

# NO MORE WARS THINK EXPERTS

### Aircraft Fleets and Submarines Will Keep Enemies From Coming to Grips.

Washington.—"There will not be any more wars. Disarmament is coming. Fighting has been made impossible."

The man who said it is a naval officer. He stood on the bridge deck of the Henderson and watched Gen. Bill Mitchell's bombers sink the German battleship Ostrisland. After that affair was over he expanded his thought.

"A period has been put to battleship building," said he. "You can not escape that conclusion. Glenn Martin, who built the Martin bombers which carried the ton bombs that smashed the Ostrisland, is building a larger plane that will carry a four ton bomb. He says that the carrying of a ten-ton bomb is only a matter of building larger planes. His new four-ton bomber can go 500 miles at sea and return."

**Pacific Coast Tests Lesson.**  
Such a bomber, the officer said, can sink any ship that floats today. Our Pennsylvania, our Tennessee, any of our magnificent, new dreadnaughts, would be as easy for it as a duckling is for a chicken hawk. The bombing experiments on the Pacific coast not long ago proved that. Captain Mostyn dropped a smokescreen down over the Pacific battleship fleet and then went in safely with his bombers. Theoretically he got the flagship. His attack was hidden behind the screen.

"No battleship fleet," said the speaker, "could approach within 500 miles of our coasts under such conditions, even if protected by a fleet of aircraft carried on ships. Such a fleet might—might—be able to keep the shore fleet of aircraft away from the invaders. Not likely, of course, for more aircraft can be stationed on a shore than can be carried on a fleet. But such a fleet might keep the air clear above its battleships during the day. It could not at night. The experience of the late war is conclusive there. Aircraft can find towns or ships by night but can not find other aircraft. Planes can be heard at night but not seen. The planes could find and bomb the fleet while covered by darkness."

**Battleships Hampered.**  
If it is impossible for an invading fleet to get within 500 miles of our coasts, reasoned the officer, it is equally impossible for our fleet to get within 500 miles of the enemy's coast. Battleships, then, must either stay at home to be bombed in their harbors or venture trembling out to sea to be exposed to submarines which will be lying in wait at the harbor gates. For submarines now have a cruising radius of four months. Battleships may still be built at a cost of fifty to sixty million dollars each.

"But they do not mean anything any more," said the officer. "When they have been protected by blisters against underwater torpedoes and mines and the aerial bombs that fall alongside, and heavy enough armor to withstand the 20 inch shells that will be hurled at them from the new guns, and a topside protection against aircraft, they will be immovable. There will not be room in such a hulk for engines if the ship is kept within the external limits of the sea currents."

**Vote of Congress.**  
He believes that the congressmen who witnessed this last experiment will so reason. He does not think they will appropriate money for more battleships. He even thinks that the construction of the battleships now 10 per cent completed may be halted. It is at least likely that careful consideration will be given to the new problem before congress will grant money to finish them.

"If the other fellow's battleship can not reach us, and we can not reach the other fellow's with battleships, why build battleships?"  
Fast cruisers may be built, of course, for use as commerce destroyers. But the speaker thought that they would be unlikely to come within 500 miles of an enemy ship. For there they could be destroyed by the aircraft which would patrol every inch of the coast-line. By withdrawing commerce from the seas, except along the coast, a country would only suffer a loss of business. Such a condition would be inconvenient but certainly not fatal. Especially it would not be fatal for the United States, which could live on its own fat indefinitely.

Aircraft, he said, would make the job of conveying troops overseas extra hazardous. "We got away with it by a combination of luck and German stupidity. The last time we were he hit a fortified enemy, well equipped in the air, could make the transporting of troops impossible. It is not to be expected that in another war we would be provided with allies and ports and bases and incidental protection such as we were. In the last war, he agreed with Rear Admiral Fullam, and Fullam has been serving for some time that the last overseas war has been fought.

**Warfare Made Impracticable.**  
"No nation can ever again transport troops over open water in sufficient numbers to win a war," Fullam says.

If it is only possible for a war to be waged along the borders of the two enemy coasts, then—each enemy lining up on his coast, and the other enemy lining up on his coast, and each making faces at the other—then overseas war has become obsolete, said the speaker. It has become a jest, an anachronism, an impossibility. Unless battleships may be

## Claim of Allies Righteous and Must Be Enforced Against Germany

By LLOYD GEORGE, British Premier



Germany can pay if she means to. She has not yet taxed herself to the level of Great Britain or France.

