

WASHINGTON FARM REPORTER



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Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—Washington is in its usual mid-summer doldrum. Congress is taking its first vacation since Pearl Harbor. The city on the flatland of the Potomac simmers in the heat for which it is famous. Official tempers are short. Everyone seems to be waiting for something important to happen. Just what, no one seems to know. The war and food are principal topics. Two questions most often asked are:

When do you think the war will end? Is the food situation next winter really going to be as bad as folks say? Everyone has an opinion on both. No one is very certain on either.

About the war. If the army and navy know, it's a military secret. As for the food situation. Most frequently expressed opinion is: "It's a mess." Even in Washington most people blame the government.

The big crop reports just bewilder Washington. They are like rain while the sun is shining. How the heck are farmers doing it? A cold spring, floods, few new machines, labor shortages. . . . It just doesn't make sense to Washington.

Grover Hill, folksy cattleman from the Texas Plains, who doubles in brass as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and executive assistant to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, probably comes as close as anyone to having the answer.

"I was driving out through the country the other day," Hill said while out of earshot of the OPA. "When I noticed a pick-up hay baler in operation, I stopped and climbed through the fence.

"Right then I learned how one farmer is doing a whale of a job. That farmer and his whole family

SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION
North Carolina, Wilkes County.
In the Superior Court
MARIE SHEW BARD
vs.
LEONARD BARD

The defendant above named will take notice that an action, entitled as above, has been commenced in the Superior court of Wilkes county, North Carolina, to get a divorce proceeding; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of the Superior court of said county to be held on the 1st Monday in October, 1943, at the courthouse in said county, in Wilkesboro, North Carolina, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This 5th day of August, 1943.
C. C. HAYES,
9-2-4t Clerk of Superior Court

LEGAL NOTICE
In accordance with authority vested in the North Carolina Board of Conservation and Development by Chapter Thirty-five, Public Laws of 1935, the said Board in regular session on July 20, 1943, at Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina, adopted the following regulation governing fishing on the Bluff Park Recreational Area in Wilkes county:

Open Season: The open season for fishing shall be from May 15 to July 31, inclusive.

Hours of Fishing: Fishing will be permitted only between sunrise and sunset of the same day.

Bait Restrictions: Fishing will be permitted only with artificial lure with but one hook. Two lures may be attached to the leader. The use of any bait other than artificial bait is prohibited.

Size Limits: No trout less than 7 inches in length shall be retained unless seriously injured by catching, in which case it must be retained and counted in creel limit.

Limits of Fishing: All tributary streams and the head waters of main streams are closed to fishing and so posted. No fishing shall be permitted above points so signed.

PAUL KELLY,
Secretary N. C. Board of Conservation and Development. 9-2-4t

was out there operating that hay baler. . . . And they were throwing a lot of hay into the barn."

NEW FARM PROGRAM DEVELOPING
When Marvin Jones took over the job of War Food Administrator most people in Washington shook their head sadly and remarked, as if speaking of a friend who had fallen into bad company: "He is a mighty good man, but . . ."

It was hard to remember Claude Wickard and Chester Davis . . . their brief and troubled careers in that office . . . without feeling sorry for Jones. They were good men, too. But, now, the impression is growing that Jones will stick.

He is no miracle man, mind you. But he has a way of getting things done without a lot of fuss. He knows farming and he knows Washington. He learned a lot from 20 years as member and chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Many of the hobbies that tripped Wickard and Davis still "hackle" Jones, but he is on the high council that formulates policies. Jones doesn't hurry. . . . And he isn't easily tripped. The way he has gone about preparing the 1944 farm program is a good example.

Davis asked President Roosevelt to let him stay on until he could announce the 1944 farm program, about July 15. Preliminary drafts of the program were on the desks of top WFA officials when Mr. Roosevelt put Jones in his place, a few days before July 15.

Jones rounded up all copies; put them in his desk and the key in his pocket. "It is a long time until 1944," he told associates. "Let's turn every chip before we say there are no bugs in it."

