

### PULLORUM HELD ON THE WAY OUT

By THOMPSON GREENWOOD  
Editor, N. C. Department of Agriculture.

RALEIGH, March 4.—(P)—Pullorum, a germ-borne disease commonly called "white diarrhea", now stands as an obstacle against the further rapid growth of the poultry industry in North Carolina—but it may be on the way out, in the opinion of D. S. Coltrane, assistant commissioner of agriculture.

The Agriculture Committees of the Legislature have reported favorably a strong bill designed to provide broad machinery for the eradication and control of this disease, which attacks young chicks, killing 3,000,000 in North Carolina alone during 1944.

"If the measure is passed, pullorum in North Carolina will have been dealt a staggering blow, and poultry will offer excellent opportunities for veterans and others during the readjustment and rehabilitation period after the war," said Coltrane.

Pointing out that the control of poultry diseases and the regulation in the sale of disease-infected chicks and hatching eggs have not kept pace with the growth of the poultry industry, he declared that the bill, prepared by poultrymen, the Extension Service, the Experiment Station, the feed industry, and the Department of Agriculture, would "in one fell stroke show that the poultry business is recognized as its true worth—a \$50,000,000 industry for 300,000 farmers in North Carolina.

Under the bill, Coltrane explained, baby chicks shipped into North Carolina would be required to meet the same high standards to be adopted for hatcherymen, breeding flock owners, chick dealers, and jobbers in this State. He said that North Carolina hatcherymen are already losing out-of-State markets through their failure to eradicate and control disease in local breeding flocks.

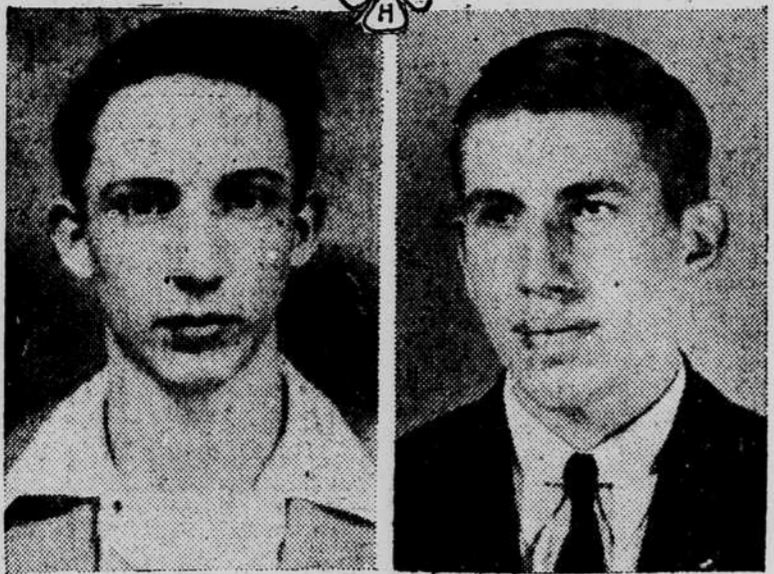
The bill calls for an appropriation of \$40,000 in addition to the present funds available for this work, and this has been agreed upon as the "absolute minimum" needed for the program. There are approximately 1,000,000 birds to be blood tested, and the personnel necessary to do this work cannot be provided on any small amount of funds, according to Coltrane.

### Feed-A-Fighter Winners



LANE PRICE

LAWRENCE CREECH



CLEVELAND SHEPHERD

SULLIVAN FISHER

Winners of the 4-H "Feed-A-Fighter" contest in North Carolina are Lane Price of Union County with 22,890 pounds of turkeys; Lawrence Creech of Durham, 89,908 pounds of milk; Cleveland Shepherd of Durham, 22,750 pounds of pork; and Sullivan Fisher of Nash, 8,815 pounds of beef. Each has been awarded a \$100 War Bond by Colonial Stores, according to L. R. Harrill, 4-H Club leader for the Agricultural Extension Service at State College. First and second place winners in each of the five Extension districts received \$50 and \$25 War Bonds. Similar awards will be given this year, Harrill said.

