

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

### Republicans Score In The House

The House of Representatives exhibited its negative turn of mind recently when it expressed displeasure over the Office of Price Administration and the Office of War Information.

The OPA budget was cut twenty per cent, despite reports of black market operators and the obvious fact that it requires strict policing to enforce any form of price control.

The domestic activities of the Office of War Information was also forbidden through the simple process of not appropriating money for its operations.

It is worthwhile to note that these measures passed the House of Representatives because a small fraction of Democrats joined with the bulk of the Republican Party to cast the decisive vote.

In cutting the OPA appropriation, twenty-six Democrats joined with 156 Republicans, while only eleven Republicans joined the 135 Democrats opposing the reduction.

In the vote on the Office of War Information, 55 Democrats joined 150 Republicans to abolish its domestic operations, while only five Republicans joined 108 Democrats in voting for a continuation of the work on the home front.

### State And National Income

With every State attaining a record income, the nation's income in 1942 was \$114,000,000,000, according to Commerce Department experts who say that this compares with \$92,000,000,000 in 1941 and \$83,000,000,000 in the peacetime peak year of 1929.

Gains for the States, as 1942 incomes topped 1941, ranged from nine per cent in New Hampshire to fifty-seven per cent in Nevada. The national average was twenty-four per cent.

### Lend-Lease Exports

Cumulative exports, under Lend-lease, to the end of April were \$8,260,000,000. Munitions accounted for sixty-two per cent, industrial materials, twenty-six per cent, and food and other agricultural products, twenty-two per cent.

In April, exports amounted to \$839,000,000 with munitions being sixty-one per cent, industrial materials, twenty-four per cent, and food and other agricultural products fifteen per cent.

Food stuffs constitute the most important single item of Lend-lease exports, totaling \$1,409,000,000. Aircraft is second at \$1,287,000,000.

### Stupendous Aircraft Production

Aircraft production in the United States "reached the unprecedented figure of 7,200 planes" in May, according to the War Production Board.

The figure includes combat, transport and trainer aircraft, but in view of the announcement of Charles E. Wilson, in May, that heavy bomber production was ten per cent of total plane output, we may conclude that a minimum of 720 heavy bombers are included in the production of last

month. By April, 1944, according to Mr. Wilson, the production of heavy bombers will reach 1,000 a month, excluding super-bombers. A new aircraft plant at Marietta, Georgia, is scheduled to begin operating this fall and is described by officials as "another Willow Run."

Figures as to the number of planes produced do not tell the entire story because, as pointed out by President Roosevelt, units are now heavier. In May, the Chief Executive said that American plane production exceeded that of all other nations combined.

In connection with the production of 7,200 planes in May, the official announcement said that the total air-frame weight was about 60,000,000 pounds. In 1941, production weighed 37,000,000 pounds, in 1942, 291,000,000 pounds and the total for this year is estimated at 911,000,000 pounds.

### Our Foreign Policy Handicap

The great difficulty that confronts nations that deal with the United States is that after our Chief Executive has negotiated a treaty, or agreement, it must be submitted to a politically-minded Senate for acceptance.

Naturally, other nations, able to make binding commitments through their governments, hesitate to tie their hands. The experience of the Allies, after the World War, has left a memory that reminds them not to count too heavily upon the commitments of an American administration.

The House of Representatives will be called upon to pass upon a concurrent resolution, already approved by its Foreign Affairs Committee, which states that Congress favors "the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to maintain a just and lasting peace" and the "participation of the United States therein."

This resolution, if passed by the Congress, at least records the nation in favor of something. It should be regarded as binding upon subsequent officials, but there is no telling what any American Congress will do in the future. The isolationists will hardly fight the proposal in the midst of war but when the fighting is over they will be out in full force, attempting to hamstring the organization of the world.

An example of the difficulties that confronts the world is seen in the hesitant attitude of Great Britain and Russia. These nations have a treaty that runs for many years after the war. What they will require, in the way of protection, against another, will be greatly affected by what they can expect from the United States.

If the United States stands aloof from the world the British and the Russians will rely exclusively upon their armed strength. They will probably make it their business to keep Germany under tight control. There will be no tendency whatever to ease the bonds in the hope of promoting

better relations but, if we go in with them and assume our share of world responsibility, they may be willing to take some risks in the hope of developing a better world.

### Billions For The Navy

Congress is busy with the appropriation bills which provide the funds for governmental expenditures during the fiscal year which begins on July 1st. Naturally, most of the money to be spent by the United States in the next twelve months relates to the prosecution of the war.

Congress has provided approximately \$30,000,000,000 for the Navy and is expected to vote more than \$70,000,000,000 for the Army. These stupendous sums can be appreciated by recalling that in 1935, the Army got \$269,000,000 and the Navy \$440,000,000.

The naval appropriation covers all types of vessels, including construction of craft ranging from carriers to landing barges and 1,000,000 tons of auxiliary ships. General construction gets \$6,000,000,000, one-fourth for armor, armament and ammunition and one-fifth for emergency construction of 1,799 vessels for which appropriations in part have already been made.

