

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

Will the please publish the following article in this week's Perquimans Weekly?

Thanking thee for all favors, I am,
Sincerely,
MATTIE E. SAUNDERS.

3-4-1941.

I once heard a college professor of History say that after having taught the Civil War Period to a class in North Carolina History at a summer school for teachers, he gave for examination one question: "Write what you have learned in this course during this term," and that when looking over the papers handed in, he found one which contained a single sentence: "I have learned there are two sides to every question." He added, "And I gave her a One, because I thought she deserved it, for when we learn this we have made great progress."

There are two sides to the great struggles facing this country and the world today, and by that I do not refer to the line which divides the Allies and the Axis Powers, but to the different ways which really honest thinkers believe the surest way to preserve democracy both at home and abroad.

Al who near the radio or read the newspapers know what the Government thinks the best way: To give the Allies all possible aid, even to the extent provided for in the Lease-Lend Bill now before Congress.

A widely different way, which has been given little publicity by the press or radio in this country, is being advocated by a minority group in this and other countries. It is this way which I wish to present here.

These people see the futility of all wars, because all belligerent nations are losers when the vast destruction of life and property added to the money and energy diverted from efforts to improve living standards and the betterment of mankind are considered. They believe people must come to think of world interests before national interests; that great social and economic changes should be worked out for the whole world, and that this can best be done before Europe becomes wholly exhausted, and before the United States gets herself farther into the great struggle. They think neither England nor Germany can win this war in any real sense, but that only Stalin could be a real winner, because the military conquest of Germany, if it is possible, "would require a long and bitter struggle on the continent of Europe, which would so impoverish all countries involved and so destroy their living standards that chaos and counter-revolution would be practically inevitable. The sweetness and light of democracy would not ensue. . . Democracy requires spiritual preparation and it cannot be imposed or maintained by force." Also, that if Britain should not defeat Germany, it does not mean that Germany will conquer Britain. "To bring Britain to her knees would not be a difficult task. . . To hold forty million Britishers in subjection is a task too formidable for any British tyrant to attempt much less a foreigner. Hitler is apparently having difficulties already with freedom-loving France."

If the belligerents would make their war aims clear, people would be better able to evaluate the justice of their claims. The English government has been urged time and again to make a clear statement of its aims. The American press has reported three outstanding debates in Parliament when the government was pressed for a statement of its aims and of the nature of the peace toward which it would work, but so far it has refused to be specific.

The Hansard (British equivalent of our Congressional Records) quotes Lord Ponsonby as saying, "Hitler should be asked to declare what his precise objectives are. . . simultaneously we should make a clear, explicit declaration of what our objects are. . . these two declarations of aims should be addressed to the President of the United States. He added that it is higher patriotism to count the cost of prolonged war than to attempt blindly, "to reconstruct an already shattered Europe by means of increased violence." The same records quote J. J. Davidson, member from Glasgow, as saying in the House of Commons, "If those workers who are poverty-stricken, and those who suffer from bad housing, and those who are being called upon to make the greatest sacrifices were to ask a member from this or that area, 'Can you tell me what my son is fighting for? Can you say whether in the future our conditions will be more assured than before?' we must be able to state to them that we are fighting for a democracy that will give them a better chance."

The New Statesman and Nation, an influential British publication says, "Little has been said since the war began to bring hope of a better world to the submerged in the conquered countries. And there is another body of opinion highly concerned with war aims—the masses of London and of other towns who are suffering bitterly with no very clear view that the end of the war will mean the end of the system that has condemned them to slums, poverty, and war. The most urgent war aims are social changes at home during

the war." It also says: "Unless the nations will come to realize that prosperity, like peace, is indivisible, the war will be fought in vain. We must develop as great a readiness to embrace drastic and unconditional methods for the maintenance of peace as that with which we confront the war itself."

Time and Tide says if "the foundations of the new world we want to build. . . are not rightly laid now, it is only too likely they will not be laid at all."

"It is not enough," said the Manchester Guardian, "to answer Hitler by saying we want to restore a Europe of free peoples. We have to make it known that we have ideas for the cooperation of those free peoples in an economic order that will save Europe from the calamities that followed the last war. . . We have to make it clear that we do not wish to substitute for a world order designed by Germany a world order designed by Britain, and that no selfish interest will be allowed to thwart or embarrass the common purpose."

