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INVASION SOUTHERN FRANCE MOVING ACCORDING TO PLAN

Allies Encounter Little Opposition Except At One Point Where Landings Were Block- ed; Swiss Report Says Nice and Cannes In Allied Hands

Rome, Aug. 16.—Allied invasion troops have struck eight miles inland at some points in southern France after taking all initial objectives and establishing themselves firmly, headquarters announced tonight.

British and American airborne troops vaulting behind the lines were credited officially with blocking enemy reinforcements. Great fleets of U. S. troop carriers winged supplies and reinforcements by glider and parachute into the airborne bridgehead today.

German resistance generally continued relatively weak.

Assault forces fought on through the night after overrunning the first beach obstacles.

The landings were generally lightly opposed, but heavy German fire blocked off sea landing craft at one point. This setback was reported by Tech. Sgt. Richard T. Wright of Arlington, Va., a marine combat correspondent. He said the German fire at this point, which was not identified, had prevented troops from debarking.

Allied headquarters said the operations were proceeding "according to plan." No comment was offered upon broadcast German accounts of the action nor was a report that French parachutists were operating 20 miles inland officially confirmed.

(Both Nice and Cannes, major seaside cities at the foothills of the Maritime Alps, were declared in frontier reports to La Suisse de Geneva to have been captured by the Allies. The dispatch said Marseille was imminently endangered by a force of French partisans and 1,000 Allied parachute troops.)

It was known that the Allies had landed at Cap Negre and in the area of Frejus, 35 miles apart, on the coast between Toulon and Nice, and the Germans said other attacks were made in the St. Tropez gulf region between Cap Negre and Frejus.

The Mediterranean Allied air force sent flying fortresses against vital rail bridges of southern France in support of the attack. Unescorted the bombers, encountered no enemy planes.

A heavy two-way traffic filled the air lines between southern France and Italy. Reinforcements for airborne troops were landed yesterday and "no opposition either from the air or on the ground was encountered," said an official announcement.

The reinforcement wave was declared easily the largest of the day, with not less than 1,000 parachute troops in the air at one time and the glider train extending more than 50 miles.

The Mediterranean Allied air forces, which yesterday broke all previous records for one day's individual flights flown in this theater, still were holding a protective cover over the ground troops this morning in great force.

Air activity during the night included an attack on the Valence airbase in the Rhone valley. By both day and night German communications leading to the battle area were battered virtually without letup.

Three enemy aircraft were destroyed in operations in the past 24 hours and 20 Allied planes were lost.

The weather still held good.

"Although there is little in the way of definite naval news from the assault area on the southern coast of France," said a naval communique, "steady building up of the army by the Allied navies is proceeding smoothly. . . . The work continues by night as well as by day."

Information On Soldier Ballots

Raleigh, Aug. 16.—Here are the regulations set by the State Board of Elections governing how North Carolinians serving in the armed forces may apply at any time before Nov. 7, 1944, for absentee ballots for the general election:

1. On a written form signed by the applicant and addressed to the chairman of the board of elections of the applicant's home county.

2. By an informal letter, card, or other writing signed by the applicant and addressed to the chairman of the board of elections of the applicant's home county.

3. By an application for a ballot made pursuant to the federal absentee ballot act through the office of the chairman of the board of elections of the applicant's home county.

These from Farmville attending the convention were:

Walter N. Bullock, Starlin Gorman, Red Duggins, Leonard Parker, Bennett Gorman, William Baker, Jack H. H. Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Ernest Moore, Paul Taylor, William Jones and Willie McLean.

Stores Close 23rd

The stores in Farmville will be closed on Wednesday, August 23, in accordance to the decision of the Board of Directors of Merchants Association that Wednesday afternoon closing will continue through the last week prior to the opening of the tobacco market.

MEN'S SERVICE CENTER

Guests at the Center for the past week end were: Farmville and New Bern—T/S Cecil A. Lilley, Camp Stewart, Ga.

Camp Lejeune—Pfc. John Radosh, Monessen, Pa.; Les. P. Bowley, BM 2/c, Salem, Mass.; Jack M. Cade, S 1/c, Toledo, Ohio.

