

COURT OF HONOR MAKES AWARDS

Regional Official Speaks At Session Here On Monday Night

Rank of Eagle Scout was awarded Listen Mills, of Troop 14, and Roy Craig, of Troop 21, at the Cape Fear council court of honor held Monday night in the court house.

In an address on war work, Gilbert Rush, deputy regional executive, urged the Scouts to further prepare themselves for future service whether in war or peace. He told how Scouts were serving in the collection of salvage materials and taking their places with the civilian defense groups as assistants to first aiders and in messenger service.

The Scouts were shown a motion picture, "Scout Trail to Citizenship" in technicolor.

Second class awards were presented to Billy Christenbury and Lynn Kirk, Troop 9; Tommie Wrench, Troop 13; LeRoy Towels, Troop 14; Leonard Colley and Harry Griffith, Troop 16; John Milliken and Wade Hampton Bowen, Troop 24; Gene Warren, Troop 34; Bobby Fulford, Fritz Stjelles and Rickey Hintze, Troop 36.

Receiving first class awards were Bobby McKenzie, Troop 9; Robert Asheworth, Troop 24; Billy Bloodworth, Troop 36; Dan Kelly, Troop 19.

Joe Bryant, Troop 19, was awarded the rank of Star Scout.

Merit Badges were awarded as follows:

Troop 9: Lynn Kirk, handicraft; Bobby McKenzie, reading.

Troop 13: Tommy Marable, cooking, personal health, first aid, bookbinding; Francis Chadwick, safety and reading.

Troop 14: Listen Mills, camping, woodwork, metalwork, art; John Brown, safety, athletics, personal health, firemanship; Elwood Penny, personal health, reading, firemanship, safety; Harper Newbold, camping, art, metal work; Reynor Newbold, camping, woodwork.

Troop 16: Joe Bryant, first aid, first aid to animals.

Troop 24: Herman Cathey, Jr., rocks and minerals, public health, bookbinding; Charles Roethlisner, public health; Robert Asheworth, public health.

Troop 32: John V. Williamson, Jr., cement work, carpentry, salesmanship, athletics; Hubert Harrell, cement work, athletics, farm mechanics, salesmanship; Bill Morriss, pioneering, pathfinding.

Troop 34: Gregory Gross, safety; Boyd Rutledge, woodcarving, woodwork, handicraft; John H. Jones, safety.

Troop 35: Douglas Jones, handicraft, reading; Bobby Jones, woodwork.

Troop 36: Rickey Hintze, pathfinding, reading, firemanship; Fritz Stjelles, handicraft, firemanship, reading, pathfinding; Bobby Fulford, pathfinding, firemanship, reading, handicraft; Billy Bloodworth, personal health.

Scouts and their number of hours rendered in civic service are: Bobby McKenzie, 175; Raymond Cordes, 75; Lynn Kirk, 125; Bobby Lewis, 25; Lynwood Grissom, 25; Tommy Marable, 50; Billy Moore, 75; Jimmie Sutton, 50; Elwood Penny, 150; Leonard Colley, 50; J. T. Boyd, 50; John Milliken, 50; Hampton Bowen, 50; Dan Kelly, 200; Billy Bloodworth, Fritz Stjelles, Nobby Fulford, Rickey Hintze, 25 each.

WAR BOND DRIVE IS LAUNCHED MONDAY

Wilmington women's organizations Monday morning launched a city-wide War Bond Pledge campaign in an effort to reach a quota of \$185,700 in war bond purchases during May.

The drive began at 9 o'clock and workers left the headquarters bent on obtaining a voluntary pledge of every citizen to devote a set amount of his or her earnings to the purchase of war savings bonds.

Though the May quota is an increase of \$50,000 over the average monthly sale of bonds here from last July through January, it is expected that Wilmingtonians will lend their cooperation to the first nation-wide drive to place the purchase of war bonds on a systematic basis, and pledge to buy bonds continuously and systematically.

The Eastern Star organization will be in charge of the headquarters Tuesday.

JUDGMENT

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TAFT

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TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
SING & SING MANAGEMENT

ISLAND SEIZED TO GUARD SEA LANES TO EAST

(Continued From Page One)

Admiral Darlan. A Vichy communique was issued after this meeting had raised misgivings in Allied capitals, saying that no political or diplomatic problems were raised during these meetings.

