

# Tips On Planning Farm Work For Year Given Out

By R. W. Shoffner and H. B. James  
N. C. State College

We turn the calendar to a new year—January 1, 1946, a year of peace but not a year for inactivity. The perfection of plans for world peace is vital to our new world. The development of sound domestic and agricultural policies at home must not be overlooked. Agriculture as well as industry must make changes. Farm plans for the year ahead should be carefully developed. See your county agent for a copy of "How to Plan Farm Business in North Carolina."

**Suggested farm tasks for the month are as follows:**

(1) Treat all cottonseed for planting with 2 per cent Ceresan (3 oz. per bushel) or new improved Ceresan (1 1/2 oz. per bushel). (2) Ceresan seed of wilt-resistant cotton varieties if the disease is present on your farm. (3) Take soil samples to see if fields need lime. (4) COASTAL PLAIN AND PIEDMONT: Prepare land and seed spring oats as soon as the land is sufficiently dry. (5) If lespedeza is to be seeded on top of the ground, it should be seeded now. (6) Finish fall plowing so that ground may freeze thoroughly and organic matter decay. (7) PIEDMONT: Select new sites for tobacco plant beds. (8) Use regular 4-9-3 tobacco plant bed fertilizer at the rate of two pounds per square yard. Work thoroughly into the top two or three inches of soil. (9) Select 12 or more kinds of vegetables for the home garden. Get wilt resistant tomato seed and other vegetable seed resistant to disease. (2) Order enough seed of each vegetable for more than one planting. (3) Apply and turn under manure in preparation for planting vegetables in early spring. (4) TIDEWATER AREA: Plant cabbage, kale, lettuce, onions, mustard, and spinach; purchase treated seed if available. Avoid too thick stands to reduce losses from seedling diseases. (5) Apply fertilizer to strawberries in case it was not applied in the fall. (6) Plant trees and shrubs any

time the ground is not frozen. (7) trees—little other pruning is necessary.

(1) Dairymen should start D. H. I. A. testing where practical. (2) Provide beef cattle and lambing ewes with ample shelter and bedding. (3) Provide ewes with plenty of water immediately after lambing. (4) Immediately after lambing, reduce grain ration for ewes and then gradually build up to 1 or 2 pounds per day. (5) Provide ewes with plenty of legume hay and winter pasture. (6) Clip wool from around the udder before lambing. (7) Help weak lambs start nursing. (8) Provide a warm house and supply warm drinking water for the laying or breeding flock. Do not let the breeding birds or the layers' combs or the wattles freeze. (2) Place your order now for baby chicks needed during the spring. (3) Move and prepare the brooder house for a brood of disease-free chicks. (4) Grow a brood of chicks for broilers and early layers. (5) Check over the breeding birds and the breeding pens and remove weak and diseased birds. (6) Mate turkeys and begin feeding mash to the breeders. (7) Harvest wood for the home and tobacco-curing from timber and cull trees. (2) Leave snags, den trees, food trees and shrubs for wildlife food and shelter. (3) COASTAL PLAIN: Plant pines on abandoned cropland, cut-over, and burned lands where no seed trees are left. (4) Burn brush and other waste when slightly wet. (5) Check farm machinery for breakage and order repair parts. (6) Get spray equipment in good operating condition and have dormant spray materials ready. (7) Make needed repairs on buildings, fences, and gates. (8) Figure out your seed requirements and secure good quality seed. (9) Start the farm record book with a complete inventory and begin recording expenses and receipts. (10) Haul fertilizer to farm before the weather gets right for plowing. (11) Uproot and cut brush in the pasture. (12) Arrange for necessary crop loans early.



**National Winner**  
Bryan Coates, a 4-H club boy from Smithfield, Johnston County, receives a \$200 scholarship from an official of the International Harvester Company at the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago as a national winner of the 4-H field crop contest. Bryan grew 9 acres of hybrid corn, 12 acres of cotton, and 3 acres of tobacco, farming 90 acres with his father. He is the youngest of seven brothers, six of whom are in military service. His exhibits of corn and cotton have won several ribbons in local contests. Six of the seven Coates boys have taken part in the 4-H activities conducted by county farm agent M. A. Morgan of the State College Extension Service.

## Carolina Farm Comment

By F. H. JETER

North Carolina's poultry outlook for 1946 is of interest to more different farm people, perhaps, than any other one single farm project in the state. What Roy Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at State College, has to say about it, therefore, will be of wide interest.