Naval aircraft to the number of 27,652 are covered by an appropriation of nearly \$5,000,000,000, with an additional billion in contract authorizations. Incidentally, nearly one-third of the huge Army appropriation will go to the Air Force.

Other naval items include three and a half billion for ordnance and ordnance stores, nearly two billion for public works, four billion for pay subsistence, transportation, training, education and welfare, one billion for the Marine Corps, and \$500,000,000 for the Coast Guard.

### Gasoline Shortage Continuing

Here are some facts bearing on the gasoline restriction in the United States:

The American Air Force in Great Britain has doubled within the last three months and will double again

in the next three.

Fliers in the Mediterranean area used an average of 1,100,000 gallons of gasoline a day and there is no sign that they have any idea of using less.

Fighter planes use 100 gallons an hour, medium bombers 200 and some of the heavier planes as much as 1,000 gallons for an hour's flying.

In addition, we provide enormous quantities of petroleum for our Allies.

We chronicle these facts because a twenty-four-inch pipeline will be completed this summer from Illinois to the East and a twenty-inch tube will be finished around the first of the year. These two lines are expected to furnish more than 500,000 barrels a day but increasing military demands will take it all and may require more.

The situation in the Midwest may become worse because of the completion of these lines to the East. As it is now, pipelines from the Southwest end in the Midwest and it is impossible to haul the full supply into the Eastern regions. With the pipelines operating, however, little of the crude oil will be allowed to remain in the Midwest.

### BELVIDERE NEWS

Miss Mary Chappell, Cyril Winslow and Jarvis Winslow were supper guests of Miss Eunice Chappell on Sunday evening.

Mrs. G. R. Twine still remains on the sick list.

Mrs. J. T. Chappell and daughter, Gladys, Mrs. J. L. Chappell and daughter, Doris Faye, and Mrs. G. E. Hunter made a business trip to Hertford Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. C. Chappell and children, Clarence, Jr., and Louise, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hunter, Wednesday afternoon.

Among those visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Twine on Saturday were Mrs. J. T. Chappell and daughter, Gladys, Mrs. J. L. Chappell and daughter, Doris Faye, Mrs. J. O.

Chappell and children, Atwood and Betty Lou.

Miss Gladys Chappell visited Miss Ellodia Lamb Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph White visited Mr. and Mrs. Milton Copeland Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Winslow and children, Jarvis and Phil, Geraldine and Rachel Rae Winslow visited Mrs. Winslow's sister, Mrs. P. E. Chappell, Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. John Monds and daughter, Florence, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ladis, of New York, this week.

Among those who visited Mr. and Mrs. Joseph White on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Milton Copeland and children, Mrs. Lizzie Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Winslow and their daughter, Lois Violet, Mr. and Mrs.

Merrill Copeland and family.

Mrs. Sarah Channell is visiting her son, John Ervin Chappell, this week.

Mrs. Boyce, of Norfolk, Va., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fronnie Lamb.

Mrs. Shelton Chappell and Lois Violet Winslow visited Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Chappell on Friday afternoon.

"Waiter, is your corn tender?"  
"Very, sir, and the sooner you take your foot off the better I'll like it."

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Must not SINCLAIR-ize your car**

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A Sinclair-ize job will protect your engine, transmission, differential, and chassis with the right grade of lubricants for Summer. It will take care of other important parts, too, in the way your car manufacturer recommends. See your Sinclair Dealer tomorrow.

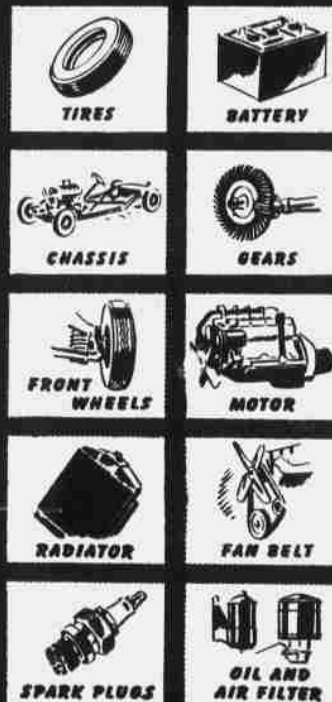
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Leafhoppers and leafspot are the pests that rob you of your profits. Your state experiment station has worked diligently to find out that three applications of sulphur dust will control these pests and increase your yield of peanuts at least 25 per cent. They also found that the increased yield in hay alone more than pays for the sulphur dust. So why not do your part in producing a maximum crop from your acreage—peanuts and peanut oil are urgently needed.

The most effective way to produce maximum yields of peanuts and hay is to "Keep 'em dusted" during these next few weeks with Stauffer Perfection Brand Dusting Sulphur. If you haven't placed your order for dusting sulphur, do so at once.

Growers should let vines dry thoroughly before shocking because the use of sulphur increases the amount of foliage as well as nuts.

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