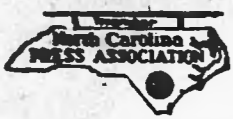


The News-Journal



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In Memoriam

PAUL DICKSON 1889 - 1935

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COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Millions of ears were bent in anxious listening as President Roosevelt spoke last Thursday evening to his American people. It was not a speech on politics or belonging to any party. It was the answer to the question of what America must do to maintain her defense.

The speech said just what most informed Americans expected. It recognized that we are a part of the war which is now going on in Europe because we are allied with the enemies of Hitler. It was a frank admission that we are involved and that we do not intend to give up until we have achieved the end of Nazism.

The speech was important both for what it said and for what it did not say. The President stated that the navy had orders to fire on any Axis vessel found within our defense waters. That means that the navy will actively patrol all waters in the so-called defense zone and hunt down commerce raiders and submarines. We will scour the seas and uphold our historic tradition of the freedom of the seas. In other words, if our navy does its job effectively the designated defense zones will be freed from the menace of axis craft. We know that if the Germans and Italians choose to resist that means our entry into a shooting war. If they do not choose to resist it will mean that they did not relish the risk of open warfare with the great republic of the western hemisphere and Uncle Sam will have done his job without resorting to shooting.

The remarkable thing that the President did not say was in his failure to define geographically our defense zones. We did not know whether the sea lanes all the way to Europe and the British Isles are included in his sweeping statement or not. It would seem from his lack of clarity on this subject that these defense zones may be extended at any time to include any waters vital to our interests in the fight against Hitler.

History is very strange in that it repeats itself in similar circumstances. The circumstances which produced the speech of last week and the presidential orders to shoot at any Axis ship very closely parallel those of 1917. When the Kaiser found his armies bogged down on the fields of France more than two decades ago and realized that American aid was reaching the Allies and making them stronger as he was growing weaker he made a desperate attempt to gain victory by the use of unrestricted submarine warfare. It was this indiscriminate sinking of ships which caused us to enter that war. Now, in the fall of 1941, Hitler finds his armies bogged down in Russia and the Allies growing stronger from the receipt of American aid. He also has apparently resorted to unrestricted submarine warfare and this set the stage for the order given to our navy to shoot Axis ships on sight.

The question now in the minds of millions is this: Will Hitler consider his chances of winning worth taking the risk of an open war with the United States by defiance of our navy? Or will he back down from his plan to sink all shipping destined for Allied ports? On the answer to that question hangs the balance between a shooting war with the United States and merely continued aid short of war to the Allies.

—George Weaver.

OUR DEMOCRACY—by Mat

FOR THE CHILDREN'S FUTURE



PARENTS IN THIS COUNTRY NOW KNOW THAT MOST CHILDREN WILL LIVE TO HAVE A FUTURE—A BETTER FUTURE THAN THEY ENJOYED. THAT'S ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.

CHILDHOOD DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA, FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE BEEN CUT MORE THAN 75% SINCE 1920, AND SIMILAR ADVANCES IN MEDICINE WILL BE MADE IN THE FUTURE.



THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE, CHILDHOOD DEATH RATE HAS BEEN STEADILY DECREASING, AS MORE AND MORE PARENTS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MEDICAL PROGRESS AND FACILITIES.

Paying the Bill!

Thoughtful citizens are worried these days about getting sufficient arms for defense—and also about the size of the bill!

The nation was shown recently by the W.C.T.U. what it could buy if it would translate wasted money into guns and bread, instead of using it to buy hangovers.

Placing the nation's daily liquor bill at \$9,000,000, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of National W.C.T.U., said: "In return neither the nation nor the drinker gets anything of value. Let's see what the nation could do with that money if it could be applied to refugee relief or to paying now—instead of in the future—for defense."

