

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

Army Leaders Watch Need Money To Win.

"Can we military leaders plan to fight this war in an orderly way—in the surest and most effective manner—or must we take extraordinary risks for fear the money will not hold out?"

The anxious inquiry, addressed to Secretary Morgenthau by one of the nation's highest military officials, may surprise some Americans who take it for granted that the money for fighting our wars is assured.

There is a tendency on the part of loyal Americans to believe that, regardless of what they do the Government will, somehow or other, find the money.

Few Americans understand the connection that exists between their participation in our war loans and the steady flow of munitions, ordnance equipment and supplies that move to the fighting fronts.

Billions of dollars are mentioned so glibly and the total cost of the world-wide struggle is so vast that we tend to overlook the necessary balance that the Treasury must maintain if our economic system, involving private initiative and capital, is to survive the strain of spending inevitably associated with destructive warfare.

Secretary Morgenthau reviews the fiscal outlook of the nation, saying that under present tax laws we will get at least \$30,000,000,000. In addition, already in 1943, through the sale of war bonds an additional \$25,000,000,000 has been provided. The total of \$55,000,000,000 is slightly more than half of the \$100,000,000,000 that the nation must have.

Naturally, the question arises as to where the United States will secure the \$45,000,000,000 that it must have to prosecute the war with undiminished vigor. Mr. Morgenthau says that it must come from two sources, new taxes and the sale of additional war bonds. The facts explain both the necessity for additional taxation and the heavier investment in war bonds.

The people of the county who have money available for investment in war bonds should not delay their purchase of these securities. No question must arise in the minds of military leaders as to whether the people of the United States are backing the nation in war.

The best answer that can be given to General Marshall, our Chief of Staff, who asked the question quoted above, and to other brave men who fight for us on land, on the sea and in the air, is a flood of money into the Treasury.

Our people should not lose sight of the additional bonus that may come to all of us in connection with our investment in war bonds. Naturally, we expect to uphold our fighting forces and through our participation in the financing of the war, to share in its triumph.

In doing this, we will also safeguard our society from the perilous dangers of uncontrolled inflation which, in its ravages, can wreck a country almost as effectively as a lost war.

Supplies For The Army.
The Army Service Force, under Lieut.-General Brehon B. Somervell, is responsible for delivering supplies to our fighting men in all parts of the world.

While we do not have the technical information upon which to appraise the job, now being done, there is every reason to believe that it is outstanding. Compared with the last war, the delivery of supplies in the present struggle is amazing.

A single infantry division expends 542 tons of ammunition in a single day's firing. A mechanized division uses 180,000 gallons of gasoline every hour on the move. An armored division uses more than 500 tons of ammunition and 78,000 pounds of food every day in action.

When we recall that the Army has nearly 7,000,000 men and that others are swelling the ranks every day, it is apparent that the job of delivering hundreds of thousands of tons of food and equipment every month is stupendous.

Peace Insurance
The House having passed the \$29,463,637,198 appropriation for the Navy and the President having asked an appropriation of \$59,425,586,500 for the Army, the American people begin to suspect that war costs money.

One Representative, in discussing the situation, said that the nation's outlay for war since July 1st, 1940, including Lend-Lease and other related items, amounted to about \$250,000,000,000. This does not include the additional appropriation requested for the Army.

In view of the magnitude of the financial expenditures required by total war, it would appear that adequate preparedness is a cheap insurance. There is little reason to suspect that Japan would have attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor if the American Navy had been twice as large.

The cost of creating and maintaining such a Navy, prior to the outbreak of war, would be a drop in the bucket compared with the stupendous expense of the present struggle. The lesson to be learned, we take

it, is that, when this war ends, the United States should maintain its Army, its Navy and its Air forces in a degree sufficient to discourage any thought of future aggression that will threaten us.

Churchill Pledges Aid To Fight To End.

Repeats Previous Promises.
Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his address to Congress, took pains to allay the doubts which have been expressed in this country as to the British war against Japan.