### The Tar Heel Gardener

By JOHN H. HARRISS  
N. C. State College

This week the soil will be too wet for working in most sections of the state. There are a number of jobs, however, that can be done if we will look for them.

During the week-end I planted my lettuce and cabbage plants in empty tin cans (the soil was too wet in the garden). The cans were placed in a warm sunny place where the plants will grow much faster than if they were in the garden. In two or three weeks these plants along with all the soil and roots can be removed from the cans. (Similar containers could be used), and planted. I placed about one eighth teaspoonful of nitrate of soda around the inside edge of the can after placing the plants in them. The plants, of course, will be fertilized again when they are set in the garden.

I also planted tomato, pepper,

and egg plant seed in shallow boxes. This box was placed in a sunny window and covered with a piece of glass to hold moisture in the soil. These plants will be treated similar to the cabbage and lettuce plants when they get about two inches high.

Saturday afternoon I excavated some apples that I placed in a dirt mound, similar to a sweet potato mound, last fall. The majority were in good condition and much appreciated. A few had rotted because of water that had seeped in. There was no sign of shriveling, or over ripening in the varieties that I started.

My next job is to tie up my dewberries. So far I have been unable to find either stakes or wire, but I am still looking. Strawberries should be mulched immediately. These warm days are bringing out new leaves rapidly.

### College Entrance Boom Seen After GIs Return

By DOUGLAS WALLOP  
WASHINGTON, March 4.—(UP)

A lot of G. I. Joes and Janes are going to trade in their uniforms and military manuals for saddle shoes and text books after the war.

A leading educator predicted tonight that there will be enough of them with a thirst for higher learning to make the first normal peacetime year the biggest in college history.

He is E. V. Hollis, principal specialist in higher education for the U. S. Office of Education. After the fighting stops, he said, college enrollment will get a lift from its present doldrums and soon will establish a new record. Employment conditions will have a lot to do with the actual mark, he added.

One of the chief stimulants will be the tuition allowance provided in the G. I. Bill of Rights. It gives military personnel a maximum tuition allowance of \$500 and also provides maintenance money.

Hollis declined to predict how high postwar enrollment will reach but it has never exceeded 1,500,000.

Campuses have been thoroughly scoured of male students since the war and of many women. In 1939-

40. A normal prewar year. The national enrollment was 1,493,203. During the current term it is 1,020,780, many of whom are military personnel taking special courses.

A great majority of enlisted personnel have not completed college. Of an estimated 10,800,000 men in military service, only three per cent have graduated. And sevenskins are held by less than seven per cent of the 199,800 women.

Of those totals, 6,300,000 eventually will matriculate, Hollis predicted. Entries will be spread out over a number of years since many of them will not be ready after war. About 32 per cent of all military personnel have not finished high school.

He offered a survey showing that servicemen on the average have a higher level of education than men; that women in the Navy and Marines are better educated than those in the Army and Coast Guard; but that men in the Army and Coast Guard have completed more years than those in the other branches.

The survey also showed that about 13 per cent of all servicemen have completed at least one year of college but that only about three per cent have graduated. About 29 per cent have not gone beyond the eighth grade.

### TODAY and TOMORROW

By WALTER LIPPMANN

Because the President has come back from the Crimea a much happier man, he has come out of the personal seclusion into which he had become more and more withdrawn. Perhaps he has delivered more eloquent speeches. But not for a long time, if ever before, has he talked so easily with the Congress and the people, rather than to them, and down to them in calculated and guarded phrases. It is evident that he has been relieved of a deep anxiety about the course of events, and of worry whether he could shape them in a way which he could justify to the country with a good conscience and with confidence that the people would understand and agree.

For many months before he went to Yalta he was a worried man, uncertain of what to do, unsure of what he could do, aware that the old line of his policy was working badly, in doubt whether he knew how and whether he dared to take a new line. So he was on the defensive, his guard always up, disposed to fence with and irritably to slap down, the Congress and the press and the public, when they showed an annoying curiosity about the very things which were troubling his own peace of mind.

