

Washington Farm News

FARMERS' BUSINESS.
SURPLUSES MENACE.
OUR FARM PLANT.
4-H CLUB WORK.

(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

The farmers of the United States ought to be able to study the methods of successful manufacturers and industrialists and apply these principles to agriculture.

It is well known that manufacturers do not hesitate to shut down their industrial plants in order to avoid overproduction. These broad-headed business men do not worry over the unemployment that their actions produce.

Farmers in the United States, who produce wheat, corn and cotton, our great export products, are now facing a critical period. The prospects are almost certain that huge surpluses will be on the market this year. Demands, already weak, will be entirely insufficient to absorb the production. Consequently prices will drop and the farmer will be seriously injured.

In fact, farmers may as well understand that unless the nation succeeds in its attempt to prevent huge surpluses of farm products, there is extreme danger of a repetition of the deflation in agricultural values that had much to do with the economic collapse of the United States in 1932. There are experts who now believe that the fast decline in the price level in basic farm commodities in 1937 was the major factor in producing the present depressed business condition.

In 1937, economists of the Department of Agriculture estimated that the United States had a farm plant of about 365,000,000 acres. This was about sixty million acres more than necessary to produce food, feed and fiber for domestic consumption. The products of the sixty million excess acres, available for export, was about one-fourth more than was necessary to serve the foreign demands.

With fifteen to twenty million acres of farm land under plow in excess of current demand conditions, the problem of agriculture was to discover methods that would take this land out of cultivation. This was necessary in order to prevent the surplus production from driving prices down on the entire crop.

It is now apparent that by the end of this year, there will be large surpluses of wheat, corn and cotton. Already prices of these farm products reflect the possibility that the world will have crops far in excess of prospective needs. Consequently, it is certain that the farmers of the United States will face the necessity of controlling their production or of accepting ruinously low prices. Governmental bounties and payments can hardly be high enough to give growers the income that they would receive if the production is kept within reasonable bounds.

Nearly two hundred youngsters will attend the twelfth consecutive National 4-H Club Encampment, to be held in West Potomac Park in Washington, June 16-22. Two boys and two girls from each State, members of 4-H clubs, will represent approximately 1,192,000 rural boys and girls now engaged in club work.

While in Washington, the representatives of the various States will hear outstanding speakers in the field of agriculture and home-making, including the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace. They will have the opportunity to visit governmental and historic shrines.

Readers of this column should not overlook the fine work being done by the 4-H club organizations throughout the United States. Boys and girls in agricultural sections are developed in farming, home-making and leadership. They will undoubtedly become better citizens because of the club work that they do.

The only criticism that the writer can think of in connection with the encampment in Washington, is the limited number of such boys and girls who attend. It seems that plans could easily be made to provide for the attendance of many more than the limited number included in the encampment. In fact, the government would probably be doing a good work if it would provide a permanent camp in or near the Capital City to take care of boys and girls, either in clubs or schools who desire to visit the nation's Capital.

SOLID SILVER DIPLOMAS

Galena, Ill. — Four years ago W. Gaylord Warren, a senior, suggested that the Columbia School of Mine award diplomas made of solid silver instead of the usual cheap metal. Charles Hall, in charge of the school's maintenance shop, agreed. When informed that silver diplomas would be given, Hall got mad and decided to give silver instead. So this year the diplomas were made of solid silver.

The Robin Hood Barn-Vocational Training Centre

This big barn, said to be the largest in North Carolina, was the packing house for the 2,500 Acres, Manley, Peach, Farm, at Pinehurst.

The entire property, with 17 modern buildings, has been secured as a permanent home for the Robin Hood Farms, to teach boys farming.

Vocational Training To Be Given Youths

Robin Hood Farms, a 2,500 acre tract in North Carolina's Sandhills, will be opened soon to provide vocational training for farm boys unable to attend college.

Located six miles west of Pinehurst, the farm is now being made ready for the early occupancy of this group of young future farmers.

The novel idea was developed by Thomas L. Vaughan, former citizen of Winston-Salem, tobaccoist, business man, and farm operator, who, with several associates, procured a North Carolina charter for a non-profit corporation to carry on the activities.

Col. J. W. Harrelson, administrative dean at State College, was high in praise of this effort to provide vocational training for farm youngsters unable to secure a college education.

There will be no charge for tuition or living expenses, each student paying for his training and sustenance through the production of marketable products.

Being educational in scope and with a provision in its set-up which prohibits payments of dividends, the corporation is exempt from taxation. All earnings and accruals will go into further expansion of the service.

