

Auto Industry Is Offering Problem

The problem of how to adjust matters between the demands of armaments and the auto industry so as to take care of defense needs without cutting car output to an uneconomically low level has been a major one for months. Now SPAB has a 14-point plan that would "release 454,808,270 pounds of raw materials for defense and at the same time keep civilian transportation wheels rolling." Basic features of the plan: production of only the lightest-weight car or series now being built by each parent manufacturer; allocation of production on the basis of critical materials used, volume needed for successful plant operation, and number of dealers dependents on a manufacturer; elimination of deluxe models and production of only two-door and four-door sedan models. It gets down to brass tacks in calling for a master inventory to determine the amount of raw materials available after military and lend-lease requirements have been filled, and then "allocation of these materials to the industries producing items essential to the civilian effort as it relates to defense."

Clean False Teeth Get Rid of Stains

Blackest stains, tarnish, yellow tobacco discoloration disappear like magic. Just put your false teeth on bridge work in a glass of water and add a little Kleenite—the dentists' plate cleaner. No brushing necessary—it's economical. Get Kleenite at Clark's Pharmacy. Satisfaction or money back.

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- Octagon Powder, regular 4 for 19c
- Octagon Powder, special 2 for 5c
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Lindsley Ice Co.

THANKS SCOUTING
"real American citizen"

"The mere mention of Boy Scouts to a Communist, a Fascist, or a Nazi makes him see red. And there is a reason. He knows that the Boy Scouts of America is an organization that teaches and practices the American way of life. He knows that so long as America continues to instill in its youth—both boy and girl—the well-grounded and unassailable belief that man has here on earth the God given rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and that these rights can find their full fruition only under our form of government, there is no hope that

his foreign and paganistic ideologies will gain a permanent foothold here." "But we cannot permit his discarded-long-ago false doctrines to gain even a temporary foothold in America. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We must now, as never before, support those agencies which really make America secure internally. After giving precedence to the home, church and school, there is no agency with universal appeal that fits so well as the Boy Scouts. When you help Scouting, you land a punch that counts."

Farm Prices Climb Toward 1920 Level

Higher consumer incomes, government price support, and reduced competition from abroad may create for American farmers in 1942 a total income approaching 13 billion dollars, greatest since the lush days of 1920.

Quoting latest estimates released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. I. O. Schaub, director of the N. C. State College Extension Service, said the demand for farm products in 1942 will be "even better" than in 1941.

Increased cash returns were forecast largely on the basis of higher

Escapes the War



Lisette Veris, stage and screen star from Budapest, Hungary, arrives at New York on the *President Grant*. She boarded the ship at Bombay, India.

Strategy Will Help In Insect Control

Insects cost North Carolina farmers thousands of dollars annually in reduced yields and quality of crops. J. O. Rowell, extension entomologist of N. C. State College, says it will pay farmers to study insects and their habits and develop means of combatting them.

"The insects of fruit and garden crops," he says, "can be controlled economically by insecticides or chemical measures. But with field crops, the relatively low value prohibits such costly methods in most instances. Hence, the farmer is forced to resort to strategy, to a large measure, in fighting many of the field crop insects, especially those that inhabit the soil."

Rowell says the most elementary principle in protecting field crops from their insect enemies is that of keeping the two separated in as far as is possible. This principle is embodied in crop rotations.

For example, the entomologist explains, many of the insects which breed normally on grass, also attack the grain crops but do not bother legumes. Therefore, insects often can be controlled by avoiding the planting of grain crops, especially corn, on land which previously was in sod.

"Crop rotations also tend to separate the crop from its pests if the rotation system includes, as it should, crops which are unrelated and hence do not have the same group of pests," Rowell stated. "If the crop is grown on the same land for many successive years, its pests will increase each year."

In conclusion, Rowell said, "Crop rotations are a complete control measure only in a few instances. But this system will aid in reducing injury."

Interesting Bits Of Business In the U.S.

Farm wage rates, says the Department of Agriculture, are at the highest levels since 1930, as of October 1st they stood at 165 per cent of the 1910-14 average, and the supply of farm laborers is at the lowest point in 32 years. Fountain pen makers are doing a whirlwind business what with pen and pencil sets so popular as gifts for soldiers—if they run into material scarcity they feel they can make out a good case for priority rating on the grounds of the morale-building value for the service men. Butter and egg imports from the Argentine are zooming, on account of the big rise in prices for the domestic varieties; it may not halt that domestic price rise to have these imports coming in, but it may put a brake on them somewhat.

To Relieve
Misery of
COLDS
take 666
LIQUID TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS



North Carolina's Revolutionary War Heroine Describes Her "Paul Revere" Ride, 1776

The midnight ride of Paul Revere was not any more courageous than the midnight ride of Mary Slocumb. She arrived in time to see a part of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. Colonel Slocumb would tell of the memorable action which took place and the gallant fighting of his men; but he never forgot to say, "And, my wife was there."

Approximately 80 men departed from Mary Slocumb's home with her husband on Sunday morning. She watched as they "got off in high spirits; every man stepping high and light." That night she slept soundly. Monday she worked hard all day, but when night came, her rest was broken by her troubled intuition.

