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CAN WE STAND GOOD NEWS?

"The German home front is withstanding adversity more effectively than we are accepting successes," says Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Chief of the Navy's Industrial Incentive Program.

The Admiral wonders whether the people of this country have the "will power to stand up to good news as well as bad," and the "mature judgment to accept the winning of a few battles without exaggerating their importance to the war as a whole."

These are fair questions. They must be answered by the attitude of the people of this country. This must be expressed in war work, acceptance of the inconveniences and wholehearted sacrifices, when necessary for the prosecution of the struggle.

It is almost inevitable that the average American, reading the headlines and hearing the broadcasts, should get the impression that the war is practically won. Big type and lively adjectives create confusion unless the news is carefully analyzed and its significance carefully considered in connection with the tremendous job ahead of the United States.

Even allowing for the headlines and adjectives, however, there is solid ground for optimism as the United Nations swing successfully into a universal offensive and Axis powers are compelled to regroup their forces for defense. This is a change of major importance in the entire war, revealing clearly the impossibility of an Axis victory.

LUDWIG ON WAR'S END

Emil Ludwig, noted German author, gives his opinion as to the length of the war in Europe by declaring that the Axis forces will be defeated within a year because they lack the nerve to carry on in the face of adversity.

Mr. Ludwig says that he "saw Germany lose its nerve in 1918 when forsaken by its allies," and that "there won't be any difference now." He predicts that the Nazis "will capitulate before any battles are fought on German soil."

The noted German historian forecasts that Italy will be defeated in three months but gives Germany nine months to yield to the Allied offensive.

FACTS FOR THE FILE

Now that Italy seems to be on the way out of the war, it is interesting to point out that the last war cracked when Bulgaria sued for peace, four years and three months after the beginning of the first World War.

Turkey and Austria capitulated a month later and Germany signed the Armistice just forty-three days after Bulgaria quit.

Italy has been in the present war three years and two months but the struggle was approximately eight months old when Mussolini "stabbed" France in the back.

REVEALS FORESIGHT, NOT WASTE

The War Department announces that eight Army ordnance plants, in operation or building, have been put in a sand by condition, closed or their completion postponed because of the changed war and Lend-Lease needs.

In order to avert criticism, because of the inconvenience and dislocation of local communities, the Department points out that the facilities were originally planned in order to assure ample munitions for our forces and our Allies.

The fortunes of war and the failure of the enemy to destroy, munition plans overseas altered the situation and made it unnecessary to operate or complete the plants, as contemplated.

It certainly would be extremely foolish for economy-minded Americans to lambast the War Department or the ground of waste and extravagance in connection with these plants. It would have been inconceivable stupidity to have failed to provide for the possible misfortunes of war.

This observation applies to all activities connected with production of the material of warfare. It is not possible to estimate with certainty the amount of various supplies that will be needed. Provision must be made for the maximum amounts that could be needed and, if the fortunes of war prove otherwise, productive facilities can be reduced.

This is a far better program than to wait for an emergency to occur and then attempt the impossible task of immediately creating additional productive units.

The same reasoning applies to the production schedule of the Navy, which calls for the doubling of the size of the Fleet by the end of this year and includes a ship construction program that runs through 1947. Certainly, no responsible official can read the future and consequently the ship construction program must be large enough to take care of any possible eventuality.

Obviously, in 1945 or 1946, it may appear that the construction of all the ships commenced will be unnecessary. Thereupon construction will undoubtedly cease but it should not be said that the initial program and the beginning of construction was wasteful.

As a matter of fact, the program is an exhibition of intelligent prudence and a determination to have what is necessary for victory, regardless of future misfortunes and disasters.

BONDS OVER AMERICA

In San Antonio, Texas, stands a mission fort of which is written: "Thermopylae had her messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none." 182 men gave their lives here in 1836.

Alamo Chapel



Be Ever Alert Buy War Bonds

How many relics, dear to the hearts of millions of Europeans, Hitler has wantonly destroyed! Thousands of shins linking the present with past glory have been smashed to rubble.

Large Potato Crop Must Be Stored

Reports indicate that the sweet potato crop in the Southeast will probably be about one-third larger than last year and unless growers make plans for properly grading, curing and handling the crop, the situation may be far worse than it was with Irish potatoes, say Extension Service officials at North Carolina State College.

