

Health Officer Issues Schedule

(Continued From Front Page)

NEGRO SCHOOLS

Allen	Harris Hill	Sept. 26-Tues.	Sept. 22-Fri.
Allen	Adams Chapel	Sept. 27-Wed.	Sept. 22-Fri.
Vincent	Cedar Grove No. 1-2	Oct. 3-Tues.	Sept. 29-Fri.
Allen	Elijah Grove	Oct. 4-Wed.	Sept. 29-Fri.
Allen	Winstead Grove & Queen's Chapel	Oct. 10-Tues.	Oct. 5-Thur.
Vincent	Flat Woods	Oct. 16-Mon.	Oct. 13-Fri.
Allen	Mill Creek & Lee Clay	Oct. 18-Wed.	Oct. 13-Fri.
Allen	Woodburn & Brown Hill	Oct. 24-Tues.	Oct. 20-Fri.
Vincent	Union Grove & Pine Hill	Oct. 25-Wed.	Oct. 20-Fri.
Allen	McGhee & Hyco Zion	Oct. 30-Mon.	Oct. 25-Wed.
Allen	Olive Hill	Nov. 1-Wed.	Oct. 27-Fri.
Vincent	Hester, Pettiford & Fox	Nov. 7-Tues.	Nov. 3-Fri.
Allen	Lee Jeffers	Nov. 13-Mon.	Nov. 10-Fri.
Allen	Bethel Hill	Nov. 15-Wed.	Nov. 10-Fri.
Allen	Woodsdale	Nov. 22-Wed.	Nov. 16-Thur.
Vincent	Siloam, Salem, & St. James	Nov. 28-Tues.	Nov. 24-Fri.
Allen	Mt. Zion	Jan. 9-Tues.	Jan. 2-Tues.
Vincent	P. C. T. S.	Jan. 23-Tues.	Jan. 17-Wed.

Lang Addresses Person Council

(Continued From Front Page) appreciation and support by all citizens of the Federal and State programs for youthful rehabilitation. These agencies such as the NYA, the ECC and the employment service, Mr. Lang said, need the cooperative help of all people vitally interested in public and private welfare of American youth.

By quoting a few figures Mr. Lang endeavored to impress upon the Person Council of Social

Agencies certain unavoidable facts. There are, he said, about 175,000 youths in North Carolina who are not engaged in regular gainful employment and there are more than 16,000 young North Carolinians now being assisted by NYA, with at least 8,000 who are being helped by work projects teaching some knowledge of trade or industry.

In closing his talk Mr. Lang also mentioned changed social conditions which make adult help programs for youths necessary and he complimented the Person County council members for their own active participation in help-

ful youth guidance work.

He also pointed out that approximately 90 percent of the youths of this generation must stay at home if they are to find their place and their work in the world. This fact, indicating the closing of city careers and western migration, places the burden of aid to present day youth squarely upon the shoulders of the men and women now engaged in active business, said Mr. Lang.

Presiding over the meeting was the Rev. M. W. Lawrence, chairman, who called upon the Roxboro City Manager, James Harris, to introduce the speaker. The invocation was given by the Rev. T. H. Hamilton, of the Presbyterian church.

A brief business session was held and announcement was made that the next meeting of the council will be held at the same hour on the last Wednesday in October.

Business Men Favor Control

(Continued From Front Page) government orders following the declaration of war between England and Germany.

At the same meeting it was decided that Mr. Merritt, as president of the Roxboro Chamber of Commerce, should send a telegram to George Burton, of Rocky Mount, chairman of the sales committee of the Tobacco Association of the United States, saying that the local Chamber of Commerce expects our Roxboro market to reopen on the same date that other markets open.

At yesterday afternoon's conference it was expressly pointed out that the referendum resolution adopted is not to be regarded as a Chamber of Commerce resolution, since many of the signers are representative business men who are not members of the local chamber, although the telegram to Mr. Burton was sent in the name of the chamber.

Leaders in the considerable and spirited discussion preceding the drawing up of the resolution and the framing of the telegram, included Mr. Hunter, vice-president of the ePoples bank, and Mr. Perkins and S. B. Winstead.

All of the men present were of the opinion that the sole solution of the present crisis lies in the adoption of a crop-control measure for the 1940 tobacco crop, since it has been plainly and repeatedly stated that neither the Imperial Tobacco company nor the Commodity Credit corporation can offer any assurance that the present market situation can be cleared up and buying re-established unless the growers are willing to cooperate by adopting a reasonable control measure as insurance against over-production of the 1940 crop.

