

SELL YOUR TOBACCO

- IN FARMVILLE -

Reap the Greatest Benefits

Farmville Enterprise

VOLUME THIRTY-SIX

FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1945

NUMBER FOURTEEN

SAVE YOUR MONEY

Buy Victory Bonds

Beginning Monday, Oct. 29

HEAVY SALES MARKED OPENING OF FARMVILLE MARKET TUESDAY

Peak Prices Paid Farmers For Offerings Of Tips and Lugs Described As Inferior Grade

Thousands of farmers with their families trekked to Farmville, one of the leading of the 15 markets of the Eastern Bright Tobacco Belt for the opening, Tuesday, and witnessed the exchange of 613,048 pounds of flue-cured tied cigarette-type tobacco for the sum of \$267,893.53, which was paid by the buyers at an average of \$43.70 per hundredweight, which resulted in one of the most satisfactory openings in the history of tobacco auction sales here. Breaks throughout the Belt were reported as large, the demand strong and prices pleasing to the farmers.

Daily Figures.
Wednesday's sale totaled 595,600 pounds with an average ranging equal to that of the day before. Sales figures on Thursday were recorded as 630,770 and prices the same.

Supervisor of Sales R. A. Fields reports the week's poundage, through Thursday, as 1,839,418, receipts \$803,657.54, an average of \$43.69.

Harvesting Problems.
As Farmville's 41st leaf-selling season got underway this week, activity here has been multiplied a hundredfold and the streets have taken on a carnival air as the farmers and their families have thronged the streets daily in holiday attire and mood.

These farmers met the scarcity of manpower in the community, occasioned by war demands, with an almost superhuman effort this spring and summer and have been forced to pay almost double the cost of housing of last season's crop. With an early setting and growing season, resulting from the unprecedented warm weather in March and April, the farmers were rushed to take care of their crops in the beginning and were faced with additional problems and obstacles, which have made the 1945 crop the most expensive and troublesome of any ever grown in this section.

Torrential rains set in at the beginning of the housing period this year and continued throughout with the ripening of the leaf proceeding at a rapid rate and growers were compelled to toil day and night. Despite their efforts, a large amount of leaf was ruined in the fields due to lack of labor and curing barn space. Another unprecedented difficulty arose from the acute shortage of tobacco sticks and farmers were forced to go into the woods, fell trees and hew out sticks throughout the night after laboring in the fields all day. So prices have to be good this season to please the tobacco farmer.

Curing of the weed has been practically over in this area for two weeks and with one week used mostly in catching his breath, the farmer has spent the other in preparing the weed for market. Thus the blocked sales prevailing on all Eastern Belt markets this week. The 1944 crop was late and the offering on the opening sale was the lightest in years and it will be recalled that light sales continued throughout the first two weeks of the season.

Price Near Ceiling.
Market officials of the Belt reported that the quality of tobacco offered Tuesday was regarded generally as inferior to that offered during the past several years. The price held near the \$44.50 ceiling, however, with \$46 being the practical top on most markets. As on the Border Belt, which opened August 1, there was very little differential in price between common and good grades. The ceiling this year is \$1 higher than in 1944. Ceilings apply only to the seasonal average a particular buyer pays for the tobacco. Thus the ceiling may be exceeded on individual sales, but season sales as a whole must come within the 44-cent range.

Steady to slightly higher prices prevailed on the 15 markets in Eastern North Carolina, Wednesday, the cooperating marketing divisions of the State and U. S. Departments of Agriculture reported. The volume of sales continued extremely heavy and all markets were blocked. Most of the increases occurred in medium and lower quality lugs and leaf grades. Compared with opening day prices, the upward trend amounted to about \$1 per hundred.

Tobaccoists reported considerable damaged leaf resulting from heavy rains in many tobacco counties during the past few days and they cautioned growers to handle their offerings with care to prevent further spoilage. Growers are apparently rushing preparation of the estimated 388,800,000 pound crop despite labor shortages, but should not sacrifice careful handling, warned officials.