Three days ago, two French cruisers and a submarine tender arrived at the Madagascar naval station of Diego Suarez.

The joint communique of the Admiralty and War Office, announcing the action, said: "Madagascar lies athwart all the Indian ocean shipping lanes, and in enemy hands would be a powerful sea and air base to cut off Allied supplies to Russia, via the Persian gulf, as well as to throttle Britain's own supply lines to the fighting fronts."

The island is nearly a thousand miles long and could be a threat to the union of South Africa, which already has broken off relations with Vichy, to the British colonies farther north on the African mainland, above Mozambique, and to Mauritius, Britain's mid-ocean base lying to the east of Madagascar.

The French naval station Diego Suarez is at the northern end of the island and there is another naval base at Majunga on the northwest coast.

Pointing out that the island could be used as a springboard for an air and seaborne invasion of the African continent, Reuters' naval correspondent wrote that "for months Japan has secretly plotted to seize this French possession."

In addition to serving as a base to cut off Allied supply lines to Russia, China and the Middle East, Madagascar could also have served as a port of call for Japanese ships carrying vital war supplies from Japan's newly conquered territories in the West to Germany, the Reuters correspondent pointed out.

Could Supply Germany
"Lord Selbourne, minister of economic warfare, has stated that with long-range cargo ships the Japanese could supply Germany," he wrote.

London circles declared immediately that the British move was in line with President Roosevelt's warning in his broadcast a week ago that the United Nations will take measures if necessary to prevent the use of French territory in any part of the world for military purposes by the Axis.

It was also considered significant here that the Axis radio Monday reported two United States battleships in the Indian ocean.

Responsible quarters in London regarded the operation against the island as one essentially planned by the United States as a whole although it apparently was carried out by British forces alone.

It was felt in these quarters that news of the action would "cause the liveliest satisfaction in the United States as well as in Great Britain."

One London source said: "The news of that operation is marvelous."

Only yesterday the Japanese Axis coordinators to Berlin and Rome were received in Vichy by Pierre Laval and Admiral Darlan. While it was announced officially that the Japanese Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura and Rear Admiral Abe were "just passing through" Vichy, some sources here wondered if their presence there had not quickened the United Nations' decision to take over the island.

It appeared to these observers that the United Nations had wrested the initiative from the Japanese on this front.

"The fears that Tokyo, having forced the British and Chinese to retreat in Burma, would bypass India and carry the threat direct to the African continent were reinforced by the installation of Laval at the head of affairs in Vichy and memories of the Indo-China sell-out," one of the observers said.

The British remembered well the Indo-China affair and it has been evident for weeks that Madagascar presented a strategic problem of the first magnitude. There have been fears that Laval might find a pretext to allow Japanese land forces to "protect" the island.

In addition to anti-British broadcasts from Madagascar, the Paris radio has been speaking recently of an Anglo-Saxon campaign for immediate occupation of the island.

The French cruisers Montcalm and Marsellaise and the submarine tender Jules Verne were reported to have arrived at the island three days ago and Vichy made the explanation they were to keep the island out of foreign hands.

U. S. IN ACCORD

WASHINGTON, May 4.—(AP)—The British, stealing a march on the Japanese, have occupied the great island of Madagascar athwart vital Allied supply lines in the Indian ocean, and the United States served formal notice tonight that, if necessary, American forces will help defend it against all comers.

The move, announced here and in London, marked a perhaps historic change in a march of events which has seen the Axis get the jump, in virtually all other instances, on its foes.

A formal statement from the State department declared that the coup by the British had the "full approval and support of the United States," since there was definite danger that Axis powers, especially Japan, would seize the island.

Bluntly, the statement warned the Vichy regime of France not to permit any warlike act against the occupying forces.

After stating that the island would be held in trust for France, it said that "any warlike act permitted by the French government against the government of Great Britain or the government of the United States would, of necessity, have to be regarded by the government of the United States as an

WILMINGTON HAS TWO CASUALTIES

Two Local Boys Among Those Announced Lost In Naval Action

Names of two Wilmingtonians—Clyde Carson Moore and Harvey Howard Horrell—last night were on the first Navy department casualty list to be issued since the outbreak of war. Both were killed in action on December 7.

