



The Farmville Enterprise

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AUTO AND TRUCK OWNERS SHOULD TAKE HEED NOW!

(Release No. 569)
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 12.—Merging of the gasoline and tire rationing program into a single system to control mileage of passenger automobiles according to essentiality of use is the purpose behind the new mileage rationing plan scheduled to take effect on November 22, it was said today by W. Hance Hoffer, chief rationing officer for the North Carolina office of Price Administration.

Most of the penalty provisions of the new regulations were effective on November 9, he pointed out.

On and after November 15 no truck, bus, taxicab, or other commercial vehicle may receive any ration of gasoline or tires unless it has in full force a Certificate of War Necessity issued to it by the Office of Defense Transportation. The ODT determines the proper mileage permitted on a quarterly basis and the OPA grants gasoline and tires to such vehicles "as may be required to maintain such maximum travel." The ODT regulations became applicable to the use of taxicabs on September 1, and they will become effective as to the use of all commercial vehicles on November 15.

After November 22 tires will be rationed in accordance with mileage needs, and the gasoline ration in each instance will determine the kind of tire ration or service to be granted by local boards, Mr. Hoffer explained. For example, he said, the holder of an "A" ration who has a total gasoline mileage of 240 or the holder of a "B" ration who has 560 miles or less per month, shall be eligible for a recapping service or a Grade Three tire. The holder of a "C" ration, who has 361 to 1,020 miles per month shall be eligible for recapping service or a Grade Two tire. The holder of a "D" ration who has 1,020 miles per month or over shall be eligible for recapping service or in the discretion of the board a Grade One tire.

Fleet passenger cars or passenger cars operated by a government or government agency shall be entitled to recapping service or Grade Three tires. In all cases a new or used tube may be granted, he said. Recapping will be required in every possible instance.

The exceptions to the classifications outlined apply in favor of new tire replacements for public officials, such as fire fighters or police, and for private persons such as doctors or public utility "trouble shooters," who may be required by circumstances to drive at excessive speeds. The board has discretionary powers in granting Grade One tires to persons who are allowed 1,020 or more miles per month; as for example, where high mileage is seasonal or temporary the board may not issue a Grade One tire.

Grade One tires are new tires other than Grade Two or Grade Three tires, while Grade Two tires are described as being new tires of inferior quality including seconds and lower price than standard new tires or defective new tires slightly used or "take-off," or new tires manufactured prior to January 1, 1938.

Grade Three tires are salvaged tires which have been recapped, new tires made of reclaimed rubber or ordinary used tires. Grade Three tires driven at 35 miles per hour are good for about 7,000 miles. Mr. Hoffer explained.

Trucks and commercial vehicles which hold ODT certificates of war necessity will receive recapping service or new tires. Farm tractors may be granted new tires for rear wheels.

"It cannot be stated too emphatically, however, that although all motorists, commercial and private will be eligible for some sort of tire service, those whose travel is not required by the war effort, must stand by until the needs of such essential workers have been met," Mr. Hoffer said.

"The release of 'idle tires' and the manufacture of camel-back (recapping material and Grade Three tires from scrap rubber for public use will permit some enlargement of the local board quotas, but these quota restrictions will continue to make priority of need in respect to the war effort and the safety and health of the community the chief consideration in rationing tires. No new passenger type tires made from synthetic rubber may be reasonably anticipated for at least two years."

"Also in the new plan car pooling and ride sharing arrangements are going to be helped upon wherever they can be made. Furthermore, an applicant for passenger car tires must show that his remaining five passenger tires per vehicle have been properly registered with his local board and that they have been inspected periodically. In general this inspection means once during every four calendar months for "A" ration holders and once during every two calendar months for "B" and "C" ration holders."

Farmville Tobacco Market Closes Successful Season

A Total of 21,610,420 Pounds Sold Here For An Average of \$38.56 Per Hundred

The Farmville tobacco market closes its 1942 season today, following sales which are in progress this morning as this issue goes in the mail. Sales Supervisor R. A. Fields promises a complete report of this, the most successful season in twenty-three, for next week's columns of this paper.

From the 21,610,420 pounds sold on the local market up through Wednesday, farmers of this region have received a total sum of \$8,332,461.45, at an average of \$38.56 per hundred pounds. A comparison with last season's figures will be given next week.

No sale was held Wednesday, the market being closed for Armistice Day.

Must Register Your Auto November 17-18 And Tire Numbers

Every passenger automobile or motorcycle owner in Farmville township is required to register said vehicle next Tuesday or Wednesday, November 17-18, and list the serial number of each tire on same.

