

# LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

## HOURLY LAW UPHOLD. INCREASE CERTAIN. DURE IN FAR EAST. S TO THE BRITISH. NS REGULATE COFFEE. LLEND BILL. ONVOY QUESTION. SE HEADWAY. PLAYS FOR TIME.

Unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, holding the Federal Hourly Law, concludes the challenge to New Deal in his opinion, Justice Stone...  
The power to regulate interstate commerce is "the power to regulate interstate commerce," he said, "is the power to regulate interstate commerce..."  
Justice added, "The power to regulate interstate commerce..."  
The latest figures indicate that in December the aircraft industry completed nearly 800 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 represented eighty-three per cent 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

rights in the Far East or insist upon them with the knowledge that there is the likelihood of an armed clash with Japan.

Most Americans do not realize the hard work that is necessary to develop raw recruits into experienced soldiers. Modern warfare is so far removed from the old days of shotgun fire that it has become largely a technical affair. The advent of mechanization, airplanes, tanks and the multiplicity of armaments, combine to make soldiering a technical job, requiring trained men.

Considerable interest is expressed in the number of airplanes being sent to Great Britain, with wild rumors flying through the air. The average American is concerned about these deliveries, with the majority apprehensive lest the British fail to receive sufficient planes and the minority fearful lest the defense of this country be impaired by such shipments.

The latest figures indicate that in December the aircraft industry completed nearly 800 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 represented eighty-three per cent 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 Administrator 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 denude 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 present 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 keystone 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.

## Senior Ag Students Practice Teaching At High School

Two senior agricultural students from N. C. State College are now at Perquimans County High School doing practice teaching work in the Vocational Agricultural Department which is under the direction of G. C. Buck. They are Thurston J. Mann and H. H. Dawson. They will do two more weeks of practice teaching before returning to State College to complete their spring work. They will be prepared to take a job as vocational agricultural teachers in June.

## MISCELLANEOUS SHOWER

Mrs. W. N. White delightfully entertained a few friends on Thursday evening at her home near Hertford at a miscellaneous shower in honor of Mrs. William E. White. Mrs. White, before her recent marriage, was Miss Lucy Mae Lane.

Several contests were enjoyed with Mrs. Oscar Winslow, Jr., and Mrs. Winston Lane winning the prizes, which they graciously presented to the bride. Music was enjoyed during the evening, Willie Morris and Ernest White being the musicians.

The hostess served fruits, candies and salted peanuts. Those present and sending gifts were: Mr. and Mrs. William E. White, honoree, Mrs. R. S. Chappell of near Elizabeth City, Mrs. Os-

car Winslow, Jr., of South Mills, Mr. and Mrs. George Caddy, Mr. and Mrs. Walton Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Winston Lane, Mrs. Vernon Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Everett, Mrs. Tom Perry, Mrs. Zack Phillips, Mrs. C. O. White, Mrs. Zack Roberson, Mrs. W. M. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. White, Misses Dora White, Leona Baccus, Annie Maude Miller, Elizabeth Cady, Helen and Fannie Mae Coffield, and Beulah Copeland, of near Hobbsville, Bertha Mae White and Dorothy White, and Robert Chappell, of near Elizabeth City, Traverse White, Willie Morris, Bill Williams, Ernest and Leroy White, Winston Lane, Jr., Annie Lou Lane, Nancy Lane, Mary Vernon Ward, Myrtle Gordon Williams, Kathleen, Shirley and Valeria White.

## MATTIE NORMAN WHITE Y. W. A. MET WITH MISS COOKE

The Mattie Norman White Y. W. A. of Woodville Baptist Church met on Friday evening after third Sunday in January with Miss Opezzine Cooke. Miss Dorothy Whedbee presided. Those taking part on the program were: Misses Juanita White, Audrey and Ethel Lane, Dorothy Whedbee and Beulah Bogue. The Lord's Prayer was used as a benediction.

The hostess served delicious hot chocolate and sandwiches to the following: Misses Audrey and Ethel Lane, Dorothy Whedbee, Juanita White, Mary Burgess Layden, Beulah Bogue and Opezzine Cooke.

The February meeting will be held with Misses Audrey and Ethel Lane.

## Corn Production Under 1939 Crop

North Carolina's 1940 crop of corn, grown in all of the State's 100 counties, totaled 44,733,000 bushels or six per cent under 1939, W. H. Wesson, junior statistician of the State Department of Agriculture, reported today.

The State's corn crop ranked 16th in the United States in total production. The yield of 18.5 bushels per acre was one bushel under 1939.

"Tar Heel farmers harvested 2,418,000 acres of corn for all purposes last year," Wesson said. "Of the above total acreage, 2,333,000 acres or over 96 per cent was harvested for grain, with the remaining portion being devoted to silage and hogging down and forage."

"The value of the 1940 corn crop is estimated at \$32,208,000, a slight decrease compared with the 1939 value. The price increased from 68 cents in 1939 to 72 cents per bushel in 1940.

"There were 31,938,000 bushels of corn held on North Carolina farms

as of January 1, compared with 31,808,000 bushels for the corresponding month of last year."