As a local banker who is in touch with Person county business conditions, Mr. Hunter advocated crop control as a protective measure capable of re-establishing and maintaining business equilibrium both now and in the future. He pointed out that the proposed 1940 crop control measure is favored by the North Carolina bankers association for the same reason; that the measure is to be in force for only the one

year, 1940, and the growers, having it in their power to elect new committeemen, can have only themselves to blame if they fail to elect committeemen who are capable of looking after the grower's best interests.

In addition, Mr. Hunter reiterated some of the known facts in regard to the attitudes taken by the British government, the Imperial Tobacco company and the representatives of the Commodity Credit corporation who are working with United States Department of Agriculture officials. He emphasized the fact that the U. S. government has no desire to coerce growers into adopting the referendum, but he also stressed the fact that the Imperial Tobacco company's buyers say that without this cooperation with the referendum measure they will not be able to enter a buying agreement with the Commodity Credit corporation.

It was also brought out at the meeting that during the 1914-1918 world war the Turkish tobacco market was closed to British buyers, whereas today the Turkish markets are still open to English trade, a fact that may mean the present and permanent transfer of a large part of British tobacco trade to Turkey if a British and

American buying agreement cannot be made at once. A situation such as this is very different from the one current during the 1914 conflict when British buyers were forced in large measure to depend upon an across the seas market in America.

CONFERENCE HELD

T. S. Shinn, of Raleigh, Safety Engineer, Carolina Power and Light company, and H. T. Teal, also of Raleigh, were in Roxboro Tuesday for their regular month-

ly conference with the Company's local line crew. Eight members of the crew met with Mr. Shinn and Mr. Teal to discuss accident prevention and first aid work.

"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulders."

SELL YOUR TOBACCO IN ROXBORO.



BURNS, GENTRY & STRUM

Roxboro's Smartest Men's Shop

Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Are Facing One Of The Most Critical Periods In History

1. We have the largest crop of flue-cured tobacco ever grown; with a surplus of 250,000,000 pounds. In addition to this the Imperial Tobacco Company has withdrawn from the market because of the war. They normally purchased about one-third of the crop, and pay about 50 percent of the cash received for this one-third. They normally would buy 150,000,000 more pounds of tobacco. Add this to the 250,000,000 surplus and we have 400,000,000 pounds of surplus tobacco.

2. When the second world-war started, the British pound of sterling dropped until it is now off about 25 percent. The British government has decided to conserve their gold reserve in this country for the purchase of food and war supplies; as they have on hand, at present, two years supply of smoking tobacco. Tobacco is a luxury, and not a necessity of life. Our government has tried in every way to get the Imperial back on the market, but has been unsuccessful because of the large difference in money rates.

3. The Commodity Credit Corporation has worked out a plan with the cooperation of our government, and the Imperial Tobacco Company in this county, for the Imperial buyers to come back on the market, buy the grades they have been buying, at the same price. This tobacco to be bought, processed, redried, graded, put in hogsheads and stored with Imperial grades in government warehouses. The Commodity Credit Corporation will furnish the money, and pay the Imperial one-half of the actual cost of handling the tobacco. Title to the tobacco will remain in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation, but they will give the Imperial a period of 20 months in which to purchase this tobacco. If it is not purchased by them during this time, then the Commodity Credit Corporation will sell the tobacco anywhere they can. Note that the government of the United States can not loan money direct to the Imperial Tobacco Company because of the Johnson Act, prohibiting loans to foreign countries that at present owe us money.

By reason of the fact that the Imperial is willing to process this tobacco, paying about 1/2 of the cost, goes to show that they have high hopes of purchasing the tobacco when the exchange difference has been adjusted.

4. This plan depends entirely upon control program being adopted by the farmers for 1940. The Imperial Tobacco Company is not interested, for business reasons, if control is not voted, for they know that they can come into the market next year and buy all of their grades much cheaper. The government will not finance this deal unless control is voted, as they know that they would lose a great deal of money.

WHAT DOES THE FARMER GAIN BY VOTING FOR CONTROL?

By voting control for 1940, the farmer gains \$40,000,000 dollars put into this year's crop by the government. He is assured of prices equal to the average on Imperial grades bought before the market closed.

WHAT DOES THE FARMER LOSE BY VOTING AGAINST CONTROL?

He loses the \$40,000,000 the government is offering to put up to aid in purchasing this year's crop. Adding the 150,000,000 pounds that would normally be bought by the Imperial to the surplus we already have, your guess is as good as any one on what this extra 4 hundred million pounds of tobacco will bring. Experts guess about one-half the price paid before the closing of the market.

