

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

**Important Observation**  
Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Committee, speaks the simple truth when he says:

"Any international peace machinery must have the support and cooperation not alone of the United States but of Russia, Great Britain and China, and the other United Nations. It is important to remember this. The matter will not be settled by the passage of a concurrent resolution by the Congress of the United States."

**Enemy Agents In U. S. Vigilance Is Necessary**

It is somewhat surprising to hear Major General Thomas A. Perry, Commander of the Second Service Command, assert that enemy agents, saboteurs and fifth columnists constitute a threat to this country which is, "in some respects more serious than invasion."

The General says that there were enemy agents thickly and strategically located throughout Poland, France, Holland, Norway and other European countries and that "there are many of them right here in our own country."

The guarding of railroads, bridges and industrial plants, since the entrance of this country into war, is necessary, declares the officer, who reminds us that much of Germany's success in over-running and conquering the countries of Europe was due to the ease with which fifth columnists gained control of transportation lines, communications systems and industrial plants which were inadequately protected.

While some people in this country have the idea that the danger of fifth columnists, spies and saboteurs has been over-emphasized, they should remember that these enemies only spring into action at the time of invasion, to demoralize and disrupt defense. Nothing would be gained by their premature action and, consequently, they will remain undisclosed unless an opportunity arises.

If, as seems probable, the Germans are unable to produce a promising moment in this country, the friends of the Axis will wait until the war ends and then attempt to serve the German cause. They will stir up discord between the Allies, denounce the terms of peace and attempt to revive nationalist and isolationist sentiment.

**Major Post-War Problem Involves War Property**

There is one aspect of our war effort that is not causing some "smart" business men to worry, although it is giving concern to many honest entrepreneurs.

Spending more than \$7,000,000,000 a month, your Uncle Sam is rapidly acquiring possession of vast booty. Much of it will be dissipated during the struggle, but when the war is over, the government will have to dispose of vast goods, factories, ships and other stuff.

Buying supplies for eight million men and guarding against the wastage of war, the government will have, when peace arrives, millions of dollars worth of food, clothing, equipment and paraphernalia. Much of it will be desired by individuals.

To sell would, in many instances, destroy the regular markets of established industry, which naturally fears such a flood of offerings at reduced prices. If the stuff cannot be sold, what can be done with it?

Consider the many factories, constructed for the manufacture of war materials. Should the government operate them, in competition with industry, sell them at cheap prices to lucky buyers or close them down and take the loss?

What of the thousands of ships that the government will possess? Should they be tied up, to rust? Should they be sold to private operators for a fraction of their value, following the example of the first World War?

Naturally, there are some business men who want to buy these things cheap. They will seek to persuade Congressmen to liquidate the war effort to "preserve" free enterprise without mentioning the profits they expect to make, or suggesting more intelligent courses that might enrich the coffers of the treasury and save the taxpayers money.

There are many factors to be considered by the government, including the effect of wholesale disposition upon sound economy. However, the issue will be clouded by the propaganda of those who see a chance to make a big profit out of "liquidation."

**Rumors About Marshall**

Furore Silly and Harmful  
There have been many "disclosures" in connection with the present war and many "revelations" to protect the nation but the silliest of the lot centers around General Marshall, who has about completed the tremendous task of organizing, training and equipping the American Army.

The "rumor" was that General Marshall would be sent "abroad in a post of supreme command," according to Arthur Krock who then offers the observation that this "will shock and disturb" a great many people, including, we suspect, Brother Krock.

In the House, Representative Jesse

Sumner, of Illinois, said she had heard from "the right kind of authority" that they were trying to "get General Marshall kicked upstairs because he stands up for American rights." "They," as used by the lady refers to the British.

There seems to be general agreement that General Marshall is an outstanding soldier. In this, Congress seems to concur, judging from the remarks made when the Chief of Staff recently testified before the solons. Many Americans consider the general our ablest military leader.

Now that our army is trained and being rapidly moved into position for the beginning of our supreme effort the necessity arises to name a commander. Logic and common sense, it seems, would suggest that we use our ablest military leader, because certainly the task is most vital.

