

Increase In American Foreign Trade

Foreign trade figures of the United States in recent months have shown a continuation of the trend in the last few years toward a greater proportional rise in imports than in exports, states the current issue of The Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Foreign trade during the first quarter of this year resulted in an import surplus and was considerably above the total for the corresponding period last year, The Survey continues. Exports during that quarter had an aggregate value of \$710,911,000, while imports amounted to \$824,869,000.

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Foreign demand for American products was stimulated last year by several factors, including improvement in world wide economic conditions, requirements for armament purposes in several foreign nations, and the operation of our reciprocal trade agreements. Moreover, higher prices for most commodities during the year had the effect of increasing the total value of shipments. The primary cause of the rise in American imports was the heavier purchasing of foreign raw materials that was necessitated by the steady upward trend of domestic supplies of some commodities that were depleted by the drought.

Aggregate foreign trade last year amounted to \$4,872,716,000, of which \$2,453,487,000 was made up of exports and imports last year were the highest since 1931; and the totals have risen steadily since the low point of the depression was reached in 1932, when exports and imports amounted to \$1,611,016,025 and \$1,322,773,548, respectively.

The increase in total exports last year was made possible by the continued demand for our manufactured and semi-manufactured products, for all other major economic groups registered declines.

One of the most disappointing foreign trade developments last year was a decline in the shipments of our leading export commodity, unmanufactured cotton, which fell 8 per cent. below the volume in 1935 and 23.2 per cent. below the 1931-35 average. Raw cotton exports last year was the smallest since 1923. About the same percentage decline was shown in value as in volume; for the average price of this commodity last year was about 12 cents a pound, which is approximately the same as that for 1935.

The causes of the decline in cotton exports may throw some light on the problems to be overcome in expanding exports in general. In the first place the cotton crop last year was short and prices were high in comparison with those of foreign growth, a stimulation that was partly the result of natural causes and partly of certain phases of our agricultural program. Some purchases were lost through the transportation difficulties occasioned by the Pacific Coast maritime strike and thru barter arrangements made by foreign growers because of exchange difficulties.

Influence of Trade Agreements
The United States Department of Commerce, in commenting on foreign trade last year, pointed out that our reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries were largely responsible for the better foreign trade showing. The President was authorized by Congress in June, 1934, to negotiate with foreign nations for the purpose of arriving at reciprocal modifications of trade barriers; and since that time treaties providing for mutual concessions have been made with sixteen nations, which normally account for considerably more than one third of our total exports and imports.

Our exports to the countries with which trade agreements were in force last year were 14 per cent. above those in the preceding year, while shipments to non-agreement nations rose only 4 per cent. Imports from the treaty nations were 22 per cent. above those in 1935, while the increase with non-agreement countries amounted to only 16 per cent. The report of the Department of Commerce emphasized the fact that many of our chief suppliers of import commodities are among the nations with which no agreements have yet been made.

Too many young people are entering college poorly equipped in motives, character training and outlook on life.—Dr. L. Wright, of Baldwin-Wallace College.

Spelling Champ Wins \$500 Prize



First prize of \$500 was awarded Waneeta Buckley of Louisville, Ky., (right), recent winner of the title of "Best Speller in the Nation." She won the thirteenth national spelling bee at Washington, sponsored by newspapers at the new National museum. Waneeta's runner-up was diminutive Betty Grunstra of Passaic, N. J. "Plebeian," spelled correctly by Waneeta, after Betty missed, decided the contest. Betty's second prize amounted to \$300.

POTATOES MAKE GOOD HOG FEED

Irish potatoes boiled in salt water make a good inexpensive hog feed said H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist at State College.

The bumper crop of potatoes produced in Eastern North Carolina this spring have driven prices to a low point and made second grade and cull potatoes available at an unusually low cost, he added.

Inferior grade spuds can be fed to hogs profitably, he continued, and this will help reduce the surplus that demoralized the market.

But be careful not to feed raw Irish potatoes, he continued, as they may injure the hogs.

