MAKE EVERY PAY DAY WAR BOND DAY
STOP SPENDING—SAVE DOLLARS

The Farmville Enterprise

OVER THE TOP FOR VICTORY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS-STAMPS

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The Why, When, What, and How of Point Rationing of Prcessed Foods

For the past several weeks there has been considerable publicity in the papers and on the radio concerning the need for food rationing, and the point system which will be used in the rationing of foods. Until now no definite dates had been set for the registration for Ration Book Two or the time for food rationing to start. We now know that no rationed canned foods will be sold between Feb. 20th and midnight Feb. 28th and that registration will take place Feb. 22 through Feb. 24th. At this time the public is interested in facts as to (1) the need for food rationing; (2) the steps to be taken in registration; (3) the foods to be rationed; (4- the inventory of rationed foods on hand at the time of registration; (5) Ration Book Two; and (6) shopping under point rationing, so at this time I will attempt to give you facts which I hope will help you to understand better the food rationing program.

THE NEED FOR RATIONING of canned, bottled, frozen, and dried fruits and vegetables is due to the necessity of properly feeding our ever increasing Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, fighting on foreign fronts and for lend-lease shipments to civilian populations of our Allies in the war zone. We here at home can use considerable quanaities of fresh fruits and vegetables which are too bulky and too perishable to be shipped to the fighting forces and on lend-lease. The needs of these have to be taken care of and in order that everyone in this country may get his fair share of what is left for civilian consumption the point system has been devised. Point Rationing not only divides up the available supply fairly, but it gives everyone, regardless of station in life, freedom of choice among all rationed foods. It conserves food supplies by steering demand away from the scarce items those which are more plentiful.

DURING REGISTRATION, Feb. 22nd through 24th, no rationed canned, bottled, frozen, or dried fruits and vegetables will be sold to permet grocers to stock up and properly arrange and mark with point values the rationed items. The steps in registration are (1) Any adult member of the family may register for all members of the group. To enter the registration center, he must show at the door a copy of War Ration Book One (sugar-coffee) for each member of the group for whom he wishes to register. (2) Next he will fill out a form for the declaration of the number of containers of the rationed commercially canned goods at home. Just one figure need be given—the total number of containers, minus the allowance (five 8-oz. or over containers per person). Each separate kind of food need not be reported. Home preserved foods do not count. (3) Next he must report how many pounds of coffee were on hand Nov. 28th, the date coffee rationing went into effect, less one pound for each adult. Stamps for excess amounts will be torn from the sugar-coffee ration book. (4) At the distribution unit the registrant will present the sugar-coffee books and the declaration form for canned goods to a clerk who will keep the form and tear out of each War Ration Book Two to be issued the correct number of point coupons to cover excess stocks. (5) Both War Ration Books One and Two will be passed to a recording clerk who will transfer the identifying information from each sugar-coffee book to the front of the new ration books. (6) A document clerk will assign a serial number to each point rationing book and keep a record of the serial number issued to each book holder. (7) The final step will be the validation of the book by a clerk who will stamp it and write in the serial number, making it officially complete. Each person will then have a copy of War Ration Book Two—his insurance of a fair share of all rationed foods.

FOODS TO BE RATIONED, according to W. H. Hofler, OPA State Rationing Officer, are "(1) all canned and bottled fruits, fruit juices and combinations, including spiced fruits in cans less than one gallon; (2) all canned and bottled vegetables, including vegetable juices and combinations, catsup and chili sauce; (3) all types and varieties of canned soups (not dehydrated soups); (4) dried and dehydrated fruits (prunes, raisins and others); (5) frozen fruits and vegetables and juices in less than ten pound containers; (6) Baby foods, packed in hemetrically sealed containers of any type and sterilized by heat. Not rationed are—home canned and other home processed foods, canned milk, canned milk formulas, and canned prepared cereals and these foods will not be declared in the inventory required at the time of registration.

