

State's Top 4-H Dairy Foods Demonstrators Win War Bonds



SIX of North Carolina's rural girls have been awarded state honors in the 1943 national 4-H dairy foods demonstrations—two as individuals, and four comprising two teams. Each receives a \$50 War Bond from the Kraft Cheese Company. The individual (Class A) winners are Vera Lamm, 16 (top, right), of Lenoir, and Irene Melvin, 17 (second from top, right), of Fayetteville. The team (Class B) winners are (1) Midge Jones, 15, of Lattimore, and Frances Cornwell, 15 (top, left), of Shelby, and (2) Violet Carr, 16, of Clinton, and Jean McLamb, 15 (bottom, right), of Clinton. The purpose of the demonstration is to show rural residents how to make the most possible use of dairy products in preparing nutritious dishes for the family. "Keep America Strong."

CARE AND HANDLING OF MILK IN THE HOME



Supplying Marines on Apamama



Marines and Navy Seabees roll grain at Apamama, one of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The Japanese offered only light resistance to the invaders at this point.

POOR LAND

CROPS

No matter how hard you work, you can't raise really good crops on poor land, say State College specialists. Crop production in the U. S. was 4 per cent less in 1943 than in 1942, but 5 per cent more than in any previous season.



TODAY and TOMORROW

By DON ROBINSON

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—Contracts and commanders were the week's Washington spotlight. The contracts involved railroad workers and their employers. Higher wages appeared to be the core of the contract issues involving the railroad workers, most of whom were scheduled to go on strike December 1, 1943. The steel workers' contract and negotiations had failed to produce a new one. Thus when President Roosevelt returned from his conferences in the Near East, he was confronted with the prospect of curbing on his wartime program without the vital production of approximately 2,000,000 workers.

The railroad troubles did not show signs of coming up as early as the end of the railroad month had agreed to let the railroad workers on their pay increases. The unions were the railroad workers, and so-called "two days before the three-day strike, the President ordered the army to take possession of the nation's railroads. With the order he issued this statement:

"I cannot wait until the next moment to take action to see the supplies of our fighting men are not interrupted. If any employees of the railroads now strike, they will be striking against the government of the United States. Two American commanders occupy leading positions in the new armies of England and United States leaders named to conduct the long-awaited 'second front' against Germany. From England, they are Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied second front army, and Lt. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, chief of all American strategic air forces that was hammer at Germany on the west and south.

The conditions Eisenhower, who had made no predictions in 13 months of warfare, left his former headquarters in Africa with the following statement: "We will win this European war in 1944." And as the strike emergency was relieved Eisenhower's next sentence seemed almost prophetic: "The only thing needed for us to win this European war in 1944 is for every man and woman, all the way from the front line to the remotest hamlet of our two countries, to do his or her full duty."

Dale Carnegie

Author of "HOW TO WIN FRIENDS and INFLUENCE PEOPLE"

DO SOMETHING FOR OTHERS AND FORGET YOUR TROUBLES

A cripple who has spent most of her life helping others is Mrs. Anna Lehman Bock. Mrs. Bock was born in a little town of Bohemia—born with a crippled hip. As she grew up, she spent most of her time in a hospital for crippled children, walking with crutches and a heavy brace.

She entertained the other children by telling them stories. They listened open-mouthed, spell-bound. The stories were so successful that they were published in book form under the title of "Old and New Bohemian Tales."

Her hip condition improved and she could walk without crutches, using only a cane. She borrowed money and came to America, where she got a job as chambermaid and paid back the money she had borrowed. Later she went to Chicago, and one day as she was driving through the country, she saw something which changed the course of her life—apples rotting under trees. Thousands—million—of people have seen apples rotting under trees and done nothing about it. But Anna Bock did. This was her process of reasoning: Why not have the unemployed can the fruit, and sell it at a low price?

Driving through Michigan, she saw a sign on a farm fence which read: "For sale or rent." She went in and looked around. The house had a windmill in the yard. She rented it, and proceeded with her idea: she employed cripples, and people otherwise handicapped, to do the work. Renaming the house "Friendship House," she started in, using only the best fruit, tree-ripened.

But she had to let people know about her enterprise so she began lecturing. She spoke before clubs and organizations, telling them what her handicapped people were doing. Orders came in slowly at first, then with more and more frequency—some by mail from individuals, some from restaurants in Chicago.

