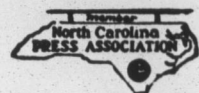


PERSON COUNTY TIMES



A PAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

J. S. MERRITT, EDITOR — M. C. CLAYTON, MANAGER THOMAS J. SHAW, JR., City Editor.

Published Every Thursday and Sunday. Entered As Second Class Matter At The Postoffice At Roxboro, N. C., Under The Act Of March 3rd., 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$1.50 Six Months .75

Advertising Cut Service At Disposal of Advertisers at all times. Rates furnished upon request.

News from our correspondents should reach this office no later than Tuesday to insure publication for Thursday edition and Thursday P. M. for Sunday edition.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1941

Youth And Age

Largest Person county crowd recently gathered together to attend any meeting not of a religious or semi-religious character was on hand Monday night to hear Admiral Percy Foote, U. S. N. retired, and Jacques Hardre, University of North Carolina graduate student, who was until last Fall in the French army.

Presented under auspices of the Roxboro unit of the British War Relief society, which is this week beginning its membership campaign, these two men, an American Naval Officer, and a French soldier, between their respective experiences in the world's two major wars of our time had messages of interest to all who heard them, and, aside from first hand importance of what they had to say, it was more than interesting to observe differences in their platform manners.

The Admiral, who as a Captain, saw service in the war of 1917-18, was on Monday despite his age, the more impassioned of the two and his address, touched with an unintentionally but slightly vain-glorious patriotism, reached its climax in an analysis of the importance of the preservation of Anglo-American sea power, with the probably very true conclusion that before long American seamen will be doing their best service toward this preservation by convoying British supply ships.

M. Hardre, whose father has for several years been connected with the Department of Romance Languages at Woman's college, Greensboro, and who has himself spent about half his life in the United States, told a simple story of a natural response to duty, starting with that November day in 1939 when he was called from this country for service in the French army.

With Gallic simplicity, with a seriousness beyond his years, and with only occasional touches of humor, he recounted the story of his brief French Odyssey and of his now earnest desire that the United States, his second home, shall not suffer the fate which France has suffered. Although he did later in the evening, over a conversational cup of coffee, elaborate on the internal conditions in France which may have been responsible for the collapse of the army, his public address and his private conversation were remarkably free both of condemnation of what had occurred before his very eyes and of hatred towards the nation whose action has brought about the humiliation of his native country.

M. Hardre's impression that neither the French nor the English people wanted war, that they shut their eyes to its necessities until it was too late in one instance and was very nearly so in another, was intended as a warning to his hearers not to likewise be caught. Plain also was his conversational inference that when war came neither France nor Britain was prepared in a military or a material sense. Equally devastating was his recital of reliance on fighting technique current in the year 1918.

Speaking hard truth, he said that American relief work for the French would be of doubtful value because of German interception of it, but he was of opinion that work such as is being carried out through the British War Relief society could be of great assistance and should be continued.

There is, we think, no doubt that the larger number of our citizens thoroughly appreciated and understood what Admiral Foote and M. Hardre had to say and that the patriotism and even the cold factuality of their views coincide with those less informed but logical opinions now being formed by most Americans. By their presence at the court house Monday night Person people displayed to fullest extent interest in the degree of intervention which the United States may be compelled to take in the present conflict.

Wherein There Is Wisdom

In the Sunday Times was published a brief account of certain legislative acts proposed in Raleigh for Person's benefit by Senator Long and Representative Burns. It goes without saying, that these acts, whether proposed in Senate or House are supported by both Person legislators and that most interesting, because of its possible good effects on county politics is that measure regarding county commissioners' districts, first proposed by Senator Long.

As one astute citizen observed on contemplation of the report of that measure, it is a wonder that it was not brought up years ago. Mere fact of that districting is, of course, indicative of growth of population hereabouts and of development of a cosmopolitanism stretching a-

way from times when everybody knew everybody and everybody's business. As is well known, in the last election only the accident of a few votes kept the City of Roxboro from capturing two out of the county's three commissionerships, an accident which in a county so nearly divided between town and country would not have worked for greatest harmony and satisfaction.

Under the redistricting bill the present happy arrangement of fairly equalized representation on the board of county commissioners will be guaranteed, with an elimination of factionalism which might crop up more than it yet has, and with an invitation to townships in each district to enter candidates for office. Because we like both the town and the country which constitutes the Person commonwealth, we are pleased that this redistricting bill may pass into law: it seems by the way, that a similar redistricting for City Council and School Board elections and appointments in Roxboro would not be in error. Do we hear a pin drop, or is it just silence?

William Warren

It is no disparagement to the high quality of the comparatively brief service which William Warren rendered to this Roxboro and adjacent communities to observe that he himself would probably have been surprised at the depth of appreciation with which he is remembered.