He believes that probably no other agricultural enterprise means so much to so many people as that of poultry growing. Practically every farm in North Carolina keeps some chickens and in many instances, the returns from the poultry flock comprise a very substantial portion of the farm income. Added to the cash turnover from farm flocks, there must be included that money which comes from the poultry kept in the cities and which is not included in the farm census figures. This does add very materially, however, to the gross income from poultry in this state. It is very probable that the gross cash turnover during 1945 from the sale of chickens and eggs in North Carolina has amounted to about \$30 million dollars.

Dearstyne says that most of the farm poultry kept in North Carolina is in small flocks with ninety per cent of the flocks having less than fifty birds each. Under such conditions, there is found wide extremes of housing and management. Viewing this as a whole, there is opportunity for many improvements which, though not necessarily very costly, would add materially to the well-being and performance of the birds. Chickens not adequately housed do not live and perform up to their breeding capacity and the minor repairs needed in many houses would make them dry and would permit air circulation which would greatly aid in increasing the efficiency of the flock.

The diet of the farm birds needs to be given careful consideration because chickens will not live, grow and lay well unless the diet is such that this can be brought about. Despite the fact that the present situation in relation to ingredients for mixed feed is critical, there can be no compromise on the problem of proper feeding if a profit is to be secured from the chickens. This is strongly recommended that, despite the size of the flock, the birds can be properly housed and fed. It is far better to keep fifty birds well housed and managed than five hundred improperly tended.

The farm flock owner needs to be greatly concerned with the breeding back of his stock. The trend of the past ten years has been away from the uncontrolled inbreeding practices which was so prevalent several decades ago in small flocks, and has been changed to a practice of purchasing baby chicks from a source where careful breeding is carried out. While this trend is slow, it is still mounting and it promises, in the course of time, to better the quality of the stock in our small farm flocks to the ultimate benefit of the owner and the industry as a whole. No chicken can live, grow and lay better than the breed-

# Grazing Cattle Methods Studied By Field Experts

Practical methods of handling cattle and grazing native forage on cut-over forest lands in the Coastal Plain are being studied by the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the USDA.

These studies are showing that cut-over forest lands in the Coastal Plain can be managed effectively for both cattle grazing and timber production, say J. E. Foster and H. H. Biswell, who are in charge of the work. Cattle provide an annual income from cut-over lands thus permitting the land owner to wait until his timber is at the best stage for cutting. They are also beneficial in fire hazard reduction, offer excellent possibility of needed farm diversification, and help furnish beef in the diet of the people.

The chief native forage plants in the Coastal Plain are reeds or switch cane, bluestems, warty panicum, and browse species including American cyrilla, myrtle dahoon, laurel greenbrier and others. The reed, however, is the most important, and the grazing capacity and other management features should be planned largely around this species.

Pine trees, which are the most valuable trees in the Coastal Plain, are seldom browsed by cattle and under ordinary conditions are not damaged. Hardwood or broad-leaved trees are browsed more than pines but on the areas where studies have been made they have not damaged noticeably.

Some cattle in the study have never been on any type of grazing except native range at the Holmann Forest. At 3 1/2 years of age several of these cows weigh over 900 pounds and the calves at weaning time in November averaged 350 pounds. All the calves graded "Choice" and were in good enough condition at weaning time to demand top prices.

During the winter, when several of the native forage species are dry and others are low in nutrition at value, the cows are fed a supplement of four pounds of cotton seed meal per head daily. It is not always desirable to keep cattle on range during the winter, however.

Where farm roughages such as peanut hay, corn stalks and soybeans are produced it is more practical to use these during the winter and graze the range only when necessary. The cattle can then be grazed on range during summer and early fall.

One of the most important "keys" to successful use of forest range and cattle raising is light grazing. There should always be an abundance of forage available for the cattle if the cows are going to stay in good condition and produce calves fat and heavy enough at weaning time to demand top prices.

Another advantage of light grazing is that the forage plants are not as apt to be damaged and the grazing capacity reduced as they are under heavy grazing. In addition, the trees will not be damaged. Even under light grazing the forest fire hazard is reduced appreciably.

# Interpreting The News

By MORRIS J. HARRIS  
(Associated Press News analyst and formerly chief of bureau at Shanghai.)

The usually slow moving but deep current of Chinese politics is assuming the characteristics of a mountain torrent. How long this will last and where it will lead remains to be seen.

