

What Japanese Expansion Means

(By HUGO S. SIMS)

The people of the United States might as well begin to learn that their standard of living can be affected by what happens in faraway places with strange names. The standard of living in this country depends upon the foreign markets available for American manufactured goods and farm products.

Just now, news from the Far East indicates that Japan is beginning her thrust southward. French Indo-China has been forced to agree to the establishment of military garrisons by the Japanese and to grant a naval base on Cam Ranh Bay and a defense concession at Faigon. This may mean little or nothing to the American who takes his ease in a casual way, but if American interests are to be protected, it is necessary for us to sense the significance of individual links in a chain of events which may greatly modify the world in which we live.

There was a day when most Americans visualized the defense of this country as a job that began on the coasts of the United States. Foreign affairs were very uninteresting and many of our people considered them as of no importance. Nowadays, however, especially since the loss of the foreign markets for wheat and cotton have driven home the inter-dependence of the world, our people are beginning to perceive the importance of commercial rights and trading interests throughout the world.

The American people should understand that there is no similarity between the position taken by the United States in the Western Hemisphere and the policy pursued by Japan in the Far East. The United States has never attempted to prevent other nations from enjoying full commercial rights in South America. The Japanese intention, which is becoming plainer every day, is to establish military control of the Far East and use her power to effectively bar the trade of other nations. This will give Japan an economic monopoly, enabling the Japanese to take advantage of weaker peoples and to prevent other nations from sharing the economic resources of the Far Eastern area.

The American Monroe Doctrine tended to protect the territorial integrity of the nations of South America, but it did not only carry with it any assertion of exclusive to exploit the Latin-American republics. The Japanese policy in the Far East not only attempts to bar other nations from trading with the area, but attempts to establish Japanese control over the weaker countries, making them, to all practical extents, a part of the Japanese Empire.

Schaub Outlines Needs For Progressive South

Before a permanent basic system of agriculture, flexible enough to take advantage of rapidly changing conditions can be established, the South must overcome undernourishment, soil and human erosion, and an undesirable system of tenancy, believes Dr. I. O. Schaub, director of the N. C. State College Extension Service.

Speaking before the 42nd annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers in Atlanta, Dr. Schaub said Southern farmers must grow more things to eat as well as more feed for their livestock. In addition, they must build their soil to a higher state of productivity.

While pointing out apparent needs in the South, the State College man sharply rapped critics of Southern farming methods, saying that "I am convinced that the efficiency of the Southern farmer has kept pace with the efficiency of farmers in other areas and with people in other occupations."

The South has been in the midst of an agricultural change for many years, he continued. For this reason, the European war is not entirely to blame for the loss of important export markets.

"We can't expect to have what we think of as 'normal' exports just as soon as the war ends," Dr. Schaub told the meeting. "The cotton situation didn't get bad the day that fighting started abroad. It just took a turn for the worse. We've seen, or at least we should have seen, the handwriting on the wall a number of years before the current military crisis."

Concluding his speech, Dr. Schaub said: "A confident people, a well-clothed, and well-housed people will build a more prosperous South."

The State College extension director is serving this year as president of the Agricultural Workers Association.

INCOME

American cash income from farm marketings and government payments in December amounted to \$287,000,000 as compared with \$261,000,000 in December of 1939.

The main reason why Hitler will never have world power is that there are no millions of individuals in Germany, Italy and Japan.

Looking at Washington

(Continued from page two)

December the aircraft industry completed nearly 300 airplanes. Figures of the Commerce Department show that in the same month 221 airplanes were shipped to Great Britain and 87 were sent to Canada.

These shipments represent eighty-three percent of the aeronautics products exported during December. It appears, therefore, that the British, including the Canadians, received less than half of the airplanes produced in the United States in December. In this connection, we merely report the facts, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions as to whether too many, or too few airplanes are being sent to the British.

An interesting example of cooperation between nations is seen in the treaty of fourteen Latin-American nations, by which they apportioned among themselves their exports of coffee to the United States market. Average coffee imports into this country, according to Chairman George of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, have run about 15,000,000 bags annually.