The registration will be held in the Agricultural building adjoining the High School; hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

AT AMERICAN LEGION MEETING THIS WEEK

Members of the American Legion enjoyed a talk by Captain T. Carl Turnage, Jr., who was guest speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the Post Friday evening. Mack Lassiter, of Snow Hill, and T. C. Turnage were presented as special guests also, and spoke briefly. The dinner meeting, with turkey as the main dish, was attended by fifty-five members and guests.

British Continue Pursue Rommel's Broken Army

Planes Blast Fleeing Troops And Transport Concentrations

Cairo, Nov. 11.—The British Eighth Army, having driven most of what is left of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army out of Egypt and into Libya, was engaged with Axis rearguard elements near Bugha, some 30 miles east of the frontier, yesterday after breaking up a previous rearguard stand at Sidi Barrani, the British announced today.

While the pursuit of Rommel continued and Allied aircraft bombed his hapless troops and transport concentrations near the frontier, other Allied aircraft winged over the Mediterranean and scored two torpedo hits on an Italian cruiser.

The communique spoke of "enemy naval units" in the central Mediterranean, but did not indicate the strength of the formation or the direction in which it was headed. The attack took place Monday night.

The same night other bomber formations raided Italian airbases on the island of Sardinia, from which Italian bombers could operate against United States troops in Algeria.

Allied fighter craft patrolled the air over eastern Libya and engaged German fighters on a battle over the port of Tobruk, some 75 miles west of the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, shooting down two of the enemy planes.

Dispatches from the front said the greatest problem of the last few days was providing fighter plane bases in pace with the advancing army.

The tremendous task of collecting the thousands of prisoners left behind by Rommel on his headlong flight was proceeding and clean-up squads were gathering up abandoned equipment from the field of battle.

For his triumph over Rommel, King George VI promoted Lieutenant General Bernard Law Montgomery, commander of the Eighth Army, to the rank of general and made him a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

THE HOME FRONT

As the military and economic forces of the United Nations begin to equal and in some respects to surpass those of the Axis, the war for freedom becomes more than ever a problem of supply, a fight to speed the war goods we produce into the hands of our naval and air fleets and land armies. We and our Allies are beginning to master the many difficult problems connected with supply lines of immense length by adjusting our present shipping facilities to the demands of distant fighting fronts, and by steadily increasing the number of new cargo ships. But to deliver the maximum amount of war materials and fighting men to battle fronts within the minimum of time means that every inch of cargo space must be examined for its greatest war usefulness.

Our good neighbors to the south are invaluable sources of raw materials. Tin comes from Bolivia, rubber from Brazil, copper from Chile, rope fibers and a host of other needed products from various parts of Latin America. Because of Axis submarine activity and the needs of other fronts we now have far fewer vessels for the Latin American trade than we had a year ago. Therefore, although 14 Central and South American republics supply the bulk of our coffee and have large surpluses on hand, we must limit the transportation of coffee in favor of those other products vital to the war. Of course, we must see to it that we have an ample supply of coffee for our men in the armed services. But we civilians can make out on a ration of a pound of coffee every five weeks, and that's just what—after November 28—we're going to have to do.

This ration will go further and taste better if we observe a few simple rules—use fresh coffee, keep it in a tightly covered container in some cool place—use accurate measurements—don't boil, but bring just short of the boiling point—and serve immediately.

Raw Materials Front Bolstered.

The raw materials front of the United Nations—a front that, like the fighting front, stretches about the world—is strengthened by cooperative planning to secure maximum output of strategic materials, regulate the flow of supplies, and exchange information of mutual value. Where sources of needed products are insufficient or undeveloped, it is necessary to send experts, along with mining machinery or other equipment, to increase the output. The combined raw materials board in shipping or manufacture in order to speed up results. For example, the practice of sending U. S. tungsten to England for manufacture into ferro-tungsten, which was shipped back to Canada, has been stopped. We now supply Canada directly with ferro-tungsten, and instead of sending Russia more manufactured rubber tires made to Russian dimensions we are sending a tire manufacturing plant, bought by the Government from the Ford Motor Company.

Within our own borders, economic war planning is carried on with increasing vigor. A long-range plan for controlling the flow of critical materials into war production—the controlled materials plan—has been put into effect by the War Production Board. The plan tightens control of critical materials and puts into effect a system of allotments to war contractors from available supplies of these materials, in order to assure that war plants can meet production requirements. The first materials to come under the new plan are carbon and alloy steel, copper, and aluminum.

Critical Stocks Being Gathered.

