

Okinawa Is Bloodiest Of Battles in Pacific

Guam—The Japs put forth a supreme effort to hold Okinawa and save the "sacred soil" of their homeland from invasion and catastrophe. But their best was not enough and the victorious U. S. 10th army won a 65-mile-long base 325 miles from Kyushu, where the final Pacific offensives can be generated. Japan's inner defenses are now smashed wide open.

From a logistic standpoint, the Okinawa operation—on paper—should have been finished in 40 to 45 days. But battles aren't fought on paper, and the Japs used every trick they could to delay American victory. They held on for 82 days—almost twice the original estimate.

Japanese suicide warfare reached a peak of fury. Flying through concentrations of anti-aircraft fire, kamikaze pilots crashed bomb-laden aircraft into U. S. naval warcraft standing offshore. The navy suffered its heaviest casualties of any Pacific campaign off Okinawa.

The late Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., hero of Alaska, led the 10th army ashore at Hagushi beaches on the west shore of Okinawa Easter Sunday, after establishing bases in the Kerata group to the west. Initial resistance was negligible.

The Jap garrison of 85,000 concentrated in the southern end of the island, while Yanks walked upright across Okinawa's waist.

The enemy bided his time. He chose to make his stand on a line extending from the capital city of Naha on the west, to Shuri on the center and Yonabaru on the east coast. In bitter, bloody fighting from April 5 to May 29, the U. S. 7th, 77th, 98th, 27th army divisions and marine 1st and 6th divisions hammered alternately at this defense system. They seared, blasted, bombarded, bombed, sniped and strafed their tortuous way over a barren, rock terrain laced with Jap breastworks, pillboxes and caves. They dug out individual Japs at bayonet point, blew them to bits with grenades, and roasted them to death with special 500-foot fire-hoses attached to flame-thrower tanks.

When the Jap line finally broke under the combined might of four divisions, Shuri and its ancient castle was a ghost town, Naha was a deserted rubble, and the port of Yonabaru gave the U. S. navy a new and valuable base.

The Japs fell back to the Yaeju-Dake escarpment, but Buckner's men scaled the cliffs on rope ladders and smashed these defenses, too.

They herded the beaten Japs to the southern tip of the island. There

In Hawaii



V. C. Watson, seaman second class, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Watson, of Deep Gap, who entered the navy last July, and who is in Hawaii, where this picture was taken. He is a member of a Seabee unit.

the battle ended in a whirlwind of suicide, surrender and slaughter. Every counter-attack, every banzai charge was crushed.

Okinawa was ours. Even as Fleet Admiral Nimitz announced victory, Tokyo reported that 15 American airfields were built or building in the Okinawa area, and that a great fleet of 100 transports was assembled offshore.

The Japs like to talk in baseball terms. In that language, Okinawa is third base and Tokyo is home plate.

Woods Workers Are Seriously Needed

Transfer of American combat forces from Europe to the far-flung fighting fronts in the Pacific will present the greatest problem in logistics in the history of warfare, says Dean I. O. Schaub, state extension director at State College and chairman of Gov. Cherry's emergency committee on forest products production. "To do this job with speed and efficiency we will require vast supplies of containers made from pulpwood and millions of board feet of lumber for crating and dunnage," he explains.

"The magnitude of the task is indicated by figures relating to the shipment of supplies to the war fronts in 1944. Some 42,000,000 containers made from pulpwood went forward every month carrying food, munitions and supplies overseas. That is more than a million containers a day. Lumber in millions of board feet went into ships, barges, engineering timbers, as well as dunnage and crates, to enable our troops to fight on to victory with no letup in supplies of vital materials.

"Production of pulpwood and saw logs is still behind schedule in North Carolina. Our goal is 850,000 unit cords of pulpwood and 1,600,000 board feet of timber in 1945. To get this production, more men are needed in the woods right now to cut, haul and load pulpwood and saw logs. Anyone engaged in a nonessential job should seriously consider acceptance of one of these jobs and apply at the local office of the U. S. employment service. The man cutting pulpwood and saw logs is making a real effort to speed the day of final victory over the Jap," Dean Schaub says.

WILSON REUNION

On Sunday, June 17, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, of Meat Camp, was held a delightful family reunion, consisting of nine children, 13 grandchildren, a total of 31 being present.

Pfc. Hosey A. Wilson, or Alex as he is widely known, is spending 60 days furlough with his wife and relatives, after serving nearly a year overseas, and six months in a German prison camp. He is well and in good health.

Pvt. James Frank Wilson, the youngest son, was also home on a short visit from Camp Croft, S. C. He left Monday for duty in Texas. There were also many others present during the day.

JOHN FINDLEY IS NEW GAME COMMISSIONER

Raleigh—John D. Findley, for many years connected with the state department of conservation and development, will succeed Hinton James as game and inland fisheries commissioner, R. Bruce Ehrhridge, department director, announced last week.

Try BISMAREX

for Acid Indigestion. Insist on genuine BISMAREX and refuse other so-called Anti-acid Powders, recommended to be "just as good." BISMAREX is sold in Watauga county only at

BOONE DRUG CO.
The REXALL STORE

Farm Slaughterers Face Disappointment

Many farmers in the Charlotte district, which includes this area, who have slaughtered meat to sell in previous years have so far failed to register for new slaughtering permits now required by OPA, District Director L. W. Driscoll said this week. The deadline for registering is June 30.

