

The ROANOKE News

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper devoted to the material, Educational, Economic and Agricultural interests of Halifax and Northampton Counties.

TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE

How often the expression is heard today: "Be careful!! You can't replace it." That warning has been applied to everything from pins to tractors. Never was the American public so waste conscious. Yet, in one vital respect it is still far too careless. That respect is fire. Millions of dollars worth of property and thousands of lives are lost annually by preventable fires.

It is an ironical fact that the man who cares for his car like an only child, will very often not hesitate to leave that car in a garage alive with fire hazards. And the housewife who guards with similar diligence the welfare of the electric range or refrigerator, will blithely disregard the commonest fire hazards such as frayed wiring, trash in the attic, open fireplace and carelessly strewn matches.

Fire can wipe out a home and every "irreplaceable" object in it in a matter of minutes. Some of those irreplaceable objects may be human lives. Of the 10,000 persons who were burned to death in the United States in 1941, two thirds perished in homes.

Fire prevention, like charity, should start at home and spread in widening circles until each person is doing his utmost to prevent destructive fire anywhere in his community. Fire department officials are only too glad to point out potential hazards to the unformed.

Start now to protect your "irreplaceable" against fire. Tomorrow may be too late.

ANOTHER WARNING

Persons familiar with the farm situation have long pointed out the danger the nation faced by stripping the farms of manpower, machinery and needed fertilizer. Time has shown their fears were justified. The situation as to our milk supply is grave.

At a recent hearing in the East, after testifying on details of milk marketing orders that can make or break the farmer, F. H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, again sounded a warning as to our future milk supply. He pointed out, for example, that milk must be priced at figures that will enable dairymen to complete with hog raisers for corn.

"There are numerous indications," he said, "that dairy farmers will be confronted with a severe feed shortage late this year or early in 1944. If and when they have no feed, farmers will be forced to slaughter their cows. Then the public will be faced not only with rationing of milk, but with a health endangering shortage, which may even reduce the supply of dairy foods for the armed forces as well as for children and industrial workers."

A STRANGE SITUATION

The Department of Labor functions largely as a statistical gathering organization, but when its major usefulness is added up it is found to be just about as useful in preventing and stopping strikes as the fifth wheel to a wagon. The Secretary of Labor has very limited power over the major problems that belong to the Department of which she is the nominal head. The President has always played ball with the big labor union leaders, and he has named all the labor boards, mediators, arbitrators and other agencies and held them responsible to his orders while Miss Perkins has looked on.

HOLD BOTH ENDS OF THE LINE

President Roosevelt offered good advice when he told the American public to "hold the line." But when Congress disagreed with his Executive order limiting salaries after taxes to \$25,000 a year and held its own end of the line by attaching its "veto" of the Executive order as a rider to the legislation raising the limit of the public debt to 210 billion dollars, the President didn't like it and he called it "an irrelevant and unwarranted rider."

When the two Houses of Congress cast majority opinions that disagree with the personal opinion of the President it is perfectly reasonable to believe under all the circumstances that the legislative branch of the Government elected by the voters of 48 states knew what it was doing. After all the opinion of 533 men in Congress should be as sound as that of one man at the other end of the Avenue. Congress deserves praise for holding its end of the line.

BUCK ROGERS COMES CLOSER

Civil aviation has grown in a startling manner during the five years the Civil Aeronautics Act has been in effect. The possibilities for development of this industry are beyond the imagination of most persons. Buck Rogers and his rocket ship no longer seem so fantastic. It will keep Congress humping to provide suitable legislation under which our air industry can maintain America's peacetime air supremacy in the years to come.

The Lea-Bailey bill proposes to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 so as to extend Federal regulation to all air commerce, whether between points in the same state or between points in different states. The reason is obvious, for the average passenger journey by air is 380 miles. One air line covers 22 states; two, 18; one, 15; and another, 13. The national character of air transportation makes local control impractical.

The long experience of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House of Representatives in other modes of transportation, under which the scheduled air lines are presently operating, and has saved the industry from the mistakes of other carriers.

Rationing News

FOOD PRICES

Taking its first major step since the president's order to "hold the line," the Office of Price Administration has begun establishing specific dollars and cents ceiling prices on food items for stores in given communities, according to an announcement made today by H. B. Speight chairman of the local War Price and Rationing Board.

"Prices are being set on a community basis," Speight explained. "Each community, under present plans, ultimately will have its own set of specific maximum prices known to the buyer and seller alike. The first of these prices went into effect in 15 southeastern cities on Monday morning."