Mr. Churchill said nothing concerning Japan that he has not said before. His remarks, coming closely after the speech of Senator Chandler attracted interest but there is little prospect that the critics of Britain will ever be satisfied or silenced.

Describing the situation in January, 1942, "when the American and British fleet had lost, for the time being, naval command of the Pacific and Indian Oceans," the British leader told how he prepared himself to bear the "terrible blows which were evidently about to fall on British interests in the Far East." He described Singapore as "the greatest military disaster, or, at any rate, the largest military disaster in British history."

Anyone familiar with the long history of the British Empire finds it almost impossible to believe that the British Government will not fight to regain its lost territories and to restore its position in the Far East. To do anything else would be to admit that the Empire had disappeared. There is no evidence that the British people are ready to admit this.

Referring particularly to remarks in this country, Mr. Churchill said, "Let no one suggest that we British have not at least as great an interest as the United States in the unflinching and relentless waging of war against Japan. I am here to tell you that we will wage that war side by side with you, in accordance with the best strategic employment of our forces, while there is breath in our bodies, while blood flows in our veins."

Moreover, he said, "I repudiate the slightest suspicion that we would hold anything back that can be usefully employed or that I and the Government I represent are not resolute to employ every man, gun and airplane that can be used in this business as we have proved ourselves ready to do in other theatres of the war."

The Prime Minister pointed out that a "notable part of the war against Japan must, of course, be played by the large armies and by the air and naval forces now marshalled by Great Britain on the eastern frontiers of India."

Mr. Churchill said that if only an order were necessary, that "order would be given this afternoon." However, he admitted that the movement of troops is "very strictly governed by what our American military men call the science of logistics."

Mr. Churchill revealed that "it is all agreed between us, that we should at the earliest moment similarly bring our joint air power to bear upon the military targets in the homelands of Japan." He added that "the cruelties of the Japanese enemy will make our airmen all the more ready to share the terrors and sufferings of their American comrades."

Explaining the duty to overcome at the earliest moment "military, geographical and political difficul-

ties" and beginning "the process so necessary and desirable of laying the cities and other munitions centers of Japan in ashes," the Prime Minister proclaimed, "For in ashes they must surely lie before peace comes back to the world."

After these declarations, it is hard to understand why there will be Americans to doubt the intentions of Great Britain and to proceed vigorously with the war against Japan. Nevertheless, there will be new questions to arise as suspicious citizens seek for flaws in the Prime Minister's speech.

For the record, it might be pointed out that:

(1) In February, 1942, Mr. Churchill called Singapore a "heavy and far-reaching military defeat," and in March, he referred to it as "the scene of the greatest disaster to British arms which history records."

(2) In November, he pledged that Great Britain would soon shift its forces "to the other side of the world," if Germany is defeated before Japan!

(3) In December, he declared, "The growing power of the United Nations" will press onward until Japan "is stripped of her conquest, punished for her treachery, and deprived of her powers of evil."

(4) In April, of this year, in a telegram to General Henry H. Arnold, U. S. Air Forces Commander, the Prime Minister promised that R. A. F. fliers will "fly side by side with their American comrades to attack Tokyo."

Farmers To Receive Serpice Certificates

Official Certificates of War Service soon will begin moving to North Carolina farm families who have enlisted in the 1943 wartime food production program, according to H. A. Patton, State AAA Executive Assistant.

The certificates are being awarded in recognition of the part farm families are playing in the nation's war effort. More than 200,000 certificates already have been sent to County USDA War Boards for distribution to individual families, and more will be distributed as soon as they are received. Patton estimated approximately 237,000 North Carolina farm families are eligible to receive the certificates.

Printed in red, white and blue, the 11 by 14 inch certificates carry out a patriotic theme through use of a red border and a large blue "V" on the face of each. They are signed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and the chairman of the Local County USDA War Board. Each certificate bears the seal of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the official Food for Freedom emblem, both printed in red, white, and blue.

"These certificates are being presented to farm families in appreciation of the work they are doing to add to the growing strength of the United Nations," Patton said. "This nation and our allies today are look-

ing to America's farm families for the majority of the food which is needed to win the war."

