

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

Revolution With China. Dissatisfied With Aid? No Peace With Japan.

There are some important questions in connection with the present war which the people of the United States should consider. They are concerned with the relations that exist between the people of the United States and other nations now engaged in warfare against the Axis powers. They include:

Is China considering the possibility of making peace with Japan?

It is reported from Washington that General Chiang Kai-shek "may be compelled to pull out of the war" unless the Chinese armies "get desperately needed war materials." There is reference to the Generalissimo's "dissatisfaction with the assistance he has been getting from the Allies and the assurance of at least one writer that these reports come from 'sources which in the past have proved extremely reliable.'"

It might be well to recall that the present war between China and Japan began in 1937. The Chinese leaders understood that, in fighting the modernized armies of Japan they must commit themselves to a great sacrifice of blood and treasure. With this knowledge, the Chinese refused Japanese demands and undertook to defend China.

For more than four years the Chinese heroically endured great losses but have repeatedly given up territory in order to avoid the complete destruction of their armies. Repeated Japanese victories brought no surrender from the Chinese, despite the fact that both Great Britain and the United States had adopted policies that were, at least, as favorable to Japan as to China.

When Japan attacked the United States in December, 1941, the Chinese, for the first time, found powerful Allies on their side. Both Great Britain and the United States pledged themselves to the destruction of Japan. Both nations, in planning their war strategy, took cognizance of the situation in China and, despite many severe difficulties, have given some assistance to the Chinese.

We might as well admit that the supplies sent to China have been far less than the Chinese expected and had hoped to send. Serious military and naval reverses in the Far East, including the occupation of Burma by the Japanese soldiers, hindered the delivery of supplies to the Chinese, although, we understand, repeated assurances have been given to the Chinese that supplies and equipment will be sent as far as possible.

The Chinese position in 1943 is considerably stronger from an international standpoint, than in 1941. In fact, the Chinese have every reason to believe that the defeat of Japan will be accomplished largely through the exertions of the United States and Great Britain. Why then should the Chinese consider making peace with their hated enemy at this time?

This brings us to an examination of the complaints from China and the propaganda that is being distributed to the effect that a peace between China and Japan is possible. It represents, say some observers, an effort to put pressure on the United States in order to induce us to make a greater effort in the Far East. This interpretation implies duplicity and deceit on the part of the Chinese, which, if true, would justify the United States in refusing further aid to China.

As far as we can appraise the situation, there is no prospect of China's making peace with Japan. General Chiang Kai-shek has sense enough to understand the difficulties confronting the United States and we doubt if the Chinese Government, even if disappointed, will officially sanction the propaganda gossip and un-sponsored rumors that are being freely published in this country.

The Jeffers' Charges. Army And Navy Replies. Everything Impossible.

William M. Jeffers, Rubber Director, who occasioned some excitement recently by accusing Army and Navy "loafers" of disrupting production, was recently answered by Robert Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the Navy, when the three men appeared before a House committee examining the charges made by Mr. Jeffers.

Mr. Jeffers, who is trying to carry out the Baruch report, says there has been "too little, two-fisted direction to prevent a collapse of our domestic economy." He insists that "expeditors" from the Army and Navy have "taken over production methods" in war plants and are "telling the manufacturers how to run their jobs."

The Rubber Director alleged the Army and Navy were moving to obtain authority over the domestic economy and told the committee that "it seems to me that the job of the Army and Navy is to fight and not to run business and direct the civilian economy."

The Under-Secretaries pointed out that the allocation of vital equipments and materials which had been made to the synthetic rubber pro-

gram would "cost us definite things" as they were also needed for the production of 100-octane gasoline, for planes and for the rapid construction of escort vessels to meet Germany's avowed concentration upon submarine warfare.

Mr. Patterson told the committee that Jeffers had attempted to push through first priorities for his own project that would have delayed the high-octane aviation gasoline program four months and been responsible for the loss of production of 15,000 airplanes. He declared that the rubber director's charges were founded "not upon truth but upon an irritation" and asserted that he "wants all other programs pushed aside for his."