Cherry Point—Cpl. Gordon Stillie, Kansas City, Mo.; Pfc. Thomas W. Hoffman, Houston, Texas.

Camp Davis—Charles Adams, Shelbyville, Ky., (guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Greene).

Simmons-Knott Field, New Bern—S/Sgt. E. L. Lang, Rockland, Mass.; T/Sgt. Bill Scott, Northampton, Mass. (guests of J. O. Pollard).

A.A.F. Base Unit, Greensboro—Cpl. Harry Bloomer, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.; Cpl. Orville D. Grochow, Cal. (guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tyson).

As there was no hostess group for the past week end, individuals donated the food: The menu consisted of fried chicken, prepared by Mrs. A. C. Monk, also biscuits and pear-pineapple salad; deviled eggs by Mrs. Elbert Holmes and Mrs. W. M. Willis; Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Norman, tomatoes, and milk by Pecan Grove Dairy; ice, Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas; pears, Ben Bynum and Mrs. Ada Wood; chocolate cake, potato sticks and lettuce and tea were also served. Acting hostesses were Mrs. E. L. Finch and Mrs. Jack Smith.

Other donations included \$5.00 by Mrs. A. C. Monk; flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Wooten; which bloom, R. N. Newton; and another donation of \$2.00.

A letter from Cpl. Orville D. Grochow, now in Greensboro, says it was like returning home to spend last week end here after an absence of four months and that when one is as far from home as he is it makes him feel happy to find people as nice to the Service Men as the Farmville folks are. He enjoyed his stay very much and is grateful for the hospitality he received.

Sgt. Peter C. Dalle, Camp Lejeune, writes he hopes everything goes well with the Center and will return as soon as he can.

Mrs. Lois E. Heminger of Los Angeles, Calif., has written a letter of gratitude for kindness shown her son, Pfc. John Heminger, who is stationed at Beaufort.

Registering at the Center, Wednesday were Cpl. Made H. Allen, U.S.M.C., Norfolk, Va., son of Paul Allen of Farmville; and Sgt. Charles C. Baker, Fort Bragg, N. C., son of C. C. Baker of Farmville.

Farmville Colored Firemen Bring Home The Bacon

Win Three Main Events At Convention Held In Tarboro This Week; Set New World Record

One of the most noted things seen by the Editor Thursday Morning as he journeyed down toward his office was the happy expression upon the faces of some of the members of Farmville's Colored Fire department who had just returned from Tarboro where they attended the Annual Colored Firemen's Convention held in that city Tuesday and Wednesday and really they had a good reason for feeling so good, as they had returned with three of the highest first cash awards out of a possible four. Winning first prize in the Long Race in 15 flat; 1st prize in the Grab Race in 17 4/5, and 1st prize in the Truck Race in 13 1/4, which is said to be a New World record. The Colored Firemen of Wilson took 1st place in the foot race.

These Colored Firemen, under the leadership of Captain Walter N. Bullock, are to be congratulated upon the wonderful record made at this convention as well as their hearty cooperation in all calls to duty on the home front.

Those from Farmville attending the convention were:

Walter N. Bullock, Starlin Gorman, Red Duggins, Leonard Parker, Bennett Gorman, William Baker, Jack H. H. Taylor, Thomas Taylor, Ernest Moore, Paul Taylor, William Jones and Willie McLean.

Russian Forces Making All-Out Bid For Warsaw

Smash Against Bitter Resistance In Praga District Across River From City

Moscow, Aug. 16.—The Red Army appeared today to be making its real all-out bid for Warsaw against bitter resistance in the Praga district just across the broad and swift Vistula from the besieged Polish capital.

Another message to the German defense system increased below East Prussia, where a 15-mile defense belt toward the German rail center of Lyck in the East Prussian Masurian lake region.

Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's army group has been within gunshot of Warsaw since late July. For the first time in many days, the Soviet communique mentioned the Warsaw battle, disclosing the destruction of 32 Nazi tanks and 800 troops in a counterattack in the battle of Praga.

Rokossovsky has completed his assault plans, built up reserves, strengthened his communications, and eliminated a strong German threat to his right flank and today was striking for the heart of the enemy defense zone before Warsaw. Indications were that the struggle on the east side of the Vistula was in its final stage.