One of the quiet ones, Mr. Warren went about his business at the Ca-Vel Plant of Collins and Aikman. He was on occasion seen on the streets and, more frequently, at church, or club or lodge. Wherever he was he did what was expected of him, and unlike the most of us, a little bit more, besides.

We cannot now know if the putting forth of that extra ounce by which he will be remembered by those who knew him best was not in some sense responsible for the breakdown in health which at a comparatively early age caused his death. We do know that he was appreciated in Roxboro and this appreciation, to our mind, counts for more than length of life.

We do not remember that Bill Warren ever demanded anything from his fellowmen, but by that not unexpected irony of men he received far more than could have ever been gotten by demanding and because he was like that we shall not soon forget him.



Undeclared War

Durham Morning Herald More people were killed in the United States last year, 1940, in accidents than have been killed in all of the current war, which has been going on for some 15 months.

The National Safety Council reports the 1940 accident toll as 96,500 killed and 9,100,000 injured.

Warring countries haven't publicized their casualty lists very much, but latest reports we have seen show killed, wounded, missing, and captured at around 70,000 for Britain, 35,000 for Germany. Italy hasn't mentioned casualties since the Libyan campaign started, but if British claims are to be accepted aside from about 100,000 captured, Italian casualties there have been relatively small.

It proves nothing, of course, to compare our accident casualties with Europe's war casualties. Accidents happen over there, too, and the rate is probably higher than during peace. Which means that over there the accident toll is in addition to the war toll.

It helps to drive home the fact that we are killing a lot of our citizens needlessly, however, to remind the "killers" that we killed 96,500 last year, four per cent more than the year before. And a person who is unimpressed by the bare figures may snap to attention when told that accidents took more lives in this country last year than did bombs in Europe during the same period.

Opportunity To Serve

News and Observer If there is one measure of reform for which there is a more general recognition of need than any other in North Carolina it is the ridding the State of the obsolete system for appointment of justices of the peace. Yet, there has been little heard about it during this session of the General Assembly.

In the election last November there were elected more justices of the peace in every county of the State, more justices of the peace than could possibly serve any useful purpose. Yet, unless something is done about it, the General Assembly will, before it adjourns, create hundreds, if not thousands more, through passage of an omnibus bill. The only excuse which ever existed for that practice is that it offered the vehicle for political rewards. The system has fallen into such disrepute that rewards bestowed in this manner and through appointment from the Governor's office are of most doubtful value.

It is questionable if the once honorable office of justice of the peace has not entirely outlived its usefulness in these days of easy transportation and multitudinous recorder's courts. But, if the venerable office is to be retained it should certainly be restored to a portion of its ancient dignity. That can be done only through reducing the number to a reasonable figure.

Here is an opportunity for some legislator or group of legislators to render a real service to the people of the State. The opportunity ought not to be neglected.

Rail oddities

Advertisement for 'Rail oddities' featuring images of a train, a person, and a letter. Text includes: 'THE HOOKED-HEAD SPIKE WHICH IS USED TODAY BY RAILROADS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TO FASTEN STEEL RAILS TO CROSS TIES, WAS DESIGNED BY AN AMERICAN IN 1831.' and 'ONE CENT PER LETTER'.

Clothing Costs Reduced On Farm

Stylists who attend the Farm and Home Week programs at State College each Summer are frequently surprised by the becoming dress and good personal appearance of farm women in the classrooms. "Do North Carolina farm women have more to spend on clothes than the average farm woman?" the stylists ask.

The reply is: "No." The farm women of North Carolina just use their heads and hands in better clothing themselves and their families. In 1940 a total of 1,709 Home Demonstration Club members kept clothing accounts which revealed that the average cost of clothing per woman was only \$55.87. In addition, 339 club women kept accounts of money spent for clothing for their families, and the average in this case was \$148.93 in 1940.

How does the farm woman manage to dress herself and her family so well on amounts such as these? Through her Home Demonstration Club she makes studies of her clothing needs; after realizing these needs, she does some careful planning which makes her watch purchases and put into practice many clothing economies such as, remodeling, mending and making over. She takes care of what she has, her clothing is kept clean, and spots and stains, removed.

Next she sews, for she knows that making garments at home is one of the best means of saving on clothing. She not only saves on these garments made at home, but she gets more satisfaction from them. She is able to get much better material and the garments she makes fit her better and usually more becoming. She knows how to design clothes for herself to bring out her good points and to conceal those that need no emphasis. The clothes made at home last longer because the material is better, the cut of garments is ample, and the workmanship better.

She makes use of what she has. Many of the accessories for herself and children are made from scraps. Such things as collars, cuffs, jumpers, jerkins, hats, mittens, belts, scarfs, are all made from scraps. Last year 3,042 hats were made by club women and 1,789 even made by 4-H Club girls.