AN INVENTORY OF RATIONED FOODS will be required of every registrant at the time of registration for Ration Book Two. Each person in the family will be allowed to have

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Farmville To Have 3-Day Registration

All people in the Farmville Township must register for War Ration Book, No. 2, Feb. 22 through Feb. 24. Registration hours will be from 9:30 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. This is a requirement; therefore, after Feb. 24th, War Ration Books No. 2 will not be issued. In order to register for Book Nos 2, it is absolutely necessary that you present War Book No. 1.

For the convenience of all parties concerned, two registering units will be set up, one at the colored school and one at the white school.

To Present Program At Baptist Church Here Sunday Evening

On Sunday evening, February 21, at 7:30, the Baptist Student Union, of East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, will present a program at the First Baptist Church in Farmville. The theme for the program is; "Maximum Christianity of the College Campus." The program will be in charge of Miss Mary Lee Ernest, Student Secretary of the college in Greenville.

The Baptist Student Union is a unit of the work of the Southern Baptist Denomination and is made up of the colleges and universities of the eighteen southern states. In North Carolina there are twenty-five such units composed of 8500 students.

The parents and young people of Farmville are urged to attend and see what is being done toward Christianity on our college campuses.

Mechanical Cotton Picker Introduced

Chicago. — Perfection of a new mechanical cotton picker after 40 years of experiments has been announced. The machine's inventors say that it will do the day's work of 50 to 80 hand pickers.

The machine is designed for operation in the principal cotton producing areas of the country and will give maximum performance in districts where gins are equipped with special cleaning and drying equipment.

The picker requires only one attendant, the driver, and because of this fact is expected to be popularly received by large cotton plantation owners beset by man-power shortages.

The cumulative value of all Lend-Lease aid extended by the United States from March 11, 1941, to November 30, 1942, was about $7,500,000,000.

Spring Fashion Parade Headed By New Cottons

Corduroys In Pastel Are Proper for Slack Suits and Sportswear

New York.—An advance peak at Spring shows a parade of cottons awaiting milady, according to the Notional Cotton Council.

Wide wale cotton corduroy will appear in a new lightweight, and the season for dressing up in something light and fresh will see corduroy used frequently for slacks and sportswear. Two of the market's latest contributions include a green cardigan suit, and slacks of wheat gold. The suit is individualized by a rounded yoke, while the slacks have a wrist-length boxy jacket.

Another new cotton fabric for Spring will be one that looks and feels pretty much like linen. The material already is being shown in inch-square blocks of green and white, blue and white, red and white and brown and white. It will be ideal for sports.

Seersuckers and ginghams will offer a tempting field, too, with their eternal freshness. The accent in seersuckers will be on stripes, plaids and checks. Ginghams will be most popular in new half-inch checks.

Cotton sheers will include dropstitch novelties, permanent finished muslin in English garden flower effects, and gingham tissues for town or country wear in summer.

All colors will vie for top popularity, but blues, grays and naturals will be best. Corduroys in pastels will please the exacting suit or coat buyer.

Tobacco Ceiling Remains As Same

Agriculture Official Says Ceiling and Sales To Be Unchanged In 1943

Greenville, Feb. 15.—Southern tobacco men were assured today there would be no imposition of price ceilings on a grade basis in flue-cured tobacco markets, and that there would be little change in the price ceiling procedure enforced during the 1942 selling season.

The assurance was contained in a letter to State Senator J. Con Lanier of Pitt County from Charles E. Gage, chief of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's price ceilings division.

Gage told Lanier his department would not recommend the grade basis for price ceilings because it would mean the addition of hundreds of tobacco inspectors and Federal inspection of tobacco would have to be instituted in each of the flue-cured markets.

He added that the Office of Price Administration could not establish the price ceilings on a grade basis without the concurrence of the Department of Agriculture.

Can't Get Inspectors.

"We have no intention of recommending that the price ceilings on flue-cured, if any, be made on a grade basis," Gage said. "A price ceiling on a grade basis cannot be established except there be a complete inspection service covering all flue-cured markets. Our inspection service does not cover all the markets and it is highly unlikely that we could obtain a sufficient number of new inspectors to make that degree of expansion this year.

