

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

"Liberty Fleet Day." Cargo Ships To Win War. Ahead of Schedule.

"Liberty Fleet Day"—September 27th—will witness the largest mass-launching of vessels since the First World War. Twelve new merchant ships will glide into the water, six into the Atlantic, five into the Pacific and one into the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

The mass-launching results from speed-up operations invoked to offset submarine losses suffered by Great Britain and makes possible the completion of 134 merchant ships this year, according to Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission.

The number of ships expected to be completed this year compares with an official estimate of 105 vessels in May. Admiral Land believes that the British and the United States can get along on existing fleets, plus new ships being delivered at the rate of three a week if conditions do not get much worse.

In 1942, the National defense and Lease-Lend program will be in full swing and a much higher level of production is expected during the first quarter of 1942, when it is expected that 90 vessels of 1,000,000 dead-weight tons will be delivered.

During the second quarter of 1942, according to the Admiral, 146 vessels of 2,400,000 tons will be completed; during the third quarter, 154 vessels of 1,646,000 tons, and during the last quarter of next year, 184 vessels of nearly 2,000,000 tons are expected to be completed.

The rate of construction will continue to increase during the first quarter of 1943 when 220 ships aggregating 2,270,000 deadweight tons, will be placed in operation.

The magnitude of the accomplishments of the American ship-building plants is seen by comparison with figures for other years. During the first quarter of 1942, the industry will produce more ships than in any previous year since the World War, with the exception of 1941, and more than the industry constructed in the whole of 1917 when the nation was at war.

In the two years beginning July 1st, 1941, and ending June 30, 1943, Admiral Land expects the production of 1,153 new ships of about 12,400,000 deadweight tons. This figure does not include 105 vessels in the Maritime Commission's long range program delivered up to September 3rd, 1941. It does not include additional small vessels and types for which the Commission is now contracting.

Warships Join Fleet. Navy Yards Humming. Ahead of Schedule.

The two-ocean navy is underway, far ahead of scheduled construction, and the Navy Department reports that during 1941, 213 vessels of all classes have been completed or placed in active service. During the same time, keels for 43 ships were laid.

The 213 vessels placed in active service include two battleships, nine submarines, twelve destroyers, 42 patrol craft, twenty auxiliary vessels and 128 district craft. Launchings include one battleship, one cruiser, one new submarine, eight destroyers and 231 smaller vessels. Keels have been laid for two battleships, 13 cruisers, 18 submarines, two aircraft carriers, 57 destroyers and 344 smaller vessels.

In addition several hundred smaller auxiliary and district craft have been and are being built. Nearly a hundred merchant vessels have been taken over by the Navy and refitted into transport, escort, aircraft carriers, hospital and supply ships.

Some details of the construction program can be discovered along the thirty-mile stretch of the Delaware River from Philadelphia to Wilmington, where warships now under construction exceed the combined naval tonnage of France and Italy. The Cramp Shipyard, idle since 1927, was formally opened this month. Two cruisers are underway and others will be constructed there.

At the Philadelphia navyyard, in the same area, the battleships Wisconsin and New Jersey, are being rushed to completion and two building docks are being completed for the construction of super-dreadnaughts up to 60,000 tons. Downstream a little, at Camden, the 35,000-ton battleship, South Dakota, launched in June, is being rushed to completion, seven cruisers are under construction and an expansion program is underway to provide additional shipways.

Emphasizing the importance of the Delaware River area is the fact that another yard is building four net tenders and construction in the area includes four 153 mine sweepers, 46 tank lighters, 132 tankers and cargo ships, two ocean-going dredges and a number of freighters.

Big Crops For 1942. Plan For More Food. Some Crops Reduced.

The farmers of the United States are being called upon to make farm production in 1942 the largest ever attained in this country. While it is desired to improve nutrition at home, the needs of nations standing between this country and Hitler represent the motive power behind the increase of agricultural outputs.

The farm program in the United States has worked exceedingly well.

Control of crop production has been a godsend to the economic stability of American agriculture. With price-supporting commodity loans, parity payments and Government purchases of surpluses, something like a floor has been kept under agricultural prices during years of plenty.

