

Magnolia Society

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tucker of Wilmington visited Mrs. Betty Mae Tucker and Mrs. Brazil Brown, Saturday.

Mrs. Julie Vann of the Delway community visited Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kelly Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Linwood Ezell of Goldsboro visited Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kelly during the week end.

Mr. Bertie Quinn and Mr. Lacy Quinn made a business trip to Goldsboro Wednesday.

Mr. Leslie Drew and Mr. Milton Kernegay went to Goldsboro Thursday on business.

Mrs. Lula Mathis went to Warsaw on Thursday.

Mrs. Emily Dail and Emily Sue of Chingupin, N.C. and Mrs. O. K. Wood, Paul and Susan of New Bern spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Prinson and Hiram of Kenansville visited Mr. James Tucker and Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Powell and family Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Pickett visited Wilmington visited Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Powell and Mr. James Tucker, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Pickett visited

Mrs. Mattie Pickett Bradshaw in Beulaville Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Jerry Smith, Mr. David Allen Chestnut, Mr. John Rich and Mr. Tracy Brown attended the Goldsboro District Rally, held at the Goldsboro High School on Thursday night.

Miss Anne Pope of Meredith College, Raleigh spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Gertrude Pope.

GOT SOMETHING TO SPILL CALL DUPLIN-TIMES WANT ADS, 286. 1212

"Managing The Food Dollar" Topic At HDC

The Magnolia Home Demonstration club met Thursday afternoon, Feb. 7, at the home of Mrs. Kenneth Taylor.

The president, Mrs. L. E. Pope presided.

The meeting opened with a song, after which the demonstration was given by Mrs. Charlie Thomas. The program topic was "Managing The Food Dollar." She made a very interesting talk using posters also.

Leaders reports given were: Foods and Nutrition, Mrs. J. W. Evans; House Furnishing, Mrs. Paul Bass; Education Mrs. Kenneth Taylor.

After the business meeting re-

turned was held by Mrs. Albert Wain.

Plans for the picnic supper, to be held in the community building the last night in February were discussed.

The meeting adjourned by repeating the club collect.

During the social hour the hostess served refreshments to the ten members present.

Cedar Fork Club Plans Suppers

George Cowan spoke to the Cedar Fork Community Club at their meeting held on February 4. His subjects were Need for increased income in Duplin County and Health and the Possibility for inoculations against Asian Flu and Polio being given at the community Club Building.

Payson Shaw, chairman, presided at the meeting and the report of the treasurer was heard.

It was voted at the club to sponsor three suppers. These suppers being for the Heart Fund, the 4-H Club and The Community Club. The suppers will be barbecued pork and chicken.

The first supper will be held on February 16. The group decided to purchase 1 1/2 pigs and 1 case of chicken. It was agreed by all members to skip one week between suppers.

The group further decided to hold regular monthly meetings on the first Monday night of each month.

During the social hours, refreshments were served.

Sweet Potato Growers Take Note

A program for the purchase of sweet potatoes for distribution to the School Lunch Program and other eligible outlets was announced today by A. P. Hassell, Jr., State Executive Director for the North Carolina ASCS State office. Sweet potatoes must be of the "Porto Rican" variety, or varieties of similar varietal characteristics and packed in new two bushel baskets, containing not less than 50 pounds net weight. The sweet potatoes must be of U. S. No. 1 Grade or better, with not more than 1% tolerance for soft rot or wet breakdown, and must be inspected by the Federal-State Inspection Service. The price will be \$2.30 per bushel, loaded on cars or trucks at the option of U. S. D. A. at the point of purchase, for sweet potatoes purchased and accepted under the program. Purchases will be limited to growers, cooperative associations of growers, or growers' authorized agents. Further details of the program may be obtained from the county ASCS office. Growers desiring to sell sweet potatoes under this program should submit their offer to the county ASCS office not later than 5:00 p. m., Friday, February 8, 1963.