"Even if we obtained

"Even if we were to obtain sufficient inspectors," he continued, "I still would not recommend grade ceilings because the strains imposed upon the inspector personnel are such that the new men with only brief experience in our work should not be subjected to them.

"Regardless of these considerations, we should hesitate to recommend grade ceilings if the growers were opposed to them."

Gage's statement came as a committee of tobacco men from four Southern tobacco growing states was preparing to go to Washington to oppose any change in price ceiling procedure which would do away with the auction system of selling.

The committee was appointed at a meeting of buyers, growers and warehousemen and representatives of the State Grange and the State Farm Bureau Federation, held in Raleigh last Monday. Governor Broughton had said he would accompany the committee to Washington.

Previously, the legislature had adopted a resolution opposing the grade basis or any other OPA ceiling procedure that would endanger the auction system. A similar resolution was adopted by the legislatures of South Carolina and Georgia.

At the time of the meeting in Raleigh, tobacco men were expressing fear that the OPA in establishing price ceilings for the 1943 crop of flue-cured tobacco, would put the ceiling on each pile of tobacco in the warehouse, instead of on the buyers' averages, a policy followed in the sale of burley tobacco last season.

Gage said he hoped that the stand of the Department of Agriculture would serve to "allay the unrest that has developed."

Cotton Fabric Bags Lead In Popularity

Boston.—Smart fabric bags are the current fashion rage. And cotton tapestry materials, designed to resemble needlepoint, are the reason why.

The bags are smartly "old-fashioned" and have both carved and plain wooden handles. Straight or oval at the top, they're being seen in the best of circles in large, pouch, underarm styles. Colored floral motifs are striking against backgrounds of dark or light as tastes may dictate.

Another quaint note is the revival of coarse cotton lace for daytime wear. They're called a Chinese type because they are so closely associated with the handmade lace supplied by China up until a few years ago.

To Stage Blackout During Next Week

Greenville, Feb. 18.—A surprise blackout sometime between Monday and Friday of next week will be held on army orders according to information received here today by J. H. Rose, assistant state director of Civilian Defense. Other than the fact that such a blackout will be held there will be no further announcement as to the day or the hour, Mr. Rose stated.

German Tank Forces Cut American Lines

Sudden Attack Rips Through Defenses For New 18 - Mile Gain; Number U. S. Troops Reported Cut Off; Heavy Casualties Suffered

London, Feb. 17. — Allied headquarters asknowledge one of the gravest reverses of the Tunisian campaign today as battle-hardened German tank forces ripped 18 miles through American lines and threatened to cut the Allied front in the middle.

A communique said Nazi columns had driven to the outskirts of Sbeitla, 38 miles from the Tunisian-Algerian frontier, and were advancing on another town only 12 miles from the border.

After their baptismal taste of fire, American tank forces rallied on Monday and hurled the Germans back six miles, but fell back again yesterday.

A number of American units were cut off in the rush of the German forces and had not been heard from, but Allied headquarters hoped they would be able to win their way back to the main forces, which suffered heavy casualties.

Explaining the setback, an Allied headquarters officer commented:

"Even experienced troops can be overrun by a sudden heavy tank attack, and it is not surprising that the Americans had to withdraw because they held a long line with only light tanks."

The Germans were reported using big new Mark VI tanks weighing 50 to 62 tons and plated with 7½-inch armor.

A headquarters source also declared that the British Eighth army was advancing at such a rate from the Tripolitania-Tunisia border that it would soon bring pressure to bear on the Germans in the south.

On the North African front, British headquarters reported that Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth army continued its new offensive into Tunisia, driving northwest along the Gulf of Gabes coast toward Medenine.

Medenine lies directly before the center of the 60-mile-long Mareth line fortifications, where Field Marshal Edwin Rommel is expected to attempt a new stand. It is 45 miles northwest of Ben Gardane, whose capture was announced yesterday.

