

Meat Sharing Plan Is Compared with Systems in Europe

No Regular Distribution of Meat Products Maintained in Greece

The average American under the voluntary meat sharing plan feasts on meat by contrast with the strict rationing of meat products overseas—in both friendly and enemy countries.

The adult American, under the meat sharing program, is asked to consume no more than 2 1-2 pounds weekly of the retail cuts and canned meats made from beef, pork, veal, lamb and mutton carcasses. The 2 1-2 pounds do not include the "variety" meats—hearts, kidneys, livers, sweetbreads—the meats made from the heads, the tails and the feet, and scrapple and souse made from carcass trimmings and other materials. Nor do the voluntary restrictions apply to fish and poultry.

The individual British consumer gets a basic ration of meat which varies according to his need and is able to supplement this to a limited

degree by various means.

However, the average adult Briton, at present, gets slightly under 2 pounds weekly of the meats limited in the United States—31 ounces as against the 40 ounces called for in our voluntary meat sharing program.

But the joker in the 31-ounce figure is that this amount constitutes just about all the meat—of any sort whatever—that the average Briton can buy. The so-called "variety" meats—liver, sweetbreads, etc.—unrestricted in the United States—are not available in Britain for these reasons: (1) the low rate of animal slaughter in the British Isles, where practically all meats must be imported, and (2) the fact that the meats which are not restricted in the United States do not ship well and consequently are not exported to Britain.

While Americans are free to supplement their consumption of the limited meats with fish and poultry, these products are highly limited in Britain. Fish, once an important item in British diet, is at present 70 per cent below the pre-war level. Poultry, never a large item of diet in Britain, is one-third below pre-war level.

Moreover the supply of important alternate foods for meat is also limited in Britain. Inasmuch as Britain's former substantial imports of shell eggs have disappeared entirely and with home products one-third below peace-time levels, the average Briton is expected to receive only one egg a month this winter. The supply of cheese, however, is somewhat above the pre-war level.

While meats are not rationed in Canada, the supply is limited through restriction of the supplies for domestic use. Making huge sacrifices to aid the Mother Country, Canada is shipping large quantities of food to

Japs Pay for Infiltrating Behind U. S. Lines



These four Japanese soldiers tried to infiltrate behind the United States Marine lines in the battle of Raiders' Ridge on one of the Solomon Islands. They paid with their lives as did most of the enemy force that engaged the Leathernecks. This is an official U. S. Navy photo. (Central Press)

Britain, including its entire supply of canned salmon and canned beef, while a two-year voluntary rationing program is being carried out on ham and bacon.

In Germany, which largely is feeding herself by theft of supplies from conquered territory, the normal consumer is limited to 12 1-2 ounces per week of the types of meats restricted in the United States.

In urban centers of unoccupied France the average adult is limited to 8.8 ounces weekly, while peasants in the rural districts are restricted to 6.3 ounces—less than a half-pound. Occupied France is believed to have a slightly higher meat ration than the unoccupied territory but definite figures are not available.

The ration in Italy varies from 3 1-2 to 5 1-2 ounces weekly, plus 1 1-2 ounces of sausage.

In Russia, meat is rationed in the cities but not in the villages. The ration in Moscow is 8.8 ounces per week, a standard believed similar to the ration in other Russian cities.

The ration for Norway is listed at 7.1 ounces a week, but actually, in view of the meat shortage, the Norwegian considers himself lucky if he gets half that. The same is true in other German-conquered lands. In the Netherlands, to cite another instance, the weekly ration is posted at 10.5 ounces, but if a Hollander gets a third of that in any one week he is fortunate. The ration for Belgium is 4.9 ounces a week.

Greece has no regular distribution of meat. While meat sale officially is regulated to one day weekly, reports from Greece indicate that the only meat available is what can be obtained in the "black market." Nothing is known about the meat situation in Poland—except that the Poles starve. The ration of Neutral Sweden is 5 1-2 ounces weekly, while Bulgaria's is 7. 1 ounces, Croatia's 5.3 ounces and Serbia's 4.4 ounces. The Slovakian ration is 14.2 ounces. Slovakia raises slaughter cattle and transportation difficulties in that country may curtail shipments to other areas. Hungary has two meatless days every week. On three days of each week no pork is sold, while on four days the butcher is forbidden to sell veal and mutton.

The Japanese normally consume little meat.

