

Hyde County Herald

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BEGINNING SIXTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

THE HERALD begins its sixth year of publication with today's issue. At this milestone, we pause to thank our subscribers and advertisers for their business. There have been times, such as we are now experiencing, when we could not give you the service we would like to give because of lack of help in every field, especially the mechanical end of the business. It is our hope to improve the paper whenever conditions permit, and to even enlarge it when business justifies this step.

THE HERALD has not been a profitable venture for the publishers. Publication has been carried on because those backing it believe that Hyde County has possibilities of great development and that a newspaper can speed and play a part in this development. The disappointments in the struggle to survive have been many a great. We have had to overcome obstacles, and some are yet to be overcome.

It is doubtful that this newspaper would have ever lived this long had those who worked at it foreseen the rough road ahead. Newspapers, like politicians, often find disillusionment in life in Hyde County. There is always conflict.

But thankful is THE HERALD to its 3,000 faithful readers and to those who have used its advertising columns. The association with you has been a wonderful experience and we look forward to our continued friendships. It is our sincere hope that we may continue to serve you.

WHEN WILL THEY RETURN?

(Santford Martin in the Journal and Sentinel, Winston-Salem)

Progress of the war in Europe has led to sanguine expectations. Many Americans are now saying "The boys will be home by Christmas."

More realistic citizens as well as Government officials do not share this very optimistic viewpoint. The Nazis aren't licked yet, and Hitler may have several more tricks up his bloody sleeve. But even if we should grant that Germany will be defeated within the next few weeks or months, it may be many months longer before our boys in Europe come home.

One writer quotes a military authority to the effect that it may be 18 months before the bulk of the A. E. F. is able to return to this country.

It is explained that from 300,000 to 500,000 American soldiers will have to share in policing and garrisoning Germany and other countries for an appreciable length of time after the war. Many thousands more will be transferred from the European to the Asiatic war theatres to speed up action against the Japanese.

Another problem has to do with transports. Quite a few of the vessels which were used in hauling troops to Britain, North Africa and other European and Middle East regions have been lost. Some cargo vessels which might be used in transporting troops back home after alterations for this purpose may be pressed into service to haul relief goods to stricken European peoples.

The popular demand will be for an early return of G. I. Joe once the war in Europe is won. But many fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts may have to be patient for several long months after the war is over before Joe actually touches foot again on the soil of "God's country."

EVERYBODY'S DOLLAR

Expenses of the federal government in 1943 amounted to more than 78 billion dollars; most of this was for national defense which cost 72 billions. Other major items in the budget included a billion dollars for aid to agriculture and almost 2 billions for interest on the public debt.

In 1944, federal government expenditures rose to 50.8 per cent of total gross national product.

Prior to the Civil War, interest on the federal debt amounted to a little more than three million dollars; by 1870 it had jumped to 129 millions but then gradually decreased to 21 millions in 1910. As a result of World War I, interest on the federal debt again jumped in 1920 to more than a billion dollars but had declined to 659 million dollars in 1930. Interest on the federal debt since 1940 has amounted to more than a billion dollars each year and now is estimated at \$2,650,000,000.

The largest single item in state expenditures for the 48 states during the year 1942 was for operation and maintenance, which in that year amounted to \$4,083,877,000; of this amount, \$1,030,117,000 was for the operation and maintenance of schools.

In the fiscal year 1942, expenditures for the forty-eight states amounted to a grand total of \$4,820,492,000. During the same year, total federal expenditures amounted to more than 22 billion dollars.

Federal aid to the states had increased from five million dollars in 1915 to 786 million dollars in 1942. During the same approximate period, state aid to local governments increased from 119 million dollars in 1912 to 1,789 millions in 1943.

In 1942, the 48 states spent more than 862 million dollars for highway programs. Of this amount, approximately 54 million dollars was spent for highways in the New England states; 138 million dollars for the Middle Atlantic states; 154 millions—East North Central; 92 millions—West North Central; 149 millions—South Atlantic; 58 millions—East South Central; 95 millions—West South Central; 42 millions—Mountain; and 80 millions for the Pacific states.

OUR DEMOCRACY—by Mat

GOOD HUSBANDRY MULTIPLIES THE YIELD



WHEN THE EARLY INDIANS PLANTED CORN THEY PUT IN LIMA BEANS TO CLIMB ON IT - GREW THEIR WINTER VEGETABLE SUPPLY FOR SUCCOTASH FROM ONE PLANTING.



THE MODERN PRACTICE OF SOWING RED CLOVER WITH OATS OR BARLEY GIVES A SECOND CROP - AFTER THE GRAIN HAS BEEN HARVESTED.

SO, TOO, WHEN WE PUT OUR MONEY INTO WAR BONDS AND LIFE INSURANCE AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS WE ACCOMPLISH TWO THINGS - HELP TO WIN THE FIGHT FOR OUR COUNTRY'S SECURITY AND BUILD OUR OWN AT THE SAME TIME.

ENGELHARD NEWS

Mrs. Fannie Peebles was a Raleigh visitor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Trotman and son of Plymouth were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Midgett.