In regard to concrete changes to take place after the war which should be taken into account when stating war aims, Stokes of Ipswick said, "If we are to have peace, tariff must go; and as soon as we, one of the leading nations, make it clear that that is a policy we support, the better it will be. . . I would like to see it made clear that the British Empire, with its enormous land areas and resources, is prepared to do something for the security of Europe. . . Make it clear to all peoples, whatever their creed, however much they may be our enemies, that these restrictions will be swept aside, that we will do our utmost to bring economic security to all the peoples of Europe; and in that way assure that, in so far as in us lies, peace shall be brought to all the peoples of the earth."

If the chaos into which the world has been plunged and is now floundering is an outburst of reaction from the injustice and inequalities of the old order which is now overgrown and must inevitably be changed, the sooner the nations recognize this, and put these needed changes foremost in their minds and hearts the better it will be for the world and for democracy. The foregoing quotations from the British show there are many in that nation who realize the need of social and economic changes as well as in this country.

Doubtless our government has the betterment of the world in mind when advocating aid to Britain; on the other side, there are those who believe that the United States should devote its energies to bring about these great social and economic changes through negotiations. The resident repudiated a negotiated peace as ignoble "appeasement", but it is "nevertheless probably the best way out of a bad situation. We have no right to incite Britain to keep up the fight until she is pounded to death in order that we may have time to arm."

The war will have to end sometime and an adjustment be made. Why should the struggle be prolonged for years when the leaders must at least meet around a table and draw up their terms of peace? Why can we not learn to think of others as well as ourselves and plan for the great changes which are needed in the world? Why do the people of the nations not rise up and demand of their leaders just what their aims are so that these objectives may be planned for? How can we, the people of the United States, preserve our democracy by surrendering our liberty, as we would be doing if the Lease-Lend Bill passes Congress? Why cannot the United States take the humanitarian view and use its energy to bring about the social and economic changes needed to raise the standards of living in our own country and in the world to a level that will bring prosperity to all nations?

These are some of the thoughts foremost in the minds of many people, and present in a measure the other side of the question as to the surest way to preserve democracy in this country and in the world. "The old order changeth yielding place to new."

Catty—And How?
Josie—It must be at least six years since I saw you last. How much older you look! I would hardly have known you.
Barbara—Yes, it is a long time. If I hadn't remembered your coat, I wouldn't have known you, either.

CLASSIFIED AND LEGALS

PUREBRED, WHITE MUSCOVY Ducks, Drakes, Eggs. Brookayo Farms, Richmondville, N. Y. feb.21,28,mar.7,14,21,28,35

SALESMEN WANTED — MAKE more money selling Red Comet Fire Control Products. Write today for Free Facts. Red Comet, 791 Comet Building, Littleton, Colorado. feb.14,21,28,mar.7,14,21,28

FOR SALE—OLD NEWSPAPERS 5c per bundle. Call at The Perquimans Weekly Office.

NEW ZIPPERS PUT IN LEATHER Coats. Also reline them and repair them. Julian Ward's Shoe Shop Edenton, N. C.

NEW LOT ARMY SHOES NOW ON Hand. Assortment of sizes, most

ly heavy weight. Julian Ward's Shoe Shop, Edenton, N. C.

10% DISCOUNT ON ORDERS booked now. Pure-bred or Hybrid ch.cks. Started Pullets. 4-week-old Baby Capons. Wayne Hatchery, Wayne City, Illinois. feb.14,21,28,mar.7,14,21,28

POPULAR RECORDS—Dorsey, Bar-net, Miller, Crosby, Etc., guaranteed. 8 for \$1. List 3c, stamps accepted. Applebaum, 370 Van-siclen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. feb.28,mar.7,14,21,28

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—YEL-lowfree Blakemore, Dunlap Mis-sionary, \$2.00 Thousand. Boysen-berries, \$2.00 Hundred. Jack Banther, Harrison, Tennessee. mar.7,14,21,28,35

