

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

**Oil Control Coming. On Atlantic Seaboard**  
Consumers of oil products along the Atlantic Seaboard, from Maine to Florida, may soon find their use of gasoline seriously curtailed on account of the shortage of oil products, due largely to the transfer of tankers to the war effort.

Already there are hints that motorists may be permitted to buy only five gallons of gasoline a week. It is known that the whole matter of rationing has been under serious consideration and that stringent regulations will be necessary in September.

It should be understood that the restrictions are due to reduced transportation facilities and not to a shortage of oil products. On March 15th, there were 346 tankers of 2,000 gross tons or over, under U. S. registry. In May, 50 tankers were transferred to British use, which reduced the potential supply by 200,000 barrels of oil a day.

The transfer of 150 additional tankers is underway. The effect of these transfers is clearly seen when we recall that tankers have heretofore supplied more than ninety per cent of the oil consumed on the Atlantic Seaboard.

While it is possible that the Pacific Northwest may be affected by the shortage of tankers, no other parts of the United States will suffer serious difficulties in connection with oil products.

The East Coast usually consumes more than one-third of the motor fuel used in the United States and close to fifty per cent of kerosene and other fuel oil. To relieve the situation, the industry has under consideration the construction of pipeline which will require more than a year to complete. Consequently, restrictions upon the use of oil products are necessary. According to preliminary reports, filling stations will be closed at least twelve hours daily.

**Fifty Billions In Defense Contracts**  
An analysis of recent appropriations and contract authorizations for defense purposes made by the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Office of Production Management, shows that \$50,785,000,000 have been allotted to the defense effort.

The break-down for commitments of the United States and Great Britain in this country shows that the money is being expended as follows:

Airplanes, \$11,957,000,000.  
Naval vessels, merchant ships and transportation equipment, \$8,483,000,000.  
Guns and ammunition, \$8,081,000,000.

Industrial facilities, \$5,530,000,000.  
Posts, Depots and other non-industrial construction, \$4,353,010,000.  
Other equipment, \$4,000,000,000.  
Miscellaneous items, \$3,381,000,000.

**New Taxes To Pay For Nations' Safety.**  
The new tax bill, under consideration in Congress, is to provide about \$3,000,000,000 revenue, in addition to present sources of income. It will be felt by nearly everybody.

The enormous expenditures being made for defense necessitate some contributions on the part of taxpayers. The revenue measure will emphasize the world crisis, in the minds of some Americans, more than all the killing that has occurred in the Far East, Europe and Africa.

Gradually, the people of the United States are beginning to comprehend that all-out defense requires sacrifices. Hitler's running amuck in Europe affects communities and individuals throughout the United States.

In view of the general support for the nation's defense program, even by those who sternly oppose involvement in war, one might conclude that isolation, as a national policy, has failed. Even the bitter-enders, among the isolationists, are for a strongly-armed America.

The joker in this isolation idea is that we are affected by Hitler's armed might, even though he does not attack us. We never know what he may decide to do. Consequently, we must arm ourselves to the teeth, "just in case." All-out defense, by any nation, in this modern era, is a national undertaking.

There was a time when the defense of a nation could be left to the Navy and the Army. This is not true now. Mechanized warfare has made an army as weak as its industry and aerial warfare has brought the horrors of war into the nursery. It is a frightful business but until peace is possible in the world there is no course for us except to be ready to fight if and when necessary.

**Inflation Threatens Controls Necessary.**

Spending \$30,000,000 a day for defense, the United States plans to increase its expenditures and fears the consequences, especially in regard to prices which will inevitably bound upward under the pressure of emergency demands.

President Roosevelt has requested Congress for legislation to deal with the threat of inflationary price rises which will increase the cost of living and may seriously threaten the economic well-being of the nation.

Pointing out that consumers, with higher incomes, are in the market for a steadily decreasing supply of

goods, the Chief Executive adds that this increasing demand coincides with increasing government demand. The result, unless something is done about it, will be that the bidding for existing supplies will force large increases in price.

