

HYDE COUNTY HERALD

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GO OUT AND VOTE.

It is only little more than five weeks until the primary, May 27. There has been little interest shown by the general public in this important event. It is only natural that the war should hold part of the interest that might be aroused in normal times, but never-the-less, the public should not neglect to take advantage of its privilege and go out and vote. Voting is not only a privilege, it is a duty.

Too many people in this day and time leave the running of the government to a few. Every man and woman of voting age in this country is in a sense a stockholder. They should act to see that it is managed efficiently and for the benefit of the entire citizenship. A partnership or corporation would not exist long in the business world if the stockholders, the owners, did not take an interest.

Sometimes people are heard to remark: "What difference does it make." It matters a great deal. Government from the smallest municipality to the Federal government need experienced and qualified men as officers. One shortcoming of local self-government in America has been the lack of men with training suiting them for posts with government, and as a result much has been left to the lawyers and professional politicians often to the sorrow of the citizens.

How to vote is a matter for the individual, and in the case of local office seekers, we do not attempt to tell anyone how to vote. But there are some factors that should be considered when one goes to the polls. One is that the voter should study the record of the person seeking office from every source available and cast his vote for the one that to him seems best qualified to serve in the office for which he is a candidate. The character; the educational background; the ideas; and their community life are factors to be considered.

Citizens should mark May 27th on their calendars and go out at that time and cast their vote for the persons whom they think can best serve them in the halls of government. It is not only your privilege, one which you are fortunate to have, but it is a duty which you owe, not only to your country, but yourself.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

The time of the year is approaching when many boys and girls will finish high school and start out on the road to life. War times are difficult for young people as for all people, but they should not be discouraged.

Many who are finishing high school this year have already felt the effects of the war. Now they will feel it even more. Some, the boys in particular, will be called to distant battlefields, or to do other great tasks. More than ever before, young people have to make great decisions.

But despite the dark outlook, and the continued cry of the pessimist that mankind is drifting into a rut, it should be remembered that there have been other periods in history that have tried mens souls. Those who have had what it took—courage, determination, a will to learn and work, and a desire to do right—have gone through life and succeeded.

To the young men and women who go into life from this section this year, we would say: Have faith and courage; go straight; be determined to succeed, and study and work to attain that goal.

The world is holding out stretched hands for young people who want to go out and make life worthwhile by working in science, music and entertainment, journalism, preaching, engineering, government, business administration, homemaking and scores of other fields. Resolve that you will find the place you prefer.

The path may be long and hard and the going tough, but it can be negotiated. Don't be discouraged. Remember, every cloud has a silver lining. It may get darker before it gets brighter, but it will get bright.

The home town newspapers are playing a vital part in the war. They deserve the support of the citizens in the territory that they serve as well as the nation as a whole.

America awaits the day of invasion with confidence that her soldiers and their Allies will be victorious.

Spring brings bounty to the Southern Albemarle, but fewer people will see it this year because of the gas shortage and other wartime problems.

Naturally a woman wants to save her face. That's why she paints it.—Ayden Dispatch.

WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR?

Victory is never cheaply bought. It is only a means to an end. What is that end? What are we fighting for?

We are fighting for liberty, the most expensive luxury known to man.

We fight for simple things—for the little things that are all important.

We fight for schools built on a foundation of books, not bayonets.

We fight for town meetings, for the high school debating team, for open doors to cathedral, church and synagogue.

We fight for the right to organize for any decent purpose; for labor; for employers; for the Grange and the Legion and the Ladies' Literary Club, and for lodge meetings in full regalia on Tuesday nights.

We fight for our candidate for sheriff and for the other fellow's candidate; and for the right to be sorry we elected him and to say so.

We fight for the country editor and for the metropolitan daily, and for the editor's right to say the wrong thing if he thinks it's right.

We fight for free radio, for the right to listen to what we want, and to turn off what we don't want.

We fight for the right to work at jobs of our own choosing; to read the books we want to read; to listen to the music that pleases us, without regard to the race or nationality of the composer.

For these things we fight.

(From an address by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding Army Service Forces, to his troops, March 9, 1944.)

Bureau of Public Relations U. S. War Department

GANGWAY!



OTHER EDITORS

INVASION PREPARATION

As the hour approaches when Allied invasion troops will be alerted, the physical stage is being carefully prepared. But what of mental mobilization? Are individuals on the home front sufficiently alert to the need of spiritual and mental preparation? Material support of the war effort and production of munitions, important as they are, will not suffice. The best military equipment in the world could not bring victory without courage, wisdom, good judgment, faith in the right, and like mental qualities.

We need then to pray for a fuller recognition of these qualities as the inheritance of God's man, and claim them for ourselves, our servicemen and their leaders. We, and they, need not so much the "fighting mad" spirit that has been urged, as the inspiration that comes from love—love of God, of country, and of neighbor. Hating can well be left to the enemy. The world has seen what the hate-filled mind, though seeming at first to display cleverness and sagacity, has brought upon itself.

