

Garden Hints For Your Fall Planting In North Carolina

(By E. B. Morrow, Extension Horticulturist, N. C. State College.)

"Take a vacation yourself, but don't give the garden one." Such is the advice of gardeners who look forward to their fall and winter harvest. It is good advice, too, but hard to take when crops are laid by and the thermometer is in the nineties. Yet many crops must be planted by the second or third week in August if they are to mature before frost. The following standbys should not be neglected.

Beans. Snap beans should be planted every two or three weeks up to within 60 days of the average date of the first killing frost. This means as late as the first of September in the vicinity of Raleigh. Lima beans require a little longer time to reach maturity. The bush varieties will usually produce a good crop if planted as much as 12 weeks before frost.

ed, young beets will stand a great deal of heat even though they prefer cool weather. Plant during seasonable weather, and at least 10 to 12 weeks before killing frosts occur. Early Wonder and Crosby's Egyptian will mature a week to ten days earlier than most varieties. For globe shaped roots, plant Detroit Dark Red.

Cabbage. Plants of early-maturing varieties such as Copenhagen Market and Jersey Wakefield may be set as late as the second week of August in eastern and coastal sections with reasonable assurance of a crop. Cabbage should be grown rapidly by applying a side dressing of readily available fertilizer as soon as the plants are established in the field. Keep free from green cabbage worm by spraying or dusting with either calcium arsenate or lead arsenate.

Carrots. Give much the same care as for beets, but plant at least 12 weeks

before killing frosts occur. Carrots will stand some frost but not heavy freezes. The Chantenay is a popular variety for both home and market.

Cowpeas. If this crop is not available in the field, by all means plant a row or two in the garden. It will still produce "Roasting Ear" peas in many sections. The Blackeye is an excellent variety for home use.

Corn. In central and eastern sections early varieties of sweet corn may yet be planted with reasonable assurance that they will be ready for use before frost. Most varieties should be planted as much as 90 days before the average date of the first killing frost.

Lettuce. Head lettuce usually requires as much as 8 to 10 weeks to reach maturity after the plants are set in the field. It is worth trying as a fall crop, but requires fertile soil if plenty of good heads are to be produced. Set strong, well rooted plants for best results.

Turnips. Land for the turnip patch should be well prepared and fertilized. If manure is used, it should be in well rotted condition. Use 1,000 pounds of an 8-4-8 or 7-5-7 fertilizer if applied in the row, or 1,500 or 2,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast. Main crop varieties such as Purple Top Globe should be planted 10 to 12 weeks before the first killing frost.

Prober Can Find Naught To Probe

So North Carolina Investigator Will Give Up And Leave.

Charlotte, Aug. 12.—J. L. Ward, of the Nye senatorial investigation committee, was tonight, insofar as North Carolina and her recent Simmons-Bailey affair are concerned, an investigator with nothing to investigate.

Ward put in a day of plain and fancy probing into rumors of fraud and corruption in the June 7 Democratic primary. Party leaders, never having been investigated before, took the affair in high good humor. They enjoyed it. That rather hand-dipped Ward.

"I don't find anything out of the way here," he said wearily, "and I'll probably be leaving in a day or two."

Democratic leaders here and in Raleigh saw in the Ward visit to these parts an effort of the national Republican party to lend state Republicans ammunition for the November elections.

The investigation is inspired by Republicans, who are seeking to offset the issue of "Hoover prosperity Democrats are certain to throw at them," Judge James S. Manning, in Raleigh, said he believed. Judge Manning is chairman of the Bailey committee.

In Charlotte the leaders interpreted the investigation as friendly and from Senator Nye to Congressman Charles A. Jonas, who will be opposed in the ninth district election by Major A. L. Bulwinkle, Democrat, Mr. Jonas, in a Catawba county speech Saturday charged abuse of the absentee voting arrangement in that county.

Daniel Webster's Kin Reported Destitute



Eldridge Perry, 79, of Groveland, Mass., claims to be a relative of the famous Daniel Webster. Both he and his wife, who is totally blind, are facing removal to the town farm because of their poverty stricken circumstances. Mrs. Perry is said to be a niece of former President Franklin Pierce, the nation's only President from New Hampshire.

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Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 3 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in 3 days. 666 also in Tablets.