Cooked spuds are nutritious and harmless if fed with corn, fish meal or tankage, and pasturage, Taylor explained. Three to four pounds of potatoes have about the same feed value as a pound of corn.

With each three to four pounds of spuds feed at least one pound of corn, he said. Too many spuds will throw the ration out of balance.

If the potatoes are boiled in salt water they will be more palatable, and will furnish part of the salt the animals need. The salt water, however, should be thrown away, as it is harmful to hogs.

When thoroughly cooked, the spuds are easily digested and are a good source of minerals, carbohydrates, and vitamins. The skins also provide roughage.

Snake Venom Prevents Insanity, Doctor Finds

BOSTON, June 16—(A. P.)—Dr. Roy Upham of New York city said today that "many thousands of women" suffering from mental disturbances as they approach middle age were being kept out of insane hospitals by the use of snake venom.

Pains from inoperable cancer, he continued, likewise were alleviated by the use of the same venom. Dr. Upham, in Boston at the ninety-third annual convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy, in an interview discussed a paper on snake venom he is scheduled to deliver to the convention.

Nerves Paralyzed
The venom for mental disturbances, he said, were given hypodermically or by mouth. In the case of cancer, he pointed out, the nerve endings of afflicted persons were paralyzed by the venom so that they would not conduct pain. With certain other drugs used to relieve cancer, Dr. Upham declared, pain wore off or else increased dosage was needed to increase their effect. Snake venom, he said, had no side reaction and was efficacious for a longer period of time.

Two Values
rates, and vitamins. The skins also provide roughage.

FOUR OAK DENIED ABC LIQUOR STORE

State Board Withholds Decision on Sales in Princeton and Johnston County

Raleigh, June 17.—After debate waxed warm at a hearing on the possibility of opening liquor stores at Princeton in Johnston County, the state alcoholic control board withheld a decision today in the matter, authorized opening of a store in Kenly and declined the approved one for Four Oaks.

During the hearing Cutlar Moore, state board chairman, commented that no liquor stores would be allowed "in the county."

Three groups of citizens appeared before the board in regard to the matter though the Johnson County board had only asked permission to operate stores at Smithfield, Selma, Benson and Clayton. After the hearing the county board asked for permission to put stores at three places in question.

Drys and wets appeared at the Kenly hearing, the Rev. C. F. Allen speaking in opposition to a store and pointing out that the township voted dry. He had oral support, then Paul D. Grady of Kenly spoke for advocates of stores and also was backed up by other speakers.

Only drys appeared in regard to a store at Four Oaks, the Rev. H. B. Beum pointing out that the township voted dry by an overwhelming margin.

Dr. B. L. Aycock and M. P. Young of Princeton with A. M. Nobel, Smithfield lawyer, presented the case for the drys at Princeton. The township voted dry, they said, and 19 of the 24 business houses opposed a liquor store there.

Holton B. Wallace, chairman of the Johnston county liquor board, then asked to be allowed to say a few words.

"I just want to say that I believe the rottenest situation in Johnston county and in the state is in your Boone Hill township with Princeton," said Wallace. "We can't, I don't believe, control Johnston county if we can't control Boone Hill."

It was admitted there probably are bootleggers in Princeton.

In the case of mental disease, particularly in women, Dr. Upham said, snake venom had proved to be a direct curative. In cancer, he said, its value was palliative.

In mental disturbances in women, he explained, the venom altered cellular activity in the body, restoring persons to normal mental condition. In men, he continued, the venom was used to cure disturbances of the digestive tract.

MEADOW IS VERY FERTILE FIELD

Many Farmers Fail To Take Advantage of Good Pasture Land

One of the most productive fields on the farm of Joe Brown in Madison county has not been plowed in 63 years.

It has been reseeded only once, and that was just after a flood some years ago had covered the field with several inches of silt.

This two acre meadow along a creek running through his farm produces four to five tons of high quality hay every year, and occasionally it is used to pasture cattle over the winter.