In Columbia last week-end Miss Mildred Hedrick visited relatives in Columbia last week-end.

and corn farming, must be improved and, to this end, he sought for fool-proof methods and practices. He introduced lespedeza until now it is a cash crop through the sale of seeds. Two large firms buy or reclean the seed and offer a ready and dependable market.

Nearly every farmer grows pure-bred seed grain and the planting of cereal mixtures for hay and grazing also was introduced by Mr. Broom as a next step. A large mill now buys all the surplus grain that can be grown in the county and will mix, on order, any grain ration, for poultry, cow or hog, according to formulas worked out by experts of the North Carolina State College.

Seven milk routes traverse the county to gather surplus milk from cows which have followed the sod, pasture and grazing crops now being grown on the improved soils. A recently established poultry killing and dressing plant connected with a freezer locker establishment will take care of all the surplus poultry and eggs produced in the county to complete the list of markets needed. There is, at Monroe, a large cotton warehouse to handle Union's basic crop and the town has become known as one of the best cotton markets in the State. All this just didn't happen. Mr. Broom helped it to come about.

Ceilings

Definite plans are being made to place a price ceiling on live hogs, with similar action expected in the near future on cattle, according to a recent OPA announcement.

NOTICE OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain deed of trust executed by L. B. Culpeper and wife, bearing date July 15, 1936, and recorded in the Public Registry of Martin County in Book T-3, at page 30, same having been given to secure the payment of certain indebtedness therein described, and

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CONVENIENT MARKETS PROMOTE BETTER FARMING

A convenient market outlet for most of the products grown on Union County farms is the happy culmination of almost 35 years of constructive work as a farm agent in his native county T. J. W. Broom, one of the great agricultural leaders of North Carolina.

Tom Broom began work as a county agent in Union County on December 1, 1907. On December 1, 1942, he will have served his people for 35 years and during that time he has brought about a great agricultural revolution in methods of soil building largely through the use of lespedeza. Mr. Broom decided first that the soils of the county, impoverished through years of cotton

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default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness for which the same was given as security, and at the request of the holder of said note, the undersigned Trustee will on the 21st day of November, 1942, at twelve (12) o'clock Noon, at the Courthouse door of Martin County, in Williamston, N. C., offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, lying and being in the Town of Williamston, N. C., and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Southwest corner of the Anderson lot on Simmons

Ave., running North 30 degrees West along Anderson's line 240 feet; thence South 57 1-2 degrees West 78 feet; thence South 30 degrees East 240 feet; thence North 75 1-2 degrees East 73 feet to the beginning, containing one-eighth of an acre more or less. Being same land conveyed to S. A. Newell by H. W. Stubbs by deed dated November, 1907, and being recorded in the Public Registry of Martin County in Book SSS, at page 228. This the 15th day of October, 1942. EDWIN M. CULPEPPER, Trustee. Hugh G. Horton, Atty. o20-4t

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OUR PRICES ARE LOWER Williamston Fruit Store

Front Roanoke Chev. Co. Williamston, N. C.

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Baptist Parsonage For Sale

IN HAMILTON, N. C.

Cash or Terms. Will be sold in front of Guaranty Bank and Trust Company in Hamilton on Saturday, November 14th, at 2:00 P. M.

D. G. MATTHEWS and H. S. JOHNSON, Trustees

Market Will Close This Week

Greenville Tobacco Market Will Close Friday, Nov. 13th

This decision was made by the Greenville Tobacco Board of Trade after a thorough survey was made and it was a certain fact that every tobacco grower in the territory of the Greenville Market would have ample time to sell the last of his crop.

TOBACCO IS SELLING HIGH

Tobacco is scarce . . . There isn't much left, but there's plenty of money in the Greenville banks and the Greenville Warehousemen are spending it freely in order to pay for the tobacco they sell

Top Grades Are Selling \$50 and \$51 Per Hundred Grade By Grade All Other Tobaccos Are Just As High

The Greenville Warehousemen work just as hard in order to sell Tobacco high on the last day of the season as they do on opening day or any other day of the year. They are appreciative of every load brought to their warehouses and they sell every pound for the highest market price

SELL THE LAST OF YOUR CROP IN GREENVILLE

All Tobacco Markets Will Observe Armistice Day, Wednesday, November 11th NO SALES ANYWHERE THAT DAY