Seasoned Russian and Polish troops now are strongly dug in in a semi-circle around Praga, a great industrial district, and their massed artillery and planes were shelling the battleground with direct tanks and sprawling German dead.

The Russians announced at midnight that Marshal Ivan S. Konev's army group which had taken 1,600 square miles west of the Vistula in the area 100 miles below Warsaw and 35 miles from Krakow had killed 140,000 Germans and captured 32,360 in a month ending August 12. Previous announcements ran the aggregate of dead or captured Germans in the summer offensive to 781,886 men, but the figure included operations of only six of the nine army groups reported in action. Nazi material losses were huge.

While only a frontal battle for Warsaw was reported in the Praga area. The Germans were in a precarious position and faced flank blows from the north and south as well.

A Soviet communique said the Germans succeeded in forcing a wedge into the Russian positions but "by blows from the flanks the Soviet units threw back the enemy and restored the situation." Thirty-two German tanks and self-propelled guns were reported destroyed and 800 Germans killed.

The effort to relieve Warsaw was one of many major counterattacks to which the German high command committed irreplaceable reserves at Russian armies near the East Prussian front in Lithuania and west of the Vistula.

The Russians destroyed 114 Nazi tanks during the day.

Yesterday's frenzied enemy attacks came while Red Army troops in northern Poland were striking along the Bialystok-Lyck railway through a 15-mile belt of Axis defenses guarding impregnable East Prussia in the Masurian lakes region. Crajevo, only two miles from the front, was reported under heavy air attack.

In the north Gen. Ivan Malenik's army swept across Estonia and freed another 80 settlements, but where from the Baltic to the western reaches of the Carpathians, the Russians said, the Red armies during the day broke wave after wave of German counterattacks.

At best it was believed here, the German high command could have hoped only that the Nazi counterattacks would blunt for a few weeks the sharpness of the Red army's offensive power, for these enemy blows have been delayed too long to catch the Soviet advance forces in over-extended and vulnerable positions.

As for the situation at Warsaw, the Russians manifested the utmost confidence that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky could deal with whatever forces the Germans still had available and would seize the initiative and strike for Warsaw itself at the moment most critical for the enemy.

FLYING BOMBS HIT IN WAVES

London, August 17.—Rescue squads removed dead from the debris of houses and shops from wrecked buses and street pavements Thursday after one of the heaviest night barrages of flying bombs in two weeks.

The attacks were resumed at dawn and continued through the night. The State sent waves of robots across the channel at frequent intervals.

SOFTBALL LEAGUE

Pres. Eps. The Christians for League Lead To End Regular League Play; Play-Off Scheduled for Next Week; Three Games To Be Played

(By Walter Jones, Sports Editor)

On Thursday, Aug. 10, the Methodist were defeated by the Christians 4 to 3. The losers played a fine ball game and were still very much in the game until the last man was out. It took the mighty hitting of Manager James Monk of the winners to put the game on ice. With the score tied at 3 all, Monk came to bat in the sixth inning and poked out a mighty triple into centerfield and came home on a wild throw from the outfield. The losers outdid the winners 3 to 2.

Monday of this week found the Christians and Pres. Eps. meeting in the first of two important games, if the Christians won then they would clinch the league lead, but such was not to be. Manager Paul Ewell of the Pres. Eps., using an idea of the State Employment Service, had a fine team on the field and went on to win the game 7 to 1. This win added even more importance to the Wednesday's meeting of these two clubs.

Frank Allen, regular Christian pitcher, pitched the game with his left arm handicapped to his elbow. He had previously suffered painful burns on his arm. The winners played good ball and deserved to win. Dr. Gilchrist, a new member of the Pres. Eps., made several nice catches in left field.

In the first game of the Wednesday afternoon doubleheader, the two "also rans" Baptist and Methodist met in a combination swimming meet and softball game. The swimming meet was declared a draw, while the Baptist won the ball game 8 to 5. The game was played during a pleasant summer shower and the fact that home plate was covered by water, and the ball was thoroughly soaked, didn't bother the pitchers, for the ball was still pounded off all parts of the playing field. The players on both teams chipped in with their usual number of errors.