They report that it is unlikely that the Government support price can take care of the situation if the growers dump their green potatoes on the market just as they come from the fields. The exceptionally large crop, if properly graded and stored, can probably be fed into the markets throughout the winter and spring at relatively good prices if growers will plan now for adequate curing and storage facilities. Otherwise, considerable losses of a valuable food crop may occur.

The Agricultural Engineering Department at State College has prepared plans for a temporary storage unit which will care for 80 to 200 bushels and in recent weeks growers have requested more than one thousand copies of this plan.

The department announces that it can also supply plans for storage houses with a capacity of from 500 to 15,000 bushels. It urges that growers plan to make use of tobacco barns, vacant store buildings and other places which may be converted into sweet potato storage plants.

The officials of the Extension Service say that the storage of sweet potatoes is a serious matter this year and they urge growers to report their storage problems to the Agricultural Engineering Department at State College while there is yet time to plan for the coming season.

Diet Often Cause of Thin Shelled Eggs

The production of thin shelled eggs during the summer can not be corrected by causing hens to consume more oyster shell or some other form of lime, says Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at North Carolina State College.

He points out that, in most cases, the birds have been laying for a long period of time and have exhausted their body reserves. Thin shelled eggs may usually be regarded as an index that the bird is about to complete her laying period and this fact should be valuable as a culling guide.

Dearstyne says that egg shells are chiefly calcium but are formed when calcium, phosphorus and possibly other minerals are broken down in the process of digestion. Research study also reveals that certain levels of vitamin D are necessary in preparing the minerals for bone and egg shell formation.

"If at any season of the year, the mineral content of the diet is off balance or if an adequate quantity of vitamin D is not taken into the animal body, thin shelled eggs may result. In this case, a high percentage of the eggs laid will have thin shells and the reason for this may be truthfully ascribed to the diet," Dearstyne said.

Plan Equitable Sales Of All Fertilizers

Raleigh, N. C., August 12th--Agricultural leaders, representatives of the fertilizer industry and United States Department of Agriculture officials in a meeting held here laid plans for an equitable distribution of fertilizer throughout the State during the coming season and adopted measures which could guarantee an ample supply of all fertilizer material necessary for the production of crops regarded as essential to the war effort.

Called by D. S. Coltrane, assist-

ant to the Commissioner of Agriculture at the suggestion of the War Food Administration, the meeting was featured by talks by W. E. Laffin and C. J. Ball of the United States Department of Agriculture, Dr. L. D. Bayer, director of the North Carolina Experiment Station and Dr. E. R. Collins, State College Extension agronomist.

Laffin declared there will be an abundant supply of chemical nitrogen for the 1934 fertilizer year, with the phosphoric acid supply ample and the potash material approximately 92 per cent of the past year's supply.

"Although changes in regulations governing the manufacture and sale of fertilizer this past season led to confusion and a consequent two-months delay in distribution, so far as I know the farmers' needs were filled and the regulations were complied with in 95 per cent of the cases," said Laffin in promising no repetition of conflicting regulations during the current fertilizer season.

In an effort to acquaint distributors and farmers with revised fertilizer regulations, meetings somewhat similar to that held here will be conducted within the next two months in various counties throughout Eastern North Carolina, according to C. F. Ball, United States Department of Agriculture representative who will call the meetings and lead discussions.

Ball asserted that he was "hopeful of distributing the fertilizer this year over a longer period than was the case last season."

The group went on record as favoring the addition of 4-8-4 to the fertilizer grades set up for North Carolina and also requested various minor changes in the revised food production order which is scheduled to be adopted in permanent form within the next few weeks.

Declaring that the production of poultry and livestock in North Carolina next year is likely to suffer for lack of feed, Dr. L. D. Bayer pleaded for a greater use of fertilizer on small grain, D. S. Coltrane urged the industry to use its influence in urging farmers to a greater use of fertilizer in pasture and forage crops.

Dr. E. R. Collins gave the recommendations of the North Carolina Experiment Station regarding the fertilizer grades for this state.

Peanut Co-ops Meets In Williamston

Franklin, Va., August 10th--Martin County courthouse in Williamston, N. C., will be the scene of the annual membership meeting of the Growers Peanut Cooperative, Incorporated, on Thursday, August 26th at 11 a. m.

J. Mayon Parker, of Ahsokie president of the association, will preside. Among those invited to be present are J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and Miss Melanie Marchbanks of Atlanta, Ga., executive secretary of the National Peanut Council.