The British radio said Gen. Montgomery's troops were "a good 20 miles" beyond Ben Gardane, 20 miles inside Tunisia.

On the western flank, Allied headquarters announced that Marshal Rommel's veteran tank forces had smashed to the outskirts of Sbeitla, 25 miles northwest of Sidi Bouzid, and advanced toward Feriana in a renewal of his powerful attack in Tunisia.

Feriana lies only 12 miles from the Tunisian-Algerian frontier.

Dispatches said the American counter-attack which had driven Rommel's armored columns back six miles in the Sidi Bouzid region on Monday faded yesterday as the Nazis punched through for a gain of nearly 18 miles in a furious dawn-to-dusk battle.

American losses in men and armored equipment were described as heavy.

The Nazis thrust cut deep into the center of the 300-mile Allied front and represented the gravest setback of the campaign.

American troops had previously evacuated the advance air base at Gafsa, 60 miles farther south.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters reportetd tersely:

"Opposing armored forces were engaged throughout the day on the southern front.

"At the end of the day, fighting was still in progress on the outskirts of Sbeitla."

There was no immediate indication whether Gen. Montgomery planned a direct frontal assault on the French-built Mareth line or intended to circle it with swift mobile forces. The British communique said, however, that "patrol operations continued in other sectors."

Meanwhile, allied warplanes carried on their relentless assault upon vital Axis supply lines to North Africa. Allied torpedo bombers set fire to an enemy tanker in the Sicilian narrows, leaving the craft "blazing from stem to stern."

Low-flying United Nations airmen also attacked rail targets in southern Italy and Sicily.

FOOD SHIPMENTS

Since March 1941 the U. S. has delivered for shipment to the Allies about 4,000,000 tons of foodstuffs, at a cost of about $1,250,000,000.

British Subs Get Six Ships

Playing Big Part In Cutting Axis Supply Lines

London, Feb. 16.—Three British submarines, roving the central Mediterranean, have destroyed six and probably seven Aris supply ships and damaged one other, the Admiralty announced today.

Four of the ships were sunk and two others were damaged so badly they had to be beached, it was announced.

The action ranged from the eastern shore of Tunisia to the coasts of Sicily and Italy.

One submarine, in a daring operation, shelled a train in a railway station on the northern coast of Sicily and scored many hits, the announcement said.

The sinking of six ships was credited to three British submarines.

In addition to six Axis supply ships destroyed and one damaged, another was torpedoed while traveling in a strong escort and probably was sunk, the communique said.

This ship was traveling with another supply vessel, both being escorted by destroyers and torpedo boats, but the submarine nevertheless pressed home her attack, it was stated.

Two of the six ships sunk went down in the Gulf of Hammamet off the coast of Tunisia and a third was beached on the Tunisian shore. They were traveling south, fully laden, and were attacked by gunfire from the submarines. A fourth supply ship was damaged.

A medium-sized supply ship was sunk near Brindisi, on the Adriatic coast, in this attack, another ship took refuge along the shore, but the submarine moved in and scored a torpedo hit after the ship was beached with her back broken, the communiqué said.

"Another unescorted enemy vessel a large eat-bound supply ship, was also attacked, hit by two torpedoes and sunk," said the communique.

MORE JAP SHIPS

Washington, Feb. 17. — American submarines, in one of the most severe blows yet struck against the far-flung Japanese supply lines, have sunk five more enemy supply ships and transports and probably sunk a cruiser, the Navy revealed tonight.

They also have damaged a cargo vessel in the intensified battle of attrition being waged against the enemy from Japanese home waters into the Southwest Pacific.

Sunk were two medium-sized cargo ships, one medium-sized tanker, one medium-sized transport and an escort vessel.

The cruiser was listed as "damaged and probably sunk."

With an escort vessel and a cruiser included in the catch, it appeared the underseas raiders had ambushed a Jap convoy.

