

**BONDS OVER AMERICA**

"If they mean to have war, let it begin here," Capt. John Parker cautioned his 60 Minutemen on Lexington Green, just before they fired "the shot heard round the world."

Lexington Green



**Back the Attack, Buy an Extra \$100 Bond**

Czechs, Dutchmen, Danes, Frenchmen, Norsemen, now living under the Nazi heel, remember their freedom and cherish their lost memorials now replaced by the black swastika.

**State College Answers Timely Farm Questions**

Q. Since we can't get the old exchange rates on cottonseed meal, should I carry my cotton seed back home?

A. "No," say livestock men and agronomists at N. C. State College. A ton of cotton seed produces only about 900 pounds of cottonseed meal. The cotton seed are worth far more as oil and as meal than when fed or used at home. There will be about 194,000 less tons of cottonseed meal produced this year than last and about 365,000 tons less than were used last year. The carry-over on August was only one-tenth of normal, and even pound of meal is needed to save our livestock and poultry. Deliver all the cottonseed possible to the crushers and help win the war. Save enough planting seed for two years, however.

Q. What kind of timber should I sell for pulpwood?

A. R. W. Graeber, in charge of Extension Forestry at State College, says that small trees of four to ten inches in diameter bring more when sold as pulpwood. Larger trees and straight, clear, smaller trees are worth more as poles, piling, and sawlogs. Overcrowded stands of trees need thinning. Graeber suggests that the straight, clearest, best trees be saved for future cuts. Cut and sell the limby, forked, carred, and overcrowded trees. Also, sell low-grade hardwoods. Trees are one of North Carolina's largest cash crops.

Q. What is the best way to treat soft rot of sweet potatoes in storage?

A. If soft rot becomes severe at any time during the storage period,

the house should be heated until the potatoes are dried out and the moisture disappears, says H. R. Garriss, Extension plant pathologist at State College. After the potatoes have dried up, they should not be removed from storage, because potatoes should not be handled until you are ready to ship or sell them.

**Prisoners Of War Helping Out Farm Labor Shortage**

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 22—The impression, which apparently has become rather general, that Prisoners of War cannot be required to work is erroneous, Colonel J. E. Hatch, director of the Internal Security Division, Fourth Service Command, stated today.

According to the terms of the Geneva Convention, Colonel Hatch pointed out, Prisoners of War, except officers and non-commissioned officers, may be required to engage in labor that is not hazardous and that is not directly connected with the war effort. Their work, he said, is by no means voluntary.

In connection with the harvesting of peanuts in several southeastern states by Prisoners of War, Colonel Hatch emphasized that the work they are performing is not connected with the war effort, but is being done to help save the crop, make for a more comfortable living and to put more money in the pocket-books of the farmers from the sale of peanuts that otherwise would be wasted in the field.

The farmers pay for the labor at the prevailing rate, the prisoners being given canteen credit for 80 cents per day, the remainder going to the government of the United States.

**Check Fire Hazards Through The Home**

Defective flues and chimneys, defective equipment, and carelessness are some of the main causes of farmstead fires, says David S. Weaver, of Agricultural Engineering at State College.

Roof material which ignites easily, lightning, careless use of smoking materials, improper handling of kerosene and gasoline, unsafe electric wiring, and the wrong use of electric appliances are some of the other causes of fires noted by Weaver.

In the kitchen, for example, the engineer suggests that the farmer ask himself the following questions. Does the stovepipe fit into the chimney flue snugly? Is it necessary for the stovepipe to pass through a partition and, if so, is the partition protected by a metal thimble?

How close does the stovepipe come to walls and ceiling? Could this distance be increased? Is the range set far enough away from the wall? Does it have a metal mat extending at least a foot in front of it to prevent ashes and sparks from falling on the floor?

Is the can of gasoline in the safest possible place, if it must be stored in the kitchen?

Is the stovepipe supported properly at regular intervals? Do the joints to the pipe fit snugly into each other?

Weaver also suggests that the home owner visit the living room, bedrooms, basement, and attic checking on fire hazards and asking himself questions as to what can be done to improve conditions.

"Many simple habits conducive to correcting the fire hazard may be instilled in the members of the family by a general discussion of the fire hazard problem," Weaver says.

**COTTON**

Of the first 1,500 bales of cotton classed under the Smith-Doxey Act in North Carolina this year, 95 per cent graded middling or better, and 90 per cent showed a staple length of one inch or longer.

**Five Trees Will Save a Soldier's Life**



It takes only five trees to back up and protect one soldier. Only five trees to keep him safe and bring him back home. One tree is needed to supply him with living quarters, a mess hall, chapel and recreational facilities. Another provides the casings necessary in shipping him food, clothing, guns, munitions and medical supplies. Wood from the three remaining trees is used for making equipment for waging modern warfare, such as nitro-cellulose in high explosives, plastics for training planes, parachutes, gas-mask canis-

ters, gun covers, food emergency rations, fibre containers for blood plasma. Only five trees to back up and protect one soldier—your son, your brother, your sweetheart! Is he worth that much to you? Put your trees to work for victory.

**Cut More PULPWOOD— Now!**



**SWEET POTATOES**

When eaten with butter and milk, sweet potatoes will supply practically all the essentials of a balanced food, says John H. Harris of State College.

**HOGS**

In hogging down corn and soybeans, soybeans alone, or peanuts, growers could provide their hogs with a good mineral mixture, suggests Ellis V. Vestal, of State College.

**BEEVES**

Cleveland County has the largest number of baby beeves of any county in North Carolina, reports L. I. Case, of State College.

**SEED CORN**

Selecting seed corn in the field rather than in the barn gives the grower an opportunity to check the kind of corn he wishes to grow.

**DAIRY EQUIPMENT**

Dairy machinery and equipment may now be manufactured in a greater number of sizes than heretofore, the WPB announces.

**HOGS**

On October 1 the support price on food to choice 200-240 pound hogs will be \$12.50, Chicago basis, per hundred. This compares with the \$13.75 price now in effect for hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds.

**THERE'S PLENTY OF ELECTRICITY ...But**

**UNCLE SAM ASKS EVERYBODY TO CONSERVE!**

- Fuel
- Man-power
- Vital Materials
- Transportation

All these things are needed to make electricity! Electricity itself cannot be saved or stored away. But any reduction you can safely make in your use of it, will reduce the amount of fuel burned to make it. That will mean fewer freight cars to haul it and fewer man hours to handle it. More cars and more men will be available for the war effort.

Each little bit that you save, multiplied by thousands of other Americans, will be an important contribution to the Voluntary Conservation Program. Help Win the War—by Saving More!

If you have any questions, telephone or write us.

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J. A. KRUG, Director  
Office of War Utilities

**Carolina POWER & LIGHT Company**

In cooperation with the War Production Board's Voluntary Conservation Program.

**Stumpage Wanted**

Timber owners in the Sandhill section with Pine or Hardwood stumpage for sale are urged to write to:

**Wood and Land Department  
NORTH CAROLINA PULP CO.**

PLYMOUTH, N. C.

We are in the Market for Unlimited Quantities and Pay Top Prices

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We have a limited amount of good COAL on hand and we urge you to buy NOW.

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