

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

**House For Reciprocal Pacts G. O. P. Accepts Hull's Policy**  
Speaker Rayburn praised the House of Representatives for the non-partisan manner in which members dealt with the proposal to extend the Administration's Reciprocal Treaty program.

The Speaker said, "The performance was worthy of the best traditions of the House," and he particularly included minority members in his commendation.

The two-year extension of executive authority to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties was approved 342 to 65. However, this final vote does not indicate the full force of the opposition.

One hundred twenty-two members voted for a proposal to modify the bill so that no treaty could lower tariffs on agricultural or industrial products.

An amendment to give Congress authority to revoke the authority granted by concurrent resolution received 142 votes.

The idea that Congress should have the right to reject any part of any treaty by concurrent resolution was backed by 159 members.

Even the foolish proposal to permit citizens to sue for injuries allegedly suffered from trade treaties had the approval of 75 members.

Undoubtedly, the Administration argument that defeat or approval of the bill by a narrow margin would be taken by Allied nations to mean that this country wanted to go back to world isolation prevailed. Some of the one hundred forty-five Republicans, who supported the bill, emphasized this point.

It is interesting to observe, however, that where the Trade Agreements Plan was proposed in 1943, the Republican Party, almost solidly isolationist in its economic views, gave only two votes for the plan and ninety-nine against it.

Three years later, when it was renewed, three Republicans were for the measure and eighty-one against it.

In 1940, five Republicans voted "yes" and one hundred forty-six Republicans voted "no."

This time, one hundred forty-five Republicans, more than two-thirds of the Party's representatives, voted "yes" and fifty-three "no."

**War Plants Financed by U. S. Huge Investment Involved Will We Give Them Away?**

Few Americans understand the huge scale on which the Government has been financing new industrial facilities in connection with the production of munitions, equipment and other tools of warfare.

More than two months ago, the Government's program for new factories involved an investment of \$15,100,000,000 and authorizations since February 1st have been running close to \$500,000,000 a month.

Of this enormous investment, about \$4,000,000,000 was in completed industrial facilities, about \$7,000,000,000 in plants to be completed by the middle of the summer and the balance represented construction to be completed by the end of 1943.

It is interesting, therefore, to report that the War Production Board is reviewing all contracts with a view to cancellation, because it feels "that the nation now has all the plant and machine tools it needs to beat the Axis."

It is pointed out that the cancellation will not result in lessened production of war materials because labor and materials released by it will go to making more munitions instead of more facilities. Along this line, it is pointed out that in 1942 the expansion of production facilities required the labor of nearly three million men and at one time used between one-fourth and one-fifth of the nation's steel output.

A breakdown of the Government's investment is given by the division of industrial economics of the National Industrial Conference Board, which says that contracts let between June, 1940, and the end of February, 1943, provided \$4,500,000 for ordnance, \$3,000,000,000 for aircraft, \$2,000,000,000 for shipways, \$3,500,000,000 for expansion of facilities for steel, rubber, aluminum and other raw materials, and \$700,000,000 for machinery and machine tools.

It is pointed out that Government finance it marked in war industries in which post-war contracts of conversion or full use of new capacity is low. Public funds financed 99.6 per cent. of all expansion for explosives and shell-loading and 90.8 per cent. for ammunition, shells and bombs. New shipbuilding and aircraft production facilities are predominantly Government-owned, with 96 per cent. and 93 per cent., respectively, in this class.

The WPB announcement seems to indicate cancellation of plants, for which contracts had not been let through February. These involve between \$3,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000. Apparently, production of plants completed or about completed is more than in expectations and, for that reason, the new plants will not be required.

In connection with the tremendous investment of the Government in industrial facilities, it is interesting to

speculate upon their disposition when the war ends. Let us hope that the Government will not be so anxious to "get out of business" that it will give away these plants for little or nothing.

**Our Protesting Congress Members Get Publicity Solons Should Legislate**

A news dispatch, some days ago, called attention to the "angry protest" from members of Congress, surprised by an Administration proposal.

This news item depicts a typical Congressional attitude. It explains the loss of Congressional prestige. It spotlights the main occupation of some Senators and Representatives who are apparently unable, despite long experience, to solve problems that confront the people of this country.

While Congressmen may not realize it, as they ponder political strategies in Washington, most of the news about members of Congress relates to their complaints, denunciations and foolish statements. The publicity that results may please the individual Congressman, but it does not enhance the prestige of Congress itself.

It would have been reassuring to read, instead of the item referred to in our first paragraph, that Congress had displayed a statesman-like grasp of the problem at hand and that Congressional leaders were prepared to enact legislation to meet the situation. After all, legislating is the business of Congress.

An illustration of the situation in Congress comes to mind as we consider tax legislation. For months, the House flirited with the Ruml Plan and other "tax forgiveness" proposals. Almost every proposal drew catcalls and criticism from groups interested in other schemes.

This habit of grumbling and complaining is prevalent among Congressional leaders who never seem to suspect that it is their business to legislate. They stand on the sidelines, quick to condemn every proposal and apparently incapable of formulating a plan or securing the necessary support to insure its passage.

It is an evil situation. It can be corrected only by alert and intelligent leadership. Capable chairmen of Congressional committees should direct legislation instead of keeping one eye on the White House and the other on political fences at home.

It is natural that much legislation will be the result of compromise. It is impossible for 435 men, or 96, to agree intoto upon anything. Consequently, it is up to the leaders to understand the views of members and to direct the give-and-take that leads to acceptable legislation.

The situation that confronts Congress has been intensified by the development of various blocs. The danger in this system is that a combination of selfish blocs passes selfish legislation or disappointed blocs, unable to get what they want, make it impossible to pass other legislation.

The Congress of the United States represents, in theory at least, the people of the United States. It possesses the legislative functions described by the Constitution but the power of Congress disappears when it is unable to function as a legislative body.

**etitiPon Puzzles Speaker Investigation On Spite?**

Clifford J. Durr, a member of the Federal Communications Commission has given Speaker Rayburn and the

House of Representatives, something to think about.

Mr. Durr has petitioned the House to remove Representative Eugene C. Cox, of Georgia, from the chairmanship and membership of a committee inquiring into the organization, personnel and activities of the FCC.

The committee was created by a resolution introduced by Mr. Cox in January. Previously, the Commission was considering the renewal of the license of a broadcasting station in Albany, Georgia, in which, it alleges, the Congressman is a stockholder.

Mr. Durr, in his petition, charged bias on the part of the Georgian, who, in urging the investigation, accused the FCC of being the "nastiest nest of rats to be found in this entire country" and "a nest of Reds."

Obviously, such statements on the part of Mr. Cox reveal clearly that he is not fitted to make an impartial investigation of the agency he denounces. It remains to be seen, however, whether the House is interested in a fair and judicial investigation.

In the facts mentioned in the petition of Mr. Durr are correct and the House permits Mr. Cox to remain chairman of the investigating committee, it will be apparent that it is a spite proceeding. The conclusions of such a committee will be suspect and carry little weight with the people of this country.

### Poultrymen Cooperate To Conserve Proteins

North Carolina hatcherymen and commercial poultrymen are working closely with State Department and Agricultural Extension officials in the effort to conserve protein feeds and to increase protein production, says T. T. Brown, Poultry Specialist at N. C. State College.

At the recent conference held at Greensboro all worked diligently to find the facts regarding the protein shortage problem and at the same time to protect the health of the broods and flocks.

The conference group unanimously agreed that all poultry raisers should be encouraged to utilize green feeds to the fullest to help compensate for the slightly lowered protein levels and to help maintain better health in the poultry flocks, Brown said. It was decided to stress a rigid system of culling in the flocks so that feed consumption could be reduced and efficiency increased.

In line with the needs of conservation, the hatcherymen offered to cooperate by discouraging the sale of chicks intended for laying purposes between the dates of June 1 and September 1. They felt that wartime needs call for emergency measures and they planned to cooperate in every phase of the program for keeping the rapidly expanding poultry industry of the State on a firm and conservative basis.

The hatcherymen decided to hold a two-day educational and business meeting this summer in Raleigh and details of the program will be announced later.

### Damages Slight When Navy Truck Hits Tree

A Navy truck, driven by Anthony Gannon, was slightly damaged last Thursday night when the truck skidded on the wet pavement near Woodville and crashed into a tree.

State Patrolman Charles Payne investigated the accident and reported that the truck was returning from South Carolina with Naval supplies. As the driver started around the curve near Woodville the truck skidded and got out of control, hitting the tree.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN

International Sunday School Lesson for May 3, 1043

GOLDEN TEXT: "Honor all men. Love the Brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King."—1 Peter 2:17

Lesson Text: 1 Peter 1:1; 2:9-25

Our lesson is taken from one of the Epistles known as the General Epistles, James, Peter, John and Jude, because these letters were not written for particular churches, but were written for Christians generally. The themes, discussed are of a general character and touch on every phase of Christian experience. Each writer lays special stress upon some one distinguishing truth. James is the apostle of works; Peter gives us messages of hope; John stresses love toward God and the brethren, and Jude emphasizes faith.

This lesson is one of three lessons which we will study during this quarter from the letters written by Peter. While there is no way of knowing definitely where Peter was when he wrote this particular epistle, many think that the "Babylon" to which he referred was Rome and that Babylon was a symbolic reference to Rome because of the fierce persecution which Nero was waging against the Christians in Rome about that time.

Realizing that all the Christians were in the midst of severe trial and hardships at this time, Peter wrote a letter to them and sent it by Silvanus to the Christians of Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia. The purpose of the letter was to enhearten them, to give them courage and counsel, and to strengthen their faith.

Directing his words to his readers as "Strangers and pilgrims," Peter reminded them that their ultimate citizenship is in heaven and, because life on this earth is so brief, it is like a pilgrimage or journey. As "strangers" abiding in a place not their home, he advised them to remember that their lives should be circumspect, as they were like ambassadors to a foreign country, who must uphold the honor of their country and faithfully represent their king.

The true Christian will remember that the present life is a means, not an end; a journey, not a goal; and that the attainment of Christlike character should be their highest aim. Peter urged his readers to live such pure and noble lives that their accusers might themselves be won to the faith. Criticism of Christianity is to be met with deeds, not words; with example, not by precept alone.

What is the Christian's responsibility as a citizen? Our Golden Text gives a practical outline for positive citizenship. Peter briefly, but concisely, sums up the social, religious and civic duties of the Christian, when he declares, "Honor all men. Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King." The first, "honor all men," calls for a respect for human personality, which is certainly needed in this war-torn world today. The second, "love the brotherhood," sums up our duty to our fellow Christians. "Fear God," calls for a proper reverence for God and holy things,

while "honor the King," calls for loyalty to civil authorities.

Several years ago, a fifteen-year-old girl, of Minnesota, won a prize for her essay on "What Constitutes Good Citizenship." While we cannot reprint her entire essay, we want to call to your attention some of the main points, with which we fully agree:

"Good citizenship means more than mere papers or birthright. It is the loyalty, love, and desire of a person to serve his country and his fellow men gladly. A good citizen considers the right to vote for those who shall lead and govern him both a privilege and a sacred duty. . . . Misery is not one of the characteristics of a good citizen. However, he does not believe in wastefulness. . . . Pride in his personal appearance is one of the most common traits to be found in a good citizen. . . . Obeying the laws that are made by him is another duty of a citizen. . . . By striving always to set a good example, he becomes a leader among his associates. . . . He attends his church regularly and gives to its organization as well as he is able. He strives to raise his family in the religious law-abiding way of thinking. . . .

"He does not believe that decision can be reached by force but rather by quiet consultation and arbitrary

agreement. . . . When traveling abroad a citizen respects the flag of the country in which he is residing, and when aliens arrive in his country, he expects them to do the same. . . .

"A good citizen respects the authority of the police force. . . . He is always prepared to serve on a jury whenever he is called and tries to bring about a just verdict. . . . His own obligations are met promptly and completely. . . . Whether rich or poor, a good citizen is honored and trusted by one and all. . . . A good motto for every citizen is: 'To thine own self be true, and thou canst not then be false to any man.'"

## Kidneys Must Work Well-

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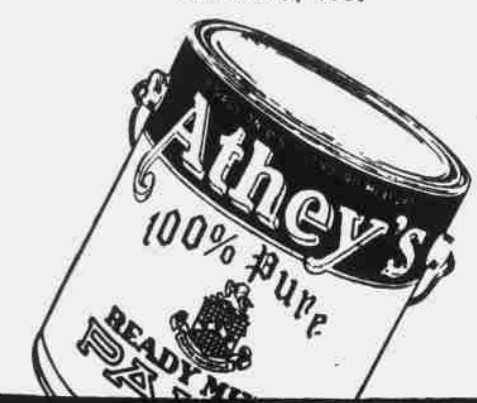
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