

Washington Notes

HATCH

Senator Hatch, of New Mexico, author of the bill to limit campaign expenditures, now favors the Federal Government paying the cost of national elections, together with the enactment of a law to prohibit the use of any money by individuals or party organizations.

MUNITIONS

The War Department will seek additional facilities for the immediate production of smokeless powder, TNT, ammunition and other equipment for Great Britain. The factories, which will cost, it is estimated around \$700,000,000, were originally intended as a chain of munitions plants to serve as a reserve for the use of this country. They would have been constructed in the second phase of the Army's industrial program in order to furnish reserve equipment and supplies for an Army of 4,000,000 men.

HOMES

Facing the need of about 2,500,000 new homes, exclusive of those for farms and the defense operations, the National Resources Planning Board says that the nation needs the development of dwelling houses of a high type and of stock design.

"IN RECORD TIME"

The War Department estimated that it would take eighteen months from the fall of France last spring, for the United States to get things going "full blast," says Robert C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War. He points out that the public hears about projects behind schedule but nothing about projects ahead of schedule. He insists that, "We shall do the job and it will be done in record time."

HEALTH

The Public Health Service estimates that at least 1,200,000 men will have to be called to provide the 800,000 men that the Army needs by July 1st. The estimate is based on figures compiled during the first World War and the assumption that the general health of men in the draft age is about the same as it was in 1918.

BERMUDA

The Legislative Council of Bermuda is taking steps to exempt from customs payments the machinery, material and supplies used in the construction of the United States defense base on the Island.

SPOTTERS

After a test involving 10,000 civilian watchers at 700 observation posts in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, the Army's new air defense command plans to create a permanent and comprehensive setup to "spot" enemy planes in case of war.

EMPLOYMENT

Non-agricultural employment in December was more than 37,100,000, or 1,500,000 more than in December, 1939, according to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, who says the figure sets a new high for recent years.

CABINET

After the presidential election of 1936, there was widespread speculation and many predictions as to Cabinet changes. Following the election last fall, there were no repetitions of these predictions. The reason: few, if any, changes are expected.

LABOR

Joseph S. McDonach, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, proposes that the days off of defense workers be staggered in order to avoid the week-end cessation of production activity. He suggests that every man should work six days a week, five days at regular rates and the sixth at overtime rates.

POWER

There are now 1,922 electric generating plants of 1,000 kilowatts or more in the United States, according to the Federal Power Commission. The installed capacity represents an aggregate capacity of 39,503,445 kilowatts.

RELIEF

The Government has spent \$13,456,594,331 for relief since April 8, 1935.

MINTS

The three existing mints, at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco, have been working on twenty-four hour shifts since last July and Secretary Morgenthau seeks the authority of Congress to establish a new coinage mint in order to meet the demand for subsidiary silver, nickel and bronze coins.

MECHANIZATION

The War Department's goal of 250,000 vehicles to equip a field army of 1,400,000 men will be achieved by late summer or early fall, according to Brig-Gen. J. E. Barzynski.

CASH

Cash in hand or in banks is at least \$13,000,000,000 more than in the best days of 1939, according to the Federal Reserve Board, which reports that bank deposits and currency in circulation outside of banks totaled \$69,500,000,000—about \$57 for every man, woman and child in the nation.

DEFENSE

Defense expenditures during the present fiscal year, which began on July 1st, amount to \$2,164,527,365. Treasury officials indicate that the pace of spending is picking up rapidly after a slow start last summer.

Only Three Blue Mold Controls Recommended

Tobacco growers are warned by Howard R. Garriss, Extension plant pathologist of N. C. State College, against purchasing materials for control of blue mold which are untested and therefore, not recommended. He says that only three methods of blue mold control are approved by the Extension Service and the other established agricultural agencies.

One of these—and the control rated highest by Garriss—is fumigation of plant beds with paradichlorobenzene (P.D.B.) crystals. This chemical may be applied either as a preventive or as a cure. It has been proven effective by farmers over the past two or three seasons.

The other two blue mold control methods recommended by Garriss are spraying with red copper oxide and spraying with yellow copper oxide. While the spray treatment is satisfactory as a preventive, it has few if any curative qualities.

"Both the P.D.B. fumigation and the copper oxide sprays are tested, effective controls for blue mold," Garriss emphasized, "and we can only warn growers not to spend money on materials that have not been tried and are not recommended by Experiment Stations. Many have invested their money in unreliable materials in the past."