Sales on opening day totaled 1,839,418 pounds, compared with 2,207,000 included in the Belt on opening day 1944. The 1945 opening average was \$43.70, compared with the 1944 opening average of \$43.69 per hundred. The increase of \$0.01 per hundred is a record for the opening of the season.

providing a first sale every day for both warehouse firms, Monk's and Knott's, is one which continues to operate to the general satisfaction of patrons of this market, since they are assured of a sale every day. Complying with the 3 1/2 hour sale-every-day rule, made general in this Belt, sales begin at 9:00 o'clock and end at 12:30.

COUNTY SCHOOLS OPEN AUGUST 30

Pitt County schools will open for the 1945-46 term on Thursday, August 30, the County Board of Education ordered at its recent meeting. The facilities for several county schools are not yet completed. The Board of Education is having considerable difficulty in finding enough teachers to fill all the vacancies. Up to date, there are about 25 vacancies in the county. It is hoped that all Pitt County teachers who are not yet employed and who desire to teach this year will file their application immediately. The supply of well-trained teachers has reached a new low this year and indications now are that a goodly number of positions will have to be filled with teachers holding non-standard certificates and even these teachers are scarce.

Several changes in county principalships have occurred since school closed. J. T. Biggers, who was formerly principal at Grifton, goes to Winterville to replace N. G. Raynor, who resigned to go in private business. William Putrell of Rich Square replaces Biggers at Grifton. Lessie R. Murray will be principal at Belvoir to succeed W. E. Cain, who resigned to accept a position with C. H. Edwards Hardware Company of Greenville. R. C. Folk, formerly a principal at Stokes, and Mrs. Herman Baker at Farmville, formerly a teacher in the Snow Hill schools, will be principal at Fountain.

The principals of the other schools in the county and who are returning to their same positions are: Falkland, Mrs. Ellen Lewis Carroll; Bethel, W. C. Latham; Grimesland, M. L. Asnight; Chicod, Newman Lewis; Ayden, E. F. Johnson; Arthur, Paul J. Clark, and Farmville, J. H. Moore.

SERVICE MEN'S CENTER

Visiting Service Men at the Center during the past week were: Farmville, T/Sgt. James T. Lang, Page Field, Ft. Myers, Fla.; Albert Q. Roebuck, Jr., H.A.2/c, U.S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Cherry Point, Pfc. Dale B. Martin, Knightville, Indiana; Cpl. Frank Demyanovich, Lincoln Park, Mich.; Cpl. Jimmie Glatos, Baltimore, Md.; Cpl. Jerry A. Peck, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Camp Lejeune, Pfc. Hubert L. Phipps, Baltimore, Md.; Cpl. Theodore C. Hood, Akron, Ohio; Sgt. Dave L. Kiser, Clyde, Texas; John L. Thornton, A-S, U.S. Naval Hospital Staff, Warrenton, Va., guest of Mrs. Ethel Thornton; Pfc. John R. A. Byrnes, New York City.

Greenville Air Base, Cpl. Charles E. Shodes, Cleveland, Ohio, guest of Miss Tabitha M. DeVisconti. Donations were tomatoes, figs, grapes, flowers from Mrs. Ben Lewis; tomatoes, use of percolator, Mrs. B. Streeter Sheppard; potato salad, doughnuts, Mrs. H. S. Haten; toll house cookies, salted nuts, Mrs. Louise Harris; apples, Mrs. Redden Lewis; milk, Mrs. B. A. Norman; one dollar, Mrs. Frank Davis, Jr. Deviled eggs, meat sandwiches, cheese relish sandwiches, tea and coffee were also served.

LOCAL CENTER TO REMAIN OPEN AS LONG AS NEED FOR ITS SERVICES FELT

Many people seem to think because the Japs have surrendered that the Service Men's Center will soon close. From the letters received from the war zones the men who have visited the Center are looking forward to again being guests there and many of them are in for the duration and six months and we feel these men who have fought so valiantly for us and sacrificed so much, still have need of a place in Farmville while in nearby camps. The same loyal support rendered during the twenty months the Center has been in operation will be greatly appreciated. You are urged to open your homes to them and invite them for meals and to spend nights. Even though the war is over they are still in the Service of Uncle Sam and in his own homes and loved ones. Many of them have spent many long hard months in the European or the Pacific Theaters of Operations.