Mr. Patterson agreed that there were many differences between Mr. Jeffers and the armed services over the allotment of rubber for essential civilian uses and denied that the Army or Navy sought "for one moment" to control the domestic economy, complaining that Mr. Jeffers had read only a part of his letter.

"The Army," he frankly declared, "should get more" and asked, "who else should get more?"

Explaining a seven-point program outlined in his letter, Mr. Patterson said the Army discovered that intercity bus lines were getting a better grade of crude rubber for tires than the armed forces and suggested that in view of the general situation, the Army and Navy felt qualified to make suggestions for rubber conservation.

James V. Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the Navy, insisted "there isn't the slightest quarrel" between Mr. Jeffers and the Navy Department and observed pointedly that the Army and Navy worked their difficulties out and came to understandings. He thought that priorities established by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, might be carried out with careful scheduling to minimize the damage done to the Army and Navy program.

While there is no way to avoid such controversies between officials of a democratic country, it would have been better for Mr. Jeffers to take up his complaints with higher officials rather than to have given publicity to the situation by the use of provocative language.

After all, the Rubber Director and the Army and Navy are working toward the same end—an American victory. Naturally, there will arise differences of opinion as to priorities and every individual will fight for what he considers essential priorities.

When the matter is decided by those in higher authority, the decision should be accepted and there should be no public controversies which advertise our shortages to the Axis and give enemy propagandists a welcome opportunity.

Nazi Treatment Inhuman. Punishment Must Come. Must Replace Destruction.

That the Germans have been brutal, ruthless and inhuman in their treatment of the people of the conquered areas seems to be well-established by the reports of responsible representatives of the victims.

From Poland come awful stories, almost equalling the barbaric handling of the Jews in Europe. The same may be said about Yugoslavia, Greece, Norway and other sections now under the Nazi yoke.

The Nazis may not be beasts but they act like beasts. No conscience restrains them when in contact with "inferior" people. Claiming superiority they recognize no other right and take what they desire, whether it be goods, slave labor or female chattels.

When Der Fuehrer leads the German nation to the bitter humiliation of defeat, there will arise many cries for vengeance, which should be ignored, but a host of outraged people will demand that justice be visited upon their tormentors, which is different, and they should be heard.

The effort now being made to gather the facts, in relation to Nazi mistreatment of other people, is admirable, forecasting an effort, at least, to punish only the guilty.

In addition to detestable offenses committed against the person of individuals and the theft of their possessions, the Germans, as a nation, have been guilty of other forms of oppression. The Reich has systematically planned the extermination of races, the destruction of productivity in regions and the permanent economic inferiority of those around them.

These crimes of the German nation cannot be altogether undone but it is possible that some of the wrongs committed can be remedied. Helpless men and women shot to death cannot be restored to life but dismantled factories can be rebuilt and the economic status of regions reorganized.

To accomplish these purposes, however, labor and materials will be necessary in large quantities and it is only fair that the German people shall provide what is necessary to redress, as far as possible, the thefts that have beggared other people.

Every country invaded by the Germans has suffered enormous material losses. Some occurred in battle but steps taken by the Germans

to seize the resources of conquered territory are responsible for much damage. To restore the economic status quo, as one might say, of the victims of Germany will mean much labor and vast materials from Germany and it is inevitable that all Germans will pay the price of Hitler's folly.

May Feed Wheat To Increase Milk

In achieving North Carolina's goal of 176,744,000 gallons of milk for 1943, John A. Arey, Extension dairy specialist of N. C. State College, advises that dairy herds and the family milk cow be fed more wheat. Large stocks of wheat are now in government storage and it may be purchased at a special feed wheat price.

According to Mr. Arey, the Secretary of Agriculture has set aside 125,000,000 bushels of wheat for feeding and at the special prices made, it is a more economical dairy feed than corn at \$1.25 a bushel. In fact, feeding tests show that wheat has a feeding value of \$1.33 per bushel on this basis and the special price made to farmers is about two-thirds of this figure.

