

Governor Broughton Visits Big Long Island War Plant



NORTH CAROLINA'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE praised industry's contribution to the war effort when he saw vital instruments in mass production on a tour of the huge new Long Island plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, whose precision products are used by all branches of the Allied armed forces. Above photo shows Governor Broughton (center) inspecting one of the factory areas with (left) Sperry Corporation President T. A. Morgan, who is a native of Vance County, North Carolina, and Sperry Gyroscope Company President R. E. Gillmor.

Food Fights For Freedom Program Begins This Month

The month of November marks the beginning of the 1944 Food Fights for Freedom program. The slogan for this program is, "Produce and Conserve, Share and Play Square."

J. C. Hutchison, assistant soil conservationist of the Pee Dee-Cape Fear soil conservation district points out that in the program as well as in the slogan, production comes first. Before we can conserve or share we must first produce.

Numerous examples throughout the county indicate that such practices as terracing, outdoor farming, strip cropping, the establishment of crop rotations, and the development of pasture

land, will contribute greatly to the meeting of production goals.

Of equal importance is the utilization and management of idle or abandoned land. Nearly every farm in the county has some idle land on it. Of-

Advice For Care Of Clothes Given

During war times women are more conscious of the value of clothes and more aware of the need for care with them, says Willie N. Hunter, Extension specialist in clothing at State College. For this reason, she offers the following practical advice.

When driving or sitting and wearing a coat, be sure to unbutton it all the way. This is to relieve strain on the seams and buttons, and to prevent stretching the back.

A soft brush is a good aid in keeping a suit or coat looking new. Brush after every wearing as the tiny, unseen dust particles that gather in wool will combine with the natural oils wool absorbs from the skin to destroy the fabric and make the coat look shabby early.

If a napped fabric gets wet, wait until it dries to brush it. Then, Miss Hunter says, brush gently in the direction of the pile. However, around the collar and pockets a stiffer brush, as a whisk broom, is needed.

Overloading pockets will stretch and strain them, and often tears the corners. To prevent pencils and pens from jabbing holes, use clips and well fitted caps, she says.

Should a coat or suit get soaked in the rain, let it dry slowly in a well ventilated room away from the heat. After it is dry, brush it well.

Miss Hunter concludes her clothing advice with a word about hanging clothes. Put a suit on a hanger as soon as possible, don't lay it carelessly over a chair, and be sure it is set squarely on the hanger before leaving it.

ten this land has fairly good soil and could be returned to cultivation providing soil conservation practices are established.

Land not suited for cultivation will often grow grass, or hay crops such as kudzu or sorghum, two crops vitally needed in the production of dairy and livestock products.

Hutchinson urges farmers to start thinking and working now in terms of soil conservation as a means of making the land produce to the maximum in 1944. Conservation farming, is the best guarantee that production will be obtained.

Italians Harvest N. C. Peanut Crop

Italian prisoners of war used this fall on Eastern North Carolina farms were important in saving the peanut crop.

"They did their work well, and they and the military authorities supervising them were very cooperative with our farmers," commented Dean I. O. Schaub, at State College. "There was absolutely no trouble from either the workers or the local people."

The prisoners were stationed at three camps, at Tarboro, Windsor and Scotland Neck. Reports from the farm agents in the counties where the Italians worked show that other crops were saved also because the local help was released to work those fields.

Prisoners at the Tarboro camp worked in Edgecombe, Nash and Pitt counties. Approximately 432 worked every day for 18 days for 141 different farmers. They covered 2,532 acres and stacked 100,930 piles of peanuts.

At the Windsor camp, 432 prisoners worked 21 days in Bertie, Martin, Hertford and Chowan counties. They were employed by 253 farmers on 3,148 acres and completed 125,917 stacks.

One hundred and sixteen Halifax, Northampton and Martin county farmers used the 451 prisoners at the Scotland Neck camp for 18 days. This group covered 3,026 acres of peanuts and 121,071 stacks.

With the use of this labor, which the farmers called the best imported labor they could have had, the peanut crop was harvested. Although the Italians knew nothing about stacking peanuts when they arrived, the coun-

Cider Vinegar

Producers of cider vinegar who are unable to get enough cider to keep their output at 1940-41 levels are now eligible to use part of the industrial alcohol supply in the production of vinegar.

Potatoes

To get the most from your potatoes, cook them in their jackets, says Mary E. Thomas, State College nutrition specialist. If you must peel them, keep the peelings thin.

The natural odor of milk is due to the refraction of light from the suspended material and to the carotene and vitamin G contained in it, say dairy specialists at State College.

ty agents report that they soon caught on under the supervision of the farmers for whom they worked.

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NO ARMISTICE TODAY

TWENTY-FIVE years ago this world went wild with joy. The world cried "Peace". But there was no peace. There was only a truce.

This time there must be no truce. This time we are grimly determined to see the job through. We will make whatever sacrifice is necessary. We won't let it happen again.

Armistice Day this year marks the beginning of a new call upon our patriotism. A call directed especially to the people of this community.

One of the gravest threats to our all-out war effort is a shortage of pulpwood. We who live in the pulp-

wood-cutting areas are asked to make good that shortage. We will be paid for our wood, of course. But we are asked to do it as our special part in the war—backing up our own boys in the service.

In whose honor will you cut your cord? A son? A brother? A friend?

Give us his name, and yours, so that both may be entered on the roll of honor. No boy shall die because we failed.

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CHAIRMAN, PULPWOOD COMMITTEE
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