

THIS BUSINESS OF Living
BY SUSAN THAYER



THE ONE THING THAT MATTERS

The factories of America are working full time again—double time, in many cases, as thousands of men and women go to new jobs each week. There is no need now to "make work" for people. Instead, the problem is to find people for jobs that must be done if defense production is to go forward according to schedule or ahead of schedule as Mr. Knudsen of the Office of Production Management in Washington asks.

We are all vitally concerned with this defense effort—housekeepers as well as factory managers, school children as well as bankers, ministers as well as draftees in the army. Upon the success of this effort depends not only our physical safety but those "ancient liberties" that have been ours ever since we became a nation.

Of course none of us can even imagine living in a community where we can't say what we think, no matter how many other people may see it quite differently. We just don't understand hesitating to go to the church we believe in and we can't conceive what it would be like to be governed by people we didn't put into office ourselves. But the right to live as free men and women with the privilege of self-expression is not inevitable. It was achieved through the centuries by effort and sacrifice. We see now that it can only be preserved through similar effort and sacrifice. Right now this freedom of ours is in grave danger and until it is safe, nothing else matters very much.

If there were a fire in your neighborhood and sparks were flying toward your house, you wouldn't go on building an annex or putting up new curtains at that moment. You'd drop whatever improvements you were working on and do what was necessary to save your house. After that you could go back to the other job.

Today our national house is in danger and nothing should distract us, until we have enough defense equipment to make it safe. To be sure we must keep our family life as normal as possible. That's part of keeping the country safe. We must take good care of our children and give them a feeling of security. But do we need to go in for costly national improve-

ments when we haven't yet built the guns and tanks, the ships and planes we need for safety? (Should we keep on pouring money into non-emergency projects when we need billions for defense?)

Women see things like this because we know from our experience with the family budget that money can't go two places at once and that a big job or expense means going without a lot of small, pleasant but non-essential things for a time.

Graded Cabbage Pays Producers

Initial shipments of North Carolina's 1941 cabbage crop are expected May 10 and "if farmers are to receive the maximum returns for their efforts, strict attention must be given to approved grading and marketing methods," Harry T. Westcott, fruits and vegetables marketing specialist of the State Department of Agriculture, said today.

"For the past three seasons it has been necessary for the government to purchase a large portion of the early cabbage crop, but if present prices prevail and growers will properly pack and grade their crop, a federal buying program may not be needed this season," he added. "However, generally North Carolina farmers have not followed marketing practices in the past."

In meeting market demands, Westcott said that farmers must:

- (1) Trim cabbage so as not to have more than four wrapper leaves which do not unfold the head fairly tight;
- (2) See that heads are not bursted, do not show seed stems and are free from decay, damage caused by discoloration, disease or insects;
- (3) Grade so as to show the minimum or maximum and maximum size of a lot, or identify the lot as small, medium or large;
- (4) Use the 1.5 bushel hamper or "pony crate," preferably the crate since they usually command slightly higher prices.

"Pointed type cabbage is considered small if the heads weigh less than 1.5 pounds, medium if they weigh 1.5 to three pounds and large if over three pounds," Westcott explained.

"When packed in containers growers should attempt to segregate the sizes. Containers for cabbage have not been standardized and as a result many types have been used, including the 1.5 bushel hamper, half-barrel crate, 50-pound wire bound crate and sacks that hold from 50 to 100 pounds.

"In the early cabbage producing area of Eastern North Carolina approximately 2,100 acres are planted or approximately 100 acres less than the record crops of 2,200 acres in 1938 and 1940."

Former Perquimans Resident Dies At Burlington Home

William C. Cox, veteran tobacco buyer representing Liggett and Myers, and a former legislator from Perquimans County, died on April 30, at his home in Burlington.

Mr. Cox had been in poor health for the past five years.

A native of Hertford, Mr. Cox was connected with the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company from its formation until 1936, when poor health forced him to retire. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina and represented this county in the legislature.

Survivors include his wife, formerly Miss Byrd Bailey of Burlington, a brother, David Cox of Elizabeth City, one sister, Mrs. W. M. Earquhart of Norfolk, Va., three half-sisters, Mrs. J. S. McNider of Hertford, Misses Nancy and Virginia Cox of Norfolk, Va., and a half-brother, James M. Cox of Baltimore, Md.

Pea Shipments Slated May 12

Volume shipments of North Carolina green peas to northern and eastern markets are scheduled about May 12, but unless farmers offer a better graded and more attractively packed product, they cannot expect to successfully compete with producers of other areas, Harry T. Westcott, marketing specialist of the State Department of Agriculture, reported today.

