

Will Famine Loosen Grip of Axis?

It was inevitable that the recent meeting between Hitler and Mussolini at Brenner Pass should have been immediately followed by reports that the Axis has completed plans for invading England this fall or winter, bad weather notwithstanding. To some neutral military experts, this is almost incredible—it would involve the gravest and most far-reaching risks that Hitler has as yet taken. Despite that, however, there is at least one sound reason for believing that the reports may prove true. That reason is two-fold: famine and disease, two of the most deadly of the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.

No one knows exactly how serious the food situation is in Hitler-occupied Europe. But it is known that the conquered countries have been systematically gutted of their food reserves, in order that the German Army and the German people can be fed. The fine dairy herds of Denmark, products of centuries of development, have been slaughtered for beef. Already the people of Holland, Belgium, France and elsewhere have felt the pinch, as basic foods, notably fats, become more scarce. Germany, because of her seizures, is better off than most, but even there the people exist on a bare subsistence basis.

Great wars have already brought the threat of famine, and sometimes the actuality. But it is a reasonable supposition that this war, different as it is from its predecessors in so many ways, may be the precursor of greater hunger than the modern world has known. In the past, nations, when embarking on the great adventure that is

war, have usually been fat, prosperous, well-fed. But the Germans, long before war began last September, were living on short rations. And the wars of the past were usually fought by professional armies, at least at the beginning, and military life was but one phase of the life of the nation. In the present case, Germany, and to a lesser extent Italy, have been following a war economy for many years—everything, men and material alike, has been dedicated to preparing for conflict. Production of food has necessarily been held to the lowest possible minimum—substitutes of little nutritional value have long been employed. It is not unnatural that serious diseases have been growing in both number and intensity for many moons in Germany and Italy.

Disease, of course, is the ever-present ally of famine—and disease, once it gets the upper hand, becomes plague. Plague, according to the international grapevine, has mysteriously broken news past the iron-clad European censorship, has already come to Poland. And plague respects no boundaries. The lack of soap in Europe is a factor here—dirt provides the finest possible breeding place for any kind of disease.

Europe has never been completely self-contained—it must import. Today there is almost no commerce between the old world and the new, save for that which is controlled by Britain. The British fleet is carrying on the blockade effectively, and is prepared to extend it—necessary. If Britain were to fall, the great Axis' merchant marine could again go to the four corners of the world, to come home laden with all that the people of Europe now lack. So long as Britain survives, the Axis will be able to obtain almost nothing outside the gutted land it dominates. If Hitler does attempt an "all-out" blow against England soon, this will be one of the principal reasons for it.

There are some who believe that the possibility of famine points to the way that the dictators' grip on Europe may finally be loosened. A hungry people, they reason, will revolt against their masters—there is little choice between suicide and starvation. But there is another side to this. As Alan Gregg writes in the Yale Review, "There are varieties of starvation. Reduce abruptly all forms of food after an adequate diet, and you will still be strong enough to riot for food; gradually reduce to zero some essential of your diet, and you will finally be too weakened to protest with energy." So famine in captured nations might actually play into Hitler's hands by lessening the ability of the conquered peoples to effectively protest.

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Bright Light



With this new lantern, believed to be the brightest portable lantern in the world, pretty Ida Sherman lights a night target for Fred Marx. The new lantern, invented by Jackson Burgess, Chicago, is 180 times as powerful as the best two-cell flashlight. It is possible to read a newspaper by its light a half mile away. Many defense uses are foreseen for the lantern, especially as an emergency light for airplanes.

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never saw a battle, and never heard the wail of a bullet. Some in this country would help the conquered peoples with food and other necessities. But Britain has so far refused to pass relief ships through the blockade, on the very reasonable theory that the dictators would seize their cargoes once they were delivered. Europe will not get much help from us.

MARKET IS OFFERED FOR... BLACK WALNUT PRODUCTS

Americans consume fifty million dollars worth of nuts each year, and about one-fifth of these are from wild trees in the forests. In other words, ten million dollars picked from the ground, not including the thousands of farm nuts consumer by thousands of farm families who have their own.

With this in view, R. W. Graeber, Extension forester at N. C. State College, suggests that North Carolina farm families, especially 4-H Club boys and girls, add the growing of black walnuts trees as a sideline to their agricultural enterprises.