There are some who say that it was the old regime that was responsible for all that. That is not so; the whole German people were behind it. Yes, even the Socialists—the Socialists of Germany, who pretended to be a bulwark of peace, supported every proposal, including the invasion of Belgium. The only one among them who protested was thrown into prison and afterward assassinated. The German people were solidly behind that enterprise in 1914, and if they had won would have gladly shared the booty. Therefore, the German nation is responsible morally by that and legally by its treaties.

The burden imposed is not an extravagant one. For the first two years it is not equal to the annual pension bill of France or of Great Britain. Afterward it increases, but that is in proportion to the increased prosperity of Germany.

Our claim is a righteous one, and we must enforce it. As far as Germany is concerned, it is purely a question of good will.

The allied peoples are only anxious that the sword should remain sheathed. There is nothing to induce the allied peoples to take strong action except the feelings that you have the same Germany to deal with, led by the same people, animated by the same ideals, inspired by the same purpose, waiting each time to achieve the same ends; and the treaty which has been signed is intended to deal with that.

The allies have the same just cause as ever. They will proceed in the same spirit of justice and moderation, and they are as united as ever to their purpose.

accumulated by mad nations to be held in well-guarded roadsteads when war breaks out. Between the air weapon and the undersea arm surface warfare has been made impracticable and troop transportation by sea impossible.

But war can not be waged, he said by the air or under sea. The aerial arm may be annoying, and the submarine arm distressing, but war is settled in the long run by manpower alone. Men must come to grips with men. If they can not so come because of these new limitations, then they can only fight in arenas to which they can walk. Neighbor countries may fight with neighbors, but the cannot go across the water.

"If overseas war has become impossible," said the speaker, "the what is the use of going on paying out money for a dead horse? Mr. Harding's disarmament conference may amount to something. We may agree to sell our swords and go in for ploughshares."

**FALL GARDEN NOTES.**  
Beets, cabbage, lettuce, mustard, onions, garden peas, radish, spinach, and turnips can be planted in the fall garden.

Beet seed the latter part of September. The plants will stand the winter and produce beets for early spring use.

Good cabbage plants of the Wakefield variety set in early September will form heads in December. With slight protection both cabbage and collards will carry through our severest winters.

Early sown during September will produce an abundance of greens during winter and early spring. Siberian Cardui is a good fall variety.

Early Big Boston lettuce for a fall and winter supply. With slight protection first heads can be had in January and February.

Mustard will stand any amount of cold and seed sown during September, will furnish greens throughout the fall, winter and early spring.

White Pearl and Prizetaker are splendid onion varieties for all planting. Sets of these varieties will furnish green onions during the winter and early spring. Seeds may be sown from September 20 to October 15.

Plant garden peas during November for the earliest spring peas. Alaska is a good variety for fall planting.

Long White Spanish radishes or some of the other winter varieties will remain in good condition throughout the winter. Sow seed the last of September.

Though commonly sown for pasturage, rape seed sown in September will yield excellent winter greens.

Spinach seed sown in late September or early October will produce greens throughout the winter until late spring.

Sow turnips from the first to twentieth of September. This is one of our reliable vegetables that will produce both root and tops for winter and spring. The White Egg should be sown for turnips and the Seventop for greens.

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## Tired

"I was weak and run-down," relates Mrs. Eula Burnett, of Dalton, Ga. "I was thin and just felt tired, all the time. I didn't rest well. I wasn't ever hungry. I knew, by this, I needed a tonic, and as there is none better than—"

# CARDUI

### The Woman's Tonic

... I began using Cardui," continues Mrs. Burnett. "After my first bottle, I slept better and ate better. I took four bottles. Now I'm well, feel just fine, eat and sleep, my skin is clear and I have gained and sure feel that Cardui is the best tonic ever made."

Thousands of other women have found Cardui just as Mrs. Burnett did. It should help you.

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E. 87

**Migrates.**  
Mrs. Debbins—Yes, we have a wonderful cook. She's a bird.  
Mrs. Stebbins—I'm afraid I don't understand you when you say she's a bird.  
Mrs. Debbins—Oh, she has to go south every winter.—Houston Post.

**Converted.**  
Ted—When did that sensational minister stop preaching against Sunday golf?  
Ned—About the time he began playing the game himself.—New York Sun.

**These Days.**  
Tingo—Laugh and the world laughs with you, as the old saying is.  
Bingo—There's a new one just as good—Quaff and you quaff alone—Exchange.

**Valuable By-Product.**  
Editor—Have you cut out a lot of the phrases as I suggested?  
Author—Yes, and found a good market for them.  
Editor—What do you mean?  
Author—I tied the discarded phrases up into dozen lots and sold them as verb libre.—Boston Transcript.