To assume that China's problems, some of them rooted in centuries old disputes, are suddenly being cleared away in the sunlight of open diplomacy and universal goodwill would be premature. There's a long way to go yet before East Asia has an unhindered peace.

But the past few hours do seem to have recorded lightning progress toward the ultimate goal of unity for China. After years of battling all over China, Chiang Kai-shek's National government and the Chinese Communists have announced they have agreed upon "methods" for terminating their civil war, joining forces and forming a National government in which all political factions will have a voice.

The immediate goal to be reached is a truce between Nationalists and Reds to open the way for the all party political conferences scheduled to start in Chungking, Thursday.

The head of the Communist delegation to Chungking has predicted confidently that a cease fire order will be issued before then.

Doubtless both Nationalists and Reds at least seek to create the impression both at home and abroad that they are bending every effort to establish a common meeting ground, but if they can achieve it in the little time left before their all-party meeting is supposed to start they will have set a new record for handling political disputes in China.

Both sides have fought too long to make a sudden turnaround of attitude likely.

President Truman's special envoy, Gen. George C. Marshall is playing a leading role in the preliminary meetings. If he can bring unity to China in the few days he has been there he will have achieved a stature still greater than even his most ardent admirers have hoped for him.

That Nationalists and Reds alike appear to be making strong overtures for peace. The hope

is they will carry through to their professed objective. Indications of the serious intent in the preliminaries are seen in the fact Chungking is holding there some of its most capable and trusted representatives to talk with the Reds instead of sending them to the United Nations organization meeting where they have long been scheduled to go. Likewise, the Communists have dispatched from their Yenan mountain headquarters their topmost leaders.

The outlook is bright but the real test will come when the negotiators get down to issues. Chungking is demanding the end of private armies under the control of individuals or groups outside the authority of the National government. Conversely, the Reds maintain they will not lay down their arms until they have been assured of a recognized place in the Chungking government. Who will consent to move first is a fundamental and all-important issue that must be settled before there can be real progress toward peace in China.

The diamond was credited with magic properties long before it was considered as a stone for wedding or engagement rings.

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Send for free, prepaid sample TODAY! Like thousands of others you'll be glad that you did. Send name and address to Department D, Kilmer & Co., Inc., Box 1225, Stamford, Conn. Offer limited. Send at once. All druggists sell Swamp Root.

# Farm Women Of State Making Home Repairs

By ANAMERLE ARANT  
N. C. STATE COLLEGE

The Home Demonstration Club women of North Carolina are concentrating their efforts on improving their homes at the present time. Many improvements are badly needed in most farm homes because many buildings and repair materials have not been available during the war. Despite a strong conservation program, which the home demonstration clubs have sponsored and the club families have practiced, there has been great deterioration in housing facilities and few replacements in household equipment and furnishings.

The needed improvements can soon be made because of the improved financial status of farm families. Farm incomes have increased, farmers have paid debts and have accumulated savings so that they are now ready to invest in home improvements as fast as materials and services become available. Most of the actual labor is being done by the family so that the cost of these improvements is being kept at a minimum.

Mrs. Thomas Walker of the Anderson home demonstration club in Caswell county tells of improvements her family made to make their home more livable. "A bath room was built, complete with porcelain stall shower, and the walls and floor finished in tile, painted blue and white," Mrs. Walker said. "There are towel racks, tooth brush and glass hold-

ers, and other things in their proper places.

"An extra bed room was built and painted blue with white woodwork and curtains were also made for this room.

"I made slip covers for my couches, chairs and stool for the den along with new curtains, and bought a full length glass door for the outside entrance to the den, which furnishes much needed light. This room was also painted and the floor worked over."

Mrs. L. O. Daniel of the Long's Mill Home Demonstration Club in Caswell county needed a new kitchen, a pantry, a bath room, and a work porch at the rear of her home. Labor was scarce and her husband helped with the building. In order for the husband to work on these improvements, Mrs. Daniels tied a barn of tobacco and got it ready for market.

Mrs. A. M. Kimbro of the Prospect Hill Home Demonstration Club in Caswell county could not get a painter, so she and her mother did the work of painting five rooms on the inside of their home.

Mrs. Robert F. Warren of the same club made enough money from the sale of chickens to repair the plaster in her bed room and to paint the bed room and bath room in her home.

Mrs. M. F. Bumgarner of the Millers Creek home demonstration club said, "My kitchen was too small, with an old fashioned cabinet, a table, and refrigerator occupying one full side of the room. The stove and doorway were on the other side. When we decided to put in a water system, that called for changes.