A. S. C. S. NOTES

ment By Advisory Committee

The advisory committee on Cotton, following an all-day meeting in Washington, D. C., in January recommended the following cotton program to the Secretary of Agriculture:

1. Authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments in kind from Government stocks of cotton (or in cash, if cotton is not available) to such persons, other than producers of cotton, at such rate and subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines will eliminate the inequities sus-

tained by the mass of cotton by reason of the present two-price system.

2. Authorize the planting of cotton above the basic acreage allotment for the export market and at world price. If the producer pays an export fee equal to the difference between the world price and the domestic support price, this "export" cotton can move under the regular price support and marketing system.

3. The "export acreage" not to be in excess of 30 per cent of the basic allotment, and for the 1963 crop to be 20 percent of the basic allotment. After 3 years of operation, the overplanting privilege shall not be put into effect unless the carry-over is being adequately reduced each year toward a reasonable level. An expansion in domestic consumption and/or exports justifies increased acreage; this acreage shall be equitably apportioned between national base allotment and

the overplanting option.

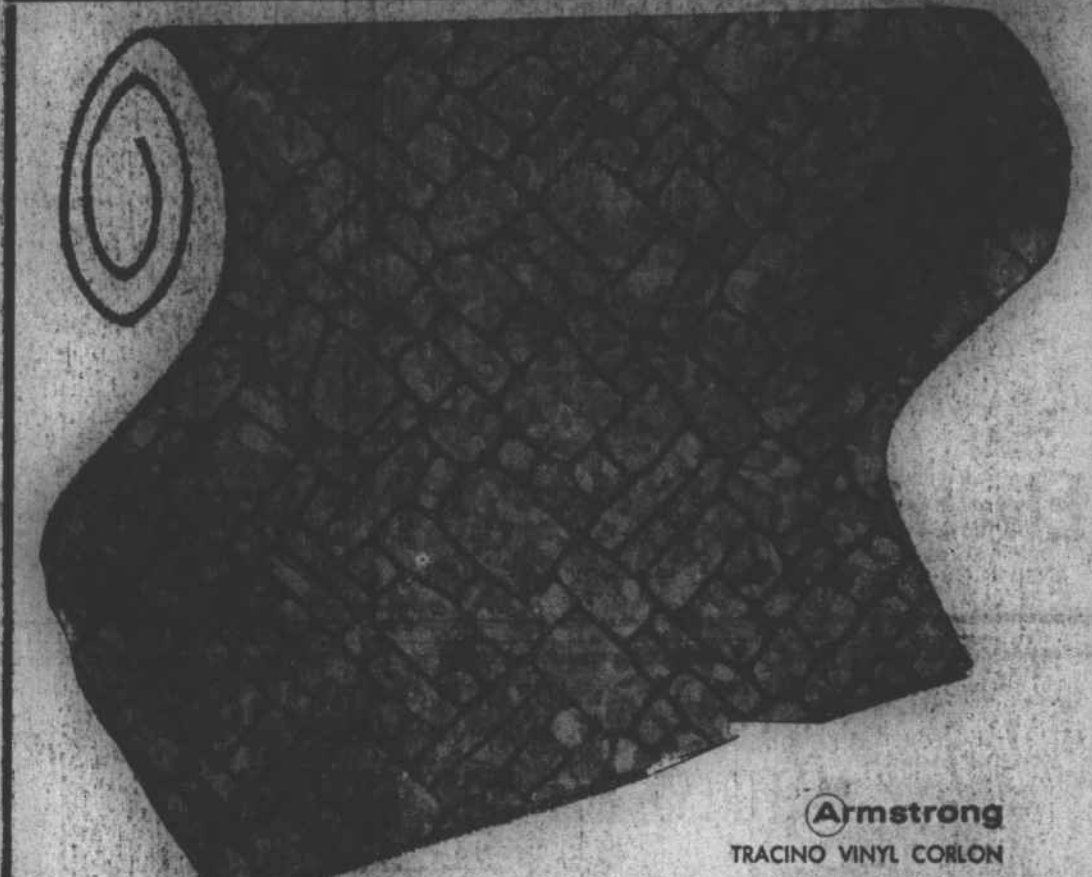
4. The support price for the 1963 crop to be approximately the 1962 level of 12.47 cents per pound, basic Middling 1-1/8 inch cotton, provided budgetary considerations do not preclude the making of fully significant competitive impacts in both the domestic and export markets.

open with sections as they are completed. This should not be later than the date shown on ACP-240, Practice Approved and Application of payment.

