

Star Dust

★ Television Their Chance
★ Old Stories Retold
★ Dolls Hobby of Ripley
By Virginia Vale

JUST as radio gave a break to many old-time vaudeville actors, television is likely to offer new opportunities to theatrical and motion picture performers whose fortunes have hit the skids of recent years. A young radio executive remarked gloomily the other day that Radio City seemed to be all full of theatrical agents, all of a sudden, the lot of them very busy with candidates for television acts. Like the talkies and radio, this new form of entertainment will probably go through that horrible first stage when anything goes. And the children of today will be the television stars of tomorrow.

Two of the big current pictures, "Only Angels Have Wings" and "Union Pacific," are going to make you feel right at home as they unfold on the screen. You know their plots by heart. Yet the pictures are so well done that the staleness of the plots doesn't interfere with the enjoyment of them.

Richard Barthelmess, back on the screen after a long absence, appears in the Howard Hughes aviation picture as one of those tight-



RICHARD BARTHELMESS

lipped aviators who sternly carry on when their best pals have been shot down — this time Ecuador is the scene of the story, and the excellent cast includes Jean Arthur, Cary Grant and Thomas Mitchell. It's a thriller.

"Union Pacific" is one of Cecil B. DeMille's best, with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. Here is melodrama at its best, with bravado in old-time saloons and Indian fights — and here also is a thrilling tale of the building of a railroad.

James Stewart has star rating at Metro at last, after deserving it for so long. His first stellar appearance will be in "The Shop Around the Corner," with Margaret Sullivan.

Louis Hayward and his wife, Ida Lupino, finally broke away from Hollywood for a honeymoon; they were married last winter, but "The Man in the Iron Mask" kept him busy. They selected New York for their belated trip.

Lee Tracy's next will be "The Spellbinder," with Barbara Read appearing as his leading lady.

That old adage should be rewritten, to read "There's no rest for a radio star." Vicente Gomez, the guitarist, is starred in the Broadway production, "Mexicana." After performances he rushes to the night club where he appears — he's through at 2 a. m. And his radio schedule calls for appearances at nine in the morning.

Bob "Believe It or Not" Ripley isn't like most professionals; he doesn't keep a scrap book — because, he remarked recently, he's estimated that if he'd kept clippings from all the newspapers in which his cartoons alone have appeared, they would require an average-sized house. But he has a collection to which he doesn't begrudge plenty of room. It consists of more than 500 dolls which were gathered in 200 different countries. He has been offered a small fortune for the collection, but won't sell even part of it.

Phil Baker popularized the word "stooge" in vaudeville and radio, but hasn't the faintest notion of where he got it or what it comes from.

ODDS AND ENDS—The day Paul Muni was signed to do "The Life of Emile Zola" on the air he was bitten by a stray dog — who probably thought that Muni was to air "The Story of Louis Pasteur" . . . Sol Lesser lost no time in buying the screen rights to the play that won this year's Pulitzer prize, "Our Town"; done in technicolor under Ernst Lubitsch's supervision, it will be one of Lesser's first United Artists releases . . . Werner Janissen, conductor of the Baltimore Symphony orchestra (and Ann Harding's husband), has been signed by Walter Wanger to compose and conduct a musical score for "Winter Carnival" . . . He's a Dartmouth graduate, and a noted composer.
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

This Month On the Farm



**Boliver Pigs, he sez, sez he:
"It's time to imitate the bee;
The man that slings a wicked hoe
Is what the weeds don't like to see."
—Sez Bolivar P., sez he.**

June is one of the busiest months on the farm. Here are helpful suggestions from State College extension specialists and research workers which farmers may find both profitable and advisable:

Agronomy
Extension Agronomist Enos Blair suggests that since June is harvest time for small grain in North Carolina, the grain should be harvested when it is dry, and if shocked in the field, the shocks should be built so as to withstand wind and so capped as to "shed" rain.

The second important job is the cultivation of growing crops. Cultivate corn, cotton, and tobacco steadily during June at least every week or ten days. The third job is to get soybeans and cowpeas planted on the stubble land left after the small grain is harvested. Fourth, corn and cotton should receive a topdressing of nitrate of soda this month. The rule for cotton is at the first chopping and for corn when the plants are two to three feet high.

Poultry.
Roy Dearstynes, head of the State College poultry Department says that weather only adds to the problems of the poultry grower. In the case of young birds, some of things to remember are: Vaccinate against pox, eliminate over-crowding, separate the cockerels from the pullets, plan the diet of young birds, build summer range shelters, provide plenty of fresh, clean water, and check the birds for internal parasites. Then, for older birds, Dearstynes suggests the culling out of unprofitable layers, providing ample ventilation in the laying house, checking for lice and mite infestation, removing birds from flock, collecting eggs several times a day, storing them in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place, and marketing them frequently.

Livestock.
Earl H. Hostetler, professor of Animal husbandry, says June is one month when beef cattle, sheep and swine need but scant attention: The beef cattle and sheep should be on pasture, and except for salt and water, they should not need any additional feed. If permanent pastures are being used, it will be necessary to drench the sheep periodically to control stomach worms. If pigs are to be marketed in September, they will need to be put on a full feeding of grain, a protein supplement, and mineral in addition to pasture.

Seed Storage
Here's a warning from A. D. Stuart, seed specialist. He says: "Cotton seed from some of the finest fields in North Carolina were lost to future production last fall because of improper storage. The same thing can happen to small grain this summer if the grower fails to handle his grain carefully from field to granary."