The worry, and the irritable self-isolation which it caused, have for the time being all but disappeared. There can be little doubt about the reason. He mustered up his courage, grasped the nettle, reversed his old negative policy of postponing decisions, and found that the difficulties were less than he had feared, the response of Marshal Stalin and the Prime Minister more forthcoming than he had dared to hope. He told Congress that he was in good health and much refreshed. Manifestly he was. There is no tonic like doing the right thing boldly and finding that it succeeds.

The achievements at Yalta were so massive that his old dread of talking to the people about foreign affairs has given way to the certainty that now he has a story to tell which, the more it is told, the more our people will understand and agree. There are, of course, many things which were discussed at Yalta that cannot be told while our enemies, and some of our doubtful friends, are listening. But after hearing the talk of his chief lieutenants they have not been little doubt that they have not come back to see us. Let's begin to high in protein. Then, too, there is a place for more small fruits and berries. North Carolina is a natural berry state. The old fashioned gardens of past years always contained small fruits and berries. They added much to the diet. They sharpened the appetite. They made delicious refreshments for those who came to see us. Let's begin to grow more of them and thus better enjoy the other homegrown food that we shall have on hand.

men who wish they could tell more, and that, in my experience, is a mood which public men cannot act out if they do not feel it.

At Yalta, it is clear, the three chiefs of state were able to agree on many difficult matters of the highest importance. The question now is, of course, how well these agreements will work and how faithfully and effectively they will be carried out. The real answer to this crucial question is to be found, I believe, by noting how many problems, conflicts and cross-currents developed in the long period which had elapsed since the three chiefs met before at Tehran. If these difficulties had been the result of irreconcilable differences among the great powers, then they would have become aggravated, not resolved and compromised, at Yalta.

This proves that, once the President had made up his mind to face these problems and to deal with them, the agreements will work as long as the three chiefs of state are able to control the administration of them effectively. In other words, we shall run into trouble in so far as officials down the line do not understand the agreed purposes, or go off on a tangent of their own in a particular situation. It is easier for three chiefs of state to collaborate than for the bureaucracies of three great governments. That is how affairs got muddled in Greece until Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden put their own minds on the matter. That is the commonest reason why in some localities as for example Romania, what Stalin and the highest leaders of the Soviets mean to do, and have promised to do, is contradicted; one of the men who has real authority has, then, to be sent in as a trouble-shooter to set right a subordinate official. That, too, is how we first slithered into our troubles with the French. But there the President allowed himself to become involved in the consequences instead of changing his subordinates, who had muddled the matter, and setting things right.

The most recent affair between the President and General de Gaulle shows how much depends upon the efficiency of subordinate officials. The President, it is said, was snubbed by General de Gaulle, and certainly that was unfortunate. But after every one has freely expressed his views about General de Gaulle, what remains is the more important conclusion that it is the business of the State Department and of our diplomats abroad to see to it that the President of the United States is never placed in a position where he can be snubbed.

That is the kind of thing that diplomats exist to take care of. They are not necessarily better judges than other men of how to solve the political and economic problems of mankind. But they are supposed to know how to manage more than foreign governments in such a way that problems, difficult in themselves, are

### Returns To State



H. Brooks James has returned to State College, his alma mater, to coordinate all farm management studies and activities in teaching research and extension for the College, Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Extension Service.

not made more difficult by incidents involving courtesy, prestige and etiquette. It is, for example, an elementary rule of diplomacy that an invitation to meet the President cannot be declined because the invitation is not issued until it is certain that it will be accepted.

Whatever the ins and outs of the exchange of messages between the President and General de Gaulle, the result shows that somewhere along the line this rule was violated. I do not profess to know how, or who made the mistake. But it should have been evident to the President's advisers, as it was to many who have been to Paris and have so reported in Washington, that if France was not invited to the conference of the great powers, it would be a matter of extreme delicacy and difficulty to arrange a meeting immediately afterward. All the storm signals were up long ago, and it is a mystery how they were ignored and why sufficient precautions were not taken to avoid the incident which occurred.

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**Charles Bryan, Former Nominee On Democrat's 1924 Ticket, Is Dead**

LINCOLN, Neb., March 4.—(P)—Former Governor Charles W. Bryan, 78, Vice Presidential nominee of the Democratic party in 1924, died at his home here early today. He had been ill for several months.