Mrs. Allen Osborn and Mrs. Calvin Watson of Norfolk were visitors here recently.

Mrs. James Britain has returned to Suffolk after spending the summer months with her daughter, Mrs. P. D. Midgett and Mr. Midgett and son, J. R. Britain and Mrs. Britain.

Mrs. I. W. Gibbs is spending some time with relatives in Washington.

Miss Edla Marshall of Washington is spending sometime here with her mother, Mrs. S. S. Marshall.

Mrs. Moir Edwards of Valdease has returned home after a visit with her mother, Mrs. Charles Farrow.

J. H. Jarvis was a Norfolk visitor last week.

Miss Charlotte was a Washington visitor last Tuesday.

Misses Elizabeth and Robena Gibbs were recent Norfolk visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Etheridge were business visitors in Raleigh this week.

Mrs. B. C. Spencer spent the weekend in Elizabeth City with

her husband. Lee Pinkham and son, Jimmy Lee, visited relatives in Pantego Monday.

MANTO SOLDIER DONATES BLOOD TO S. C. EDITOR

Pvt. Henry Melvin Ambrose of Manteo, who recently was inducted into the Army, was among a group of volunteers from Fort Jackson to give blood to help save the life of Del Booth, night editor of the Columbia, S. C., staff of the Associated Press, when a call was sent for volunteers. Booth, suffering from internal bleeding, to taken to a hospital land given an emergency transfusion of blood plasma. It was later learned that full blood was necessary, and the call was sent to Fort Jackson for volunteers. Pvt. Ambrose and one other soldier were selected for the donations.

BROCKIE DANIELS NOW WITH WACS IN ENGLAND

Pfc. Brockie Daniels, Woman's Army Corps, wrote to her father, Capt. E. S. Daniels of Manteo, on August 29, stating that she was somewhere in England. The letter reached Manteo on Thursday, September 7. Pfc. Daniels was in Manteo on a visit several weeks ago. She was previously stationed in Seattle, Washington.

Good Pastures Profitable



Good pastures conserve soil and water, reduce livestock production costs, and when operated in rotation with cultivated crops result in larger crop yields, says the War Food Administration. Pasture establishment and improvement practices become especially important in meeting wartime food and fiber needs. Assistance in carrying out such practices is available to American farmers in most States under the conservation program administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Soil is protected in several ways by productive pastures, WFA points out. Excellent insurance against erosion and loss of moisture is provided by the thick sod or cover while it is being grazed, and when turned under it acts to reduce erosion losses while the land is being tilled. The sod also makes the soil more productive when it is broken to grow crops in rotation. Higher carrying capacity of good pasture increases the farmer's income by making supplemental feed from cultivated land less necessary. In addition, much less labor, power, equipment, seed, and fertilizer is required to operate land in grass and legumes than in cultivated crops.

Good pasture practices include reseeded of depleted land and planting of new pasture, contouring, weed control by mowing or clipping, application of lime and phosphate, stockwater developments, and a season-long system for preventing overgrazing. When plowing and reseeded are necessary, or when new land is being opened up for seeding to pasture, says WFA, fertilizer and lime should be applied before the seed is sown. In most areas, poor pastures can be renovated by disking, liming, fertilizing, and seeding more productive grasses and legumes. Legumes return nitrogen to the pastureland, and under average conditions they should form about one-third of the planting, Government studies show. Mixtures of grasses and legumes produce one-third to one-half more pasture feed than grasses alone. In addition, it is pointed out, reseeded a pasture with legumes and supplementary grasses aids in erosion control by filling in bare spots in the turf, and tends to lengthen the pasture season. Conditions under which pasture grows vary not only from State to State and county to county, but even from farm to farm and field to field. The kinds and amounts of fertilizer, lime, and seed that should be used, and the farming methods best suited to the land, vary in the same manner, says WFA. Artificial reseeded of pasture and range land under the Agricultural Conservation Program has been increased nearly fifty-fold since 1936, according to annual reports. In 1942, the last year for which complete figures are available, 9,923,000 pounds of seed were used for reseeded, compared with 195,000 pounds in the earlier year.

SAYS OPPORTUNITY AWAITS SOUTH AT END OF THE WAR

President of Southern Dairies Praises Part in War Effort; Predicts Great Opportunities

"No part of the nation has done a greater war job than the South and the South is already eagerly laying plans for the peace," said R. A. Brodesser, president of Southern Dairies in a recent statement.

"Careful scrutiny shows many things: Natural resources, a mild climate and a population intelligent and able to take care of itself in any kind of problems that might confront it," he continued, and he also said further:

"For generations our main crop was cotton, and its progress up until 1910 was gradual. By 1910, however, cotton was no longer King. It is still important, but so also are tung oil, citrus fruit, tobacco, soy beans, peanuts, dairy and beef cattle, pecans, potatoes, peaches, sheep, goats, horses, mules, garden products, timber and many other items.

