

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

### Many Prisoners Of War To Work In The U. S.

Some 36,688 Axis prisoners-of-war are now confined in twenty-one prison camps in Continental United States.

The War Department discloses that sixty-two Japanese are at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin; 21,110 Germans at eleven camps and 15,516 at ten other camps.

The capacity of the camps for prisoners is estimated at 55,000 men but, in expectation that many prisoners will be brought from North Africa, existing camps will be enlarged and new camps constructed.

A typical prison camp, according to the War Department, houses 3,000 prisoners, divided into three compounds with shelters, messhalls, toilet facilities and other provisions for 1,000 prisoners. Incidentally, it requires 506 officers and enlisted men to adequately guard 3,000 prisoners.

It is announced that the prisoners will work, in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention, which exclude armament work.

### Is Axis Morale Cracking?

Airman Arnold Thinks So.

### Bombing Proves Destructive.

Speaking to the largest graduating class in the history of the United States Military Academy, General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force, told the young officers that the Axis powers "could see the handwriting on the wall" in ceaseless aerial bombing by Allied planes.

General Arnold declared that "we are going to end it (the war) and end it soon by bombing military objectives consistently and with the maximum destructive power that we possess."

Expressing the belief that the United Nations are "now ready for a decisive year," the General expressed the opinion that Axis morale cannot take the destructive round-the-clock hammering and that their morale is already beginning to crack.

General Arnold says that the Germans, Italians and Japanese understand that our plans call for bombing to destruction their factories, their transportation and communications systems, their navy-yards and industries.

He warns that they are already "crying for us to stop," using propaganda to "work on our sentiments" and "to weaken our all-out air effort."

The Axis is trying to make us "hesitate in the creation of a powerful air arm by protesting the grim, horrible and devastating features of aerial war." By calling attention to our bombs "hitting and killing, wounding women and children, destroying churches, schools and other non-military objectives," they are attempting to persuade the United Nations to call off the aerial offensive.

While admitting that some bombs might miss the military objectives

for which they were intended and thus injure civilians, the General declared emphatically that "we select only military objectives for our bombings and that our bombers have demonstrated an accuracy impossible to attain by any of the Axis airmen."

Referring to their pleas, he reminds the nation that the Axis powers started the bombing of cities, "causing death and injury to non-combatant women and children" and called to witness Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Coventry, Plymouth, Pearl Harbor and Manila.

The General thinks "we have a long, hard job ahead of us," and does not want "to arouse false hopes for an easy and early victory." He says that Germany and Japan remain "mighty military powers and are fighting on the ground, at sea and in the air with a determination that will require our best efforts if we are to win."

There is little prospect that the Axis powers will get anywhere with their whining. They did much to make war a more ruthless business than ever before and now, because they are not dishing it out, they must learn to take it or surrender.

There is no use for any American to pay attention to crocodile tears which are shed in Berlin, Rome or Tokyo. Any let-up in our pressure upon these enemies of mankind will give them an opportunity to recoup their strength and make more difficult the task of preserving our freedom and our civilization.

### Postal Service Deteriorates. Railroads Are Inadequate. Autos And Planes Needed.

Postmaster-General Frank C. Walker reports that, for the first time in twenty-four years, postal expenditures were held within revenues for the first ten months of the present fiscal year.

This is a record which deserves praise, especially in view of the large volume of postage-free mail handled for the armed forces and government agencies. It was accomplished despite the payment of \$35,000,000 for increased postal salaries in recent months.

Now that we have called attention to the good features of the Postmaster-General's announcement, it might not be out of place to make some observations as to the postal service itself.

Many business men complain of delayed mail. Apparently, the cause of this somewhat general complaint is based upon more than the pressure of the present emergency.

It should also be noted that the Postoffice Department has failed to utilize the automobile in the transportation of mail. Relying largely upon the railroads, which have curtailed schedules drastically, and seldom utilizing department-owned trucks for the inter-city transportation of mail, the postal service has

experienced some deterioration in the type of service offered to the public. Moreover, while airmail service has been made available to the larger cities of the land, it means little or nothing to the bulk of the population of the country. It seems to us that the airplane, like the automobile, should have been adopted by the postal service to improve and speed the delivery of mail.