The total apportioned under the treaty amount to \$15,900,000 bags yearly, which, it is thought, will protect consumers in this country from extraordinary price increases. The nations signing the treaty, in addition to the United States, are Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela.

The Senate ratified the treaty in view of the importance, from an economic standpoint, of coffee to the stability of the governments concerned. Moreover, it is suggested, the orderly marketing of coffee in this country will enable Latin-American countries to maintain their purchasing power here, which will result in increased sales of American products.

The Lease-Lend bill will be enacted into law by Congress without amendments that will greatly hamper its purpose. While it is faced with vociferous and determined opposition from a small minority group of isolationists, headed by Senators Nye and Wheeler, the measure is expected to receive substantial support from Republicans in both houses. Inasmuch as we have given a thorough summary of views expressed in connection with hearings before the House Committee, we do not go into detail as to hearings before the Senate Committee.

While the House bill has been amended to make plain that it confers no power upon the President to order convoys for ships carrying supplies to Great Britain, an effort will be made in the Senate to positively prohibit the use of American warships for such purposes. It is interesting, however, to relate that Administration supporters contend that the President has such power at this time.

Opponents of the bill insist that it gives too much power to the President, that it will edge the United States into the present conflict, and that it will demote the United States of necessary defense weapons. Advocates of the measure insist that the President already has power to lead the country into war, that the world situation demands a concentration of power in handling our foreign affairs and that the delivery of war supplies to Great Britain will "buy" this country sufficient time to prepare itself for any eventuality.

The suggestion that, instead of the bill, a limited sum of \$2,000,000,000 be granted the British for the purchase of war supplies is countered by the observation that this would force the United States to finance a program over which it would not have complete control. Generally, both sides admit that the world situation is a threat to the United States, that consequently this country should arm itself to the teeth and that every effort should be made to prevent possible use of American soldiers in Europe. One side contends that the bill will tend to accomplish these ends and the other side asserts that it will not.

It is not practical to give complete figures as to the progress of the defense program of the United States and this writer has no figures available to show how far the industrial plants of the United States have gone to meet the increasing demands of the Army and Navy. Nevertheless, it should be realized by the people of this country that great strides have been made since early last summer in building and equipping plants for the manufacture of defense materials.

During this process, the output does not increase but, as the plants begin expanded operations, the production of vital equipment and necessary supplies will go up by leaps and bounds. From a defense standpoint, the United States requires nothing but time to be completely prepared for any eventuality, including a combined assault from Germany, Italy and Japan.

The Navy's program will naturally be the slowest because of the time involved in the construction of warships. Meanwhile, the Army and Air Force will grow much faster in order to protect this country until the great two-ocean navy is ready to control all approaches in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The danger that confronts the United States, at this time, is that through unexpected events in Europe or Asia, including the collapse of China or Great Britain, will release the tremendous military and naval forces of the three totalitarian powers which have an alliance against this country. If this unfortunate contingency should develop before our defense plants are in operation, the United States will face the most serious crisis in its history.

Today, the Government is playing for time. The keynote of its foreign policy, we suspect, is to give such assistance to the nations opposing the totalitarian powers as to keep them fighting until the great strength of this country can be mobilized into effective power for defense.

Washington Farm News

AGRICULTURAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR FEBRUARY

(By Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

1. Crop exports continue to decline.
2. Tobacco consumption larger this year but will not offset loss of export trade.
3. Prices of fats and oils expected to improve.
4. Critical growing period for Southern truck crops; larger plantings reported this year.
5. Cotton consumption in U. S. largest on record, may total nine million bales this year; exports small. Supplemental adjustment program announced.
6. Hog prices rise as marketings decline sharply; producers will have larger incomes this year.
7. Milk and dairy products set high records for winter production, prices, income.
8. Consumer demand rises as industrial production expands.
9. Wheat prices hold despite large supply; small exports and good prospects for new crop.
10. Plenty of feed grains and by-product feeds for livestock.
11. Cattle, sheep, lamb marketings larger first half of 1941 compared with 1940; prices up.
12. Better prospects for poultry and egg producers this year.
13. Fruits favored by increased consumer demand; citrus estimates lowered.
14. Farm income and costs of production to rise.