NOTICE OF SALE. In the Matter of W. Judd Jones, Florence Jones, W. H. Gardner, and Cleveland Furniture Co., a partnership, Bankrupts. One 1929 Model Chevrolet Truck. (The bid to begin at \$140.00.)

TRUSTEE'S SALE. By virtue of the power of sale contained in a Deed of Trust executed by Preston Chance and wife, Minnie Chance, on May 14th, 1929, to the T. S. Lee of the Shelby Building and Loan Association, and default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, I, as Trustee, will sell for cash to the highest bidder at public auction at the Court House in the Town of Shelby, N. C. on Saturday, August 30th, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate:

22 Log School Houses Remain

In 1928-29 There Were Erected 176 New Rural School Houses in North Carolina

Raleigh, Aug. 13.—With only 22 of the type standing in North Carolina during the school year 1928-29, the little log school house has almost disappeared in this State, according to a statement issued today by the State Department of Public Instruction.

Of these, 19 were in Caswell county and one each in Durham, Halifax and Person counties, all used by colored children. The records show that there were 5,563 rural school houses in use during 1928-29, this number being 215 fewer than were in use during the preceding year. Of this number, 974 were of brick construction, 4,589 were of frame construction and 22 of log construction. From 1927-28 to 1928-29 there was an increase of 78 brick-type houses, and a decrease of 287 frame-type and 6 log-type houses.

Five years ago, 1923-34, there were 6,863 rural school houses in use, 535 brick, 6,288 frame and 53 log. Thus, within five years, the statement points out, there has been erected 493 new brick buildings for rural boys and girls, and a decrease of 1,742 frame and log houses. During the year 1928-29, 178 new rural school houses containing 986 classrooms were erected. These buildings cost approximately \$3,000,000, on an average of \$16,836 each. During the previous year, over \$4,000,000 was spent in erecting 176 new rural school houses at an average cost of \$24,000 each.

These figures show, according to State Supt. A. T. Allen, that the trend in school house construction is toward brick structures, and that frame and log structures are disappearing. They also show that the amount spent for building purposes tends to decrease.

Big Increase In Bank Resources

Greensboro News—Believe it or not, but total resources of state banks in North Carolina, on the basis of official figures just announced, increased by \$9,168,976.83 during the past year.

Such an increase, representing a jump from \$302,891,632.91 to \$312,060,629.74, reveals a sizeable figure for any year, but to come during a twelve-month when Tar Heel citizenship, agriculture and industry—with the exception of the tobacco manufacturing group—admittedly have been hard-pressed is well beyond understanding, especially in the face of pessimistic stories which have been going the rounds.

With unemployment declared to be rampant, the citizenship groaning under taxes, the farmers up in arms over cotton and tobacco prices, the textile industry forced to curtail and state government appropriations reduced 20 per cent, the report of the state bank examiner is bullish enough to show a gain of over \$9,000,000 in total resources. North Carolinians have learned their lesson in thrift and frugality. It may be said. Nothing could be more desired, but without that does not explain whence came the dollars making up such an increase.

Democratic leaders may attribute the gain to their party's guidance of state affairs. Republican spellbinders will not be averse to claiming the credit for the Hoover administration. But neither claim is satisfying. It may be that one of Governor Gardner's six commissions, or other probing bodies will find out. In the event the information is uncovered, we trust it will be passed along to an inquisitive and almost unbelieving public.

If they follow W. T. Bost and Chief Examiner Mitchell, North Carolinians are led to believe that their state is not in such a bad way after all. While the general total is satisfying enough to the Daily News, our curiosity would welcome a little more specific information as to just where that \$9,168,976.83 gain in state bank resources came from.

164 AUTOMOBILES STOLEN IN JULY; 76 RECOVERED
Raleigh.—One hundred and 64 automobiles were stolen in North Carolina in July and 76 had not been recovered August 1. L. S. Harris, chief of the motor theft bureau of the state department of revenue, announced today.

During July, 28 automobiles which had been stolen in previous months were reported recovered, which together with the 83 July recoveries made a total of 110 cars returned to owners.

Growing Tomatoes. Tomato growers in Washington county have delivered 15,873 crates of tomatoes to the local packing plant and canning factory this season. The tomatoes netted the growers a total of \$3,967.75.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM ANNOUNCES

Important Changes in Passenger Train Schedules Effective 12:01 A. M., Sunday, August 17th, 1930.

