

HYDE COUNTY HERALD

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BRIDGE CROATAN SOUND

There is strong sentiment in Hyde County for continuing without delay, a direct route to the county seat of Dare, via Stumpy Point and Manas Harbor, and the people of eastern Hyde and all other communities on the route, are anxious for a bridge across Croatan Sound.

A small part of the road has been paved in the vicinity of Stumpy Point, and a larger part in Hyde County, some 30 miles or more from Swan Quarter north through Engelhard. More than two years ago, the Commissioner of the district in which Hyde is located, offered to join with the Commissioner of the district in which Dare is located, to make this road a primary road subject to Federal aid.

A delegation of Dare-County leaders made every effort to get their commissioner to take advantage of such valuable cooperation, and came away from his office, secure in the belief that he would do so, only to be advised some three days later that he could not join in the movement. What changed his apparent intention is not known, but it is known that powerful communities are opposed to this work, and the people of Dare found themselves helpless, to cooperate with their neighbors in Hyde. And that, is principally the reason why Dare folks want to get out of the district they are in.

A new Governor is in office, and the people have confidence in him, and believe he will strive to see the laws carried out, at this late date, and all county seats directly connected. They believe fully, during the next four years, bridges across Croatan Sound and Alligator River will be well underway.

But the need for one of these bridges is urgent. It is a need that shouldn't wait, until both may be built. Work should be started at once. It is a known fact that a bridge across Croatan Sound can be easily completed in a year. It is likely that it would be two years before Alligator River can be bridged, due to the need for building new approaches, and allowing them time to settle. It might be three years even, before the river could be bridged.

The people of Hyde and of Dare are committed to the need for both bridges, but do not feel that they should be inconvenienced longer. They think that Croatan Sound should be bridged at once, to take care of the traffic over the Hyde County route, and over the Alligator River. This latter must of necessity continue to be handled by ferries, for even the road to the short ferry route is not built.

Hyde County people express the hope that Dare will join strong in this movement, and Dare leaders feel the same way, that is, to get a bridge across Croatan Sound, and to press for the improvement following of the Route 64 and River bridge. The present ferry equipment cannot hope to handle traffic over both waters; it is a certainty the traveling public will not be long content with a free ferry even, but will demand bridges.

It seems unwise therefore, for the State to put money into the building of more ferries. It seems we should try to get one bridge finished as quickly as possible, use the ferries over the river until they can get that bridge too, underway, and then give up the ferries altogether.

There is no doubt that simple justice demands the direct connection of Columbia, Manteo, and Swan Quarter, by the nearest, shortest route. The state is showing a policy of adhering to that system, as witness the causeway six miles long across Mattamuskeet Lake. It would be absurd to suggest that the state is too niggardly to do other than bridge both River and Sound. But, right now, pressing need demands one bridge and the one that can be most quickly built. Commonsense suggests that all energy be put forward to get this job done. The rest will take care of itself.

AGRICULTURE SUFFERS

The report of 501 industrial corporations, as compiled by the New York Times, shows that net earnings for 1940 were 25.4 per cent above those of 1939.

This indicates that business conditions are improving. Naturally, the presumption is that the defense program has created demands which are reflected in the net earnings reported.

The nation is in fairly good shape, with the possible exception of agriculture, which continues to be a problem child demanding serious attention if it is not to experience another bitter collapse.

Something, it is plain, must be done to increase the income of the agricultural portion of our population. So far, it has not been accomplished and the conditions created by the war have combined to restrict further the weakening export demand for farm products.

BATTLESHIPS

The United States battle fleet will be strengthened very shortly by the addition of the new 35,000-ton battleships Washington and North Carolina.

The North Carolina will be commissioned in April and the Washington in May. Both carry nine 16-inch guns, mounted three to a turret and have heavy batteries of anti-aircraft and secondary broadside guns.

It is interesting that these ships will be in service within less than three years from the day their keels were laid. Usually, it requires four years to construct a battleship.

In addition to these ships the Navy will be strengthened by the addition of four other 35,000-ton battleships in 1942. Afterwards will come the 45,000-ton ships and then those that are to be even larger.

