

## LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

### French Cordiality Wanes North Africa Critical

From North Africa comes the information that the permanent population of cities like Algiers, Casablanca and Tunis, like American and British soldiers less than they did. Milton Bracker, New York Times correspondent, says that the French concede that General Eisenhower's forces brought political liberty and freedom of speech, but they do not like the inconveniences that attend the presence of so many soldiers.

Mr. Bracker reports that Americans are losing friends in Africa where the French resent overcrowding, the superior attitude of our soldiers and the relative luxury they enjoy. He says it is the old story of Americans with "too much money to spend." Moreover, the French find the American soldier's attitude toward their language stupid and insulting.

According to the correspondent, everyone agrees that Americans are generous but most think that the quality is carried to a fault. They are critical of the behavior of many soldiers in the streets and the European French are reluctant to permit their daughters to go out with the Americans.

He says that whereas last Christmas and New Year's Day, French homes were open wide to our troops for the holidays, there were no invitations extended on Bastille Day, another traditional occasion for French hospitality. He concludes that the "program" to soothe this irritation is for the guests to pack up and go somewhere else. "The sincerest war-time welcome always wears thin, even among the closest Allies," concludes Mr. Bracker.

### Spain Thumbs United States Congratulates Jap Puppet

The Foreign Minister of Spain, it seems, has gone out of his way to cable official congratulations to the Japanese puppet government in the Philippines.

The friendly attitude of the Franco government to the Axis dictators of Germany and Italy can be explained on the basis of gratitude. He owes his life and that of his regime to their assistance.

It is more difficult to understand the gratuitous gesture of friendship toward Japan except on the basis of gratitude toward the United States or a strong desire on the part of the Franco crowd to regain some of Spain's possessions in the Far East and in the Western Hemisphere.

The Spanish Foreign Minister extended his felicitations to the Japanese puppet as an expression of the "most sincere sentiments" of Franco, the Spanish government and "of the Spanish people." He referred to relations as "a plane of perfect comprehension and mutual understanding."

### Our Bombers Increasing In England and Italy

American bomber strength in Great Britain will be doubled in the near future and it has been announced that our air forces in the Mediterranean area have been divided into two groups, with the information that this will speed up bombing attacks against Germany from the southern front.

Back of these items, and making them possible, is the increased production of airplanes in the United States. This is a fact which workers, and the public, should appreciate. Any slow-up in the output of aircraft affects the operations of our forces against the enemy.

It is encouraging to note that, in October, 8,362 airplanes were produced, with continuing emphasis upon bigger and more powerful bombers. Donald Nelson says "we are going to produce more and more Fortresses and Liberators, as well as a large number of super-bombers."

### Our War in the Pacific Is More Than Well Begun

Rear Admiral T. L. Gatch, who commanded the battleship South Dakota in battles against the Japanese, says that "the United States has not yet begun to win" the war in the Pacific.

The facts of the war in the South Pacific are quite sufficient to demonstrate that we have "begun to win" the war. Here is the record:

Our victory in the Coral Sea definitely checked Japanese expansion outward and removed that threat of invasion which worried the Australians.

Our triumph at Midway thwarted an ambitious Japanese offensive and all but wiped out Japanese carrier strength.

Both of those victories were won by the fleet's air arm, although Army aviators made notable contributions. Together they represent magnificent, and as yet unappreciated, triumphs of American aviators.

The record shows that American submarines, operating in the far reaches of the Pacific, have inflicted mortal injuries to the Japanese merchant marine, sinking so many vessels as to seriously cripple Japanese transportation facilities.

While the campaign in New Guinea seems to have been halted, the Japanese have been expelled from the western and the advances in the

Solomons area have been little short of phenomenal.

Since the landings of the Marines upon Guadalcanal, eight of ten naval engagements have occurred between surface forces and, with one exception, the enemy has been ignominiously defeated. The Japanese have suffered the loss of so many warships that the enemy has been utterly unable to reinforce or protect its scattered island garrisons.

We call attention to these items without intention to disparage the opinion of the Admiral who was severely wounded when his battleship was attacked by Japanese planes two weeks before the battle of Guadalcanal. The Admiral, in his statement, reflects what seems to be the official attitude, apparently designed to offset undue optimism.

We cannot agree with this policy. We think the public is entitled to the facts and that the people have sense enough to understand the nature of the struggle in which they are engaged.

While we have not yet won the war in the Pacific, we do not think that there is any reasonable doubt that the task is more than well begun.