And that is just what he is doing. Last week he invited heads of the "Big Four" farm organizations to talk over principles and objectives of the program. All he wants, he told them, is just as much food as this nation can grow.

Those attending were Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Thert S. Goss, master of the National Grange; Ezra T. Benson, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, and James Patton, President of the National Farm-Union.

Jones is a good listener. But he didn't tell them much. There will be other such meetings. Before the program is drawn Jones will have a pretty good idea of what farmers want; what they need to provide the food the nation so urgently requires.

Congress will be consulted, too. Next year is election year and congressmen are coming back to Washington September 14, with a mighty good notion of what to do about food. Re-election may depend upon how well they interpret the wishes of the folks back home.

Jones is a politician, in a higher sense of the word, by trade. He works for an administration that wants to be re-elected. So, Jones wants to talk to congressmen about the 1944 farm program before he does much about it.

SLATTERY MYSTERY DEEPENS

The most interesting personalities of the week in Washington were Rural Electrification Administrator Harry Slattery and dancer-economist John Bovington of the Office of Economic Warfare.

Slattery slipped into Washington stayed four days, and left without shedding any light on reports he is to be ousted by Presidential order. For Bovington it was a very bad week.

More than 200 Washington newsmen who would like to have

talked to Slattery couldn't find him. Chairman Martin Dies of the House Un-American Committee pointed Bovington out to them.

Having nothing better to go they made short shift of him. His rhythmic dancing was said to be okay, and there was nothing to show that he wasn't worth \$5,000 a year as an economic analyst.

But OEW head Leo T. Crowley booted him out of a job and off the front pages. Washington is like that.

LIVESTOCK FARMERS' DILEMMA

The food shortage gets worse. . . . Washington chops hands and gleefully shouts: "Hurrah, here comes the meat." Washington hasn't been so happy over a big hog slaughtering since 1933.

That we may be killing the goose that laid the golden eggs has occurred to only a few of the more farsighted. Careful study of marketings reveals that many slaughtering are brood sows and dairy cows.

Wasn't it just last year that Washington, one bended knee, pleaded with farmers for more and bigger hogs . . . "all you can raise" . . . and lots and lots of beef cattle, dairy cows and chickens?

All of those eat feed. Then, a few weeks ago, Washington discovered there wasn't enough feed to go around. Livestock numbers must be reduced at least 15 per cent, officials say. That'll mean less meat, milk and eggs next year.

But that doesn't answer the farmer's problem: What shall I keep and what shall I sell. Washington officials can't agree. So farmers are left guessing. . . . And hoping they won't be left holding the bag again.

PICKIN' ON THE PACKERS—

Somebody is always taking the joy out of life. . . . And leaving the fat on pork. The War Food Administration would like to slap the pork packers for leaving so much fat on pork. . . . But it had better not.

If that sounds like double talk let us explain. The WFA asked for fatter hogs so we could get more lard per hog. We got the fat hogs, alright.

In 1941 hogs went to market weighing an average of 241 lbs. and the packers took off an average of 32.9 pounds of lard. That's 15.6 per cent, according to WFA figures. In the first six months of this year hogs were marketed at an average of 255 pounds and the packers reduced their lard take to 31.8 pounds. That's 12.2 per cent.

From January 1, to July 1, federally inspected slaughter houses, which handles about two-thirds of the hogs, rendered 945,000,000 pounds of lard. Had they taken the 1941 average of 15.6 per cent, lard production would have totaled nearly 150,000,000 more pounds.

Consumers paid at least \$35,000,000 for fat left on pork. . . . Fat that couldn't be used as food. It took at least 20,000,000 bushels of corn to produce that fat. . . . 20,000,000 bushels of corn and a lot of hard work wasted.

Packers will tell you government price regulations squeezed them until they had to leave the fat on to stay in business. OPA officials haven't issued any public denial.

So Washington officials don't know whether to kick themselves or the packers. Weeks ago they fiddled around preparing an order requiring packers to take off more fat. Now they apparently have changed their minds.

