



WANTS BOMBS AND BETTER ATOMIC PLANTS

The nation's wartime atomic program has cost about \$2,200,000,000. It has been expanded considerably since 1943 and construction now underway will cost more than the entire original project.

Now, on top of it all, comes Senator Brien McMahon, of Connecticut, to propose the expenditure of an additional \$6,000,000,000-a-year for atomic energy projects.

Mr. McMahon says that for this money, the United States could arm all three military services with a virtually limitless number of weapons, ranging from atomic artillery shells and tactical atomic bombs, to hydrogen super-bombs, capable of devastating whole metropolitan areas.

There is no way for the average citizen to know whether such an expenditure is wise or not. Certainly, in the present temper of Congress, almost any proposal, looking to the expansion of our armed forces, will get an appropriation.

Mr. McMahon makes it plain that the expansion he proposes will mean construction of a whole battery of new works like the four atomic plants mentioned above. Moreover, he makes it clear that even if atomic production is stepped up, the country will have to go on stockpiling conventional arms, even though, dollar for dollar, he says, "they are hundreds of times" more costly than atomic weapons of destructive power.

IKE PRESENTS A PROBLEM TO CONGRESS

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower's appeal to congressional conferees to reconsider drastic cuts in economic assistance funds may not be sufficient to persuade Congress to provide the full \$1,675,000,000 originally asked for economic aid in support of the European Economic Aid program.

General Eisenhower, who is the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, and is now charged with the responsibility of welding the defense forces of the Western world, emphasized the importance of economic aid to the rearmament objective, saying that these funds are just as important as military aid and that from the point of view of making Western Europe self-sustaining in armaments, it might be even more important.

The strong appeal of the General puts congressmen in something of a quandary. The House cut the original estimate to \$935,000,000 and the Senate cut it deeper, to \$800,500,000. Obviously, if the amount was too much, the cuts are entirely justifiable and if the full amount is needed, then they were not justified.

Congress finds itself in another dilemma, having the alternative of reducing expenses or of increasing taxation. Certainly, with the election coming up next year, it is not conducive to political welfare to levy drastic new taxes. On the other hand, every veteran politician knows that when taxes are high, and going higher, it is a good thing to have a record for "economy."

Since we are not running for public office, we can express our opinion rather freely. The appropriation requested by General Eisenhower should, in our view, be restored. The expenditure of money to speed up the economic rehabilitation of Western Europe is good business if viewed solely from the standpoint of the United States.

Unless economic recovery occurs in Europe, the Western nations will not be able to bear their share of the defense of Europe, either in money, men or material. The quicker they assume a fair share of the burden, the less of the load will the taxpayers of this country have to carry.

Because of repeated charges that graft "is running rampant" in this country, President Truman has requested Congress to pass a law to put on the public record exactly how much money, gifts or loans every top governmental official receives each year.

The President thinks that the list should include Cabinet members, generals, admirals, judges, high-salaried government employees, members of Congress and the leading officials of both major political parties.

There is some merit in the President's suggestion but little prospect that it will be enthusiastically received by the members of Congress. In fact, chance of passage of the proposed measure is extremely doubtful. Not only congressmen, but many others connected with the Federal government, are not anxious for their financial statistics to be revealed.

Early-Cut Hay Beats Late-Cut in Feed Value

Timing of cutting is one of the most important factors in the production of high-quality hay of any kind. Early-cut hay has greater feed value than late-cut. The stage of growth at which it has the greatest feed value varies somewhat with the species and variety. Improved varieties are usually selected for best quality hay production.

Timothy should be cut from early-bloom to nearly full-bloom stage. If cut not later than early-bloom and properly cured, timothy hay compares favorably in protein content and feed value with all other hay grasses.

Morrison says of timothy: "When early cutting is combined with nitrogenous fertilization, the hay often contains twice as much protein as late-cut hay from land deficient in nitrogen," and that such hay "can successfully be substituted for legume hay in feeding dairy cows during the usual winter feeding period."

