

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

If Japan Fights, U. S. Strategy To Hold Philippines.

There is no way to tell when actual hostilities will begin between the United States and Japan. Certainly, regardless of face-saving clauses used in conferences, there is fundamental conflict between the two nations in the Far East and sooner or later, unless Germany collapses in Europe, there will be strife.

The position of the United States is that Japan must get out of China, stop aggression in the Far East and cut loose from the Axis alliance, with all that this means in regard to the "immutable policies" of the Japanese. It is too much to ask, apparently, and the Japs, while not directly attacking the United States, will not let the present unsettled condition of world affairs pass without an effort to realize long-cherished ambitions.

For many years the supposition was that in event of hostilities the United States would abandon the Philippines, which were considered indefensible. This idea has been radically changed by results in the present war and it is notable that the armed forces of the Islands have been strengthened. There is every indication that the Philippines will be retained as an advance base and that submarines and airplanes, operating on Japanese supply lines, will be very effective.

With the U. S. Navy divided between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans it is probable that the Japanese fleet is stronger than our own. American experts, however, are satisfied, that ship for ship, our war vessels are superior. The British have now created a squadron of heavy warships for the Far East and it is possible that the combined fleets will be able to handle the Jap battleships.

The move into Indo-China, lengthening Japanese supply lines more than 2,000 miles, was hailed as a happy event by American naval strategists. They feel sure that aircraft, based on Singapore, the Netherlands Indies and the Philippines, with submarine support, can harass any Japanese ships engaged in supporting this far-flung enterprise. The experience of the British, around Crete, has convinced naval experts that Japan is extremely vulnerable in regards to extensive operations from an Indo-Chinese base.

There is likelihood, however, that hostilities between the two nations would be something of a long-range affair. The U. S., together with associated powers, would continue the stringent economic sanctions and it would be up to Japan to make the offensive move, designated to break the blockade. This might lead to a clash between major fleets, with the advantage belonging to the United States.

Should Japan elect to continue its aggressive action in the Far East, by attacking the Burma Road, Singapore or the Dutch Indies, it is believed that forces now stationed in that area, acting in concert, will be able to prevent any decisive victory and, in

time, the blockade will wear out the Japs.

Naval strategists in this country are a bit divided upon whether the U. S. fleet should fight a defensive war, or boldly invade Far Eastern waters for the purpose of seeking out and attacking the Japanese fleet. In the latter case, the Jap fleet would have to fight in order to protect communications with the army in China and the line of supply to Indo-China. Certainly, if a decisive naval battle resulted favorably to the democracies the situation in the Atlantic would be greatly improved.

Murray's Accusation Hits 51-A-Year Men. Investigation Indicated.

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organization in a telegram to the President, pledges the support of his organization to the national defense work. This is encouraging but President Murray raises a disturbing question, when he spoke before his brother delegates at Detroit when he alleged that the "agencies of government in Washington today" are "virtually infested with wealthy men" supposedly receiving one-dollar-a-year compensation when "it is commonly known on almost every street corner of America that many of these business men . . . are on the inside of government getting fat, juicy, profitable contracts for the companies they are privileged to represent there."

This charge cannot be laughed away because it is spread upon the record by Philip Murray, a labor leader. There are people in this country who are apt to believe that the C. I. O. leader knows what he is talking about. There are others who have no opinion but whose minds will begin to doubt the patriotism of the wealthy dollar-a-year men, some of whom are undoubtedly giving generous and unselfish service to the government.

If there are those "on the inside" getting "fat, juicy, profitable" contracts for their companies, in a manner unfair to their competitors and inimical to the interests of the government, Mr. Murray should not make a charge in general terms but should come out into the open and call names. If he does this, the matter can be investigated and the truth established. If he names names, the matter should be investigated promptly.

If Mr. Murray, despite his general allegations, has no names to cite and no instance to prove the truth of his charges, then there is nothing to the matter. However, Congress should give Mr. Murray the opportunity to say what he is talking about and if he delivers the proof, he is entitled to the thanks of the people of the entire nation. If he fails, then he promotes himself to a mountebank and nobody should pay any further attention to his charges.

Army Moves To S. A. Base In Dutch Guiana. Brazil Approves Action.