Farmers who have not applied to the local War Price and Rationing Board for permits by that time will not be allowed to slaughter meat for sale, nor have such meat slaughtered for them for sale, Driscoll explained.

Any resident farmer who sold or transferred no meat, or not more than 400 pounds during the 1944 base period may secure a permit to slaughter and sell up to 400 pounds during the next year. Those who slaughter for sale or transfer more than 400 pounds but less than 6,000 pounds will be given a quota based on last year's record.

GUARANTEED ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR NOW ON MARKET

Recently an all-purpose flour with an unprecedented guarantee has appeared in local stores, according to an announcement by the Thomas & Howard Company, local distributors.

World famous as makers of Quaker and Mother's oats, Aunt Jemima Ready Mix pancakes and other foods, the Quaker Oats Company now offers Aunt Jemima Enriched Family flour.

Already popular with home bakers in other parts of the country, the flour is backed by a double guarantee that no other miller to date has offered—full purchase price of the product and double the cost of all other ingredients used in making any baked item that is unsuccessful because of the flour.

Well known is the legend of Aunt Jemima. Famed throughout the Old South in the golden days "befo' the wah," Aunt Jemima was a culinary genius given that land of excellent cooks. Her master was Col. Higbee, owner of a vast plantation on the Mississippi River in Louisiana. And Col. Higbee's hospitality was peerless even in that hospitable era—especially because of Aunt Jemima's famous cookery.

The present sugar shortage is explained by a short Cuban crop, by already large allocations, and by an urgent need for sugar in the liberated countries of Europe.

LAMB SALE

We will hold our first lamb sale on **WEDNESDAY, JULY 4th**

We will have some Packing Company representatives there to do the buying.

Be sure to hold your lambs for this sale, and receive top market prices. Our charge is only 25 cents per head. Be sure to bring them early and avoid the rush.

BOONE LIVESTOCK MARKET
LESTER CARROLL, Mgr. BOONE, N. C.

WANTED

Chestnut Wood and Tanbark

OPA CEILING PRICES PAID

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WANTED

Dogwood and Hickory Blocks

We are always in the market for any quantity Highest price and spot cash on delivery. For specifications and price call at mill or write.

Matheson and Pangle
P. O. BOX 505, BOONE, N. C.

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Motor Reborning Machine, Battery Charger, Acetylene and Electric Welding Equipment, Brake Lining Machine, all Other Up-to-Date Equipment.

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Yours for better service,

Winkler Motor Company
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MOOS OF THE MOMENT

BY UNCLE BOB
of the Kraft Dairy Farm Service



Sing a song of dairymen
With pastures full of rye.
Lots and lots of green feed
Seeded in July.
When the rye is pastured,
The milk begins—and how!
Now isn't that a paying fare
To get before a cow?

(*Poetic license. Seed it in August in most states—but August don't rhyme.)

An increasing number of dairymen each year include rye in their grazing program, for several very good reasons. Every spring, I get an urge to get out and get into the open. Cows get a hankering for green forage.

Rye is the answer, since it gives about the first possible good forage in early spring. Rye should be seeded in late summer, so I bring it up now to remind you to include rye as you make your late planting plans.

Rye works in perfectly in a rotation grazing program. It gives forage in the fall, when your native pasture rests. After the spring grazing, the plot can be seeded to Sudan grass, for mid-summer grazing. In Indiana, they figure this system is worth \$100 per acre—which tempts me to add "and that ain't hay."

Check with your county agent on the best rye variety for your county. Balbo is the most popular kind in many sections, but some other may be preferred in your area. There are some fine new varieties available which are proving much better than the older strains.



You've seen folks in the city who speed up when the yellow light flashes on a traffic signal, with the mistaken idea that the yellow is a sign to beat the red. I'm afraid somewhat the same idea has got around in a few places regarding the "correct milking" process.

I've heard of a few farmers who have speeded up the number of pulsations of their milking machines, thinking they get done

quicker. Maybe it is because the program was called "faster milking" at one time.

The folks who worked out this better way of milking did not intend to speed up the actual rate of operation. Massaging and washing udders with warm water starts the milk flowing. This means you'll get the same amount of milk in less time but at the same milker speed.

If you speed up the milker you may injure a teat. Such injury can lead to mastitis and create a lot of trouble. Your county agent probably has a leaflet giving complete instructions on the steps to follow in the "correct milking" process.



"Mowing" your hair may not produce better brainwork, but clipping your pastures will surely bring more dollars in milk.

The Mississippi Experiment Station has just reported on a test which showed conclusively that a pasture which is mowed will produce more food per acre than pastures in which weeds are permitted to grow without check. Weeds do their best to get the food out of the ground before grass can get it.

Mississippi mowed only part of a pasture and then checked the amount of forage grazed. The cattle took 80% of the forage from the mowed area, but only 50% from the unmowed part.

The test showed cows got 1,000 lbs. more forage per acre from the clipped area than from the unclipped. Naturally enough, the greater amount of food produced more milk.

The time to mow your pasture is about the same as the time to get a haircut—when it is needed. When weeds begin to get some height, and particularly before they start to go to seed, then is the time to get the mower into the pasture. You'll get dividends in more milk.

Uncle Bob