

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

De Gaulle A Poor Ally. Seeks Absolute Control.

We have always been of the opinion that the United States and Great Britain were too much concerned over the opinions and actions of General Charles De Gaulle.

The activity of the leader of the Free French, since the Fall of France, has been possibly largely because the British permitted him to use a radio and provided funds to finance his organization.

In repayment, General De Gaulle has displayed a disconcerting ambition for political control of French fortunes and, it appears, demanded complete control of the military forces of France.

General Giraud, somewhat older, has been no match for De Gaulle in the effective use of political propaganda. His position in North Africa has been saved by the intervention of the United States and Great Britain in advising De Gaulle that Giraud must remain in command of French armed forces in North Africa.

A Washington dispatch by Harold Callender explains that General De Gaulle has gained support among the youths of North Africa, telling them that General Giraud is a puppet of the Allies, that France is treated worse than Luxembourg because, although her army fights with the Allies, there is no French flag among those of the United Nations, no French government represented in their councils and not even full French sovereignty in North Africa.

The General, apparently, seeks to convince the French people that "France is being humiliated by the Allies as well as the Germans."

The unwillingness of De Gaulle to cooperate fully with Giraud in North Africa, together with these revelations of his propaganda to the French population, confirms previous suspicions and convinces us that it would be a mistake to put too much confidence in the Fighting French leader.

Preparing To Blast Japan

U. S. Plans An Offensive.

Bearing in mind the long supply lines that stretch across the Pacific and the fact that Japan is an island empire, destined to live or die on the sea, it is interesting to read the statement of the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, that the United States is not building up its bases, its troop strength and its air power in the South Pacific for defensive purposes.

Mr. Knox says that our aircraft carrier production program, which is particularly vital to the South Pacific offensive in making good progress. The United States will soon have "several times the number" of carriers that were with the fleet in 1942 and the increase, according to the Secretary, will be "very considerable."

The long supply line across the Pacific, together with lack of facilities to unload ships, naturally delayed effective warfare against the Japanese. Mr. Knox points out that our supply lines are in good shape, adding that our losses have been "negligible," averaging less than two ships a month.

While no official announcement has been made, the flow of material across the Pacific is steadily increasing. In the early days of the war, according to some newspaper correspondents, ships frequently stayed in ports for months, awaiting unloading. Obviously, until adequate facilities for the handling of cargoes could be established, it would have been foolish to pile up unloaded ships in the Far Eastern theatre of operations.

Now, with the construction of bases for warships and adequate facilities for the handling of cargo ships, the United States is in a position to take aggressive action against Japan. Any offensive, launched without adequate bases and facilities and without a strong naval and air superiority, would have been foredoomed to failure.

It is commendable that the war leaders of the United States successfully resisted all propaganda efforts to drive them into precipitate action. This propaganda was apparent in the United States and it was deliberately planned by high officials of the United States and other nations, in China and Australia.

Ships Are Available.

Cargoes The Problem.

Not many months ago, Congressional opponents of a large army for the United States insisted that the creation of a large fighting force was useless because the nation could not have ships available for their transportation overseas.

This prediction, like many others made by opponents of the war program, is not justified by present facts. The overseas shipping situation has improved so much that the task of finding cargo for available ships is more trying than finding ships for essential cargoes.

The shift has been caused by several factors, which have improved the general shipping situation. They include:

- (1) Control of the Mediterranean, estimated to save 1,500,000 tons of shipping by eliminating the long trip around Africa;
- (2) The successful anti-submarine battle in the Atlantic, due to improved naval technique and equip-

ment;

(3) Heavy damage inflicted upon German submarine-building plants and operational bases by bombing; and,

(4) The phenomenal record of ship-building in this country, where shipyards delivered 711 ships, of 7,142,122 deadweight tons, in the first five months of this year. This compares with 746 vessels, 8,090,000 deadweight tons in all of 1942.

U. S. Now Has Become Greatest Fighting Power In World's History

The United States has now become the world's first military power, with Army, Navy and Air Force of the first magnitude, backed by an industrial plant which simply overwhelms the world in production.

In the air, there is no match for the fighting machine created by this country. The Army Air Force will soon equal the full air strength of our enemy nations, with ten fighting forces overseas developing aerial warfare on a scale hitherto undreamed of.

The Army air strength is supplemented by the planes, carriers and bases of the Navy which, for many years, enjoyed recognized superiority over other nations.

In addition, the strength of the Navy in fighting ships cannot be approached by Great Britain and, in a few months, our fighting fleet will probably be three times as large as that of Japan.