The landing of U. S. Army forces in Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, even under an agreement with the Netherlands Government in London and in

coment and cooperation of Brazil, projects the United States a little more directly into South America and may mean more than meets the casual eye.

The official announcement of the dispatch of troops, explains that the move is taken to assure the safety of bauxite mines which furnish upward of sixty per cent. of the requirements of the United States aluminum industries. The landing of troops has been heartily approved by Brazil which will cooperate by setting up an effective guard on the Surinam frontier.

Incidentally, the United States promptly notified the Governments of the American Republics of the arrangement and pledged the withdrawal of the soldiers as soon as "the present danger to the mines is removed and at the latest at the conclusion of hostilities."

A glance at a map of the South Atlantic will show that the Dutch colony is almost opposite the African port of Dakar, where Germany is expected to establish, in cooperation with the Vichy Government of France, a base for the eventual use of submarines and possibly airplanes in connection with the war against the democracies.

While the United States, under last year's agreement with Great Britain, established a naval base in British Guiana, the position of an Army base on the eastern coast of South America has great strategic significance. In addition, the presence of American soldiers on the border of French Guiana might prevent the establishment of German centers of influence on the South American Continent as a result of rapprochments with Vichy France.

While Surinam bauxite supply is vital to the American defense picture, Nazi Germany is not interested in the aluminum raw material as the Nazis have an abundant supply available in Europe. As this nation's aluminum requirement for 1942 is estimated at 1,000,000,000 pounds, it is apparent that this country has a vital interest in protecting its source of supply. Domestic sources, in Arkansas have been rapidly developed but are not equal to the expected demand.

The reaction of American Republics, notably Brazil and Argentina, has been reassuring. The arrival of U. S. troops is treated by Brazil as a natural cooperation and the Argentine foreign minister called the step a "normal thing."

Dusting Of Peanuts Proves Profitable

According to L. W. Anderson, County Agent, the dusting of peanuts has proved quite profitable to Perquimans County farmers this year.

In proving this, Mr. Anderson gave the names of two Perquimans County farmers and related their experiments.

Milton Dail, Hertford, Route 1. Mr. Dail, by dusting one acre of peanuts four times with sulphur, received 2034 pounds of peanuts and 37 bales of hay. On an acre not dusted, he received 1,738 pounds of peanuts and 30 bales of hay.

Henry Perry, Hertford, Route 2. Mr. Perry, by dusting one acre of peanuts with sulphur, received 1,864 pounds of peanuts and 2,394 pounds of hay. By dusting one acre of his peanuts with copper sulphur, he received 1,969 pounds of peanuts and 2,340 pounds of hay.

One acre that he did not dust yielded only 1,528 pounds of peanuts and 1,680 pounds of hay.

All in all, including the cost of sulphur, picking, etc., a profit was made of approximately \$16.

Therefore, by these experiments, the dusting of peanuts in 1942 will in all probability be profitable to Perquimans County farmers.

Lack of Gardens Costs County \$4,572

Farm people of Perquimans County rob their pocketbooks, as well as their health, when they fail to grow a garden, says L. P. Watson, Extension horticulturist of N. C. State College. To prove his point, the agricultural leader presents the following facts and figures:

The 1940 census showed that 929 farms in this county had a garden, but 127 farms in the county did not have a garden. The value of all the farm gardens in the county, as estimated to the census-takers by the farm people themselves, totaled \$38,687. That is an average value per garden of \$36.

By multiplying the average value per garden by the number of farms without a garden, it can be seen that the loss to the county due to the failure of every farm family to have a garden totaled \$45,720.

Watson reported that the State totals show that \$1,868,940 was lost by North Carolina farm people because of a lack of gardens. The census report shows that 247,127 of the 278,276 farms in the State had a garden, leaving 31,149 without a garden. The total value of all gardens in the State was \$14,773,625, or an average value of \$60 per garden.

Little Dare County on the coast reported the highest value per garden, \$153, but there are only 55 farms in the county. Forty-six of them had a garden.

The Extension horticulturist says that the vegetables which can be grown in a half-acre garden would cost the farm housewife \$225 if bought at retail prices. One-tenth of an acre will produce an abundance of vegetables for one person. A family of five, therefore, would need half an acre for garden crops.

BURGESS NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Matthews spent Sunday afternoon as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Matthews, of Route 3. Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Matthews spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Davenport.