Bryan was a brother of William Jennings Bryan, "The Great Commoner," and three times was governor of Nebraska.

**YORK RITE BODIES**

Regular meeting of Chapter, Commandery and Council will be held Monday evening, March 5th beginning at 7:30 o'clock. All members urged to attend.

W. H. McCLAIN, Sec.-Recorder

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### Carolina Farm Comment

By F. H. JETER

The year 1945 will long be remembered in the homes of America. This is a trite thing to say when my two boys and your boys, and your sweetheart, and your husband, or perhaps your father are in the armed forces and you pray every day that they shall do their duty and come through unscathed by hurts of war. We shall remember the year 1945 because of them, of course, but if we are not very careful we shall also remember this year because of the food situation. Information from Washington is to the effect that the army will "step up" its buying and that many of the foods which are now critical with us will be bought in larger quantities than ever. We saw that this week in the higher point values going on fats and cooking oils. There seems to be a fear that once Germany collapses, if she does, the people of the United States will let down in their war effort and will not push things hard enough for us to have the supplies with which to whip Japan into submission. That sounds like good logic but it means that civilians are going to feel the good pinch.

At the risk of being repetitious, therefore, I am going to ask every reader of this column to do something about it. In other words, if you live in town and have a garden spot, please plant a garden and look after it all the year. If you are on the farm, please have a family-sized garden in which you can grow all the fresh vegetables your family will need for use fresh and for canning. If you are selling your brood sows because of the high price of feedstuffs, please save at least enough of these to provide pigs for your home supply of meat and a little to sell to your town neighbors who know nothing about raising hogs. If you do not have the feed supplies for your dairy cattle or for your beef animals or sheep or poultry, please begin to plan right now about the feed you can grow and see that it is planted, grown and harvested. It is not becoming in an agricul-

tural worker perhaps to attempt being a prophet. No one can read the future, but, certainly one can see what the trend is, and despite the lack of labor and the hardships which farmers will have to put up with in 1945, they must look after their home supplies of food and feed. Louis Bromfield said in 1943, I believe it was, that we would approach famine conditions by the summer of that year. He didn't know what he was talking about because the farmers of America broke all records for food production up to that time and then went on to break them again in 1944. But they had good seasons. So far in this year, we have had no serious droughts, nor any great insect or disease outbreaks to affect our production of food and feed crops. This has been true now for seven straight, successive years. It is simply too good to last. We may be in for the seven poor years of Joseph's day. It could not be so serious with us as it was with ancient Egypt because we have a greater diversity of soils and climate over this nation and are not dependent solely upon rains at the upper reaches of a river.

But we could be hurt and hurt badly if something happened to the normal food supplies of the nation. North Carolina should never want for anything. From the seashore at Wilmington to the tops of the mountains, we have soils, climate, rainfall in such variance that some groups somewhere will have good crops. We can grow anything that can be grown anywhere else in the nation and then something more. Our orators have told us that time and time again. The thing we must do, however, to think through the situation as it might affect our own, individual farms and then make our plans so that we shall not want on any farm. Then we also have an obligation towards the family in town that normally buys the surplus which we produce. Society is so divided that some of us make our living on the farm from the land, while others make their living manufacturing or trading in the things which we need or in handling the things which we produce. We, therefore, have a responsibility to see that these persons do not suffer from a lack of nutritious food.

Reports indicate that we plan to increase our production of corn this year by using good seed, by fertilizing with more nitrogen, and by better cultivation. We have better pastures for our livestock because we have used ground limestone and phosphates upon them and they will turn out more some tons of milk, more pounds of beef and more eggs and broilers. Victory gardens are off to a good start in the states to the south of us. In some of the states, governors have issued proclamations urging all citizens to plant gardens and to husband the surplus. Reports from all parts of North Carolina indicate that we shall have as many home gardens this year as we had last year. This is good as far as it goes; but, the fact remains that we did not have many gardens last year as we should have had. The town people fell down on this job a little and if they are wise, they will remedy the situation in 1945.