Horrell, who served approximately 12 years in the Navy, was serving on an unidentified battleship as a second class radioman. His mother, Mrs. Maggie J. Horrell, lives at 914 North Fourth street.

A native of Wrightsboro and a graduate of New Hanover High school here, Moore had served in the Navy since 1939 and was a first class signalman. He was 22 years old and is survived by his wife, Mrs. Male Moore of 215 Queen street.

Obituaries

DONALD A. SOUTHERLAND

Funeral services for Donald A. Southerland were conducted from the residence, 7 D Nesbitt Courts, at 12:45 Monday by the Rev. Mr. Bullard.

After the services here, the funeral cortege left for Chinquippin where interment was in the Baptist cemetery.

JOHN WATTS GLOVER

Funeral services for John Watts Glover were conducted at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon from Yopp Funeral home by the Rev. George Shepherd. Interment was in Winter Park cemetery.

Pallbearers were: Active, Floyd Glover, S. I. Glover, Winford King, Van Mills, Leon Patrick and James Smith; honorary, Charlie Purris, Judd Bryant, Capt. Sherman, Roland Padrick and W. C. Riggs.

CURTISS FURR, JR.

Funeral services for Curtiss Furr, Jr., three-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss Furr of near Wilmington, who died at the residence Sunday morning, were conducted at 11 o'clock Monday morning from the graveside in Oak Grove cemetery by the Rev. H. S. Strickland.

GEORGE M. JAMES

Funeral services for George M. James, who died at 6:20 o'clock Saturday morning in the Veterans' hospital, at Fayetteville, were conducted from the chapel of Andrews mortuary at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The Rev. Alexander Miller and the Rev. E. W. Halleck conducted the services.

WALTER MASON

Funeral services for Walter Mason, 42, of 2014 Woolcott avenue, who died Saturday, were conducted Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Andrews' Mortuary chapel with Rev. E. L. Bradley officiating. Burial was in Oakdale cemetery.

FIRST AID CLASS

A review class in Red Cross First Aid will be started at the Nurses' home of James Walker Memorial hospital Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Besse Mallard, R. N., instructor, announced today. All planning to attend are asked to bring triangular bandages on the opening day.

attack upon the United Nations as a whole."

At another point, the statement said that "the government of the United States is at war with the Axis powers and if it becomes necessary or desirable for American troops or ships to use Madagascar in the common cause, the United States will not hesitate to do so at any time."

While a communique issued in London said merely that a combined British Naval and military force had arrived off the State department went further and said President Roosevelt had received word that the occupation actually had taken place.

There had been considerable speculation over the reported presence of a Japanese military mission in the island, fourth largest in the world. In the past, Japanese missions have sometimes been the precursors to invasion.

Lying in the Indian ocean opposite Portuguese Mozambique on the African east coast and sheltering the 250-mile wide Mozambique channel, Madagascar stands near the cape route sea lanes to all the Indian ocean ports.

Thus, in enemy hands, it would be a possibly fatal men to the eastward movement of troops and material to Australia, India, the middle east, and even Russia; and it would be an offensive threat to Africa itself.

Ambassador Gaston Henry-Haye the Vichy representative at Washington, said he was notified prior to the London and Washington announcements of the action taken at Madagascar.

An aide to the ambassador said that he was informed that President Roosevelt requested that he call at the State department. There the ambassador was informed of the action at about 8:30 p. m., eastern war time.

The preliminary notification, the aide said, was a "gesture of courtesy" by the President to the ambassador.

WPB AIMS NEW BLOW AT HOMES

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order to convert materials, machines and manpower to war work. The order climaxed a series of stop-orders covering automobiles, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, typewriters and other articles whose output was ordered suspended in the interest of a "sound but lean" civilian economy for the war's duration.

Even some items customarily used by the armed forces must go out of production after the 90-day deadline.

The order affects not only manufacturing plants, but wholesalers, distributors, retailers, and the consuming public, who are forbidden to receive articles known to have been made or delivered in violation of the order.

Administration of the order will be in New York City instead of Washington, in line with WPB's policy of decentralization. Administrative offices already have been established there.

A new system of appeals was set up, providing that they should be filed with the field office of WPB instead of the agency's Washington headquarters. Appeals addressed to Washington or made otherwise than on specially prescribed forms will not be considered, WPB said.

