



By HUGO S. SIMS (Washington Correspondent)

UP TO THE SENATE. WILKIE FOR ALL AID. LONDON OPPOSES BILL. PARTY VOTE IN HOUSE. REPUBLICANS DIVIDED. PEOPLE FOR THE BILL. OTHER ISSUES IGNORED. THE PRESIDENT'S POWER.

The passage of the Lend-Lease Bill by the Senate is considered assured by Administration leaders, who are working to speed the measure to the President as soon as possible.

The highlight in the hearing before the Senate Committee, of course, was the appearance of Wendell Willkie, who came back from Great Britain to tell Senators that if Britain falls, America inevitably will be at war a month or two later.

The Republican nominee for the presidency expressed the opinion that this country should send all its bombers, except those needed for training and five or ten destroyers a month to aid the British, because "mad men" are loose in the world and while no man "can guarantee" that aid to Britain will not involve this country in war, he expressed the opinion that Hitler is far less apt to be aggressive toward the Western Hemisphere while England stands.

Mr. Willkie's testimony differed widely from that of former Governor Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate for the presidency in 1936, who declared that he parted company with the President's foreign policy over the Lend-Lease bill, which he described as a "guess-and-be-damned" policy.

The passage of the Lend-Lease bill will not constitute, we think, the surrender of congressional powers, but will rather represent the deliberate conclusion of legislatures that, in the present condition of world affairs, with dictators in absolute control of practically the entire resources of Europe, it is necessary for democracies to place probable power in the hands of their responsible officials.

Previously, the House of Representatives, by a roll call vote of 260 to 165, had passed the bill. The voting was largely along Party lines, with 263 Democrats and 24 Republicans passing the measure over an opposition which included 25 Democrats, 135 Republicans and 5 members of the minor political parties.

Described as a measure "to promote the defense of the United States," the bill gives the President broad powers to manufacture and dispose of defense articles to nations whose defense is necessary to the defense of the United States.

No limit was placed upon the amount of aid that could be given, but defense articles procured from funds already appropriated could not be transferred beyond a value of \$1,800,000,000. Congress retained power to rescind the Act by majority action by both houses and terminated the authority on June 30, 1943, but allowed three additional years to carry out commitments made by that time.

Politically-minded observers were impressed with the opposite views expressed by the former Republican presidential candidates, Messrs. Landon and Willkie. The fact that Republican members of the House voted almost six-to-one against the Lend-Lease measure is taken as an indication that Mr. Willkie will have a hard time establishing his views in the permanent policies of the Republican Party.

While many Republicans are on record in favor of assisting Great Britain in her struggle, they "view with alarm" the immense powers granted the President and think that the end in mind can be accomplished in a better way.

Along this line, it is interesting to report that survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion indicates that fifty-four per cent of the people of the nation think the Lend-Lease Bill should pass. In addition, fifteen per cent favored the bill with qualifications. Only twenty-two per cent cast their vote in the negative and nine per cent reported that they were undecided.

Once again, the Democratic South appeared likely to lead the rest of the country in support of the bill. A break down of Democratic and Republican voters showed that sixty-nine per cent of the Democrats were in favor of the bill against thirty-eight per cent of the Republicans questioned. Twenty-three per cent of the Republicans favored the bill with qualification against ten per cent of the Democrats of like mind.

Generally, the Survey finds that public opinion in this country favors increased aid to Britain "even at the risk of war," and believes that American aid is more likely to prevent war for this country in the long run than it is to draw us into the present struggle.

Consideration of the Lend-Lease bill has about engaged the undivided attention of the Capital for the past few weeks and there is little likelihood that other issues will take the spotlight until this controversial proposal is disposed of. Certainly, no one can dispute that it gives vast power to the President of the United States and, so far as we know, this is unprecedented in the peace-time history of this country.

Nevertheless, it should be remembered that the President, under the Constitution and as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the Republic, possesses vast power and that so far as war or peace is concerned, the Chief Executive of this Republic can issue orders almost certain to involve the nation in war.

The passage of the Lend-Lease bill will not constitute, we think, the surrender of congressional powers, but will rather represent the deliberate conclusion of legislatures that, in the present condition of world affairs, with dictators in absolute control of practically the entire resources of Europe, it is necessary for democracies to place probable power in the hands of their responsible officials.

There can be little doubt, we believe, that the majority of the people of this country are positively against entering the war unless it is necessary to actually defend the United States. Preponderant public opinion is also against the dispatch of American soldiers to Europe, regardless of what transpires on that Continent.

It is noted that Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, in his radio address, frankly declared that so far as he could see there was no need of American soldiers in Europe. This view is upheld by Quentin Reynolds, well known war correspondent, who insists that British officials do not expect soldiers from the United States, although they would welcome trained technicians and frankly admit that they must have supplies in order to complete the war successfully.

Argentina is continuing to furnish American tables with large quantities of cheese to replace the imports of Italian varieties cut off since the closing of the Mediterranean.

The hog market's growing strength has been attributed by livestock men to moderate receipts, good consumer demand, and forecasts for reduced supplies this year.

Washington Notes

President Roosevelt recently selected the names for thirty-three cruisers included in the naval expansion program. Twenty-seven of the ships will be named for American cities, but the other six will carry the names of outlying Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Samoa.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, estimates that two million unemployed have been put to work through rearmament efforts of the nation during the past few months. He says there are six million unemployed in the country now.

The age limits for Selective Service registration were 21 and 35 years and a man who registered can be legally inducted into service even after reaching the age of thirty-six years. However, it is expected that steps will be taken to amend the law to cover this situation.