GOOD SOIL NEEDED FOR GOOD PASTURES

Although the 1940 census showed 2,500,000 acres of open pasture land in North Carolina, much of this area is providing but little grazing, says F. R. Farnham, extension dairyman of N. C. State College.

Generally, from four to six acres are required to furnish sufficient pasture for one cow. Yet, the State College man pointed out, one acre of good pasture is ample.

For the most part, the low quality of the average North Carolina pasture is due to poor soil, made poor by continuous cropping with soil-depleting crops such as corn and tobacco before the pasture was started. A good growth of pasture crops cannot be secured on this soil.

The best pasture sods in the State are found on rather heavy soils that are fertile and well supplied with moisture. Such soils are dark in color, indicating a high content of organic matter.

Usually, it is a waste of time and money to seed a pasture on poor land, Farnham said. Unless the old land is of medium to good fertility, it would be advisable to clear up new land.

For best results, the seeding of permanent pasture should be completed around the first of March in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont areas and by March 15 in the mountain section.

The way the seed bed is prepared has much to do with the stand obtained. Farnham advises that the seed bed be pulverized thoroughly to a depth of two to three inches. This job can be accomplished usually with a disc harrow.

Liming and fertilizing are necessary as well as 30 to 40 pounds of seed to the acre.

T. C. Tunnell spent several days last week at Norfolk.

Miss Dorothy Jones of Fairfield spent the week end here with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lupton.

Improved Uniform International SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Dean of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
 Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for March 9

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CHRIST REJECTED

LESSON TEXT—Luke 20:9-20.
 GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.—Matthew 6:11.

Rejection of Christ by Israel as a nation is pictured in our lesson. We know how the judgment of God has come upon that nation because of its failure to receive Him and believe on Him. God had to take the vineyard from them and give it to others (v. 16).

Men today reject Christ, and we find that the sin which causes them to do so and the judgment which follows are essentially the same as in the case of Israel. There is a reason for Christ rejection, and there is a certain time of answering to God for that sin.

I. Why Men Reject Christ (vv. 9-15).
 Self-will, the very heart of all sin, underlies every refusal to let Christ have His rightful control over our lives. There are two forces which may dominate and direct my life—God's will or self-will. Just as love of God is the essence of all virtue (Matt. 22:37-38), so love of self is the essence of all sin.

The leaders of Israel, both political and religious, had one great fear which dominated all of their thinking concerning Jesus; namely, that they would lose all their authority if He were recognized by the people for what the leaders must have known Him to be—the Son of God, and their rightful King. God had entrusted to them as underservants the care of His vineyard, and in their wicked greed they had determined to have it all for themselves, even though it meant destroying the Son and rightful Heir.

We need only a moment's reflection to realize that this is exactly what occurs every time someone now rejects Christ. It is because in self-will that person decides that the one who has a right to his life is not to have it. There are many sins, but this is the root sin of them all.

II. What Happens When Men Reject Christ (vv. 16-18).
 Judgment. It came to Israel, as all history even to this dark day so strikingly testifies. Just so, it will come to every one who rejects Christ.

It is not a slight matter of comparative unimportance whether a man accepts or rejects Christ. He likes to make it appear so, saying that it is just something about the local church that he does not like, or the preacher does not exactly suit him; or perchance he hides behind the time-worn excuse that there are hypocrites in the church, when in doing so he proves that he is himself the worst of hypocrites.

All of these excuses do not hide the fact that in self-will he is rejecting God's will for his life in Christ. At the end of that road he will have to meet the judgment of God upon sin. God reads the heart, and the real rebellion against Christ, which may be hidden from fellow men by smooth words and polite manners.

Tear off that mask, unbelieving friend who may read these words. Face the truth that you are refusing Christ's authority because you are self-willed, and look squarely at the fact that "it is appointed unto men once to die, and after this cometh the judgment" (Heb. 9:27, R. V.).