Critical metals not only are restricted for any but war uses, but existing stocks are being gathered in wherever they may be found. No more copper can be used in building construction and all stocks for building installation in the hands of dealers and others is held for purchase by the Government. Use of stainless steel in more than 75 products, from coffee pots to farm machinery, has been prohibited, and idle or excess stocks of stainless steel will be redistributed for war use. All stocks of cadmium, used in electro-plating, are reserved for war purposes, and platinum, which has a wide variety of war uses—such as making of nitric acid and radio tubes—no longer may be used in jewelry manufacture.

To save rubber and metals, the manufacture of typewriters, chiefly for the use of the Army and Navy, contracts must be typed and so much military orders and documents. The Government wants to buy standard size machines made since January 1, 1938. Patriotic citizens who wish to dispose of their machines may sell them through authorized local typewriter dealers.

Production and distribution of razors and razor blades have been placed under tighter restrictions. Safety razors will be made only for the armed services, razor blades only for the home.

(Continued on page 3)

Final Round Up Of Scrap Brings Mark to 400,000

Contributions Made To School Library Fund Over \$300.00

Rounding up additional scrap heaps in Farmville and community, last Friday, Salvage Chairman John B. Lewis reported a successful campaign, which has resulted in the collection of nearly 400,000 pounds in this town and community during the past two months. Special contributions made to the Farmville school library fund netted \$301.00.

Rotarians and the women's group under Mrs. Ted L. Albritton, together with rural solicitors working in teams, have canvassed this entire section, and the school children under the supervision of Superintendent J. H. Moore and Principal B. Suggs, have cooperated 100 per cent in the drive.

Falling in line with the County Wide Scrap Holiday effort, Wednesday of last week, Farmville business men closed their doors and assisted the school boys over 16 years of age to comb this community with a final round up held on Friday afternoon following.

Among the interesting observations connected with the campaign here was the effort made by Mrs. Dora H. Keel, mother of the late Judge J. Loyd Horton, to locate a Civil War cannon buried by enthusiastic Democrats 45 years ago, when their presidential candidate was defeated. The burying of the cannon prevented the victorious Republicans from carrying out their threat to fire a salute if McKinley won the election. Several of the older residents remembered the occasion but failed to recall the interment site.

An accident will leave the campaign date fixed in the mind of W. A. Meadams, superintendent of the municipal water and light department, who sustained a painful foot injury while engaged in the supervision of scrap collection about the local power plant. A slight jar sent a heavy axle, with spokes attached, from a pile of junk down to earth, resulting in an injury which forced the superintendent to use crutches for several days.

1943 Cotton Insurance Changes Are Announced

Several changes will be made in the cotton crop insurance program to be made available to North Carolina cotton growers on the 1943 crop, according to E. Y. Floyd, state AAA executive assistant at State College.

As a result of recommendations made at conferences between representatives of the AAA and officials of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Floyd said, a reduced premium plan will be provided in next year's contracts. Under this plan, the premium rate for any individual grower will be reduced by 50 percent when that grower has paid to the Corporation an amount in premium equal to his insurable yield for one year. All premiums and indemnities are in terms of pounds of lint cotton.

Also under the 1943 plan, premium rates are to be determined on a farm basis, and an adjustment of production will be made in case of a loss on tracts varying greatly in productivity, soil type, or farming hazards.

Among the other important changes to be made in 1943, Floyd declared, is the increase in allowance for loss of seed to 20 percent.

"Under this provision, a farmer sustaining a cotton crop loss will add 20 percent to the amount he will receive in payment to cover the loss of the seed," Floyd said. "The program for 1943, as in former years, is designed to assure the cotton grower a steady income, especially in years when he suffers a loss due to causes over which he has no control."

Floyd said premium rates and yields which may be insured by any individual grower now are being prepared, and that forms for filing applications for crop insurance will be available in county AAA offices in the near future. Cotton crop insurance was made available in this state for the first time in 1932, and more than 11,000 growers insured their yields.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

(By the Office of War Information)

Washington, Nov. 9.—"A powerful American force equipped with adequate weapons of modern warfare and under American command, is today landing on the Mediterranean and Atlantic Coasts of the French Colonies in Africa," President Roosevelt said in a statement issued by the White House late November 7. This action "provides an effective second-front assistance to our heroic allies in Russia."

The U. S. force split into three parts and struck at Algiers, near Oran on the Mediterranean Coast of Algeria, and on the Atlantic Coast North and South of Casablanca. The War Department stated that the offensive was advancing rapidly everywhere along 1,600 miles of coast against light French resistance. Algiers capitulated within 24 hours. The Vichy Government broke off diplomatic relations but Secretary of State Hull said the main purpose of the Vichy policy of our Government during the past two years was simply to pave the way for the military drive into Western Mediterranean.

"The landing of this American army is being assisted by the British Navy and Air forces and will, in the immediate future, be reinforced by a considerable number of divisions of the British army," the President stated. "This combined allied force . . . in conjunction with the British campaign in Egypt is designed to prevent an occupation by the Axis Armies of any part of Northern or Western Africa, and to deny the aggressor nations a starting point from which to launch an attack against the Atlantic Coast of the Americas."

Maj. General Lewis H. Brereton's Headquarters in Cairo reported Nov. 7th that American fliers shot down 45 enemy planes against a loss of 6 of their own in the Middle East from October 1st to November 5. In addition, the announcement said, the U. S. fliers have seriously damaged an unclassified number of tons of enemy shipping and knocked out a number of tanks and other motor vehicles.

"The French Government and the French people have been informed of the purpose of this expedition, and have been assured that the Allies seek no territory and have no intention of interfering with the friendly French authorities in Africa," the President's statement said. "This expedition will develop into a major effort by the Allied nations and there is every expectation that it will be successful in repelling the planned German and Italian invasion of Africa and prove the first historic step to the liberation and restoration of France."

"The President told the French people by radio and by leaflets that American forces were going into their empire as friends, to 'repulse the cruel invaders who would remove forever your rights of self-government, your rights to religious freedom and your rights to live your own lives in peace and security. . . . We assure you that once the menace of Germany and Italy is removed from you, we shall quit your territory at once. . . . Do not obstruct this great purpose.'"

Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of the American forces in the European theatre, is Commander in Chief of the Allied invasion force, Gen. Eisenhower, in a broadcast to "Frenchmen of North Africa," promised not to attack the French themselves, upon certain conditions. These conditions were specific and he repeated them many times in his broadcast.

The Navy announced that at least 5,188 Japanese, by actual count, have been killed in three months of land fighting in the Solomon Islands. Navy Secretary Knox reported that U. S. casualties were less than one-fifth of Japanese losses. The Navy said 369 Japanese aircraft were destroyed there in October alone. A Navy communique late November 6th reported the probable sinking of another Jap cruiser and destroyer in the Solomon and said the advance of American troops eastward on Guadalcanal was continuing.

Labor Secretary Perkins reported that between now and December 1, 1943, industry will need 4,500,000 additional workers, and of this number, 3,000,000 will be women. The Office of Defense Transportation said 180,000 women will get jobs in the "traditionally male" transportation industry in the coming months. Agriculture Secretary Wickard said that success of the farm manpower program next year would depend to a considerable extent on the employment of more women and girls and older people on the country's farms.

War Manpower Chairman McNutt said that all major war production plants soon will be required to schedule their manpower requirements in the same manner that they now schedule needs for wages and materials. Official instructions and forms for bringing about the orderly withdrawal of workers from war industries for the armed forces are now

AXIS RUSHING TROOPS TO MEDITERRANEAN SHORES

Masons to Entertain Ladies at Dinner

H. H. McLean To Share Honors With Ladies And Featured As The Principle Speaker

An anticipated event of this week's calendar is the "Ladies Night" affair, scheduled to be held tonight at the D. A. R. Chapter House by the Farmville Masonic lodge, of which W. E. Joyner is Master.

A hundred members and guests have indicated that they will be on hand to share in the pleasures of the occasion and to extend a hearty welcome to the guest speaker, H. H. McLean, Superintendent of Washington County Schools, and a former Superintendent of the Farmville schools, who is well remembered and beloved in this community.

Mayor Davis, R. A. Joyner and C. F. Baucom are among the local speakers who will appear on the program and Mrs. J. W. Joyner has accepted an invitation to be soloist.

Notice To Fuel Oil And Kerosene Users, Dealers, Distributors

The final sign-up of Fuel Oil and Kerosene users and dealers will be held in the Agricultural building on the school grounds Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 17-18.

Curtis H. Flanagan, chairman of the Farmville township board, stated he hoped everybody would sign up so no one would be deprived of the use of these now precious fuels.

Those who can be asked to volunteer their services in assisting the board in the 2-day sign-up.

Remember, both users and dealers are required to sign-up at this time.

If all U. S. drivers of passenger autos in 1940 had cut down their driving by 10 per cent, they would have saved 160,000 years of round-the-clock travel time at a rate of 35 miles an hour.

Roosevelt Declares Axis Now On The Road To Defeat

Says Japs And Nazis Have Already Passed Their Peak

Washington, Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt, honoring the dead of past wars on this Armistice Day, declared at Arlington National Cemetery today that the German Nazis and their "appropriate associates, the Japanese" face "inevitable, final defeat."

