

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

Brynes Cites Production Reports Exaggerations

Reviews War Program
James F. Brynes, newly named Director of War Mobilization, in his first public utterance, calls attention to the remarkable progress made by the United States in the production of the tools of war and also offers some pertinent observations upon the state of the union as the nation enters "the critical period of the war."

Warning that "we have a long, hard road ahead," with "the hardest fighting yet to come," Mr. Brynes frankly states that the Government has no right to call upon Americans to work as a team if it is not going to demand that Government officials work as a team.

Admitting mistakes, which are to be expected of human beings, he says that "these controversies and their effect upon the war effort have been greatly exaggerated."

While there have been some stoppages of work in industry producing the weapons of war, which "have justly aroused criticism," Mr. Brynes said that "the great masses of our workers, and with rare exceptions, the leaders of organized labor, are doing as much as any of us, and more than many of us, to see that there is no interruption of war production."

During 1942, the speaker declared, only one-twentieth of one per cent. of the time workers engaged in war work was lost in strikes and said that the striker in a war industry is almost as rare as the slacker in the Army.

The Director of War Mobilization, outlining the humiliating situation which confronted the United States when attacked, pointed out that he and the Japs started to prepare for the war before we woke up to what was going on.

While they were plotting our destruction, we were passing neutrality laws that helped them out and living up to our disarmament agreements. "Hitler won the first battle of Europe, not in 1939 or 1940," but "in the preceding five years of preparation."

Now, the United States is preparing for many attacks on many fronts" and war production is setting astonishing records. For example, the speaker pointed out, during the twelve months ending May 31st, 1941, the nation constructed fifty dry cargo ships and twenty-two tankers, but during the twelve months ending May 31st, 1943, it constructed more than a thousand dry cargo ships and almost one hundred ocean-going tankers.

Mr. Brynes calls this "the harvest year for the Navy's ship construction." He referred to the great building program which got under way in 1940 and in the first five months of this year provided one hundred fighting ships, or almost as many warships as were finished in the entire year of 1942. During 1943, he pointed out, we will double our fleet of fighting ships—battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, escort ships and bumarines.

These figures do not include several thousand landing craft but special attention has been given to the construction of aircraft carriers and escort vessels to protect convoys. While no figures could be given for aircraft carriers, it is known that these vessels are under construction in great numbers and the escort vessels, half the size of destroyers, will constitute the largest single class of vessels in the fleet.

People who remember that our fighting men in World War I were equipped in very large part by arms and munitions from our Allies will understand the tremendous difference in the present war when this country is not only equipping its own fighting forces but supplying thousands of items to its Allies.

Through Lend-Lease, for example, Mr. Brynes says that we have shipped almost twice as many motor vehicles as we produced for ourselves in the last war and that "bumper-to-bumper" they would reach twice across North America.

In May, we produced three times as many pieces of artillery as we did for ground troops in all the nineteen months of the last war and our production of high explosive powder is six times as great as during the last war.

Figures for machine-guns and sub-machine-guns illustrate the almost miraculous production in this country. Between June 1, 1940, and June 1, 1941, our ordnance plants turned out 25,000 units. This figure was stepped up to 700,000 in the next year and to 1,500,000 in the year ending June 1st, 1943.

Mr. Brynes stressed the fact that while we were building automobiles and refrigerators in the seven years preceding June, 1940, Hitler was building airplanes, relying upon them to enslave the world. Again we give the figures: 30,243 planes produced in the United States in the year ending June 1, 1942, and almost 50,000 in the next twelve-month period.

While it is not possible to divide his figure into types, Mr. Brynes pointed out that the proportion of winners is less and less and that the proportion of fighters and bombers is grown steadily higher and they

are bigger and more devastating. In the two-year period, the nation manufactured 44,830,000 bombs, including incendiaries and block-busters running to 4,000 pounds. Citing the raid on Dortmund, termed the most devastating in history, Mr. Brynes said that the tonnage of bombs already produced in this country is sufficient to load planes for 642 raids the size of the Dortmund raid.