2. Release your 1962 cotton allotment to the county committee by not later than March 15 if you do not plan to plant the cotton this year.

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Warsaw Wallace Faison Magnolia

THERE'S BEEN A LOT OF TALK

... about a conflict between investor-owned companies such as C.P.&L. and the Rural Electric Co-operatives.

Ever wonder what it's all about?

REA co-ops want exclusive rural territories and the statutory right to serve in cities and towns . . . a complete departure from the purpose for which they were created. They have said they will ask the North Carolina General Assembly to give them these rights.

REA cooperatives were created in the depression days to provide electric service to people in thinly-settled rural areas who could not and would not pay what it cost to furnish them with electricity. Investor-owned companies could not serve isolated rural areas at charges the people could pay. Recognizing this, the Federal and State governments authorized the formation of rural electric co-ops to be subsidized by taxpayers.

The whole idea of the REA program and operation of REA co-ops involves government subsidy in two forms:

1. REA co-ops borrow all their money from the Federal government at low interest rates, presently 2 per cent. This is far less than the government pays to borrow money, so taxpayers make up the difference.
2. Electric co-ops are exempt from virtually all taxes. They pay no property taxes for support of local government, no franchise and income taxes for support of the State government, and no Federal income taxes.

IF Carolina Power & Light Company could borrow capital for 2 per cent as the REA co-ops do and enjoy the same tax exemptions they do, CP&L could reduce the price charged all its customers by 40 per cent.

The job of getting electric service to rural North Carolina is 98 per cent complete. Investor-owned companies such as CP&L are serving about 60 per cent of the rural consumers in this state, REA co-ops serve 32 per cent and municipalities about 8 per cent. Now co-ops are competing for urban, industrial, commercial and other non-farm customers. Nationally, five out of every six new REA customers are non-farm.

Whether supplied by an investor-owned company or a co-op, the price of electric service for rural consumers is approximately the same as it is in urban areas. With such rates, North Carolina REA co-ops are making big profits . . . about \$3 million in 1960, the latest year for which official statistics are available. At the end of 1960 they had accumulated almost \$22 million in profits . . . as a result of their tax-exempt status and low-interest loans.

Every new electric consumer is a potential new source of taxes. Approximately 25 cents of every dollar that customers pay to an investor-owned company goes to local, state and Federal governments as taxes. Hence, every time the co-ops serve a new customer who could have been served by a tax paying company, there is one less taxpayer to help carry the burden and one more person receiving subsidy.

Is it right that the people of this State and Country be required to pay for electric service of REA co-op members who do not need the subsidy?

This is the position of Carolina Power & Light Company:

1. In helping extend electricity to rural people, REA co-ops have served a worthy purpose. If these co-ops are going to keep on getting Federal loans at 2 per cent and continue to be exempt from virtually all taxes, they ought to be confined to the job for which they were created . . . that is, providing electric service to rural people who cannot be served by tax paying companies. That is the only basis on which the continued subsidy is justified.
2. If the REA co-ops desire to serve urban, industrial and commercial customers who do not require subsidized electric service, the co-ops should be required to accept all of the obligations of a public utility company. These obligations are that they obtain their capital in the market at no burden to the government, pay taxes as other utilities do, and be subject to regulation by the State Utilities Commission.

CP&L feels it has an obligation to its customers and the public to present the facts about this issue. Our customers help pay the bill every time a tax-exempt REA co-op adds a customer.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

An investor-owned, taxpaying, public utility company

THE REAL ISSUE

BACKGROUND

ELECTRIC CO-OP SUBSIDIES

HOW BIG IS THE SUBSIDY?

RURAL AREAS ARE ELECTRIFIED

SUBSIDIES NO LONGER REQUIRED

EXPANSION OF REA CO-OPS REDUCES TAX BASE

THE QUESTION

CP&L'S POSITION

IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE