

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

Two-Ocean Navy. Ready In 1944 Will We Junk It?
The two-ocean navy will be ready in 1944, says Secretary of the Navy Knox, who is well-pleased with the fast progress being made in the construction of warships.

The feverish haste to secure destroyers, cruisers and battleships compels us to revert to the day after the World War, when the United States astonished the world by proposing to junk hundreds of millions of dollars worth of capital ships, then under construction.

We would not bring up this amazing spectacle of American obtuseness if it were not for the danger that, after the present peril is over, some bright pacifists in the United States will come out with the idea that the taxpayers can save a lot of money by scuttling their own warships and forgetting about the importance of aircraft.

History repeats itself and there will be many Americans willing to fall for the same hook. The procession will be led by half-baked economists, theoretical idealists and middle-headed sentimentalists. We hate to predict it but the chances are that the people will be fooled again.

Before many years have passed, you will hear Congressmen who now proclaim loudly that the nation should be better prepared, assert that the nation should build schoolhouses and hospitals rather than warships and airplanes. It will be the old twaddle but it will sound convincing to the saps who believe that lower taxes are the chief aim of government.

"Honeymoon" Is Over. Wars Of H. C. L. Out-Producing Hitler.

The "honeymoon" months of the defense boom have ended, according to Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, who warns that the nation faces a long period of higher prices and shortages of all kinds.

Mr. Henderson asserts that "every person will be touched and many will be touched harshly by the defense program." There will be factories idle for lack of raw materials to make civilian goods, and men idle for the same reason. Single-industry towns may be blighted when it becomes necessary to cut down on the production of non-defense goods.

Here is the picture painted by Mr. Henderson: "Customers, ready, eager and able to buy, will be crowding the market places and stores, but manufacturers will be unable to get enough raw materials to satisfy demands."

Because instruments of war are made of the same basic materials that automobiles, washing machines, electric toasters, kitchen stoves and paring knives, many materials will be rationed and this means that some serious dislocations are certain to occur.

Mr. Henderson warns purchasers that prices are going up and that the nation may face "that terrible monster who destroyed family incomes in the last war—old h. c. l. himself." Price advances are certain because of wage increases in basic industries, the new policy of eighty-five per cent parity loans for agricultural products, and ocean shipping rates which have recently been increased.

Mr. Henderson thinks that the Government must "sup up" extra purchasing power by increasing taxes and stimulating savings in order to prevent purchasing power hunting around for "something to buy" when there are no goods available. He says that if this occurs to any substantial degree "no power on earth

can prevent inflation." The Price Administrator asserts that the United States can equal the production of Nazi Germany and its conquered territory "if we spend two hours a day on defense." To out-produce Hitler, it will be necessary to use three hours out of every eight for defense production and, he adds, "My guess is that by next spring we will be equalling Hitler's production."

"Exactly" Impossible. War Needs Develop.

One of the interesting criticisms of the defense program is that the government has failed to tell industry "exactly what it wanted."

Governments are operated by men and there are no magicians and infallible soothsayers anywhere in the world, including Germany.

What the nation will require, in the way of defense a year from today, depends upon what happens in the next twelve months. What we think we need now is based upon what happened in the world in the past fifteen months.

Until we secure a set of "rails" which we can know what will happen, at least a year ahead, it will be very difficult to tell anybody "exactly what" will be necessary.

The defense program is developing, unfolding need. Industry, like government, can use its intelligence in attempting to understand what is likely to happen. There is no law to prevent an industrial leader from being smarter than a government official, even in the matter of probable defense needs.

Pacific War Threat. Japan Marches On. U. S. Faces Crisis.

In considering events in the Far East it is important for Americans to realize that Japan is asserting a hegemony over vast areas of the Pacific and that, step by step, the Tokyo statesmen are attempting to make the Nipponese dream of power come true.

Japanese aggression has been delayed not because of any peace sentiment in Japan, but solely because Tokyo waited for a favorable occasion. The clash between the United States and Japan does not arise over idealistic terminology but because Japan uses war as an instrument of national policy to take what she wants, regardless of the owner.

For several years it has been apparent that only a complete back-down by Tokyo or Washington could avert serious complications with the imminent threat of warfare. This country has shown great patience with the Japanese, even delivering oil to Japanese tankers and permitting the purchase of vast quantities of scrap metal, in the hope that difficulties might be awarded.

The Japanese advance into French Indo-China is important evidence of further designs, affecting Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies and, possibly, the Philippines. Without bases closer than those in China and Japan the Japanese navy could not hope to carry out a successful attack upon the rich islands that are coveted for their raw material wealth.

With British planes and ships at Singapore, American planes and ships in the Philippines and the Dutch ready to fight, the Japanese fleet could not afford to risk an engagement. Existing bases were too far away to afford aircraft protection for warships, operating in dangerous waters. The acquisition of bases in French Indo-China by-passes the Philippines, moves much closer to Singapore and the Burma highway, and puts Japan in position for a

Rules of the Road

TURNING AT INTERSECTION

Section 115, Motor Vehicle Laws of North Carolina:—"Except as otherwise provided in this section, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn to the right at an intersection shall approach such intersection in the lane for traffic nearest to the right-hand side of the highway, and in turning shall keep as closely as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the highway, and when intending to turn to the left shall approach such intersection in the lane for the traffic to the right of and nearest to the center of the highway and in turning shall pass beyond the center of the intersection passing as closely as practicable to the right thereof before turning such vehicle to the left."

In other words, when you want to make a right turn, get in to the extreme right-hand lane of traffic; when you want to make a left turn, get in the traffic lane immediately to the right center of the street. And don't cut too short an a left

In connection with the section of the motor vehicle laws, local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may modify the method of turning at intersections by clearly indicating by turn buttons, markers or other direction

foray against the East Indies.

With the world situation what it is, we must remember that the American battle fleet has been stationed at its Honolulu station in order to exert pressure upon the Japanese. While Japan, under naval treaties, had a capital ship ratio of three to five, nobody knows exactly what construction has been undertaken by the Japanese since the treaty limitations were thrown overboard.

Whether the full strength of our fleet has been maintained in the Pacific is questionable. Certainly, some scouting units have been withdrawn for service in the Atlantic, being replaced by aircraft of the latest type, well adapted for scouting work. Experts believe that the U. S. fleet is more than a match for the Japanese navy but it will be operating far from secure bases if it ventures into Far Eastern waters.

The importance of the British base at Singapore, in connection with possible involvement of the American battle fleet, is appreciated in Washington and Tokyo. In part, this explains the desire of the Japs for Indo-China bases. It also elucidates the cooperative spirit that exists between the British and ourselves in the Far East.

Some experts go so far as to say that the possession of Singapore is the essential factor to prevent Japan from running hog-wild, not only in the Pacific but even in the Indian Ocean. They remind us of the report that Hitler eventually expects the assistance of the Japanese fleet, if necessary, to win his war in the Mediterranean.

The developing sequence of Japanese aggressive enterprises indicates that Tokyo is going to test American backbone and determine whether the United States is ready to put up a fight at any given point in regards to the Pacific. Economic moves are not apt to persuade the Japanese that the United States means business and will probably increase Japanese determination to grab coveted territory at the risk of war.

signs within an intersection the course to be followed by vehicles turning there.

BURGESS NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Winston E. Lane motored to Norfolk, Va., Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Mathews visited with friends and relatives in Gates County Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Sidney Layden has returned home after spending a few days in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Arthur Chappell, of Edenton, visited her mother, Mrs. John L. Bateman, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Spruill, of Deep Creek, Va., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Basnight Sunday afternoon.

Shelton Davenport entered Albemarle Hospital, Elizabeth City, Sunday for an appendectomy.

Carlton Spruill, of Deep Creek, Va., is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Basnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Mathews and Mrs. H. S. Davenport visited Shelton Davenport at the Albemarle Hospital, Elizabeth City, Sunday afternoon.

RAISING FUNDS FOR SCHOOL BUS

The colored people of Hertford and surrounding territory are raising funds with which to purchase another bus for the Hertford Colored School. Two of the county schools have reported goodly sums for the project and those in charge are giving Ethel Williams and Annie Askew credit for raising the sum of \$50. It is thought that the necessary amount will be raised by the time the bus is needed for the opening of school.

WHAT TO DO WITH THAT SOUR MILK

Interesting contribution from a reader, who tells of many dishes in which sour milk can be used instead of sweet milk and baking powder. One of many features in the August 10th issue of

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Young Pullets Require Good House, Green Feed

Prepare the laying house now for the young pullets, says C. F. Parrish, Extension poultry specialist of N. C. State College, in timely suggestions to North Carolina chicken-raisers. "Also see that the pullets have plenty of green feed for the remainder of the summer and the fall" he advised. "Scrub out the laying house with hot lye water," Parrish said, "and after the house is thoroughly dry, apply a good disinfectant as an extra precaution. Let the house air out for a few weeks, if possible, before filling it with pullets."

The Poultryman says it may be necessary to plant some additional green feed for late summer and fall. He recommends soybeans as good late summer and fall green feed. Where soybeans or other green feed are not available, broadcast oats in corn near the chicken house when the crop is laid by. These oats will furnish tender green feed through hot August and September weather.

Parrish also said: "If the flock of pullets is to be vaccinated for pox, or dewormed, do it early. It is not a good practice to do either job after the pullets have started laying." "Go slow on feeding new grains," he declared. "Start with only a little new grain each day and gradually increase the amount if no trouble is noticed in the flock. It is better to allow the new grains to become thoroughly dry before feeding to poultry."

As a final suggestion, the Extension specialist said: This is the season to do that repairing of poultry

houses and equipment that has been put off so long. What about putting a floor in the laying house? How about building those dropping boards or roosting racks that have been needed so badly? Do you have enough nests?

True To Her First Love

Her Fiance—Would you like me better if I'd shave off my beard? His Fiancee—By no means. I accepted you on account of it. It makes you look so much like a dear little Skye terrier that I lost.



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