

GEN. JOHNSON'S DEFENSE IDEA WOULD FREEZE HERR HITLER'S CONQUESTS

Admits It's a Cock-eyed Idea, But Not Beyond The Range of Responsibility

Almost every conceivable plan has been forwarded to Army and Navy headquarters for national defense against the day when Herr Hitler may attempt to move in on America.

Not the screwiest proposal is one from General Hugh Johnson who would freeze Hitler to death before he has a chance to do more than lay in a supply of heavy underwear and fur coats.

The General's suggestion, crazy as it sounds, is probably no more fantastic than the first prophecy that some day man would fly, and cruise under water in a giant steel fish.

The feat General Johnson has in mind would give Canada the climate of the French Riviera and at the same time send the temperature tumbling in Europe. Johnson isn't crazy, no crazier than were Wilbur and Orville Wright. He's recognized as one of the nation's outstanding authorities on national defense.

General Johnson says we might build a great dam or jetty down in the narrow passage between the Bahamas and Florida and deflect the course of the Gulf Stream up along the shores of Canada . . . thereby putting Hitler's conquests on ice.

"Ever since I was a kid," writes General Johnson, "I have been told that the Gulf Stream is a sort of hot water radiator system that is held away from most of our eastern coast by a cold wall of Arctic waters. It is out there just the same, from 40 to 200 miles seaward. You can actually see it and know it from the encircling warmth when you enter it."

"It veers across the Atlantic Ocean and is partly responsible for the mild, warm climate of the south coast of England and also of Spain, France, Ireland and Scotland.

"The Gulf Stream itself is not very great, but it carries a lot of tropical water with it—at least on the surface. It goes through a narrow passage between the Bahamas and Florida. Could any kind of engineering works divert its flow?"

The plausibility of such a scheme would have to be worked out through experiment with a miniature model of the Atlantic Ocean to play with. But first somebody would have to find out why the Gulf Stream acts like it does. "A lot of unknown quantities are in the equation," he said.

"But there have been many well-informed speculations on this possibility," the General went on. "Nobody ever dared or wanted to go very far with them because, in spite of our winter and rough weather, we were getting along well enough, and it is unthinkable to meditate on turning Southern Europe into a Labrador by a few clever engineering works off the Florida coast."

"It may not be so unthinkable tomorrow if our interventionists are correct, Mr. Hitler may soon have converted his cradle of our civilization into an abomination and threaten us with a similar fate. He may have seized the British Navy and enough French, British, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Belgium building capacity to make it hopeless for us to compete. Since he hesitates at no methods of destruction, however devastating, why should we?"

"If this particular method is, by any chance, remotely available, it would never be used. Even Herr Hitler could not risk the glaciation of half a continent."

The General ended by saying, "As I re-read what I have written, it seems to grotesque to submit, and yet I have heard competent engineers toying with this Jules Verne fantasy. It certainly is not impossible. In today's frantic search for weapons that may be used against us, I wonder what a commission of expert hydraulic engineers would say of this one for our defense. Maybe they would just say, 'page Orson Welles!'"

Y. W. A. MEETS WITH MISS HELEN DAVIS

The Mattie Norman White Y. W. A. of Woodville Baptist Church held its regular meeting Friday evening with Miss Helen Davis. Miss Beulah Bogue presided and the meeting was opened by singing the hymn "The Old Rugged Cross," after which the Twenty-third Psalm was repeated by all as the devotional. In the absence of Miss Operzine Cook, Miss Bogue called the roll and read the minutes of the previous meeting. A short business session was held.

Instead of a program, a most interesting letter was read from Mrs. Philip White (Mattie Macon Norman) for whom the Society was named, and a letter was read by Mrs. J. A. Bray from Miss Grace Stribling, another missionary to China. "In the Garden" was sung and Mrs. Bray dismissed the group with prayer.

The hostess served dainty sandwiches and bottled drinks.

Those present were: Mrs. J. A. Bray, leader; Misses Mary Burgess Layden, Eunice Lane, Beulah Bogue, Laura Lane, Helen Davis and Mrs. W. H. Sherlock.

The group will meet again on Friday after the third Sunday in September with Miss Juanita White.