Considering the world situation, responsible officials are looking ahead. They realize that there will be an increase in the export demand. Great Britain is expected to require one-twelfth of our total production and when peace arrives in Europe, there will be an unprecedented demand for foodstuffs.

Everyone who knows anything about farming remembers the mistakes of the first World War and the long series of hardships which followed for the farmer. Expansion of production for the present emergency will not require the use of new lands and increased production is expected to result without any large increase of the total crop acreage next year.

Secretary Wickard says that next year agricultural output should be about fifteen per cent larger than in 1924-29 average and two per cent larger than for 1940. Increased production of hogs, eggs, evaporated and dried skim milk, cheese and chickens will be emphasized.

The greatest effort will be made in dairying and to encourage production of dairy products, as well as hogs and chickens, the Department announces that the Government will support prices for these commodities until December 31, 1942, at not less than eighty-five percent of parity.

While total production will increase about two per cent, much larger increases are expected in milk, eggs, hogs, beef cattle, chickens, soy and dried beans. Some crops, notably cotton and wheat, will likely show decreased acreages and adequate reserves of feed grains make possible increased production of livestock without materially increasing the crop acreages.

The problems of the American farmers are not generally appreciated in metropolitan areas. These city experts are easily impressed by increased prices for farm products and since some farm products are now selling above the parity price, the city experts figure that the farm problem has been solved. They lose sight of the fact that parity prices have been merely attained solely because of crop control and fail to realize that agricultural prosperity will not be widespread until the American farmer can expect parity prices for the full production of his agricultural plant.

Food Lockers Seen As Aid To Defense

Farmers living in areas served by frozen food locker plants can make increased use of these plants to their own advantage and to the advantage of the defense program, says David S. Weaver, head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at N. C. State College.

The use of frozen lockers, he pointed out, reduces the amount of canning necessary and saves tin, zinc, and other metals vital to the defense program. Only waxed paper and cartons are used for frozen foods.

Resources are saved when foods are placed in the lockers through eliminating spoilage as well as waste of feed which results when meat animals and poultry are carried over until needed or until "butchering weather."

Because most of the meat, fruits, and vegetables processed in locker plants are grown locally, transportation facilities, central storage, refrigerator cars, and handling facilities, and manpower can be released for emergency uses.

Farmers using lockers are likely to raise more of their own foodstuffs, Weaver believes, because foods processed in locker plants make possible greater variety in the diet and are more palatable and nutritious than foods preserved in the home by other methods. The improved diet which results should mean better health and, consequently, greater efficiency and increased productivity of farm people.

A recent survey showed that more than 75 percent of all locker plants are located in towns of less than 5,000 population and only 5 per cent in towns of 25,000 or more. Approximately 71 percent of all locker patrons were actual farmers.

Practically all odors used in perfumes can be produced synthetically, the Department of Commerce says.

FASCINATING STORIES FROM IRISH FOLKLORE

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Wake Forest Team Ready For Opening Football Season

After two weeks of carefully supervised workouts and extensive experimenting at several positions on his ball club, Coach Peahead Walker of Wake Forest appears, from the sidelines, to have decided upon a starting lineup for the first game of the season—with Camp Davis in Wilmington, next Saturday night.

Of course, it's entirely possible that the drills next week may produce unexpected events, or that some of the second stringers may forge to the front, but notwithstanding these possibilities, it would be a good bet to say that Peahead's No. 1 eleven is just about set.

As the situation stands now, unofficially, of course, four sophomores—Jim Copley, end; Buck Jones, tackle; Bill Beddow, center; and Johnny Perry, wingback—are slated to get the starting nod, along with three juniors—Pat Preston, tackle; J. V. Pruitt, tailback; and Ray Manieri, blocking back—and four seniors, Carl Givler, Frank Kapriva, guards; Pat Geer, end; and Jolting John Polanski, spinner back. The upper classmen are letter earners.

There's a possibility that Herb Cline, basketball star who seems to have come into his own as a footballer, will replace Copley on end. Copley has been handicapped this past week with a charley horse and he may be withheld from action against the soldiers.

