

Hyde County Herald

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THOS. E. SPENCER.....Editor

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AN IDEA TO TRY OUT

Here's a new stunt that every county in North Carolina might turn to good advantage. Now that the war has brought into great prominence many people who have gone aboard from their old home scenes, it might be a good idea to get some of them back for a visit.

Why not make an inventory of all these folks who have made national figures of themselves, or anyway have made marks in the outside world. Then invite one outstanding one, or all of them for that matter, to come home for a week's visit to the scenes of earlier days, and to meet old friends.

The old folks back home would get a lot of pleasure and maybe profit from the return of these folks. They have been abroad, and they might have some good ideas about things. Remember as a child how the return of some former resident thrilled and inspired you. Sometimes these people made speeches that fired boyhood ambitions. The world they told about made many a lad hope he might go forth in the world and make his mark too.

Chances are that these folks we might invite back home would tell us it is all bosh, this business of going far from home to be somebody. More than likely they would tell us we can do more good in the world, be more prosperous and happy if we stick to some one thing right at home, than if we try to traipse all over the world.

Why not let the Board of Commissioners of each county select one or more distinguished native sons or daughters, and urge them to come home for a visit. Then let the counties organize a program of festivity where old friends can take part, and every section of the county be represented. We believe it would prove joyful and profitable. Come to think of it, we don't do enough visiting anyway.

READING & WRITING

BY Edwin Seaver AND Robin McKown

One of China's most read and most loved novelists is Lau Shaw, who is regarded as a pioneer of modern Chinese novel writing. He is a passionate advocate for the freedom of his country and the welfare of her people, and his books are concerned with the poor and oppressed.



LAU SHAW

The first of his novels to be published here is "Rickshaw Boy," which the Book-of-the-Month Club has selected for August. Told in simple and colloquial style, "Rickshaw Boy" is a novel of major stature, worthy to be ranked with the best of modern classics.

This is the story of Happy Boy, a country lad who came to Peking at the age of eighteen. He is big, handsome, strong, a little slow-witted, convinced that his strength, his abstinence and his patience are sufficient for him to make a success of his life. What Happy Boy means by success is owning a rickshaw of his own. This would put him out of the class of the other, less ambitious boys, who rent their rickshaws each day from Fourth Master Liu at the shed called Human Harmony.

At the end of three years of hard work and frugality, Happy Boy saves enough money to buy his rickshaw—only to have it stolen from him by bandit soldiers who hold him in captivity. He escapes, and when he does, steals three camels from the bandits with which to get started again. But his troubles have really just begun.

Fourth Master Liu's hideous and shrewish daughter, Tiger Girl, is dead set on getting him as a husband and misses no tricks until she succeeds. When she dies, Happy Boy's second hard-earned rickshaw must go to pay for her funeral. There is a girl whom Happy Boy really loves, Little Lucky One, but she is bound to a father and two small brothers.

In the end, when Happy Boy is ill and aged far beyond his years, he finds her again, but under tragic circumstances. It is hard, he has discovered, in the world he lives in, to find even a few moments of happiness. . . .

Yet this is not altogether a sorrowful story. With all his suffering, Happy Boy has learned, dimly and slowly, but with his own kind of steady faith, that he is not alone in his wretchedness, "that he is one of many striving for a better world. "Rickshaw Boy" isn't a book to be read and forgotten just as quickly. It is the sort of story that will come back to you again and again, long after you have

ROCKY MOUNT NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Meekins returned home after spending a week in Elizabeth City.

Misses Myrtle and Theresa Payne spent the week end in Elizabeth City.

Wilbur Payne of Richmond, Va., spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Payne.

Miss Rita Hooper of Washington, D. C., is spending some time here with relatives.

Mrs. D. L. Meekins, Joyce Bobbitt and Janice Meekins are spending several days in Norfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. Waylan Joyner of Rocky Mount spent several days here last week. They were accompanied home by their daughter, Alice, who has been visiting Iva Payne.

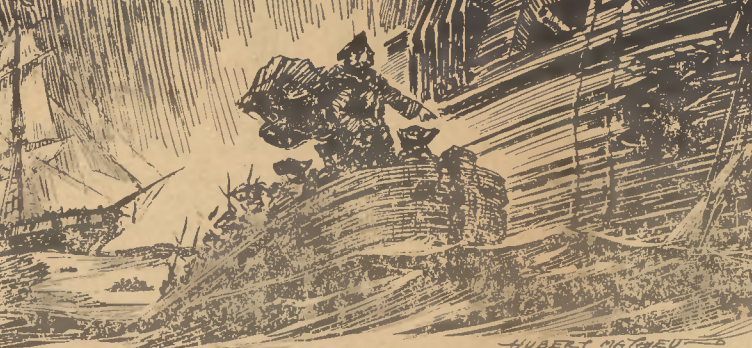
SALVO NEWS NOTES

Mrs. L. Y. Gray and granddaughters, Irene and Jean Whidbee, have returned from Creswell, where they visited Mrs. Leon Davenport. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Calvin Midgett and daughter, Shirley Rae, of Waves.