She makes over and remodels clothing. Larger garments are ripped, cleaned, and re-cut for smaller members of her family. In 1940, reports show 33,327 garments were remodeled by club women in 76 counties, and 2,880 garments were remodeled by 4-H Club girls in 36 counties reporting.

If anyone doubts that sewing is being done at home, they should read the annual reports of the Home Demonstration work done in North Carolina. In 1940 Home Demonstration women made 102,174 dresses and 4-H Club girls report 13,191 dresses made. A total

of 400 coats were made by women and 465 by 4-H club girls.

The women find that their greatest saving by home sewing is in making their better dresses, suits, and coats, though there is a saving in making most any garment at home. Many of the Club women who sew supplement their incomes by sewing.

Watches Her Purchases. The Home Demonstration club member watches her purchases. When she goes to buy material she wants to know what she is getting, she wants to get the most for her clothing money of cotton, wool, rayon, silk and mixtures of these fibers.

Comparative studies in underwear were made in three counties—comparing homemade slips with readymade ones. Cotton was found to be the most satisfactory material for everyday wear, rayon for better wear; the straight cut slip is preferable to the bias cut for comfort and lasting qualities. The average cost of a homemade slip of cotton is 35 cents. Women average two to three costume slips per year.

Studies of hosiery were made in five counties. Hosiery costs run large in some women's budgets. Club women have found that by observing some rules in care and purchasing those they can reduce their yearly cost. Here are some of the findings: Buy the right length, and buy service weight for everyday use, 3-4 thread for dress, and for party wear only, the very sheer 2-thread. Stockings should be one-half inch longer than the foot when standing. Buy two pair of same size and color, wear interchangeable. Wash after each wearing Turn wrong-side-out before washing. Use mild soap, lukewarm water. Squeeze rather than wring. Hang by toes to dry away from heat.

Last year, 6,194 women followed recommendations in selection and care of stockings. From the studies sent in, women buy from 2 to 21 pairs per year, however the average is 5 or 6 pairs per woman per year.

Women have found that they not only can save on their own clothing by better care, better purchasing methods, and more sewing at home, but that they can also supplement the family income by sewing for others. Last year, 1,712 women reported, \$40,713.79 made by taking in sewing and 115 women report \$1,144.75 made from products of the needle sold on their curb markets.

You Wouldn't Know The French Riviera

Cannes, France, Feb 6 —Butter—not begonias—is the worry of the French Riviera this year as the time for the annual flower battles arrives and the villa dwellers are too busy standing in food lines to think about tourist attractions.

Normally about 50,000 American and English tourists would be toasting in the Mediterranean sun and shelling money to croupiers in the casino.

Now there are about 4,000 foreigners, most of them Englishmen, who are unable to leave and who are scrambling for rations and coal like everyone else.

The casinos, except in Monte Carlo, are closed, the hotels are only a fifth filled and the pretentious villas are empty.

Where shiny, sleek automobiles from the United States and England used to stand under the watchful eyes of uniformed flunkies are now only rows of bicycles under the doubtful care of a bellboy.

Night-life has disappeared and one confirmed Riviera resident remarked plaintively, "I haven't had my dinner jacket on in months."

The flower battles usually are held early in February with processions of decorated automobiles but showers of flowers were not even considered.

Residents now are standing for hours in line since everybody is required to appear personally for his 100 grams (3 1-2 ounces) of butter, 50 grams of cheese and one egg.

Still anchored in Riviera ports as residences of their owners are the yachts of Prince Andre of Greece, uncle of Greek King George II, who had his windows battened down for the cold weather, and the former Khedive of Egypt, Abbas Halmi, who lives in his rations and asks no favors.

Preacher On Horseback Once, Now Uses Plane

Springfield, Mo.—Twenty-five years ago the Rev. Floyd Hitchcock was making his way from church to church in Douglas County on horseback.

Today he uses a plane, and his circuit includes Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Between the horse and the plane era, Hitchcock traveled to his pulpits by motor car, train, ocean liner and on a crude platform carried by natives in the Far East.

Advertisement for 'DON'T COUGH YOUR HEAD OFF' featuring 'ASK MENTHOMULSION' and 'IF YOU FAIL TO GET RELIEF, ASK FOR YOUR MONEY BACK'.

Advertisement for 'PLANT BED FERTILIZER' with text: 'We have your plant bed fertilizer. Come to see us for your needs. All Prices Guaranteed Pass, Hester, Jones Hyco Warehouse'.

Advertisement for 'Big Bargains For Everybody' featuring 'BETTER USED CARS' and 'Tar Heel Chevrolet Co. Next to fire station Roxboro, N. C.'.