

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

### Army Planes Without Gas Charge Creates Concern

The Army was short of combat gasoline in March, according to Under Secretary of War Patterson who asserts that planes were actually grounded for lack of gas.

This, it seems to us, is the most serious charge that has come out of Washington in the course of the war. It is hard to believe that Mr. Patterson meant to say that our aircraft in fighting areas were without gas but the puzzle is where the planes were grounded.

The War Department official insists that unless "drastic measures" are taken in time to complete plants now started there will be a shortage of 100-octane gasoline and "there can be no question that our offensive will be materially weakened."

Whether the Army has sufficient gas for its planes is more important than any squabble between Mr. Patterson and Mr. Jeffers, head of the rubber drive. Secretary Ickes states that the gap between scheduled production and actual production of 100-octane gasoline is "beginning to show up markedly."

The Secretary of the Interior says the preference for the rubber program was a sock in the jaw for the 100-octane gasoline program. Apparently he joins those who believe that Mr. Jeffers, in his desire to make a record on rubber, has taken machinery needed for both escort ships and combat gasoline.

### 1942 Ship Losses Revealed U-Boats Not Sole Enemy

The Special Senate Committee investigating war production, some time referred to as the Truman Committee, recently reported that submarines in 1942 were taking an average of one million tons of shipping a month, and that this, in the aggregate, was larger than Anglo-American new construction.

Secretary Knox promptly took issue with the report, saying that the estimate of losses was "very seriously off" and adding that the figure of one million tons a month must have come from "some uninformed source, probably common gossip."

A subsequent statement, issued by the Navy to clear up differences in the above assertions, revealed that records kept since the war began in 1939 showed that submarines alone account for slightly over fifty per cent of all merchant vessels sunk by both sides.

The Navy also stated that "in terms of tonnage" there is "no great difference in the Navy and Committee figures for 1942, but pointed out that this figure included all losses and not losses from submarine operations alone.

Reviewing the entire shipping situation in 1942, the Navy reported that the United Nations had a net loss in the year of nearly one million gross tons of shipping. This evidently includes ships lost in the Far East as well as those destroyed by enemy activity other than the submarines.

### Lewis Exposes Miners' Case Little Steel Formula Feared

The reasons given by John L. Lewis for not submitting the case of the coal miners to the War Labor Board practically amount to a confession that the demands of the coal miners go beyond the policy that has been set up to adjust wages throughout the country.

It should be understood that the War Labor Board was established to pass on wage settlements and that it has been accepted by practically all employers and unions as a court of last resort for the settlement of labor disputes in wartime.

Confronted with the duty of deciding the troublesome question of wage increases, the War Labor Board defined a policy that has become known as the Little Steel Formula. When workers ask for increased wages, the Board, using the formula, applies a uniform test to all demands and, when the facts warrant wage increases on the basis of an increased cost of living, grants them.

Mr. Lewis says that the War Labor Board (1) "prejudged the case of the American coal miners," and (2) would be bound, in the case of the coal miners, to restrict its decision "to the basis of the Little Steel formula" and "deny our every request."

In other words, because the WLB has a measuring rod to be applied impartially to all cases that arise, the coal miners will not submit their case to the Board.

Obviously, if the formula of the Board is unjust, it should be attacked by all unions and not set aside for the special and exclusive benefit of the coal miners. It is a good formula, it should be applied impartially to every wage dispute.

The reasons advanced by the coal miners' spokesman represent an admission that already the coal miners are receiving the wages to which they would be entitled under the Little Steel formula.

This being admitted, it is obvious that the Board, in applying its formula, would have to deny the request of the coal miners for additional compensation. Mr. Lewis knows this and, consequently, refuses to permit his case to go before the Board for a

decision.

### Treasury Saves \$2,539,000,000 Contracts Are Renegotiated

Since April 28, 1942, the Treasury Department has had the authority to renegotiate contracts and subcontracts entered into by the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission.

It is reported that saving effected, up to March 31st, amounted to \$2,539,000,000, of which \$955,100,000 represents actual refunds by contractors and the balance reductions in contract prices.

The value of the act, signed by the President more than a year ago, is now self-evident. It is also plain that, without it, the government would be unable to save the \$2,539,000,000 which it has managed to recoup. We doubt if anybody would now oppose the passage of the act in question.

The public should not get the idea, all at once, that contractors were unconscionable in their relations with the government. The cost of producing items, under mass production, proved much lower than expected and there has been cooperation on the part of contractors to reduce contract figures.

This speaks well for the contractors but one may question whether there would have been such a result without the law authorizing the Treasury Department to renegotiate Supplies To MacArthur High Official Explains

There are some people in the United States who have become convinced, as a result of the numerous appeals from General MacArthur and Australian officials, that, for some reason, the High Command is not sending an adequate share of material to our forces in the Southwest Pacific.

Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell, commanding the Army Service Forces of the United States, says: "We are getting out to General MacArthur every plane, every tank, every gun, every round of ammunition that it is humanly possible to send."

The General warned that we cannot allow fireside strategists to stampede us into neglecting one theatre for the sake of another. He pointed out that Allied strategists have been effective, that after initial defeats when we had few men and little material in the field, our line stiffened and that today instead of being on the defensive, we are on the offensive.

He averred that Hitler would "like nothing better than for clamor, uninformed, no matter how genuine, to turn us from our course." He assured the people of the country that "if we continue the way we are going, the end will be victory."

### Schedules Only Reduced Need Vast War Production

Taking cognizance of concern arising from publicity given to reductions in the production program for the Army, Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell points out that it is not accurate to infer that these reductions have been caused by any accumulations of munitions beyond our needs and our capacity to ship.

The General pointed out that overall strategy must guide the production of material, and that it is important to realize that reported reductions represent "a reduction in schedules laid out but not achieved, but not an actual reduction in terms of production."

While we have a reserve of certain material and our overseas needs "are being met" we are "providing our own troops in training this year with only a part of major critical items."

He expressed belief that our Allies, who have been equipping their armies for a much longer period of time, should have their capital needs by the year, although our own army will not be so equipped until later in 1944.

Rumors of "vast quantities of arms and ammunition being stored" in excess of our ability to transport them overseas may not be enemy inspired, but the General thinks that "certainly the enemy could plant no more subtle propaganda in the minds of our people."

Referring specifically to the shipping situation, General Somervell asserts that "there have been no huge accumulations of stores which could not be moved overseas" and adds, "in point of fact, we are still not free from difficulties in providing essential cargo for the shipping which is available to us."

### Planes Many, Raids Few U. S. Bombing Grows Slowly

The United States turned out 48,000 planes in 1942 and Donald Nelson says that production will reach the 7,000-a-month rate in April or come close to it.

In February, Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, reported production at the 5,500-mark and said that more than sixty-five percent of our January production had been combat planes.

While American aircraft has been scattered throughout the world and our planes are busily engaged on a score of fighting fronts, it is disappointing to some Americans that our biggest bomber raid, so far, involved less than 150 planes.

## Increase In Egg Production Here

The "little red hen," smallest of the farm animals in Eastern Carolina is doing her part in the war effort in a great big way if the figures in the Farm Security Administration office in Hertford are any indication.

A summary of the 1942 record for 148 Farm Security Administration borrowers in Perquimans County shows what small farmers can do with poultry if they are properly advised and realize that they are aiding in the war effort by carrying out their advice.

In 1941 these families had 9,050 hens that produced 61,183 dozen eggs. In 1942 they increased their hens to 14,282 and the egg production jumped to 111,925 dozen eggs. They raised 27,898 baby chicks in 1941 and increased that to 34,225 in 1942. This made an average of 96.5 hens, 756 dozen eggs and 231 baby chicks per farm for 1942 for the FSA families in Perquimans County.

From the food side this production would allow the families all the chickens and eggs they needed for family use. In addition it furnished a surplus of 94,725 dozen eggs and 27,845 chickens for sale. This surplus would feed 3,557 service men all the eggs they needed for 12 months, according to food standards of the army. It would also feed 1,439 soldiers all the chicken meat they needed for a year.

One family sold over 2,000 dozen eggs from its flock this past year. Several families sold over 1,000 dozen eggs.

Small farm poultry flocks like those kept by the FSA families may not add to the egg supply from an individual farm, but when they are all added together the amount produced really counts up. Small farmers of America and more particularly of Perquimans County can and will aid in the war effort if only given a chance to show what they can do with the right kind of help.

## Serious Protein Feed Shortage Developing

A serious shortage of protein feeds in North Carolina and throughout the Southeast for poultry, swine and cattle was indicated at a feed conservation and production conference held on May 4 and 5 at Greensboro. Officials of the State College Extension Service, the State Department of Agriculture and other cooperating agricultural agencies met with the oil millers, feed processors and livestock and poultry growers to work out methods of dealing with the shortage.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that there were about enough proteins to last only one month, actually in sight. The ordinary supplies of cottonseed and soybean meal have "mysteriously disappeared." Fish meal and bone meal are not to be had. Corn at a ceiling price of \$1.08 is now coming out of the West, where corn marketed through hogs is bringing about \$1.50 a bushel. Cottonseed meal at \$35.00 per ton has produced a "black market."

North Carolina's largest poultry grower, with 23,000 layers and 38,000 pullets, reported that he had just enough protein for about two weeks of feeding. One county agent reported that he could haul all of the feed in his county in feed dealers' hands in one truck. Feed processors were clamoring for supplies of proteins and corn, saying they would be forced out of business in a few weeks unless help came.