The second game of the afternoon found the playing field in good shape and both teams ready to go. Much was at stake. The Pres. Eps., needing a win to tie for the lead, while the Christians needing to win for undisputed possession of first place.

Again Frank Allen pitched under a handicap, his arm still being bandaged, not withstanding he pitched a fine game as did Carraway for the Pres. Eps. After three and a half innings the Christians were ahead 2 to 1. In the last half of the fourth the Pres. Eps. went to work, and on 6 hits pushed across four runs. Bacon being the modest hero of this rally; with the score tied at 3 all Bacon went to the plate and smacked out a scorching single to score two runners with the deciding run. The Christians scored again in the fifth inning. And that ended running for the day. Final score, Pres. Eps., 5, Christians, 3. As mentioned before the result of this game put the two teams in a tie for first place.

The Managers agreed after the game to meet in a two out of three series next week. The games to be played Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. All games at 6:15. These two teams are evenly matched and the fans are looking forward to seeing some good ball played next week.

Schedule Softball Playoff Series Monday, 6:15—Pres. Eps. vs. Christians. Wed., 6:15—Pres. Eps. vs. Christians. Thurs. 6:15—Pres. Eps. vs. Christians.

Final Standings Church Softball League—Regular Season

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Christians	13	5	.625
Pres. Eps.	13	8	.625
Baptist	9	11	.450
Methodist	6	14	.300

Roy Hooker Killed In Action In Italy

Private First Class Roy Hooker, Jr. of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hooker, of Farmville, Route 1, was killed instantly in action in Italy on July 21, as a fragment from a German shell struck his head, according to information received this week by his parents and his wife, who with their year old son, Nelson, resided near Farmville. Mrs. Hooker is a daughter of George Chihl.

He was inducted in October 1942, received his training at Camp White, Oregon, and was sent overseas in April of this year. Prior to induction Pfc. Hooker was engaged in farming.

A sister, Mrs. Stewart Sugg, lives here.

Youngest Captive of The Present War

On the British Front in France—British troops captured their youngest prisoner in the battle of France yesterday, a two-year-old boy dressed in a German uniform. He confessed his age between sobbing and said he never shot anyone.

He said he was a stepson of a changed Russian fighting with the Germans, and that his name was Stanislas. He was found hiding in a dugout with six Nazi troops.

Jap Naval Base Target Of U. S. Heavy Bombers

Mako, Between For- mosa and China Hit; Kuriles and Jima Also Bombed

Chungking, Aug. 16.—American Liberators bombed the Japanese naval base of Mako in the Pescadore Islands today in the first blow at those enemy islands between Formosa and China.

The Formosa harbor of Takao in the southern portion of the big Japanese island were bombed at night by Liberators. All the attack planes were from Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's U. S. 14th air force.

No details were given on the Mako attack.

U. S. Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Pearl Harbor, August 16.—Japan's screen of Pacific islands has been bombed again at both its ends and near the center—at the Kuriles in the north, Iwo Jima 400 miles south of Tokyo, and the Spice Islands on the equator.

Adverse weather limited the air war in the New Guinea-Carolines sector, but far to the west, heavy bombers from China bombed Takao, Formosa, and sank three freighters between Formosa and the China coast, to add to hammer blows from every direction.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that Liberator and Mitchell bombers, continuing attacks which have paralyzed Halmahera as a Japanese base, raided both Halmahera and Ternate in the Spice Islands repeatedly Monday, through heavy anti-aircraft fire. The bombs set warehouses afire and exploded ammunition dumps.

South of Halmahera, toward Ceram, air patrols sank eight coastal craft—"small sailing vessels, indicative of the extent to which the Japanese have been forced to press any available shipping into service," a MacArthur spokesman said.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced meanwhile that army Liberators hit Japanese shipping near Paramushiro in the Kuriles Friday and also bombed the airstrip at Surihachi. They fought off 15 to 20 enemy planes, shooting down at least three and possibly eight.

Navy search planes bombed installations on Shumushu and on Arad to island, off northern Paramushiro, Saturday. They also sank a patrol ship.

