

# MATERIALS, MORE MATERIALS IS THE DESPERATE NEED NOW

## The Home Front Called On To "Make A Clean Sweep" of Store Room, Attic and Shop

We are now on the offensive. For the first time in this war American forces have moved against the enemy with the objective of expelling him. The theater of action is the Solomons. The Solomons are a chain of islands, the islands are steaming jungle and abrupt peak and the home of head hunting savages who doubtless have learned new lessons in savagery, lately, from the Japanese. For Japan's line of communication runs through the Solomons, and in the Solomons Japan flanks Australia.

From its very start this first American offensive indicated to the Home Front the need for redoubling our production effort. Admiral King, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet, said it appears we have lost at least one cruiser and that other warships had been damaged and he said, "considerable losses, such as are inherent in any offensive operation, must be expected."

**Must Prepare For Losses**  
We must go on from offensive to offensive if we are to win this war, we can win this war only by driving the Japs out from the territory they have seized, by driving the Nazis from Europe and the Near East. To do this we must accept losses on a great scale, and we must prepare for these losses.

We cannot sit smugly back on past performance.

Last Sunday Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, spoke of the front line of production and said of it that "Generally speaking this line is holding firm." But Mr. Davis went on to say that this front line could break unless new lines swiftly are established behind it. "We certainly shall fail," he said, "unless we increase the production of raw materials." He said we must develop new processes, end waste, and—something in which everyone can help—"Press for full salvage by every citizen in the land."

Materials and more materials—that is the desperate need. This is a war in which tanks are destroyed by hundreds in a single action on a single action on a single sector of one front. And yet into a tank of the General Grant type go about 26 tons of steel, some six hundred pounds of copper, more than five hundred pounds of chromium and more than six hundred pounds of manganese, aluminum, lead and zinc.

**Salvage Is Paramount**  
More than ever today the emphasis must be on salvage and on such further restrictions of an already restricted civilian industry as may be possible. It is possible to tighten up on the civilian economy here and there, and wherever it is possible it must be done. One of our most critical shortages is the shortage of steel and last week the War Production Board ordered the makers of wooden upholstered furniture to stop using iron or steel in springs. WPB has launched a drive for metal salvage embracing 37 thousand dairy plants throughout the country and appealed to wholesale and retail merchants to "make a clean sweep" of all store rooms and shops for critically needed material. There are almost two million retail merchants in the U. S. A. and more than 100,000 wholesalers. And the combined Production and Resources Board, the agency through which Great Britain and the United States attack their joint production problems, says an American Steel Mission is going to England to work out plans for a more efficient method of using steel, and to study British methods of collecting scrap.

We must forget that we are the richest country in the world, until the war is won we must live as though the U. S. A. were a poor country, without resources. Last week WPB ordered that men's work clothes must have fewer pockets, fewer buttons and buckles and must consume less cloth. Another order cut use of rubber in manufacture of products intended not for civilian use, but for the armed forces. The order prohibited use of rubber in a long list of military products, including cartridge clip boxes and gun grips. WPB called on the wood furniture industry to help relieve civilian shortages by using wood to make articles normally made of metal, such as lockers, ice boxes, wash tubs, pails, lamps, trunks, truck and bus bodies, but WPB warned that the highest quality lumber must be used primarily for military purposes and that only lower grades would be available for these substitutes.

Brother, if you want to help Uncle Sam lick those Yapping mad-dogs, those Would-be world conquerors that A-tack from the Rear, invest your extra Bucks temporarily in armaments. It's Only a loan, mind you. Uncle Sam needs it now, but Don't worry — you'll get it back after he Recovers our Freedom AND STAMPS out the Axis!

## Weed Curing Must Be Done Properly

Properly harvesting and curing are essential if growers are to get good prices for their tobacco, says E. Y. Floyd, Extension tobacco specialist at State College.

Harvesting should start as soon as the lower leaves begin to ripen. Under normal conditions, Floyd said, it is advisable to prime the plants at least once a week.

Do not crowd the tobacco on the sticks or in the barn, as plenty of air is needed to carry off the moisture during the curing process.

As soon as the leaf is hung in the barn, start a fire and raise the temperature to five or ten degrees above the outside temperature, and maintain that heat until the leaves are fairly yellow. This period lasts 24 to 36 hours.

Then raise the temperature four or five degrees each hour until it reaches 120 to 125 degrees Fahrenheit. Hold this heat until the leaves begin to dry; then raise it four to six degrees an hour until it reaches 180 to 190 degrees. Maintain this temperature until the stems are dry.

Usually 84 to 96 hours are needed to cure a barn of tobacco. Weather conditions, the amount of sap in the weed, and other factors may make it necessary to prolong or shorten one or more of the curing periods.

