

Motorists Urged To Beware of Highway Workmen

With several thousand men at work on North Carolina highways this fall, the Highway Safety Division this week called the attention of all Tar Heel motorists to some of the dangers incident to highway construction and maintenance jobs.

The repairing of highways damaged by the recent floods, together with the normal construction and maintenance activity, will result in an unusual volume of work on State highways this fall, Hocutt said, and this will mean that motorists will

In the first place, all this highway work will necessitate thousands of men being at work daily on the same highways over which hundreds of thousands of motor vehicles will be operating. And unless motorists employ courtesy, caution and commonsense and slow down when they see a flagman or a MEN WORKING sign, some of these highway workers may be killed or injured, the safety director stated.

But highway construction and maintenance work does not present hazards to the workmen alone, he pointed out, for there are certain dangers incident to this work which will comfort the motorist. Drivers on the road at night should be alert for warning signs, and flares marking the approach to road construction and repair projects, and particularly the approach to temporary wooden bridges where new bridges are under construction or old ones being widened. A driver who is going too fast and is not watching the roadway closely could easily smash into a barricade at such a point and have a serious smash-up.

"The state does all it can by putting up warning signs and setting out flares for the protection not only of its workmen but also of the traveling public," said Director Hocutt. "It is squarely up to the motorists of this state to heed these warning devices."

AAA Sets Dec. 7 As Cotton Vote Date

Cotton growers of North Carolina and of the South will go to the polls December 7 to decide whether AAA marketing quotas will be placed on the 1941 crop. E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer of State College, has announced.

The new national marketing quota just announced by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard will make possible the marketing of 12,000,000 bales during the next cotton year beginning Aug. 1, 1941.

However, before an adjusted pro-

duction program can go into effect, two-thirds or more of the cotton growers voting must approve allotments. This year's referendum comes two days earlier than that of last year when 91 percent of the nation's cotton producers voting favored the marketing quota program for 1940.

Floyd said growers have approved the cotton program for three consecutive years, voting against it on themselves in 1940, 1939, and 1937. During the years the quotas have been in effect, cotton farmers, as a group, have planted well within the national acreage allotment.

The AAA executive officer explained that it was necessary to call for a referendum because of the tremendous surplus which still hangs over the market. Much of this was due to the record crop of 1937, which glutted the market and forced prices down sharply. While export markets have been demoralized as a result of the war, the national defense program in this country is expected to stimulate domestic demand for the South's No. 1 cash crop.

North Carolina's 1940 cotton acreage allotment was 930,509 acres. A good crop has been reported from most sections of the State.

Grape Crop Offers New Income Source

Plump, ripe Muscadine grapes now hanging on vines in southern and eastern counties offer farm families a potential source of income that has been neglected for years, says Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, extension economist in food conservation and marketing at State College.

The first of this year's crop began ripening about the first week in September in the coastal counties and will be followed by other varieties that ripen as late as the last week of October in some of the central counties.

Mrs. Morris said the Muscadine family includes such well-known varieties as Scuppernon, Thomas, Mish-Eden, James, Memory, Smith, Luola, St. Augustine and Flowers.

While a few of the grapes are sold through grocery stores and curb markets and through peddling them on city streets the bulk of this crop is allowed to go to waste. Yet Muscadines can and should make a contribution to the family living expenses just as other crops are expected to do.

Some of the products that can be made are cold pressed grape juice, jelly, jam, syrup, marmalade catsup preserves and vinegar. Any of these should find a ready market.

The ordinary kitchen utensils used in preserving other fruits can be employed in preserving grapes, Mrs.

Morris explained. However, it should be noted that metal ware is subject to the corrosive action of fruit acids, so enamel ware, wooden utensils, and glass containers should be used exclusively.

During the vintage season, the bulk of the crop can be put up in a sterile form as stock, from which the finished product can be made later on to meet market demands.

"HIS EYES WERE CLOSED IN DEATH"

Woodrow Mitchem, well known colored man, who has been employed by E. W. Griffin at Griffin Drug Co. for the past 12 years was deeply impressed by the tragic death of a young man, young Mitchem, who was reported near here about two years ago. The young man in a dying condition, was brought into the rear of the Griffin Drug Co. where doctors and firemen tried in vain to save his life. Woodrow, who has never claimed to be a poet, describes very vividly in the poem below his impression of the sad death of the young man. The poem follows:

As he lay there prostrate on the floor
Never to move no more,
His friends, rich and poor
Waited patiently outside the door.
His eyes were closed in death.