Manufacturers were given 15 days to deliver or accept delivery of iron and steel for the products listed. For 45 days they may process iron and steel up to an aggregate weight of 75 per cent of the average monthly weight of all metals used by each manufacturer in 1941.

This processing must be completed within the 45 days, and assembly of the items must be completed within the next 45 days.

Housewives and glamour girls alike will feel effects of the order when production ceases on a variety of beauty aids and kitchen equipment, and when existing stocks disappear from dealer's shelves.

On the banned list are toilet sets, compacts, hair curlers and jewelry, jewelry, lipstick holders, manicure implements, perfume atomizers, and purse and handbag frames.

Kitchen articles appearing on the list include teapots, cutlery, biscuit boxes, bread racks, butter chisps, butter knives, dinner bells, dishwashing machines, cake cutters, stainless steel kitchenware, and candy dishes.

Other household articles mentioned were beds and bed spring frames except for hospitals, awnings, frames, attic fans, bird cages, door knockers and chimes, drain boards, drawer pulls, fire place equipment and screens, flower boxes, iron and steel furniture, grass shears, lawn sprinklers, and laundry chutes.

Sporting and athletic goods generally were named, with the following items specifically mentioned: roller and ice skates, ski racks, croquet sets, BB shot for air rifles, roller coasters and amusement park devices.

The business office will feel the pinch because of prohibitions affecting air conditioning systems (except for hospital operating rooms and industrial plants), automatic pencils, cash registers, cash boxes, and various machinery for making change, cancelling checks, numbering checks, envelope handling, and stamping and check writing.

The agriculturalist will have to do without iron and steel wheel barrows, work benches, chick feeders, cattle stanchions, fence posts, poultry incubator cabinets, and tanks for dipping, watering and feeding animals.

For the country club set to worry about were stop-orders on cocktail shakers, whiskey service sets, wine coolers, bottle holders, and other items.

Other prohibitions ranged from casket hardware to escalators to voting machines and parking meters.

About 140 of the articles are named on a supplementary list, and these may be processed and assembled on Army, Navy, or Maritime commission orders without restriction for the time being.

At the end of the 90-day period even such military output must cease, but a third list now being prepared will name military articles to be exempted permanently from the stop-order.

Special restrictions were set up for roofing and siding, the output of which was restricted for the rest of this year to 20 per cent of the production of each manufacturer in 1940. In subsequent years 25 per cent output will be permitted.

Roofing and siding may be made for the Army, Navy, Maritime commission and certain other federal agencies on high priority ratings, for defense housing, for the manufacture of freight cars, street cars, trucks, or buses, or for maintenance and repair purposes on an unrestricted basis.

Mysterious Epidemic Of Poisoning Probed

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—(AP)—A mysterious epidemic of food poisoning swept San Francisco hospital over the week-end, affecting about 200 patients, Dr. L. M. Wilbor, superintendent of the city-owned institution, reported today.

"Most of them are completely recovered from the effects," Dr. Wilbor reported, "and all the others are much better."

City Briefs

NO INDICATION

Registration of people for sugar War Ration Book No. 1, which is being held this week, will not indicate the number of persons living in New Hanover county, County Superintendent of Schools H. M. Roland said Monday. Mr. Roland said it would be impossible to determine the population of the county in this method since "many people are not going to register."

RECKLESS OPERATION

After his car had torn down a fence, run through a garage—tearing the doors off and building—wrecked a porch and landed against a concrete stoop, Alex Adams, of 1306 North Sixth, was arrested by Police Officer L. A. Teague on charges of reckless operation with damages and operation of an automobile without a driver's permit. The accident occurred about 5:50 Monday afternoon when the car hit the fence at Swan street and Brown's alley and finally the porch to a house at 1103 Brown's alley. Adams was placed under \$500 bond.

WATCH LOST

Mrs. J. K. Paul, of 127 Colonial Drive, told police Monday that she lost a yellow gold watch, valued at \$125, Friday in the down-town section.

IT WASN'T LOADED

Eugene James, of 1116 Chestnut street, was playing with an "unloaded" pistol at 4:15 Monday afternoon at Eleventh and Orange streets. He pulled the trigger and shot himself through the left hand. James told police that he didn't know the pistol was loaded and also said he did not know the owner of it.

