

Wartime Rationing Guide

BLUE STAMPS

(For canned, frozen and certain dehydrated foods)
Blue Stamps R, S, T, are good through September 20.

GASOLINE

"A" book coupons No. 6 good for three gallons each and must last till Nov. 21.

RED STAMPS

(For meat products, canned fish most edible oils and cheeses).
Red Stamps "T, U, V, W" now good and expire August 31st.

Shoes

Stamp No. 18 now good for one pair of shoes and expires October 31.

SUGAR

Stamp No. 14, good for 5 pounds good through October 31st.

Stamps Nos. 15 and 16 in War Ration Book One now are valid for 5 pounds of sugar each, for use in home canning. They are good through October 31. Housewives may apply at local boards for supplementary sugar rations for home canning, is essential.

POOLE'S MEDLEY

By D. SCOTT POOLE

The first World War started in July, 1914, and business in the United States stagnated. There was no market for cotton, nor anything else and President Wilson urged everybody to buy a bale, and you might see in any town a bale of cotton standing on the sidewalk in front of nearly every store.

"Wayback in slavery time, the slaves sang wherever there were a few of them together, and at corn-shuckings in particular. And they made wonderfully pretty music. I have never heard better harmony than a crowd of Negroes could make when they sang.

One June afternoon, up at Ellerbe Springs, down the road below the school house and church, sat a Negro boy about 18 years old, picking a banjo, singing and patting his long black bare feet, the dust flying up between his long toes. It was sorry banjo-picking he did, and good singing.

Ten years later, that same boy, with two companions, sang while he picked a banjo on the streets of Troy, and I have never heard prettier music anywhere, anytime than they made. They had toured nearly all the United States, paying their way by picking that banjo and singing.

One year father and we boys hauled in our wheat crop and put it in the barn when some of it was not altogether dry, and it began to mold and some of it to sprout. We carried all of it out and set it up against the lot fence all around the barnlot.

Father left home, and told brother John and I if it looked like rain to put it back in the barn. We were chopping cotton in the field back of the barn, and there came a little spot of cloud about the size of a common garden, and rain began to drop. We hurried to the barn and put in wheat as two boys rarely did, but 90 per cent of it got wet as it could be.

Only a few times in my life have I seen a wetting rain, enough to run off the eaves of houses, but that was one. One July day in 1894 in Red Springs, a considerable hailstorm came from a cloud not quite as big as the town, for while it rained and hailed in most of the town, the sun was shining all around the borders.

The Civil War left workstock scarce all through the South. People used mostly horses in those days—mules were scarce—and one fall in the early 1870's horses died at a fearful rate all over the country with "epizooty" and the loss was alarming. We had one to die with the disease.

Folks in our neighborhood each planted small patches of cotton and tobacco—for house use—they carded spun and wove the cotton, twisted the tobacco. They made clothing of the cotton and chewed the tobacco. They bought but very little. They sold all the cotton they could spare, with chickens, eggs, butter, pork, mutton, beef and fowls.

It may have been poor business, but it used to be customary to sell 58 pounds of corn for a bushel, and 48 pounds unbolts meal or 44 pounds of bolts meal for a bushel, and corn and corn meal sold for the same price per bushel.

Cider sold for 15 cents per gallon by the barrel, and retailed at 10 cents a quart at speakings and, even on election days. It may have been the cause of fights, but they would have fought some anyway.

On Monday evening, August 31st, 1895, an earthquake frightened the people of this section nearly "to death". When people think they face death, they pray. They cried aloud on the above date.

On the 29th of August, 1893 was a very rainy and stormy day, an east storm, and it brought thousands of gallinippers from the sea-coast, and they could bite through your clothes.

Most everybody is big enough to remember the storm of Sept. 6th, 1929. That, too was an east storm. Lots of rain fell that day, and the ground was soaked before this day came, so hundreds of trees were turned out of root.

WHEAT

The domestic wheat supply for the 1943-44 marketing year is now indicated at about 1,400 million bushels, which is 213 million bushels below the record supply in 1942-43.