The latest successes raised to 184 the number of Jap ships sunk, probably sunk or damaged by American submarines alone. Their record now stands at 128 ships sunk, 23 probably sunk and 33 damaged. This accounts for virtually one-third of the 626 Jap ships sunk, probably sunk or damaged by American forces since Pearl Harbor.

May Feed Wheat To Increase Milk

In achieving North Carolina's goal of 176,744,000 gallons of milk for 1943, John A. Arey, Extension dairy specialist of N. C. State College, advises that dairy herds and the family milk cow be fed more wheat. Large stocks of wheat are onw in government storage and it may be purchased at a special feed wheat price.

According to Mr. Arey, the Secretary of Agriculture has set aside 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feeding and at the special prices made, it is a more economical dairy feed than corn at $1.25 a bushel. In fact, feeding tests show that wheat has a feeding value of $1.33 per bushel on this basis and the special price made to farmers is about two-thirds of this figure.

While wheat contains 52 percent more digestible protein than corn, it is classified as a carbohydrate food and should be supplemented with a protein-rich food, such as cottonseed, soybean or peanut meal.

Mr. Arey suggests that a mixture of 2 parts of ground wheat, 1 part of corn and cob meal, and 1 part of cottonseed meal be fed, together with a good legume hay and with or without silage.

Another good mixture is 2 parts of ground wheat, 1 part of ground oats or barley, 1 part of corn and cob meal, and 1 part of cottonseed meal.

The accident prevention program of the United States Department of Labor saved over a million man-days for war production last year.

Axis Armies Reported In Headlong Retreat Before Advancing Russians

MASS MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT AT TOWN HALL

It is important that all defense workers, including defense council, Regular and Auxiliary Police, Fire Watchers, Regular and Auxiliary Firemen, Medical Corps, First Aid, Red Cross and all others assigned special duty in our local defense program attend the MASS MEETING at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, at 7:30 o'clock.

WAR IN BRIEF

American troops holding the central Tunisian front have been driven back 18 miles further by the veteran tank columns of German Marshal Rommel. The American air force also has evacuated three air fields in the immediate vicinity of the battlefront.

Washington observers say they are not dismayed or surprised at American reverses in central Tunisia. Declare front was held lightly and equipment no match for major armored attack.

Russians, extending their lines after the recapture of Kharkov, reoccupy Bogodukhov northwest of city and drive steadily toward the Dnieper river.

British bombers blast Nazi submarine base of Lorient again and range widely over Holland, Germany and north France. American bomber force made two sweeps within 24 hours.

Writer at Stockholm says morale of Germans now at lowest point of war, British raids and reverses on Russian front deepening gloom in the Reich. German crackup still far off, however.

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, wife of the Generalissimo, arrives at Washington and now is at the White House.

American submarines in the Pacific sink and damage more Japanese war and cargo ships.

Cottonseed Hulls Provide New Mulch

Memphis.—Developed by the National Cotton Council, King Cotton Mulch is solving the problem of many amateur and professional gardeners. Made entirely of cottonseed hulls, the mulch can be used to loosen and aerate heavy soil around almost any plant. It also acts as a storage reservoir for moisture, retarding evaporation when applied one to three inches deep.

Described as "the South's answer to German peat moss," the mulch also smothers the growth of weeds, resulting in healthier plants.

Peat moss has been used extensively by gardeners seeking to grow better plants and flowers.

County AAA Committees To Operate Grain Bins

Operation of grain storage bins by County AAA Committees throughout the State should prove particularly beneficial to small livestock and poultry feeders at a time when feed grains often are difficult to obtain, according to G. T. Scott, chairman of the State AAA Committee.

These bins, each with a capacity of 900 bushels, are being furnished County AAA Committees by the Commodity Credit Corporation for storage of CCC grain at no cost to the committees. A total of 81 bins already has been ordered by 15 counties and additional orders are being received each day at the State AAA Office, he said.