Doctors and firemen worked with vigor
Which was in vain,
While his mother looked on with agony and pain,
His kindred, wife, and loved ones,
Too,
Stood with wishful hearts afraid to move.
His eyes were closed in death.

I know if he were here today,
Or free to say the things he may,
My task here on earth has ended,
My sins have been amended,
To his friends, and wife he most dearly loved,
My Holy Master has called me from above.
His eyes were closed in death.



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Cottage Cheese Made Easily In Farm Home

Hungry school children are the chief reason why the fall and winter is "sandwich season." Miss Mary E. Thomas, nutritionist of the State College Extension Service, suggests home-processed cottage cheese as an excellent filling for school lunches and home lunches.

Here is a mild cheese, easily made in the farm home, which Miss Thomas recommends:

Set two gallons of clean, well-flavored milk to clabber. When the clabber is firm, run a long knife through it, cutting the curd into cubes about the size of a grain of corn. Place the vessel containing the clabber in another and larger vessel of warm water and heat to 100 degrees F. Hold at this temperature for 30 minutes.

Stir every few minutes so all of the clabber will be heated alike. When the whey and curd separate, pour into a cheese cloth and drain out the whey until a dry curd is obtained. There should be about one quart of curd from the original two gallons of milk.

With a fork work the curd into small particles. To a quart of pulverized curd, add one teaspoon of soda and one cup of firm butter. Mix thoroughly. Place in a double boiler and melt slowly over hot water, stirring constantly. Heat slowly until a smooth consistency is obtained.

Remove from the stove and add one cup of thick, sour cream, two teaspoons of salt and one teaspoon of cheese coloring. Mix well and pour into a buttered bowl. Set in a cool place. The cheese should ripen for at least four days. If kept in a cold place, it should be good for a week or two.

This cheese has very little flavor but the nutritionist suggests that pimentos, caraway seed, or a small amount of strong flavored cheese melted can be added to enrich the flavor for sandwich spread.

Year Around Income From Cotton Crop

Farmers and livestock raisers are not the only ones who benefit from the North Carolina's new agriculture that blends livestock production with the growing of cotton.

"Cotton picking time," the South's traditional herald of better business conditions, is beginning to bring new meaning, say State College Extension workers.

With the blending of livestock and cotton, farm income and farm purchasing power are spread over twelve months of the year, to the benefit of the farmer.

Full business still continues to reflect the major importance of better cotton and cottonseed—as dependable cash crops—but butter, eggs, beef, lamb, pork and poultry sales are contributing to a steady farm employment, farm revenue, and to the trade of merchants throughout the year.

The use of cottonseed illustrates how "blended" farming benefits the entire community. Sales of cottonseed to the oil mills provide ready cash in the late summer and fall, as well as employment at the mill. Then, by obtaining a supply of cottonseed feed products, cotton growers lay the foundation for a future income during the winter, spring and summer.

Fed in balanced rations with farm grains and roughages, cottonseed meal and hulls are converted into varied sources of income. For instance, dairy cows transform the feeding nutrients into milk and butter for year-round cash sales. In feedlots, and on cotton farms, beef is produced for home use, and for sale. Farm flocks of sheep may also convert cottonseed meal into lambs and wool clips, while the efficient protein furnished by cottonseed meal now aids in the economical production of firm pork from farm

hogs. In these ways, as well as through the fertility restored to the soil from a new feeding of livestock and the direct use of cottonseed meal as a fertilizer, cotton contributes to improved agricultural and business conditions. With the blending of livestock and cotton farming, this contribution is not limited to the autumn, when the economic importance of cotton is generally recognized, but extends throughout the entire year, from one cotton picking to the next.

The 1939-40 farm profits, by consumers has been increasing in recent months as general business conditions and purchasing power have picked up, reports the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Italy has ruled against new spinnings factories or enlargement of present plants, since the present output is far greater than the raw materials now available and the needs of consumers.

Approximately five months will be required to rest all the cattle in Harnett county for Bang's disease, says Joe B. Gourlay, assistant farm agent of the State College Extension Service.

A new milk route has been started in the Abbotts Creek community of Forsyth County to deliver milk to a cooperative creamery in Winston-Salem.