Sugar Scarcity Due To Continue

No Increase In Supply In Prospect Until Next Year; Reasons Outlined

Washington, Aug. 21.—Don't look for more sugar this year. A spokesman for the Agriculture Department gives this picture: Americans now receive about 73 pounds of sugar a year, each. It will remain like that—no increase—way past Christmas.

(Before the war Americans got about 100 pounds yearly, each.) The situation isn't likely to improve until the latter half of 1946, even though Army requirements are cut way down.

The general lack of sugar in the world. The present world supply has to go around with far less sugar produced than before the war.

The Japanese let the Philippine sugar fields go to seed. They have to be re-established. Those islands were great producers.

France grew sugar. During the war its machinery deteriorated. It didn't have labor.

These are examples of the general problem of sweetening the world's cup with less sugar.

Here is something else: Before the war Americans consumed about 6,800,000 tons of sugar yearly.

Now, including the sugar taken by the armed services, America's consumption is 6,200,000. Of that the Army takes 1,100,000 tons.

That leaves civilians 5,100,000 tons. As noted, they got 6,800,000 before the war. And the population is larger than it was four years ago.

The Army has been using about 280,000 to 300,000 tons every three months.

Suppose it cut that in half in the last three months of 1945 and the other half was given to civilians.

That would mean only 140,000 to 150,000 tons for civilians in those three months—or about 2 1/2 pounds more per civilian.

We grow in this country about 2,000,000 tons of sugar from cane and sugar beets yearly. This year's crop has been almost all harvested.

Cuba, a great supplier of this country, hoped to have a crop of 4,800,000 tons.

But the worst drought in 37 years wiped out 900,000 tons.

We know how much the Cuban crop will be because it has been harvested. It is, instead of the hoped for 4,800,000 tons, only 3,900,000 tons.

Helping out, of course, will be sugar from American-grown sugar beets, and sugar from Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

But then the liberated countries need sugar. So do countries like Canada and England.

There just isn't enough to go around and give us all we had before.

Seed Small Grain Crop At Right Time

Plan to plant small grain on time or prepare to accept much lower yields per acre because of the delay in planting, say Extension agronomists at State College.

They point to the three-year records of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the Piedmont Test Farm, Statesville, to show that a delay of 30 to 45 days in planting will on the average bring reductions in yield varying from 28 to 57 per cent.

Oats planted on November 15 yielded 26.4 bushels per acre for the three-year period as compared with 51.2 bushels when planted on October 1. There was a gain of 24.8 bushels per acre for 45 days difference in planting.

When the same test was made for barley, the difference was 13.6 bushels per acre. Late planting cut the yield 33 per cent.

With wheat the November 15 planting produced 18.1 bushels as compared with 28.2 bushels per acre for the October 15 planting.

The agronomists call special attention to the need for observing Hessian fly-free dates in planting wheat, as determined by the Extension entomologist, J. Myron Maxwell. For the Mountains, these dates are Oct. 24 to 15; Piedmont, October 5 to 24; and for the Coastal Plain October 20 to 27.

Maxwell points out that these dates apply from west to east, and from north to south. For example, wheat should not be planted in the northwestern section of the Piedmont before October 5, and in the southeastern section before October 24.

IT TAKES ALL KINDS.
Well, K.P., where have you been all morning?

Well, I was out there, sarge, like you told me to.

But what took you so long?

It's a mighty tough job you're set through those 1945 holes.

New Tires, Nylons, Radios On Mart Soon

New Peacetime Goods To Be Held At or Near 1942 Price Levels

Washington, Aug. 23.—New tires, nylon stockings, new radios. The government dropped good news about all three into American laps Wednesday.

Government officials were careful not to speak of an end to rationing, but they said motorists might get a break on new tires within 90 days.

They predicted production might jump 100 per cent in the next three months.

OPA officials said they thought they could hold most of the new peacetime goods — when it reaches the stores again—at or near 1942 prices.

Nylon stockings may be back in circulation by Thanksgiving, or at least by Christmas. The government has turned loose its controls on nylon and rayon.

It still has a few details to work out about giving permission for making nylon hose. This should come quickly.

Fleets of Radios.
WPB said 2 1/2 million radios may be on the store shelves by Christmas.