**Peanut Not Really a Nut.**  
The peanut is not a nut; it is a pea. It is a trailing, straggling plant, growing from one to two feet high, with thick, angular, pale green, hairy stems and spreading branches, and it ripens its fruit or its peas or nuts, under ground. It is a strange habit. Small yellow flowers are borne at the joints where the leaves are attached to the stems and as soon as pollination takes place the flower fades and the "peg," as it is commonly called, buries itself in the ground, where the pod develops.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS From Specialists' Correspondence With Farmers

What is the matter with the enclosed bean leaves and what can be done?—L. B. A., Greenwood.

The leaves are infected with rust. This is a very serious bean disease at times and can be overcome only by the use of resistant varieties, although proper care in cultivation will help to some extent. For example, beans should not be cultivated while wet with rain or dew as that will spread not only the rust but anthracnose, which is also a very serious disease.

How can I control the blight on Dorothy Perkins roses?—F. B. B., Due West.

The blight or mildew on Dorothy Perkins roses can be controlled by repeated spraying with Bordeaux mixture, provided the roses are not under the eave of the house or protected in any way. Mildew is always worse on roses that are partially protected by a house or trees. The first application should be made before the rose buds begin to swell in the spring and repeated every two weeks until after the blooming season.

I am sending you some bugs found on tomato, cabbage and egg plants.—N. F. S.

Black blister beetles. They become destructive in spots occasionally. On small areas, in case of hill or row plants, jar into cans containing kerosene, early in the morning. If this is not practical, dust or spray thoroughly with arsenate of lead in the regular way.

How can I control the white worms under my cow peas, which have not yet been threshed?—S. H., Cokesbury.

The cowpea curculio, so often mistaken for the boll weevil, lays its eggs in cowpea pods and when the young grubs become full grown they pass to the ground. These white grubs are leaving the peas instead of coming to them.

How do you make up strychnine? My neighbors' hens are always on my lot and I want to poison them. "When you observe your neighbors' hens

Are calling every day, Don't let your angry passions rise—Make nests for them to lay."

What is the best time to cut pea vine hay?—J. R. W., Dillon.

From a feeding standpoint the best time to cut pea vine hay is when the pods are about two-thirds full. When cut at this stage the maximum amount of feed per acre is obtained. Pea vine hay cut while it is in bloom is very palatable and makes very satisfactory feed, but it does not make as much feed per acre as when cut when the pods are two-thirds filled.

### Her Heartless Conduct.

We read in the World Outlook the Bishop Thoburn was once dictating a letter to a native Indian stenographer. "I am sore over the matter and chagrined," he said. When the stenographer brought back the letter to be signed the bishop was astonished to read: "I am sore over the matter and she gained."—Youth's Companion.

### STYLISH AND PRACTICAL



In measuring the most valuable attributes of any garment, feminine judgment is apt to think at least highly of style as of utility. If one of the other must be sacrificed—it is not style, and it is a happy circumstance when both are found advantageously combined. This is the case with the handsome utility coat shown in the picture. It is long and full, with deep sleeves and deep yoke that suggests a cape. The collar is ample and may be buttoned up about the throat. The material is a soft but loose, open pile fabric, light in weight, and the style of this coat places it in the distinguished class where there are few that are so practical.

### Make a Writing Pad.

A writing pad, to be successful, must be solid and of good size. A board half an inch thick, nine by twelve inches, makes the best pad. Buy half a yard of black elastic, half an inch wide, the strongest you can get, overlap the ends and sew firmly together into the form of a belt. Slip this over the end of the board. It will keep in place both blotting and writing paper and can be moved up and down the board as you need it. On a windy day it is invaluable, setting both hands free.

## ASPIRIN

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Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacid-ester of Salicylicacid.

Did I You Say So?  
A young wife met her husband at his doorstep. Before he had taken off his coat she began:  
John the cook has left—  
Said the man, reproachfully:  
Is it right to meet me with such news when I return home late from the office, tired and hungry?  
But, John, I merely want to say the cook has left—  
Yes, I know you merely want to say. And I merely want to say it's a shame that this household is always in a stage of upset. Other women manage to keep their servants. Why can't you?  
John, I will speak. The cook knew you would be late, so she left a cold chicken and custard pudding on the dining room table for you.  
Well, Ethel, why in the world didn't you say that at first?—Houston Post.

**Francesco Petrarca.**  
It is said that the great Italian poet, Francesco Petrarca, died, almost exactly to the day, 70 years after his birth. There seem to be conflicting dates regarding his precise day of birth and death, although the variance is very little. One account says that he died July 19, 1374.—Chicago Journal.

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