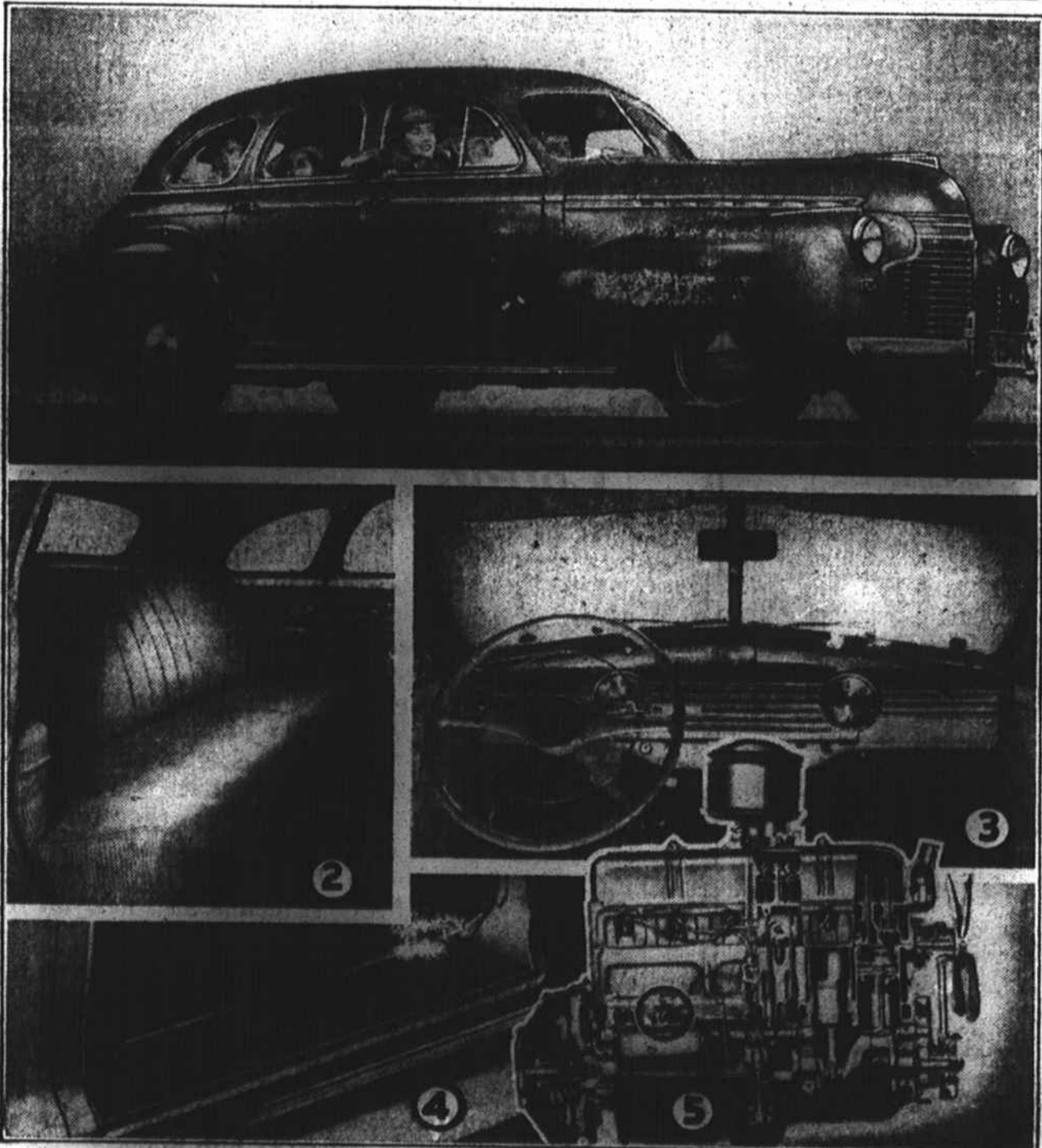
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Beauty Reaches All-Time High in New '41 Chevrolet



Completely new styling joins with numerous mechanical improvements to make the new 1941 Chevrolet, now on display at all dealers, a worthy successor to the cars which have earned first place in public favor year after year. The greater size and roominess of the new models, as well as their sleek new beauty, are apparent in the Special De Luxe Sport Sedan, shown above.

At (2) is shown the spacious interior of the same model's rear compartment, and at (3) is its front compartment, showing two-spoke steering wheel with horn-blowing ring, new sliding-type sun visors, and smartly re-styled dash.

One of the major changes is substitution of concealed safety-stops (4) for the running boards of other years, an improvement adding to the car's beauty without sacrifice of the safety and convenience which running boards provide. At (5) is the six-cylinder Chevrolet valve-in-head engine for 1941, in which many refinements have been made. Horsepower is increased from 85 to 90 without affecting economy; and cooling, lubrication and carburetion are all improved. In circle is the new switch which reverses the ignition current polarity each time the starter is operated, indefinitely prolonging the life of distributor points.

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