"On the eastern seaboard, North Carolina farmers are among the most important shippers of green peas, but they will be at a great disadvantage when shipping in competition with other areas if they do not follow approved marketing practices," he asserted. "Growers must adhere to United States (federal) grades which are the basis upon which peas are generally bought and sold."

Westcott said that peas are classified as "U. S. Fancy, U. S. No. 1 and Unclassified," adding that "most progressive shippers are complying with the No. 1 requirements." He explained that under the No. 1 grade, "pods of peas must be of the same color and general type, must be fairly well shaped and each pod must contain at least three properly developed peas," adding that "pods must also be free from damage from disease, insects or machine injuries."

"The condition of truck shipments of peas upon arrival could be greatly improved if loads were top iced, particularly if moved in non-refrigerated units," Westcott said. "Shipments of green peas are so widely distributed that peas are now available over much of the country almost throughout the entire year. With the improved methods of quick freezing and other types of preserving, growers must carefully grade and pack the fresh product from any one producing area."

Reduction Made In Hog Numbers

North Carolina farmers slaughtered 840,000 hogs last year, or 10,000 less than in 1939, W. T. Wesson, junior statistician of the State Department of Agriculture, reported today.

The Federal-State Crop Reporting Service credited the State with a total hog production of 248,300,000 pounds live weight in 1940, or 8.6 per cent under 1939.

"The 1940 hog production returned farmers an average price of \$5.80 per 100 pounds, or \$1 under the previous year," Wesson said. "A smaller total production coupled with a 14.8 per cent decline in price resulted in 19 per cent less gross income from hogs in 1940 compared with 1939."

"Total gross income from North Carolina hogs last year was estimated at \$15,262,000 compared with \$18,825,000 in 1939, and of the total gross income \$7,670,000 represented cash income from sales with \$7,692,000 representing the value of home consumption."

Wesson reported that 209,000 sows were farrowed in North Carolina last year as compared with 233,000 in 1939, adding that "from the 1940 farrowings, 1,277,000 pigs were saved or an average of 6.1 pigs per litter."

Farmers reported 1,097,000 hogs on hand in January compared with 1,167,000 on the same date in 1940. "Hogs are grown in every North Carolina county," Wesson added, "but the main producing area is found in the western part of the State. In 1940, the three coastal districts accounted for 71.8 per cent of the State's total number of hogs on farms."

Beer Industry Now In Eighth Year

Legal beer in North Carolina is eight years old.

Brought back by the State legislature on May 1, 1933, it has become one of North Carolina's biggest taxpayers, and an important factor in the State's business development.

The Brewers and North Carolina Beer Distributors Committee reports that North Carolina's beer industry in the eight years since re-legalization has:

Provided employment for 13,420 persons with an annual payroll of \$11,928,500;

Contributed \$8,149,604.76 in taxes to the State and the various cities, towns and counties of North Carolina;

Purchased thousands of dollars worth of trucks, refrigeration units, and other equipment; and,

Established a public-spirited industry program of self-regulation to protect North Carolinians against abuses in the retail sale of beer.

The 1933 General Assembly re-legalized the sale of beer in legislation sponsored by Senator W. Roy Francis of Haywood County. The measure was ratified April 5, amended April 23, and legalized beer sales began on May 1, 1933. The measure was revised and incorporated in the permanent Revenue Act by the 1937 legislature.

Only \$183,102.37 was collected in beer taxes by the State for the calendar year of 1933, the first year beer was permitted to be sold under the 1933 act. For the calendar year of 1940, the State collected \$1,321,024.37; the counties \$121,125; and, the cities and towns \$25,000—a total of \$1,467,149.37.

Unconstitutional

Because he had been naughty Willie's mother had decreed that he should not go to the movies to see the usual Saturday afternoon Western thriller. Willie, however, had been studying current events at school and did not intend to give up without a struggle.

"You have no constitutional right to do this, mother," he said.

"Why not?" asked the parent.

"Because you are exercising rule without the consent of the governed."

SPRING SIGNS

Ellensburg, Wash. — Barbara L. Lewis is thoroughly convinced that spring is here—the robins told her

so. Recently, while driving through Ellensburg Canyon, thousands of robins settled around her car, so thick that she was forced to stop her automobile and wait for them to fly away.

