

# The Roanoke News

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U. S. DEFENSE SAVINGS

**BONDS and STAMPS**

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**SILVER LINING**  
We Americans must pull in our belts. For a long time we've been hearing that the time was coming when we'd have to do that. Now the time is here. Rationing of Automobiles and tires brings home the fact that as war production speeds up, there will be other shortages, and we'll have to get along with less.

In some cases, of course, we'll be able to buy substitute products, for industrial research has been busy developing new materials that will come in handier now than ever before. In others we'll have to do without and get more use from the things we already have.

There are many ways in which we shall have to adapt our standard of living to the necessities of war. As we do it, we can be glad of one fact: most of the materials that we are doing without are going into weapons for the men in our armed forces; our shortages are a concrete reminder that industry is busy with war production to make our victory certain.

### AROUND THE CLOCK

This year will be a critical one for America. Everyone knows that. And everyone knows that we must work as we never have before to produce the weapons we'll need to begin the offensive that is planned for 1943.

Many companies are already working the clock around to speed up war production, and others will follow their lead. Money can't be voted into weapons, however, and plants can't change over night to a 168-hour week. There are enormous problems involved in such a shift. How can we get skilled labor where we need it most? How can we keep machinery in constant repair so that breakdowns do not delay production? Obstacles like these must be overcome before defense industries can operate full time.

Through its training programs industry is helping to eliminate the current shortage of skilled workers, and, in addition, it is breaking down many complicated jobs so that skilled men and women can learn to do them quickly. It is expanding industrial health programs in an effort to reduce accidents, illness and labor turnover so that employees can work full time. And it is taking extra precautions to keep machinery in constant repair.

All told, it's a complicated job, this 168-hour week. But indications are that industry is aware of the problems involved and is working out solutions as rapidly as existing conditions permit.

### TWO FRONTS

The United States must fight on two fronts.

First, there is the military front. American soldiers, sailors and airmen are fighting and dying in the Pacific. They are liv-

ing up to the highest traditions of this nation's military history. They must be given the finest battle equipment in the world, and they must be given it in lavish quantity. All the resources of this nation, human and material alike, must be used to that end.

Second, there is the home front. We have said, time and again, that we are fighting to defend and perpetuate freedom. That is true. But the defense of freedom at home as on the war front, demands more than lip service. It demands straight thinking from all. It demands a people who will look squarely at the facts, no matter how unpleasant they may be. It demands the kind of national toughness that knows precisely what we are fighting for, and that will permit nothing to stand in the way of victory on the home front no less than the military front.

We will, of necessity, demand and accept large measure of economic dictatorship during the war. Whether that dictatorship ends when the war ends, will depend upon the resolution and the understanding of the American people. The future of this country and this kind of government is in the balance. The people will decide which way the scales are tipped.

The free enterprise system is at stake in this war. Upon the maintenance of free enterprise all the other freedoms—freedom of press, freedom of speech, freedom of religion—hinge and depend. Anything which weakens and emasculates free enterprise is the enemy of the nation. We cannot have an ever-expanding bureaucracy and have efficiency. We cannot allow non-defense spending to go on unchecked and expect to avoid economic collapse. We cannot punish industry and expect it to be able to do its utmost.

There is nothing dramatic about these statements. They are simply homely truths. The winning of this war—and the winning of the peace that follows—will depend on how well the American people understand them.

There has never been such unity as this country has at present. Every American stands solidly behind the President in the pledge to wage war until international gangsterism is destroyed. The spirit of the nation is one of grim, uncompromising determination. But let all remember that the home front is as vital to war and to the perpetuation of our way of life as the battle front. There will be subversive influences on both fronts. Only an awakened, aware people can prevent their depredations.

We fight for freedom, then. And we must fight for it all the way—fight for it here in America, no less than in the broad reaches of the oceans and the lands beyond.

### FOOD GUARD

The recent appeal of Dr. Victor G. Heiser, well known medical authority for a Home Nutrition Guard of the "fifteen million women folk who prepare the food for the men in the nation's factories" emphasizes the fact that today's war effort extends to all fronts.