III. How Men Reject Christ (vv. 19, 20).
 Deceit and treachery of the vilest kind marked the rejection of Christ by Israel's leaders. They feared the people, and lacking the authority to condemn Him themselves they had to obtain some evidence under which the Roman law would have to sentence Him. It is significant that they could not find one bit of real evidence against Him and had to proceed by trickery and treachery.

Christ rejection in our day is just as deceitful and treacherous, although it does not often appear so outwardly. As a matter of fact, the leaders of Israel were outwardly polite and careful. They sent spies who could "feign themselves to be just men." They "feared the people" and did not dare to speak openly against Him.

Men cover up their motives today. Some would wish to excuse themselves on the ground of lack of knowledge, but in our land at least that is largely their own choice. Others might say they have only been careless, but on what ground can one justify neglect of a life and death matter? Some blame the sins of professing Christians, but this is an individual matter—you must answer for your own soul.

No matter which way man may turn in seeking for an excuse for his rejection of Christ, if he is honest he will have to admit that he has dealt deceitfully with God. When he does that, he is ready in repentance and faith to take Christ as his Saviour and Lord.

With hopeful spirits here they come
 One hundred thousand strong or more
 Soon they will make the old farm hum
 As it it has never done before.

With open mind and willing hand,
 They help to solve our Nation's need,
 And soon the world will understand
 They've earned the man to plant and Seed.

They love their cattle, hogs and sheep
 And love to feed and watch them grow.
 Soon they will learn the kind to keep
 To win good prizes at the show.

Quite well they learn that cash and fame
 Can never come to those to those who shirk,
 And if they want an honored name
 They must not be afraid to work.

May their grand motto always be
 A beacon light to guide their way;
 One that will help them better see
 Their duties as they come each day.

Of to their creed they will be true
 'Twill save them much of this world's strife,
 At many times will pull them through
 And help them live a nobler life.

New farmers lead on to fame
 Fall not to meet the world's great need;
 You're playing at an honest game,
 You can, you must and will succeed.

Prof. I. R. Barciffe presented the speaker for the evening, Prof. K. E. White, of the Pantego High School. Prof. White gave a very fine address and it was deeply appreciated by all of those present.

Prof. White told the group that Mothers, Fathers, Sons and the school all are responsible for the development of the community and that each should play his part in making the community a better place to live.

Swan Quarter News
 J. H. Hardy, Jr. spent the week end at Hertford with his parents recently.

The Rev. Highsmith will hold a five nights service at Jobe Chapel Baptist Church, beginning Monday after the second Sunday in March.

Mrs. Gladys Franklin is still very ill.

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COLORED NEWS

Items of Interest to Our Negro Readers

By B. W. BARNES

Hyde County Training School: The Hyde County chapter of New Farmers of America, a National organization of Negro farm boys studying vocational agriculture in the rural schools of the United States sponsored its annual parents and son banquet, Wednesday night, February 26th at 8 o'clock.

Visitors were Prof. G. McKeath-an, agriculture instructor of Columbia and a group of his boys, Prof. J. C. Bear, principal Pantego school, and Prof. Kermit White, guest speaker from Pantego school. The banquet was enjoyed by more than seventy parents, sons, and teachers.

The banquet began by singing "The Negro National Anthem." Invocation was offered by Rev. Garfield Gray, and then the regular open ceremony of the chapter, led by the officers, Amell Burrus, president; Allen Mackey, vice president; Philip Greene, Jr., treasurer; John A. Gray, secretary; Rufus E. Spencer, reporter; and B. W. Barnes, advisor.

The vice president, Allen Mackey served as toastmaster for the evening. Columbus Mackey gave the welcome address, stating the main objectives of the organization:

1. To develop rural leadership.
2. To give the farm boy confidence in himself.
3. To create and nurture a love of country life.
4. To impress the rural home and its surroundings.
5. To encourage cooperative effort.
6. To promote thrift.
7. To promote and improve scholarship.
8. To promote clean recreation.

Motto: "Learning to do, doing to learn, earning to live, living to serve."

The response to the welcome address was given by Mr. Silverthorne a citizen of the community. Mr. Silverthorne encouraged the members to continue their progress and serve as a light in the community to those boys, who for one reason and another are not in school.