"No less than \$150,000 worth of nuts are sold in North Carolina each year," he declared, "and the possibilities for growing black walnut, both for nut and lumber, are good. The market is far from saturated." This is only one of the angles of "tree farming" stressed by Graeber in his forestry educational program. Continuing, he says "Each year eight hundred million dollars are brought into the American bank account through the sale of forest products, making this one of the chief sources of our income. Six million people are directly or indirectly employed in our forests; and if it was not for wood, another 122 million or more would have a hard time making a satisfactory living."

"The house we live in is usually made of wood, as well as the bed we sleep in, the chair we sit on, the table we eat at, the books we read, and the clothes we wear. This fighting occurred near Sicily October 12 in the course of a sweep of the Mediterranean by the British fleet in which the Admiralty said there was no contact between the main battle fleets.

Main sent to the bottom were two Italian destroyers of the 679-ton Airone class, and a little later the Ajax badly damaged the Italian destroyer Artigliere, one of the newest 1,620-class, a communique reported.

It is said the crew of the battered Artigliere abandoned ship, the York sent her to the bottom and the British then dropped rafts for the Italians and summoned help for them by wireless.

Japanese Ambassador Confers With Hull



Washington, D. C. — Photo shows Japanese Ambassador Kenuke Horinouchi talking with reporters at the State Department last week after conferring with Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the far Eastern situation.

Plant funds are figured to enable a 36,000-plane quota.

Miss Perkins says that defense will bring record rise in jobs.

McNary assails Hull trade pact as example of double talk.

European investments here at end of 1939 put at 6,698,000,000.

Household Hint

Roll the edges of banana slices in paprika before adding them to the fruit salad. It gives a pretty touch of color and nice flavor to the salad.



For campus wear this frock of honey colored cotton corduroy is ideal, says the National Cotton Council. Tailored along simple, straight lines, it meets with campus requirements of comfort and good looks. A long-standing favorite of collegians, corduroy this season has risen to new heights of fashion.

Interesting Facts About the Railroads

The world's largest car ferry recently launched by the Pere Marquette Railway Company for use on Lake Michigan, has a capacity of 34 loaded freight cars, 50 automobiles and 376 passengers.

The Railway Express Agency this year has handled more than 118,000 cases of live bees.

More railroad workers are located in Pennsylvania than in any other state, while Illinois ranks second.

For each locomotive in active service, there are approximately 23 railway employees on the railroads of the United States.

Women constitute three per cent of the total number of railroad employees in this country.

There are approximately 33,200 freight and passenger trains in operation daily on railroads of the United States.

Nobody's Business

By GEE MCGEE

A Few Items of More or Less Interest From Flat Rock

The dog which bit the poleman the other night did not have to rabbits thereafter he will not have to take the pasture treatment, his head was cut off and sent to the state capitol where it was examined, the report said it showed nil; dr. hubbert green explained that "nil" meant that the dog was not mad, his head was not sent back; the poleman was bit while on his feet; he woke up in time to keep himself from getting bit twice, it happened on his leg.

some of our recent candy-dates which got badly defeated in the election a few weeks ago have quit coming to church, they took up this habit when they announced for office, rev. will waite was glad to welcome them back into his fold, but his fold would not hold them, they are now saying that his church is full of liars and hipper-crits mr. slim chance, jur., who ran for the legislature said no less than 25 members had promised to vote for him, he got only 3 at their box and voted 2 of them hisself.

fall bizness has opened up with a bang, our grocery stoars are setting the woods on fire, so to speak, the corner cash man claims that his sales for last week jumped from 11\$ to 16\$. the othr stoar done equally as well, the public is buying better groceries, very little fat-back treat is being invested in: they have gone to ham and breakfast bacon, we are all happy to see this deluge of bizness, w rote rogger babson about it.

we think another fifth collud passed thru town last night, he left handbills with a cross and a skull printed on it, olsum moore found 2 of same in his front pi-

269 Claimants In Durham Area

A statement issued today by Nina H. Matthews, Manager of the Durham office of the Social Security Board, shows that 269 persons in this area are now receiving monthly payments of old-age and survivors insurance. This figure represents the number of men, women, and children in the counties of Chatham, Lee, Granville, Person, Orange, and Durham who have been awarded monthly payments of old-age and survivors insurance during the nine months since monthly benefits became payable (January 1, 1940). Among those listed are 15 widows, 73 children, 111 retired wage earners, and 22 wives of retired wage earners.