We call attention to these statements because they tend, we believe, to give average Americans a clearer conception of the tremendous strides which have been taken by this country in connection with war production.

It is very important for Americans to understand the magnitude of our industrial preparations for war, even if for no other reason than to have an antidote for the complaints, grumblings, and name callings which, at times, secure so much attention.

We repeat now what we have said on several occasions. When the full story of our production is revealed, the people of the United States will be utterly amazed by the miraculous output of weapons, equipment and supplies for our fighting men and our Allies.

Billions For Defense

In addition to the record-breaking appropriation of \$39,463,607,198 for the Navy, the President has asked Congress for \$59,425,586,500 for the Army, and in addition, the reappropriation of unobligated balances totaling \$12,472,913,200.

The funds will provide pay, food, clothing and equipment for more than eight million persons in the Army, including 376,000 members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

A summary of the new appropriation request is as follows:

Pay and travel	\$12,305,686,000
Subsistence	2,487,641,000
Clothing & equip.	1,894,033,000
Transportation	1,556,839,000
Signal Corps	4,658,898,000
Air Forces	23,655,481,000
Medical Dept.	455,112,000
Engineer Ser.	2,576,404,000
Ordnance Dept.	8,038,925,000
Chemical war	342,260,000
Plant facilities	749,000,000
Miscellaneous	705,302,000

Post-War Planning Congress Can Act

The Administration forces in the Senate won a bitterly contested fight to secure a \$200,000 appropriation for the National Resources Planning Board, which was allowed no funds whatever by the House appropriations bill.

The planning agency, headed by the Uncle of the President, was the object of bitter partisan attack. The action of the House was headlined as a "rebuke to the President" and the agency itself as a fountainhead of philosophies "partly Socialism" and partly the product of "dangerous imagination."

We are not concerned with what happens to the National Resources Planning Board, as it now exists, but it is vitally important that some agency be established to make plans for the post-war period.

The nation will face a tremendous economic upheaval when millions of fighting men are demobilized. Unless careful planning is available, there is great danger of unemployment that will cost the nation billions of dollars.

If the Congress of the United States does not care to provide funds for an executive planning agency Congress itself should assume the burden of preparations necessary to meet the crisis of the immediate post-war period.

Lend-Lease Aid Tremendous Munitions Go To Russia

In the two years, ending March 31, 1943, the United States has exported, under Lend-Lease, munitions, industrial items and agricultural products to the value of \$7,105,000,000.

The total does not include the value of Lend-Lease planes which were flight-delivered and ships, sent to their destination under their own power. The value of these is estimated at an additional \$700,000,000.

The figures recently submitted to Congress show that exports to the United Kingdom were \$3,116,000,000; to Russia, \$1,822,000,000; and to

China, \$88,801,000.

It is noted that shipment of munitions to Russia, which began six months later than similar exports to Great Britain totaled \$1,041,000,000, compared with \$881,000,000 for the United Kingdom.

Industrial items exported to the United Kingdom totaled \$907,000,000 and to Russia, \$041,000,000, compared with \$881,000,000 for United Kingdom totaling \$1,264,000,000 and to Russia \$316,000,000.

It is interesting to observe that shipments in March reached an all-time high, being twice as much as in the corresponding month of 1942. This seems to indicate that, despite operations in North Africa and elsewhere, the shipping situation of the United Nations is improving.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

GOD'S EXCEEDING GREAT PROMISES

International Sunday School Lesson for June 13, 1942.

Golden Text: He hath granted unto us his precious and exceeding great promises; that, through these ye may become partakers of the divine nature.—II Peter 1:4.

Lesson Text: II Peter 1:1-11

The second letter of Peter, while addressed to the same persons as the first—the Christians scattered throughout the various provinces of what is known now as Asia Minor, was written some years later and its purpose was to exhort his readers to true Christian living.