The reason: An 80 per cent cut in military orders for radar and radio.

Rent ceilings are expected to disappear soon in certain places. For example, in areas where Army camps close to war plants shut down and people move away.

OPA indicated meat points would be reduced, beginning next month. Agriculture Secretary Anderson already has said meat rationing would end soon.

WPB said it would scrap its complicated network of controls over allocating materials and setting up priorities by the end of September.

Control Overboard.
So—by October 1 "CMP"—the controlled materials plan—goes overboard. This was the government's control over steel, copper and aluminum.

Also to be dropped will be the whole series of priority ratings—AA-1, AA-2, AA-3, and AA-4.

Replacing them will be a simpler system, much reduced. Producers for military requirements will get an "mm" rating. Then there will be a junior rating called "cc."

The government told business men to build all the new factories, plants and additions they could.

Peanuts Helped By July Rains

Yams and Hays Also Enjoyed Fine Recoveries, Crop Service Reports

General crop growth in North Carolina during July was "almost miraculous," the Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture said Monday in its release on peanuts, sweet potatoes, and hays.

After coming through a dry June, crops—particularly those in the western half of the State, were badly in need of rain. General rains started throughout the State early in July and lasted long enough to be excessive in the Coastal Plain counties. Rainy days and wet fields prevented farmers from properly cultivating their crops, so that as July closed grass was becoming a serious crop hazard.

Although grassy peanut fields, excessive plant growth in cotton, and rapid ripening of tobacco were detrimental, corn, hay crops, and pastures showed improvement during the month and excellent feed crops were in prospect.

Keen Competition For Broiler Growers
North Carolina's broiler industry has shown rapid progress under the stimulus of war conditions and the State now ranks sixth in the United States. Its production is valued at about 11 million dollars annually.

Along with this development there are about 75 processing plants employing about 650 people.

The demand of the present broiler market has been increased by the buying of the armed services, the shipyards, and the transient population in areas near government activities.

The broiler industry must meet keen competition after the war and Prof. Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry Department at State College, comes forward with some timely suggestions.

Present needs call for maximum livability of the chicks started, lower cost of production, and high quality of the broilers offered for sale. The chicks must feather and grow rapidly, and they must possess good broiler quality. "As breeding enters very greatly into the production of such a chick, more breeding flocks for this specific purpose must be developed," Dearstyne says.

The producer of hatching eggs, the hatcheryman, the broiler producer, and the processor must all work together.

"North Carolina does not possess many large consuming centers of population. Small farm flocks compete for the local markets. Expansion of this fact, export markets may be sought and storage facilities provided if the broiler industry of North Carolina is to retain its present volume of operation."

Early Declares FDR Had Newspaper Plan
Washington, Aug. 19.—Former Presidential Press Secretary Stephen T. Early said tonight that the late President Roosevelt intended to publish a newspaper when he retired from the White House.

"I often heard Mr. Roosevelt say that he wanted to start a paper after he left public office," Early said in an interview. "It was to be a tabloid and would have no editorial page."

He said that Mr. Roosevelt believed "an editorial page was unnecessary."

"He believed that if the people were given the facts they could draw their own conclusions," Early said. "He added that the President never mentioned where he intended to publish his tabloid."

Builders Expect Boom in Nation

More Than Two Million Homes Planned For Three Years Following The War

New York, Aug. 16.—More than 2,100,000 persons will build homes within three years after the war ends, making jobs for more than 1,000,000 men, George W. Warnecke, president of one of the nation's largest real estate mortgage and survey companies, said today.

"As soon as materials are released by the government, more than 500,000 individuals or companies are prepared to put up houses in one year alone," Warnecke said. The building expert, head of his own company, set up the Navy's building contract division in 1943 and served, with the rank of lieutenant commander, as head of the division for one year.

He estimated that huge Army and Navy buildings supply stockpiles will be released as surplus supplies to civilians contractors within two and one-half months after the war ends.

The Nation's four largest household equipment companies told the United Press that they will be ready to supply plumbing for all the homes within three months, after V-J Day.

"The homes built after the war won't be modernist or made of prefabricated or plastic materials," Warnecke said. "As head of a mortgage company, I feel that any homes made of untried materials are a bad investment builders seem leery too."

