

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

### NEW FOREIGN POLICY NATION SEEKS UNITY IS IT "SHORT OF WAR?" POWER TO PRESIDENT NEUTRALITY DISCARDED AXIS MAY ATTACK US JAPAN TO BE WARY

The foreign policy of the United States, following the passage of the Lease-Lend Bill amounts to a practical economic and social alliance between Great Britain and the United States, serving notice upon the dictators and totalitarian nations that the resources of both countries will be used, if necessary, to guarantee the right of free peoples to enjoy the institutions of liberty.

The echoes of the senatorial debate had hardly died away before there were evidences that, regardless of differences of opinion as to the bill itself, the new policy of the United States has the support of all Americans. Minority floor leader, Joe Martin, of Massachusetts, set the keynote in a brief speech in the House, declaring "We accept the verdict of the majority" and "there is no division in our loyalty to our country, our determination to protect the security of our people."

In fact, as Senator Vandenberg pointed out the day before, roll-calls in the Senate disclosed only five senators who seemed to be against all-out assistance to Great Britain "short of war." The "short of war" phase represents a determination of the Administration and the people of this country not to engage in active hostilities unless we are attacked.

While the United States will go the limit to provide Great Britain, Greece and China with the tools that Winston Churchill asked for and do it without fear of totalitarian regimes, no aggressive moves are contemplated by this country. Whether our national policy continues to be "short of war" depends entirely upon what action, if any, Germany, Italy and Japan take in answer to the new foreign policy of this country.

Passage of the Lease-Lend Bill was marked immediately by a presidential request for billions of dollars to implement the new policy. That such a request was necessary and that Congress must vote funds to fully implement the policy seems to refute the idea that unlimited powers have been placed in the hands of the President. Certainly wide discretion has been left to the Chief Executive in determining details as to the policy, but congressional appropriation is still necessary to provide the unending flow of supplies that the policy promises, the nations which are fighting the aggressors.

The immediate power that the legislation confers upon the President was the authorization to turn over to Britain by sale, transfer, lease or outright gift, existing equipment of the American Army and Navy subject to two restrictions: (1) He must consult with the Army's Chief-of-Staff and the Navy's Chief-of-Naval-Operations before disposing of the equipment, and (2) the total value of the equipment transferred, as determined by the heads of the Departments concerned, must not exceed \$1,300,000,000.

Another provision of great significance, especially if the war is prolonged, is the power given the President to manufacture and supply to Britain, by sale, transfer, lease or outright gift, new weapons to be built in our factories and shipyards especially for Great Britain. This provision has no limit but the President must secure the approval of Congress, which must provide appropriations to pay the bills.

The Lease-Lend Bill also permits the President to give Great Britain all confidential information that we have about our defense equipment, including any "plan, specification, design or prototype" and subject to appropriations made by Congress, repair or outfit any British plane or man-of-war or merchant ship in our factories and shipyards.

Certainly, it would be futile for anyone to contend that the United States maintains neutrality in the present conflict. The shift of policy toward a state of "non-belligerency" seems to be overwhelmingly supported by public opinion. During the prolonged discussion of the Lease-Lend Bill in Congress, many opposition speakers made it plain that they favored all aid to the British and pointed out that they differed only as to the methods involved. Specific objection was made to the wide discretionary power granted the President and some sentiment was evident for a straight-out loan or gift in money which would enable the British to buy supplies in this country.

It is almost impossible to estimate the potential effect of the American decision to place its immense productive capacity in the service of nations fighting the aggressors. No country in the world can approach the output of the United States, nor has any country wealth or resources that compare with ours.

Once the policy is fully implemented, as will be the case in the event that the war continues for two or more years, the weight of material and equipment provided by the United States will gradually over-

come the preponderance now possessed by Hitler. Even so, military experts are divided on the question whether the British, together with the other fighting nations, can successfully organize an attack which will overcome the entrenched forces of the dictators in Europe.

Our policy will continue "short of war" unless Germany, Italy and Japan declare war upon the United States and, even in this event, it is possible that, so far as Germany and Italy are concerned, our efforts will be confined to defensive action, including the possibility that our ships may be used to carry supplies to Great Britain and our warships and planes may be used to defend them.

In regard to Japan, the situation is somewhat different. Undoubtedly the action of the American Congress has produced a profound impression upon Tokyo statesmen. It is generally recognized that the Japanese are afraid of the tremendous industrial strength of this country and that Nipon shrinks from a war with us.