Mrs. J. R. Douglas, who has been spending sometime in Man-

OUR DEMOCRACY — by Mat

SALUTE TO THE COAST GUARD



THE U.S. COAST GUARD—OUR OLDEST SEA-GOING ARMED FORCE— WAS FOUNDED AUGUST 4, 1790 BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TO PROTECT OUR COASTAL WATERS AGAINST PIRATES AND SMUGGLERS. SINCE THEN, IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN ON THE JOB— AIDING OUR MERCHANT MARINE AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF THE SEA.



NOW, IN WORLD WAR II, THE U.S.C.G. HAS NOT ONLY GUARDED OUR COASTAL WATERS, HUNTING DOWN SUBMARINES AND PROTECTING CONVOYS, BUT ITS MEN HAVE TAKEN PART IN EVERY INVASION OF THE WAR— MANEUVERING THEIR CRAFT EXPERTLY THROUGH HEAVILY-MINED CHANNELS AND UNLOADING THEM UNDER FIRE ON ENEMY BEACHES; THEIR MOTTO— "SEMPER PARATUS—ALWAYS READY."

STARS IN SERVICE

WHEN FRANK MOORE BEAT SAMMY SNEED FOR THE P.G.A. TITLE IN 1938 HE SET A RECORD FOR THE EVENT— 136 FOR 36 HOLES!

FRANK'S BEEN BUSY WITH THE ARMY GROUND FORCES OUT IN THE PACIFIC, PATCHING UP OUR BOMBERS— YOU CAN HELP BUY ALL THE NEW BOMBERS WE'LL NEED IF YOU'LL BUY WAR BONDS!

U. S. Treasury Department

te with her husband, returned home Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Williams of Manteo are visiting Mrs. Williams' father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Gray of Waves were here Monday visiting friends.

Dave O'Neal of Avon spent Tuesday here on Business.

Mrs. R. D. Gray and grandson, Marvin Gray, left Wednesday for Norfolk, where Mrs. Gray will receive a check-up at the Marine hospital.

Annie Douglas and daughter, Elinor, who have been spending several months in Norfolk with Mrs. Andy Brown, returned home Tuesday.

Mrs. L. Y. Gray and Earl Whidbee spent Monday and Tuesday at Avon visiting friends.

Mrs. L. H. Hooper left Wednesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Pearl Twiford, at Kill Devil Hills.

A Vacation Bible School is in progress at the Glad Tidings Gospel Tabernacle, with a very large attendance.

Mrs. W. E. Whidbee spent Thursday in Waves on business.



LOOKING AHEAD

BY GEORGE S. BENSON
President—Harding College
Searcy, Arkansas

Uphold Wages

Everybody who is willing and able to work is working harder these days; moving faster during regular hours and putting in overtime. Pressure of war, shortage of workers and prevailing high wages are the cause. A larger personal income, beneficial to all classes, is one of the direct results. We would all like to carry this feature over into the post-war years.

Philip Murray of the CIO had the right idea when he went to President Truman a few weeks ago and asked for a 20% increase in basic wage rates. Average wages in the United States at that time were \$1.04 an hour. This may seem high enough but it can't last. As soon as the war is over, labor's income will decline some, in spite of everything that can be done about it.

Losses to Labor. Bonuses will disappear when the pressure of government contracts is removed. Working weeks will shorten. Overtime will shrink to vanishing point. Besides, high-wage munition factories will close down and their employees will take work where wages are lower, some on farms. If the basic wage scale is not higher when war ends, labor's income will suffer too much.

Farmers have hard times when factory workers do. The wage earner's dinner table is the farmer's market, so nobody is more interested in high wages in factories than the farmers themselves. Agriculture and labor, both big segments of Americans, are right behind Mr. Murray for good wages immediately after the war because prosperity for many years will depend on it.

Bug in the Lotion. The only disappointing detail in connection with the CIO's campaign for post-war prosperity is this: Mr. Murray's first move was an effort to make high wages legal rather than to make them possible. Lawgivers have been trying for centuries to make people pay what they didn't have. It can't be done. It makes no difference what the wage scale is if the employer can't meet it.