The building expert said that between 430,000 and 450,000 men will be needed to build homes during the first year of peace. Each \$6,000 five-room home requires 1800 man hours to build, he pointed out.

Labor Needed
Besides the builders, approximately 1,000,000 workers will be needed by companies making household equipment and supplies, Warnecke said.

Warnecke said that 750,000 homes will be built during the second year after the war ends, and 850,000 during the third year.

"After the first three years of building, about 750,000 homes and apartment units will be built each year," he said. "It's obvious that the reason for a boom for some time to come is that building has been virtually at a standstill for so many years."

CONFUSING INSTRUCTIONS
In civilian air circles a "short" is a non-priority passenger who must be removed from a flight if a heavy priority passenger comes along. If possible, what is known as "protection" is given him. Arrangements are made to continue the journey by a later flight, by train, pony cart or whatever is available.

Recently a young stewardess, unfamiliar with flight vernacular, went to work for American Airlines. An hour out of Chicago she received by radio the following instructions: "Prepare to remove shorts at Detroit. No protection." For a while she was quite unhappy about it all.—Marcia Winn in Chicago Tribune.

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Sunday Observed As Day of Prayer

John Hill Paylor Promoted In OPA Legal Division

Farmville Man Named Chief Attorney of Raleigh District OPA
Raleigh, Aug. 23.—Appointment of John H. Paylor as chief attorney of the Raleigh District OPA was announced yesterday by District Director Theodore S. Johnson.

Paylor, who has been associated with the district office's legal department for over three years, succeeds Norman C. Shepard. Shepard resigned recently to go to Germany as a legal adviser to the United States occupation forces.

Paylor, who practiced law in Farmville for 21 years before coming with OPA, is a native of Laurinburg. He is a 1920 graduate of the University of North Carolina. He served a short time in the army during World War I and was in Officers Training School at Camp Gordon, Ga., when the war terminated.

Paylor, 48, represented Pitt County in the General Assembly for two terms, 1935-37 and 1937-39, which included two special sessions. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church and has the unusual distinction of having a perfect Sunday School attendance record for 37 years.

In October, 1942, he was appointed attorney in charge of the Greenville field office. When that office was discontinued, he came to the enforcement division at district headquarters here. In November, 1943, he was made enforcement attorney in charge of the Appraisal and Industrial Materials unit, and in this capacity he has handled many OPA cases involving price violations in the lumber industry and other fields.

As chief attorney he will supervise enforcement activities comprising five divisions.

Paylor is married to the former Alice Flynn, of Farmville. They have two sons, both serving in the Army. John H. Jr., has been in service since August, 1943 and is now in Europe; Robert F., is an Infantry replacement now in California awaiting shipment to the Pacific theatre.

Dairymen Should Market Scrub Bulls
A definite breeding program with tested sires, which will eliminate the hereditary factors responsible for low milk production and will build up an inheritance in the herd for high average production, is one of the principal secrets leading to large dairy profits.

John Aray, Extension dairyman at State College, points to the record of the USDA herd of Holsteins at Beltsville, Md., to show just what may be accomplished by a long-time breeding program. He also calls attention to the fact that there is not just one exceptional; high producing cow in this herd but many, and that the average of the 57 cows now milking is 721 pounds of butterfat per cow.

Although one cow in the Beltsville herd recently set a butterfat record with 1,007 pounds, she is only one of six cows in the herd that have exceeded the thousand-pound mark on three dairy milkings.

Alfalfa hay and corn silage form the basal roughage ration for the cows. No pasture is provided. A concentrate ration of about 15% per cent protein is fed, with common farm grains plus linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal to balance the ration. Excellent quality alfalfa hay for this test herd is being produced with the aid of a mechanical hay drier installed last year.

Now that the country is experiencing a meat shortage, Aray says that this is a good time to kill many of the scrub bulls that are still being used throughout North Carolina.

SHOULD WORK BOTH WAYS
The hit-and-run driver was brought to trial. His lawyer pleaded eloquently in his behalf: "Your Honor, the plaintiff must have been walking very carefully. My client is a very careful driver. He has been driving a car for 11 years."

