In less than six weeks the growing plants are Do you like lots of color in your California Giants, ers in larger masses.

First choice would be the zinnia in full white bloom. Shearing the for the ease with which it may be glants at ten-day intervals, first on one side and then the other, will garden and abundance of cut flowers for weeks. No annual serves

Annual larkspur with medium tall

these purposes as well as the zin-nia. In its many forms, it ranges the need for taller growing plants from the tiny Lilliputs to the huge in the back of the flower bed and

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adda the necessary areas of blue. Larkspur does not transplant from flate easily. It is best to sow it very early in the spring, thinning the plants to three or four inches apart. Bright yellow French marigolds may grow as high as three feet and their carnation-like blooms make excellent cutting flowers. Other varieties in bush form may grow only to a height-of one foot. Nicotians, or flowering tobacco, with its deep red, pink and white star-shape flowers winds up the list of easy to grow annuals. It is a rapid grower from seeds sown sirectly on the surface of the soil but needs, thinning to 8 to 10 inches apart. Each of these flowers is disease-proof, drought-resistant and troubed by few insects However, they all appreciate a fair level of soil fertility. Work two pounds of Vigoro per hundred square feet into the soil before planting. Don't overfeed; too much plant food may

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