

U. S. Spies Are Working Behind The Iron Curtain

(Continued from Page One)

an active network of informers in the Balkans and eastern Europe today.

West Germany is now standing on its own feet, economically. In the last nine months, signs of recovery, which first showed in a favorable trade balance in the

second quarter of 1952, have steadily increased. Now, after the end of 1952, the recovery picture is clear. West Germany has built up a trade balance of more than \$400,000,000 with the European Payments Union, and its dollar and gold reserves are mounting.

Because prospects for 1953 are good, the recovery may demand a change in U. S. aid policies with its old enemy. A rapid increase in industrial output brought about the recovery of 1952, and indications are that production totals will continue to rise this year.

The question raised by the re-

covery of West Germany is whether less industrious peoples are doing all possible to effect recovery in their countries—and whether it is now time to slow up our economic aid programs. West Germany—a defeated and desolate country in 1945—is now ready to compete with major powers in the competitive industrial market. Of course, the Germans have had the advantage of not having to maintain armed forces, but the recovery is nevertheless indicative.

England and Germany are now on their feet. The pressure will hereafter build up in Congress for a slackening of economic aid

AT OAK CITY

Williamston High School's basketball teams travel to Oak City tonight for a twin bill, their second of the current season although the boys Green Wave team has played two games previously.

Also tonight Robersonville will be at Jamesville and the teams of Roper High will be at Bear Grass, all twin bills.

Water Shortage In State Is Seen

Raleigh.—Water shortages are quite likely to be the lot of future generations of North Carolinians unless the present generation begins to practice more water conservation measures.

This is the view of W. H. (Pat) Riley, hydrologic engineer and head of the water resources and engineering division of the State Department of Conservation and Development, as he notes the rapid increase in the use of water for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes in North Carolina as compared to what the consumption was a half century ago.

Records in Riley's office reveal the per capita use of water in North Carolina is averaging between 150 and 200 gallons per day as compared to an average of about 50 gallons per person per day no longer than 50 years ago. And, says Riley, if present day industrial utilization of water is included the daily use per person average jumps to about 1,100 gallons per day.

With 12 major rivers and their tributaries flowing through it, North Carolina, which has an average annual rainfall of about 50 inches as compared with the national average of 30 inches, is usually blessed with a bountiful supply of water, the engineer says.

"But," Riley asserts, "the unfortunate part of our water story is the disturbing fact that most North Carolinians just seem to take water for granted and never worry about it except in cases of severe drought or floods."

By and large, he adds, the biggest problem so far as water is concerned is not that of having enough water, but it is that of getting it where it is needed and at the right time.

As industry broadens its activities over the State, as farmers are beginning to use water more and more for irrigating their lands so they can produce better crops, and as the increasing population uses more water, the need for conservation of water is slowly but surely becoming acute, the engineer contends. "Numerous communities to other European countries who fail to do as much for themselves as the British and Germans—with the exception of countries who are maintaining a war against Communists in far-flung areas of the world, of course.

A recent study by the Commerce Department, aided by the Committee for Economic Development (a non-profit research organization), shows that the test year for the U. S. economy is not expected until 1955. Throughout the major part of this year prosperity may increase, then taper off in the last months—according to the study.

Defense spending is expected to remain heavy all through this year and next, and only when it tapers off (and an if can be added here) will chances for a major adjustment be good. This could occur as early as late 1954 but 1955 is the more probable year. In that year a "serious test of the strength of the economy" is forecast.

The study indicates that the private market should be expanded purposely in the year 1955 so as to ease the adjustment period when the Defense Department will reduce orders for hard goods and manufacturers will have to find other markets for such items. No doubt the incoming administration will keep the report in mind, since 1955 is the year preceding another presidential election.

One effect of the report was to squash speculation that a major economic readjustment is due this year or early next. The study turned up little evidence to sustain such speculation, results indicating good times in 1953 and 1954, with only minor adjustments.

The pressure is building up on military leaders, and possibly on General Eisenhower, for the use of tactical atomic weapons on the Korean enemy. Though the results cannot be accurately forecast, this weapon could be the added pressure needed to bring the Communists to the peace table, if they are really desirous of a true agreement. The weapons are available, and Americans are dying, and the argument for using them gets stronger every day.

ties are already beginning to realize the prospects of water shortages in the future and are making plans designed to guarantee adequate supplies," Riley observed.