Each day's drink bill is equivalent to the cost of doing one of the following, Mrs. Smith estimated: Feed one million Chinese refugee children for nine months; or feed 600,000 English children for six months. Feed most of Europe's famine-threatened peoples. Pay for 22 heavy bombers at \$400,000 each. Almost pay for 2 destroyers. Pay for 3 submarines. Build one-third of a new encampment equal to Camp Blanding, Fla. Modernize 1,125 of our 75 mm. guns at \$8,000 each. Train completely some 600 military pilots at \$15,000 each. Manufacture 180,000 Garand rifles at \$50 each. Almost pay for 11,781 half-ton military trucks.

Figuring it another way, Mrs. Smith found liquor's cost each nine days equivalent to the cost of building a battleship like the newly commissioned North Carolina.

Also computed was the estimated total that grain used by American manufacturers of distilled and fermented liquors would provide more than 10,000,000 loaves of bread a day for underfed populations at home or in the shattered countries of Europe.

The above article is printed without charge at the request of local persons who contributed the costs of plate manufacture.—Editor.

WATER-INFLATED

One hundred percent water-inflation of farm tire will be possible and economically practical as the result development by a large rubber company.

NEATER

Packaging fresh corn on the cob in a neat cellophane pack of six has been bringing double the price corn in husks has on retail markets where this innovation has been tried.

Board Of Health Endorses Program Of Dr. Reynolds

Raleigh, Sept. 17.—The State Board of Health, meeting in Raleigh, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing Dr. Carl V. Reynolds' effort to suppress the spread of venereal diseases through the suppression of prostitution.

The resolution, which declared Dr. Reynolds' efforts represent the fixed policy of the Board on this subject, was recorded in the minutes as follows:

"Resolved, at the meeting of the State Board of Health in Raleigh, September 12, 1941, that the Board endorse the policy of its Secretary, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, in his efforts to suppress venereal disease and prostitution not only around the military areas in North Carolina but also among the civilian population. Venereal disease control in North Carolina is a public health program and it is the fixed policy of the Board to give all of its efforts to the improvement of this situation. We feel that progress is being made, and we assure Dr. Reynolds of our full cooperation in the continuance of this program." The Board, during its meeting also passed on several routine matters.

RULES OF THE ROAD

Sec. 115, Motor Vehicle Laws of North Carolina:—"Except as otherwise provided in this section, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the right at an intersection shall approach such intersection in the lane for traffic nearest to the right-hand side of the highway, and in turning shall keep as closely as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the highway, and when intending to turn to the left shall approach such intersection in the lane or the traffic to the right of and nearest to the center of the highway and in turning shall pass beyond the center of the intersection passing as closely as practicable to the right thereof before turning such vehicle to the left."

In other words, when you want to make a right turn, get in the extreme right-hand lane of traffic; when you want to make a left turn, get in the traffic lane immediately to the right of the center of the street. And don't cut too short on a left turn.

In connection with the section of the motor vehicle laws, local authorities in their respective jurisdiction may modify the method of turning at intersections by clearly indicating by buttons, markers or other direction signs within an intersection the course to be followed by vehicles turning there.

VITAMINS

To fortify the health of the British people, the U. S. Department of Agriculture is purchasing large supplies of vitamin concentrates at the present time.

A TAR HEEL IN NEW YORK

By BOB COVINGTON

I remembered well that when I first came to New York eight years ago, one thing that I wanted to do was to see the National Tennis Tournament at Forest Hills. New York was a baffling pattern of mountainous buildings and endless streets then. I didn't know how to get anywhere, nor did I know where to find out how to get anywhere. The New York Times has held a firm place in my affections ever since that time because right along with the story of the tournament that day, it printed instructions for getting to the scene of the action. I felt that it had been printed just for me. Clutching the Times in my hand, I found my way to Forest Hills Stadium, feeling pretty much as I imagine Columbus must have felt when he sighted land.