MISSING PERSON

Mrs. Earnest Turlington, of 313 Chestnut street, reported to police at 6:25 Monday evening that her husband left her at the residence at 7:45 Friday evening and that he had not been seen since. She said her husband had been working at the Shipyard here and that her home was at Loris, S. C. Mr. Turlington was described as 28 years of age, weighing 140 pounds and of fair complexion, with brown curly hair and blue eyes.

MONEY IS STOLEN

L. T. Fox, who operates a store at 714 North Third street, told police early Monday afternoon that \$185 was taken from his shirt pocket while he was in the store.

TIRE, WHEEL STOLEN

An automobile tire and wheel were stolen from his car sometime Sunday night while it was parked in his yard at 1415 South Third street, Artis Joy reported to police Monday night.

COMMISSIONERS AID

When Register of Deeds Adrian B. Rhodes inquired of the county commission what to do when a young man, who needs a birth certificate to join the armed forces, doesn't have the money to pay for it, the commissioners had an answer. Each agreed to pay a share of the total amount due the county each month for certificates issued boys who were unable to pay for them and wanted to join the armed forces. Mr. Rhodes estimated that the total would be approximately \$11 per month.

SERIAL NUMBERS

"Serial numbers for automobile tires are coming in at a fair rate now," Harry E. Fales, superintendent of the New Hanover Bureau of Identification, said Monday, "but we want people to continue sending them for our file until we have all of them because we can't help the public much unless we get cooperation." Mr. Fales urged that persons not only send serial numbers for their automobile tires, but for anything which has an identifying mark such as bicycles, shotguns, pistols, radios and sewing machines. He said he had a tire and wheel, still unidentified, in his office. The tire and wheel were found a few days ago and brought to his office.

CLASS TO OPEN

A Red Cross home nursing course will open at 8 o'clock Tuesday night at the Fifth and Orange USO club with Mrs. James Thompson as the instructor. The class will be limited to 20 persons and will continue on Tuesday and Thursday nights.

McLAMB TO SPEAK

Mack M. McLamb of Bishopville, S. C., will speak at 8 o'clock Tuesday night at the Gospel tent, 1014 South Fourth street. The service will be open to the public.

P. T. A. MEET POSTPONED

Inasmuch as the sugar rationing registration is being carried out in the schools this week, the meeting of the Forest Hills Parent-Teacher association, scheduled to have been held Tuesday afternoon has been postponed indefinitely.

IT WILL BE DIFFERENT NOW

The United States exported 112,111 rubber water bottles and syringes, and 11,807 dozen bathing caps during the first three months of 1941.

TODAY and TOMORROW

(Continued From Page One)

trate our shipping and our naval forces so that the British reserves of air power grow larger and not smaller as the great aerial struggle rises to its crisis.

It would be a grievous mistake to think that diplomacy has no part in this year's campaign. There are now three fronts in the European war—the eastern, the Mediterranean and the incipient western. On all of them diplomacy has much to do, and under no circumstances must the whole burden of the struggle be placed on the fighting men. Under no circumstances must we be terrified into diplomatic inaction by morbid anxiety, or by a feeling of moral inferiority that only the enemy knows how to conduct political warfare.

For it is evident that in the west of Europe—that is to say, in France, Italy and Spain—political action predominates over military. None of the three great Latin nations has a seriously active belligerence. All of them are torn within themselves by the fact that the official policy is contrary to the instinct and will of the people. All of them have divergent interests. Yet, since none of them is a free and independent state, all have a paramount common interest in regaining their national independence.

It is not necessary, therefore, to pay any attention to reports of popular unrest in Italy and France in order to know that these two nations must move away from Berlin as the Nazi power weakens. This means a great deal. It means that the tendency of the Axis coalition is to dissolve under the pressure of the natural and permanent interests of the nations that are now entangled in it.

Our diplomacy, then, has a clear field in which to operate because what we want from the French, the Italians and the Spaniards is only what they want for themselves. If we had to persuade them to violate and sacrifice their real interests, we should surely fail unless we learned how to use lies, corruption and terrorism as Hitler has used them. But all that any of the United Nations wants of the Latin powers is that they should be independent and their people free according to their own national conceptions of freedom. Therefore, we can and should continue to have political relations with them, whatever happens in regard to ambassadors and the formalities.