The Army is not yet as big as other armies, but it challenges the fighting men of any other country, including Russia and Germany, and carries a fire power that is greater than similar organizations. It is being rapidly trained and conditioned for offensive action wherever needed.

There are other factors in the fighting power of a nation. In the present warfare, nothing exceeds in importance our fleet of cargo ships.

In 1942, we had about seven million tons of ocean-going shipping. Last year, we built eight million tons and this year we are building twenty million tons. This means that our merchant marine will be without an equal in the world.

Modern warfare has revealed the absolute necessity of a war industry, geared to produce the material that a fighting nation requires. The United States now produces more war goods than Great Britain and Russia combined and more than Germany and Japan together.

For the vast sums of money poured into industry, we are securing planes, tanks, guns, ships and other equipment at a rate which literally astonishes the world.

The nation had to erect thousands of factories to turn out armaments and munitions, but they have been constructed and are proving the success of our mass-assembly methods. Some 1,700 new war plants and additions, added to our existing productive facilities, gives the United States a potential manufacturing power that is probably equal to that of the entire world.

Not only must a nation have an Air Force, an Army, a Navy, a Merchant Marine and a war industry, but it must possess the raw materials necessary to support its war-making power. The natural resources of the United States have been regarded as marvelous in other areas of the world.

Steel production is estimated at ninety million tons, three times that of Germany and more than twelve times that of Japan.

Capacity for aluminum has expanded to four billion pounds a year, or twice as much as the world produced in 1940.

Magnesium, another vital war product, has jumped in production from 12,500,000 pounds in 1940 to a capacity of 600,000,000 pounds a year.

Rubber, which we imported from the Far East, has been replaced by the synthetic product, with a capacity of more than 800,000 tons to be available by next year.

Two other factors make up the fighting strength of a nation. The first is food. In this country, our people maintain a standard of living that is higher than any other country, despite wartime restrictions.

The producing power of our farmers varies from year to year, but the nation's agriculture is sufficient to make this country self-sustaining, with huge surpluses of important crops for export.

We should not overlook the driving factor in a nation's strength. It is the spirit of the people, their willingness to fight for their country and their intelligent support of war regulations which require some sacrifice on the part of each individual in the interest of victory.

TASTY RECIPES THAT SAVE RATION POINTS

Busy housewives, looking for ways to serve appetizing meals and stretch their ration coupons, will find new recipes and helpful suggestions in the Housewife's Food Almanack, a regular feature of

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4-H Clubs Give Army Ambulance

North Carolina 4-H club boys and girls celebrated Independence Day this year on July 3, by giving the U. S. Army a completely equipped ambulance for overseas service, says L. R. Harrill, State Club leader for the Extension Service at N. C. State College.

The ambulance was presented to a representative of the Surgeon General's Office at ceremonies on Fayetteville Street in Raleigh and the Wake County 4-H Club Council made the formal presentation in behalf of all club members in North Carolina. The proceedings were broadcast over Radio Station WPTF.

On the same day, Miss Frances Banks, president of the North Carolina 4-H Club Council and a member from Pasquotank County, appeared on the National Farm and Home Hour program from Washington in presenting another 4-H ambulance to the Army. She represented the Southern States and was accompanied to Washington by Miss Celeste Spivey, home demonstration of the Extension Service in Pasquotank County.

Through a salvage program in North Carolina club members collected \$1,741.66 for the ambulance fund and came second on the honor roll among all the states in the U. S. The variety of ways in which this money was accumulated is a real tribute to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the 4-H boys and girls.

Use More Grazing Crops For Poultry

North Carolina poultry growers must turn to soybeans, cowpeas, tepedeza, and the clovers as a source of proteins, since the supply from animal sources has been greatly reduced because of the war, says R. S. Dearstyne, head of the Poultry Department at N. C. State College.

This means that growers must put their flocks on temporary pastures of legumes and make use of range shelters, which may be constructed from scrap materials found about the farm. A cow pasture provides an excellent range for pullets, since cows keep the grass well cropped, thus making available a constant supply of young, tender green blades.

Commercial fishing has been curtailed and fish meals are not being imported from other countries, according to Dearstyne. Adequate supplies of bone meal, which supply the necessary phosphorus for poultry foods, are also very small and cannot be depended upon. An effort is being made to extract the fluorine from rock phosphate, so that this source of phosphorus can be used to meet the need of poultry growers.