The field manager explained that when a fully insured wage earner, who is 65 years old or more, files claim for his monthly old-age insurance benefits, his wife may also claim monthly benefits when she is 65 years old or more. In addition each of his children under 16 (18 if in school) will receive monthly benefits—except that the benefits for the entire family may not be more than twice the amount of the retired wage earner's own monthly payment.

Another group of children who receive monthly payments of Federal insurance are the survivors of insured wage earners who died this year. A number of boys and girls in the Durham service area have been awarded monthly payments of survivors insurance because their fathers who died recently had social security accounts which provided this protection for their families. Mothers of these children are entitled to the widow's current benefit provided under the survivors insurance clause of the Social Security Act.

Mrs. Matthews pointed out that when an insured worker dies, leaving a widow with minor children, monthly payments of survivors insurance are made to his widow and to his children who are under age 16 (18 if in school). An insured worker's widow who has reached age sixty-five or the widow who has children under age 16 in her care receives three-fourths of the amount of her husband's primary insurance benefit and each of his minor children receives one-half of his primary insurance benefit within certain limitations.

In addition to monthly benefits paid in this area, 47 lump-sum death payments have been made to survivors of insured workers who died this year. These payments ranged between \$60.00 and \$249.60.

Mrs. Matthews said that where the insured wage earner dies and leaves no survivors entitled to monthly benefits, a lump-sum death payment is made to the widow or widower or children or parents of the deceased. The maximum lump-sum death payment to near relatives is six times the primary insurance benefit. For example, if calculations show that the insurance benefit is \$23.50 and it is found that there is no survivor entitled to monthly benefits, then a relative who is ex-

cluded to the death payment will receive a check for six times \$23.50 or \$141.00. If no one of the above-mentioned relatives is living, a payment covering the burial expenses, up to an amount of six times the primary insurance benefit, will be made to the person who paid such expenses.

Better Pay and Labor Official Wage-Hour Law Aids Negroes

New York — The Fair Labor Standards Act, familiarly known as the Wage and Hour Law, not only will improve the Negro's economic status but will increase his cultural contributions to American life and make him a better citizen, according to Geo. W. Crockett, Jr., Assistant Attorney in the office of the Solicitor of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Writing in the October issue of OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life, Mr. Crockett summarizes a number of cases which have come before the administrators of the act, and points out the many ways in which Negro workers have benefited by their decisions.

"The Negro wage earner has known for some time that somewhere along the line the structure of American high wage standards had broken down," Mr. Crockett writes. "He knew it because he could feel the principal beam of that structure resting upon, and gradually crushing the very life out of him. We know the price we pay for poverty in crime and disease and juvenile delinquency. We know also that poverty is a kind of disease that contaminates everything and everybody it touches. There may be some who are sufficiently well off to live on the hill, but even they cannot escape the necessity of paying part of the price for the slums down on the waterfront and in the alleys. If there were no more to be said for the Fair Labor Standard Act than that it is a humane measure that will lift a great many working people to higher, though still inadequate levels of living, that alone would be enough."

Mr. Crockett points out that, of course, the Wage and Hour Law was not devised for Negro workers any more than it was for white workers, but he adds that because the Negro is a marginal worker it seems certain that he will be a very large participant in its direct benefits. He estimates that three quarters of a million Negro workers are now entitled to the benefits of the law—workers employed principally in labor and allied industries, coal-mining, steel mills, chemical and fertilizer plants, slaughter and packing houses, automobile, textile and tobacco factories.

The Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, says Mr. Crockett, has isolated attorneys in its Washington, Chicago and Cleveland offices and employs a colored economist and several colored stenographers and stenographers.

When Can I Go To War?



Thomas Bernie, Jr., youthful player in The March of Time's full-length feature, "The Ramparts We Watch," questions Congressman Stowell. Just like all the 1473 actors in the film, Tommie and the elder Stowell are both making their debut in the picture, which is the finest record of our country during the last war. "Ramparts We Watch" comes to the Carolina Theatre for four days starting Sunday, October 20th. The film shows Hitler's terror film "The Baptism of Fire."