Interested citizens have made initial payment on the well-adapted tract, and others have indicated willingness to raise funds necessary to put the property into shape for early operations.

Dean I. O. Schaub, director of extension at State College, said, "We are fortunate that such a training center for our farm boys has been established, and the Extension Service is highly interested in the project."

THE ANSWERS!

1. 1906.
2. For June, the city has appropriated \$4,704,000 of its funds.
3. Tentative plans are prepared to remove almost half of the city's population.
4. Kept a prisoner in a palace for three months, he was removed last week to an unknown place.
5. A "subsistence homestead" project, costing \$2,500,000, and occupied by 165 families.
6. September 3, 1925.
7. The "pen name" of C. H. Smith.
8. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
9. About 92,000,000 miles.
10. Only to wheat growers in 1938.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

Question: When is the best time to caponize cockerels for the early market?

Answer: As it usually takes from eight to eleven months to properly develop and finish a capon, the birds should be caponized from mid-June until August. Caponizing at this time also takes late-hatched cockerels off the market when broiler prices are low. Birds from one and one-half to two pounds in weight may be used. Only vigorous cockerels should be used for this purpose and it is not economical to caponize Leghorns or the smaller breeds.

Question: How many trees should be left to the acre in thinning a timber stand?

Answer: About 200 of the thickest, best-crowned trees should be selected and reserved for the future crop. Trees that interfere with these should be cut out. The stand should be thinned and weeded just the same as a cotton patch. The best timber cut should be held for poles and saw logs as this class of timber brings from two to four times as much as firewood. In all thinning operations, cut out all crooked or poorly formed trees as well as those that are fire-scorched and diseased.

Question: When should I treat my sheep for stomach worms?

Answer: Drenching for stomach worms should begin about June 1. Usually one or two treatments is sufficient for mature animals, but in cases of severe infestation, both the lambs and ewes should be treated every two to four weeks until free from worms. Lambs should be treated only if the animals to be treated are



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THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD; ITS WORK, HISTORY AND LEGAL FUNCTIONS

In view of the widespread discussion of the National Labor Relations Act, which is constantly assailed by industrialists who clamor for its modification, it might be well to review the Act itself, the work of the National Labor Relations Board and some of the history connected with both.

It should be clearly understood, in the beginning, that the National Labor Relations Act, signed by the President on July 5, 1935, gave legal recognition to certain specific rights of laborers and prohibited employers from doing certain acts, considered unfair to labor.

For Employes Only.

The Act affirmed the right of employes to full freedom in self-organization, and in the designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining. It forbids employers from dismissing employes because of union membership or engaging in union activities, from supporting company unions financially, or aiding in their organization; from refusing to bargain with any labor organization chosen by the majority of employes through their free choice and from bargaining with any other group than the one chosen by the majority of employes as representatives of the workers.

In brief, the Act recognized the right of laborers to organize and bargain collectively and set up the National Labor Relations Board to protect laborers in the full exercise of their rights. This Board is charged with enforcement of the Act. It receives complaints, holds hearings and issues cease and desist orders. In the event that employers fail to comply with the orders, they are referred to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for review and enforcement, if upheld.

To Protect Labor.

The NLRB is an independent agency. Its prime purpose being to see that laborers are protected in the exercise of the rights given by the Act itself. This Act, it should be clearly understood, was enacted solely for the protection of laborers. Consequently, the board investigates issues, facts, practices and activities of employes or employees in labor controversies, sees that employes have the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; and is charged with the duty of preventing any person from engaging in any unfair labor practice affecting commerce.

Courts Uphold Law.

The act was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on April 12, 1937, in five cases appealed from lower courts. In six additional cases, the Court failed to announce any opinion adverse to the Labor Board or holding invalid any single provision of the law. In its opinion, the Court upheld the Act as a valid exercise of the commerce power of Congress, said that it did not violate the due process clause of the Constitution, and declared that the procedural provision adequately safeguards against arbitrary action.

Subsequently, the Court held that the Board could not be enjoined from holding hearings on complaints against employers, that in particular situations, when it finds domination or interference on the part of an employer in the organization of his employes, the Board has the power to order the employer to withdraw recognition from the so-called company union; that the statute applies to an employer processing raw materials within one state and shipping part of his product out the state, and finally, that workers on a strike

lates the Act.

Court Worries Board.

Because the Board is a quasi-judicial agency, it has been involved in the recent discussion of the relationship between the Court and such governmental agencies. Edwin S. Smith, one of the three members of the Board, recently criticized the tendency of some Circuit Courts to give little or no effect to the finding of facts made by the Board, although the Act expressly says, if such findings are supported by evidence, they shall be final.

Admitting that the interpretation of the Act, the appropriateness of the Board's ruling, and its jurisdiction, were intended to be reviewed by the courts, Mr. Smith said Congress did not intend to delegate to the courts the task of weighing the evidence the Board had heard and of coming to an independent conclusion as to whether the Board has correctly appraised it.

He points out that "Labor's experience with the courts has, generally speaking, not been a happy one." There has been, he says, many attempts by Labor to correct, by legislation, the lack of comprehension shown the social problems of employer-employee by certain courts, which have been slow to "adapt their points of view to the reorganization of the human rights of Labor in an evolving dynamic and democratic society."

Handled 15,000 Cases.

Chairman J. Warren Madden, in a recent address, made his first extended answer to those attacking the Board. Reviewing its work, he points out that some 15,000 cases have been solved, most of them since the Supreme Court decision.

In some thousands of cases, he says, the charges have been dismissed or withdrawn after the Board's agents had investigated the allegation and found them to be without merit.

In other thousands of cases, employers and employes have adjusted their difficulties on the basis of compliance with the law.

Conducts Elections.

In some 1,200 cases the Board's agents have conducted elections to permit employes to select their representatives for collective bargaining. In seventy-five per cent of these elections, he reports, established trade unions were selected, but in others the employes either selected a new and unaffiliated union or voted their desire to have no union.

In some hundreds of cases, he continued, preliminary investigation seemed to establish the merits of complaints and the Board, unable to obtain compliance without formal proceedings, held public hearings in the community where the controversy arose. These have exposed unfair practices, ranging from minor violations of the statute to the terrorization of entire communities in complete disregard of civil liberty.

Has Some Opposition.

In hundreds of other cases, the Board has issued formal decisions, stating the facts and setting forth conclusions as to what should be done to bring the situation in compliance with law. Mr. Madden admits that great credit "must be given to those employers who have led the way to the acceptance" of the new law. At the same time, he says, the opposition, having failed to prevent passage of the law, has transferred itself to the courts in an effort to nullify the law.

This concludes, as briefly as possible, our explanation of the Act and the functions of the Board together with a history of what has happened since the Act was passed. The Act itself was passed to protect certain rights of Labor and the Board, under statute, can only take cognizance of violations of the Act. Whether the basic Act should be modified, in order that the Board may take cognizance of complaints of employers, is a matter upon which there is considerable dispute.

TO BOARD WAR SUPPLIES

London. — A bill to empower the Board of Trade to hoard vast quantities of food and other supplies "essential to the vital needs of the community in the event of war" has been introduced in the House of Commons. Passage of this bill would legalize recent purchases of huge amounts of wheat, sugar and whole oil.

Negro To Die Friday For Crime of Rape

No Clemency for Empe Baldwin; Reprieve Is Granted Ben Sims.

Raleigh, June 9. — Governor Hopy yesterday said he would not intervene in the execution of Empe (Ebbie) Baldwin, 26-year-old Negro, scheduled to die in the gas chamber Friday morning for the rape of Miss Kathleen Polly in Columbus County last January.

At the same time, a 30-day reprieve was granted Ben Sims, Guilford County Negro who was sentenced last September to die for the murder of Toy Shell, another Negro. This stay automatically sets execution date for Sims on July 29, unless further study of the case brings commutation or further clemency.

Paroles Commissioner Edwin Gill said that no extenuating circumstances could be found concerning the crime for which Baldwin was convicted and that an investigation of the case did not provide any new evidence or matter on which to lift the death sentence. The execution of Baldwin Friday will be the first time the death chamber has been in use since April 29 when two Negroes died for rape.

Lice, Mites Cut Into Poultryman's Profits

Lice, red mites, and tropical mites lower the vitality of laying birds and decrease egg production in poultry flocks, warns C. F. Parrish, extension poultry specialist at State College.

When lice are found on the bodies of the birds, the parasites may be eradicated by dusting with sodium fluoride. Pinches of dust should be applied to the vent fluff, on the back near the oil glands under each wing, and on the neck.

Or the birds may be dipped in slightly warm water to which has been added an ounce of sodium fluoride for each gallon of water. Or nicotine sulphate may be applied to the perch poles.

Red mites stay in the poultry house. At night they crawl up on the birds and suck blood. To eradicate mites, treat the perch poles and pole supports with used motor oil to which has been added one-third or more kerosene. Gas tar or creosote may be used in place of the motor oil and kerosene mixture.

Tropical mites remain on the birds' bodies as lice do, and they may be eradicated by treating the perch poles with nicotine sulphate, with the applications being repeated every three or four days.

Or the birds may be dipped in a slightly warm solution made up of two ounces of flowers of sulphur, and one ounce of laundry soap to each gallon of water. Ruffle the feathers so the solution will reach all parts of the birds' skin.

A mixture of one part mercurial ointment and two parts vaseline may be used also. Apply a lump about the size of a garden pea to the skin below the vent and another lump to the base of the tail near the oil gland.

Well-Prepared Hay Is Higher In Feed Value

Thick-stemmed hay cut at the wrong time, improperly cured, and filled with weeds has comparatively little feed value.

A good hay should be leafy, small-stemmed, free from weeds, and have a good green color, said John A. Arey, extension dairy specialist at State College.

Many farmers make the mistake of waiting too late to cut their hay. The result is that the plants have thick stems with much crude fiber and a smaller proportion of leaves.

Rapid curing is desirable. Cut only in dry weather, rake the hay into windrows and let it cure before placing it in the barn. If the windrows are turned over about three hours before the hay is to be hauled to the barn, the curing process will be speeded up.

Over curing damages the hay. And if under-cured hay is stored in the barn, it will generate enough heat to fade out the green color, lower the vitamin content, and become moldy. Green hay has been known to set barns on fire through spontaneous combustion.

When soybean and cowpea hay is being cured in the fall, Arey pointed out, it is advisable to cure it in small stacks placed on ty-pods. The stacks should not contain more than 200 pounds of cured hay.

The best time to cut alfalfa is when the crop is from 1-10 to 1-4 in bloom; lespedeza when the crop is about 1-2 in bloom; soybeans when the seed just begins to form in the pods; cowpeas when the first pods begin to yellow; small grains when in bloom or the early milk stage.

Grasses such as timothy, red top, and orchard should be cut in the early bloom stage, because the protein moves toward the seed as the plants mature, the stems become coarse and woody, and the leaves begin to drop off.

When the Edgemont lamb pool was held recently, H. G. Shelton said it made for \$2.21 a head to take top honors for quality production.

Ford Exhibit At New York World's Fair



The theme of the Ford Motor Company's exhibit building at the New York World's Fair in 1939 will be prophetic of the advances America may expect in transportation in coming decades, according to an announcement by Edsel Ford, president of the company.

Based upon an exposition of the institutional character of the Ford Motor Co. which has directed its growth during the past 35 years, the fair exhibit will reach its climax in "The Road of Tomorrow," an elevated highway more than half a mile long, rising upon a series of spiral ramps, and finally circling the main building on a deep setback at the top of the walls.

The exhibit, in four rather distinct parts, will include an entrance rotunda facing the main west gate, a patio with pools, playing fountains and large rest areas, and the elevated road. From the west side of the patio, steps will rise to a broad mezzanine. There Ford V-8 and Lincoln-Zephyr cars will load passengers for the ride over "The Road of Tomorrow."

From the loading platform the cars will pass to the south, enter the spiral ramps, climbing to the upper level and following the elevated highway as it passes over the mezzanine, west along the south wall of Manufacturing Hall, through a tunnel lined with photo-murals; thence circling the top of the building, through a glass tunnel high in the Rotunda; down the ramp to the second level, around the patio and back to the starting point.

At night flood lighting will fall upon the cars as they circle the highway high on the walls of Manufacturing Hall, playing moving shadows on the building walls, in full sight of the whole fair grounds. The building will occupy the highest location on the grounds. It will be decorated in white, red and blue and will be floodlighted at night.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL BOND ELECTION AND NEW REGISTRATION

Farmville School District of Pitt County \$45,000 School Bonds

A special election will be held between the hours of 7:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, July 5, 1938, at which there will be submitted to the qualified voters of the Farmville School District of Pitt County, which comprises the territory hereinafter described, the question of issuing not exceeding \$45,000 bonds of said school district for the purpose of erecting and equipping a new school building and purchasing a site therefor and altering and equipping existing school buildings in mid school district.

The boundary lines of the Farmville School District are as follows: Beginning at the Greene County line at the junction of Winterville Township and the Greene County line at the junction of Little Contentnea Creek and Middle Swamp; from thence a northerly course along Contentnea Creek and Old Woman's Branch to the junction of the Falkland and Beaver Dam Township line to the junction of the Fountain and Falkland district lines; from thence southeast with Fountain District line to Toddy's Station; thence West with the Public road to the Greene County line; thence South with the Greene County line to the plank road; thence southeast along Greene County line to Contentnea Creek and the beginning.

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