

RHINELAND USED TO MARCHING TROOPS

Has Been Battlefield Periodically for 2,000 Years.

Washington.—The cadent tread of heavy Nazi army boots on the cobbles of picturesque towns in the Rhineland recently echoed around the world because of its effect upon international relations. But to many residents of those towns, history was merely repeating itself. Periodically for 2,000 years the Rhineland has been a battlefield.

The Rhineland's location, its productive soil, its mines, and above all its Rhine, have made it Germany's 'Main Street' and 'Promised Land' rolled up into one 10,000 square miles," says the National Geographic society.

"Small wonder that many have coveted it. Caesar crossed the Rhine as well as the Rubicon. Attila the Hun disturbed its peace, and Clovis fought along its banks. Charlemagne established the capital of his empire at Aachen in the Rhineland. Napoleon's regiments swept triumphantly through. Pursuing the double eagles of the Hohenzollerns went the French Tricolor in 1813. And now the Swastika waves from bridges, fortresses, medieval town halls, and dormer windows of quaint peaked houses.

Garrisoned by Americans. "A list of the flags which have flown in the Rhineland would not be complete without the Stars and Stripes. For four years a garrison of Americans kept the 'Wacht am Rhein' at Germany's Gibraltar, the old fortress of Ehrenbreitstein opposite Koblenz (Coblenz).

The Rhineland, now transformed from a demilitarized into a danger zone, embraces the territory west of the Rhine up to the boundaries of France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and a 50-kilometer (31-mile) strip along the east bank. This is an important slice of Germany. The Rhineland, indeed, has been the dominant factor in the commerce, history, legend, music, and literature of the German people.

Although it rises in Switzerland, empties through the Netherlands, and has lost part of its west bank to France, the Rhine is essentially a German river. It winds 800 miles from Alps to ocean, creating picturesque scenes and prosperous activity wherever it goes. From Bingen to Koblenz it pours through a steep gorge of rocky crags crowned with robber-barons' ruined castles, blown up by the French more than a century ago.

Thereafter it broadens, bearing an increasing horde of steamers and tugs, and flows into the Netherlands as a spreading belt of greenish water almost a mile wide. Probably no other river in the world has been made to serve man more efficiently, for a system of canals and dredged channels enables it to carry a tremendous traffic of tourist steamers and barges burdened with coal, ore, and bulky freight.

Famous Towns and Cities. "Some of Germany's greatest cities and illustrious towns are strung along the Rhine like jewels of a necklace. They include Mainz, 'the Golden,' market for sparkling Rhenish wine; Koblenz, with its riverside shaded promenade so familiar to many American soldiers; Köln (Cologne), Rhineland's metropolis, with Germany's finest Gothic cathedral which was 600 years a-building; and Düsseldorf where art flourishes beside iron, steel, and chemical works.

"One of the most famous towns of its size in the world is Heidelberg, with the oldest college in Germany. This city now is an important medical center, although patients are outnumbered by visitors who come to see the university and the restored ruins of elaborate Heidelberg castle.

"Many medieval ruins have been repaired sufficiently to serve as youth hostels for the numerous students on walking tours through the Rhineland. "The Rhineland was for centuries the stronghold of the Franks, the virile Teutonic tribe which furnished the name and much of the population of France. Now a southern segment of the Rhineland is French territory, including the Rhineland city, Strasbourg."

Prevention of Paralysis Is Hoped For in Test

Washington.—With disclosures of details of the recently discovered nasal spray to be used for the prevention of infantile paralysis, thousands of parents today looked to the United States public health service for initiation of tests on human beings.

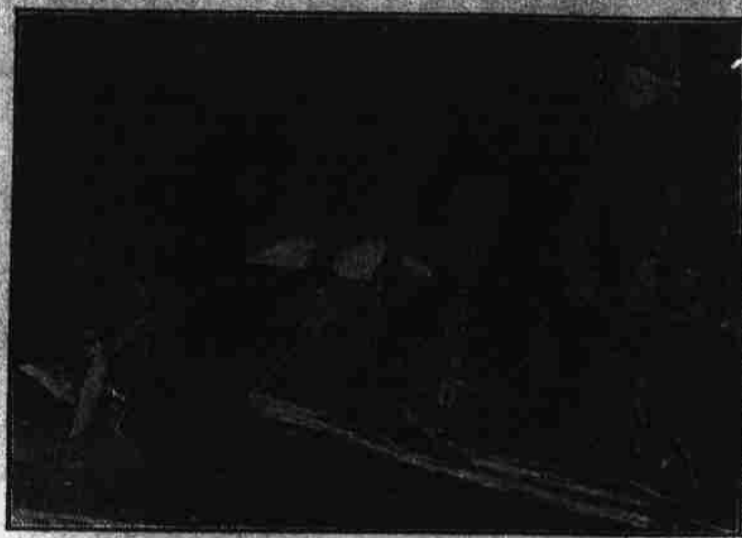
A result of two years experimental work by Dr. Charles Armstrong, medical scientist of the public health service, the new solution contains picric acid, water and a pinch of salt. Thus far efficacy of the nasal spray has been tried only on monkeys.

Doctor Armstrong announced tests soon would begin on human beings. It is known the solution is harmless, but its power against infantile paralysis germs has not yet been tested.

In his report to the health service, made known recently, Doctor Armstrong revealed he had tried the solution himself and found no ill effects. He warned parents against concocting homemade solution of the ingredients. Armstrong's theory is based on science's definite knowledge that infantile paralysis germs make their way into the human body through the nasal passages and the mouth. Picric acid, a powerful astringent, closes tightly the pores of the nasal passages.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

Use Your Camera for Other Hobbies



An amateur photographer-entomologist had fun making this picture of a "Grasshopper Night Club" (note the fan dancer). He used amateur equipment. It was a time exposure with a 25-cent floodlight for illumination.