A song and yells were given, at this time by the N. F. A. chorus, after which the advisor, B. W. Barnes, made a brief talk. Prof. Barnes commended the parents on the cooperative spirit that they had offered in the work with their sons and encouraged them to continue that cooperation which is so vital to the success of a vocational agriculture program.

Rufus Ensley, a member of the Chapter, outlined the Chapter accomplishments and Philip Greene read a poem:

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OTHER EDITORS

MARK TWAIN'S FORMULA FOR WAR

(From the Mysterious Stranger)

I can see a million years ahead, and this rule will never change in so many as half a dozen instances. The loud little handful, as usual, will shout for the war.

The pupil will warily object at first; the great, big, dull bulk of the Nation will rub its sleepy eyes and try to make out why there should be a war and will say earnestly and indignantly; "It is unjust and dishonorable and there is no necessity for it." Then the handful will shout louder.

A few fair men on the other side will argue and reason against the war with speech and pen, and at first will have a hearing and be applauded; but it will not last long; those others will outshoot them, and presently the antiwar audiences will thin out and lose popularity.

Before long you will see this curious thing; the speakers stoned from the platform and free speech strangled by hordes of furious men who in their secret hearts are still at one with those stoned speakers, as earlier, but do not dare to say so. And now the whole Nation pulpit and all, will take up the war cry and shout itself hoarse, and mob any honest man who ventures to open his mouth; and presently such mouths will cease to open.

Next the statesman will invent cheap lies, putting the blame upon the nation that is attacked, and every man will be glad of those conscience-soothing falsities, and will diligently study them, and refuse to examine any refutation of them; and thus he will be by and by convinced himself that the war is just, and will thank God for the better sleep he enjoys after this process of grotesque self-deception.

SHAKING OR CROWING PLUM TREES

(Christian Advocate)
 Among American citizens the Negro excels in picturesque speech as well as in high grade humor.

OTHER EDITORS

And these gifted citizens of our Southland when speaking of a place seeker in ecclesiastical circles call it "shaking the plumb tree." What can surpass the suggestiveness of this phrase when applied to a man who is constantly on the lookout for a big salary or a piece of eminence in the divine economy?

Among Caucasians are a few, not many, who keep busy "shaking the plumb tree." Let us mildly suggest it would be more seemly and profitable to plant and grow plum trees than to be shaking those plum laden trees that others have planted and brought to the fruit bearing stage. Because the chief end of man is not to eat the fruit of the trees that others have planted. And above all not to enter into other men's plum orchards when not invited and not desired.

AN ARRESTING STATISTICAL STUDY

(Christian Advocate)

The North Carolina Highway Safety Division has prepared a statistical summary of traffic accidents in 1940 which reveals a state of affairs that should arouse the people from their indifference to this slaughter on our highways. We note a few items from this statistical summary; nine hundred and eighty persons were killed in 1940. There were 5,267 injured officially investigated and reported to the safety division's office, but from newspaper clippings and other sources the department learned that there were close to 10,000 injuries on the highways. This report notes that a little more than ten per cent of all drivers reported in fatal accidents were drinking, excessive speed 22 per cent, on wrong side of the road 8 per cent, disregard of signals or warnings 6 per cent, improper turn 6 per cent, improper passing on curves and hills or "cutting in" 6 per cent, all others 45 per cent.

Where two or more faults of a single driver are indicated both are charged. According to these figures, excessive speed and drinking

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3:00	6:40	10:50	7:00
2:35	8:20	10:20	6:15
3:25	9:10	1:05	5:55
5:40	11:00	12:30	5:10
6:05	10:50	8:00	12:00
8:50	12:20	6:50	2:40
10:15	1:55	1:05	9:30
6:40	11:35	11:30	8:00
12:35	12:35	6:15	2:05
6:30	11:25	1:00	9:15
6:25	11:50	3:00	10:35
7:15	12:10	8:00	3:00
7:50	12:45	8:15	3:45
9:15	2:05	8:50	4:20
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