"Industrially, in small communities and large ones, there are now some 15,000 manufacturers who are turning out textiles, steel, and other products for homes and factories—the things we need to live in peace and harmony.

"The dairy industry once purchased about 70 per cent of its supplies from the North. The South today, can produce its own needs right at home. It has the land, the climate and the people.

"Huge war industries have been located in former agricultural areas, and they have trained thousands of men. Today, we have what we once lacked—a large group of skilled workers. And, in addition to those, we will have our returning veterans, many of them with a highly developed mechanical skill and sense of cooperation which was obtained in the military services.

"Ways and means will be found, also, for those men who unfortunately were physically incapacitated to become a part of this great peacetime agricultural and industrial progress in the South.

"Just previous to the war, industry had shown a tendency to decentralize. The South received its share of this program and that is the reason we were able to convert rapidly our peaceful operations to meet the emergency of a total war. Old plants were converted and new plants were built, and we can use them to produce our future needs.

"The home of small industry is in the South, and the opportunity to get into such activity is waiting for the men interested in it. It is a country of homes and American traditions where men can live in peace and harmony with their families and friends.

"Due to industrialization and diversified agriculture, the payrolls of the South have increased. These increased incomes will bring permanent benefits to the communities in which they are located.

The Farmer and War Bond Purchases

by Charles W. Holman, Secretary The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation

AMERICAN farmers have a great deal more at stake in purchasing War Bonds than simply a patriotic urge to assist in financing the war so that it may be prosecuted to an early and victorious conclusion. Modern war demands governmental expenditures far in excess of those which may be met by current revenue receipts. This means Government borrowing. If a large part of this borrowing is through commercial banks additional inflationary spending power is created through the expansion of credit. On the other hand, if the borrowing is largely from individuals much of their excess funds are drained off. Hence, the pressure on prices resulting from unusually large funds bidding for limited amounts of goods and services is relieved, and thus inflation retarded.

A tremendously increased agricultural production and some increase in average prices received above those paid by farmers have raised the net income of all United States farmers from the 1935-39 average of \$4.7 billion to \$6.3 billion in 1941, \$8.4 billion in 1942, and an estimated \$12.5 billion in 1943. With available supplies of farm machinery replacements and building materials limited, Agriculture has a fund available for either debt retirement, savings readily liquidated for future purchases of machinery, buildings, etc., or for present investment in land.

A marked decrease in farm mortgages in recent years indicates that much of this fund has been properly applied to debt retirement. However, activity in land sales and a very marked increase in land values demonstrate that farmers are probably diverting a large part of this fund into land purchases. From March 1, 1943, to March 1, 1944, average land values per acre rose 15 per cent, with the larger part of the rise taking place in the last four months of the period. The increase during this four-month period was the highest on record, being 20 per cent greater than the average monthly rate of increase for the 1919-20 boom year. Average values per acre have increased more than one-third in the past two years. In the 1916-19 period the rise was about the same.

It appears that an overcapitalization of probably temporarily high farm commodity prices is in process just as in World War I. Large mortgage debts incurred now, at high levels of income, will prove disastrous when both total agricultural production and prices fall. Land values are based on the net return to land. With the end of the war in sight and with the prospect that farm labor and other costs will require a relatively larger return leaving the return to land less, the logical course for land values at present would appear to be downward rather than upward.

Therefore, it appears that farmers would do well to invest every available dollar, beyond that needed for debt retirement, in Government Bonds. These can be held against the day when necessary farm replacements will be available and when farm land values will have become more stable. In this way the individual farmer may assist in hastening the day of return of his son, and also have capital available to help finance him in ventures of his own choice. U. S. Treasury Department

"All Southern states have, today, ample educational facilities for everyone from rural primary schools to highly developed colleges and universities where you can obtain the maximum in professional and economic knowledge.

"Agriculture should always remain one of our major industries, and to take advantage of these resources fully, we have established major agriculture courses in our colleges and universities.

"We had a peacetime population of about 35,000,000 people, one fourth of the population of the United States, and there is plenty of land for many more.

"The South realizes that it still has economic and social problems, and has many readjustments to make. We do have the courage, the leadership and the resources to draw materials to fully correct them.

"The South, for example, can grow excellent forage and pasture all the year around, whereas the seasons in the North and Northeast are only a few months. Thus, it can produce livestock and dairy products more cheaply than in other areas. This can be true, but it is going to be necessary first to survey our farms for soil type and then recommend the land usage. Some land now farmed will be put back in timber

because it is not suitable for pasture or crops. "The timber crop has already brought many pulp mills into the South; the vegetable and fruit crop has brought many canneries and freezing plants; the further development of pastures will bring many more slaughter houses, and a greater quantity of fresh milk, many pasturing plants for fluid consumption, butter plants, cheese plants and condenserries; good roads have made transportation better. "The land and the farm is still the enduring base upon which our national economy rests, and in the South we have the land, and 35,000,000 people to be kept busy and fed. "The farmer, the business man and the banker are ready to help work with anyone who has the vision and the energy to work."

Buy 'em and Keep 'em WAR BONDS

PIPE DREAM