The Federal Agricultural Marketing Service reports United States stocks of corn on farms January 1 were 1,810,218,000 bushels, about 30 per cent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) January 1 average, but slightly less compared with the 1,914,184,000 bushels on farms for the same month last year.

## MATTHEWS—WHEDBEE

Miss Dorothy Whedbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Whedbee, and Floyd Matthews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Matthews, were married on January 30, in Norfolk, Va., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. W. D. Morris, a former pastor of the bride. They are making their home near Hertford.

THE SMOKE OF SLOWER-BURNING CAMELS GIVES YOU EXTRA MILDNESS, EXTRA COOLNESS, EXTRA FLAVOR

AND **28% LESS NICOTINE**

than the average of the 4 other largest-selling cigarettes tested—less than any of them—according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself.



A Flashing Star on Ice Evelyn Doman—Figure Skater—Snapped at Sun Valley

THE SMOKE'S THE THING!

**CAMEL** THE SLOWER-BURNING CIGARETTE

## BANKING HOURS CHANGED!

On account of change in Wage and Hour Law reducing number of working hours from 42 to 40 hours, and in order for the clerical work to be done within the limit of 40 hours, this bank finds it necessary to change its opening and closing hours—beginning Feb. 15, 1941. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays—open at 9:00 o'clock, close at 1:00 o'clock; Saturdays—open at 10:00 o'clock and close at 2:00 o'clock.

We hope the public will thoroughly understand and appreciate our position in having to make this change and arrange to transact all business accordingly.

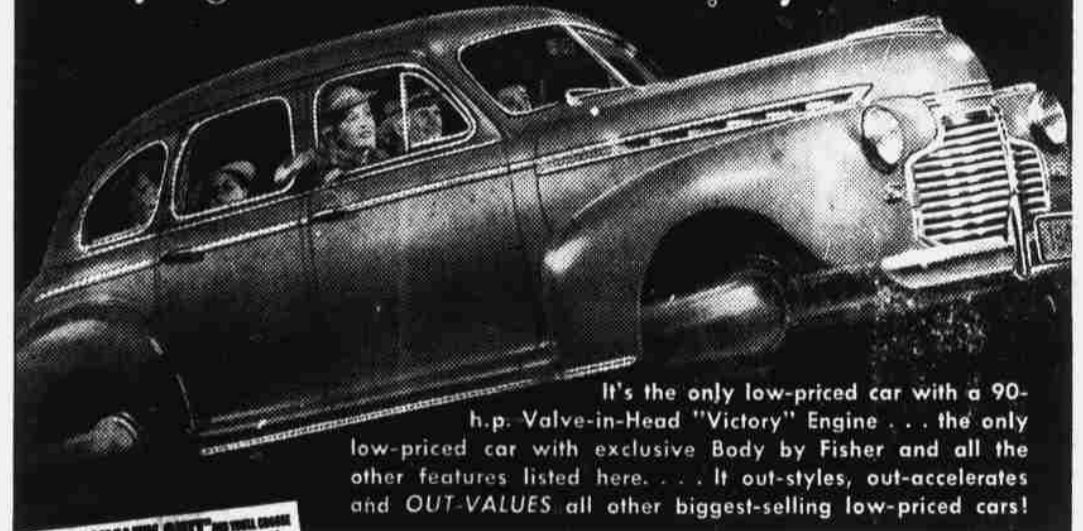
Other banks have made similar changes in their hours also.

HERTFORD BANKING COMPANY

All Cars Seek Buyer Preference—But

# "THE U.S.A. PICKS CHEVROLET"

for Styling—for Road Action with Economy—for Low Price



It's the only low-priced car with a 90-h.p. Valve-in-Head "Victory" Engine... the only low-priced car with exclusive Body by Fisher and all the other features listed here... It out-styles, out-accelerates and OUT-VALUES all other biggest-selling low-priced cars!

The U.S.A. has given its verdict on motor cars... given 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!

"The U.S.A. picks Chevrolet!" And, if you'll make your own eye it—try it—buy it test of the new Chevrolet for '41, we're convinced that you'll pick Chevrolet, too. And get the nation's No. 1 car-value as a result! Please see your nearest Chevrolet dealer—today!



Again CHEVROLET'S THE LEADER!

# Hollowell Chevrolet Co.

HERTFORD, N. C.

**HERE'S MONEY IN OLD TIRES**

YOUR SET MAY BE WORTH

As much as **\$16** when you buy new tires from us

IN YOUR OLD TIRES TODAY! IF THEY'RE GOOD ENOUGH TO DRIVE IN THEY'RE WORTH MONEY TO US!

JUST DRIVEN

**J.S. TIRES**

U.S. ROYAL MASTER

U.S. ROYAL DELUXE

U.S. ROYAL

SHOOT YOURS AND DRIVEN—LET US SAFETY-CHECK YOUR TIRES TODAY!

Joe & Bill's Service Station  
"Where Service Is a Pleasure"  
ROAD AND WRECKING SERVICE