Mrs. Bock has 20 people at Friendship House, who, instead of being a burden on the community, are working and self-supporting.

What a fine achievement! Instead of worrying, Mrs. Bock got out and did for others. There is no better way in all the world to forget your troubles than that—do something for others!

Farmers Can Grind Corn For Hog Feed

In feeding pigs it will not pay a farmer to have his corn ground at a commercial mill but if he has his own hammer mill he can grind it to advantage, says F. H. Smith, animal nutritionist with the State College Experiment Station.

Recent tests have shown that grinding corn a better utilization of corn, with about 15 per cent less feed being required to give 100 pounds of gain. "Medium-fine grinding of corn now mill will give the correct fineness is grinding corn," Smith says. "A gritty feeling product is superior." Smith says. He points out that wheat, barley, rye, and other such feeds should be ground because the hog does not crush the small grains with its teeth as readily as the larger grains. Also, the animal is unable to use the food values of the whole grain because the hard, outer layers protect it from the digestive juices as it passes through the digestive tract.

Small grains should always be ground for hogs but with corn it only pays where the farmer has his own hammer mill. "A three-sixteenth inch screen in a hammer mill will give the correct fineness is grinding corn," Smith says. "A gritty feeling product is superior." Smith says. He points out that wheat, barley, rye, and other such feeds should be ground because the hog does not crush the small grains with its teeth as readily as the larger grains. Also, the animal is unable to use the food values of the whole grain because the hard, outer layers protect it from the digestive juices as it passes through the digestive tract.

"Behind The Scenes In American Business"

—By John Craddock—

B. and L. Payments \$4,100,000 in 1943

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—It has often been said and rightfully so that the backbone of our economic system is small business. Our large manufacturing plants with their miles-long production lines, could not turn out the thousands of countless goods if it were not for the hundreds of thousands of small shops and business establishments scattered throughout the country who merchandise these goods to the people of large and small communities.

There has been a lot of talk about the all "gadget" dream world in which we are to live in sometime "tomorrow." This has led most of us to wonder just what will be the pattern of our living after the war. The National Association of Manufacturers, in a pamphlet entitled "Industry has a program for a Better America," points out that a continuous full production must be maintained if we are to achieve full employment, prosperity and a steady and assured flow of income.

"Intermittent periods of prosperity will not be enough," says the NAM. "We have all of the physical requisites for stable and enduring prosperity, and we shall not be satisfied with less." Emphasizing that our better America must be a more productive America, the report states: "It must keep our men, materials and equipment regularly and continuously employed for the formation of our economic well-being."

TIN CANS TO ARMS At first glance it may seem strange to find plants that turn out the millions of tin cans used for the items essential to the American way of life also churning out the rhythmic war production, but this is just another instance of truth proving stranger than fiction.

In a report prepared for the War Department during contract renegotiation and recently sent to stockholders and customers, President M. J. Sullivan, of the American Can Company, reviewed contributions of his organization to the war program.

Mr. Sullivan's letter also disclosed that, after reviewing all of its war contracts and orders for 1942, no unreasonable profits were realized by the company and no refunds will be required under renegotiation.

Among the items that have been rolled off the company's production lines since Pearl Harbor are cans for bomb fuses, TNT, cratering explosives and incendiary grenades. Meanwhile through conservation of critical war materials by use of substitute plates, coatings, solders and compounds, the company succeeded in bolstering the number of tons available for civilian foods while supplying billions of cans for use of the armed forces and lend-lease needs.

THINGS TO COME—Anti-friction bearings, like those now used in the G-10 Pilot, for baby carriages, sawing machines and washing machines. Siphons for irrigation projects made of eam-less Tenite tubing. Textile material made from feathers. Synthetic shellac that surpasses natural product in adhesion to metal and wood and in resistance to water.

MICRON MIRACLES—Industrial chemistry has once again proved the point at a chemical "mixture" is not dependent on its size. Take the case of the aluminum hydrate now produced by the Aluminum Company of America. Distinctive property of this hydrate is its uniformly fine particle size: the largest particles of this powder are less than one-half micron in diameter.

Actually, a micron is 1-25,000 of an inch, or 1-1000 of a millimeter. Yet the use of this powder in today's warfare is completely out of proportion to its size.