Brown told George W. Miller,

"You are going by the reputation of Boone Hill and not by the actual facts," retorted Young. "There has been remarkable improvement in the township in 10 years and you won't make any improvement by providing liquor stores."

farm agent of the state College extension service in Madison County that the sod of perennial grasses and legumes is so thick that none of the soil has been lost in the past 63 years.

But from time to time when the creek rises, deposits of silt are left on the meadow, and today it has a fertile topsoil several feet deep.

The spongy, porous topsoil will soak up large quantities of rain water and hold it long after the rain has stopped falling, Brown said. Thus the meadow is little effected by long, dry spells.

Miller commented that this one field is a good demonstration of the value of good land in making productive pastures, and of the importance of soil-conserving crops to check erosion, conserve moisture, and build up soil fertility.

Pasturage is the cheapest form of dairy and beef cattle feed to be found in the State, he continued. Yet many farmers fail to take advantage of the possibilities they have for making good, permanent pastures. As a result, livestock production costs are higher in North Carolina than in most of the other states.

To Reap Dollars

YOU Plant Dollars

No tobacco can be sold unless tobacco is planted.... And even then the results are a gamble.

But-

dollars PLANTED in Great American Life Insurance require no cultivation and yield GUARANTEED CROPS consisting of—a secure old age—an education for your children—money for travel or hobbies—or a cash estate. For planting directions see—

Thompson Insurance Agency

Walter James

E. G. Thompson

Hot Weather is Here— Beware of Biliousness!

Have you ever noticed that in very hot weather your organs of digestion and elimination seem to become torpid or lazy? Your food sours, forms gas, causes belching, heartburn, and a feeling of restlessness and irritability. Perhaps you may have sick headache, nausea and dizziness or blind spells on suddenly rising. Your tongue may be coated, your complexion bilious and your bowel actions sluggish or insufficient.

These are some of the more common symptoms or warnings of biliousness or so-called "torpid liver," so prevalent in hot climates. Don't neglect them. Take Calomel tabs, the improved calomel compound tablets that give you the effects of calomel and salts, combined. You will be delighted with the prompt relief they afford. Trial package ten cents, family pkg. twenty-five cents. At drug stores. (Adv.)

Remember The Words of Ruskin--

"There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper; and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey."

SPENCER'S ECONOMY BURIAL ASSOCIATION

AND

SPENCERS

Roxboro, N. C.

Getting down to PENNIES!



TODAY the railroads haul a ton of freight a mile for an average revenue of less than a cent.

That's 23½ per cent less than they got for hauling a ton a mile fifteen years ago, when the downward trend in average revenue started.

It's a billion dollars less than it would have been in 1936 if the revenue per ton-mile had stayed the same as it was fifteen years ago.

NOW some of this difference is due to changes in the type of shipments—but the vast bulk of that billion dollars represents lower freight rates—savings for the shipper and the consumer.

With average revenue shrinking, railroads have had to face mounting expenses. Hourly earnings of railroad workers have climbed to the highest point in history. Prices of necessary materials and supplies, like a lot of other things, have gone up.

Yet look how the railroads have been pushing ahead—figuring ways to give better service on lessened income:

They speeded up freight schedules; put billions into new and better cars and locomotives, heavier rails and improved roadbeds. Today freight moves fifty per cent faster than it did just a few years ago.

They perform a daily miracle keeping tab on two million freight cars—so that you may have cars where you want them when you need them.

Working hand-in-hand with shippers, they cut freight loss and damage more than eighty per cent—developed better ways to pack, load and handle goods.

You know what they've done in passenger service, too—faster trains, even greater safety, more comfort and cleanliness, air-conditioning and all the rest. And yet passengers today pay an average of 42 per cent less per mile than they did in 1921.

It's a great record—you couldn't ask for a better picture of how the railroads are handling a tough job. On that record, the railroads have earned the right to ask for equality in regulation and treatment, for a chance to meet competition on a basis fair to all.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY