

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

FDR SHOWS CONFIDENCE PEOPLE NOT YET AROUSED ARMY GETTING READY WITHIN 100 DAYS DEFENSE CONTRACTS TO PREVENT INFLATION ARMY "OVER THE HUMP" LEARNING WAR LESSONS PLANNING NEW CAMPS

The President continues to be confident that Great Britain will hold out and that the struggle of the democracies can be won by assuring the existence of England which he calls the defender of democracy.

In a recent press conference, the Chief Executive pointed out that the war will not be won by one sea success or a defeat in Greece. He insisted that there will be no diminution in the shipment of supplies to Great Britain and cautioned the people of this country from moving from pinnacles of hope to depths of despair because of the day-to-day events of the war.

In a previous conference, the President pointed out that the people of the nation did not seem to appreciate the gravity of the international situation and its implications concerning life in the United States. At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt said that, in general, public awareness of the significance of the struggle is gradually increasing but, so far, had not been adequate.

In much the same spirit, Secretary of War Stimson recently declared that the most serious threat to the nation's defense is that the average citizen is not sufficiently aroused to his own responsibility. "In the present state of the world, we cannot move too quickly," Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, at the same time, declared that the international situation is "the gravest crisis that has ever faced the world," and insisted that "nations survive not merely because they possess weapons, but more because of morale which animates the hearts of the men who use them."

Much the same tenor is found in the remarks of Director-General William Knudsen, of the OPM, who insists that the keynote of national defense is "to get everybody to look at one thing—national defense—and then help one another to get it done." Vice President Wallace, discussing defense production during the next six months, says it "can turn the scales toward a speedy peace for the world . . . or determine whether the United States will eventually fight for its existence."

Adding to the consensus of official opinion, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones told newspaper men that the nation's defense effort is "better than good," but that "no matter how fast defense production climbs, it will not be fast enough to meet the need or to satisfy our state of mind—our anxiety."

"The Army could give a good account of itself today," Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, who points out that despite the greater complexity of modern weapons, the job of equipping the Grand Army of 1,400,000 men will be done in eight months to a year faster than was required for equipping the American Expeditionary Force in the World War.

Mr. Stimson said it is a mistake to consider that the Army is largely unequipped, declaring that we kept from the last war all the basic weapons necessary and, in some cases, such as with heavy howitzers and the modernized 75's "we have enough equipment for an army twice the size." The Secretary of War made it plain that the Army is preparing itself for war in many and various terrains, saying that it was "quite uncertain in what part of North or South or Central America, or even possibly other regions, it ultimately may be necessary" to move in the defense of America and its possessions.

Mass production of defense products will begin within 100 days, according to John D. Biggers, Director of Production, and William Knudsen, Director of the OPM, says that the country can expect "clear sailing" from now on because it is about seventy per cent re-tooled for defense.

OPM Director of Purchasing Nelson points out that defense cash paid out since June exceeds \$4,000,000,000, against contracts amounting to more than \$14,000,000,000. Total contracts awarded since June have been allocated as follows: Ships and ship parts, 34.6 per cent; munitions, ammunition and ordnance, 21 per cent; airplanes, engines, accessories, 18.6 per cent; industrial facilities, 9.1 per cent; posts, depots, stations, 7.2 per cent; transport equipment, 1.7 per cent; other equipment and supplies 7.8 per cent.

It should be understood that the Treasury program of increased taxation has been suggested with the "idea of constituting a strong deterrent on prices and inflation." Officials realize that civilian buying will soon "outstrip" the output of civilian consumer goods and that in order to avoid a "runaway rise in all living costs," some way must be found to cut down the volume of civilian spending. Increased taxation and heavy borrowing out of the savings

of the public is expected to retard increased prices.

The new National Army is "over the hump," says General George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff, who told a congressional committee that 1,250,000 men are "properly organized, receiving effective training and exhibiting the 'highest morale I've ever seen.'"

Before the General appeared, there had been discussions and some criticism of the high cost of cantonments, but General Marshall immediately assumed "personal responsibility" for changes which added materially to the cost. These, he said, were done to maintain and increase the morale of the soldiers. One item involved the painting of new cantonment buildings at a cost of \$15,000,000 above the estimates. General Marshall said he ordered the painting because "it would be very bad for morale to coop men up for a year in World War type places that looked like lumberyards."

General Marshall explained that the Army and War Departments, in preparing for the emergency, did not dare to ask for appropriations which were necessary until congressional opinion was altered by the impact of the German break-through in France last summer. He pointed out that as late as March, 1940, "many of our appropriations requests were cut," although two months later he "was bitterly criticized for suggesting that we should have only 10,000 more planes."

The General referred to plans, largely on paper, for a 4,000,000-man Army, based on World War experiences, and pointed out that it was impossible to know what problems modern war would impose until new German tactics and weapons in the present war revealed themselves. While preliminary plans provided for "an initial protective force" consisting of the Regulars and the National Guards, the nation did not induct the National Guards into Federal service until last fall, nor did it pass a Selective Service Act until that time.

General Marshall pointed out that the study of the new tactics revealed by the German Army was delayed by lack of anything but newspaper reports because military attaches could not go to the front in the Polish campaign and it was not until "we could check on what happened since last May," that Army of coordination and application, put-officers could "learn the Nazi scheme ting the Army on wheels for speed, using the airplanes as artillery in coordination with ground forces on the battle front, (which we had thought impracticable) and taking great risks in rapid advances."

In connection with future plans, the General pointed out that with \$15,000,000 appropriated early this year to make preliminary surveys for the locations of camps for additional soldiers, that the staff in charge had been able in three months to select only seven of the twenty-eight sites. These sites, he stated, must be much larger than those used in the World War because of the need to organize in single localities large "triangular divisions" of various arms which must be taught to work in cooperation. In addition, there is the greatly expanding fire-range of modern weapons which require large areas free from civilian activities for training. Equally large areas are required for training armed forces with tanks, highly destructive to roads and soil.

RYLAND NEWS

Mrs. Harriett Parks, of near Gliden, spent Saturday night and Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. R. S. Ward.

John Butler Byrum visited in Elizabeth City Sunday evening.

Mrs. H. H. Lane and daughter, Miss Juanita Lane, were in Edenton Thursday morning.

Mrs. Vance Moore and son, Grady Vance, Mr. and Mrs. Joe White and children, of Suffolk, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Cale Ward, of near Sign Pine, and Mr. and Mrs. Carson Davis and little son, Calvin, of near Gliden, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ward Sunday afternoon.

William and Lehman Ward were in Norfolk, Va., on business Saturday.

O. C. Ward and daughter, Miss Minerva Ward, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Copeland Sunday afternoon.

The Missionary Study Class will meet with Mrs. N. E. Jordan Saturday afternoon. The Sunbeam Band will meet at the same time and place. It is hoped that both meetings will be largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Alma Boyce and small son, of Sunbury, were visiting with relatives here Sunday.

MEET "JUST KIDS" NEW COMIC BOOK FEATURE

You'll get a thrill from the mischievous doings of the youngsters in "Just Kids," one of the many enjoyable features in the

COMIC BOOK new 8-page supplement every week with the

The American Weekly the big magazine distributed with the Baltimore American On Sale at All Newsstands

Report On Eggs Shows Increase

North Carolina egg production for the first quarter of 1941 was 11 per cent above the same period last year, W. T. Wesson, junior statistician of the State Department of Agriculture, reported today.

Production for January, February and March totaled 191,000,000 eggs compared with 172,000,000 for the same period in 1940.

"North Carolina was the only South Atlantic State showing an increase in the number of layers on hand during March as compared with the number on hand during March of last year," Wesson said, using a Federal-State Crop Reporting Service summary as a basis for his information.

The March egg production of 93 million eggs was four per cent above the same period last year, while the rate of egg production per layer for the month was 14.29 eggs compared with 13.93 a year ago and 8.6 eggs for February, 1941.

North Carolina's average production per layer during March was slightly under the United States average of 14.96. The number of layers on hand during March in the State was estimated at 6,506,000 or two per cent above the number last year at the same period.

Wesson reported that "prices received by North Carolina farmers for eggs on March 15 were 12 per cent higher than a year earlier and that chicken prices were up nine per cent from the previous year."

For the United States, the March production of 4,611,000,000 eggs was the largest for the month since 1931. However, the number of layers on farms for the period was three per cent under March, 1940.

Stallions Require Adequate Exercise

Lack of exercise ruins more stallions for breeding purposes than any other cause, says Sam L. Williams, assistant extension animal husbandman of N. C. State College.

The best way to exercise these animals is to work them. However, if this is impossible, they should be led, driven, or ridden at least three miles each day. In addition, they should have long paddocks seeded to some good permanent or temporary pasture into which they can come and go at will.

Williams said a recent development in horse breeding has been the wide adoption of the trailer in transporting stallions and jacks during the breeding season. This plan is particularly recommended in counties or communities where the maximum number of mares are not serviced.

Stallions and jacks should be kept in a thrifty condition, not being allowed to become either overfat or run down at any time, the State College specialist said. They should be fed at the rate of about 2-3 pound of grain per 100 pounds liveweight when not in service. This amount

should be increased to 1 1/2 pounds per 100 during the breeding season. These breeding animals standing for public service should be purebred, sound, and of good type and quality. The most essential points of conformation are: a straight strong back, closely coupled and well-muscled

over the loin; a long level rump; and a deep body with well-sprung ribs to allow ample room for lung development.

What does the bride think when she walks into the church? Aisle, Altar Hymn.

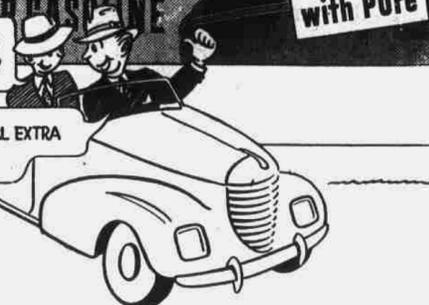
Had Help
Teacher (looking over a Teddy's home work)—"I don't see how it's possible for a single person to make so many mistakes."
Teddy (proudly)—"It isn't any single person, teacher. Father helped me."

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