

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

by Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

### Settling Lend-Lease War Reserve Suggested

Some confusion has arisen over the settlement that other nations must make in payment of lend-lease supplies.

The President suggested, when the legislation was passed, that we would be repaid but a sentence in his recent report to Congress indicated that there would be no repayment whatever but this, he explains, is not exactly the case.

There will be no insistence upon a money settlement but the way is open for other compensation. Whether this will take the form of bases, or commodities, remains to be developed in a way that will not jeopardize the normal development of commerce after the war.

It seems to us that the United States should conclude the lend-lease account by accepting an agreement from the nations concerned, pledging them, if we become involved in war, to deliver to us, upon demand, equivalent supplies in the hour of need.

### Japs Cruel and Beastly King Talks of Sea Control

The Japanese "are cruel and beastly, beastly for the sake of being that way," says Admiral Ernest J. King, head of the United States Navy, who continues that "they will kill themselves before they will surrender and we are going to have to kill everyone along the route to Tokyo."

Admiral King, in a recent interview, explained that ships will be

moved from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic into the Pacific and left the impression that everything is poised for another big drive against the Japanese.

The Admiral is fully aware that the length of our war with Japan will depend upon the time it takes us to establish sea control. Once this has been accomplished, the Japanese will be unable to move men and supplies to defend certain areas or reinforce soldiers already stationed throughout their conquered empire.

By contrast, we will be in position to concentrate overwhelming forces upon any given objective.

### An Anglo-American Union May Serve As the Framework For A Better Post-War World

There is much discussion as to the policy to be adopted by the United States when the present war ends. It is readily assumed that our preponderant interest will be the maintenance of peace.

Just how this will be accomplished is the subject of interesting debate. The plans differ widely, from another international organization to isolationist reliance upon our own armed forces to protect this country.

There is much support for the idea of a permanent alliance with Great Britain. This has come into being under the pressure of war and it can easily be transformed into a permanent arrangement with profit and protection to much of the world.

We consider also the planned alliance of the four great United Nations, including Russia and China, in a permanent pact to maintain the peace of the world. Much of the argument for this arrangement is based upon the belief that no permanent peace can be arranged without a partnership with China and Russia, the land powers of Asia and Europe.

We also hear about the unity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere but, so far as the safety of the United States is concerned, this is never to be attained by any coordinated action of American nations. It would mean, as it has meant, the protection of Central and South America by the United States.

The idea that our safest course can be based upon the world's largest navy, the world's greatest air fleet and a well-trained army of sufficient size to take the field immediately in an emergency is based fundamentally upon the possession of

farflung bases for air and sea power. It involves our standing against the world until a crisis compels us to take sides.

There are some defects inherent in any of these proposals. There is some virtue in all of them. However, it seems to us that the foreign policy of the United States should be based, unquestionably, upon the kinship that exists between English-speaking people, heirs of kindred institutions and protagonists of a common culture and civilization.

It is even possible, as we see it, that the best solution of the perplexing problems of post-war policy can be based upon a federal union with the British Empire. This should follow closely the pattern of the original union of the thirteen states and should contain, perhaps, more definite guarantees against usurpation of authority by the centralized government.

It is likely that such a union would, in future years, attract the rehabilitated democracies of Europe, such as Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France, Czechoslovakia and other nations that develop democratic governments, with free speech, free press, freedom of religious worship, trial by jury and free elections.

In such a union, as Mr. Clarence K. Streit has pointed out in his books, there is the strength that comes from a similarity of ideals and the nations joined would be able to stand against all enemies. As a federated union there would be no conflicts of interest and the welfare of one would become the welfare of all.

To suggest such a union of the democratic peoples of the world is not to bar Russia and China from the closest association. We should recognize, however, that democracy, as we understand it, does not exist in these nations. It is possible that it will grow in both countries and that eventually they will be qualified and acceptable additions to the union.

Moreover, there is the hope, available to the peoples of present enemy nations, that, if they turn from dictatorships and aggression, the way is open for them to accept the democratic organization and develop the spirit of individual freedom that will fit them for equal partnership with other intelligent and peace-seeking peoples.

### 10,000 Aircraft Motors Lost \$185,000,000 Plant Involved

It was surprising to learn some weeks ago that the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant at Lockland, Ohio, experienced a slump which began in April and ran until July, by which time the shipment of finished engines dropped by more than 8.5

per cent.

This plant, financed by the Government, is said to be the largest and best equipped single airplane factory now in production in the world. The drop in output is estimated to have cost the Army and Navy the equivalent of 10,000 airplane motors.

Recent reports indicate that the plant is recovering and that production is increasing. August output, it is said, may equal half the March peak, but this would be only one-fourth of the schedule accepted by the plant after Pearl Harbor.

The drop in production illustrates what can happen to a mismanaged industrial unit. Various causes have been advanced for the slump, including charges made by investigating committees.

Regardless of the reasons for lack of production, it is gratifying to hear that the \$185,000,000 factory is getting into efficient motion again.