Clover and timothy-clover mixed should be cut when the clover is in half to nearly full-bloom stage. Mixtures of grasses with or without timothy should be cut not later than when any of the major component grasses are in full-bloom, and preferably before full-bloom.

Alfalfa should be cut for hay when in one-tenth to one-fourth bloom, or when the basal shoots have made considerable growth or the foliage takes on a yellowish cast. Hay yields may be larger and stands maintained longer when cutting is delayed until the plants are in full-bloom, but the increased yields are not likely to compensate for the loss in feeding value of late-cut hay.

Early fall cutting of alfalfa in cold climates, so as to permit the storage of adequate food reserves before freezing weather sets in, is necessary for winter survival and for best storage and seed production the following year.

Green color is an important physical characteristic of all hays. It is associated with carotene and vitamin A, and its loss through too late cutting or weather damage means

Digestible Nutrients in Hay at Different Stages of Growth

Table with columns for Hay Type, Stage, Digestible Nutrients, and Feed Value. Rows include Alfalfa Hay (90.3% dry), Timothy Hay (89.3% dry), and Red Clover Hay (88.1% dry).

loss of valuable protein and minerals. In a nutshell, the essential characteristics of all high-quality hays are soundness, freedom from foreign material, green color, pliable stems, and with legumes in particular a high percentage of leaves and stinging foliage.

In making high-quality hay the most rapid removal of water by quick curing should be done so as to retain leaves, preserve green color, and produce the best dried product in appearance, feed value, and composition. Where weather conditions at haying time are usually unfavorable or uncertain for the drying of hay, artificial drying should be considered. This increases the cost of hay, but the greater value of the product usually compensates for the extra cost.

Regardless of other factors, high quality hay having the greatest feed value can be produced only on fertile soils containing those elements necessary for both plant growth and animal feed and on meadows kept clean of weeds and other trash.

Leaders Endorse "Know How" Plan

"Nickels for Know-How," a plan to expand agricultural research and education in North Carolina through a farmer contribution of five cents per ton on feed and fertilizer, has been endorsed by some of the State's outstanding agricultural, business and civic leaders.

Farmers will vote on the plan in a special referendum on November 3. M. G. Mann says the nickel-per-ton contribution, if approved in the referendum, "will prove within the next quarter of a century to be the greatest investment ever made by farm people."

President Gordon Gray of the Consolidated University of North Carolina endorses the plan "enthusiastically." He expresses the hope that farmers "will vote overwhelmingly for the program."

Clarence Poe, veteran editor of The Progressive Farmer, calls upon farmers to vote unanimously in favor of the "Nickels for Know How." He says research has given the State disease-resistant tobaccos, higher corn yields, and many other advantages.

The president of the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, Mrs. H. M. Johnson of Route 5, Kinston, says the program will mean "better homes, higher standards of living, and better rural living in its entirety."

Archie K. Davis, chairman of the marketing committee of Forsyth County's Long-Range Farm Program, says research is needed to help North Carolina "realize the great potential that lies ahead for agriculture."

Endorsements also have come from Edwin Pate and R. D. McLaurin, both of Laurinburg, as well as from many

other business and agricultural leaders.

Polling places for the referendum will be the same as those used in PMA elections. Voting hours will be 6:30 A. M., to 6:30 P. M. All persons who use feed or fertilizer, including husbands, wives, and 4-H, PFA, and NFA members with crop or livestock projects, are eligible to vote.

Breeding Program Expands In State

A revolution is taking place in North Carolina's dairy industry.

Stop Taking Harsh Drugs for Constipation. Advertisement for Dr. Caldwell's Senna Laxative.

End Chronic Dosage! Regain Normal Regularity This All-Vegetable Way! Taking harsh drugs for constipation can punish you brutally! Their cramps and griping disrupt normal bowel action, make you feel in need of repeated dosing.

DR. CALDWELL'S SENNA LAXATIVE. Advertisement for the laxative product.