"The forces of liberation are advancing," the chief executive asserted, adding that the "opponents of decency and justice have passed their peak."

Mr. Roosevelt made this forecast of Allied victory after placing a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier of World War I. Looking on was America's 82-year-old leader here of that conflict, General John J. Pershing.

In speaking at the cemetery, which is the burial place of thousands of dead of past wars, the President followed a routine of more peaceful years.

Referring to recent war developments, Mr. Roosevelt said the United Nations were being joined by "large numbers of the fighting men of our traditional ally, France."

"On this day, of all days, it is heartening for us to know that soldiers of France go forward with the United Nations."

"American soldiers," he said in his address, "are giving their lives today in all the continents and on all the seas in order that the dream of the unknown soldier may at last come true. All the heroism and all the unconquerable devotion that free men and women are showing in this war shall make certain the survival and advancement of civilization."

available to war contractors and operators of essential civilian activities, he said. Federal labor inspectors will be assigned to the plants to see that labor is being utilized properly, and those plants which fail to cooperate will be subject to "whatever sanctions there are available."

The WPB establishes the central office of material plan to lead war production through elimination of all non-essential production.

AXIS RUSHING TROOPS TO MEDITERRANEAN SHORES

Americans Complete Conquest of All North Africa Except Tunis as Darlan Orders Fighting Cease

Cairo, Nov. 11.—Fighting French sources tonight said the main French fleet had steamed out of Toulon to join the United Nations navy and declared the reported departure of Marshal Henri Petain and General Maxime Weygand from France has been "confirmed."

London, Nov. 11.—German and Italian troops swept through Vichy France to the Mediterranean shore tonight, invading Corsica and infiltrating Tunisia by air, while the United States armies clinched their vast North-African position by getting a cease-fighting order from Admiral Jean Darlan to all French forces on the continent.

American columns reinforced by crack elements of the British First Army dashed at least one-third of the way from Algiers to the Tunisian borders in a determined effort to get there first with the most men.

Field reports indicated that the Germans had about 1,000 airplanes, with dive-bombers and fighters, in Tunisia, plus some Italian marines. Earlier reports that German air infantry had reached Tunisia; if so indicated, may have been premature.

However, it was believed that German Marshal Erwin Rommel was trying to reach Tunisia by land with what he has left of the army which was beaten in Egypt.

Back in dismal Vichy, Marshal Petain's first shocked protestations against the occupation of the "unoccupied" zone diminished in direct ratio to the general advance of the German divisions to "all objectives" in France.

With high German officers all around him, Petain and his cabinet issued a communique which said the marshal was "rounding up" the French army in Africa "to continue the struggle to the limit of its forces."

Women's War Bond Week of Nov. 22-28

Spray, Nov. 12th.—North Carolina women from Murphy to Manteo will join with women of the nation in seven days of the most intensive bond selling America has known since Pearl Harbor when Women's War Bond Week is held November 22-28, it is announced by Mrs. Karl Blahopric, chairman of the women's division of the State War Savings Staff.

During those seven days, thousands of women volunteers will bombard every crossroads, village and city in the state with appeals designed to swell the sale of stamps and bonds.

Communities of North Carolina will, according to Mrs. Blahopric, sponsor war bond rallies, parades, fashion shows, war bond bazaars, war stamp days, pageants, community sing, victory balls, public speaking, window displays, bond march, sales of stamp coupons, stamp and bond booths, newspaper publicity, radio broadcasts, drives to secure recruits to the ranks of the 10-percenters and other devices, meeting their specific needs for making Women's War Bond Week the greatest bond-selling week in history.

Sixteen regional chairmen are being furnished by Mrs. Blahopric to push organization by their districts as rapidly as possible by counties, cities and communities, in order that local chairmen may further plan for joining this great women's movement. Already 38 county chairmen have been secured.

Each day will be given a special designation, and intensive efforts will be carried out for each day. The fact that Thanksgiving Day comes within that week will not be overlooked in pushing sales of bonds.

Women of the state will be organized as "minute women" sales specialists, group specialists, and special war bond correspondents to cooperate through the war savings staff with every existing agency of their community—business women's clubs, church, educational, farm, fraternal, labor, patriotic, professional, service and social—to the end of selling more bonds and stamps than have ever been sold in a single week.

Charles H. Robertson, Greenville, state administrator of the War Savings Staff, is lining up regional, county and local chairmen in the women's division the importance of compelling their organizations and in making available to the women service and facilities of the already existing war's staff.

U. S. Army announced use of new magnetic steel and other alloys in passes carried by troops.

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