While wheat contains 52 per cent more digestible protein than corn, it is classified as a carbohydrate food and should be supplied with a protein-rich food, such as cottonseed, soybean or peanut meal.

Mr. Arey suggests that a mixture of 2 parts of ground wheat, 1 part of corn and cob meal, and 1 part of cottonseed meal be fed, together with a good legume hay and with or without silage.

Another good mixture is 2 parts of ground wheat, 1 part of ground oats or barley, 1 part of corn and cob meal, and 1 part of cottonseed meal.

WHO KNOWS?

1. How long does it take an average ship, in port, to unload and load?
2. How many German U-boats were destroyed in the first World War?

3. Is the U. S. delivering to China by air as much supplies as China received over the Burma Road?
4. What was the net income of the U. S. government, from taxes and other sources, in the last fiscal year which ended June 30, 1942?

5. What distinguishes a "light" cruiser from a "heavy" one?
6. How does Axis steel production compare with that of the United Nations?

7. If each person had to pay an equal share of the federal budget, as proposed for 1943, how much would each pay?
8. Who is James C. Petrillo?

9. What state produces most of our anthracite (hard) coal?

THE ANSWERS

1. About 14 days.
2. 199.
3. No; it is delivering as much "lend-lease" supplies but these were only a part of the deliveries over the Burma Road.
4. \$12,799,061,621.
5. The size of the guns carried; heavy cruisers carry 8-inch guns; light cruisers, 6-inch guns.
6. About one-half.
7. About \$825.
8. President. American Federation of Musicians.
9. Pennsylvania.

Income Tax News

CREDIT FOR DEPENDENTS

A taxpayer is entitled to a credit for each person other than husband or wife, whether related to him or not, and whether living with him or not, who during the taxable year was dependent upon and received his chief support from the taxpayer, provided the dependent was either (a) under 18 years of age, or (b) incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

The credit for dependents is based upon actual financial dependency and not mere legal dependency. It is not necessary that the dependent be related to the taxpayer, but the taxpayer must have provided more than one-half of the support, or there is no dependency.

The term "mentally or physically defective" includes not only those who are mentally afflicted and physically crippled, but also persons who, by reason of old age or impaired health, are incapable of self-support. The state of mental or physical defect need not be of a permanent nature, but if it existed for only a portion of the year, then the credit for dependent can be claimed only for that portion of the year during which the dependent was supported by the taxpayer.

A person may not acquire a credit for dependent by reason of support of a person qualifying as a dependent if, as a result of such support, he acquires a head of family exemption, but may acquire a credit for dependents, whom he supports. Thus, if a person claims head of a family exemption on account of support of an aged mother or father, incapable of self-support or a child, he would not be entitled to a credit for such dependent; but if he supported more

than one such person he could claim credit for such additional persons provided they were under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support.

Credit for dependents may not be divided between two persons filing separate returns, but must be taken by the one contributing the chief support. A credit for dependents may be claimed by a father who provides the support of his children living with his divorced wife, if the support is provided as a result of a court decree or as the result of an

agreement between husband and wife.

The credit for dependent, allowable to a taxpayer filing on Form 1040, is \$350, and is proportionate with the number of months of dependency. Thus, for a child born on July 1, the credit allowable would be \$175 (for six months), and if a child became 18 years of age on July 1 the credit allowable would be \$175. One-half a month or less is not counted as a month; more than one-half a month is counted as a month in calculating the credit.

A credit of \$365 for each dependent on July 1 of the year is allowable to a taxpayer using Simplified Form 1040A.



Good stands of well-fertilized legumes will take from the air and return to the soil more than 100 pounds of fixed nitrogen per acre. To have the plants operate at full capacity and efficiency, a balanced fertility program providing for lime, phosphate, and potash must be followed. Since legumes are greedy feeders on potash and remove large amounts of it from the soil, this nutrient is very important in "growing your own nitrogen" for the following crop or grass-legume pastures

If you are in doubt as to the fertility of your soil, consult your official agricultural authorities regarding soil tests and proper fertilization. Write us for free information and literature.

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