The President's message to Congress explained that the nation stands now, as it did in 1915, "at the beginning of an upward sweep of the whole price structure." Here are some of the facts presented:

By the end of June 28 basic commodities had advanced 50 per cent beyond the August, 1939, level, with 24 per cent being recorded since January.

Index of 900 wholesale commodities up 17 1/2 per cent, with 10 per cent recorded since January and, in the past sixty days, going up five times as fast as during the preceding period since the outbreak of the war abroad.

Index of the cost of living has advanced 5 1/2 per cent, with 3 per cent being recorded since January, and, in the past sixty days, going up five times as fast as during the preceding period since the outbreak of the war abroad.

Index of the cost of living has advanced 5 1/2 per cent, with 3 per cent being recorded since January and "the upward pressure is now intense."

For twelve months, as the President said, the nation has tried to maintain a stable level of prices by "enlisting the voluntary cooperation of business," which has been indirect and circumscribed, challenged and evaded.

The Congress will hardly fail to take appropriate action. The nation has abundant knowledge of the evil consequences of inflation and the damage that can be brought about by a false boom. There will be some outcries, of course, because speculators and others are anxious to take advantage of the situation to their own profit.

### U. S. Battleships Fear War In Pacific.

"How many battleships has the United States in the Pacific?"

This is one of the questions that the public generally asks in connection with the critical condition in the Far East, where it is believed the Japanese will continue their aggression until brought to bay by the armed might of western powers.

Naturally, the Navy can hardly be expected to run banner-headlines to advise the Japanese of the exact strength of the fleet in the Pacific. Moreover, if we knew the exact number we wouldn't tell. This merely explains that the discussion of our strength is entirely unofficial and without any "inside information."

Under the disarmament treaties the United States has fifteen battleships, three of them being on the East Coast. This gave us a battle fleet in the Pacific of twelve battleships.

Two new battleships, the North Carolina and the Washington, are in service. Whether they are in the Atlantic or Pacific is not to be proclaimed. Neither will the Navy confirm the report that several battleships have been transferred from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean.

The Japanese were allowed nine capital ships, in the disarmament pacts. Since Japan gave notice of her intention to abrogate the naval limitations agreement it is fairly obvious that the Japs got a head-on start on us in the construction of capital ships. Nobody knows how many Japan has constructed but there are reports that she has nine, or more, completed, or under way.

### BEREA MISSION GROUP HOLDS MEETING

The Missionary Society of Berea Christian Church met Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. H. R. Miller. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Delvin Eure, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Caddy, Mrs. Margaret Dunbar, Mrs. J. Q. Caddy, Mrs. George Eure, Mrs. John Hurdle, Mrs. Seth Long, Mrs. Joe White, Mrs. Raymond Eure, Mrs. Freeman Umphlett, Mrs. J. B. Eure, Miss Eunice White, Sarah Jane and Clarine Eure, Mary Blanche and Dorothy Lee Miller, George, Levi and Fay Miller, Joyce Eure, James, Gladys Rae and Billy Umphlett, Sallie Ruth Hurdle, Virginia Mae Long, Albert, Sherlie and Mary Frances Eure, Eula Virginia White, and Mary Janice Dunbar.

After the meeting a delicious ice course was served and a delightful time was enjoyed by every one.

### SISTER KENNY'S TREATMENT FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

An intimate picture of the personality and revolutionary methods of the Australian "Bush Nurse," whose remarkable theories are now being tested by Medical Science. An intensely interesting and informative article by Robert D. Potter. One of many features in the August 17th issue of

**The American Weekly**  
The Big Magazine Distributed With THE BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN  
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## Farm Price Of Cotton Not Retail Price Factor

The improved farm prices of cotton in the past several months may not be considered determining factors in the relatively increased prices of finished cotton goods says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College.