NOTICE OF SALE By virtue of the authority contain-ed in those certain deeds of trust executed on the 1st day of November 1923, by Marganer Jennett, Addie M. Long, Boone A. Long, Mary H. Jones, Harry Jones, John Annas White, Herbert White, Lillie B. Johnson, Ellis Johnson, Alcanor Stepney, Elias Jennett, and Butler Jennett, to Chas. Whedbee, Trustee; and the deed of trust executed on the 1st day of November, 1925, by Em-ma E. Jennett to Chas. Whedbee, Trustee, the said deeds of trust re-corded in the Public Registry of Per-quimans County, N. C., in M. D. Book 15, page 309, and M. D. Book 16, page 87, respectively, default having been made in the conditions of said deeds of trust, the under-signed trustee will on the 24th day of March, 1941, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., at the court house door of Per-quimans County, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the grantors named above, subject to all taxes and prior liens, the following described property:

First Tract: A certain tract of land containing 72 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by the Bemby land, on the east by the Anderson White land, on the south by the Main Road leading from Hert-ford to Bethel and the Abner Dail land, and on the west by land be-longing to Thomas McDonald, and for more particular description see deed from Mary E. Harrell to Cain Jennett in Deed Book 11, page 159.
Second Tract: All that certain tract of land known as a part of the Duckett land containing 25 acres, more or less, and for description of same see Plat and survey made by David Cox, January 29, 1916, said plat is recorded in Deed, Book 11,

page 160. A cash deposit of 10 percent will be required of successful bidder at time of sale. Dated and posted this 20th day of February, 1941. CHAS. WHEDBEE, Trustee. MARCH 7, 14, 21

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Perquimans County, made in the special proceed-ing entitled Cloda R. Hunter and her husband, Ward Hunter, vs. Daniel Robertson et als, the same being No. — upon the special proceeding docket of said court, the undersigned commissioner will, on the 31st day of March, 1941, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., at the courthouse door in Hertford, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, that certain tract of land lying and being in — Township, Perquimans County, N. C., described as follows: Lying and being in Perquimans County, beginning at the edge of the mill pond Obed Chap-pell's Corner, and running N. 40 E. 23 chains, thence N. 68 E. 4 chains to the run of Mill Pond, thence up said run S. 87 E. 24 chains, thence S. 20 W. 4 chains, thence south 2 chains, thence S. 29 W. 20 chains to the highland, thence the various courses of the land and mill pond shore about 60 chains to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres by survey. For further description see deed book 9, page 107.

A ten percent deposit will be re-quired of the successful bidder. Dated and posted this 1st day of March, 1941.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Commissioner. mar.7,14,21,28

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

By authority of a certain deed of trust, executed to me by George L. Skinner and wife, Isabelle Skinner, on the seventh day of February, 1925, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Perquimans County, N. C., in book 14, page 233, to secure a certain note therein de-scribed, I will sell the land and im-provements described below at the Court House door in Perquimans County on the 28th day of March 1941, at 11 A. M., for cash to the highest bidder, the taxes to be paid by purchaser, if any are due.

Bounded on the North by lot for-merly owned by Mathew Wood, Bound-ed on the East by lot formerly owned by E. V. Perry, bounded on the South by lot of Ephraim Armstrong, and bounded on the West by the lands of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad Co., and being 40 feet wide by 116 feet deep, and being the same

property formerly owned by E. V. Perry deeded to N. E. Chappell Sept. 15th, 1910. The above property sit-uated in the Town of Hertford, N. C., and the County of Perquimans. Dated and Posted this 17th day of February, 1941. N. E. CHAPPELL, Mortgagee. mar.7,14,21,28

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Richard Umphlett, deceased late of Perquimans County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Route 3, Hertford, N. C., on or before the 8th day of February, 1942, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons in-bdebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 8th day of February, 1941. MATTIE C. UMPHLETT, Administratrix of Richard Umphlett. feb.14,21,28,mar.7,14,21

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Thomas J. Mansfield, deceased, late of Perquimans Coun-ty, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Hertford, N. C., Route 1, on or before the 5th day of February, 1942, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 5th day of February, 1941. T. E. MANSFIELD, Executor of Thomas J. Mansfield. feb.14,21,28,mar.7,14,21

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Pattie F. Ward, de-ceased, late of Perquimans County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Route 1, Hertford, N. C., on or before the 27th day of January, 1942, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make im-mediate payment. This 27th day of January, 1941. J. P. WARD, Administrator of Pattie F. Ward. jan.31,feb.7,14,21,28,mar.7

