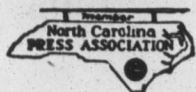


# PERSON COUNTY TIMES



A PAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

J. S. MERRITT, EDITOR — M. C. CLAYTON, MANAGER  
THOMAS J. SHAW, JR., City Editor.

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THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1943

## The Long Haul.....

Point of pride for North Carolina is the part that the Ninth Division, activated nearly two years ago at Fort Bragg, has had in capturing Bizerte. The famous Ninth, an infantry division, during its Fort Bragg period, was under command of the then Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, who is now commanding general of all Allied forces in the European theatre.

Chances are that men of the Ninth, some of them, at any rate, were among those soldiers who passed and repassed through Roxboro in long, hot, dusty convoys. Seemingly, the men were busy going nowhere. It was difficult to think of sham battles in the Tar Heel sandhills as practical training expeditions. Then in November of last year came electrifying news of the African invasion. This, some of us thought, was action, the beginning of the end.

It has taken us until now (in May) to realize that what has been happening in Africa is but a prelude to what must come, that by far the hardest task lies ahead. An invasion of the Axis portion of Europe can no longer be talked about. It must come next, and with it must come a combined effort by military and home front forces such as has not yet been dreamed of by the average American.

For such a purpose citizens in Person County, in North Carolina and throughout the Nation, must turn to war effort with a renewed determination. In the midst of good feeling over the fortunate turn of events in North Africa, we must now make ourselves ready for the long haul, the real job of pressing warfare closer and closer to its Axis source — keeping in the meantime, more than a weather eye on Japanese operations. The fall of Tunis and Bizerte increase rather than diminish the size of the job we have before us.

But whatever the job is, we have confidence that the famous Ninth from Fort Bragg and the hundreds of thousands of other soldiers being trained in North Carolina will do their work well. We are not worrying about them. They can take care of themselves, but we do hope for a further awakening among civilians. It takes a lot of determined Betty Jo Wade's to keep an army equipped and ready for action.

## The Waldorf-Astoria Hears a Sermon

Harry Comer, Y. M. C. A. secretary at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, speaking some two weeks ago at Helena's commencement exercises, said something about the war making this peculiarly a woman's world. Illustration and point for his thesis, which is correct insofar as increased opportunities for women are concerned, comes now from Mrs. Linville K. Martin, of Winston-Salem, who as president of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, did a bit of speaking of her own last week at a meeting of the Association.

That meeting was held in the ultra-ultra surroundings of the unchurchly Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City, where Mrs. Martin's plain Tar Heel speaking on the role that women must take in postwar planning stands out as a brave reversal of form for an Association suspected more than once of expending its energies in class distinction rather than in national service.

"The Junior League must play a vital role in post-war planning, or disband", said Mrs. Martin, who also told the Junior League leaders that "it falls to your lot to see that the members know all the forces that go to make up your community, that they broaden their concept of community planning. . . . We cannot wait until after the war to start strengthening our communities.

"In the broader sense," Mrs. Martin continued, "The people themselves must clamor for the united nations to be united in peace as well as in war, for it is only where a majority of citizens understand and accept the need for international cooperation that a democratic government can accept it and act upon it," she said. "Two wars in our generation should have dispelled the idea that peace can be a lasting peace as long as there is hunger in one part of the world and plenty in another.

"In the past, our whole league organization, program and membership was based upon leisure. Those of us meeting here trying to work out our problems are vitally interested in not letting the words Junior league fall into disrepute, but the word leisure already has.

"We must hope and work for a distributed leisure that will be shared by all for a fuller, richer life with newer understanding each for the other. In the beginning of the association, we had to use our leisure to help in stemming the tide of poverty, but one of the bright hopes of the future world is that we can use it to understand that all men, of every color, race, religion, are created equal and should have the right to do for themselves and their families according to their needs."

These are strange words to come from the Waldorf-Astoria, and stranger still to come from a Junior Leaguer, but they make us proud of Mrs. Martin, whose discourse is just about the sanest post-war talk yet made.

## That Extra Year.....

Roxboro and Person boys and girls for another year have done with commencements. They have reached the place where glamour ends and work begins, but before the season fades out of mind it is not inappropriate to recall that in graduating classes this year in several schools were small groups that received 12th grade diplomas in lieu of the easier to get 11th grade ones.

Specifically, there cannot be so much difference between the two diplomas. One extra year of work does not mean a great enlargement of mental horizons, but at a time when further education by going to college will be rarer than it has been — and it has been rare enough hereabouts — it is important that as much of educational training as can be obtained in the public schools should be accepted.

Temptation to boys who have graduated from 11th grade high schools and are caught with a year of time before they become of military age will be to go to work, but parents can render to them and to daughters, too, a great service if they can make arrangements for an additional year of high school or trade school training. Money is easy to get now and jobs can be had for the asking, but the time will come again when educational training will be a factor in the race of getting ahead.

Indeed, the time has never passed, and even those young people who are most anxious to go into defense work or into military training will soon find out that opportunities for advancement are in proportion to the "book larnin' " they take with them to their new adventures.

## WITH OTHER EDITORS

### 'Southern Revolt'.....

Durham Morning Herald

Roscoe Drummond, capable head of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, has joined that band of metropolitan newsmen who have undertaken to tour the Solid South and find out the "low-down" on talk of a political revolt by Southern Democrats.