I have seen parts of the National Tennis Tournament every year but one since then, and each year I have felt again the excitement of the day in the fall of 1933 when I saw an Australian, Jack Crawford, defeat Wiler Allison. Forest Hills is twenty minutes or so out on Long Island by train. Really a residential district, now becoming more and more popular since it is served by a new subway, it is known mostly throughout the country as the location of the West Side Tennis Club. On the edge of the club property stands the stadium in which the National Tournament is held. The approach to the stadium is a beautiful lane of tall poplars behind which can be seen perhaps fifty or more tennis courts asphalt, clay and close cropped grass.

The stadium is just large enough to enclose three beautiful grass tennis courts, the grass as thick and close cropped as a golf green. Twelve thousand people can be seated in the stadium and during important matches another thousand or so crowd in. The top wall is bright with the flags of the nations represented in the tournament. Down on the court, two men or two women, their white clothes almost dazzling against the green of the grass, play tennis with twelve thousand pairs of eyes of them. While the ball is in play their is utter stillness. Perhaps at the end of the point there is a roar of applause or a thunderous murmur of sympathy as a popular player narrowly misses a difficult or daring shot. On the odd games the players change courts and each is greeted with a ripple of applause as he approaches the stadium section back of the court he is playing.

Even during my life in New York, changes have occurred, in the tennis at Forest Hills. In 1913 the Austrians ruled the tennis roost. Then came the tall, handsome and popular Fred Perry of England, unbeatable for several years. But even when Perry was at his greatest, a gangling red headed young American was beginning to take his share of the tennis spotlight, which a few years later he was to have almost to himself. Don Budge waged his racquet at Queen Mary of England instead of standing and bawling stiffly as his English opponent did, and America marked him not only as a coming tennis player but as representative of the natural straight-forward "freckled-necked American."

Even though the growth of professional tennis has taken many of the great tennis players from the amateur tournament at Forest Hills, the matches are still tremendously popular. The war, too, has taken many of the foreign players from competition, but this year again the stadium was filled to see Georgia's "Mighty Atom", Bitsy Grant, Texas' Wayne Sabin, Oklahoma's Don McNeill and the rows of good players that grow on the courts of California, Florida, New York and Chicago. This year, too, the south got an unexpected credit or the champ himself, Bobby Riggs was credited to South Carolina, where he handles publicity for Presbyterian college.

J. F. Chisholm Places First Cotton In Co - Ops

Honor of delivering the first 1941 cotton from Hoke County to the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association goes to J. F. Chisholm of Raeford. Mr. Chisholm delivered one bale on September 2 through the Hoke Cotton Warehouse & Storage Company of Raeford. The cotton weighed 509 pounds and was placed in the "R. F. Full Advance Pool". M. G. Mann, general manager of the Cotton Association, said that this was one of the earliest deliveries in a number of years. He added, however, that judging by the requests from farmers for delivery tags, the crop is earlier than usual.

FAIR

The Durham County Gurnsey Calf Club will show a dozen purebred calves at the 1941 State Fair.

LEGAL NOTICES

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having this day qualified Administrator of the estate of M. D. Gentry, deceased, late of Hoke County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having any claims against the said estate to present them to me, duly verified, on or before the 13th day of September, 1942, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 13th day of September, 1941.

T. W. GENTRY, Administrator.

9:18/25; 10:2/9/16/23/p.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having this day qualified Administrator of the estate of Robert Campbell, deceased, late of Hoke County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having any claims against the said estate to present them to me, on or before the 12th day of September, 1942, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 12th day of September, 1941.

I. J. HOLLAND, Administrator.

9:18/25; 10:2/9/16/23/p.

"Pathway To Happiness," New Romantic Novel

Be sure to read "Pathway to Happiness," a new story of romance and adventure by Maysie Greig, one of the most popular authors of the day. You will be fascinated by every chapter of this enthralling novel. Begins September 28th in

The American Weekly

the big magazine distributed with the

Baltimore Sunday American

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