"Now, I have built-in cabinets on the side with the refrigerator. I have not only increased the floor space of my room, but have twice the table space, plus a double sink and the original cabinet space above the table. Below the table there are easy rolling drawers, deep shelves, and meal and flour bins, affording a pretty enameled covering for all kitchen utensils

# Carolina Farm Comment

By F. H. JETER

With feed as scarce as it is at the present time and with labor, equipment and other overhead expense at its present high price, Dearstyne believes that culling should be given careful attention by every flock owner. Most poultrymen know how to cull but will not cull often enough nor as strictly as it should be done. In the future, a good per cent of the profits from poultry will be secured by saving feed; that is, by feeding only those birds which are profitable. If efficiency is to be secured in poultry work, culling is one of the most effective methods of bringing this about. From a national standpoint, the industry is being urged to reduce numbers. Heavy and accurate culling, at the present time, would materially aid in bringing about the desired results.

The greatest poultry development in the past ten years in North Carolina has been in the hatchery industry. Dearstyne points out that, at the present time, there are over 250 commercial hatcheries in this state. These have an egg capacity of over 11,000,000 and operating at full capacity, the industry could produce over 82,000,000 chicks a year. The hatcheries are fully modernized and the industry is in a position to turn out a comparable chick to those of any state in the union. The hatchery owners are highly qualified and they have gone to great trouble to develop a sound breeding program in their supply flocks.

The hatcheryman is confronted with a degree of uncertainty during the coming year as a high per cent of the chicks hatched are used for broiler production and should there be a reduction in demand for broilers, this will be immediately reflected in the demand for baby chicks. Dearstyne says the thoughtful hatcheryman, therefore, will exercise a great deal of caution in planning his work for the coming year and he should be in a position to reduce his operations on short notice, should a glut occur in the market for baby chicks. It is not reasonable to assume that the super markets of the war era will continue indefinitely and if a reduction in the number of chicks started occurs, the hatcheryman should be prepared to adjust his operations to this.

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# SERVICE WEEKLY ASKS 'O' PROBE

By JAMES C. AUSTIN  
United Press Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—(AP)—A suggestion by the unofficial Army and Navy Bulletin, weekly service publication, that Congress investigate officers' clubs maintained by both services, met cautious Congressional response tonight.

In its current issue, the Bulletin said that a "fertile field for investigation" would be the officers' clubs where commissioned men—outside the regular army—allegedly were forced to join and pay dues. In some clubs, the publication implied discrimination was applied against student officers.

Chairman Elbert D. Thomas, D., Utah, of the Senate Military Affairs committee, said that he had received no requests for an investigation. In the normal course of events, he emphasized, financial reports of such organizations would come before his committee and, if any irregularities were apparent, would be investigated.

The Bulletin said: "The Reserve, National Guard and AUS officers of the Army, and the Reserve and temporary officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard have contributed untold thousands of dollars, frequently under compulsion, to those clubs during the war, helping build up fat treasuries for the regulars in the post-war period."

"Congress is well aware that these funds are in trust," Thomas said. "The Army is trustee for those funds. We will have the reports of the use of those funds before our committee, and will be able to inquire into anything that looks out of line."

The Bulletin asserted that an investigation of the Schofield Officers' club in Hawaii (Arm) had disclosed a treasury of \$250,000. Most of this revenue, it said, came from temporary officers, and from these funds, it added, the club planned to build a new \$100,000 clubhouse.

It said further that temporary officers at the Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., were charged \$2.50 each after a month there to support the officers' club. "This," it said, "was deducted from their pay, whether they liked it or not."

But the office of the Army's Inspector General, Lt. Gen. Daniel Sultan, had a different view. A spokesman said that no officer of the U. S. Army stationed anywhere is under compulsion to join any club. Generally, the spokesman said, they were glad to enjoy the recreational facilities of such a club. And if the Army ever heard about reported compulsory memberships, it would move in fast.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, D., Colo., ranking majority member of Thomas' committee, said his reaction to officers' clubs had been favorable. He said that officers generally were appreciative of the facilities provided them.

"In many places, I believe they were the only centers of recreation open to the officers," he said. "The food and service were good, and the surroundings pleasant."

A member of the House Military Affairs committee pointed out that the officers' clubs were under the management of their own men, and that the Army exercised control over the establishments only when irregularities were apparent, and when the books had to be audited.

"Officers, so far as I know," he said, "don't have to join unless they want to."