"Your Honor," shouted counsel for plaintiff, "I can prove that my client should win this case without further argument. He has been walking for 45 years!"—Christian Science Monitor.

Roosevelt Stamp
New York, Aug. 21.—The first Roosevelt memorial two-cent stamp will be sold Friday at the "Little White House" in Warm Springs, Ga., where Franklin Delano Roosevelt fought his battle against infantile paralysis, and where he died.

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia will sell the first of the rectangular stamps to Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist Churches Open For Special Service
Following a "Sweet Hour of Prayer" held Tuesday evening, August 14, at the Christian Church immediately after the broadcasting of Japan's surrender, and another held Wednesday evening at Perkins Hall, Farmville citizens further celebrated the cessation of hostilities in accordance with President Truman's proclamation by observing Sunday, August 19, as a day of prayer to God to "support and guide us into the paths of peace."

The President stated further in his proclamation issued to the nation, Thursday, August 16:

"I call upon the people of the United States, of all faiths, to unite in offering their thanks to God for the victory we have won, and in praying that He will support and guide us into the paths of peace."

"I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who gave their lives to make possible our victory."

With August being observed here as usual as vacation month by a majority of the ministers, the various congregations assembled at the Presbyterian, Christian and Baptist Churches, the three worship centers open at the eleven o'clock hour, Sunday morning. Pastors of both the Presbyterian and Christian Churches were in their pulpits, but due to Rev. Mr. Conter, Presbyterian minister, being ill at his home in Angier, at the time, it was impossible to obtain an excerpt of his message for publication. Dr. W. C. Reed, Superintendent of the Kennedy Home, Kineston, brought the impressive message, appropriate for the day at the Baptist Church, choosing as the subject for his remarks, "The New Age."

Rev. Mr. Maashburn, of the Christian Church, chose as his subject, "The Day Dawns," and based his "victory sermon" on the 12th verse of the 13th Chapter of Romans: "The night is far spent, and the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light," and made an eloquent and stirring appeal for the awakening of the Church to the tremendous opportunities afforded by the dawning of a new era in the life of mankind.

Rev. Mr. Maashburn said in part: "Time is divided into day and night. Night has its twilight, darkness and dawn. Day, its sunrise, zenith and decline into sunset. Paul uses this figure from nature to appeal to the Roman church to 'Awake out of sleep,' and match the glory of the day with 'works of righteousness.' He probably had in mind the darkness of paganism coming to an end, and the rise of the 'Son of Righteousness' with healing in His wings." This figure is applicable to this 'Season.' The night of dreadful darkness, caused by war, is passing; the new day of peace is at hand. The same mighty urge is upon us—to cast off the works of darkness and put on the armor of light.

"The Night is Far Spent — The night through which we have passed is perhaps the darkest mankind has ever passed. It has been filled with false propaganda, hate of the vilest kind, separation of loved ones, lonely hours for those at home and homesickness for those away, cries of the wounded, and the closing of the eyes in death of many millions. What a night of terror! It staggers the imagination! But thank God, it is far spent, and the day is at hand!"

"The Day Has Dawned—No, it is not yet sunrise! But we do begin to see the bright rays of light ascending heavenward, which is an assurance of the coming light. The Apostle urges all to cast off the things that belonged to the night, and clothe themselves becomingly for the day. A day that speaks to us Christians of new opportunities. Shall we not use them as God-given?"

"First—The Church has the opportunity to work for peace. While she has always advocated peace, believes in it, and knows it is the way of God, she has not until recent years, had so many allies. The work of our late Presidents, Wilson and Roosevelt, together with the advocacy of President Truman, give us hope. The ratifying of the San Francisco Charter by other nations and our own Senate, give us courage. We must make peace now or the inventions of this war—Bombs, Jet-propelled and the Atomic Bombs will fall into the hands of thugs. It is either peace now or destruction of civilization."

"Second—The Church must become more evangelistic. We must win men to Christ, or they shall become more pagan, and we shall lose our own souls."

"Third—The Church must become more missionary-minded. We must cast out of our hearts all hate of enemies, all rife and profanity from our vocabularies, and fill our hearts with love and peace."

(Continued on page 8)