Feed manufacturers are doing the best job possible in mixing feeds under the present wartime conditions. Dearstyne advises that poultry growers supplement these feeds with crops which are easily produced on the farm so that the chickens may be kept in just as healthy a condition as possible. Especially in the care of late hatched chicks this is particularly important because they are subject to a rather high rate of mortality.

Certificates Issued At Bethany Church

Certificates for perfect attendance at vacation church school held recently at Bethany Methodist Church of Belvidere, were presented Sunday afternoon to 25 scholars at the church when a Children's Day program was held.

The program, which was directed by Miss Manola Joliff, attracted a large congregation, the church being filled for the occasion. Songs and recitations were given by the children and the choir rendered special music. Miss Joliff sang a solo. The Rev. M. L. Chappell was present and gave an interesting talk.

Receiving certificates for perfect attendance were: Willie Christine Winslow, Darwin Carver, Aubrey Turner, Wallace Baker, Jr., Delma Anne Hurdle, Gloria Winslow, Marilyn Baker, Calvin Morgan, Nannie Ella White, Jimmie Baker, Louis Early Stephenson, Halbert Copeland, Jean Lee Dilder, Carolyn Hurdle, Marietta Joliff, Durward Twine, Rufus Turner, Jr., Jarvis Winslow, Timothy Claire Perry, Clarkson White, Viola Turner, Doris Carver, Helene Baker and Pauline Stallings. Teachers in the school making perfect attendance records were: Pauline Twine, Lessie Stallings, Lois Asbell, D. E. B. Stevenson and Arthur Stephenson.

Hertford Officer Is "Dad For A Day"

Headquarters, European Theater of Operations: Captain T. S. White, Jr., of Hertford, North Carolina, was a "father for a day" on Father's Day, when he was "adopted" temporarily by an American soldier.

As guest of Sergeant Ralph E. Bush, of Louisville, Kentucky, Captain White was taken to dinner at an American Service Club in London, and was entertained after dinner.

"It was really a most pleasant way to spend the day," Captain White said. "I really felt like a father for the occasion and all of us who were at the dinner thoroughly enjoyed our-

selves.

"Fourteen enlisted men invited fourteen officers to be their 'Dads for a day' at this party. In all, more than 300 enlisted men 'adopted' English and American fathers at Father's Day celebrations in London."

Potato Price Support To Continue In State

U. S. Department of Agriculture support prices on Irish potatoes will be continued in North Carolina throughout the entire marketing season and it is not necessary for growers to dig potatoes prematurely in order to obtain prices set at the support level, according to H. A. Patten, State AAA executive assistant.

The Department announced earlier this year that it would support the 1943 crop of Irish potatoes at \$2.25 per 100 pounds for No. 1 potatoes in carload lots. Potatoes grading at least 85 percent No. 1 will be supported at \$2.15 per hundred, and U. S. Commercial will be supported at \$2.05 per hundred. The support price for potatoes grading No. 2 or U. S. No. 1 size B will be supported at \$1.35 per 100 pounds. The ceiling price at which growers may sell potatoes in North Carolina is \$2.70 per hundred.

"It is reported in several areas that some producers are speeding digging operations in order to receive higher prices, even though the potatoes they are marketing are unusually small," Patten said. "Since arrangements for government buying will begin as soon as prices go below the support levels, many producers will find they can obtain a larger net return for their potatoes by marketing them a little later in the season."

In addition to the price supports, growers this year will receive a special payment from the AAA of 50 cents per bushel, times the county's normal yield, on all potatoes produced on acreages between 90 and 110 percent of individual farm goals, provided the farm has a goal of at least two acres.

Birth Rate In N. C. Shows An Increase

North Carolina is well abreast of the increase in births marking this wartime period. State Board of Health figures show that from January 1 through May 31, 1943, there were 39,653 babies born in this State, as compared with 35,141 for the corresponding period last year, or an increase so far of 4,512.

Deaths for the same period totaled 12,844, an increase of 52 over the first five months of 1942. However,

there have been just 26,809 more births than deaths in North Carolina this year, exclusive of June figures, which will be available July 15.

Despite the phenomenal increase in the number of births through May, there were only 1,919 deaths reported among babies under a year old, as compared with 1,980 the corresponding months last year, showing a decrease of 61 in favor of 1943.

This is highly gratifying to public health officials, according to Dr. George M. Cooper, Director of the Board of Health's services to mothers and babies. It shows, he pointed out, that the 300 maternal and infancy clinics throughout the State, as well as parents under the care of private practitioners, are doing a good job. "It is highly important that infancy and childhood be given every protection, if we are to build

up a strong post-war race," Doctor Cooper said.