The office of the Army Inspector General said that such problems as the management of officers' clubs did not come to its attention unless there were serious irregularities.

"We have not been bothered hardly at all," a spokesman said. "The bulletin also leveled charges against the conduct of navy officers' clubs. It asserted that at the naval training school, U. S. naval air station, Quonset Point, I (Indoctrination), "every single one of the student officers, spending eight weeks at Quonset, was soaked two dollars for a temporary officers' club membership, after which his attendance at the club was greatly restricted."

The restrictions, according to the magazine, were that the student officer could have "dinner at the club only on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday nights if they didn't have the duty, have to study, or if they didn't elect to go instead to the officers' club at the Narragansett hotel in Providence, where they could have a much better time."

The bulletin said at Quonset the student officers were confined to a basement bar, and "vocren't" allowed to mingle with the faculty members at the officers' bar on the main deck," but now and then, the bulletin said, "some of the faculty members would descend to the basement bar to mingle briefly with the students on their night out."

Members of the Senate and House Naval Affairs committees, still on holiday recess, were not available for comment, the bulletin suggested.

"Just what congress will do about the 'O' clubs remains to be seen, but there is plenty to investigate."

# TAX LISTING

The Machinery Act provides that poll and tangible property tax returns shall be made to the list-taker during the month of January under the pains and penalties imposed by law.

OWNERS OF AUTOMOBILES SHOULD BE PREPARED TO GIVE TAX LISTERS FULL INFORMATION AS TO MODEL, YEAR OF MANUFACTURE AND STATE LICENSE NUMBER.

Wilmington township tax listers will be on the main floor of old court house daily 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., (Sundays excepted), beginning January 2nd, 1946.

County tax listers will meet their usual appointments as advertised.

Cape Fear, Federal Point, Harnett and Masonboro tax listers will meet at the court house January 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

J. A. ORRELL, County Auditor

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**GREEK GOVERNMENT SETS ASIDE YARNS FOR FREE CLOTHES**

ATHENS, Jan. 6.—(AP)—The Greek government today set aside 3,000,000 yards of yarns and textiles and some 180,000 ready-made suits to provide free clothing for civil service workers and public utilities employees who had been threatening to strike for higher wages.

All clothing materials held by manufacturers and wholesale dealers were ordered frozen by decision of the Economic Council, made up of the Ministers of Finance, Labor and Supply.

The Bank of Greece will pay for the clothing by grants of foreign exchange.

The government decree was an attempt to forestall the threatened strike.

**CURLEY TAKES OATH TODAY AS MAYOR OF BOSTON FOR 4TH TIME**

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—(AP)—U. S. Rep. James M. Curley will take the oath of office tomorrow as Mayor of Boston for the fourth term in a stormy political career which has carried him to the Governorship of Massachusetts and the halls of Congress.

The 71-year-old Democrat, currently on trial in Washington on mail fraud charges, will hold the \$20,000-a-year mayoral post and his \$10,000 Congressional position simultaneously. The mayoral term is four years.

A capacity throng of 3,300 will fill venerable Symphony Hall to watch Curley sworn in by Chief Justice Fred T. Field of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Curley was elected Mayor last November in a six-cornered fight in which he polled more votes than his two nearest rivals combined.

# Anamese Destroy Large Rubber Pile At Saigon

SAIGON, Indochina, Jan. 6.—(AP)—British officials said today that 5,000 to 6,000 tons of rubber were destroyed New Year's night by Anamese who set fire to six of 24 sheds at the Loug Binh dump north-east of Saigon.

The sheds were guarded by 26 Japanese under British control. The incendiary attack was repulsed with casualties on both sides.

In today's demonstration the students marched through the downtown district in what local observers said was "triflingly pro-Turkish" parade. No foreign power was mentioned.

# U. S. Transport Command To Close Four Offices

BATAVIA, Jan. 6.—(AP)—The United States Air Transport Command will close its bases in Batavia, Saigon, Rangoon and Kuming this month, ATC officials from Calcutta said today.

ATC bases will be maintained at Manila, Bangkok, Singapore, Chungking, Calcutta, New Delhi and Karachi, the officials said. But the India command will be dissolved and moved to Paris to join the European division.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

School of Nursing of the James Walker Memorial Hospital is now receiving applications for 1946 February class, pre-entrance examinations January 11. If you are interested in nursing as a profession, full particulars will be sent. All inquiries should be addressed to Director of Nurses, James Walker Memorial Hospital, Wilmington, N. C.

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