At this writing the injury jinx hasn't hurt the Deacons to any great extent, although Clyde Whitener, soph wingback, Rod Cochran, understudy to Pruitt, and Copley have watched part of the workouts from the sidelines with minor muscle ailments.

Running on the Deacs' second outfit this week have been Burnie Capps and Warren Brown, ends; Tony Rubino and George Owen, tackles; Andy Karmazin, and Bob Heffelfinger or Frank Kakh, guards; Bill Starford center; Cochran, tailback; Joe Duncavage and Charlie Cole, halfbacks; and Pete Horchak, the blocking back.

Very little is known hereabouts concerning the strength of Camp Davis' eleven; however, it's been reported that the soldiers will present a club composed largely of ex-college stars, outstanding among whom is a backfield of the Southern California Rose Bowl team that met Duke in 1939.

HOSTESS AT BIRTHDAY PARTY FOR DAUGHTER

Mrs. Lucius Butt delightfully entertained a number of friends at her home near New Hope on Friday evening, honoring the tenth birthday of her daughter, Mary Lou. The house was decorated with varicolored late summer flowers. After singing "Happy Birthday," several games and contests were enjoyed with Thomas Butt and Virginia Mae Long winning prizes. Home-made candy was served during the games. The guests were invited into the dining room where they gathered around a table centered with a huge birthday cake, beautifully decorated, and topped with pink candles. Mary Lou blew out the candles and cut the cake, which was served with ice cream. The guests were given suckers as favors.

Those present and sending gifts were: Mary Lou Butt, honoree, Pearl and Claire Hunter, Mildred Onley, Janice Perry, Dorothy, Doris, Shirley, Joyce and Norma Butt, Marjorie Lee Halsey, Virginia Mae Long, and Billy and Fred Jones, Milton Onley, Seth Long, Jr., Elwood Lee Long, Jack and Marion Simpson, Garland Eure, Hobson Turner, Jr., Thomas, Calvin, Harvey and Ronald Butt, and James Long, Mrs. Seth Long, Mrs. Pauline Perry, Mrs. Freeman Long, Mrs. Joe Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hobbs.

WHITESTON NEWS

Archie Riddick, Harold Lassiter and Winfred Winslow, of Norfolk, Va., spent the week-end at their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Winslow and daughter, Ruby, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Cummings, of Norfolk, Va., visited Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Winslow on Sunday.

Miss Clemma Winslow visited Mr.

and Mrs. Matthew Winslow and Mrs. and Mrs. Leverette Winslow a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Winslow and daughter, Norma, and little Judith Winslow, of Bagleys Swamp, visited with relatives here Sunday afternoon.

Miss Madge Lane, of Belvidere, spent the week-end with Miss Iris Winslow.

Floyd Winslow, of Norfolk, Va., is spending his vacation with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. B. L. White and family, of Sunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph White, of Belvidere, visited Mrs. Mary J. White Sunday afternoon.

Miss Pearl White, a member of the Ahooskie school faculty, spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Mary J. White.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Stallings, Mr.

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666

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TRY "666-NY-TIME"—A WONDERFUL LINIMENT

and Mrs. Eugene Winslow and Miss Mavis Winslow spent Sunday in Norfolk, Va., with Mr. and Mrs. Worth Winslow.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Winslow and family, of Belvidere, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Winslow Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Winslow and family, of Chuckatuck, Va., visited with relatives here last Saturday.

Mrs. Gabb—Any decent husband would give his wife all the money she wanted to spend.

Mr. Gabb—Don't be silly, my dear. There isn't that much money.

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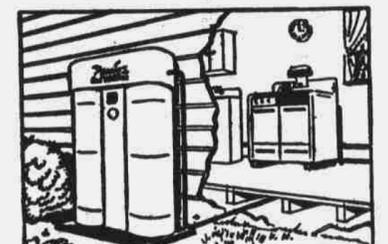
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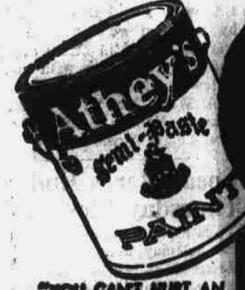
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