Those visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Basnight Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lee Harris, H. R. Winslow, Miss Ruth Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Matthews, all of Hertford, and Mrs. Jim Johnson, of Portsmouth.

Mrs. Sarah Phelps is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mollie Blow.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Matthews spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Swift, at Seaford, Del.

Chicks . . Chicks

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Cotton Christmas Gifts Suggested This Year

Cotton is grown on about two-thirds of the farms in North Carolina. Textile manufacturing is one of the leading industries in this State.

Miss Willie N. Hunter, Extension clothing specialist of N. C. State College, says the people who grow cotton, the people who manufacture cotton goods, and all the other folks who indirectly benefit from the prosperity of cotton producers and processors owe it to themselves to use cotton products.

She suggests: "Let's make it a Cotton Christmas this year; give presents made from cotton, and use this basic agricultural and industrial product in our decorations and otherwise."

Miss Hunter said that shortages in many other commodities used in gift items are already apparent because of the National Defense. "There is a vast surplus of American cotton," she stated, "and the purchase of cotton Christmas gifts will serve a three-fold purpose.

"In the first place, cotton gifts will bring happiness to the recipient; second, it will aid millions of people who are either directly or indirectly dependent upon the production, manufacture and sales of cotton products for their livelihoods, and, in the

third place, will contribute to National Defense by relieving the demand for more limited commodities urgently needed in the re-armament program."

The Extension economist suggested cotton blankets, clothing of all kinds, linens, and others of the thousands of products made entirely or partly of cotton as desirable Christmas gifts for this year.

Who Knows?

1. How much was actually spent on defense in August?
2. How does the present interest rate on the national debt compare with the peak rate?
3. What is the estimated income of American farmers?
5. When did Hitler come into power in Germany?
6. Who is the Emperor of Japan?

THE ANSWERS

1. \$1,172,000,000.
2. Now, 2.48 percent; 1921, 4.389 per cent.
3. About \$90,000,000,000 a year.
4. Approximately \$11,000,000,000.
5. 1933.
6. Hirohito Michi-no-miya, "Imperial Son of Heaven."

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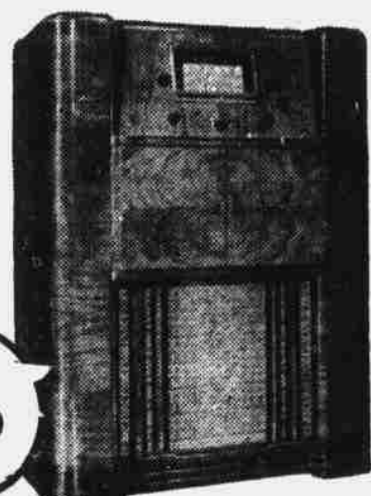


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Saturday, Dec. 6—
Wild Bill Elliott and Tex Ritter in "ROARING FRONTIERS"

Sunday, Dec. 7—
Fred MacMurray, Mary Martin and Robert Preston in "NEW YORK TOWN"

Monday, Dec. 8—On Our Stage—
"THE JUNGLE NIGHTS REVUE"
17 People — 7 Vaudeville Acts Band

On the Screen
Jackie Cooper in "GLAMOUR BOY"
Matinee 30c. Night 40c
Children 10c

Tuesday, Dec. 9—
Martha Scott and Wm. Gargan in "CHEERS FOR MISS BISHOP"

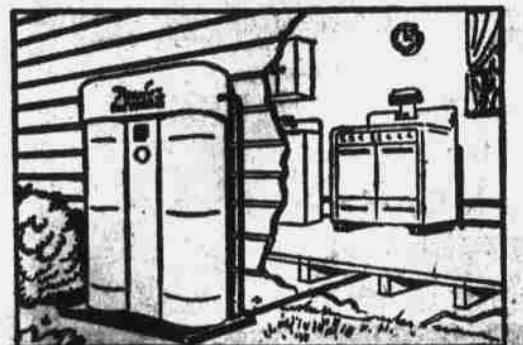
Wednesday, Dec. 10—
Double Feature—10c and 22c
Lloyd Nolan in "DRESSED TO KILL"
Shirley Ross in "SAILORS ON LEAVE"

Coming Dec. 11-12—
Bing Crosby and Mary Martin in "BIRTH OF THE BLUES"



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