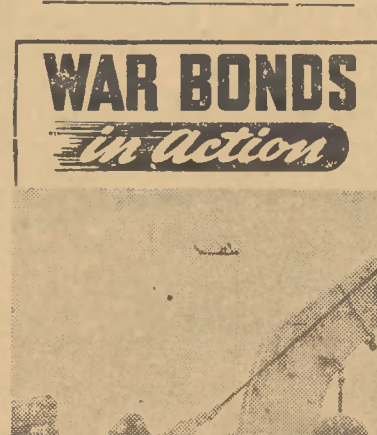
A high basic wage scale recorded upon the ponderous pages of federal statute books will not buy milk for any working man's baby. Folding money in the pay-envelope, however, will do the trick. Any employer will put cash in his workers hands, in steadily increasing quantities, so long as he can still show a profit on the products that his organization ships out from his factory.

Congress Has Key. There is a happy solution to this wage problem. If plant owners can be enabled to install new, modern equipment as needed, factory output per man-hour will increase steadily. This justifies better wages without raising prices and this is the combination that makes quick markets and prosperity. Problem: Will Congress let industry buy new machinery?

Still in force in America are our war-time tax laws, taking over 90% of corporation earnings. They make profits in business thin and uninteresting to investors; increased production next to impossible. Congress holds the key. Plenty of good jobs at good pay can develop after the war if new tax laws are prepared now and announced now to take effect the day Japan surrenders.

WAR BONDS

In Action



Official Navy Photo Conference. Navy Secty. Forrestal discusses war in Pacific with Vice Admiral R. K. Turner (left), Gen. H. M. Smith, USMC, and Rear Admiral Harry Hill (right) on the deck of ship War Bonds helped to provide.

Behind Your Bonds

Lies the Might of America

IDAHO LUMBER

Logging and milling for 105 years, the Potlatch Forests, Inc., of Idaho, expects to be operating at least another century. The industry started in 1840 around the first mission of Rev. H. H. Spalding and Marcus Whitman in the Clearwater country.

BIRTHS

Century, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. John Silverthorne, Jr., announce the birth of a daughter, Delorius Marie, born July 8. Mr. Swindell is a native of Lake Landing.

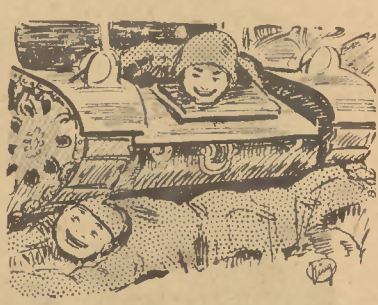
Your War Bond Investment Is Your Investment In America . . .

VERMONT'S REACTION

A man driving through Vermont came to his mother's birthplace, a town where he had spent considerable time as a boy when he was 40 years younger and some 200 pounds lighter. Recognizing the name of a distant cousin on the village's only filling station, he pulled in, and a slow-moving Vermonter ambled over.

"Ever hear the name of Towslee?" he asked.
"Yup," the native replied.
"Ever know Almeda Towslee?"
"Yup."
"She married a Elanchard, you know."
"Yup."
"Well, I'm her son," the traveler exclaimed.
Without looking up, the old-timer remarked, "Grown, ain't you?"

TOUGH GUY



Harry—What kind of war work are you doing?
Jerry—I'm a tank tester.
Harry—What do you do?
Jerry—Just lie down. They run the tanks over me and if the treads don't break, they're ok.

It's a Sad World

A small boy was sitting on the front steps, a picture of dejection, when the minister happened to walk by.
"What in the world is the matter with you, Fred?" he asked.
"Oh," he explained, "I'm disgusted; my parents won't mind me any more!"

Crockery Holiday

Housewife—Yesterday you broke four dishes, the day before you broke three, and today you broke five. What will the score be tomorrow?
New Maid—Not so much, madam. It's my afternoon off.

Shopping Fun

Mrs. Jones—I stood in line yesterday for over two hours.
Mrs. Smith—What for?
Mrs. Jones—I don't know. It was gone before I got in the store.

This Smells!

Dumb—There's something we'll always be able to get cheap.
Dora—What's that?
Dumb—Toilet water. You can always get all you want for a scent.

On a Crowded Bus

First Strap Hanger—Are you a toe dancer?
Second Ditto—Why, no.
First S. H.—Then will you please get off my feet?

Mirror, Mirror

Wife—That woman is the ugliest person I think I ever saw.
Hubby—Not so loud, dear. You forget yourself.

