

**THIS BUSINESS**

*OF Living*  
BY SUSAN THAYER



**A SHORT, SHORT STORY OF FREEDOM**

There were loud voices in the house next door. The argument was evidently becoming what we call "heated." We could hear some of the words as we passed on our way home.

"They seem to be taking the government apart," my husband remarked. "But then, Jones always gets excited when he talks about taxes."

"Yes," said I, "and Mr. Brown has very different ideas about defense." With these few harmless observations we dismissed this vivid example of one of America's traditional freedoms—freedom of speech. Of course, people have the right to say what they want to, whether others believe it or not!

The evening paper, tightly folded, was on the porch when we got home. John opened it up as we went in and turned on the light. There on the front page was an editorial criticizing certain statements made recently by our chief executive. "Well," said he, "J. B. doesn't seem to agree with the president." We laughed, for that was putting it mildly for "J. B.," the editor was rabid on the subject without the least fear concerning his paper or his person. And so, we calmly took for granted another of our national freedoms—freedom of the press.

A few minutes later Mary came rushing in from the front door, cheeks flaming, "Mother!" she exclaimed, "I've just had the awfulest argument

with Bill Sullivan. About religions. He told me everything that is wrong with our church. And I told him everything that was wrong with his. The idea of people being so blind and bigoted and old-fashioned! I'll never speak to him again."

"There, there, Mary... calm yourself. People can be good friends and still have very different ideas about religion," I said, "and the thing that really matters is sincerity." Thus, was another of the fundamentals of our precious Bill of Rights accepted.

And then John's brother came in. We could see he had something on his mind. "That store down at the corner that I've told you about. Remember? Well, I've bought it! Go the money from old man Larkin and I'm opening up next month. Looks to me as if there was going to be more and more business out this way and if a fellow gets in on the ground floor..."

"Good for you, Bill," we said, congratulating him and never giving a thought to our system of free private enterprise that makes this type of individual initiative possible.

There, in a few simple home incidents is the story of our American way of life. A way unknown in much of the rest of the world today where men dare not speak their minds... or print the truth... or express their opinions on religion... or undertake a business of their own... "Sweet land of liberty!"

**Narrow Tobacco Plant Bed Is Recommended**

Four good reasons for constructing a narrow tobacco plant bed are listed in pre-season recommendations to tobacco growers by Dr. Luther Shaw, plant pathologist of N. C. State College. He also suggests the importance of the proper location for the plant bed.

"If the tobacco bed is built narrow," Dr. Shaw said, "more plants are produced per square yard; the danger of trampling on plants while weeding or pulling is avoided; the plants can be watered more easily and uniformly; and fourth, and most important, narrow beds can be equipped and treated for blue mold with more satisfactory results than wide ones."

The plant pathologist recommends that the plant bed be 5 feet 8 inches wide to allow the standard six-foot cover to fit snugly when the fumigation method is used to control blue mold. A pathway 18 inches to two feet wide should be left between adjacent beds.

"The benzol or paradichlorobenzene fumigation methods are the best for controlling blue mold," Dr. Shaw declared. "Copper-oxide spray is also satisfactory when applied in advance of the first appearance of the disease on the farm. The spray acts best as a preventative, while the fumigants will kill the mold after it has infected the plant bed."

The State College specialist also suggests that the plant bed be located conveniently to a source of water, and preferably near the house, because constant attention is required during the development of the young plants. "It is also desirable," he says, "to locate the beds so that they will be protected as much as possible from strong winds."

Frank W. Truitt of Ocean City, Md. has worn the same straw hat for over 30 years.

**Bain Announces Continuation Of Beer Campaign**

**Every County In State Will Be Visited During Year**

Investigators for the beer industry will visit every North Carolina county during 1941 to make certain that retail beer dealers conduct reputable places of business.

Edgar H. Bain of Goldsboro, State director of the Brewers and North Carolina Beer Distributors committee, announced that the industry's "clean up or close up" campaign has resulted in the elimination of 136 undesirable beer outlets in 41 counties—109 by revocation, three by surrender of licenses, and 24 by refusal to re-license.

"A great majority of beer dealers conduct reputable places of business," Colonel Bain said, "but there is a minority which disregards the law and public decency. Our campaign is directed at these scattered outlets. During 1941 our field representatives will check on these outlets and when necessary, we will request the local authorities to revoke their licenses."

During the past year, Bain said, more than 1,000 retail outlets in 84 counties were inspected. He emphasized that the "clean up" campaign will be carried to all counties in 1941.

Lumberton, Robeson County; January 28, in the court house at Burgaw, Pender County.