She retired at the usual time; but in her words, "As I lay—whether waking or sleeping I know not—I had a dream; yet it was not all a dream. I saw distinctly a body wrapped in my husband's guard-cloak—bloodied—dead; and others dead and wounded on the ground about him."

In the cool of the night Mary Slocumb saddled her mare, and in a few minutes she was "tearing down the road at full speed."

Again and again she was tempted to turn back, but as the distance between her and her home increased, she became more determined to find her husband. She said that her fear of finding him dead or dying was as much as any fear in her life. Neither her spirit nor that of her beautiful nag failed in the least. The sun was "well up" when she heard the cannon firing. She had followed the well-marked trail of the troops.

Under a cluster of trees she spied wounded men. In her words, "I knew the spot; the very trees... I had seen it all night." Her keen eyes detected her husband's bloody guard cloak. "How I passed the few yards from my saddle to the place, I never knew" were her comments. When she put her hand on the warm bloody face, a "strange voice" begged for water. While busy dressing wounds she asked Colonel Caswell, "Where is my husband?"

"Where he ought to be. Madam, in pursuit of the enemy," was the re-

ply. Soon she looked up and her husband had returned "as bloody as a butcher and as muddy as a ditcher."

She would not tell her husband what brought her to the battlefield. All were happy; it was a glorious victory.

Colonel Slocumb and Colonel Caswell wanted her to stay until the next day, but she insisted on returning to her son. This story of her ride to the battlefield is concluded with her words: "What a happy ride I had back. And with what joy did I embrace my child as he ran to meet me."

Fertilizer Recommended For Tobacco Plant Beds

L. T. Weeks, Extension tobacco specialist, reports that the flue-cured tobacco fertilizer recommendations for 1942, as adopted by the Southern Tobacco Work Conference, call for a plant bed fertilizer containing 6 per cent nitrogen, 2 per cent phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent potash, to be applied at the rate of 1 pound to the square yard. The plant bed fertilizer should be practically free of chlorides.

Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble—to help loosen and expel germ-laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

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for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

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Pay Now—Save Discount

You can save one-half of one per cent by paying in October.

M. L. PEEL
COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR

average prices received in 1942 than in 1941, although a moderate increase in production, particularly livestock and livestock products, will contribute.

Cost of farm production are expected to rise substantially next year. Dr. Schaub said, but not enough to offset the increase in price received by farmers. For the year 1942, the ratio of prices received to prices paid should be about at parity.

In its latest outlook report, the U. S. Department of Agriculture pointed out that farm prices this year will average nearly 25 per cent over 1940, and that a gain of about the same proportions is indicated for 1942 over 1941.

If contemplated goals are met, there will be a sharp increase in the production of livestock products. This will more than offset a decline of nearly 10 per cent in the output of crops.

Farm wage rates are expected to be higher next year, and moderate advances will probably take place in the prices of farm machinery, fertilizer, seed, gas, oil, and possibly in taxes.



PUT A GOOD WINTER COVER ON YOUR LAND

Cover crops, especially the more desirable legumes, are heavy feeders on potash. Be sure that they get enough to enable them to make a vigorous growth to hold the soil in place during the winter. Cover-crop fertilizers usually should contain about equal amounts of phosphate and potash.

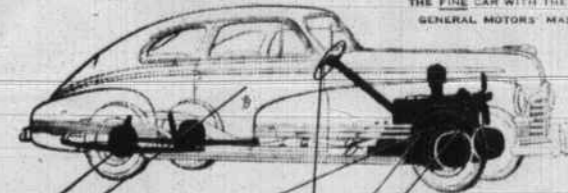
Potash also speeds up early spring growth and helps to provide a large amount of green matter high in nitrogen and minerals to turn under for the main crop to be planted in the spring. See your county agent and fertilizer dealer about the economy of using potash to insure good winter cover crops.

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Again in 1942.. any new car buyer

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- New Body-off Fisher provide the same strength and quality for which they have long been famous.
- Vital engine parts are unchanged for 1942 except for an improved oil cleaner.
- Tri-Action Ride—even further improved—is still yours in 1942.
- Pontiac's gas and oil economy remains the same high peak.
- For 1942 Pontiac front wheel brakes have been increased in size and all are now triple-acted.

AVAILABLE AS A SIX OR AN EIGHT IN ANY MODEL

Full Speed Ahead on National Defense

Pontiac is devoting two entire plants to the production of a new type of heavy machine gun for the United States Navy. Thousands of Pontiac's skilled craftsmen are helping to build this new gun which naval authorities describe as "the most effective weapon of its size ever produced." Defense comes first at Pontiac—and Pontiac is going full speed ahead!

IN 1941, thousands of owners of lowest-priced cars discovered for the first time they could own a big car that gave them an entirely new conception of motoring enjoyment—yet pay no more in the long run!

As in 1941, again in 1942 any new car buyer can afford a Pontiac. Although Pontiac is improved in 15 important ways—improvements made without interfering with defense needs—Pontiac, this year, is still

priced just above the lowest-priced cars. And, owners say they usually get those few extra dollars they paid for a Pontiac back again at trade-in time! Then, too, owners say Pontiac is costing them no more to own because all of Pontiac's vital economy and long-life features have been retained—unchanged—in 1942!

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