Nuts to You!

Farmer—How did you get up in that tree?
Boy—Can't you see? I sat on it when it was acorn!

Heap Big Feet

Soldier—Life was just one big desert until I met you.
Girl—Is that why you dance like a camel?

BRIGHT IDEA

Mac—Every time one of those big army guns goes off, \$1,000 goes up in smoke.
Jack—Why don't they use smokeless powder?

Frighten the Beast

Painter—I did this picture to keep the wolf from the door.
Critick—Why don't you hang it on the doorknob where he can see it.

Invitation?

He—What is home without a mother?
She—It just happens I will be, tonight.

Choo! Choo!

Harry—What kind of a plant is a Virginia Creeper?
Jerry—It isn't a plant, it's a railroad.

Protein Essential to Growth and Health

Protein is that food substance which builds and repairs body tissues. It is essential to growth and health. It is found in different forms in various foods. Meat is, of course, one of the most popular sources, but we get animal protein also from poultry, fish, eggs and milk and milk products. Most plant foods also have protein, and we may substitute such foods as cereals, dried beans and peas, peanuts and soybeans, and help to fill this need. Animal protein is more complete than plant protein, however, and comes nearer to filling our needs for tissue building and repair.

The figures from the National Research Council's yardstick of good nutrition should set the mind of the meal planner at ease, as these figures indicate that good nutrition calls for only about 70 grams of protein a day for a man, and 60 grams for a woman.

Combining the kinds of protein in the diet will take care of all protein needs adequately. We usually get about a fourth of our protein from cereals, and these do a better protein job because they are ordinarily teamed with the animal protein of milk. Meat and vegetable stew, macaroni and cheese, milk and egg custard-corn pudding—all these combinations, if used, leave little to worry about on the question of protein in the weekly menu for the average family.

Gauge and Weight Indicates Hose Sheerness

Contrary to widespread belief, the gauge alone of rayon hose is not an indication of sheerness, say extension specialists in clothing and textiles. A 51-gauge hose may be sheerer or it may be a service weight, depending upon the size and weight of the yarn used.

Gauge means the fineness of knitting or number of needles per 1 1/2 inches on the needle bar. When the gauge is high the mesh is more closely or finely knit than when the gauge is low. Sheerness depends upon a combination of gauge and weight of yarn, which is known as denier. The word denier is derived from the name of an old French coin and means, as applied to textiles, the weight in grams of a specified length of yarn. Hence a fine yarn will have a low denier, making 75 denier just twice as fine as 150 denier. The way to make sure of the degree of sheerness is to ask about both the gauge and the denier. A high gauge with a low denier means a sheer hose.

Prefer Balcony

In many theaters the stage is above the level of the orchestra seats, necessitating the craning of necks by spectators. When the head is tilted back it is hard to keep the eyes steady, according to the Better Vision Institute. Some persons suffer visual fatigue in the orchestra, especially in the first few rows of seats. However, in the balcony the eyes are turned downward, which in most persons is more comfortable than looking upward. For centuries man has carried on most of his work of seeing horizontally, or downward. Relatively little visual activity was performed at a level higher than that of the eye, says the institute. As a result of these habits the muscles that lower the eye are better developed than those that raise the eye, making the process of looking horizontally or downward more comfortable than looking upward above eye level. For this reason balcony seats, besides being less expensive are easier on the eyes of most persons than are orchestra seats.

Prussian Blue

Iron blue, also called "Prussian blue," is one of the oldest colors used in paint and is one of the most durable of the blues. Its origin is attributed to an accidental discovery by an ancient alchemist who was trying to manufacture gold. The first commercial producer of the color was in 1704, when Diesbach, a color maker, burned wood and oxblood together and produced a yellow solution from the ashes. When the solution was heated with an iron compound, the intense iron blue, one part of which in 1,000 parts of white paint will show a perceptible blue tint, was obtained. Production of iron blue in the United States is over 5,000,000 pounds annually. Iron blue is resistant to acids but is susceptible to attack by alkalis, although some treatments reduce this sensitivity. For this reason it should not be generally used on fresh lime plaster or other alkaline surfaces.

Early American Painters

In North America, the Indians were the first painters. They decorated not only their persons, but also their tepees with paints made from earth pigments. Then came the colonists from Europe. The Dutch colonists were among the first to yearn for painted color. First, they used whitewash made from the lime of oyster shells, to brighten up their homes. Then they discovered red oxide of iron and began to paint the trim of their houses red. Next, they located copper ore and painted their doors green. The colors were vivid and harsh, but they improved in appearance as they weathered.