

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

### LABOR ON THE SPOT LEADERS MUST BE WISE SEIZING AXIS SHIPS OUR NEW WAR POLICY WORLD NEWS WATCHED PEOPLE BECOME INFORMED PROTECTING OUR TRADE RISKS FOR PEACE

The people of the United States are somewhat concerned over the delays that labor difficulties are presenting upon the defense program. This concern is apparent, regardless of the responsibility of labor or capital for the situation.

The prospect of new strikes is not relished by the public. This should be a warning to labor leaders, who stand to lose public sympathy unless they manage to prevent their case more adequately to the average American. That the trend of publicity is against labor, as news of new tie-ups reach the people without much explanation of the reasons behind the walk-out is apparent.

We are not ready to condemn labor generally because of the delays that have occurred. Undoubtedly labor leaders have made mistakes and unions have given members bad advice. This is admittedly true, but in the main, we retain confidence in the good judgment of laborers who will not let the nation down.

The trouble generally arises when workmen know that industry is cashing in on the defense program. This, it seems, is inevitable as there is no clear way to "take the profit out of war." Consequently, workmen argue that they should share in the profits and while the argument has reason, any attempt to implement it puts upon labor the burden of taking the offensive which upsets the status quo and leads many people to believe that labor is alone to blame for all strikes.

The seizure of Italian, Danish and German ships in American harbors, followed by similar action in other Latin-American countries, reveals evidence of sabotage on the part of the Axis crews. Undoubtedly, the men had orders to wreck the vital parts of their vessels and this is sinister in that it implies a decision by the owners to destroy their ships rather than let them serve the needs of the democracies.

The United States, in seizing the vessels, acted under ample legal authority. The fact that many of the ships were damaged is proof that delay in taking the drastic action would have permitted further destruction. That Germany and Italy will not like the seizure of their vessels and the internment or prosecution of their sailors, goes without saying.

The action of the United States is based upon the simple necessity of the present situation and evidences a complete disregard of what the Axis powers think about the conduct of this country. It is positive proof that following the lease-lend policy, our action is to be based solely upon what will help defeat the totalitarian combination and that the reaction of Berlin and Rome are of no consequences.

It is interesting to reflect that popular interest in the United States today is centered largely upon international questions. Eight years ago the mind of America was bent solely to the tasks of rehabilitation in connection with a shattered economic machine. Washington remains the capital of news but the slant is international rather than domestic.

Eight years ago interest in Europe was remote and what happened in the Far East was almost academic. Since that time, however, events abroad have impressed themselves upon millions of Americans, who understand that their well-being is vitally affected by the troubles that beset the world.

Consequently, the readers of small town newspapers are keenly aware of such international events as the recent visit of the Japanese ambassador to Berlin and Rome. Moreover, they see a connection between the conferences that he held in the Axis capitals and the vital concern of the United States. They know, without debate, that the decisions taken by the members of the Axis treaty may decide whether this country shall enjoy peace or be forced into warfare.

In the last decade or so, there has been a greater appreciation of the importance of foreign markets. Farmers, far from the cities, have seen the price of products go down because other peoples have gotten out of the market. The steady encroachment of totalitarian organization upon the economic life of free peoples has been felt in many an American home of humble pretensions.

In this connection, the writer may confess that some years ago he was extremely doubtful about the wisdom of a nation going to war, if necessary, to protect its commercial rights. We did not then understand that the standard of living of a people depends, very largely upon their foreign trade. As we observed European nations, like Germany, Italy and Russia, going into a system of bottled commerce and as Japan took over the same theory in the Far East, it became apparent that if the process kept up long enough the

United States would be isolated from the world.

This may have been what some individuals wanted in the United States but to us it meant the slow decline of the high standard of living that this nation has established. When this occurred we foresaw internal dissatisfaction, with discontent affecting the people. In the end, a serious clash of interests between the sections that would engender bitterness, lead to division and pave the way for some aggressive power to take the United States almost without the trouble of war.

Whether this be true or not, the people of the United States are alert to what goes on in the world and their interest, while quickened by the war, is apart from it. The greatest republic on the globe has found itself engaged in a new role, largely in direct response to the pressure public opinion. Apparently, unless we miss our guess, the American people are ready for this nation to assume its responsibility in the world, as the greatest and most powerful nation. They want peace and, if necessary, are willing to assume risks in order that world peace may become real.

### Spray Prevents Apple Droppings

Farmers who wish to have small grain seed certified by the N. C. Crop Improvement Association should make application for field inspection by April 15, announces A. D. Stuart, State College seed specialist.