### Secretary Jones Declares Industry "Pretty Well Paid"

Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, opposes the suggestion that war contracts be renegotiated after taxes have been paid and suggests that the authority of several Government corporations be broadened somewhat by legislation.

Mr. Jones, who is generally regarded as a conservative business man, told the Ways and Means Committee that he thought industry had been "pretty well paid" for its part in war production.

The figures given the committee by Randolph Paul, general counsel of the Treasury, seems to establish the correctness of Mr. Jones' observation. In the 1941-43 period, according to Mr. Paul, corporate profits amounted to about \$24,200,000,000 after payment of taxes.

Mr. Paul told the committee that slightly more than half of this amount had been paid out by corporations in dividends but, that for the three years, the corporations retained \$11,600,000,000, after the payment of taxes and dividends. He considered this a sizeable reserve for the post-war period.

### Subs Sink Three-fourths of Jap Cargo Ships Lost

Many Americans will be surprised at the statement of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that approximately 77 per cent of the destruction inflicted upon Japanese cargo ships has been work of submarines.

Mr. Knox says that the Japanese have lost at least one-third of their cargo ships and that destruction during the past six months has been far greater than during the 15 months after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Pointing out that the Japanese must reach their war-gained territory by overseas means, the Secretary explained that the loss of cargo ships is striking at one of their vital activities.

The Secretary said that Japan, through construction and seizures, had built up a tonnage of about 7,500,000 and that 2,500,000 tons of this shipping had been sent to the bottom. Such losses obviously make it very difficult to maintain lines of communication and supply, especially with advance bases.

## Farmers Get Quotas Of Ammunition By New Regulations

Farmers of Perquimans County now may obtain special quotas of ammunition for rifles and shotguns for essential use on the farm under a supplementary order of the War Production Board, it was announced today by Dr. E. S. White, Chairman of the County USDA War Board.

The program making ammunition available to farmers was worked out with WPB by the War Food Administration and is designed to give farmers and livestock raisers rifle cartridges and shotgun shells for protection of their crops and livestock against predatory animals and birds, Dr. White said.

The supplemental allotment allows farmers to purchase fifty .22 calibre rim fire rifle cartridges, twenty center fire rifle cartridges, and 25 shotgun shells, provided they secure these amounts prior to October 1, or their written orders are in dealers' hands by that date. Between September 30 and November 16, 1943, persons, except those who have received or ordered the farmers' special quota, may purchase similar amounts of ammunition. It is provided in the order, however, that requests filed during the period September 30 to November 16 will not be filled until all requests from farmers for their regular fourth quarter allotment have been met.

"This special quota," Dr. White pointed out, "is in addition to the quarterly allotments of ammunition to farmers, and orders for regular allotments for the fourth quarter should be placed immediately after September 30. Orders for regular third quarter allotments and the special quota must be placed before October 1, at which time permits for these two allotments expire."

Civilians other than farmers applying for the special quota of ammunition must certify that the ammunition will be used for shooting predatory animals or birds, that it will not be used for target shooting nor used

for sale or as a gift, and that present stocks on hand or on order do not exceed one hundred .22 calibre rifle cartridges, 20 center fire cartridges, or 50 shotgun shells.

Certification necessary for making application for supplemental ammunition may be reproduced, and may be obtained from the County USDA War Board, he said.

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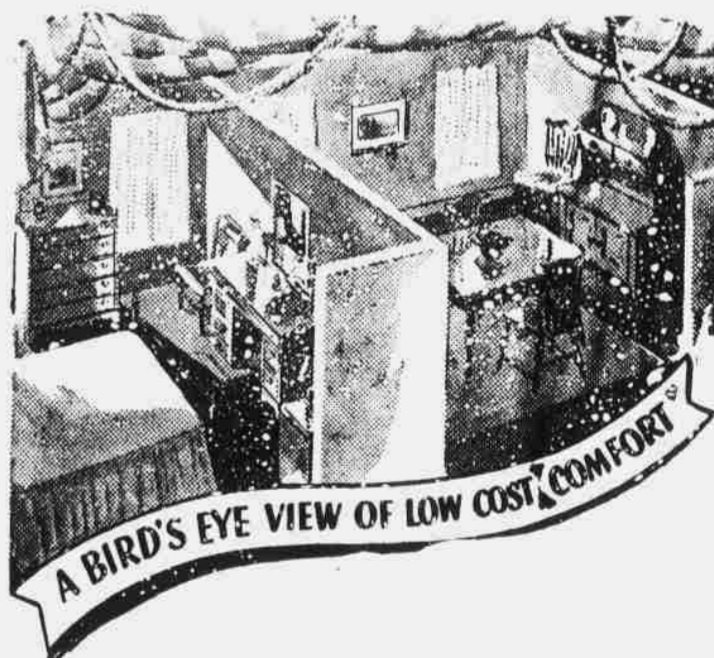
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