Marianas-based bombers raided Iwo Jima, in the Volcano group, Pagon, in the northern Marianas, and Rota Island, south of Saipan, Saturday. One of the Liberators which plied Iwo's airfield with more than 35 tons of bombs was shot down by aggressive enemy fighters.

Despite unfavorable weather, other planes attacked by-passed Japanese positions on New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, Bougainville, Palau, the Marshalls and Nauru.

At Honolulu, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, observed upon his return from Saipan and Guam that "more Tokyo governments will have to fall before the Japanese are ready for the unconditional surrender we shall demand."

Local Rotary Club And Guests Enjoy Unique Program

Local Rotarians and a number of especially invited guests enjoyed a rather unique program of entertainment Tuesday evening when Bill Duke and Coy Monk, who had charge of the program, presented the talents of Johnson and Lynch, of Roanoke Rapids.

Outstanding features of the evening's entertainment were instrumental selections by Graham Lynch, noted pianist; a negro dialect "The Fourth Dimensions" and a serenade "Dessan in the Hot House" by Roland Johnson, blackface comedian.

The meeting adjourned following a half minute of silent prayer for our boys in service.

Request Accommodations For Tobacconists Here

The Board of Directors of the Merchants Association are today calling upon the people of Farmville to make rooms and board, when convenient, available to the incoming tobacconists at reasonable rates.

NAZI RETREAT IN NORMANDY TURNS INTO COMPLETE ROUT

Miss Bradley Weds Pvt. W. R. Smith

Informal Ceremony Performed At Home of Bride's Sister, In Farmville

Miss Margaret Katherine Bradley, of Scotland Neck and Washington, D. C., daughter of Mrs. E. W. Siston, of Scotland Neck, and the late Mr. W. S. Bradley, became the bride of Private Willie Ray Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith, of Greenville, on Wednesday, August 16, at 8:00 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Rollins, in Farmville.

Rev. C. B. Mashburn, pastor of the Farmville Christian Church, performed the ring ceremony. The vows were spoken in the living room of the home which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with exquisite dahlias, roses and gladioli.

The bride wore a dress of white crepe with matching accessories and a shoulder corsage of pink roses.

Mrs. Smith is a graduate of the Scotland Neck School and now holds a government position in Washington, D. C. For a period of three years, several years ago, she made her home here with her sister, Mrs. M. W. Rollins.

Private Smith, who has recently returned to the States after four and a half years in the Pacific War Area, is a graduate of the Greenville High School. He is now stationed at Camp Butler.

Out of town people attending the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Tripp, Miss Louella Smith, Mrs. W. C. Smith, Bonnie Smith and James H. Edwards, of Greenville, and Mrs. Walter Clark, of Plymouth.

President's New Edict Another Jolt to Hitler

President Roosevelt's declaration that Germany and Japan will be occupied by Allied military, even though they surrender before their borders are crossed by victorious armies, will give a lot of anxious minds which have feared that the gangsters might by some Skulduggery squirm out of their just and necessary deserts.

Military occupation of enemy countries is vital to insure peace.

Banks Show Big Increase

Total Resources Reach Close To Billion Dollars

Raleigh, Aug. 16.—The total resources of state commercial banks in North Carolina increased \$148,448,699.54 during the fiscal year 1943-44, Guyney P. Hood, commissioner of banks, said today.

During the same period total resources of industrial banks increased \$6,519,190.50, he said.

Total resources of state commercial banks amounted to \$918,901,590.57 compared with \$765,454,331.33 last year. Total resources of industrial banks amounted to \$28,095,738.29 compared with \$19,574,548.79 last year.

At the end of the fiscal year there were 153 state commercial banks and 138 branches compared with the same number of banks and 125 branches for the previous period. There were 29 industrial banks and one branch compared with the same number of banks and no branches last year.

After the retirement of \$229,040 of preferred stock, the total capital structure of state commercial banks showed an increase of \$2,774,509.59. United States bonds led in the increase of asset accounts with a balance of \$10,373,532.19 followed by loans and discounts with \$98,513,961.47. Chief decreases in asset accounts were noted in other bonds, notes and debentures, \$3,721,645.16, and a borrower's liability on acceptances, \$97,938.92.