SHARE

The American farmer's share of the consumer's dollar, spent for 58 foods averaged 42 cents in 1940 as compared with 41 cents in 1939, reports the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

DON'T COUGH
YOUR HEAD OFF
ASK FOR MENTHOMULSION
FOR COUGHS FROM COLDS THAT WON'T GO AWAY
TAKE ONE SIP OF MENTHOMULSION
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"MELODY COMES TO TOWN" features John Deere Movie Program



Jean Parker Heads Cast; Free Tickets Available at Holmes Bros. & Co.

Jean Parker, who has played leading roles in many movie hits during the last few years, heads the cast of "Melody Comes to Town," feature picture to be shown in the High School Auditorium here on Friday night, Feb. 14th. This movie, fifty minutes in length, headlines the John Deere Day entertainment and educational program to be sponsored by Holmes Bros. & Co., Inc. Admission will be by ticket only, but tickets may be obtained free of charge at the Holmes Bros. & Co. store.

"Melody Comes to Town" is an appealing story of a small-town girl who makes good as the youthful leader of a famous orchestra—but who comes back to help when her home folks are in trouble. It's the story of a "Scattergood Baines" newspaper editor who joins forces with a couple of high school boys to help a widowed mother and her injured son... of a football coach and the Ladies' Aid Society... of "Old Lady Dunham," who really is a charming, young teacher. Included in the cast are lovely Jean Parker, Jackie Moran, Joe Brown, Jr., Frank Payne, Natalie Moorhead, and stuttering

Roscoe Aton. In addition to "Melody Comes to Town," four other new, all-talking pictures will be shown. They include "The Road to Happiness"—an interesting story of John and Claire Elane, a typical small farm couple who eliminated many long hours of tedious toil and found a new happiness in farm life... "The Sheppards Take a Vacation"—an educational picture showing the change in harvesting methods which is taking place on small and medium-sized farms throughout the country... "The Control of Quality"—an enlightening picture that takes you behind the scenes in the building of modern farm tractors... and a short news reel of "What's New in Farm Equipment for 1941."

Holmes Bros. & Co. is extending a cordial invitation to all farmer readers of this newspaper—and their neighbors—to be their guests on John Deere Day, Friday, Feb. 14. Only—be sure to call at the Holmes Bros. & Co.'s, store for your free tickets, if you don't already have them, before Friday, Feb. 14, at 7:00 P. M.

New Circular Issued And Another Revised

Publication of a new circular on "Asaleas" and revision of another circular on "Fruits and Nuts for Home Use" is announced by F. H. Jeter, agricultural editor of N. C. State College. Both are available for free distribution to interested citizens of North Carolina. The former is Extension Circular No. 246, titled "Asaleas," and the revised publication is Extension Circular No. 210, "Fruits and Nuts for Home Use." Requests should be addressed to the Agricultural Editor, N. C. State College, Raleigh, specifying the name and number of the circular.

The Azalea circular was authored by James G. Weaver, floriculturist of the State College horticultural department. In it Prof. Weaver lists the varieties of azaleas best adapted to the various climatic and soil conditions of the State. He also recommends methods of propagation, preparation of the soil, planting, mulching, fertilization, watering, pruning, and winter protection. The latest information on varieties and fertilization of fruits and nuts is incorporated in the revised Extension Circular No. 210 by H. R. Niswonger, Extension horticulturist, and E. B. Morrow, research horticulturist of

State College. The publication on fruits and nuts is expected to be in great demand this year as North Carolina farm people turn their attention towards an improvement in nutritional standards, and towards farm enterprises to supplement cash income. "The promotion of health is a defense measure being stressed in rural areas," Niswonger declared, "and fruits are essential to a balanced diet."

We always understand our place when a reader asks us why we don't write an editorial on a subject that we discussed in the last issue of this journal of debate.

ARMY

In making the U. S. Army the "best-dressed in the world," the Federal government will use 600,000,000 pounds of wool, some of which will have to be imported from Argentina.

LOCKERS

More than 1,000,000 frozen-food lockers in more than 3,200 plants are now available to families of the United States, reports the Farm Credit Administration. Americanism: Shouting about individualism and following the crowd.

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