Remembering that the Allied armies are bent on liberation, not conquest, and prayerfully seeking the guidance and protection of that Love which yields not to appeasement but opposes evil to the utmost, both invasion troops and the "rear guard" at home can approach D Day with a quietness and confidence that will be their strength in the days to follow. And who knows how far such a spirit might go in bringing about the enemy's early capitulation to the forces of good?

LARGE LOSSES FROM PULLORUM DISEASE

The pullorum disease, commonly called white diarrhea, causes larger losses than any other poultry disease and is especially bad during the first four weeks in the life of the chick, reports H. C. Gauger, poultry pathologist at State College.

He points out that chicks infected with the disease generally have drooping wings and ruffled feathers. They huddle together, chirp a good deal, and act as if they were cold. Internally, the chicks will show one or more of the following abnormalities, — small gray spots on the lungs, heart and gizzard; unabsorbed yolk and swollen kidneys.

Spread of the disease may take place in the incubator. Again, it may spread during the brooding period from infected droppings. Range stock and adult birds may also become infected by coming in contact with droppings from infected birds, and hence the need for clean range, Gauger explains.

He suggests that poultry growers kill and either burn or bury all sick and undersized chicks. Allow at least one square foot of floor space for every two chicks started. Thoroughly clean and disinfect the brooder house and its equipment as frequently as possible. If chicks have been on the ground around the brooder house, it is well to confine them until the disease is under control.

"This frequent cleaning and disinfecting program will tend to check the further spread of the disease in the brooder house, but it will not prevent the loss of chicks which became infected in the incubator," Gauger says.

In making purchases, ask for pullorum-free chicks.

USE POISONED BRAN MASH FOR CUTWORMS

Cutworms, attacking garden vegetables and other crops, can be destroyed through the use of a poisoned bran mash, says J. Myron Maxwell, in charge of Extension entomology at N. C. State College. Cutworms are the brown of a

MUSTERING THE LAND ARMY

(Christian Science Monitor)

As successful military strategists plan their moves months in advance, so the farmer is quietly making his preparation for the summer campaign. He has not been lulled into a mistaken sense of security by the fact that, in the face of a serious labor shortage, last year's crop is safely in barns and bins; for he knows that to meet the emergency women worked in the fields and that much of his grain was garnered by the "white-collar" workers who came out from towns and cities.

So now, when he drives to town, the farmer is prudently marshalling his forces, acutely aware that, with a large portion of the United Nations armies looking to the United States for food, the issue may be decided not only upon the battlefields of Europe, but on the grainfields of America.

SWEET POTATOES CAN BECOME LEADING CROP

Sweet potatoes can become one of the best staple crops in Eastern Carolina, if farmers will get better seed, improve yields, and fully utilize their tobacco barns for curing and storing the crop, says J. Y. Lassiter, Extension horticulturist at State College.

"The average yield of sweet potatoes at the present time, 37 bushels per acre, is entirely too low," Lassiter points out. "The potatoes are not sufficiently uniform in size and shape, and in skin and flesh color. Entirely too many are infected with diseases. These are serious drawbacks and they must be overcome before the crop will be profitable for some growers."

Many Eastern Carolina farmers have harvested two or three times the average state yield and a few report larger yields, according to Lassiter. He explains that good seed, proper fertilization, improved cultural practices, and other factors have been responsible for the increased yields.

Reduction of diseases, careful grading, curing, and storage, and effective marketing facilities must be taken into consideration if the sweet potato grower is to make a success with his crop.

Those growers who are interested in carrying out better practices in sweet potato growing, with much larger returns per acre, should write the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh, for a free copy of Extension Circular No. 250, "Approved Practices for Growing Sweet Potatoes," and to D. S. Weaver, head of the Agricultural Engineering Department, State College, for a blueprint, "Sweet Potato Storage in Tobacco Barns."

brown or tan moth which deposited eggs in the weeds and grass last fall. As soon as the soil warms up in the spring, the worms become active and feed on whatever vegetation is available.

They are now attacking cabbage, broccoli, lettuce, and tomato plants in the early gardens. They also attack radishes, peas, beans, and other crops. Maxwell suggests that the victory gardener prepare the following mash: 5 pounds of wheat bran, 1-4 pound of Paris green, and 3 to 4 points of water. The bran and Paris green should be mixed together dry. Moisten with water and stir thoroughly until all flakes are moistened. "Do not use any more water than is necessary in moistening the flakes of bran. The mixture should not be sloppy," Maxwell says.

He recommends that the bait be spread over the garden in late afternoon so that it falls in flakes. Experience shows that this is better than putting the bait in piles. Only one application is necessary. For the commercial gardener, Maxwell recommends a mixture of

Long Range Earnings Best Sign of Property's Value

What goes up must come down!