If General Marshall is the strategist that his friends assert, and we are not inclined to doubt it, his talents should be used against the enemy and in the interests of his country. Certainly, it would be extremely foolish to keep him in Washington, where his chief activity would be the routine supervision of an army already organized for war.

The above reasoning, it seems, is not affected by the reported willingness of the British to let him command millions of their soldiers.

**"Just About To Begin" Marshall Warns Of Losses**

General George C. Marshall, in his address to members of the American Legion, in convention, said that "we are ready to carry the war to the enemy, all overseas, thank God, with a power and force that we hope will bring this conflict to an early conclusion."

The General asked the public to "please remember that this phase is just about to begin." He finds some misunderstanding "as to our progress in war" and "the impression" that we have undertaken the final steps in the conflict.

Outlining what has been accomplished in the past year and a half, General Marshall said, "We have been engaged in establishing bases for future operations" and "our shipping has been largely employed in getting our air forces in action and in building up the tremendous installations required all over the world." In addition, we have "built up in this country, a formidable force, ready for final deployment against the enemy."

It is a fair appraisal of what the United States has done in preparation for battle. Except for air fighting, only "a small portion of our combat strength has been engaged." Apparently, the time is close at hand when hundreds of thousands of American fighting men will come to closer grips with the enemy, with consequent inevitable heavy losses.

About all that our people can do on the home front is to hope and pray that the overwhelming weight of our might will effect a prompt decision and thus save the lives of our men. Certainly, it is gratifying to be assured that the American soldier has had every consideration and that "for once in the history of this country he is given a fair break in the terrible business of making war."

**House Vote On Peace Plan Favors World Cooperation**

Passage of the Fulbright resolution by the House of Representatives is mildly encouraging, even if the vote of 360 to 29 was so overwhelming as to suggest that interpretations of its meaning and effect vary.

Certainly, the fact that members of the House, immediately upon re-assembling in Washington after a sojourn in their districts, were ready to express themselves seems to indicate that they believe the people of the country favor some action of this kind.

The resolution would put Congress on record as "favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and maintain a just peace among the nations of the world" and "the participation by the United States therein, through its constitutional processes."

It now appears that the Senate will not take up the resolution for some weeks because of the fear that debate will produce incidents and remarks that will adversely affect the present delicate state of international relations. There are important matters to be settled with our allies and the task would not be helped by bitter remarks in the Senate.

Eventually, if the United States is to cooperate with other nations, it will be necessary for them to understand the constitutional set-up which enables opponents of any agreement to have their say and their vote. Even so, foreign governments can hardly be blamed for doubting the permanency of an arrangement that is bitterly lambasted by a sizeable minority and thereafter adopted by a scant margin.

## Establishment Of Restricted Areas In Albemarle Sound

Temporary establishment of restricted areas in Albemarle Sound, pending promulgation by the Secretary of the Navy, has been announced by the United States Coast Guard.

The areas included will be used as target and bombing areas by naval aircraft, where live and dummy ammunition will be used. No vessel shall enter these restricted areas during hours of daylight without special permission from the assistant captain of the port at Elizabeth City. The area will be patrolled and vessels will be warned not to enter. All operations will be conducted during daylight hours, and these areas are open to navigation at night. Vessels wishing to enter or leave Perquimans River, Little River and Scuppernon River shall use the areas excluded from the restricted areas.

"Buzzing" by plane will warn vessels that they are in a restricted area and upon such warning they shall immediately leave the area.

The restricted areas follow:  
Area One—Beginning at a point where the highway bridge intersects the shore at Sandy Point; running thence southerly along said highway bridge 2,600 yards to the northern end of the draw in said bridge; running then 71 degrees true 25 miles to a point 3,200 yards due south of flashing green light No. One at the mouth of Pasquotank River; running thence due north 3,200 yards to said light; running thence 3,700 yards due west to the shore at Wade Point; running thence along the northern shore of Albemarle Sound to the point or place of beginning, except the following area at the mouths of the Perquimans and Little Rivers, which is excluded from this restricted area:

Beginning at a point on the shore at Harvey Point, 1,900 yards 323 degrees true from red and black buoy "C" at the mouth of the Perquimans River; running thence 199 yards 143 degrees true to said red and black buoy; running thence 100 degrees true 4 miles to a point 600 yards 155 degrees true from Reed Point Light; running thence 55 degrees true 5350 yards to a point 600 yards 110 degrees true from red and black buoy "S" at the mouth of Little River; running thence 344 degrees true 3,700 yards to the shore at Mill Point (said point where a highway intersects the shoreline); running thence westerly along the northern shore of Albemarle Sound to the point or place of beginning.