From 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of moisture or sap must be removed from each curing of green tobacco and the barns should therefore be well ventilated in order to allow the moisture to escape as fast as it is given off; otherwise the leaves will be damaged.

After the tobacco is dry, however, the ventilators may be closed when the temperature is being increased for the final hot heat. After the fire has been allowed to die out, the ventilators should be opened again to give the leaf a chance to absorb moisture and become more pliable.

## Forrest Quits Post On Rationing Board

R. H. Forrest has resigned as executive secretary of the Pitt County rationing board.

He was appointed principal of the Winterville High School, succeeding Claude Ward.

Report from the farm front: Pests, peddlers and politicians delaying work.

"SLAP THE JAPS WITH SCRAP"

## "Row, Row, Row Your Boat . . ."



Lonely is pretty Maxine Arlen as she lives in Atlantic City, N. J., where the Island Thoroughfare provides the perfect answer to gasoline rationing. Maxine rows to work daily, dons a skirt after tying up her rowboat, dolls it for the row home after her stenographic chores are completed.

## Cotton Interliner Aid To Worn Tires

Atlanta, Ga.—A one-hundred per cent cotton interliner for automobile tires has just been introduced here as a new war-time invention designed to add extra life to worn tires.

This important tire saving device is made to increase the life of tires that are worn thin, cracked, or broken. The liner protects the inner tube from sharp rocks, glass, nails and tacks.

Made of a strip of strong, thick cotton padding which has been manufactured to the correct shape to fit between the inner tube and the casing of a tire, the liner is hailed as a real contribution to the conservation of the nation's rubber and is of great pride throughout the South as a new and practical use for cotton. The new product is already in mass production, according to a report received through the National Cotton Council.

When large quantities of corn are crib-stored, the side walls must be designed to withstand considerable outward pressure and also a decided downward thrust, says D. S. Weaver, agricultural engineer at State College.

Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their country.

## Potash Is Deficient In Most Soils Of State

Farmers are already thinking of their next year's fertilizer needs, and J. R. Piland, associate soil chemist of N. C. State College, reminds growers that the majority of North Carolina soils are deficient in potash. This is especially true, he says, in soils where cotton, corn, tobacco, and vegetable crops of the Coastal Plain are grown.

"In the fertilization of cotton where cotton rust is prevalent, the use of fertilizers containing 5 to 8 percent potash has materially increased yields," Mr. Piland reports. "Sometimes, under severe conditions of rust, side dressing with potash has proved beneficial."

The chemist says that, in general, the soils of the Coastal Plain are relatively low in their potash reserves, especially under conditions of inadequate fertilization. Tobacco has a high requirement for potash, and usually there is a noted response of the crop to this element with regard to the quality of the leaf produced. The tobacco fertilizer grades recommended seem to furnish sufficient potash for the production of the crop in most soils.

Explaining the symptoms of potash deficiency, Mr. Piland says, "Potash deficiency is usually accompanied by yellowing of the leaves of the plant, with development of brown spots and death along the margins of the leaves. Cotton, tobacco, corn, soybeans, small grain, vegetables, and fruits are all subject to potash deficiency which can easily be identified by its characteristic leaf pattern."

The State College man suggests that where such condition were noted in past crops, farmers should plan their fertilization program so as to eliminate this trouble again. He urges tobacco farmers, especially, to consider the effect that potash might have on the quality of their crop.

### NOTICE OF SALE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF PITT IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

County of Pitt, Plaintiff, — vs — Jerry Saunders and wife of Jerry Saunders, and Town of Farmville, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the judgment made and entered in the above-entitled cause in the Superior Court of Pitt County, dated July 27, 1942, the undersigned commissioner will, on the 31st day of August, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court House of Pitt County, in Greenville, North Carolina, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the confirmation of the court, the property hereinafter described, located in the County of Pitt, State of North Carolina, and more particularly described as follows:

Being one Lot, No. 12, in Lincoln Park in the Town of Farmville, described in that map recorded in Map Book 1 at page 26 and in that deed recorded in Book G 10 at page 144 of the Pitt County Public Registry. This the 30th day of July, 1942. ROBERT BOOTH, Commissioner.

### NOTICE OF SALE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF PITT IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

County of Pitt, Plaintiff, — vs — Lyman Wooten and wife, Lena Wooten, and Town of Farmville, Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the judgment made and entered in the above-entitled cause in the Superior Court of Pitt County, dated July 27, 1942, the undersigned commissioner will, on the 31st day of August, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court House of Pitt County, in Greenville, North Carolina, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject to the confirmation of the court, the property hereinafter described, located in the County of Pitt, State of North Carolina, and more particularly described as follows:

Being one lot on Wallace Street described in Book X 24 at page 171 of the Pitt County Public Registry, and being the old Walter May place. This the 30th day of July, 1942. ROBERT BOOTH, Commissioner.

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