District membership meetings for electing directors of the association are being scheduled throughout Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee now. They will be held prior to the annual meeting in Williamston.

All directors of the GPC from the four states served by the association are expected to be present as well as a large number of members. The annual membership meeting was held last year in Tarboro, North Carolina.

POULTRY

Poultry and egg profits will probably narrow down because of increasing feed costs and practically stable prices for poultry products, says Prof. Roy S. Dearstyne of North Carolina State College.

Farmers Urged Join Agricultural Groups

Raleigh, N. C., August 12th--If farmers are to continue to secure the fair prices for their products and to obtain support for their various projects in the halls of Congress and in the State legislature, they must not neglect their farm organizations during this period of inflation.

This is the opinion of George Ross, who has been closely associated with agricultural endeavor in North Carolina for the past 30 years and who is now a marketing specialist with the State Department of Agriculture.

Latest available information shows that the total membership in the two national farm organizations in this State--the Farm Bureau and the Grange--is approximately 26,000. There are several other State farm groups. However there is much overlapping and Ross believes that the number of farmers connected with organizations in North Carolina will not run over 35,000. This figure is less than 15 per cent of the total number of farms in North Carolina and according to Ross, there are 245,000 farms in this State without any agricultural organization.

"In these times when prices are good it seems that industrial unions grow and that farmers lose interest in their own organizations," said Ross in asserting that "it is imperative that the agricultural voice be as strong as that of labor."

"I am sure that every community would welcome more active farm organizations, whether it be the Grange, the Farm Bureau, Farmers Federation, or whatever it may be," declared Ross.

He said that a survey recently completed showed that five out of ten farmers think the farm organizations' demands on Congress are reasonable, with two and one half of the ten believing the demands are too strong and one half a man of the opinion they are too weak.

Ross asserted that the survey brought out that "if ten unorganized farmers are in trouble, two of them will go to a farmers' organization, four will still go to their government agency, and only two won't know where to go," Ross said.

"It is now more important than ever before that each farmer align himself with an active farm organization. For whether we like it or not, this is a period of pressure legislation, and a farmer speaking alone is like a child crying in the wilderness. This is a day of unions."

"In this State, then, each farmer should follow the lead of the miners and the textile workers and participate in the farm organization of his choice," said Ross.

Scott Says Vetoed Bill Is Not Dead

Raleigh, N. C., August 12th--W. Kerr Scott, State Commissioner of Agriculture, said recently that the bill which would prohibit agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture from sending feed, seed and fertilizer materials into the various States without complying with local inspection laws "is not dead, but only sleeping."

This bill was vetoed several days ago by the President.

"An attempt to revive this bit of legislation will be made as soon as Congress returns to Washington and we have hopes of overriding the Presidential veto of the bill," said Commissioner Scott. He added that he had "received assurance from commissioners of agriculture of several states that the fight for the passage of the measure is by no means finished."

In its initial passage, the bill received the unanimous support of both houses of Congress.

Agricultural Review Has 50,000 Circulation

Raleigh, N. C., August 12th--The circulation of the Agricultural Review, bi-weekly publication of the State Department of Agriculture is now 50,000 according to Thompson Greenwood, publicist for the Department.

The paper, which was begun as a mimeographed sheet in 1925 by W. R. Richardson is sent free of charge to farmers of North Carolina.

"I think that this circulation increase is indicative of a desire on the part of our farmers to become better informed on what is happening on the agricultural front," said Greenwood in commenting on the fact that the circulation of the Review has virtually doubled during the past 12 months.

Peanut Growers Protest Ceiling Prices

Herbert C. Bonner, Congressman from the First District, and R. Flake Shaw, secretary of the N. Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, have accepted invitations to speak before peanut growers of the Virginia-North Carolina belt at a two state meeting to be held at the gateway town of Murfreesboro, N. C., at ten o'clock Tuesday morning, August 17, to complete plans to protect ceiling prices on the 1943 crop. The meeting will be held in the large High School auditorium one block off Main Street on High Street.

Many Virginia notables have also accepted invitations to appear on the program. Among these will be Secretary of Agriculture Walker, President of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation Holsinger, and Congressman Wynder R. Harris of Norfolk.

Plans for the two state meeting were formulated in local meetings held in several counties of the two states, and a large representation from all counties of the entire peanut producing area is certain to be had.