Dr. Heiser, who is medical consultant to the National Association of Manufacturers, points out that "the stamina of those industrial workmen is the absolute measure of our national stamina to support our seapower, airpower and land forces.

"Our enemies, by a treacherous stroke at Pearl Harbor, reduced the vitality of our overseas fighting forces in a single day. However, a common enemy—underhealth—due to a gigantic diet deficiency has practiced that same treachery for decades within our own borders. Industrial management has fought and reduced the striking power of this enemy with all the modern weapons at its command—improved lighting, sanitation, medical care and a score of other devices."

According to Dr. Heiser these industrial health campaigns will soon be supplemented by a nation wide drive to guide the wives of our factory workers in the scientific planning of meals. The importance of such a drive can not be over-emphasized at this time. As a nation we've got to be sure that we eat correctly, that we get enough vitamins and minerals in leafy vegetables, fresh fruit, milk, meat and wholewheat or enriched white bread so that our health will stand up under the strain of war.

use of pasture, grains and roughage properly supplemented with protein and other essentials for maximum production from feeds and livestock; and other fundamentals of good livestock management generally understood but not always practiced.

**BEEF CATTLE** produce more efficiently when: (1) The breeding herd receives enough protein supplement, along with pasture or roughage, to insure a large crop of strong, healthy calves; (2) Calves are kept growing and gaining through creep feeding; (3) Fattening cattle receive ample amounts of balanced rations to attain the weight and finish desired in minimum time.

**DAIRY** herds produce more efficiently when: (7) Calves, heifers and dry cows, often neglected, receive care and adequate feeding to maintain good condition and develop ability to produce milk; (2) Cows in milk are fed, according to production, a mixture adequate in cottonseed meal and other feeds needed to balance the roughage fed.

**SWINE** production, for greatest efficiency and economy, calls for: (1) Feeding sows, before and af-

ter farrowing, and pigs rations containing ample amounts of protein, economically supplied by a half and half protein supplement of cottonseed meal and tankage; (2) Keeping fattening hogs gaining, saving time and labor, by self feeding tankage and cottonseed meal, half and half, with grain. Swine always need green feed, water and minerals.

**SHEEP** need year round care and adequate feeding for good

wool and lamb production, and creep-feeding is an effective way of getting early, rapid gains on lambs.

All livestock, in 1942 need the extra care that means extra production and greater returns from time, labor and feeds.

### FORESTRY

Interest in forestry is increasing steadily among 4-H Club mem-

bers of Wayne County, reports D. J. Murray, assistant farm agent of the N. C. State College Extension Service.

### DISCOVERY

B. W. Grady, Mt. Olive said he had no idea his farm expenses were so large until he summarized his first set of farm records at the end of the year, reports L. F.

Weeks, assistant farm agent of Duplin County.

To Relieve Misery of

# COLDS

Take 666

LIQUID TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS

# Ration Sugar To End Hoarding

## SUPPLY HELD AMPLE, BUT CONSUMERS OVERSTOCKING

Washington, Jan. 9.—The government may order sugar rationing for consumers, authoritative sources said today, in order to halt an unwarranted hoarding epidemic.

Disclosing that such action was being considered, these sources declared that the supply situation in itself did not require rationing, but that regulation appeared necessary to assure equitable distribution among all users. Present supplies were said to be ample, and prospects were that they would continue sufficient throughout the year.

Nevertheless, officials reported many consumers have been buying in excess of normal needs and storing the extra supplies for use in event of a shortage and higher prices, such as occurred in the first World War. It was explained that these practices, if allowed to continue much longer might result in acute shortages later for non-hoarders.

Agriculture Department sugar experts said heavy purchases for hoarding purposes began last year. This activity was reflected in record sales. Distribution increased from an annual average of about 100 pounds in the 1933-34 period to almost 130 pounds per person in 1941.

Nutrition authorities, on the other hand, say an average of only about sixty-five pounds is ample for a good, palatable diet. Most Americans, they added, eat too much sugar for health sake. Hoarding Unnecessary, Sugar Experts Say.

Sugar experts take the position that there is no justification for abnormal purchases of sugar. They point out that consumers are protected against price advances by a ceiling order, and that prospects are fairly bright that supplies will be sufficient to maintain a 100 - pound per year rate of distribution.