The South, Mr. Drummond reports in his second installment, is hopping mad about the New Deal, but he hedges on the answer to the question is the madness of the kind out of which revolt is likely to sprout.

Like the rest of the country, he writes, Southern political leaders easily divide themselves into Now Dealers and anti-New Dealers. New Dealers, he avers, berate the New Deal in tears while anti-New Dealers do it in anger.

### II

About half way down in his piece, Mr. Drummond gets around to acknowledging the sources of his information and the direction thereof. He names three or four Governors — Arnall of Georgia and Sam Jones of Louisiana in particular. And immediately thereafter he lists seven complaints made against the New Dealers. In first place he puts what he calls the persistent attempt to impose hothouse theories of social and economic equality for Negroes upon the South. In order he moves on to State's rights, New Deal ineffectiveness in removing the freight-rate discrimination, coddling labor, system of Federal aid that revolves around the matching by States formula regardless of financial ability, failure to give the South larger share in war production, and the naming of too many Republicans to office.

First appropriate comment, we think, is that Mr. Drummond need not have gone to Atlanta and Baton Rouge if his mission was to find out what Governors Arnall and Jones thought on the issues he recites. He could have gotten just as good answers by spending a few hours with current outgivings of the gentlemen.

Second thought that comes to mind is that it isn't as safe as it used to be to take the word of Governors as to what is cooking politically in their respective States, especially when the question probed is the matter of substance in talk of revolt. For Governors seldom lead political revolts, even in the one-party South; they maneuver around looking for evidence of which way the

wind is blowing and delay jumping until the breeze is strong.

Thirdly, although it is a much-used political vehicle and often with desired results, the racial issue is not enthusiastically embraced by candidates. It is after candidates become incumbents, but usually in a sort of yes-and-no manner. Moreover, how many would-be revolt leaders are going to say escape from New Deal racial theories lies in swing to the Republican camp?

### III

Rest of the points enumerated by Mr. Drummond are mostly the bunk. State's rights is one of those things Southern Governors and other political leaders love to preach about but practice only in the sense that they would like more Federal money and less Federal control. The freight-rate discrimination proposition is no invention of the New Deal. It ante-dates the New Deal by decades and to whom would the Sam Joneses appeal for relief, assuming that they must appeal to political parties? Big trouble on that front, of course, is that the big shippers have wrung approximate equality from the carriers and only the "don't belong" are left to wage the fight.

The system of Federal aid—the principle which says so many Federal dollars may be had if so many State or local dollars are put with them—isn't a New Deal device. It goes back many years and is the creature of political expediency, which is just as popular and as useful today as ever.

So, if Mr. Drummond doesn't mind, we think his journey, as reflected in his report, is proving unproductive.

## More Efficiency Needed In Poultry Management

Since there is a critical shortage of animal and vegetable proteins for poultry feeding, T. T. Brown, Extension Poultry Specialist at N. C. State College, urges farmers and poultrymen to take immediate steps to prevent waste of feed and to practice the highest degree of efficiency in their poultry management.

Growers should produce the greatest amount of poultry and eggs possible from the amount of precious feed available. This calls for better methods of handling the poultry and Brown makes the following suggestions for increasing this efficiency.

Don't overcrowd the chicks. Overcrowding not only causes many deaths but also results in slow growth and development.

Thus, chicks, feed and labor are wasted.

Use large enough feeders for each state of growth of the chicks and don't overfill the

feeders, as such practice causes feed waste.

Keep the chicks as free of worms and Coccidiosis as possible through sanitary management, summer shelters, green feed, and worm treatment.

Keep dogs and rats from the feeders and feed storage room. Check the houses for red mites and the birds for lice.

Cull the laying flock closely to remove unprofitable layers and birds showing symptoms of disease. Removing unprofitable birds helps relieve the meat shortage and saves feed.

Every poultry producer, large and small, can play an important part in helping save feed and poultry by increasing his efficiency in feeding and management practices. Efficiency on the farm is just as necessary as it is in war plants.

## Wanted House Keeper

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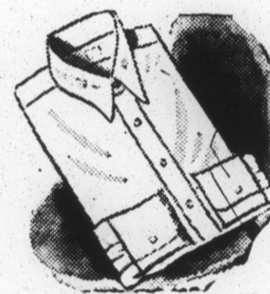
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## SPARE THE DOCTOR



The present and growing needs of our armed forces for medical officers have placed added duties on those physicians, dentists, surgeons, their laboratory specialists and office workers who assist them, not called to military service.

Theirs will be the tremendous responsibility of maintaining the civil duties of the medical professions . . . the constant guard against contagion . . . the civilian morale . . . and do this in spite of their greatly depleted ranks.

How can we all assist? There are a number of obvious ways we can cooperate with the doctors during the wartime emergency. Here are a few concrete examples:

If you desire a house visit, learn your doctor's habits and call early before he starts on his daily routine, this will enable him to organize his day's work. A person or child who has a temperature of 100 degrees or over in the morning may be expected to have a higher elevation in the afternoon, so do not delay until you take the afternoon temperature.

Go to the doctor's office when you can, saving him the time necessary to make a house visit.

If you want information on the telephone, help save his time by having pencil and paper ready to note what instructions are given.

Above all, make every effort to keep all in your family well. Avoid unnecessary exposure, over-indulgence, over-exercising and overwork. Keep first aid supplies at home. And, at the first sign of illness, get the patient under medical observation—you'll save time and avoid complications.

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