And just this one other word about food supplies. We are going to need all kinds of foods. Meat will be almost impossible to get later on. If we are to be properly fed, we must have fresh vegetables, peas, beans and other vegetables



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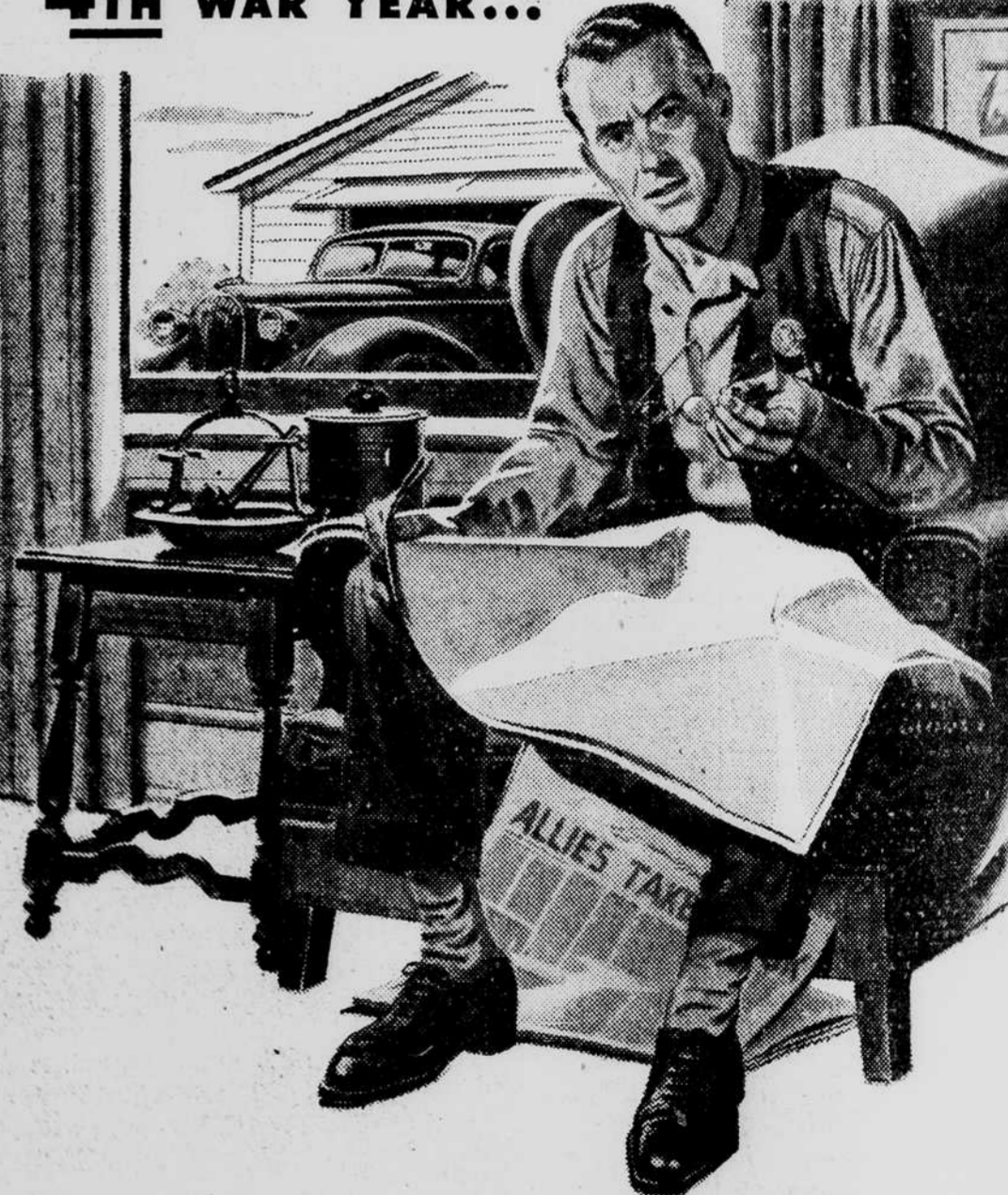


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