Many people are forgetting the truth of that saying nowadays in their over-optimistic calculations on the value of farm land, according to the U. S. department of agriculture. Those miscalculations often lead individuals under a "boom" influence to pay too much for rural property, an economic error that concerns everybody, not just the person who made the unfortunate and costly purchase. When the land boom bubble is pricked, acres that were purchased at exorbitant prices must be sold at auction, taxes can't be paid, bonds go in default, and banks close their doors.

Yet indications now point, say USDA officials, to a land boom in the making of proportions never before known in America. The history of land price inflation in the United States has shown that it takes but a relatively small percentage of transfers, compared with the total number of farms in a community, to open the road to an eventual disaster. Demand for farm land and the number of sales made in a given region determine price levels, and both are influenced by the general level of prosperity.

War Inflationary.

Because war has a way of stimulating inflationary tendencies in a nation's economy, it is pointed out that periods of conflict are usually accompanied or followed by a sharp rise in demand for farm land and a parallel upward movement of prices. The last land boom—the one that reached its height immediately after World War I (1919-20)—ended with land values being on the downgrade for 13 years. Beginning in 1920, reports show that of more than two million farms. During the last 22 years, the equivalent of one-fourth to one-third of all land in farms has gone through forced sale. Chief cause of most of these sales was found to be the initial mistake of paying too much for land.

During the lush period from 1919-21 rural speculators received only 31 per cent of the gains that were realized from farm real estate transactions. The remaining 69 per cent

went to town and city people. In addition, three-fourths of the sales were effected through agents whose commissions are estimated at some three million dollars.

As a result of World War II, a land boom exceeding anything yet recorded appears to be a certainty, unless steps are taken to stop its onrush. Factors contributing to the current increase in transfer of farms are varied, government studies show, but they all point to a growing "boom psychology." These factors include:

(1) Country banks report that demand deposits are about three times the level of five years ago, and double the period immediately before Pearl Harbor.

(2) Potential city investors in farm land have had their purchasing power materially increased.

(3) All prices are feeling the pressure of surplus funds in the hands of individuals.

(4) Tendency is to forget that normally it takes a long time to pay for a farm. People are inclined to overlook the possibility of being forced to make large payments on land in a future period when farm commodities are no longer bringing such good prices, and demand is down.

(5) City or town dwellers often feel that owning a piece of farm land, regardless of the price they pay, offers them security. They ignore the fact that the purchase of land at inflationary prices may have as much influence as anything else in undermining their own future security and the stability of the community in which they live.

Speculative Profits. Experts believe that reductions in land price fluctuations could be

achieved if the possibility of speculative profits was largely removed. They point out that little economic disturbance would result if reasonable operating income probably plus the value of the farm home were the chief motivations in farm land purchase.

As an indication of price fluctuations, farmers received an average of 14.07 per pound for hogs in January of 1943, in comparison with 10.55 for the same month in 1941 and 7.26 in 1941. Prices dipped 5.18 in 1940.

The price of wheat was spotty, a bushel bringing \$1.10 in January of 1943, \$1.06 for the period in 1942, and .73 in 1941. It was up to .84.

Whereas milch cows brought \$103.20 in January of 1943, they drew only \$81.70 during the month of 1942, and \$64.60 in 1941. Since much of the difficulty in the boom times came from a succession of mortgages—second, third, and even lower order—are taken by various owners in the period before the boom comes, efforts have been made to keep appraisals on a conservative basis. Farm land appraisers are now urged to use a "normal" valuation based on earning capacity of the land, calculated on average yields for the particular farm, rather than for farm products at normal prices to prevail for a given period of years. Costs of labor, machinery and other production are taken into consideration and a reasonable return is figured on the investment.

The Farm Credit Administration of the U. S. department of agriculture uses the normal valuation appraisal exclusively in making loans to farmers. A number of insurance companies that invest funds in farm mortgages also follow a similar plan.

Preliminary figures for 1943 show total farm-mortgage debt of \$6,582,263,000, of which \$2,104,632,000 was held by federal land banks and the land bank commissioner; \$891,000 by life insurance companies; \$476,676,000 by commercial banks; \$163,378,000 by the Farm Security Administration, and \$2,714,136,000 all others.

Even with farm income rising with wartime stimulation in 1943, 3,270 farms with mortgage values of \$10,988,599 were foreclosed, which general delinquencies on mortgage payments amounted to \$131,239,700.

100 pounds of wheat bran, 5 pounds of Paris green, and 10 gallons of water. The mash can be mixed on a concrete floor and turned with a shovel.

AMBITION

No man has earned the right to intellectual ambition until he has learned to lay his course by a star which he has never seen to dig by the divining rod for springs which he may never reach. In saying this, I point to that which will make your study heroic. For I say to you who never heard of him will be

in all sadness of conviction, that to think great thoughts you must be heroes as well as idealists. Only when you have worked alone—when you have felt around you a black gulf of solitude more isolating than that which surrounds the dying man, and in hope and in despair have trusted to your own unshaken will—then only will you have achieved. Thus only can you gain the secret isolated joy of the thinker, who knows that, long after he is dead and forgotten, men end.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

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