OILSEED MEAL SQUEEZE PLAY ON

The OPA and the WFA pulled a neat squeeze play last week on oilseed meal processors. The WFA ordered processors to set aside all remaining soybean, cottonseed and peanut meal from the 1942 crop for government purchase at 1942 ceiling prices. Two hours later the OPA announced new, higher ceiling prices for 1943 oilseed meal. The government stands to pocket a sizeable profit on the deal.

Questions-Answers By State College

Question: Will the AAA furnish Austrian winter pea seed?

Answer: H. A. Patten, executive assistant of the AAA, says that farmers can obtain crimson clover and Austrian winter peas through their AAA committee in lieu of cash payments. In the case of crimson clover, growers may obtain any part of their 1943 allowance which they have not already used, and in addition may obtain an amount equal to their 1943 allowance which will be charged against their 1944 allowance. According to Patten, "Legumes are a valuable asset in meeting the food and fiber needs since supplies of chemical nitrogen for agricultural uses are limited." He points out that, in order to maintain the fertility of the land for maximum wartime food production, it is necessary to keep every tilled acre covered in the winter.

Henry Aldrich Swings It at Liberty Monday

That incorrigible, ingratiating boy you love to laugh at—Henry Aldrich—has gotten himself a brand new set of problems when Paramount has fashioned into another hilarious movie called, "Henry Aldrich Swings It," due next Monday and Tuesday at the Liberty Theatre.

Henry, in the person of Jimmy Lydon, is in this case enamored of his music teacher, Marian Hall, much to the unhappiness of his regular girl friend Mimi Chandler. To buy Miss Hall a new piano Henry looks for outside engagements for his swing band and finds one in a shady night club. Before their night club date, however, the boys and girls play in a school concert in accompaniment of the great violinist, Josef Altman, portrayed by Fritz Feld. Altman plays on a Stradivarius worth \$10,000 and a couple of crooks are in the audience with a well-thought-of plan to steal it.

But our hero, Henry, picks up Altman's violin instead of his own, when the concert is over, and the crooks get Henry's worthless fiddle instead of the Strad. Henry unknowingly uses the precious violin in his night club engagement and is forced to leave it behind him when the place is raided.

You can see the possibilities for fun provided by this particular predicament of Henry's. And from everything heard about the picture, "Henry Aldrich Swings It" more than lives up to them.

State College Hints To Farm Homes

By RUTH CURRENT
N. C. State College

Squash as a vegetable or as a pie filling, is a rich source of vitamin A, especially the yellow types. It also furnishes some vitamin B1 and G.

Squashes are handsome vegetables but it's the flesh inside that counts. You'll find it is good whether you bake, boil, or steam squash as a vegetable—or make it into a squash pie. Squash pie is made like pumpkin pie. You may like it.

Allow about an hour's time for baking winter squash. To get the squash ready, wash the outside and cut it into pieces about 3 inches square. Take off the seeds and strings. Then put the squash in a greased baking dish. Pour over some melted fat and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cover and bake in a moderate oven until the squash is tender.

The Hubbard is the best known of the winter squashes. It is a big vegetable with a hard shell. The outside may be dark green,

orange, or bluish gray. It keeps well in storage so you can have squash all through the winter. The summer squashes are quick-cooking vegetables. You can

simmer them tender in about 15 minutes in a saucepan with not too much water. Season with salt, pepper, butter or substitute, or cream. Some people like onion in

squash, cheese is good, and a hard-boiled egg that has been chopped. We need to eat more yellow vegetables. Don't forget to can yellow squash for winter.



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Advertisement for the movie "Henry Aldrich Swings It" featuring Jimmy Lydon as Henry Aldrich, Charles Smith, John Litel, Olive Blakeney, Mimi Chandler, and Vaughan Glaser. Includes a cartoon character asking "Who stole the Stradivarius? . . . That's the question - It's hilarious!" and a "SPECIAL" section for "REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS".

WANTED! Hickory Blocks CUT FIVE FEET LONG From 8" to 30" in Diameter DELIVER TO THE Mrs. Jim Williams Factory 1 1/2 Miles West on Boone Trail Highway HICKORY FIBRE COMPANY North Wilkesboro, N. C.

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