Peter writes "to them that have obtained the precious faith with us in the righteousness of God and our Savior Jesus Christ." The use of this tactful and courteous phrase signifies that this "like precious faith is equally precious to all and that it gives the same spiritual privileges to the most obscure believers as well as to the most famous of apostles who were eye-witnesses of his majesty."

It is interesting to notice, in reading the epistles of Peter, how many times he uses the word "precious." Peter's list of precious things include: God's promises, our faith, Christ, Christ's blood, and the tests to which our faith is subject. These are the things which Peter, and every real Christian, has found to be of the most worth.

Of what was Peter thinking when he wrote of God's "precious promises?" It seems likely that he meant, foremost of all, the gift of God's own Son and the gift of God's Spirit. Because God gave His own Son for us, we can become "partakers of the divine nature." Peter declared that by faith men may, and do, receive into their spirits a share in the nature of God.

Surely, those who have, by faith in Jesus Christ, become "partakers of the divine nature," will want to do all in their power to grow in Christian virtues in order that their knowledge and faith shall not be "idle nor unfruitful." Beginning with the fifth verse, Peter outlines a program of Christian growth.

His list of Christian graces, which

should be desired by every professing Christian, is progressive, and apparently growing out of the preceding one. However, the desire for them is not enough. We cannot attain them by merely wishing for them, but we must, as Peter suggests, seek to attain them with "all diligence," which suggests haste, earnestness and fervor.

Quite properly, Peter begins his list of Christian virtues with faith, for "Without faith it is impossible to please Him (God). Heb. 11:6. It is not enough, however, to just believe and do nothing about our belief. Peter advises, "Add to your faith virtue." Bengel defines virtue as moral energy, moral power, vigor of soul, or integrity of purpose.

To virtue, one adds "knowledge," which here means spiritual insight and understanding, so that with Paul, we may say, "For I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day." (2 Tim. 1:12).

Knowledge, carried to the extreme, however, may lead one rather one-sided, and so Peter wisely advises, that we add to knowledge "temperance," by which he means self-control, or regulated conduct. We have seen some Christians who were intemperate in the matters of their religious life, to the point of fanaticism. We believe Peter had this in mind as well as temperance in moral questions.

All of us probably need the injunction to patience. Peter had found that this was a much-needed grace himself. Patience grows out of self-control. Patient endurance is needed by the Christian in living the Christian life.

To patience, must be added "Godliness" or God-likeness. The godliness of which Peter is talking is that which has at its heart a great understanding and sympathy of others. The last two virtues listed will flow naturally if the first ones enumerated are in the Christian's character—brotherly kindness and love. The list begins with faith and ends with love—the two master words in the Christian religion and, as these abound, Christian character grows.

Which of the Christian virtues do you need to cultivate most in your life? Peter declares that a diligent practice of these virtues will keep the Christian from being idle and unfruitful. "If ye do these things, ye shall never fall." He does not mean by this that the Christian will never sin, but that a sincere effort to cultivate these virtues in one's life will safeguard him against faults and failings.

Peter ends his second letter with a final injunction to Christians, which we will all do well to try to carry out. "Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ." The Christian should grow spiritually from the time of his acceptance of his Savior until the time he is called to his Eternal Home. Are you growing?

Prevent Grain Losses By Proper Harvesting

Grain losses through the improper operation of combines must be prevented in these days of increased production of livestock and poultry and dwindling supplies of feedstuffs, says J. D. Blicke, Extension Engineering Specialist at N. C. State College.

One point of loss is over the cleaning shoe of the combine. He reports

that this loss can be prevented, if the grain has been properly shelled by the cylinder. These are the steps which he advises for proper adjustment of the machinery.

First, open the chaffer and adjustable sieve just enough for the grain to fall through. If they are closed too far, both the shoe and the tailings return will become overloaded, resulting in grain loss, poor cleaning, and cracking of the kernels. If the sieves are opened too much, the movement of material over the sieve is retarded and the grain will be full of trash.

Next, use as much air blast as possible without blowing grain over and into the tailings return. Ordinarily, direct the air to strike forward in the sieves. Be sure the cleaning shoe is running at the correct speed.