Corn And The Farm Problem

Two items in the news, taken together, are likely to arouse a question in the mind of the reader. Because of a shortage of rainfall in the corn belt of the United States, the Department of Agriculture probably will not put to a referendum the question of a marketing quota on corn. In other words, the crop seems unlikely to exceed the normal; indeed, probably will be considerably below it. That is the first item. The second is the story of how Edward and Mildred Doubet of Illinois have received \$20,000 for a few ears of a drought and insect-resistant corn, to developing which they have devoted years of effort.

The question that may be asked is: Why do the Department of Agriculture, the State experiment stations, and individuals like the Doubets—and Henry A. Wallace himself before he became Secretary of Agriculture—continue to experiment with drought-resistant corn when year after year, barring crop failure, the United States has such a corn surplus that the Government must take it over?

The whole farm problem in a large part of the United States revolves about the matter of having enough corn to feed the hogs or having enough hogs to eat the corn. The ideal situation for the individual is to have a big pig crop when corn is

plentiful and cheap and when pigs are generally scarce. But obviously everyone cannot achieve this at the same time. Drought-resistant corn would permit the farmer to plant enough for his needs and eliminate the temptation to overplant as insurance against poor crop conditions. He who perfects such a strain deserves a monument.

PEANUT REPORT

Peanut producers and millers are greatly disturbed regarding the extent to which the growing crop has been damaged by recent continuous heavy rains and the high waters of the rivers. It is reported that all rivers flowing through the Virginia North Carolina peanut belt are the highest of recent record, with thousands of acres under water. While no official estimate has been made regarding the extent of the damage, early estimates made by local leaders in the peanut industry range from 15 to 25 percent damage. The purchase of farmers' stock continues in good volume. Prices are barely steady to slightly weaker.

Prevailing prices, delivery point basis, can be quoted, per lb., as follows:

Virginians, Jumbos, best 4 1/4c, few 4 3-8c, medium 4-4 1-8c; Bunch, best 3 1/2c, few 3.85c, medium 3 1/2-3 5-8c; shelling stock, best 3 3-8-3 5-8c, medium 3 1-8-3 1/4c. Spanish farmers' stock nominally 85c per 30-lb. bushel.

Demand for shelled and cleaned Virginians has recently been light, with the trade buying only for immediate needs, awaiting publication of the price schedule in the 1940 Diversion Program. The market is barely steady to slightly weaker and prices for most grades are a trifle below last week's.

Specialist Gives Hints On Storage Of Clothing

Fall is not far away, and Miss Willie N. Hunter, Extension clothing specialist of N. C. State College, offers her annual hints on storage of summer clothing. She prefaces her suggestions with this statement: "Grooming of clothing, that is, keeping clothes clean, free from dust, dirt, and odors, and keeping clothing in good repair, is as important as grooming of the person."

Here are Miss Hunter's hints for storage of summer clothing: All washable clothes should be thoroughly washed and mended before storing. Cottons and linens should be laundered and stored unstarched because starch left in the fabric for long periods will cause deterioration. All stains should be removed because the substance causing the stain often will injure the fabric.

Make repairs before storing the clothing so that it can be used as soon as it is unpacked next spring. Tissue paper will help keep the material free from wrinkles. Summer hats will retain their shape until next year if they are placed on a cone-shaped stand made out of cardboard before putting them into boxes.

es. Felt hats should be brushed well and aired, but never exposed to sunlight, before storing.

When slightly discolored lace is stored, home economists recommend sprinkling magnesia lightly on the lace and wrapping it in blue paper to restore the original whiteness of the fabric.

Bathing suits should be washed before storing in order to remove all dirt and salt, which serve to decay the material.

Since skirt lengths change each season, it is a good idea to take out the hems of dresses before washing or cleaning. The washing or cleaning will help to remove the mark made in the fabric when it was turned up. Next season the skirt length can easily be adjusted and the frock will look fresh. This is especially helpful for children's clothes because they grow so fast from season to season.

Gardening Becomes Year-Round Project

No longer is gardening considered exclusively a summer enterprise. H. R. Niswonger, horticulturist of the N. C. State College Extension Service, points out that it is possible to have fresh vegetables from the home garden on a year-round basis in North Carolina.

"During September and October, there are many vegetables which may be planted," Niswonger says. "These include winter spinach of the Long-standing and Bloomsdale varieties, kale, Southern Giant Curled mustard, Purple Top Globe turnips, and Seven Top turnip greens."

"Beets and carrots planted the first of September in Eastern Carolina should mature before freezing weather. Cabbage plants of the Charleston Wakefield variety usually will produce heads about Christmas time in the East if planted around September 1. This variety of cabbage will stand a lot of cold weather."