Area Two—Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Albemarle Sound at Laurel Point 2,300 yards 195 degrees true from Laurel Point Light; running thence 2,300 yards 15 degrees true to Laurel Point Light; running thence 81 degrees true 15.7 miles to a point 6,400 yards due north of Laurel Point; running thence 6,400 yards due south to Lewis Point; running thence westerly along the southern shore of Albemarle Sound to the point or place of beginning, except the following areas:  
The area south of a line drawn from 83 degrees true through buoy "S2" at the mouth of Deep Creek channel, and an area 300 yards on either side of a line drawn due north from flashing white light at the entrance at Scuppernon Channel to the northern edge of the restricted area are excluded from the above stated restricted area.

**More Winter Peas Now Available To Farmers**

North Carolina farmers now have a total supply of almost 8,000,000 pounds of Austrian winter peas available for fall use as a winter cover crop following a recent allocation to the State of an additional 5,000,000 pounds, it was announced today by G. T. Scott, chairman of the State AAA Committee.

The additional amount was made available, Scott said, as part of a program designed to increase seeding of winter legumes this fall in order to prevent erosion and increase productivity of the soil.

"This supply should be ample for all our needs," he declared, "but more can be procured if needed. Any serious drain on soil fertility without an attempt to restore it is too dangerous a gamble to take in wartime. By keeping our soil in top condition we will be in a position to produce to the limit as long as military needs require."

The AAA recently announced a supplementary conservation materials program for 1943 under which farmers who have already used their 1943 production practice allowance can obtain an additional amount of conservation materials approximately equal to the allowance. Costs of the additional amounts of materials are earned by the farmer, provided they are properly used before the end of this program year, December 31, 1943.

Deadline for applying for supplementary materials is November 15, he declared, and all materials not used within the current program year will

be charged against the farm's 1944 production practice allowance. All orders must be placed with the County AAA Committee.

## Cold Weather Harmful To Sweet Potatoes

Thousands of bushels of sweet potatoes are lost in North Carolina each winter because growers wait until after frost to harvest the crop, says J. Y. Lassiter, Extension horticulturist at State College.

He recommends that growers dig their potatoes when they are mature and not wait until frost kills the vines. The ground should be good and dry when harvesting begins.

Several hills of potatoes should be tested for maturity just before harvesting. When a mature potato is broken, the surface will appear white and dry in a few minutes. If the potato is not mature, the broken surface will show considerable sap and the color will change to greenish black.

The sweet potato is covered by a thin, delicate skin which is very easily broken. For this reason, care should be taken to avoid cutting, bruising or otherwise injuring the potatoes during digging, picking up, grading, placing in containers, and moving to the storage house.

Do not put any bruised or injured potatoes in storage and those showing any evidence of disease should be removed as they are graded. If only sound, disease free potatoes go into the storage house, the losses during storage will be greatly reduced.

Lassiter calls particular attention to the need for carefully cleaning and disinfecting the storage house and all baskets, boxes, crates and other containers used in harvesting and storing the crop.

**ABRAHAM L. LILLY**

Abraham L. Lilly, 80, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Miller, in Winfall, Monday night, September 27, after an illness of two weeks.

Funeral services were conducted the following Wednesday at Bethlehem Disciples Church by the Rev. W. O. Henderson of Elizabeth City, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Cranford. Survivors are Mrs. Miller, four other daughters, Mrs. E. D. Overton, Mrs. W. B. Jackson and Mrs. W. I. Jordan, both of South Norfolk. Burial was in the church cemetery.

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