"Operation of these bins will enable the county committees to keep a reserve of feed grain on hand at all times," Scott said. "The Commodity Credit Corporation now is offering wheat for use as feed at $1.02 per bushel, but it is delivered only in carload lots. Many feeders do not have facilities for keeping this much grain on hand, and they can obtain small quantities from their county committees at cost, plus a small handling charge. This charge is averaging five to seven cents per bushel. This enables farmers to obtain feed wheat at any time they are in town for other purposes and thus conserve farm transportation facilities."

In addition to storing feed grain, the bins will be used latew in the year for storing wheat or soybeans.

Uncle Mose: Efen' do Bible has in hit anything 'cep'n sout money de preacher don't know hit, ca'se dat's all he preach 'bout.

Believe Adolf Hitler's Forces Might Be Cut Off Before Reaching Dnieper River; Soviet Vanguards Reported Within Sixty Miles Of Goal

Moscow, Feb. 17.—The Red Army captors of Kharkov are delivering powerful blows against desperate German resistance as they push westward from the recaptured industrial metropolis and other Soviet troops are smashing along a wide front on the Eastern side of the Donets Basin and west of Rostay as the Germans pull away from their long-held lines, the Russians said today.

Kharkov, in German hands since Oct. 24, 1941, was entered yesterday after a fierce assault that terminated in bitter street fighting, and the sudden announcement of its fall brought rejoicing through this vast land.

(The German high command apparently was unready to admit the loss of Kharkov. Its broadcast communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said heavy fighting was continuing in and near the city. Earlier broadcasts, evidently preparing the people for bad news, had said preparations for Kharkov's evacuation were in progress.)

With mounting faith in the Red army that had delivered Stalingrad, Leningrad, almost all the Caucasus, Rostov and Kursk during the winter offensive now on the eve of its 14th week, the people of Russia had expected Kharkov's capture, but there had been no hint that it would come as quickly as it did.

But there was still fighting in the Kharkov area, an early communique said. "Our troops continued offensive engagements," the war bulletin said. "The enemy is putting up desperate resistance. Soviet units broke up enemy defenses by powerful blows and are wiping out the manpower and equipment of the Hitlerites.

"In one sector alone our men in a fierce engagement destroyed 43 German tanks and a battalion of German infantry. In another sector Soviet units captured a number of enemy fortifications and are advancing relentlessly."

The Russian midday communique as recorded by the London Soviet Radio Monitor said today that Red Army troops were pursuing remnants of routed German forces west of recaptured Kharkov.

The Russians announced that the successful drive into the city was from the north, after the Germans had mounted strong tank and infantry forces at the east where they expected the assault to come. The garrison, they said, had been ordered to hold the town at all costs.

A large number of the enemy has been killed and large quantities of equipment have been destroyed or captured in the area, the Russians said.

The offensives aimed into the Donets basis continued successfully southwest of Voroshilovgrad and in the Kasnoarmeisk area, against attempts by the Germans to stem the advance, and six tanks were destroyed and 1,400 of the enemy killed in a sector of the latter area, it was stated.

North of Kursk, where Russian spearheads are pointed toward the Axis stronghold of Orel, an encircled German garrison was destroyed when it refused to surrender and several towns were captured, the announcement said.

The fall of Russia's fourth-largest city increased the immediate threat to the rich Dnieuerpetrovsk-Poltava districts. Poltava is 80 miles west of Kharkov and Dnieperpetrovsk is about 125 miles southwest.

The Germans captured Dnieperpetrovsk August 26th, 1941, little more than two months after invading Russia, and after the retreating Russians dynamited their prized power dam across the Dnieper there. It was a city of more than half a million population. Poltava had more than 130,000 inhabitants. Direct rail lines connect them with Kharkov.

Study Plans To Hit Japs Now

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Pacific War Council canvassed at a White House meeting today methods the United Nations could use to "hit Japan now."

The Council is made up of representatives of the nations activity engaged in the Pacific war theater.

"It was just an ordinary, routine meeting," New Zealand's minister, Walter Nash, said, "with a complete analysis of the Pacific position—where the strong points are, where we want to make them, and, at the end, the discussion was on how can we best hit Japan now."