The horticulturist also recommends green onions as a winter delicacy

from the home garden. "Put out sets of the Silver Skin variety, and for green onions for next winter and spring set out the multiplying variety. After thinning out plants to be used for green onions, the remaining plants will develop into mature onions," he says.

Niswonger recommends that strawberry plants be fertilized in Eastern North Carolina in early September and in the mountain and northern piedmont area during late September or early October. "For all regions, apply eight to ten pounds of a 5-8-6 fertilizer per 100 feet of row. Put one third of the fertilizer on each side of the row and the other third on top. Develop a thin matted row

of plants with the plant bed 18 inches wide, and the runner plants spaced a hoe-width apart. After the 18-inch row is filled with the spaced plants, remove all surplus runner plants around October 1 to 15," the Extension specialist said.

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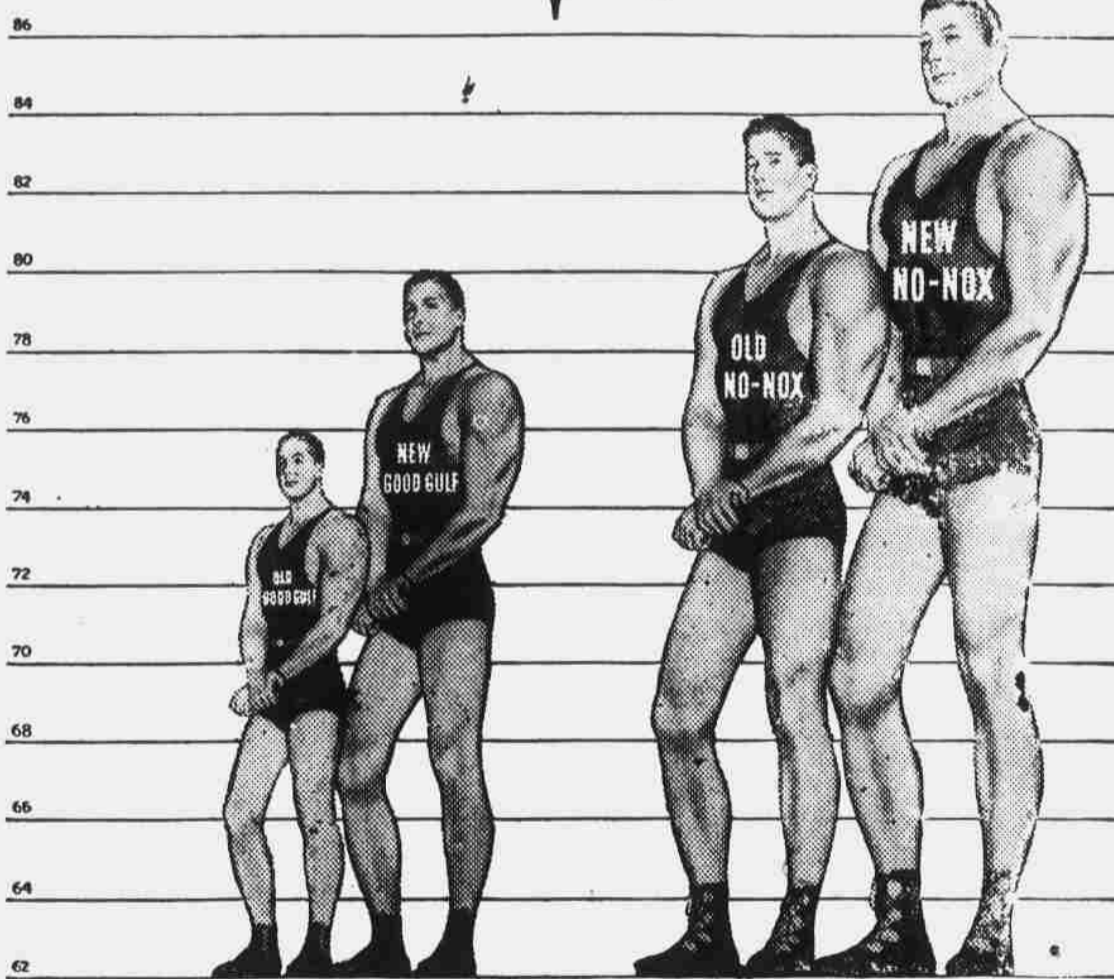
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