Cities in North Carolina in which such prices have been put into effect are Raleigh and Charlotte. The new series of prices, Mr. Speight said, will not greatly alter prices as they now exist in stores in any community. However, in a number of cases, prices will be lowered, while, on the other hand, stores which are already operating under lower ceiling prices than those maximums set for the community, will be required to adhere rigidly to their lower prices.

"By translating ceiling prices into specific dollars and cents maximums which every housewife will know, we are placing in each housewife's hands the weapon to hold the price line," Mr. Speight said. "I want to make it very clear that the new community prices represent the highest price that any store in a given locality can charge for an item. Any store may charge a lower price," he declared.

SUGAR FOR CANNING

Detailed announcement of the procedure by which housewives will obtain sugar for home canning of this year's fruit crop was made today by H. B. Speight chairman of the local War Price and Rationing Board.

As previously announced, home

canning sugar is going to be allotted on virtually the same basis as last year - that is, one pound for each four quarts (or eight pounds) of finished fruit, and by essentially the same procedure - written application to the local board.

A top limit of 25 pounds of sugar per person per year is established in the new regulations. Mr. Speight emphasized, however, that the 25 pound figure is a maximum, to be granted only in the relatively few cases where a large amount of fruit will be put up.

Departing from last year's provisions, any family - under the new regulation - can apply for sugar to put up jams, jellies, and preserves in amounts up to five pounds per person for this purpose. (Last year's preserving allotment was one pound per person.) However, Mr. Speight emphasized, any sugar obtained for preserving purposes must be deducted from the total maximum of 25 pounds per person.

MEAT PRICES

Specific dollars and cents prices for retail cuts of beef, veal, lamb, and mutton, postponed for further review last month, will become effective on Monday, May 17, Mr. Speight, chairman of the local War Price and Rationing Board said today.

Originally scheduled to go into effect on April 15, the prices established at that time were withheld for further consideration in the light of the president's "hold the line" order. The revised schedule is expected to show prices lower by from one to three cents than those set in the original pricing order.

Price and Rationing Information for Farmers of Certain Food Items

POULTRY

The regulation governing ceiling prices for poultry has recently been simplified. Farmers in Eastern North Carolina who sell live poultry may charge the following prices: When selling poultry to haulers or wholesalers, they may charge for all young poultry, (i.e., broilers, fryers and roasters) 28 1-2 c per pound; for hens of all weights, 25c per pound; and for roosters 21c per pound. When selling to retailers or institutional users, they may charge for all young poultry 30c per pound; for hens, 26 1-2c per pound and for roosters, 2 1-2c per pound.

Secret Missions Sub



THREE HIGHLY IMPORTANT MISSIONS WHICH PAVED THE WAY for the Allied landings in North Africa were entrusted to the British submarine's crew shown in this picture. The first was important reconnaissance of the Algerian coast in preparation for the Allied landings. The second job was to land, and later re-embark, the secret mission of American Army staff officers, headed by General Mark Clark, who made contact with pro-Allied French leaders. The other operation was to embark General Girard secretly off the French coast, take him out to the open Mediterranean, then meet a flying boat which flew him to General Eisenhower's headquarters. No wonder they looked pleased as they proudly display the Jolly Roger flag which attests to the success with which they carried out these difficult and dangerous tasks.

When selling to individual consumers, they may charge 36c per pound for all young poultry; 32c per pound for hens and 27c per pound for roosters. No rationing coupons are required for poultry.

BUTTER

The ceiling price for butter varies according to the grade or score of butter, the way in which it is packaged, and the location of the sale. Ceiling prices for the same grade of butter, however, are practically identical at all points in Eastern North Carolina.

If farm butter is not graded, it must be sold at the price for "no grade" butter. When farmers sell ungraded or "No Grade" butter in pounds or half pound prints or rolls wrapped in parchment paper and deliver it to a retail store, the ceiling price is 45c per pound.

Sales to Consumers--When a farmer sells "unsealed" butter to an individual consumer and tells butter is in one pound or one half pound prints or rolls wrapped in parchment paper, the ceiling price in round figures for Eastern North Carolina is 49c per pound.

No sale of more than two pounds at one time is considered a retail sale. If more than two pounds are sold at one time to one party, the ceiling price is 45c per pound.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUES.

QUESTION--When can we get some fish meal for home mixed feeds?