State commercial bank deposits showed a net increase of \$148,515,588.15, chief increases being in demand deposits, \$30,469,090.12 and U. S. deposits, including postal savings, \$66,750,501.28.

Chief increases in state commercial banks liabilities were in interest, taxes, etc., \$1,645,449.82 and bills payable and redemptions, \$235,520. The greatest decrease was in liability and acceptances, \$337,450.

Capital structure of industrial banks showed an increase of \$1,187,990.88. Chief asset increases were in United States bonds, \$4,153,511.84 and cash due from other banks, \$1,187,990.88.

Industrial bank deposits showed a net increase of \$6,519,190.50, chief increases being in demand deposits, \$2,222,222.22 and U. S. deposits, \$4,296,968.28. The greatest increase was noted in loans, \$2,222,222.22.

German Seventh Army Reported Breaking In- to Roving Guerrilla Bands As Allied Forces Tighten Coffin Corner; Patton's Men 40 Miles From Paris

London, Aug. 16.—The Allies showed steel and surrender leaflets on the German seventh army's pell mell retreat near Falaise today and, by Berlin account, hurled an American column within 40 miles of Paris, threatening a new encirclement of fleeing German troops.

German broadcasts declared the American third army, in a lightning 60-mile eastward drive, was battling near Droux and Chartres only 40 miles from the capital.

These armored spearheads, driving toward the Seine, carried the potential menace of swinging behind the enemy and bottling him up between the river and the Atlantic coast. Seine bridges have been knocked out by dive-bombing.

Hal Boyle, Associated Press correspondent at U. S. third army headquarters, reported at 11:15 a. m., today that the German seventh army is breaking up into roving guerrilla bands and appears today to have passed the point where it is able to mass its remaining men and supplies for a breakthrough to the Seine river to join other broken and disorganized units fleeing beyond Paris.

Field dispatches declared Field Marshal Gueuthner von Kluge had pulled most of his armor from the wavering Normandy front, but his hatch below Falaise had been closed to eight miles. Possibly 50,000 Nazis still were fighting rearguard actions within the dwindling Normandy pocket.

Allied planes showered the enemy with 2,000,000 safe conduct surrender leaflets.

Both the German high command communique and Nazi radio-broadcasters said Americans of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's third army had plunged 60 miles eastward from Alencon and were battling on a 20-mile sector between Droux and Chartres. Patton won Alencon in his drive northward from La Mans in his drive northward from La Mans into Argentan, where he brought to the southern jaw of the pincers on Falaise.

Canadians on the north reached the outskirts of Falaise, and opened an assault on that communications town.

Orderly until now, von Kluge's retreat began to show the first signs of chaotic confusion. A British staff officer declared it was no longer conducted according to plan. It was a case of "just get out—if you can."

Western German casualties in the western France debacle approached the 300,000 mark.

Included in the shower of surrender leaflets were pictures of German officers capitulating at Cherbourg. These were designed to illustrate the type of treatment the enemy could expect.

An explanation contained in a front dispatch for the failure of the Allies to close the Falaise-Argentan escape gap was that the two armies driving toward each other had to exercise extreme care to avoid coming under each other's artillery fire.

British and Canadian troops on the north side of the pocket reached Falaise and launched an assault on that city and captured Vaux, 20 miles to the west. American and British troops together sliced off a large section of the western end of the pocket. The Americans scored gains of up to three miles and took Tinchebray, a road junction nine miles southwest of Vins.

Putangs, a major crossing of the Orne river 10 miles west of Argentan was captured widening the southern jaw of the escape gap.

In the Brittany cleanup, Dinard, just west of St. Malo, was occupied by the Americans after organized resistance ceased there. This was the site of the heaviest fighting on the Breton peninsula.

(The situation at the ancient Breton coast port of St. Malo was obscure. The German news agency DNB said in a broadcast dispatch that the Americans captured the city when a disheveled Nazi garrison had been holding out in the old city.

(There was no immediate confirmation of this report, however, and in a later Berlin broadcast the International Information Bureau, Nazi propaganda agency, asserted that the St. Malo fortress still was holding out.)

Southern farmers used 25.9 per cent more lime in 1943 than in the largest increase in the U. S. is sought for the Mid-Atlantic States.