NOTICE OF SALE

By virtue of the authority contain-ed in that certain deed of trust exe-cuted on the 30th day of April, 1910, by Lew Felton and his wife, Bettie Felton, to Frank Babb, Trustee, the said Frank Babb having died, and Chas. E. Johnson having been ap-pointed substitute trustee by an or-der of the court, said order being re-corded in deed book No. 26, page —, default having been made in the con-ditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned substitute trustee will on the 31st day of March, 1941, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., at the court house door of Perquimans County, N. C., offer for sale at public auction to the high-est bidder for cash, the following de-scribed property: Being in Bethel Township, Per-quimans County, N. C., and bounded on north by Pender land now owned by R. B. Cox and R. W. Smith, on east by Pender land owned by R. B. Cox and R. W. Smith, on west by Pender land, owned by above parties, on south by land of one Britt recent-ly sold to Charlie Button, containing 28 acres. One half undivided interest in that piece of land in front of Trim Har-rell's owned by myself and brother. A five percent deposit will be re-quired of the successful bidder. Dated and posted this 26th day of February, 1941. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Substitute Trustee. feb.28,mar.7,14,21



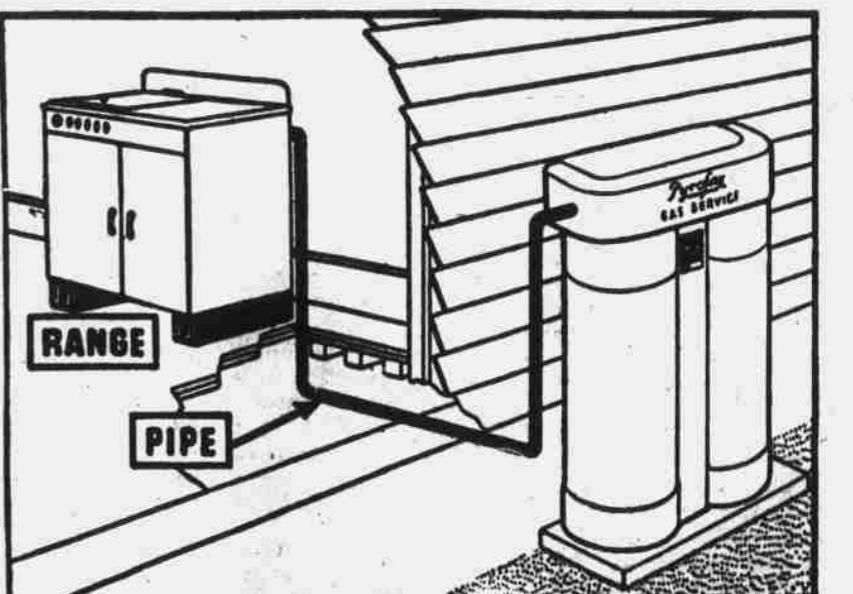
"MAKES COOKING A JOY"
"Pyrofax" Gas Service is so convenient, so dependable that it positively makes cooking a joy. Food tastes better, too, because I can follow recipe cooking directions to the letter. . . something I never could do with old fashioned fuel."

"HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES"
"We never had enough hot water for our big family until we in-stalled "Pyrofax" Gas Service. Now, thanks to "Pyrofax" gas we have plenty at all times—and the cost is surprisingly little."

"MAKES ICE GALORE"
"Pyrofax" Gas Service has made it possible for us to have a gas refrigerator—something we've al-ways needed badly. And it is pay-ing for itself out of savings on food that would otherwise spoil. On the hottest days last summer we had ice galore, too."

It's as convenient as living in the city—having "Pyrofax" Gas Service in your kitchen! You cook, heat water or make ice just as though your appliances were connected with the city gas mains. There's no soot or smelly fumes. And fire building, coal and ashes are banished forever!

The cost? Not a penny for the equipment. "Pyrofax" gas regulat-ing equipment is delivered and installed in your home for an installation charge of only \$9.75. And the experience of hundreds of women shows you can cook a complete dinner for the average family for 3c! What's more, "Pyrofax" Gas Service is always dependable. Vast supplies, instantly available, insure plenty of gas when and where you want it! Let us tell you more about it—now!



UNINTERRUPTED SUPPLY OF GAS AUTOMATICALLY! Two cylinders (guaranteed to con-tain 100 lbs. each) are delivered to your home—one for use—one for reserve. Automatic changeover device, available for slight additional installation charge, turns on supply from reserve cylinder as soon as cylinder in use becomes empty.

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