Because it imparts to rubber high resistance to tear and makes rubber more elastic, these minute particles are making better gas masks, rubber gloves and other medical rubber appliances. The tiny grains, invisible to the naked eye, are even playing the same sort of role in chemistry that Ponce de Leon envisioned for the fountain of youth; they retard the age of rubber. Example of this phenomenon is brought in the use to which the powder is being put by one of the largest rubber companies. The "youthifying" powder is going into the concern's highest grade truck tire inertures to extend life and wear on the country's highways.

STIC PROTECTION—Manufacturers of machinery parts have for years sought an easy way to pack their products so that they would not rust or corrode while en route. Up until the war, the customary method was to treat each part with a preservative, wrap it in paper and then package it.

With the coming of the war, even paper products became "critical" material, and it was necessary to devise a new way to protect metal parts that were being shipped to the armed forces. Technicians of the Dow Chemical Company came forth with a hot melt in which Etho-2, a water repellent plastic, is the essential ingredient. Parts

B. and L. Payments \$4,100,000 in 1943

Distribution of \$1,900,000 of earnings for the last 6 months of 1943 to members of the 174 Building, Savings, and Loan Associations of the State will be completed by January 1st, it is announced by the North Carolina Building and Loan League.

Crosby B. Miller, of Abemarle, President of the League, said this brings to \$4,100,000 total dividends paid by these financing institutions in 1943.

About 320,000 separate dividend checks or credits are involved in the distribution, Miller pointed out, which indicates a substantial number of institutional investors are receiving this year's end the first dividend from a Building, Savings, and Loan Association. Although there has continued throughout the year a restriction of building of homes, which has severely reduced the lending volume of the institutions, Miller states, investors, who are planning ahead for home ownership, are most welcome by the association.

This year's dividend will help pay for the war effort by several different uses to which it will be put, said President Miller. In the main, the bulk of the payments will be on regular savings or investment share accounts in the associations. On the savings accounts, the dividends will be credited and will flow back into the same use to which the regular capital of the institution is directed. During the year the institution purchased in excess of \$10,000,000 in War Bond issues.

Dividends paid in cash in a great many cases will be used to increase the individual War Bond holdings.

The Cherryville Building and Loan Association, Cherryville, substantially participated in the dividend distribution and the purchase of War Bonds for their own portfolio.

A MERCHANT SPEAKS OUT

People don't like OPA. So let's abolish OPA. What would happen?

—Nothing much—
—Except prices would shoot up. A few people with the most money and a few dealers with highly paid customers would get most of our scarce wartime supplies. Millions would hunger. About half our store would close.

—except our 100 billion dollars worth of war purchases next year would cost 200 or 300 billion. War debts would grow two or three times as fast. Our war taxes would have to be two or three times higher.

—except skyrocketing prices would force new demands for higher wages. Employers would have to bid frantically against each other for workers. Labor turnover would be devastating. War production would drag.

—except essential war materials would be held for higher prices expected to next month and both scarce materials and would move into whatever projects paid most instead of into critical war industries. More of our fighting men would be killed for lack of weapons.

—except rents would soar so high that essential workers could not afford to work in war industry cities.

—except that doubled or trebled prices would cut the value of our earnings, savings and insurance to a half or a third of their real value.

—except that about 300,000 American businessmen would be forced to replenish exhausted stocks with double-priced goods if they could get them, and go bankrupt when the war boom is over and the bottom falls out of heavy train prices.

—except that we could hardly count the bewildered unemployed who would stare at their bankrupt employers.

Nothing much would happen.

John Craddock, OPA

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF STATIONERY IN PASTEL SHADES EAGLE OFFICE

BACK THE ATTACK!

The 3RD WAR LOAN is only

BUY BONDS!

Collision Which Killed 72



Wreck of the Atlantic Coast Lines two streamlined trains which killed 72 and injured approximately 100. Workers using torches shown attempting to reach trapped victims. Cars of one train were derailed and a few minutes later the second train crashed into the wreckage.

Town of Cherryville TAX LISTING

Begins January 1st, 1944

STATEWIDE LAW

ALL REAL ESTATE AND PROPERTY OWNERS ARE REQUIRED TO LIST

ALL POLL TAX MUST BE GIVEN IN

PLEASE LIST EARLY AT THE CITY HALL

E. E. McDowell

TAX LISTER FOR TOWN OF CHERRYVILLE