"Rather," Floyd reports, "the increased 'spread' of profit to the cotton manufacturer has been tagged as responsible for the rapid increase in the price of cotton products."

"While the farm price of cotton was moving up three cents a pound between June, 1940, and June, 1941, mill margins for cotton manufacture were moving up 11 cents a pound. Last May, when a consumer bought an ordinary dollar cotton shirt, he paid less than nine cents to the farmer who spent a whole year in producing the cotton that went to make the shirt—even less than the laundry price for washing the garment once."

This year, for the first time in the history of the nation's oldest "money crop," the farmer has a government guaranteed price for cotton under the AAA loan program. The guaranteed price to the farmer, with loans at 85 per cent of the parity price, is 13.43 cents a pound for 1941 cotton, Floyd says.

The same labor employed in cotton manufacturing plants produced 110.7 per cent more cotton goods in March of this year than for the average month of 1940, Floyd adds.

On the basis of the consumer cost of the finished cotton article in March of this year, the farm price of the lint seed would have been 19 cents a pound, whereas, it was actually several cents a pound lower.

"So, it is easy to see," the AAA leader concluded, "that the farm price of cotton is not pushing up the retail cost."

Amazon Brazil contains the greatest variety of trees of any known forest area, the Department of Commerce says.

## Bonner Seeking To Name New Destroyer In Honor Fessenden

Congressman Herbert C. Bonner has requested the Secretary of the Navy, Honorable Frank Knox, to consider naming one of the new destroyers now under construction, "The Fessenden" in honor of Professor R. A. Fessenden, a pioneer in radio, the inventor of the fathometer, a scientist of international note.

Professor Fessenden was a Lieutenant, Senior grade in the Naval Reserve and conducted his wireless experiments on Roanoke Island.

## Better Chicks Mean More Eggs In Basket

Here's a tip from C. J. Maupin, extension poultryman of N. C. State College, to the poultry grower interested in increasing his egg production: Buy only certified chicks sired by pedigreed cockerels.

The grower following this advice would boost his average flock production by 25 or more eggs per hen annually. Then, too, the general use of such chicks in maintaining the laying flock, together with good feeding, care and management, would provide several billion additional eggs a year for national defense needs.

To qualify for U. S. Record of Performance rating under the National Poultry Improvement Plan, cockerels must be from hens laying more than 200 eggs a year. The NPIP is a cooperative effort to improve poultry flocks.

Because the sire and dam are equally responsible for the level of production in the offspring, Maupin predicts ROP cockerels, or males of equally good pedigree, used in the average poultry flock, would raise the State's average annual production of 85 eggs per hen to 110 or more.

This increase the specialist explained is midway between average

farm flock production and the production of pullet flocks from which hens are selected to produce ROP cockerels.

One way to make certain that chicks purchased are sired by N. C. ROP males is to get them from Certified or Verified hatcheries. County agents have available lists containing the names of these approved hatcheries or the information may be obtained from the poultry department of the College.

## BURGESS NEWS

Mrs. Tommie Matthews is attending Farm and Home Week at State College, Raleigh, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Matthews and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Basnight attended the Home-coming at New Hope Church Sunday.

Mrs. Howard Godwin has returned to her home in Portsmouth, Va., after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. H. S. Davenport.

Mrs. H. R. Winslow is spending the week with Mrs. J. B. Basnight. Mrs. Thomas Watson, of Salisbury, Md., is the house guest of her sister, Mrs. Linwood Hunter.

Shelton Davenport was discharged

from Albemarle Hospital, Elizabeth City, Sunday.

Alton Matthews spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Matthews.

Miss Elizabeth Nixon spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Sidney Layden.

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR GROUP MEETS

The Christian Society for the young people of Berea Christian Church met Thursday night, July 31, at the home of Miss Gladys Godfrey. Several members were present. Two visitors, Miss Virginia Harris and Ambrose Long, were also present.

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