The fact that Italy may not now be ready or able to enter into peace negotiations with us should not, I believe, deter us from proposing peace seriously, concretely, and sincerely to Italy. The fact that Mussolini will reject it should mean nothing to us since we should make it plain that, of course, we are not offering peace to Mussolini and never shall. For Mussolini is the man who stabbed France, Albania, Yugoslavia and Greece in the back and sold his country to the Nazis.

The fact is, however, that Mussolini is not the dynasty. There remains in Italy the King and the ancient. There remains an army which is not blackshirt; there remains the Holy See. Unlike Germany, where all the ancient institutions of the state are badly ruined, the essential institutions of Italy have survived. A peace can, therefore, be negotiated, and eventually it will be.

The Italian people have amended to make to the Greeks and to the Yugoslavs for the crimes committed in their name, and by making amends they will restore their honor. But otherwise there is no unbridgeable gulf between the Italians and their present enemies, and there are besides ancient bonds of friendship and of interest. We know quite well why the Italians have not fought well in this war, that their hearts have not been in it. We know too, that the natural destiny of Italy is not to be the vassal of her traditional enemy north of the Alps; but to be a power in the Mediterranean. Neither Great Britain, nor Russia, nor America has any interest in denying to Italy a leading place in the Mediterranean world, and to an Italy which has rid itself of Mussolini and his Nazi connections they would have every interest in assuring that leading place.

They would, moreover, be bound in their own interest to open up to Italy relief and the means of reconstruction. For the Italy with which we can, and in the end will, make peace must become strong in order to assure its internal peace and its national independence.

Our proposals to Italy will make it plain to M. Laval that his ambition is quite clearly understood; that what he is seeking to do is to make France the instrument of Nazi power over the Latin and Mediterranean world. His unmistakable purpose is to substitute himself for Mussolini—to change the Rome-Berlin Axis into a Vichy-Berlin Axis, and to dominate the whole western Mediterranean—Italy, Spain and North Africa.

This plan, if it succeeded, would be as destructive to Italy and Spain as it is to France herself. For as France finally lost her independence, the two other Latin nations would also lose theirs. A Nazi France would place Hitler in full control of the Mediterranean world. Spain would be helpless and Italy would not only be threatened from across the Alps but actually

surrounded on all sides by the Nazi power.

These controlling truths cannot be suppressed by propaganda or by terrorism. For they correspond to the realities of the Latin world and to the national instincts of the French, the Italians and the Span-

iards. We should never cease, therefore, to make it plain that we have grasped these truths and that our policy is governed by them.

Then the front which the airman are opening in the west will become, as it must eventually be, a main theater in the war of national liberation.

DEAFENED!

FREE CONSULTATION

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WED. & THUR., MAY 6 & 7, CAPE FEAR HOTEL
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9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
WED. & THUR., MAY 6 & 7, CAPE FEAR HOTEL
WILMINGTON, N. C.

COFFEE HAS ENLISTED FOR VICTORY!

YOU CAN STILL ENJOY
COFFEE—DON'T WASTE IT!

The War Production Board has placed restrictions on the distribution of all coffee. The order reduces the amount of coffee which may be delivered by roasters to 75% of deliveries during the corresponding period of 1941. This action will conserve supplies now on hand for the Army, Navy and civilians and is necessary because of wartime demands on merchant ships that normally transport coffee.

AS America's largest coffee merchant, A&P assures its customers that it will make every effort to see that each of you gets your share of all coffee available under the order. To do this A&P asks you to share with your neighbor by buying only one package of coffee at a time. Thus you and your neighbors have an equal opportunity to continue to enjoy America's favorite beverage.

Help conserve coffee in your own kitchen. Do not make more than you know you and your family will drink. Be sure that every cup you make is the best possible—better to have one cup of good coffee than two poor ones.

Follow these rules for a cup of good coffee:

1. Buy coffee that is freshly roasted.
2. Buy coffee that is freshly ground and correctly ground for your coffee pot.
3. Be sure your coffee pot is absolutely clean.
4. Carefully measure both coffee and water—one heaping tablespoonful of coffee for each cup (1/2 pt.) of water.
5. Serve immediately after brewing.

Follow these simple, practical rules. They'll help you make and enjoy perfect coffee every time. Don't waste coffee—give your full support to our government's conservation order. Enjoy coffee and share that pleasure with your neighbor.



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