In addition to that there is another angle to the government's offer. Before the last war the Imperial Tobacco Company was using a large amount of Turkish tobacco. After the war started in 1914, they were unable to get this tobacco because Turkey was not friendly towards them. So they started using more American tobacco. After the war ended Turkey was unable to get back on the British market. Turkey is friendly towards England, at present, and is in position to supply them with tobacco. In addition to this, Canada is growing a great deal more tobacco than they grew in 1914. If this offer of the government is not accepted, and the Imperial Company leaves our market for the rest of the year, Turkey stands a good chance of furnishing a large amount of tobacco to the British trade, and it maybe extremely hard for us to regain this trade once it is lost.

All manufacturing concerns exercise control measures over their production, and only produce in line with consumption, in order that they may survive. It seems it is just as good business sense for the farmers to hold their production in line with consumption in order to survive.

The Peoples Bank is deeply interested in the welfare of the Peoples of Person County, and we strongly feel that control should be voted.

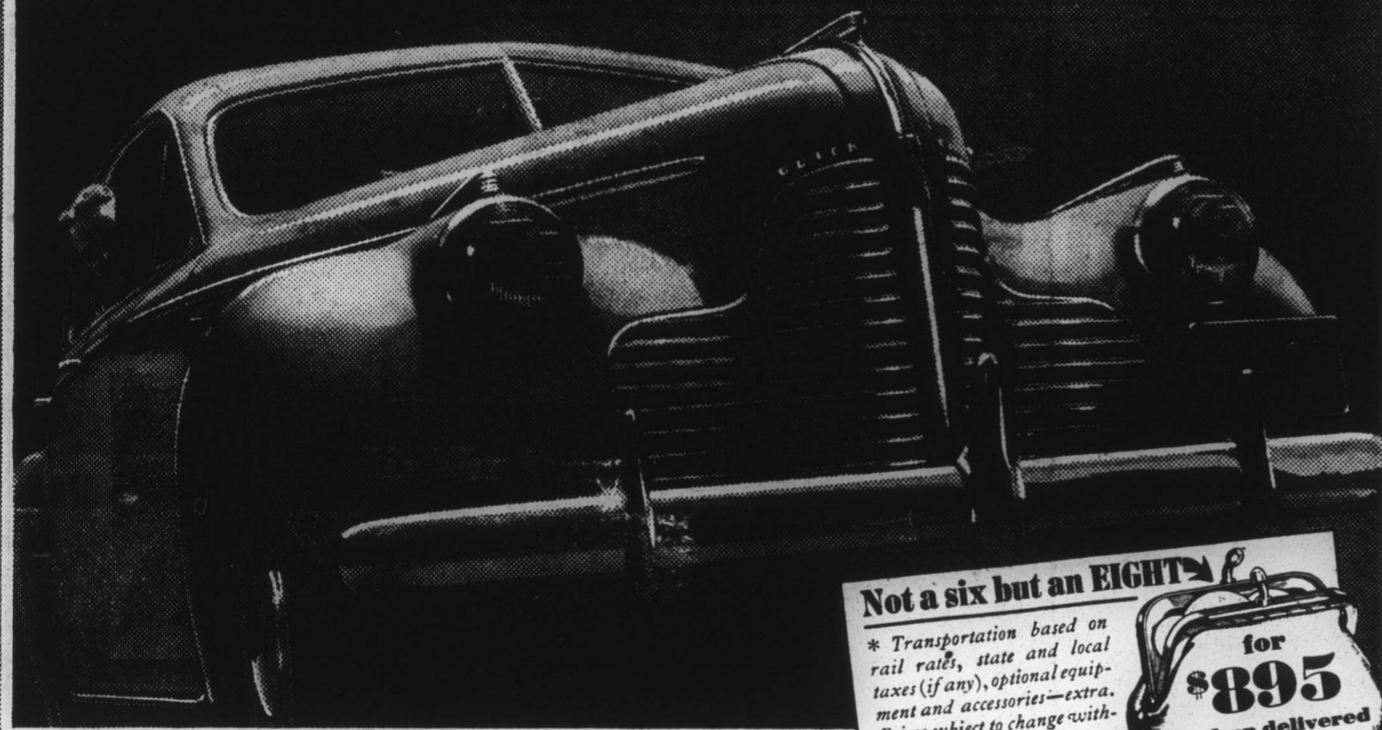


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"Best bet's Buick!"



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Not a six but an EIGHT
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Every one of its 44 different types of steel is the finest for its job that money can buy—five of its special alloys were not even in existence 10 years ago.

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