

The News-Journal

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DOUGALD COXE, Editor-Manager

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POOLE'S MEDLEY

(By D. Scott Poole)

The first paper I published was "The Scotch Scion" in Red Springs. The late Hamilton McMillan remarked to me, when I told him the name under which I meant to publish at Red Springs, "that is a very appropriate name, but nobody will know what it means."

I left Red Springs before I got started good, and published "The Trojan" in Troy for three years. Two years after I started my paper, three lawyers in the town started the publication of "The Pine Leaf" to "run that d--n Trojan out of town." There was not, until very recent years, room for even one paper in Troy.

"The Trojan" and "The Pine Leaf" consolidated in 1898 and became "The Examiner." D. Scott Poole, editor and publisher. This lived under my direction and that of better men for two or three years and then suspended publication. Next came "Facts and Figures" in Raeford.

While I was publishing "The Scotch Scion," there were four other papers in Robeson county. "The Scotch Chief" was started in Red Springs some years before I moved to Robeson in 1888 by a Mr. Covington, whose health failed in 1892 so he

suspended publication, and M. G. McKenzie at al. of Maxton, bought The Scotch Chief and moved it to Maxton.

Soon after the Scotch Chief was moved, Ben Townsend started the publication of "The Comet" in Red Springs, but that suspended publication after a few months. A man who makes a living publishing one of these little local papers must learn to live occasional chance at something to eat.

The first paper I knew in Rockingham was published soon after the surrender by Bill Terry. He was a Republican and was hated and ridiculed because he was a Republican. However, I think he was a good citizen.

A headline says: "Strikers denied unemployment compensation." I do not believe striking is the medium through which justice comes; and further, in time of world-wide trouble such as we are having, and with our present national and state laws for the protection of labor, striking is altogether unjustified. In striking, all persons involved say in effect: the world, including my own country: I am looking out for Number One.

There are syndicates, corporations—organizations of human beings, banded together for mutual benefits. The individuals of these organizations hide their personal responsibilities behind these business organizations. These organizations are composed of stockholders, whose money is invested in these syndicates and corporations, varied and sundry, which are soulless and nobody is individually responsible for the business transacted. Perchance, something is done which is wrong. No human being is held responsible for that wrong, because the perpetrator is the soulless corporation.

To offset this, labor is organized with the same idea in view—dodge personal responsibility for any wrong for which the whole is chargeable. Each organization is obviously for the purpose of self defense, each against the other and the world.

Neither side is altogether blameless and free from selfishness, perhaps, nor are they mindful of the rights of the other side. It is apparent, that the day is approaching when open hostilities will break out, and neither side can claim innocence of selfishness. The must dwell together as brethren or fall. The success of either depends on the other.

There are wrongs committed against individuals in organized capital and in organized labor, but no more, possibly, than in ordinary everyday life all around us, but we hear more about the organized human efforts.

In 1891 the last year I lived at Jackson Springs, I pulled and dipped 6,000 turpentine boxes and cultivated 16-acres of land in corn, peas and truck. The seasons were as good, and as regular as could be, so I did the work well.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for June 10

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THE MINISTRY OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:14, 15; Luke 4:16-21; Mark 8:27a, 29, 31. GOLDEN TEXT—I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly.—John 10:10.

The dawn of a new day had come! The long-promised and expected Messiah came to break the 400 years of silence by His personal presence.

We learn of His coming, His life and ministry, His death and resurrection, and find the promise of His coming again in the four Gospels. They are our complete lesson for this Sunday, but we obviously cannot review them in their entirety in our limited space.

Our Scripture references speak of His ministry in presenting the good news of the gospel to needy mankind.

I. The Good News Preached (Mark 1:14, 15).

Jesus always honored preaching as the primary and the effective means of spreading the good news of the gospel.

The forerunner, John the Baptist, had borne his witness. Jesus had come, had been baptized, and as John was cast into prison, He began to preach, "Repent ye and believe the gospel." The key verse of Mark is 10:45: "For even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." The characteristic words are "straightway," "forthwith," and "immediately."

The Greek word thus translated appears about forty times in the book.

II. The Good News Practiced (Luke 4:16-21).

The daily ministry of Jesus as He lived here on earth is summarized in the prophecy of His coming which was given by Isaiah the prophet. As we read these words, we realize that we who profess to follow Him need to learn more of His spirit of tender and loving service to others.

It is significant and appropriate that Jesus' declaration of Himself as the fulfillment of Isaiah 61:1, 2 was made in the synagogue on the Sabbath day.

He met with the people in the house and at the time set apart for God's worship. He opposed spiritual deadness, the misinterpretation of the truth, the distortion of religious principles; but He was not, as some would have us believe, a religious free lance who despised the established worship of His people.

Having been prepared by the thirty years of privacy, and more particularly by the baptism and the temptation in the wilderness, He appeared at the synagogue in Nazareth to declare Himself as the fulfillment of prophecy.

Those who teach that Jesus was only a young Jewish teacher with a new philosophy of life have evidently not read the Scriptures. He knew Himself to be God's Son come into the world to bring the good news of salvation by His own blood to poor, sin-captive, blinded and bruised humanity. He is the Saviour.

Look at Isaiah 61:1, 2 and note that Jesus stopped reading before the end of the sentence. "The day of vengeance of our God" will come when Christ returns. This is the day of grace. Sinners are urged to accept God's love now, and thus to escape the terrible day of judgment which is to come.

III. The Good News Prepared (Mark 8:27a, 29, 31).

Jesus preached the gospel of the kingdom. He went about doing good, but always He knew Himself to be the Christ, the One who was to die for the sins of the world and to arise again for the justification of those who put their trust in Him.

Even those who deny to our Christ the recognition of His deity, and the devotion of life which is His just due, must, if they are at all intelligent, admit that no man ever lived who has made such an impact on human history. Even now, unbelieving men speak of Him as the founder of Christianity, a mighty leader, a wonderful example, or an unequalled teacher.

It is not enough that we stand with the mass of humanity who may thus admire Him, but who do not count Him as Saviour and Lord. The question comes to us as it did to the disciples. "Whom say ye that I am?" "Thou art the Christ"—this alone suffices as the foundation for Christian testimony and conduct.

Although Jesus was not yet ready to have His Messiahship proclaimed to the public, He was prepared to teach His disciples concerning not only that important truth, but of His rejection and death.

Note the divine "must" (v. 31). While it is true that wicked men showed their hostility toward our God and His Christ by hanging Him on Calvary's cross, yet it was to die for our sins that He came into the world. The cross has rightly come to represent God's love to the world rather than man's hostility to God.

"Barnstorming—for Bonds"



Ray Barnes, cartoonist with The Grand Rapids Herald, who in 21 months has sold \$1,000,000 worth of bonds and is now aiming for the second million. Never called upon to sell anything but himself, Mr. Barnes was given the task of selling \$1000 in War Bonds. An appeal to readers of his Herald Sunday cartoon "Razing the Rapids" produced these overwhelming results. Bolstering his campaign with the active club "Barnstorming for Bonds." Your payroll savings for War Bonds is another way of war effort.

From U. S. Treasury

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

North Carolina, County of Hoke. In the Superior Court WILLIE LUCKIE VS PERNEAR ADAMS LUCKIE.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Hoke County, N. C. for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce from the defendant on the grounds of two years separation; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear and answer said complaint or demur to the same within 20 days after completion of said summons by publication, or the plaintiff will apply to the said court for the relief prayed for in the said complaint.

This 26th day of May, 1945. J. B. Cameron, Clerk of Superior Court. 42-3-c

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Faircloth, deceased, late of Hoke County, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly verified according to law to the undersigned at his home near Raeford on or before the 17 day of May, 1945, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 17th day of May, 1945. W. F. Beard, Administrator of estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Faircloth. 50-3c.

NOTICE

State of North Carolina, County of Hoke.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT HOMER THOMPSON, PLTF. VS. MRS. SALLIE B. THOMPSON

The above-named defendant, Mrs. Sallie B. Thompson, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Hoke County, North Carolina, by the plaintiff to secure an absolute divorce from the defendant upon the ground of two years separation by the defendant from the plaintiff next preceding the institution of this action; and that the defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of Hoke County Superior Court in the courthouse in Raeford, N. C., within 20 days after the 29th day of June, 1945, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in this cause, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 29th day of May, 1945. J. B. Cameron, Clerk of Superior Court. 52-3-c

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

North Carolina, Hoke County. D. K. PARKER, ISAAC TAYLOR and WELDON TAYLOR vs. JAMES W. BAKER, et al.

The defendant, James W. Baker, above-named, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Hoke County, North Carolina, for a division of the lands between the petitioners and respondents by partition proceedings; and the defendant will take further notice that he is required to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Hoke County, N. C., within time prescribed by law or by the 16th day of July, 1945, and answer or demur to the petition in said action or the petitioners will apply to the court for relief demanded in said complaint.

This 4th day of June, 1945. J. B. Cameron, Clerk of Superior Court. 1-4-c

NOTICE OF TAKING DEPOSITION

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF HOKE. WILLIE LUCKIE VS. PERINA ADAMS LUCKIE

The defendant above named will take notice that the deposition of Willie Luckie will be taken by Major S. V. Sanner, or any other commissioned officer at 32nd Battalion headquarters, Quartermaster, Fort Devens, Mass., on the 22nd day of June, 1945, beginning at 10 A. M. and continued until the same is completed.

This 5th day of June, 1945. Willie Luckie, by H. W. B. Whitley, Attorney for the plaintiff. 1-3c

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: How can I keep chicken pox out of my flock of chicks?

ANSWER: Vaccinate the chicks with chicken pox vaccine when they are 6 to 12 weeks of age, says H. C. Gauger, poultry pathologist of the agricultural experiment station at State College. Directions come with the product and the cost averages about one cent or less per chick. He suggests that the birds be examined about 8 days after examinations for "takes."

If four-fifths of the chicks have a swelling or scab at the site of the vaccination, everything is fine. If there is less than 80 per cent "takes," the birds that do not show "takes" should be revaccinated.

QUESTION: How can I control moles? I have tried poisoning and it doesn't seem to work?

ANSWER: The best method of controlling moles is through the use of mole traps properly placed in the raised tunnel runways, says L. C. Whitehead, in charge of predator and rodent control for the Fish and Wildlife service at State College. He suggests that the spear type trap be used and that the ground be flattened for about 18 inches. The trap is placed in the middle of the flattened strip in the tunnel runway. Since moles feed upon grubs and worms, they are very hard to poison. Some have used a bait of raisins soaked overnight with a bit of strychnine injected into the raisins with the point of a knife. This bait may be dropped in the runways. Field mice often frequent mole runs and they may damage the roots of shrubs, fruit trees, and bulb flowers. Therefore, damage sometimes attributed to moles is often caused by mice.

QUESTION: Can I feed scratch grain along with starting and growing mash to baby chicks?

ANSWER: This should not be done, says T. T. Brown, extension

poultry specialist at State College because it dilutes the feed and slows the growth of the chicks. When the chicks are about 5 weeks old, they may be given a feeding of scratch grain late in the afternoon but the mash should be kept before them at all times. In some cases where the chicks do not get sufficient sunlight and are fed scratch grains, they develop rickets.

Vet Warns Cow Owners On Control Of Mastitis

RALEIGH, June 6.—June Dairy Month is an appropriate time for North Carolina farmers to renew their fight on mastitis, a disease which is now "making serious inroads on the production of milk in this state," according to Dr. Williams Moore.

Asserting that mastitis is cutting milk production in North Carolina hundreds of gallons daily, Dr. Moore, who is head of the Veterinary division of the State Department of Agriculture, said that this disease is at the present time standing in the way of this state's becoming one of the leading dairy areas of the nation.

Milking a cow before she calves may help to prevent the development of mastitis, according to Dr. Moore, who believes that such milking lessens the congestion in the udder—and that such congestion is often a factor which predisposes to mastitis.

He also emphasized the delicate nature of the milk-producing equipment of the cow, pointing out that such seemingly small matters as cold floors or rough milking may frequently lead to mastitis. If conditions are right for the development of the disease.

Dr. Moore also warned farmers against attempting to administer the so-called "under infection" treatment for mastitis.

"All too often," he said, "inexperienced persons do more harm than good in attempting this treatment, which requires delicate handling and considerable skill if permanent injury to the udder is to be avoided."

Three Months Extra Grazing New Plan

Extending the grazing season from the usual five or six months to at least eight or nine months results in much lower costs for milk and beef, says A. C. Kimrey, extension dairyman at State College. Labor requirements for feed production are also reduced.

"This is not just a paper plan hatched up by some man in an office but it is the result of repeated tests that have been modified by dairyman and beef cattle growers in all parts of the state to fit their conditions," he adds. "Many farmers have supplemented their permanent pastures with lespedeza seeded during February and March on small grain but we can still further expand our grazing program."

"We put our stock on the permanent pastures entirely too early in the spring and then too our pastures need some help during the dry periods of summer and also in the fall. How are our best dairymen and beef cattle producers getting 9 months grazing instead of 6? While they all vary the plan somewhat, the general schedule runs about as follows."

"In the summer they turn to grazing crops of soybeans, Sudan grass, and lespedeza. Then they get ready for an early fall and winter temporary grazing crop. I should be seeded by September 1 and this date is very important. They seed about 3 times as many bushels of small grains per acre as for grain with rye grass and crimson clover. They have found that heavy seeding and good fertilization pays. No wheat is used because of the Hessian fly threat. Some topdress with nitrogen because their goal is grazing by October 15 to relieve the strain on the permanent pasture."

"Many have paid the entire expenses of the crop in the fall grazing season. Some get grazing in December, January and February but by March 1 they are in clover. It's a good plan. Give it a trial."

"All too often," he said, "inexperienced persons do more harm than good in attempting this treatment, which requires delicate handling and considerable skill if permanent injury to the udder is to be avoided."

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