No. 117	No. 35	Lv.	Ar.	No. 118	No. 36
4:27 P. M.	4:27 P. M.	Marion, N. C.	11:40 A. M.	4:27 P. M.	4:27 P. M.
6:35 A. M.	6:30 P. M.	Shelby, N. C.	9:37 A. M.	7:45 P. M.	7:45 P. M.
7:15 A. M.	7:02 P. M.	Blacksburg, S. C.	9:00 A. M.	7:10 P. M.	7:10 P. M.
8:40 A. M.	8:45 P. M.	Rock Hill, S. C.	5:50 A. M.	3:50 P. M.	3:50 P. M.
12:57 P. M.		Columbia, S. C.	11:25 A. M.		

Trains between Marion, Shelby, Blacksburg and Rock Hill connect with main line trains at Blacksburg. ---
---Trains 113 and 114 discontinued between Marion and Shelby last trip each direction Saturday, August 16th.

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WASHINGTON POST REVIEWS BATTLE

The Washington Post of August 11 editorially reviews the battle of Kings Mountain and the coming Sesqui-Centennial celebration as follows:

Battle of Kings Mountain

The forthcoming journey of President Hoover to South Carolina will recall one of the epic battles of America's struggle for independence, a battle which some historians have held to be the "turning point of the American Revolution." This was the bloody engagement of October 7, 1780, at Kings Mountain, in which a force of untrained and undisciplined patriots thoroughly whipped a force of British militiamen and Tories, and thus smashed Cornwallis' campaign in the South.

The president goes to Kings Mountain October 7, to take part in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of that battle. His presence will focus attention on an event that too often has been overlooked or minimized in history textbooks.

In the spring and summer of 1780, things looked black indeed for the American cause. Charleston had fallen, and Cornwallis seemed about to subjugate the entire South. In the summer, Col. Patrick Ferguson, one of Cornwallis' most trusted officers, went into the region of Kings Mountain in search of Col. Elijah Clarke, a daring American patriot. For a time, it seemed as though the British might continue on to North Carolina, and it was this threat that led to the memorable battle of October 7.

In September, 1780, there gathered at Sycamore Flats, near what is now Elizabethton, Tenn., a band of warriors, who, from a sartorial standpoint, presented a strange contrast to the British red-coats. Mountaineers from Virginia and the Carolinas, they wore leather-fringed hunting shirts, moccasins and leggings, and coonskin caps. Each man carried a hunting knife and a rifle. Some of the officers were armed with swords, but Col. William Campbell, who headed 200 Virginians, carried an ancient claymore that had come down from his Scottish Highlander ancestors.

On the morning of September 26, the mountaineers listened to a fiery sermon by the Rev. Samuel Doak, a pioneer Presbyterian clergyman. He sounded the Biblical battle cry. "The sword of the Lord and of our Gideons," and the men echoed it lustily. Then they set out over the mountains and through the forests on a grueling forced march to Kings Mountain.

The charge up the ridge, which was made by men who had been without sleep or rest for 48 hours, was accompanied with a wild war whoop. Campbell's detachment at first was repulsed by a British bayonet charge, but it soon was reassembled. Thereafter the men fought Indian fashion, dodging from tree to tree, and pouring a deadly fire into the ranks of the enemy. Other American detachments were equally successful.

The Tories tried to surrender, but Col. Ferguson, a gallant officer, furiously cut down the white flags they sought to raise. In the end, Ferguson himself was killed, together with 206 of his men. Of the remainder, 128 were wounded and 600 taken prisoner. The American losses were much lighter—28 killed and 62 wounded.

Gen. Washington in his "general orders" hailed the victory, and congress acknowledged the country's gratitude to the men who had won it. Thomas Jefferson declared the battle turned the tide of success, and "terminated the Revolutionary War with the seal of independence."

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Three years ago, I was in bad health," says Mrs. J. B. Bean, of Kirbyville, Texas. "I was going through a critical time, and I suffered a lot. My back hurt almost all the time, and my legs and ankles ached. My head hurt me until sometimes I would be almost past going. As I had used Cardui before, and knew how much I had improved after taking it, I got a bottle and started taking it. I continued to use it for several months. After a while I regained my health, and I feel that I could never have gotten through that awful time without Cardui."

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