The war, of course has complicated the sugar situation. The United States has been depending on imports for 70 per cent of its requirements. The Philippine supply has been lost for the time being and Hawaii is not expected to send normal exports to this country because of shipping difficulties.

The experts state that production in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, other Latin-American areas and in the continental United States would be more than ample under normal conditions to make up the Pacific deficit. However, this country may be called upon to share these supplies with Russia as well as to furnish Great Britain with larger quantities than it has been getting from the Western Hemisphere. Russia has lost rich sugar-beet producing areas to the Germans.

Such developments, added to transportation complications and farm labor shortages in this country, could conceivably reduce supplies below the normal level. Officials doubt, however, that the reduction would cut distribution below ninety pounds per person. In the first World War, distribution was reduced to about seventy-eight pounds under a rationing system.

Officials said before inaugurating rationing, the government might appeal to consumers to limit purchases voluntarily to normal requirements. If such an appeal failed to work, ration cards would be issued.

Richmond News Leader, January 9, 1942.

## SUBSTITUTE FOR RATIONING

Hoarding on the part of the foolish and unpatriotic may be stimulated, rather than reduced, by the announcement from Washington this afternoon that sugar rationing is not necessary, but may be invoked if excessive buying continues. Every town, unfortunately, has a few thousand persons who are entirely willing to have every-

one else inconvenienced needlessly if they selfishly can protect themselves. It always has been so; it may be till the end of time. Some will be found to drink their fill of the last water on the lifeboat.

One thing only could produce a general shortage of sugar in this country. A "ceiling" saves the consumer from unreasonable rises in price; Cuban production can and will be stimulated to make good the relatively small loss of supply from the Philippines; stocks in this country are large; the nation is protected to a figure well above healthful individual requirements, which are sixty five pounds annually per capita. All will be well unless the panic of hoarding spreads from the stupid, or selfish to the intelligent and normally generous.

A sensible substitute for Federal rationing already has been introduced in some cities. It is voluntary agreement among the grocers that they will restrict sales to two pounds for any one customer on a single visit to the store. We should like to see our Richmond grocers organized to put such an agreement into effect if it is necessary. Still more to be desired is intelligent restraint on the part of a patriotic people. The rule of right conduct is, Buy only as you need, week by week.

Editorial: Richmond News Leader, Jan 9, 1942.

## UNPATRIOTIC HOARDING

The buying of excessive quantities of sugar, golf balls, electric light bulbs, rubber bands, wren garments, tires or any other rare or reputedly rare commodity is unpatriotic and unworthy of Virginians. Those who "stock up" on such supplies are forcing others to do without. They should be willing to take their chances, along with everybody else.

There can be no objection to any one's purchase of a commodity for which he or she has genuine need in the fairly near future. But the buying of a year's supply or two year's supply of anything simply creates an artificial shortage. It indicates that those who do it are more interested in themselves than in the country.

Richmond grocers have just been quoted as saying that the sugar "shortage" is due primarily to excessive purchases by customers who are trying to get more sugar than they are entitled to at this time. Some are "making the rounds" and buying as much sugar as they are allowed to buy at each store visited. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

This is a war for survival, and it cannot be won, if citizens in

large numbers seek selfish advantages over other citizens. That is what altogether too many are doing. Aside from the atrocious example they are setting, they are helping to create shortages where none existed, and are forcing up the price of everything, thereby aiding in bringing on inflation. How long will it take us to wake up to the need for sacrifice and self-denial? A lot of us are still behaving as though this war were a picnic, instead of a desperate struggle for the preservation of civilization.

Editorial: Times-Dispatch, Jan. 25, 1942.

## Pound Per Person Per Week Is Sugar Ration In February

Washington—Government rationing of sugar, it was announced last night, will begin early next month with each person limited to about a pound a week.

Announcing the program, Price Administrator Leon Henderson said it was proposed, too, to recover excess stocks from persons who have hoarded supplies.

The prospective allowance of one pound per person a week compared with average per capita home consumption of about 1 1-2 pounds a week in 1941.