Only 140 mothers of the 39,653 babies born so far this year died in childbirth or as the result of pregnancy, Dr. Cooper pointed out, as compared with 135 who died in connection with the birth of 35,141 through May last year.

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Saturday, July 10—
Roy Rogers and Smiley Burnette in
"KING OF THE COWBOYS"

Sunday, July 11—
Greer Garson & Walter Pidgeon in
"BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST"
Filmed in Technicolor

Monday & Tuesday, July 12-13—
Mary O'Hara's
"MY FRIEND FLICKA"
In Technicolor

Wednesday, July 14—
Double Feature 11c and 25c
Stuart Erwin in
"HE HIRED THE BOSS"

Chester Morris in
"HIGH EXPLOSIVE"

Thursday and Friday, July 15-16—
Tyrone Power in
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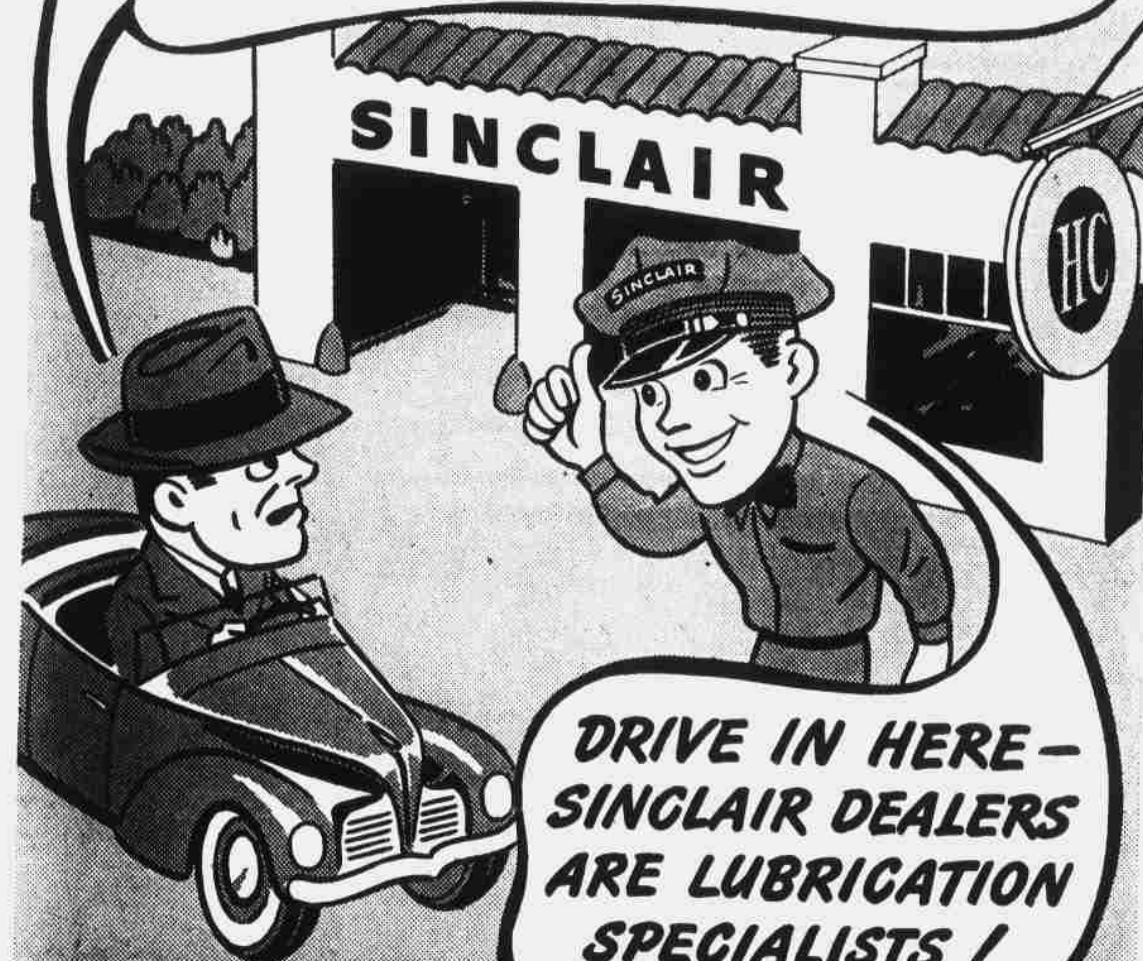
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