In the case of wheat, oats and barley, certification can be had from either certified or registered seed, but in the case of rye, the seed with which the crop was planted must have been registered-certified seed. Rye is a cross pollinated crop and mixes with other rye just as readily as yellow corn mixes with white corn when planted near each other.

Wheat varieties which are accepted by the Crop Improvement Association for certification are: Leaps, Carala, Purple Straw, Forward, Redhart, and Fulcaster. The last-named variety is a bearded wheat.

Barley varieties which will be accepted for certification are: Iredell So. 23 and Tennessee No. 6, hooded varieties, and Davidson 15 and Randolph 68, bearded barleys.

Varieties of oats eligible for certification are: Fulghum, Lee and Lee 5, Norton, Fulgrain (Strains 1, 2 and 3, and Coker 33-47, 32-1, and 33-50).

The only variety of rye accepted is Abruzzi, and it must have been planted at least 250 yards distant from any other variety to be accepted for certification.

Stuart said that full information on seed certification may be obtained from county farm agents, or by writing to the N. C. Crop Improvement Association, State College, Raleigh.

### Safety Talks

"Yours may be the only car on the road and you still will stand a chance of being involved in a serious accident unless you drive at a safe speed," Ronald Hocutt, director of the Highway Safety Division, said this week.

Hocutt made this statement after studying the 1940 record with respect to single responsibility accidents on North Carolina streets and highways. Single responsibility accidents are accidents involving only one vehicle and one driver, as when a car overturns in the roadway, runs off the road, or strikes a fixed object.

"It doesn't take two cars to make an accident," he declared. "It only takes one car driven improperly. Last year, 988 persons were killed in traffic accidents in North Carolina, and 280 of these were killed in single responsibility accidents. Fifty-four were killed in cars that struck fixed objects, such as bridge abutments, telephone poles, etc., on the roadway or on the right-of-way. And 161 were killed in cars that got out of control and ran off the road. Sixty-eight were killed in cars that overturned in the roadway."

"A large majority of these accidents are a direct result of excessive speed," the safety director said. "Cars just don't turn over in the roadway or go sailing off into a ditch or field unless they are being driven so fast that their drivers are unable to control them."

"It is speed that is killing people every day on North Carolina highways, and until speeding is discouraged by unrelenting and impartial enforcement, we need not expect any reduction in single responsibility accidents, at least."

### BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. and Mrs. P. L. Claud, of Key West, Fla., announce the birth of a daughter, Joyce Ann, born on March 26. Mrs. Claud was formerly Miss Pauline Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Perry, of Hertford.

## Counties Jail 173 Children In First Two Months 1941

Buncombe, Nash, Robeson and Wilson counties were the most serious offenders during the first two months of 1941 in the practice of placing children under 16 years of age in jail contrary to the attorney general's ruling that such confinements are illegal.

In the two months Robeson county jailed 20 children while Buncombe came close behind with 19, Wilson next with 16, and Nash with 12 in the same period.

Eighty-one children were jailed in the State in February while the January total was 92.

Serving sentence in the Nash county jail in February were two 12-year-old Negro boys, one aged 13, and two aged 15, or a total of four children serving sentences in the county prison.

Two of the Nash county Negro boys, 12 and 13 years old, were put in jail on the last day of November of last year and were still there when the report of jail population was made to the division of institutions and corrections of the state welfare department.

Another of the Nash county Negro children was kept in jail from November 23, 1940, until February 17, of this year. He was 15 years old. A sixth Negro, aged 15, was listed in jail during February as "juvenile."

"This matter of putting children under 16 years of age where they can be contaminated with the ideas of seasoned offenders against the law is a most glaring blot on North Carolina's program of looking after its unfortunate," Institutions Director Wade N. Cashion said.

Cashion pointed out that a nine-year-old white boy had been jailed in Buncombe county in February, while Pitt county had taken the same action against a 10-year-old Negro youth. A total of 11 boys of both races under 12 years old were jailed in February alone.

Said Cashion: "People in the counties concerned should make all possible effort to bring about some change in a situation like this."

In February the county jails marked up the following scores: Robeson, 12 children; Buncombe, 11; Wilson, 8; Cabarrus, 6; Cleveland, 5; Craven, 4; Nash, 6; Edgecombe, Johnston, Hertford, three each; two each in Caldwell, Gates, Lee, Lenoir, Pitt and Rowan; one in Chatham, Guilford, Halifax, Iredell, Rutherford, Scotland, Wayne and Yadkin.