ANSWER--Thousands of farmers would like to know the answer to this question, says Dr. L. O. Schaub, Director of the Extension Service at North Carolina State College. All protein feeds are scarce and every effort should be made to conserve them through efficient feeding. Save all oil meals for feeding purposes. Plan to grow more high protein crops and grazing crops.

QUESTION--Should tobacco plants with blue mold be set?

ANSWER--No. The plants should fully recover from blue mold before being set in the field. Grading of plants, selecting only those which are strong and vigorous, is mighty good practice at transplanting time. Many growers say: "Getting a smooth, even stand of tobacco is half the battle in making a good crop."

QUESTION--What can be done to keep sweet potatoes from cracking?

ANSWER--Where potatoes have cracked badly in the field in past years use 10 pounds of borax per acre broadcast before planting. Side dressing the crop with borax has not proven satisfactory. The cracking has not been serious. 5 pounds per acre may prove sufficient. Large amounts of borax, say 50 pounds per acre, will damage the crop. Borax not only controls cracking but also improves the flavor and texture of the crop, says L. G. Willis, in charge of Soil Research Laboratory, at the Agricultural Experiment Station.

SOLVES LABOR PROBLEM

S. L. Basden of Wayne County put a wooden frame on the rear of his tractor and fastened a corn planter to it, so that he could save the work of one mule. He did not have planting equipment for the tractor.

HALIFAX NEWS

Entertain At Luncheon

Mrs. Junius Tillery and Miss Agnes Gregory entertained jointly on Saturday in the home of Mrs. Tillery at a beautifully appointed bridge luncheon complimenting Miss Ann Boyd Whitaker of Enfield, bride-elect and Mrs. Sam B. Curran of Oxford, a recent bride.

The white-covered table was centered with an arrangement of white tulips and other white flowers. Covers were laid for nine and the places of the honorees were designated by tiny white corsages. A delicious three course luncheon was served.

When scores were totaled after the bridge games, Mrs. Evelyn Barnes and Miss Sarah Hall were prize winners and each of the honorees was remembered with presents.

Guests included Mrs. Sam B.

Curran of Oxford, Miss Ann Boyd of Whitaker, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. Hershel Murphree, Mrs. Evelyn Barnes of Enfield, Miss Sarah Hall and Cornelia Clark of Scotland Neck.

Hostesses At A Dance

Members of the Junior and Senior classes of the Weldon High School were entertained Wednesday evening at the club house in Halifax by Mesdames P. C. Millikin and Mrs. J. R. Twisdale when they were joint hostesses at a dance honoring Hazel Twisdale and Steve Millikin, members of the graduating class.

During the evening delicious sandwiches, cakes and drinks were served.

Other guests present included Miss Mary Twisdale, a student at Queen's College, Charlotte and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Kaneer also of Charlotte.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps each and every pay day.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Bank Of Halifax

Halifax, North Carolina

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS

APRIL 30th., 1943

ASSETS

Cash in vault and amounts due from banks	\$2,150,984.84
U. S. Government bonds and other bonds and stocks	1,037,314.18
Loans and discounts	1,285,438.03
Banking Houses and Fur. and Fix.	34,599.97
Less reserve for depreciation	13,652.97
Other real estate	1,000.50
Accrued bond interest	7,408.56
Inter Branch accounts	24,542.61
Prepaid expenses	38.50
Total Assets	\$4,527,674.22

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS	\$4,143,517.35
Capital Stock	100,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided profits and reserves	84,156.87
Total Liabilities	\$4,527,674.22

Pepsi-Cola Company, Long Island City, N. Y.
 Franchised Bottler: Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company of Littleton, N. C.

- 4 Blue Points per lb. - Dried CRANBERRY BEANS, 2 lbs. 15c
- White House EVAP MILK, 3 tall cans 27c
- Enriched - Dated Marvel BREAD, 1ge. 1 1-2 lb. loaf . 11c
- Coupon No. 23 - Red Circle COFFEE, 2, 1-lb. Bags 47c
- Coupon No. 12 - Granulated SUGAR, 5 lbs. 30c
- Armour's 5 1-2-oz. 2 Red Points POTTED MEATS, 5 1-2 oz. can ... 10c
- FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
- Fresh String BEANS, lb. 70c
- Small Yellow SQUASH, 2 lbs. 15c
- Firm Ripe TOMATOES, lb. box ... 25c
- Large GRAPEFRUIT, each 7c
- Juicy LEMONS, 360 size, doz. 28c
- Green Top TURNIPS, 2 for 10c
- CUCUMBERS, lb. 10c
- Fresh English PEAS, lb. 12c