Garriss also warned against the use of growth-promoting substances for control of the tobacco plant disease. "Such materials are being advertised by certain concerns this year, but experience has taught scientists that no matter how healthy the plants may be, if weather conditions are favorable for blue mold development, the plants are subject

to attack." Recommended blue mold controls are fully explained in Extension Circular No. 229, "Blue Mold and Its Control," and copies of the circular are available free upon request of the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

Looking at Washington

(Continued from page one) President, although the Chief Executive should have "sufficient power to enable him to extend aid to England." He was against anything that would arouse the American public to "fighting pitch," such as "sending our warships to fight for England and having them sunk or convoy our ships over there and having them blown up." He expressed the opinion that there is no prospect of a negotiated peace now.

Norman Thomas, national chairman of the Socialist Party, also appeared in opposition to delegating powers to the President which would threaten democracy in this country. While he would "welcome drastic changes" he did not like the thought of totalitarian changes.

Hanford MacNider, assistant Secretary of War under President Coolidge, expressed the opinion that the pending measure would put the United States into the war.

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, who opposes the Administration's entire foreign policy, appeared to be the star performer for the opponents of the Lend-Lease bill. He opposed the repeal of the arms embargo, he said, did not think the loss of the British Navy would seriously endanger the United States and expressed the belief that "this country is impregnable." He divided the blame for the war equally between the two sides, wanted a negotiated peace and said his sympathies were with the people of both sides.

Colonel Lindbergh though the pending measure would be a step closer to war, that our aid to England would not be sufficient and that it would only prolong the struggle. He did not think that we could very well stop assisting England but thought we should "try to bring peace." While he did not think that the United States was strong enough to force its way of life on Europe or Asia, he believed that it was strong enough to maintain its own way of life, regardless of what happens in Europe and Asia.

Denying that he favored an alliance with Hitler's new order in Europe, Colonel Lindbergh said that we must cooperate with, and trade with Europe, no matter what power is dominant. He thought it "improbable" that England and the United States could invade the European continent and defeat Germany unless a collapse occurred behind the German lines and expressed the opinion that a German invasion of England "would be too costly to be worthwhile."

Admitting that he had "privately, not publicly," expressed opposition to Hitler's aims, the aviator, in answer to a question whether he preferred England or German ideals, he declared that "over a period of generations, I don't think there is much difference in their ideals."

William R. Castle, under-Secretary of the State under President Hoover, expressed fear that the bill would give President Roosevelt dictator status, making him supreme in both American and British military matters. He did not think that Japan wanted a war with the United States but thought it possible that Germany might induce the Japanese to attack us if we become involved in a war with Germany.

General Hugh S. Johnson, columnist and former head of the National Recovery Administration, said he favored aid to England but opposed the broad delegation of powers to the President. He believed "Congress should keep the reins." He would make \$500,000,000 or so available to England, to buy arms, with proviso that more could be provided.

SLAUGHTERED

Recent reports from Vichy say that most of the cattle in unoccupied France will soon have to be slaughtered because of a critical shortage of corn, barley, oats, and other feeds.

"Build-Up" Relief Explained to Women

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"Total Preparedness" For Weevils Advised

Boll Weevils were conspicuous by their absence from North Carolina cotton fields last season. But J. O. Rowell, entomologist of the N. C. State College Extension Service, says 1940 may have been "the lull before the storm."

Rowell says that the coming season should be one of "total preparedness" to fight the boll weevil. It is the tendency on the part of farmers to let up on insect control practices following a season of good cotton yields and comparative freedom from boll weevil damage.

An excited educational campaign was started early in 1940 to encourage cotton growers of North Carolina to adopt good boll weevil control practices. The results of the campaign were especially gratifying, and it undoubtedly had some effect on the lack of damage by weevils. Favorable weather conditions for the extermination of the insects also helped.

"But," Rowell declared, "cold weather cannot be depended upon to control boll weevils. Severe winters seem to aid considerably in reducing the number of weevils in hibernation. Some weevils are always able to go through the winter unharmed by the cold. It is these weevils which start the new generation in the spring when the squares begin to form."

The entomologist said that weather conditions to date have been favorable to weevil survival in winter quarters. "Therefore," he suggests, "our motto should be: 'Be prepared and on the alert for the appearance of boll weevils in the spring.'"

Recommended methods of boll weevil control are described in Extension Circular No. 234 which is available free upon request to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh.

FARMVILLE TO OPPOSE PARMELE FEBRUARY 10th


Farmville Hi and Parmele County Champions of North Carolina will meet at Farmville on Monday, Feb. 10th. The contest is set for 7:45.

This game is the second game played by these schools. Last year Parmele won both games by 2 points. The game will be played at Knott's Warehouse No. 2.

The girl's team of Farmville has won 61 and lost only 5 games in the past two seasons, and up to this writing, C. E. Knight is coach of both Farmville Colored Hi teams.

Regardless of how often business men insist that the government stay out of business, few big shots hesitate to seek legislation that will benefit their enterprises.

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