In January eight children were held in Buncombe, Robeson and Wilson; six in Nash; five in Craven; four in Burke, Cleveland, Pitt, and three in Caldwell, Lee, Martin, Richmond, Scotland, and Wilkes; two in Cabarrus, Catawba, Edgecombe, Halifax, and Madison; one in Alamance, Anson, Guilford, Henderson, Hertford, Johnston, Macon, Pender, Rockingham, Rutherford, Surry, Wake and Wayne.

### Growers May Obtain Blue Mold Circular

Peronospora tabacina Adam succumbs readily to paradichlorobenzene. This is just another way of saying that blue mold doesn't last long when PDB crystals are placed in present were given a chance to guess the number of the National Organization, the number of members in the State and the number in Chowan County. All guesses were much too low. The speaker explained that there are over one and one-half millions of boys and girls in the United States the tobacco plant bed.

Extensive work in developing methods to control this deadly tobacco disease has brought out new recommendations each year since

scientists began the job 10 years ago. Before 1931, blue mold was virtually unknown in North Carolina.

To record the latest findings, the N. C. State College Extension Service has just issued a new circular to replace the one printed one year ago. A copy of the publication may be secured without charge upon written application to the Agricultural Editor at State College in Raleigh. The number is 229.

Since mold is highly dependent on weather conditions, growers have been watching the skies and thermometers regularly during the past few weeks. If night temperatures are below 45 degrees or above 65, the disease does not develop rapidly.

Even if night temperatures are favorable, rapid spread of blue mold is not assured because on sunny days the dew dries off the leaves and nearly all the spores are killed before new infections can occur.

However, the circular points out, mild nights and successive cloudy days provide ideal weather conditions for the mold parasite. These conditions are usually associated with severe outbreaks.

When properly applied paradichlorobenzene gives excellent control in tobacco plant beds. This material consists of solid white crystals which vaporize when exposed to the air.



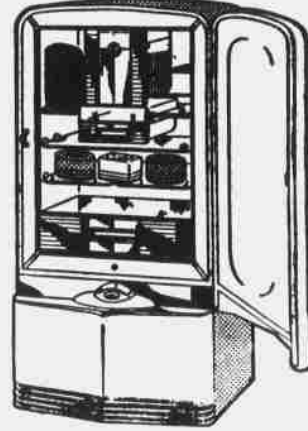
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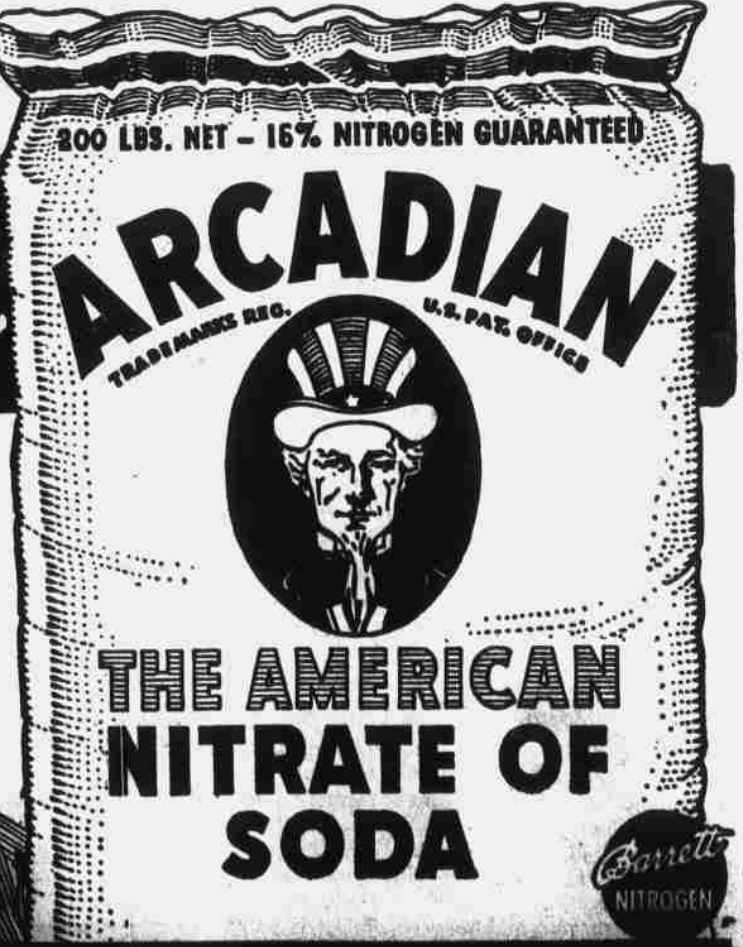
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