## Grower Shoots Three Barreled Gun At Axis

Typical of what North Carolina growers are doing to help win the war, Raymond J. Elliott, of Granville County, is firing a three-barreled gun at the Axis—eggs, poultry and pork. He also has plans for adding a fourth barrel to his gun.

County Agent C. V. Morgan reports to Director L. O. Schaub of the N. C. State College Extension Service that Elliott has 800 one-week old

chicks, 710 4-week chicks, 760 six-week chicks, and 550 chicks about two months old. Not content with this, Elliott has placed orders for two more shipments of 750 and 1,100 chicks to come at an early date. Also, he had 450 pedigreed laying hens on the firing line, bringing in large baskets of eggs every day.

In many sections of North Carolina, there is only about one brood sow to each ten to twenty families. Elliott wanted to make the swine barrel on his gun extra large, so he has put in six brood sows and is furnishing feeder pigs for neighboring farmers.

Not content with his egg, poultry and pork ammunition, he secured some hoifers, which he is developing into good dairy cows and soon they will start furnishing milk for the milk route that runs by his farm.

County Agent Morgan said that all Granville County farmers are enthusiastic in the production of more food and feed crops this year, and that he is sure that this section will

exceed the war goals requested. He is urging Granville farmers to grow an increased acreage of the leguminous crops that bring good hays and the oil-bearing crops for plenty of protein meals.

Whoa

Customer—"Are these eggs strictly fresh?"  
Grocer (to his clerk)—"Feel those eggs, George, and see if they're cool enough to sell yet."

## TAYLOR THEATRE

EDENTON, N. C.  
"WE HAVE THE SHOWS"

Friday, May 14—  
Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken and Rudy Vallee in "HAPPY GO LUCKY"  
Filmed in Beautiful Technicolor

Saturday, May 15—  
Buster Crabbe and Al St. John in "BILLY THE KID IN FUGITIVE OF THE PLAINS"

Sunday, May 16—Double Feature  
Mary Lee and John Archer in "SHANTYTOWN"  
Also Walt Disney's "SALUDOS AMIGOS"

Monday-Tuesday, May 17-18—  
John Garfield, Gig Young, Harry Carey, George Tobias, Arthur Kennedy and James Brown in "AIR FORCE"

Wednesday, May 19—  
Double Feature 10c and 25c  
Ritz Bros. in "BEHIND THE EIGHT BALL"  
Dead End Kids in "MUG TOWN"

Thursday-Friday, May 20-21—  
Tim Holt and Bontia Granville in "HITLER'S CHILDREN"

## When Your Back Hurts

And Your Strength and Energy Is Below Par

It may be caused by disorder of kidney function that permits poisonous waste to accumulate. For truly many people feel tired, weak and miserable when the kidneys fail to remove excess acids and other waste matter from the blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, rheumatic pains, headaches, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling. Sometimes frequent and scanty urination with smarting and burning is another sign that something is wrong with the kidneys or bladder.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use Doan's Pills. It is better to rely on a medicine that has won country-wide approval than on something less favorably known. Doan's have been tried and tested many years. Are at all drug stores. Get Doan's today.

## DOAN'S PILLS

From where I sit

by Joe Marsh

... about a year ago I was in a bit of a fix. I had been working hard and my back was hurting. I had tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to help. I was feeling pretty miserable. I had heard about Doan's Pills and decided to give them a try. I was a bit skeptical at first, but I decided to give them a try. I was a bit skeptical at first, but I decided to give them a try. I was a bit skeptical at first, but I decided to give them a try.

spirit. And when the hard day's work is over, you'll find Pop relaxing and having a cool refreshing glass of beer.

From where I sit that's still another lesson we can learn from older people—moderation. Moderation in enjoying good beer, tolerance for others who enjoy this friendly, wholesome beverage of moderation.

Joe Marsh

... by the Industries Foundation • North Carolina Committee ... State Director 406-7 Insurance Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.

**IN THE NAVY**  
they say:  
"BUBBLES IN THE TANK" for ideas  
"JACK O' THE DUST" for man in charge of store-room  
"DOG IT DOWN" for tie it down  
"CAMEL" for the favorite cigarette with men in the Navy  
FIRST IN THE SERVICE  
With men in the Navy, Coast Guard, Army, and Marines, the favorite cigarette is Camel. (Based on actual sales records in Canteens and Post Exchanges.)

**CAMEL** COSTLIER TOBACCO

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THAT EXTRA MILDNESS AND FULL FLAVOR GET TOP RATING WITH ME!

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"You can't hurt an Athey surface"

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You can use it on any kind of surface... wood, plaster or metal. It flows quickly and easily from your brush, smooths itself out magically to leave an even, lustrous coat of beautiful sheen and color. And you may wash it repeatedly with plain soap and water without dulling any of its original, glorious, lustre. You can get Athey's Interior Gloss in a variety of soft, harmonious shades that add style and charm to any room. See your nearest Athey dealer today... select the colors you like best for the rooms that need it most!

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