MR. MERCHANT SEE THAT SHE READS YOUR AD IN THESE COLUMNS



before she goes SHOPPING

Wife Preservers



If you want to make mullin cuffs very stiff, add one teaspoon of Epsom salts to each bowl of starch and dissolve in the usual way in boiling water. Articles starched in this mixture will be stiffer.

HOME OWNERS FORUM

By ABNER GORDON
ALTHOUGH paint should never be applied during periods of fog or excessive humidity, the drying of paint under what might be termed normal "sticky" weather is expedited by reducing its linseed oil content and increasing the liquid drier. This reduction in oil should never exceed 10% while as much as 1 qt. of drier may be used per gallon without reducing the durability of high quality paint. To facilitate brushing, substitute one-half as much turpentine as the linseed oil deleted.

Following periods of dampness, allow a surface to dry out thoroughly before painting. Likewise delay each coat however long until the preceding one has set-up firmly.

Since the weathering so often associated with a "sticky" climate is unusually severe on protective coatings—particularly in the vicinity of salt water—the most weather resistant paint will exhibit satisfactory durability. To be on the safe side, mix the paste white lead, pure raw linseed oil, turpentine and drier on the job to be certain as to the quality and formulation of the paint. White lead combines with linseed oil to form that highly adhesive, moisture proof film which assures seashore as well as inland homes that same protection which makes white lead paint the standard coating for all vessels from ocean liners to rowboats.

Q.—Suggest a method for removing scratches from a varnished surface.

A.—Small scratches can invariably be removed by careful stroking down the entire length of each blemish with a small, well-pointed, water-color brush which has been saturated with turpentine.

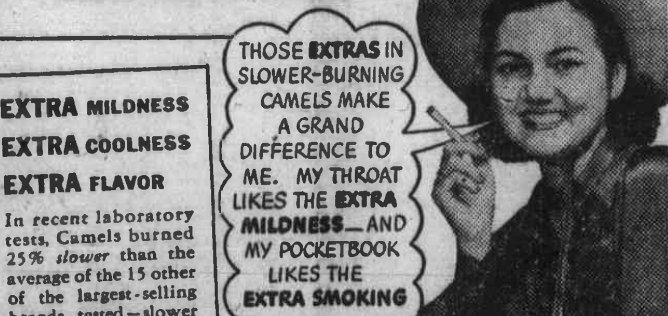
For larger scratches, it is usually necessary to scrape off all the varnish from the marred areas down to the bare wood. Sandpaper or a sharp wood scraper is recommended for this work.

Apply a sufficient number of fresh varnish coats to the exposed wood, so that the patch or patches are level with the original finish. Allow each coat to set-up firmly before the next is applied.

When the final coat is dry, level the smooth the re-varnished areas with 0000 sandpaper.

Finish off by applying a high polish to the entire surface.

JACQUELYN BODDIE FAMOUS AUTO STUNT DRIVER



THOSE EXTRAS IN SLOWER-BURNING CAMELS MAKE A GRAND DIFFERENCE TO ME. MY THROAT LIKES THE EXTRA MILDNESS—AND MY POCKETBOOK LIKES THE EXTRA SMOKING

EXTRA MILDNESS
EXTRA COOLNESS
EXTRA FLAVOR

In recent laboratory tests, Camels burned 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—slower than any of them. That means, on the average, a smoking plus equal to

5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK!

THE POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT
IT COSTS 3 CENTS TO WRITE A LETTER IN THE U.S. THIS AMOUNT, THE GOVERNMENT PAYS THE RAILROADS 1/10TH OF A CENT TO CARRY EACH LETTER.

IT TAKES ALMOST 2 YEARS TO GROW A WATERMELON

AMERICAN TOURISTS LAST YEAR SPENT A BILLION AND A QUARTER DOLLARS FOR EQUIPMENT, GIFTS, AND SOUVENIRS

THE FIRST "MACHINE GUN" WAS USED BY THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN 1860—IT CONSISTED OF A SCORE OR MORE SEPARATE GUN BARRELS MOUNTED ON A CARRIAGE

THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY USES 65% OF THE LEATHER UPOLSTERY IN THE UNITED STATES