Of course, in making these observations, we do not direct criticism toward present postal officials. Many of the matters are not entirely left to their discretion and they are dependent upon Congress for appropriations and authority to institute the changes suggested.

However, we think that the ideas discussed deserve consideration and that improvement in the postal service is not only desirable but inevitable.

### World Faces Food Problems

### Conference War Harmonious.

The United Nations' conference on food and agriculture, which held its sessions at Hot Springs, Virginia, has given forth a declaration of principles, subscribed to by delegations from the forty-four participating nations.

It may be interesting to consider the results of the conference which studied world problems of food and agriculture, concluding that "the goal of freedom from want of food, suitable and adequate for the health and strength of all peoples, can be achieved."

Recognizing that the first task is to complete the winning of the war and to deliver millions of people from tyranny and plunder, the conference pointed out that during the periods of critical shortage, freedom from hunger can be achieved only by urging a concerted effort to economize consumption, to increase supplies and to distribute them to the best advantage.

Thereafter, efforts to secure freedom from fear and freedom from want can be attempted. Declaring that "there has never been enough food for the health of all people" and that this situation "is justified neither by ignorance nor by justice of nature," the conference concluded that the production of food must be greatly expanded.

As "the first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty," it is "useless to produce more food unless men and nations provide the markets to absorb it." Consequently, there must be "an expansion of the whole world economy to provide purchasing power sufficient to maintain an adequate diet for all."

While "the primary responsibility lies with each nation" for meeting the needs of its own people and each nation must determine what steps it will take, the goal can be achieved "only if all work together."

Consequently, it is recommended that the Governments study the findings of the conference and take "the first step" without awaiting the solution of all other problems.

There seems to be nothing dangerous to the liberties of any people in the conclusions of the conference.

The delegates were in agreement that there must be an expanded world economy to provide purchasing power to maintain an adequate diet but that "with full employment in all countries, enlarged industrial production, the absence of exploitation, the increasing flow of trade within and between countries, the orderly management of domestic and international investment and currency, and sustained internal and international economic equilibrium," the problem can be successfully met and the world's food can be made available to all its people.

### BURGESS CLUB MEETS

The Burgess Home Demonstration Club met at the home of Mrs. Sidney Layden on Wednesday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by the president, who read the 123rd Psalm, after which the members repeated the Collect.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. At roll call each member answered with a Bible verse.

The members showed much interest in the discussion of a curb market in Hertford.

Miss Maness made an interesting talk on "Milk for Better Meals." She demonstrated cheese fondue and 5-minute cabbage in milk.

Mrs. Layden conducted a Milk Dish contest with Mrs. J. B. Basnight winning the prize.

Those present were Mesdames J. B. Basnight, Winston E. Lane, H. S. Davenport, Tommy Mathews, R. G. McCracken and Miss Frances Maness.

The hostess served ice cream and cake.

### Keep Hens Cool For High Egg Production

Laying hens must be kept cool and comfortable during hot weather and supplied with plenty of clean fresh water to maintain egg production, says C. F. "Chick" Parrish, Extension poultryman at N. C. State College.

He suggests that the windows and ventilators on the back of the poultry house be opened, and also the ventilators at the ends of the house. Drinking water should be supplied to the flock at least two or three times daily.

When the consumption of mash drops sharply, Parrish advises the

feeding of wet mash at noon each day. The dry mash can be moistened with cool skim milk, buttermilk, or cool water at the rate of three pounds of dry mash for each 100 birds.

To keep egg production and profits up, he suggests that the flock be culled closely, sending all marketable birds to the market just as soon as they quit laying. This is not only good economy but it also helps to save feed, which is now critically

scarce. Parrish also urges growers to check frequently for lice and mites as these parasites lower production and profits and cause waste of feed.

If there has been any chicken pox or sorehead on the farm or in the neighborhood, the poultry expert advises growers to vaccinate their pullets at about three months of age with fowl pox vaccine. If the pullets are found to be wormy, give

them an individual worm treatment just before they are moved on clean range. Growing chicks, pullets and layers should have a supply of hard grit at all times.

Parrish says that the egg production of next fall, winter and spring is determined by how good a job growers do in developing their pullets this summer. He stresses good range shelters, an abundance of green feed, and plenty of shade.

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