February 11, in the court house at Henderson, Vance County; February 12, in the court house at Smithfield, Johnston County; February 17 in the court house at Wilkesboro, Wilkes County; February 18, in the court house at Graham, Alamance County; and February 26, in the court house at Troy, Montgomery County.

C. F. Parrish, head of the State College Extension poultry office who is in charge of the short courses, says that schools also will be held in February in Rowan and Gaston Counties, on dates yet to be set.

Parrish discusses general poultry production at the meetings. Prof. Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the State College Poultry Department, is talking on the research program; T. T. Brown, poultry extension specialist, discusses marketing and quality of poultry products; Dr. C. H. Bostian, poultry geneticist, and C. J. Maupin, Extension specialist, talk on breeding; and H. C. Gauger lectures on disease control and gives demonstrations.

Egg shows are being held in connection with each of the short courses. Each entry consists of one dozen eggs. All short courses begin at 10 a. m., and close at 3:30 p. m.

**PEANUT REPORT**

Virginia-North Carolina Section: The movement of farmers' stock to shelling and cleaning mills has recently been light, but cooperative warehouses have been taking a substantial volume. The quality of the farmer's stock shows no improvement, and most Jumbos are reported light in weight and suitable primarily for shelling stock. Best Bunch peanuts are scarce and a little stronger but other grades are holding about steady. Prevailing prices per lb., f.o.b. delivery points, follow:

Virginias, Jumbos, best 3 1/2-3 3/8c, medium 3 1/8-3 1/4c; Bunch, best 3 1/2c, few 3.55c, medium 3-3 1/8c; shelling stock, best 3c, few higher, medium, 2 1/2-2 7/8c.

Spanish farmers' stock 90-97 1/2 per 30-lb. bushel. Cleaned Virginias are firm to slightly stronger while shelled peanuts are holding about steady. Shelled and cleaned peanuts are still in rather light demand, but millers are looking for a stronger demand following the inventory period.

**INDIAN DIES IN CRASH**

Bedford, Pa.—White Wolf, 72-year-old Sioux Indian Chief, a survivor of the Wounded Knee Massacre of fifty years ago was killed in an automobile crash as he was traveling from his home in South Dakota to Washington to appear before a congressional committee concerning an aftermath of that conflict. Three other Indians, Chief Thomas-Fast horse, Chief Arthur Boneshirt and Frank Shorthorn, were hurt.

**"CORPSE" RETURNS**

Hyannis, Neb.—As his relatives met to plan his funeral rites, Gordon Houpt, Sandhills mail carrier, who had been lost in a snowdrift for four days, walked in. When Houpt's empty car was found stalled in the snow, relatives assumed him to be frozen to death. Instead he had made his way to a nearby ranch and hiled up for four days.

**Who Knows?**

1. How does Democratic strength in the new Congress compare with representation before the 1940 elections?
2. Who is Arthur B. Purvis?
3. What is the present strength of the Army?
4. What is the current monthly production of the American aircraft industry?
5. When did London experience the great fire?
6. How many hours of bombing did London experience in 1940?
7. What nations have common frontiers with Bulgaria?
8. Name two World War emperors now living in exile.
9. How long did the last session of Congress stay convened?
10. What is the population of the United States and its possessions?

**THE ANSWERS**

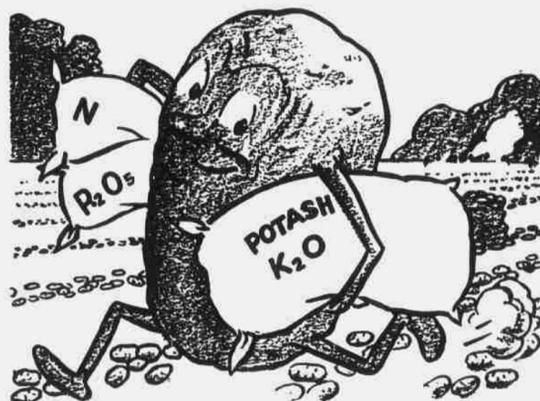
1. A loss of three senators and a gain of eight in the House.
2. Head of the British Purchasing Commission.
3. About 600,000.
4. 2,400 plane engines and 700 airplanes.
5. September, 1666.
6. 1,180 hours.
7. Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey.
8. Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, and King Ferdinand, of Bulgaria.
9. One year, from January 3, 1940, to January 3, 1941.
10. 150,621,231.