HAVE you another hobby besides your camera? If so, why not introduce them to each other and double the pleasure? Why not make photographic souvenirs of the changes in your garden, your antique collection, the growth of your miniature railroad, your new ship models, or what have you?

We know a man whose other hobby is entomology—bug-hunting to his friends. He gets a tremendous lot of fun photographing his insect specimens.

Some of his pictures of these tiny subjects are remarkable. The most surprising thing about them is that they were made with the simple apparatus used by the amateur photographer. Not only does he make serious "portraits" of individual insects, but, having a flare for the dramatic and the amusing, he photographs groups of them theatrically posed to represent the goings on of human beings, as in the picture of the grasshopper night club above; or it may be a June-bug wedding, a tumble-bug football game, spider spooks haunting a graveyard, grasshoppers playing leapfrog—he finds the subject possibilities are endless. The pictures he displays are, of course, enlargements.

You don't have to be an entomologist to make pictures like this yourself, if you, or some one for you, will but collect the insects. Here's what he does:

He builds a "set," a la Hollywood,

to fit into an imaginary box 15 inches long, 10 wide and 12 high, sometimes using fine grass, small stones, twigs, etc., for scenery. Admitting that he has not yet been able to persuade his insect actors to play leapfrog or otherwise perform at his bidding, he has them chloroformed by the druggist from whom he buys his films; then with quick-drying household cement he mounts them on his stage in the poses he wants.

To light the scene he finds a single floodlight built in a reflector is effective. The light should be about two feet from the set, placed high for simulating daylight or low in front for a dramatic effect. Stop the camera lens down to f.8, put on a portrait attachment and then photograph your 15 by 10 by 12-inch scene close up, according to instructions with the attachment. Fine grained panchromatic film is to be preferred for sparkling results in enlarging. Exposures will vary with the scene; so, until experience has been gained, three or four exposures (say, 2, 4 and 8 seconds) had better be made and the best one chosen for enlargement.

Our entomologist-camerist says you will have so much fun making these pictures that, even if you don't care to become an entomologist, an ambition to become a theatrical producer will surely have to be curbed.

JOHN VAN GUILDER

Wisconsin Seed Corn on Exhibit in North Carolina

One of Country's Largest Producers Describes Soil Building Methods

Tobacco growers of this section who include corn in their rotation will be interested in the cultural methods of W. J. Jacques of Prescott, Wis., one of the largest field seed corn growers of the country. Samples of his crop have just reached the offices of The American Agricultural Chemical Company at Greensboro, N. C. Aside from the outstanding yields obtained by Mr. Jacques, as high as 106 bushels an acre, his methods built up soil fertility instead of sapping it.

A 75-bushel per acre corn crop takes 70 pounds of nitrogen, 30 pounds of phosphate and 20 pounds of potash from the soil. Farming methods in this section provide only soda, or nitrogen, to replace the plant foods used up by the corn crop, thus leaving the soil in less fertile condition for tobacco, a heavy feeder on phosphate and potash. Obviously, a balanced fertilizer such as 5-12-9, which costs no more than soda, will produce more and better corn and will build up the soil for a following tobacco crop.

Mr. Jacques has been growing seed corn all his life, and has shipped to South America, South Africa and India. Most of his 20,000 bushel crop was fertilized with Agrico for Corn, and came through successfully in spite of one of the most disastrous "soft corn" years in the Corn Belt.

"On a 100-acre field of corn grown last season with Agrico," Mr. Jacques writes, "the yield averaged 80 bushels of seed corn. The quality was so good that less



William E. Jacques, of Prescott, Wis., one of America's largest seed corn growers.

than one-half percent of the corn as harvested out of the field was unfit for seed. Seventeen consecutive hills harvested 57 perfect seed ears and only one nubbin. The corn from the seventeen hills yielded at the rate of 106 bushels per acre, figuring 77 pounds of corn to the bushel.

"We have found that this fertilizer reduces moisture content of seed corn by about 10 per cent. We insist that all our operators use Agrico because the difference in the quality of the corn alone pays for the cost of the fertilizer."

Teach Soil Conservation Through Motion Pictures

Washington.—Motion pictures will be used as part of the administration's program for educating the farmers of America to the need of soil conservation, keystone of the substitute for the invalidated AAA. An appropriation bill carries \$79,000 for the preparation and distribution of motion pictures dealing with the Department of Agriculture's scientific work. This sum will enable the department to operate its movie laboratories, draft its scenarios, and edit and prepare its pictures on soil conservation.

The soil conservation service, out of its own appropriation, may be asked to earmark additional funds for educational pictures on soil conservation, showing approved methods for protecting and conserving the nation's soil fertility.

In its extension work the Department of Agriculture has long made effective use of the motion picture. Its Washington studio is up to date though small.

HAIRCUT OR SHAVE?



"Can you tell me how to restore livo to its proper tint?"

"You should get a shampoo."

Bathless Two Years

"You remember when you cured me of rheumatism two years ago, Doc? You told me then to avoid all dampness."

"Yes, I remember. Why?"

"Well, Doc, I was just wondering if it would be all right to take a bath now."—Copper's Weekly.

Cowboy Rides to Convention



Here is A. L. ('Yelp an') Yowell, old-time 4 Sixes Ranch cowboy, as he left Dallas to ride to the Democratic National Convention June 23. Outfitted by the Texas Centennial Exposition,

which opens in Dallas June 6, "Yelp an" expects to reach Philadelphia riding the burro "General Democracy," the entire 1556 miles in time for the June 23 opening of the convention.

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