Vegetables
Robert Schimide, vegetable horticulturist of the Experiment Station, says the first week in June is a good time to set sweet potato plants. Here are a few things to remember: Set the plants 10 to 12 inches apart in rows 3 to 3 1/2 feet apart. A fairly high ridge seems to be desirable for the Porto Rico variety. If it is necessary to buy plants, insist on certified plants or plants from certified seed. Fertilizer should be applied in the ridge a few days before planting. The recommended fertilizer should analyze 3 to 4 percent nitrogen, 8 percent phosphoric acid, and 8 percent potash. It should be applied at the rate of 800 pounds to the acre.

Fruits.
H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist, says the first part of June is the best time to apply codling moth bands to apple trees and for catching the worms as they crawl down the trunk of the tree. Prepared poisoned bands may be fastened to the trunk or three layers of six-inch bands of burlap may be used. Examine these burlap bands every week and destroy the worms which collect under them.

Plant Diseases
From Dr. R. F. Poole, plant pathologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station, come these suggestions about plant diseases: Do not harvest and sack Irish potatoes when the soil is wet, since they will heat in the containers and often rot badly. Also avoid harvesting during the mid-day or on sultry days as scald and decay may result. In sections where leaf spot diseases have caused heavy losses of cantaloupes and watermelons, resulting in premature ripening and poor quality, it is advisable to spray thoroughly with a 2-2-50 Bordeaux mixture. Since early peaches, such as the Red Birds, are susceptible to the fungus that causes brown rot, they should be sprayed from two to three times at ten-day intervals immediately prior to harvest.

IN MEMORIAM
In memory of our loving son and brother, Atlas W. Glover, who died a year ago, June 1, 1938.
Sad and sudden was the call of one so dearly loved by all;
A zitter grief, a shock severe it was to part with one so dear.
We often sit and think of you and speak of how you died;
To think you could not say good-bye before you closed your eyes.
Enshrined within our memory are fondest thoughts of you,
Your kindly eyes, your loving smile your heart so fine and true.
And time will never, never dim our in-most hearts regret
At loss of you our dearest, and we never will forget.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Glover and Family.

Jasper Tyson, Wilton Cox, James Blanchard, and Press Pate, Greene County 4-H Club members, are planning to purchase baby beef calves to feed out this fall and winter.

A good pasture with plenty of shade and running water is ideal for dry sows.

Excellent results obtained through a swine sanitation program are being reported by farmers in all parts of Eastern North Carolina, says H. W. Taylor, swine specialist of the State College Extension Service.

As one example, Taylor pointed to the case of H. P. Swain, a Tyrrell County grower of Columbia, route 1. Mr. Swain has a litter of pigs that were born March 15

and weaned May 16. At the time of weaning, the pigs weighed 455 pounds, an average weight of 57 pounds each.

Before the sow farrowed, Mr. Swain washed her thoroughly with soap and water, oiled her, and placed her on a one-fourth acre plot of green oats. When the pigs were 15 days old, a self-feeder was placed in the oat patch. In the three compartments of the feeding device were corn, a mineral mixture, and fish meal, so that the pigs could eat their choice of any of the three feeds at any time.

The young animals learned to eat even before they were weaned, and did not protest a great deal when the sow was taken from them. The pigs are now making rapid daily gains.

During the period February 18 to April 25, Mr. Swain also carried out a feeding demonstration with 21 older hogs. At the beginning of the period, the animals weighed an average of 109 pounds each. During the time up to April 25, they gained daily an average of 1 3/4 pounds each, and when they were sold on that date, they

averaged 195 pounds each. In this demonstration, Mr. Swain kept corn, a mineral mixture, and a protein supplement of equal parts of fish meal and cottonseed meal in separate compartments of the feeder.

By feeding corn valued locally at 8 cents a bushel to the hogs and then selling the corn in the form of pork, this Tyrrell farmer figured he received 92 cents a bushel for his grain.

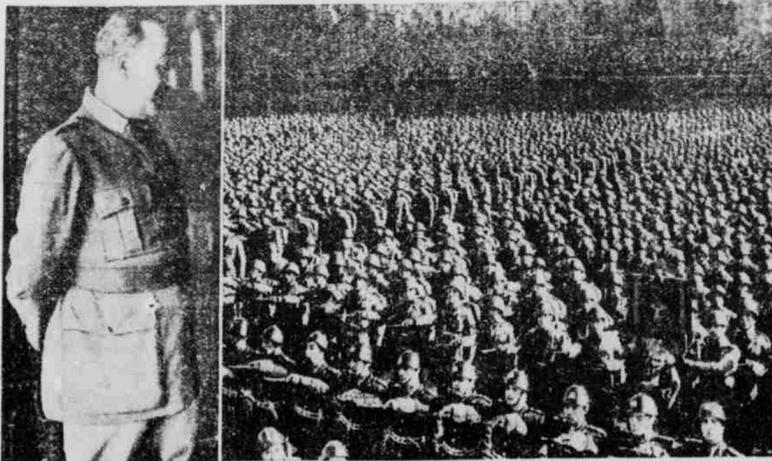
Wheat loans on the 1939 crop will be offered producers who keep within their wheat acreage allotments under the 1939 AAA program, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

Milk production in 1938 reached a new peak about 4 per cent higher than in 1937, and 2 per cent above the preceding high in 1933, says John Arey, rairyman of the State College Extension Service.

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Italian Troops in Franco's 'Victory' Parade



Italian troops like these, which have been pouring into Spain since the civil war ended, will participate significantly in the "victory" parade which Generalissimo Francisco Franco left will hold in Madrid, Tuesday. Italians are being retained in Spain contrary to the Anglo-Italian friendship agreement, substantiating fears that the new Spain will remain under Fascist domination.

Sanitation Program Aiding Hog Growers

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Kills germs associated with colds

Cold weather in February set the stage for a poor lettuce crop