The movement against unfair peanut ceilings for the North Carolina-Virginia belt got under way several weeks ago when growers and agriculture leaders rose up in protest and made plans for organized pressure. Under the present set up oil peanuts, which are grown principally in the states to the south, may bring as much per pound as the premium quality Virginias and Jumbos, which are grown principally in North Carolina and Virginia.

The movement being sponsored by the peanut growers is similar to the one of the tobacco growers of the bright belt, who are protesting ceilings on superior graded tobacco being placed on a ceiling price level with ungraded tobacco of the Georgia-Florida belt.

A twin state delegation will be appointed at the meeting here next Tuesday to go to Washington to work with Congressman and insist on equitable price ceilings.

STATE COLLEGE ANS. TIMELY FARM QUES.

QUESTION--I have not had any experience in growing poultry commercially. Would you advise me to enter the field at this time?

ANSWER--No, say the officials of the Poultry Department of State College. Since animal production has exceeded feed supplies and since feed costs are while the prices of poultry products are practically stationary, they advise against inexperienced growers entering the poultry field. Profit margins will probably be much narrower than at present and only low cost producers will be able to make any money.

QUESTION--Can I grow alfalfa in the Coastal Plain?

ANSWER--If you have fertile, moderately-heavy, and well drained land, you can make a success of alfalfa, if you will handle it properly, says Dr. E. H. Collins, in charge of Extension Agronomy at State College. He advises that you line your land, inoculate your seed, prepare a good seed bed, use borax in addition to the proper amount of fertilizer and stable manure. He suggests that you contact your county agent for information on growing alfalfa in your section. It is not a poor land crop. When properly grown, it furnishes the largest yield of high quality hay that can be grown in North Carolina.

QUESTION--Two of the most important points in growing small grains are proper fertilization and getting in the crop at the right time, say the Extension agronomists at State College. Many growers wait until spring to fertilize, using some nitrogen fertilizer, but the agronomists advise the use of a complete fertilizer at planting time, especially if the crop is to be grazed. Other growers delay planting until late in the season and this factor causes lowered yields in most cases.

Sale of Land for Taxes

NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Littleton, and in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina, I will on Monday the 6th day of September, 1943, at 12 o'clock M. in front of the Town Hall in the Town of Littleton, N. C., sell the following described tracts or parcels of land to satisfy the unpaid taxes for the year 1942, including penalties and costs. He said Town. Said tracts being in the town of Littleton, Halifax County, and State of North Carolina, and more particularly described as follows:

NAME	DESCRIPTION	TAX, PENALTY & COSTS
H. L. Bobbitt	2 lots Ferguson St.	..... \$ 15
W. S. Bobbitt Est.	1 store N. Main, 1 residence Roanoke Ave., 1 vacant lot Roanoke Ave.	..... 25
Mrs. Annie P. Cole	1 residence Harvey St.	..... 25
Dr. H. B. Ferguson Est.	Vacant Lots Ferguson St.	..... 25
Mc. M. Ferguson	1 stable Lot, Vacant Lots Ferguson St.	..... 25
Mrs. W. L. Ferguson	1 vacant lot Market St.	..... 40
Mrs. J. W. Gay Est.	1 residence Butterwood	..... 40
Dr. J. H. Harrison Est.	1 lot Halifax St.	..... 40
Mrs. W. K. Helms	1 lot Halifax St.	..... 40
A. H. Newsom Est.	2 lots Ferguson St.	..... 40
T. W. Thorne Est.	1 lot Ferguson St.	..... 40
R. W. Thornton	1 store lot, 1 stable lot, 1 warehouse, 7 1-2 acre lot, 1 residence 40
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COLORED		
Jesse Alston	1 residence Butterwood 40
Sarah Alston	1 lot Butterwood 40
B. Y. Dowtin	1 lot Ferguson St.	..... 40
Geo. Dowtin Est.	1 residence Ferguson St.	..... 40
Sol Meade	1 lot Butterwood	..... 40
Mat Mosby Est.	1 lot Market St., 1 lot Ferguson St.	..... 40
Z. V. Royster Est.	1 residence Halifax St.	..... 40
Lucy A. Williams	1 lot Ferguson St.	..... 40
Emma Wright	1 lot Butterwood	..... 40
Lewis Young	1 hotel Ferguson St., 3 residences Ferguson St.	..... 40

This the 10th day of August, 1943.
J. W. HARVEY
Tax Collector.