Henderson said there was an actual shortage of about one-third in the sugar supply and that this, rather than hoarding, necessitated this first food stuff rationing of this war.

Rationing books have been designed and printing of them will be started in a day or two, he said.

Then in a direct word of warning to hoarders, Henderson asserted:

"Those who have stocks on hand are advised to start using them now.

"Consumers who are in possession of abnormally large stocks of sugar are warned that they will not be permitted to gain an advantage from their supposed foresight."

He did not amplify on this statement, but OPA officials stressed it as one of the most important in the rationing announcement. Action against hoarders will be an important part of the rationing program, they said.

"The most important reason for rationing sugar," Henderson

declared, "is to insure that all the customers are treated equitably. There will be enough sugar for each person next year to supply all basic dietary needs. Until the formal rationing system is instituted, every user of sugar can help the Government by restricting his purchases of sugar to minimum current requirements. Retailers during this period in many cases may be expected to restrict the amount of sugar which can be purchased by any one consumer."

In connection with restriction of sales by retailers, the justice department had announced earlier that stores requiring consumers to buy a certain amount of other groceries in order to get sugar were liable to prosecution under anti-trust laws. A department official said penalties up to \$5,000 fine, a year's imprisonment or both were possible.

## Goal Explained

While the rationing to householders will be on the basis of about one pound a week per person, it is expected that arrangements will be made so that housewives can buy large quantities at longer intervals. The overall goal is to reduce consumption from an average of 74 pounds per capita in 1941 to 50 pounds in 1942.

Supplies also will be rationed to commercial users. Industrial sugar consumption, averaging 40 pounds per capita in 1941 will be reduced to 27 pounds this year.

"We hope, in working out the final details of the rationing plan to make provision for small commercial users who make and sell such products as candy in their homes and who necessarily buy sugar in larger quantities than those housewives who buy only for normal household use," Henderson said.

"I would also like to point out that under the war production board sugar order now in progress of revision, wholesalers will be asked to make distributions to their customers on the basis of their proportionate receipts in the past, thus making for equitable distribution as among retailers."

## U. S. Sugar Supply

Henderson said that the best available information on United States sugar supplies expected in 1942 indicated that the total would be about 5,300,000 short tons, compared with 7,989,000 in 1941.

The RFC recently purchased Cuba's entire sugar crop, but Henderson explained this supply would be materially reduced because of shipments to our Allies. Further a large amount of the Cuban sugar will be used in production of alcohol for war needs.

Normally, this country imports nearly 2,000,000 tons a year from the Philippines and Hawaii. This year it is expected the entire Philippine supply will be cut off.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, Jan. 25, 1942.

## Regulated Sugar Sales May Be Prosecuted

Washington—Retailers who require consumers to buy a designated amount of groceries in order to obtain a limited amount of sugar were said by the Justice Department yesterday to be subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

Complaints of such a practice are widespread and are being investigated the department said in a statement.

An official said in response to questions, that prosecution could be undertaken if the practice involved monopoly or a conspiracy of two or more persons or concerns. The maximum penalty is \$5,000 or a year's imprisonment or both.

# Efficient Use Of "Farmpower" Is For 1942 Keynote

"Ration" Work, Time and Resources to Do Best Job Possible

To insure victory, the rationing of goods and resources is the nation's keynote for 1942. To insure maximum production necessary for victory, agriculture must make the most efficient use of its acres, time, labor, livestock, feedstuffs and other resources. On each of the nation's more than 6,000,000 farms and ranches, planning to insure maximum production will aid the "Food for Freedom" program, and aid the individual producer.

"Rationing" of resources and effort on farms and ranches will vary regionally, locally and with individuals, and no one plan fits

th small. There are, however, certain fundamentals in increasing productive efficiency that most livestock producers can and should use in 1942. These practices, briefly summarized here, are recommended by County Agents, Vocational Agriculture Teachers, Experiment Stations and other agencies that can supply detailed information about each method.

In livestock production, efficiency requires proper care and housing of livestock to maintain productive ability; plenty of water and minerals at all times; feeding according to needs and productive capacity; management and feeding that prevent costly "letdowns" in condition or production; efficient

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