If the shoe is running too slowly, the chaffer will load up and the grain

will ride out. If it is running too fast, the grain will bounce out and load the tailings return. Keep the chaffer, sieve and screens cleaned of the foreign material that has a tendency to spear and lodge in the sieve openings, as grain can't be expected to fall through a plugged sieve or screen.

Harvesting the grain crop is the big labor problem now in many counties and Blicke says that proper operation of combines can save many thousands of bushels of grain.



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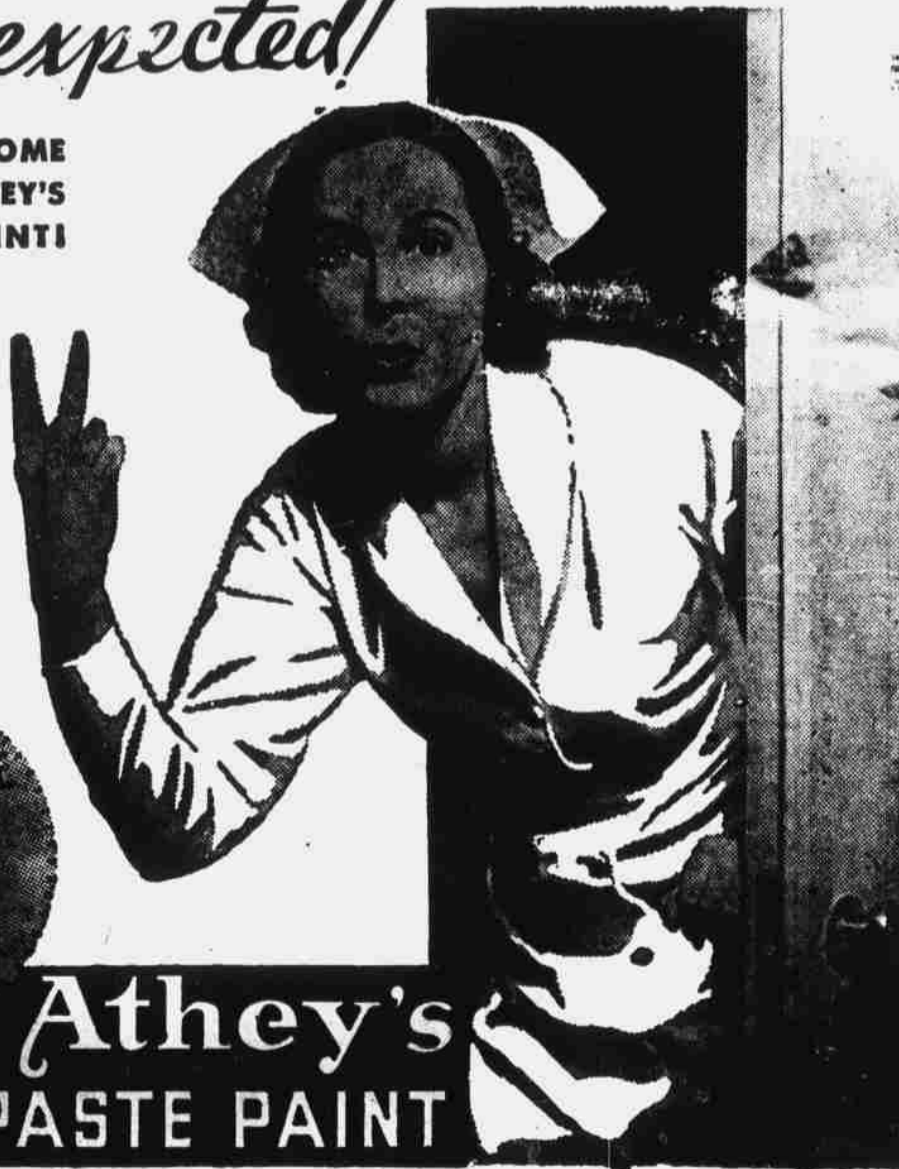
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