FINDS FORTUNE IN OLD HOUSE

Kingston, Tenn. — While tearing down an old building on his place, Tommy Burns, a painter, removed a board and a small fortune in gold, silver and currency—amounting to over \$1,000—rolled out.

DIES AT CHURCH DOOR

New Orleans, La.—While standing outside talking with fellow ushers before the church service began, Joseph Schoebel, 75, for 40 years an usher at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, collapsed on the sidewalk and was taken into the sanctuary where he was pronounced dead.

Prepare To Pay

Rastus: "Dey's a man outside who wants to see you about collectin' a bill. He wouldn't give me his name."

Boss: "What does he look like?"

Rastus: "He looks lak you better pay it."

It's Invisible

Congressman (to visitor)—Now is there anything else around the capitol I can show you?

Visitor—There is. I'd like to have a look at that "pork barrel" I've read so much about.

38 FRACTURES IN 7 YEARS

Towanda, Pa.—Afflicted with an ailment which causes exceptional brittleness of bones, Clara Hall, 7, known as the little "china doll", is back in a cast, her thirty-seventh. She recently fell from a rocking chair and broke her left arm.

Uncle Natchel, says:

IT'S YO' NATCHEL SIDE DRESSER ... YAS SUH!

Side dressing your row and hill crops with Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda is the ideal method of supplying quick-acting nitrate at the exact time they need it. It contains 16% nitrogen and small amounts of other "vitamin" plant food elements, such as boron, iodine, calcium, manganese, magnesium and many more. For over a century farmers have preferred Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda. It is the time-tested nitrate for every crop.

Be Sure You Get

NATURAL CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA

NEWS and FACTS ... of Statewide Interest

The 8th Birthday of One of North Carolina's Biggest Taxpayers!

On May 1, 1933, beer was re-legalized in North Carolina. Since that time, it has paid taxes as follows:

To The State Treasury	\$6,777,854.76
To North Carolina Counties	993,750.00
To Our Cities and Towns	377,500.00

This \$8,149,104.76 total is in addition, of course, to federal taxes amounting to about \$7,000,000. Thousands of new jobs have been created, moreover, bringing in a new stream of income and a re-vitalization of trade in North Carolina.

Social Benefits, Too

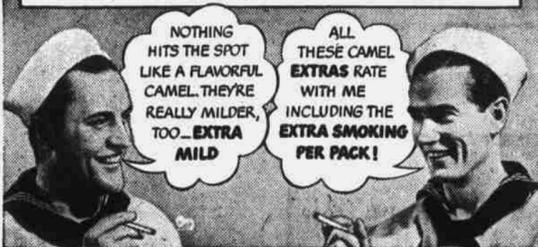
Important as well are the social results. The American brewing industry has promoted a vigilant campaign to protect the public against abuses in the retail sale of beer—a campaign to see that the reputation of the thousands of retailers operating legally and decently is not smeared by the relatively few who would use a beer license to shield illegal activities. In the past two years, for example, the North Carolina beer industry's "Clean Up or Close Up" program has resulted in the elimination of 155 undesirable outlets.

The brewing industry submits this record to you because it takes justifiable pride in it. Your support has made the achievements possible; your continued support will make results even more outstanding.

BREWERS AND NORTH CAROLINA BEER DISTRIBUTORS COMMITTEE

Edgar H. Bain, State Director, Suite 813-817 Commercial Bldg. Raleigh

REPORTS FROM NAVY CANTEENS (ARMY POST EXCHANGES, TOO) SHOW CAMEL IS THE FAVORITE.



NOTHING HITS THE SPOT LIKE A FLAVORFUL CAMEL. THEY'RE REALLY MILD, TOO... EXTRA MILD

ALL THESE CAMEL EXTRAS RATE WITH ME INCLUDING THE EXTRA SMOKING PER PACK!

THE SMOKE OF SLOWER-BURNING CAMELS GIVES YOU

28% LESS NICOTINE

than the average of the 4 other largest-selling cigarettes tested—less than any of them—according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself

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IF THEY'RE GOOD ENOUGH TO DRIVE IN ON THEY'RE VALUABLE TO US. SEE HOW MUCH ACTUAL CASH WE CAN GIVE YOU FOR THEM ON THE PURCHASE OF NEW U.S. TIRES

We're offering big cash savings on your old tires—and we'll apply these savings to new U.S. Safety Tires. That's real savings—especially when you consider that you're getting genuine U.S. Tires—known for their extra shield and blowout protection, their extra long mileage. This situation of this savings offer now.



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