Basis for awarding the certificates will be 1943 Farm Plans for Maximum War Production signed by individual farmers in a state-wide sign-up campaign conducted by county and community committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Poultrymen Go Slow On Summer Broilers

North Carolina poultrymen should go slow and stay on the safe side in producing summer broilers, says Prof. Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry Department at N. C. State College. Since the feed situation is so serious, he suggests that growers make sure of an adequate supply of feed from the dealer before contracting for the chicks.

He further suggests that growers anticipate the necessity of more floor space per started chick than is usually required in the spring. About 2 square feet of floor space should be given for each 3 chicks at the beginning of the feeding and this space should be increased to one square foot per chick, when they are four weeks of age.

Dearstyne pointed out that slower growth and higher mortality must be anticipated for summer broilers as compared with spring broilers. One way of conserving feed is through reduced mortality and this may be accomplished by less crowding, strict sanitation, and careful management.

Another method of conserving feed, cited by Prof. Dearstyne, is the culling of males not in use in the laying flock. He says that after the breeding season is over, males serve no useful purpose in the flock and their presence is responsible for heavy egg loss in improperly stored eggs during the hot weather.

He estimates that there are about 700,000 breeder males in North Carolina poultry flocks consuming about 1.75 pounds of feed a week. If the growers will cull out these males, when not in use, they will be saving about 560 tons of precious feed every week.

Weevils Threaten Damage To Cotton

Boll weevil emergence is much higher than in recent years and the indications are that there will be severe damage during the coming season to the cotton crop, unless the weather is dry, says Dr. B. F. Coon, Assistant Extension Entomologist at N. C. State College.

He suggests that growers keep a careful check on infestation and, as soon as they find one weevil per 500 plants, jump into the fight. Weevils usually appear around the edges of fields and along overgrown ditch-banks and it is here that particular attention should be given the crop. It is best to make counts at about four different points in a field to check it thoroughly.

Dr. Coon points out that either the dust or the liquid treatment can be used for pre-square poisoning. In dusting, equal parts of calcium arsenate and hydrated lime should be thoroughly mixed and applied at the rate of three to four pounds of the mixture per acre, when the air is calm.

For mopping, the 1-1-1 mixture, consisting of one pound of calcium arsenate to one gallon of water and one gallon of molasses is used. The mixture should be stirred frequently while it is being applied and it should be used the same day it is mixed.

Dr. Coon said that if rain occurs soon after the poison is applied, it

should be repeated as soon as the weather permits. About three applications of poison, made at 5 to 7 day intervals, should be made to bring down infestation for a given period.

TAYLOR THEATRE

EDENTON, N. C.
"WE HAVE THE SHOWS"
Friday, June 4—
Lana Turner, Robert Young and Walter Brennan in "SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS"
Saturday, June 5—
Wild Bill Elliott and Gabby Hayes —in—
"CALLING WILD BILL ELLIOTT"
Sunday, June 6—
Patricia Morrison and Kenny Baker in "SILVER SKATES"
Monday-Tuesday, June 7-8—
Fred MacMurray and Rosalind Russell in "FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM"
Wednesday, June 9—
Double Feature 11c and 25c
Dick Foran and Harriet Hilliard in "HI, BUDDY"
William Holden in "YOUNG AND WILLING"
Thursday-Friday, June 10-11—
John Steinbeck's "THE MOON IS DOWN"
Coming June 13-14-15—
Greer Garson in "RANDOM HARVEST"

SAVE ON CLEANING AND PRESSING At Riddick's

We are now operating our cleaning and pressing club on a cash and carry basis. Due to lack of sufficient help, we can no longer call for and deliver your clothes.

However, we are offering our patrons a 23 per cent saving in cleaning and pressing through this plan.

Bring your clothes to us for cleaning and pressing... we are maintaining our first class service, and all garments may be obtained within 24 hours.

RIDDICK CLEANERS

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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 countrywide 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.

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Announcement

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