WE HAVE SIGNED THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION CONTRACT TO BUY PEANUTS. Advertisement for The Albemarle Peanut Company, Inc.

In four years every five counties, however, are now having dairy cattle artificially. As recently as four years ago, only a handful of farms were using this service.

The number of dairy cows bred artificially in the State since January 1, 1948, has now passed the 100,000 mark, according to T. C. Blalock, dairy specialist for the State College Extension Service.

The number of first-service cows bred in 1950 alone reached 22,543. More than 1,000 animals were bred in each of 12 counties—Forsyth, Guilford, Union, Randolph, Davie, Gaston, Henderson, Mecklenburg and Wake.

There are now 61 local cooperative breeding associations in operation. They offer service to farmers in 79 of the State's 100 counties. Total cow enrollment has reached 55,355.

Blalock says the artificial breeding program has continued to expand "because farmers realize that through artificial breeding they can obtain service from some of the nation's outstanding bulls at even less expense than by maintaining their own herd sires."

ONE MINUTE SPORTS QUIZ

- 1. Did the Robinson-Turpin gate reach a million dollars?
2. When is the World Series this year?
3. What collegiate football team was voted number one prospect for 1951 by newspaper sports writers?
4. Who is Sammy Baugh?
5. What American League manager saved his job with a strong finish in August and September?
1. Including movie rights, yes.
2. The first week in October.
3. Tennessee.
4. Ald-time pro footballer, with the Washington Redskins.
5. Jimmy Dykes, of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Silent Anger In savage silence the baffled golfer deliberately broke the offending club across his knee and flung it far

New Beauty! Duo-Therm advertisement for a fuel oil heater.

DR. CALDWELL'S SENNA LAXATIVE advertisement.

Duo-Therm advertisement for a fuel oil heater.

BYRUM Furniture Co. advertisement.

Mr. Farmer: It's Peanut Time Again; You'll Need PEANUT BAGS — HAY WIRE SEWING TWINE and NEEDLES GALVANIZED BASKETS and TUBS. Advertisement for HERTFORD HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.

Special FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY PINT OF ICE CREAM 25c MARSHALL'S HERTFORD, N. C.

TAYLOR THEATRE EDENTON, N. C. Week Day Shows Continuous From 2:30 Saturday Continuous From 1:30 Sunday 2:15, 4:15 and 9:15

EDEN THEATRE EDENTON, N. C. Friday and Saturday, October 26-27—Sid Melton in "LEAVE IT TO THE MARINES"

Garden Time

By ROBERT SCHMIDT

Control of the peach tree borer in home fruit gardens should not be neglected at this time of year. The borer attacks peach trees and plum trees, especially Japanese plums. It feeds on the inner layer of bark, the cambium layer, and the sapwood at the base of the tree and if it is not controlled will seriously weaken the tree and may kill it.

The first sign of borers is usually a formation of a gum or jelly-like substance around the base of the tree at the surface of the ground. Perhaps you have seen this gum around your peach trees and did not know what it was. When I was a boy the borer was to dig it out with a sharp knife. Sometimes we did more damage to the tree than the borer did. In one instance I removed 21 borers from a single large tree. Needless to say, the tree did not recover.

We can now control peach tree borers with certain chemicals without harming the tree. The best of these are ethylene dichloride emulsion and propylene dichloride emulsion. Paradichlorobenzene may also be used but is not as safe as for young trees.

These materials should be used during October or early November for satisfactory control. Follow the manufacturer's directions for dilutions of the emulsions and ask your county agent to show you how to apply them. It is not convenient to obtain the above chemicals, digging the borers out with a knife is still effective.

So far, no historian has gone into the record to discover where the first bathing beauty contest was celebrated.

TRY A WEEKLY CLASSIFIED AD

REMODELING? WE HAVE TWO PANEL INTERIOR DOORS SPECIAL \$10.00 each. Advertisement for Harris Plumbing & Building Supply Co.