Because reapportionment of the seats in Congress in the House of Representatives will be automatic unless Congress acts by March 9th, the House Rules Committee has prepared a bill to reapportion the present membership of 435, rejecting a proposal to increase membership of 460. As a result of the last census, California will gain three seats, and Arizona, Florida, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oregon and Tennessee, one seat each.

The Army, which has 19,000 planes on order, plans to ask for \$2,000,000,000 to provide 15,000 additional planes and place its projected fleet at 49,800 planes.

The Secret Service of the Treasury Department made 3,107 arrests in 1940. In 2,215 cases, there were convictions; 912 cases still await court action.

The first delivery of 400-mile-an-hour heavily armed pursuit ships, now in production by The Bell Aircraft Company, have been turned over to the Army which expects to acquire hundreds of these fast pursuit ships. First deliveries did not include the latest improvements but were taken to permit the start of training with high-speed craft.

Assembly plants for the production of medium and heavy bombers from parts to be manufactured by automobile plants are being constructed at Tulsa, Oklahoma, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Texas, and at Omaha, Nebraska.

The Census Bureau estimates that 6,110,270 persons over fourteen in the nation were seeking employment on April 1st, 1940. Of these, 968,029 were between 14 and 19 years of age.

The Census Bureau estimates that the total labor force of the nation, on April 1st, 1940, comprised 27,204,000 white and 5,687,000 non-white persons. During the past decade according to Census statistics, new social legislation is removing men over sixty from the labor force and prolongation of schooling and the extension of social legislation is keeping children out of industry.

Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, asserts that Army purchases of meat have not been large enough to justify any increase in price and says that consumers will do well to look for meat substitutes if prices continue to rise.

Private banks and officials of the State Department are conferring about the proposed \$100,000,000 Inter-American Bank. Private banks with branches in Latin America, are anxious to avoid Government-sponsored competition and would limit the field of the new bank to Government and Central banks of the Latin-American countries.

A serious housing shortage is reported in Hawaii where the personnel of the Fleet at the Pacific outpost has 70,000 persons.

After a six-week investigation, the Department of Justice recently secured its third indictment against leaders in the food industry. The charge involved a wholesale grocery association in the State of Washington. The Government is making an effort to keep food prices from soaring as they did during the 1918 period.

col and alleges that the defendant fixed prices of grocery products and attempted to prevent the opening of competing wholesale grocery businesses.

The census of agriculture, taken by the Census Bureau, showed that on last April 1, there were 6,086,769 farms in the United States, with 1,060,707,335 acres, valued at \$33,244,265,247. In 1930, the nation had 6,285,848 farms, including 985,771,016 acres, valued at \$47,873,985,393. The acreage of farms is about three times the area on which crops are actually produced. In 1939, crops were actually harvested from only 321,787,900 acres.

Alleged cures for colds will be included in the Government's program of enforcement of the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act, which is designed to prevent misstatement or misrepresentation in regard to the degree of benefit to be derived from the use of such medication. Makers of cold treatments are making claims "not justified by scientific facts," says Commissioner W. G. Campbell, who points out that "present-day medical opinion supports the view that there is no known substance or mixture of substances which can be relied upon to prevent or to cure colds."

Fifty-nine lumber corporations and fourteen individuals engaged in the pine lumber industry in ten Western States were recently fined \$31,500 at Los Angeles on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-trust Law. Tom C. Clark, special assistant to the Attorney-General, explains that the prosecution of the case "was instituted for the reason that a close-knit conspiracy has for many years existed in the lumber industry," resulting in "a curtailment of production and a stabilization of prices."

It's a good thing nobody is attacking the United States; they would take the country before Congress debated and decided what to do about it.

"Build-Up" Good News For Suffering Women

Much of women's periodic distress may be unnecessary. Many who suffer from headaches, nervousness, cramp-like pain, other symptoms of functional dysmenorrhea due to menstruation are helped by CARDUI. Main way it helps relieve periodic distress is by increasing appetite and flow of gastric juice. Thus it often aids digestion; helps build strength, energy, resistance to periodic disturbances. Others find help for periodic discomfort this way: Start a few days before and take CARDUI until "the time" has passed. Women have used CARDUI more than 50 years.

Advertisement for Chevrolet cars. Features a large image of a car and text: "THE U.S.A. PICKS CHEVROLET", "The U.S.A. has given its verdict on motor cars... gives it unmistakably by awarding Chevrolet sales leadership over all other makes of cars for nine of the last ten years... and now the U.S.A. is giving this same verdict again by showing clear-cut preference for the new Chevrolet for '41!"

Advertisement for B & W Chevrolet Co., Inc. in Farmville, N. C. Includes contact information: Wilson Street, Phone 370-1.

Here are those COLORFUL new 1941 WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS that everybody's been talking about!

Three illustrations of Westinghouse refrigerators: "The Martha Washington", "The Dolly Madison", and "The Betty Ross". Each model is described with its features.

Advertisement for The Turnage Co., Inc. in Farmville, North Carolina. Features text: "COME IN! ASK FOR 'X-RAY' PROOF of Westinghouse improvements and quality featured IT'S NEW! IT'S DIFFERENT!" and "SUPER MARKET REFRIGERATION 5 kinds of cold for your 5 kinds of food... made possible by EXCLUSIVE TRUE-TEMP CONTROL!"

Advertisement for Smith-Douglas Co. featuring "S-D FERTILIZER" and "SMITH-DOUGLASS FERTILIZERS". Includes contact information: C. S. HOTCHKISS, FARMVILLE, N. C.