Constant studies are being made of the various river basins of the State so that fuller utilization can be made of the water they contain. These studies are made available to municipal officials and others who desire them in shaping of their water plans.

In carrying on its studies, the Department of Conservation and Development through its various divisions cooperates with the U. S. Geological Survey and the North Carolina State Board of Health in collecting, analyzing and publishing basic data on the quantity and quality of water found in the various streams and ground water reservoirs in the State.

Under the agreement, the Surface Water Branch of the Geological Survey operates field offices in various parts of the State. It also maintains approximately 140 gaging stations for the purpose of collecting and compiling daily stream flow data. This information is in wide demand by municipal officials and industrialists who seek the right answers to their water problems.

Another important work being done with regard to water supply are the continuing studies being made under the agreement with the Geological Survey and the State Board of Health in the quality of water that is being used.

Water samples are taken from streams in various parts of the State daily for laboratory analyses and composite samples are run in the laboratory every ten days. Numerous spot samples are also taken and analyzed from time to time to test the quality of water in the several communities.

During the year now ending, Riley said the demand for such water analyses, both surface and ground water, has increased considerably. Both programs must be expanded if the demand for such water data from municipalities and incoming industries is to be met. At the present time, he adds, there are many sections of the State where insufficient data are available to give even a reasonable estimate of what can be

expected of a stream in those areas.

Turkey prices throughout the nation averaged 33.7 cents per pound live weight in mid-November, compared with 37.8 cents a year earlier.

Dream Comes True As Robbers Hold Up Clerk

Philadelphia, Pa.—Stephen Stolarski, 44-year-old clerk in a Western Union office dreamed he was a victim of a holdup. So, when he went to work that night, he

took \$1,000 in daytime receipts and deposited them. His "hunch" was timely, for, two hours later a pistol-carrying robber held him up and Stolarski was forced to turn over \$300 in cash—all late receipts.

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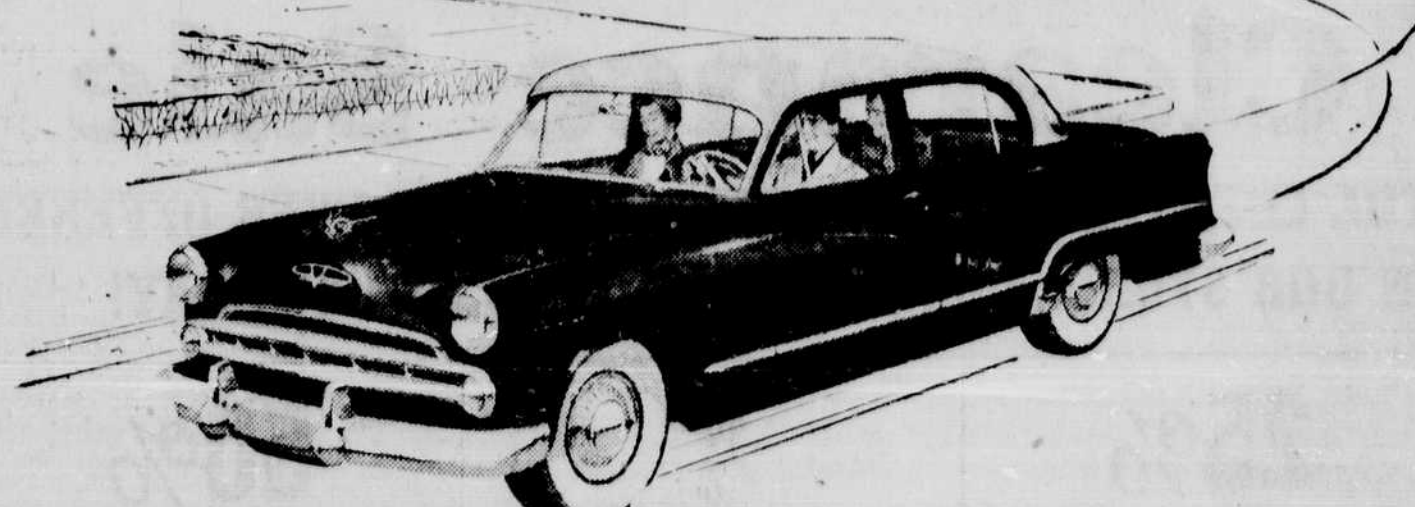
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