If, however, in compliance with the Axis Treaty, Japan goes so far as to declare war against the United States in the Pacific, there is a distinct possibility that offensive action against Japan will be initiated. In our opinion, it is doubtful that Japan will declare war upon the United States and if Germany and Italy provoke a clash by attacking us, Tokyo will likely avoid engagements under the Axis by declaring her Axis partners the aggressors.

## Safety Talks

Familiarity breeds accidents, the Highway Safety Division pointed out this week in releasing figures dealing with the residence of drivers and pedestrians involved in accidents in North Carolina last year.

According to the division's records, approximately 70 per cent of all drivers involved in fatal accidents in the State last year lived within 25 miles of the place where the accidents occurred. And 98 per cent of the 331 pedestrians killed in the State last year were killed within 25 miles of their homes.

"Familiarity breeds contempt for highway and traffic hazards, and this contempt in turn, breeds accidents," commented Ronald Hocutt, director of the Highway Safety Division.

"When a person travels upon certain roads day after day, year in and year out, he begins to feel that he is familiar with every foot of those roads, and he tends to become contemptuous of the sharp curves, narrow bridges, intersections and other hazards on those roads. He doesn't think it necessary to be careful on roads he knows so well, so he permits his caution to lapse.

"When a driver reaches that point, an unexpected situation—the unfamiliar hazard on the familiar road—will almost invariably result in an accident."

"Regardless of how familiar you are with any road," the safety director concluded, "you can not travel upon it in safety unless you are always prepared for the unexpected."

## CENTER HILL NEWS

Miss Elinor Hunter, of near Hertford, spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Tom Asbell.

Miss Nellie Blanche Stanford and her friend, Miss Camille Clark, of Swan Quarter, spent the week-end with her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Stanford.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hollowell and two daughters, Bernice and Elizabeth, of Sunbury, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Turner Sunday.

Miss Alice Hamlet, of Mt. Gilead, was the week-end guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Belch.

Mrs. J. P. Byrum is improving after having flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernice Howell, of Norfolk, Va., were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. Bunch Sunday.

Mrs. Worth Layden spent Thursday night in Rocky Hock with her sister, Mrs. Carey Evans. Mrs. Evans has been very ill for some time, but her condition is thought to be somewhat improved now.

Mrs. T. H. Byrum visited her sister, Mrs. Pete Layden, in North Edenton, Monday. Mrs. Layden has been at Duke Hospital, Durham, for treatment.

Willie Byrum, Rosser Bunch and Elbert Bunch visited Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Parker, in Norfolk, Va., Sunday. They also visited at Hickory.

Mrs. Ray Carter and son, Olab have returned to their home in Richmond, Va., after visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Furry. J. P. McNider, of Elizabeth City spent the week-end with his wife.

Mrs. Charles Bunch visited her sister, Mrs. Jesse Dall, Wednesday. Mrs. J. S. Turner and daughter, Peggy, visited Mrs. Worth Layden Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Jones, of Norfolk, Va., visited Mrs. Jonesant, Mrs. Ida Reed, Sunday afternoon.

Miss Syble White, of Norfolk, Va.,

spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. White.

Miss Lucy Myers White returned home from Elizabeth City Sunday, after a visit with Miss Eleanor Lane.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Privott, of near Edenton, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Goodwin and son, of Rocky Hock, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Privott and Miss Tommy Goodwin Sunday.

Mrs. Oliver Jordan went to Norfolk, Va., Sunday to visit her son, Kelly Jordan, and his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Nixon, of Rocky Hock, spent Sunday with her father, C. H. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Turner and children, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hollowell and daughters, of Sunbury, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Byrum and daughter visited Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Byrum and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Byrum on Sunday evening.

Miss Lillian Turner had the misfortune of splintering the bone in the third finger of her left hand Monday.

Miss Garnett Jernigan visited Lillian Ellis Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Nearest Jordan visited Mrs. Wilbur Privott and Miss Tommie Goodwin Thursday afternoon.

Miss Syble Jordan, Hollys Wharf, spent the week-end with Mrs. Fate Whiteman.

Mrs. Linda Hollowell, of Hobbsville, spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Theodore Boyce.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilford Turner and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Lane visited Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Boyce Sunday evening.

Mrs. William Bunch and daughter, Faye, of Sunbury, spent Tuesday with her sister, Mrs. Theodore Boyce.

Miss Marie Spivey visited Miss Lillian Turner Wednesday afternoon.

## A DUDE WORD

From the Montgomery Advertiser: "Governor Dixon recently designated a week for the people of Alabama to do homage to the peanut."

This was usurpation by Governor Dixon, infringement on the constitutional separation of the branches of government, homage to the peanut being a legislative function.