State Giving Aid To Farmers Cutting Extra Pulpwood

Extension foresters are furnishing county agents and farmers with a wide variety of services in connection with the marketing of pulpwood and other forest products, says R. W. Graeber, Extension Forester at State College.

In cooperation with the pulp and paper mills, the foresters supply information on pulpwood prices, kinds of woods, and specifications for cutting the wood, according to Graeber. They also furnish lists of pulpwood

buyers, areas from which, and the railroads on which wood can be shipped to the various pulp mills.

Graeber reports an excellent demand for pulpwood and suggests that every farmer, who possibly can, cut a few cords of pulpwood or a few logs of lumber this summer during his spare time. War industries are calling for tremendous amounts of wood products.

Graeber gives a report from Forester H. E. Blanchard in Brunswick and Columbus counties: "The pulpwood business is beginning to pick up as farmers are getting their crops harvested. I visited seven farmers during the week, and one agreed to cut saw logs for sale at the roadside. One agreed to work up the tops, following a sawtimber cut of 260,000 board feet on his place.

"Three agreed to thin young stands and sell the thinnings as pulpwood. Two of these men are going to do their own trucking to the railroad and the other will sell his pulpwood on the roadside. These owners will use a total of 20 men, not cutting themselves."

He—"Women can never keep a secret."

She—"Yes, they can. I have kept my age a secret ever since I was 25."

He—"But one day you will let it out."

She—"No if I can keep a secret for eight years, I can go on keeping it."

Canneries at Gastonia, Cherryville, and Shelby have been averaging about 1,500 cans of vegetables per day with less than one per cent spoilage.

Fort Bragg Troops Invest \$10,000.00 In War Stamps

Fort Bragg, N. C., Aug. 23.—Fort Bragg troops invested more than \$10,000 in War Stamps during the "Shangri La" drive recently conducted on the post, 1st Lt. H. A. L. Harvey, Post War Bond Officer announced today. This figure represents over and above regular War Bond purchases.

Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, WACs and daughters of officers of the post sold the stamps during the campaign. A "Taxi Dance" staged by the WACs of Detachment No. 1 netted more than \$600, a 10-cent war savings stamp was the price of each dance.

An Open Letter TO OUR BOYS In the Armed Forces

You can Count on the People in This Community 100%

BOYS... yours is a tough job. Fighting this war is no fun. We know that... and this letter is to tell you that the people in this community are back of you to the limit... with everything they've got.

Here at home there is a serious pulpwood shortage. More pulpwood is needed and needed urgently for blood plasma containers, rayon for parachutes, smokeless powder, food cases and a thousand and one other things you boys need.

Well, we're starting a drive right now in this community to cut more pulpwood.

If we can't shoulder a gun the least we can do is shoulder an axe or a saw.

Our government says that it would take only 3 extra days of work this year for each

able-bodied man to do the job that's needed. This is little enough to ask of any of us.

Well, if 3 extra work days will bring you boys home sooner... or even save one boy's life... we will put in the 3 extra days... and gladly.

We know our people and know the stuff they are made of. They have been fighting this War on the home front every day—buying War Bonds, working in war factories, on farms, and cutting pulpwood.

But, if more pulpwood is needed, you will get it. Hoke County and its people when called on always come through... and they won't fail you now.

We will back you up with Blood, Sweat and Trees.

WOODCUTTERS, FARMERS, CITIZENS:

This pulpwood shortage is acute. The situation is serious. We must act quickly. Uncle Sam is asking for only 3 extra days of work at regular pay. Enlist today... it's your patriotic duty. Get your button that shows you are in this Victory Pulpwood Drive. Don't let anyone say, "some boy died because you failed."



OUR COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS IS:

Hoke Victory Pulpwood Committee
c/o The News-Journal, Raeford, N. C.

This ad has been contributed to the Victory Pulpwood Campaign by

The 168 Members of The
Hoke County Farm Bureau

In Cooperation With
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