**SOCIETY MEETS**

The Woman's Society of Christian Service of New Hope Methodist Church met on January 9th, at the home of Mrs. Mattie Robbins, with twelve members and one visitor present. The opening hymn was "Blest Be The Tie That Binds," with all members repeating the Lord's Prayer in unison. The business session was conducted by the president, Mrs. C. W. Griffin. A report of the year's work was given. Mrs. W. W. Spencer was elected secretary to succeed Miss Vida Banks, who resigned to accept a more useful position. The Leaflet, "Our Heritage for Health in the U. S.," was presented by several members.

The devotional was conducted by the Rev. J. D. Cranford with appropriate Scripture lesson and very interesting remarks on "Our Heritage of Health."

The Rev. J. D. Cranford dismissed the meeting with prayer. During the social hour the hostess, Mrs. Robbins, served delicious refreshments.



**POTATOES REMOVE FROM THE SOIL MORE POTASH THAN NITROGEN and PHOSPHORIC ACID COMBINED!**

THE first requirement in growing profitable potatoes is plenty of potash—the most important plant food for producing high yields, more No. 1's, and good quality. For instance a 300-bushel per acre yield uses 125 lbs. of nitrogen, 35 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 170 lbs. of potash. Experiment stations and successful growers have found 1,500 to 2,250 lbs. of a 5-7-7 analysis per acre a profitable application.

Ask your county agent or experiment station how much available potash your soil contains and how much to add to carry your crop through to more profit. Then make sure that your dealer sells you a fertilizer containing enough potash to supply what you need. You will be surprised how little extra it costs.

Write us for our free illustrated booklet on how much plant food crops use.



**AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.**  
INVESTMENT BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.  
SOUTHERN OFFICE:  
Mortgage Guarantee Building, Atlanta, Georgia



**DOES FORD PAY GOOD WAGES?**

HERE ARE SOME FACTS about Ford Labor.

During the year ended November 30th, 1940, the Ford Payroll throughout the United States averaged 113,628 hourly wage earners, not including office employees, students, or executives. They were paid \$185,105,639.12. On this basis, the average annual wage was \$1,629.05.

According to the latest available government figures, the annual average wage of all workers in employment covered by old age insurance law was \$841.00.

If the 45,000,000 workers of this country received the same average wage as Ford employees, they would have had additional wages of more than \$35,000,000,000, thus increasing the national income about 50%. Think what such an increase would mean to the workers of this country and to the American farmer, whose prices are based on the national income.

Wage scales in the Ford Rouge plants are divided into three classifications:

- Unskilled... Minimum hiring wage . 75c per hour
- Semi-skilled... Minimum hiring wage . 80c per hour
- Skilled... Minimum hiring wage . 90c per hour  
Higher wages are in consideration of ability and years of service.

Minimum wage scales for unskilled labor at the Rouge plant are the highest in the industry. Top wages for skilled labor compare favorably with, or are higher than, wages in other automobile plants.

Now some facts on Ford labor conditions:

Not only are sanitation and other health conditions the best in the industry, but Ford also leads in safety devices for the protection of employees. Proof of this is found in the following com-

parison of compensation insurance costs:

The national average rate in automotive manufacturing plants as computed by the National Association of Underwriters is in excess of \$1.50 premium on each \$100 payroll. The Ford cost of workmen's compensation is less than 50c.

This indicates that the chance of injury in a Ford plant is much less than in the average automobile plant.

The Ford Motor Company has no age limit for labor, and in fact deliberately attempts to keep older workers working. The average age of Ford workers at the Rouge and nearby plants is 38.7.

A recent check-up shows that nearly one-half the workers at these Ford plants were 40 or over, falling into these age groups:

- 25,819 between 40 and 50
- 14,731 between 50 and 60
- 3,377 between 60 and 70
- 417 between 70 and 80
- 12 between 80 and 90

In addition to the so-called regular employees, the Ford Motor Company has hired, and now has on the payroll, at the same regular hourly wage, thousands of workers who are blind, crippled or otherwise incapacitated for normal productive work. They are not selected for their ability to build cars or to maintain the plant. They are on the payroll because of Henry Ford's belief that the responsibility of a large company to labor goes beyond the point at which the unfortunate worker can no longer produce profitably.

The above are facts. They are open to anyone who really wants to deal in facts. Anyone who wants to get a job... buy a car... or place a national defense contract on the basis of fair labor treatment must place Ford at the top of his eligible list.

**FORD MOTOR COMPANY**

**JUST RECEIVED NEW LOT**  
**Army Shoes**  
SPLENDID TOPS  
Wide Range of Sizes  
Satisfactory Rebuilding of Shoes  
Promptly Done

Complete Line of  
**Griffin's Shoe Polishes**

**Julian Ward's Shoe Shop**  
BROAD STREET EDENTON, N. C.