The production of a bumper crop of these nuts in Alabama is proper cause for rejoicing by Governor Dixon, and he does well to encourage the swelling of its proportions in 1941. The News and Courier

wishes that the idle ("conserved") lands of South Carolina were planted to peanuts and that taxes were payable in them. South Carolina is perhaps the most forgotten of all peanut commonwealths.

Why has the name "peanut" supplanted the good word "goober"? We did not hear of "peanuts" until we went off to school where we soon ceased to be a one-gallus boy and learned a number of words of deterioration from the originals.

Also, "pinda" was a parlor word for goobers—both words are of Kongo birth—which has been lost utterly from democratic vocabularies. The use of "peanuts" is now universal, however the British speak of them as "monkey nuts." Some queer people say "ground nuts," pronounced, "grunnuts."

A substantial increase in the peanut crop might help to solve the problem of biennial seasons.

A diet of peanuts and popcorn is recommended for the nourishment of statesmanship. They should be eaten in moderation.

Were the State House Yard planted to peanuts it might reduce the deficit.

Nevertheless, "peanut" is a feeble, anemic dude word by comparison with goober, which is deserving of homage. —Charleston News and Courier.

## Who Knows?

1. When did Italy conquer Albania?
2. How long is the Mediterranean Sea?
3. Do Presidents always select Army and Navy doctors as their personal physicians?
4. What is the population of Mexico?
5. What is a navicert?
6. How much does the government collect through income taxes?
7. What is the meaning of the term, "Nazi"?
8. When one speaks of Honolulu, T. H., what do the initials T. H. stand for?
9. Who was Secretary of State before Cordell Hull?
10. Where does the German Condor Air Line operate?

## THE ANSWERS

1. 1939.

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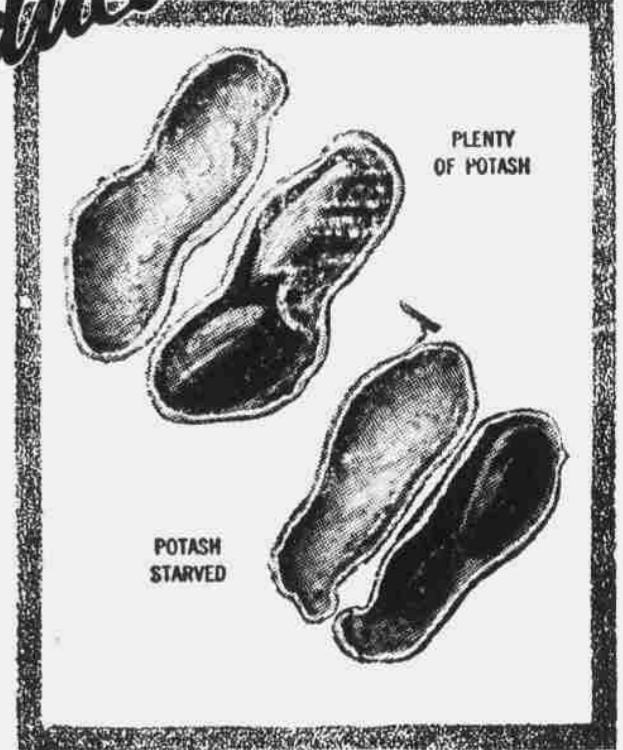
We usually admire those who are independent enough to agree with our own views.

## Lemon Juice Recipe Checks Rheumatic Pain Quickly

If you suffer from rheumatic, arthritic or nervous pain, try this simple inexpensive home recipe that thousands are using. Get a package of Ru-Ex Compound today. Mix it with a quart of water, add the juice of 4 lemons. It's easy. Pleasant and no trouble at all. You need only 2 table-spoonsful two times a day. Often within 48 hours—sometimes overnight—splendid results are obtained. If the pains do not quickly leave and if you do not feel better, Ru-Ex will cost you nothing to try as it is sold by your druggist under an absolute money-back guarantee. Ru-Ex Compound is for sale and recommended by

Roberson's Drug Store

# Reduce the Pops



PLENTY OF POTASH

POTASH STARVED

## Peanuts NEED Potash

In addition to increasing yields, potash makes peanuts larger, fills out the shells, and reduces the number of "pops." More than \$15 increase in profit per acre has resulted where peanuts were grown with 40 lbs. of actual potash. A mixed fertilizer containing 8% potash applied at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre or 80 lbs. of a high-grade potash material will supply 40 lbs. or more of actual potash.

See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer. You will be surprised how little it costs to apply enough potash for a good peanut crop and still not rob the soil for the crop following. Consult your county agent or experiment station for the right fertilizer for your farm. Write us for further information.

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