### Shipping Problem Immense

The problems of the present war are brought into sharper focus by the statement of Maj. Gen. W. Styer, of the Army Service Forces, who says that about the same amount of tonnage was shipped to Gen. Eisenhower during the first eight months of the African campaign, as was transported to Gen. Pershing during the First World War.

The Army is now using more than 100 overseas ports as compared with 14 in the earlier struggle.

The distance that supplies must travel in order to reach the Pacific fronts is far beyond similar mileage in 1917-18.

### Nazi Leaders Desperate But Will Fight For Lives

The Moscow agreement not only shatters the hope of Nazi officials to maneuver United Nations against each other for a separate peace but also disillusiones the satellite states, aligned with Germany, as to the possibility of an inconclusive ending of the great war.

The results of the conference in Russia are not the equivalent of Woodrow Wilson's famous "Fourteen Points." The American President's psychological move was directed toward the German people and designed to convince them that making peace would be more profitable than continuing the war.

In the present war, the German people are practically without power. Consequently, it would be a waste of time to direct any maneuver to them. The Moscow undertakings are aimed at the Nazi regime as a final warning that inevitable force guarantees their defeat and that Allied unity guarantees their punishment for misdeeds.

At some unknown time in the future, the Nazi regime, despite its dread of future punishment, must yield to the inevitable. Undoubtedly, the present leaders of Germany are desperate men, determined to continue the struggle in an effort to save themselves.

Defeat on the battlefield, even if it means the loss of thousands of German soldiers, will not persuade them to sacrifice themselves. They will hold on as long as they can persuade the German soldiers to fight.

While it is unwise to prophesy, the probability is that the Nazi regime will continue the struggle until the German army has been utterly defeated. Only when the military might of Germany has been crushed and the Nazi army disintegrated into a fleeing mob will the Nazi leaders yield to fate.

### Feeding Other Nations Wallace Outlines Policy

Vice President Henry A. Wallace says that some things should be clear when we talk about feeding other nations.

His conclusions, it seems to us, should be acceptable to the people of the United States.

First, the United States cannot do the job because we are not now, and will not be after the war, a major source of food exports to overseas countries.

Second, while we will not "stand idly by in the midst of preventable starvation," we "do not propose to feed a single person anywhere who is not willing to produce to the extent of his ability."

Third, by cooperating with Canada, Latin America, Australia and Africa to produce food, the United States can make a great contribution to the war effort and the cause of democracy during the first two years of peace.

Fourth, that the nation is proud of its food contributions to England, Russia and occupied Italy and knows that "it has been vitally needed and effectively used." However, to send more food in 1944 will take real planning and the cooperation of everyone in the United States.

Mr. Wallace points out that we have helped the British most but that the British have increased their food production 60 per cent. Even so, the British must import one-third of their food. The four billion



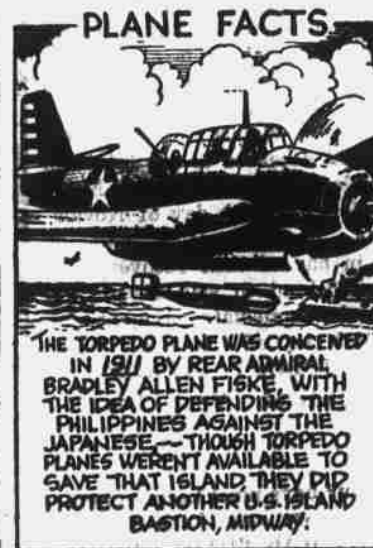
The two largest airplanes ever built in this country soon will see action. One, the giant flying boat "Maui", has just been turned over to the Navy as a "flying Liberty ship." Some facts about it are known—wingspread of 290 feet—for instance.

Information about the other is secret. All that can be told is it's the B-29 and will make mid-gear bombers out of the great Flying Fortress and Liberator, according to Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Air Forces.

**Flying for Farmers**—Day-old baby chicks flying the Atlantic? That's an idea of Maryland farm leaders. Converted bombers would fly the chicks to Europe after the war to provide a quick source of food. The idea is practical. Thousands of baby chicks once were transported by plane from hatcheries in this country to South America. And the progress in dehydration has made other air-food wonders possible. The equivalent of 200 cattle—as dehydrated beef—has been flown in a single airplane.

**Battle Lines Drawn**—Remember the song of World War I, "How You Gonna Keep 'em Down on the Farm After They've Seen Paris?" A similar ditty would fit most of the airlines today. They are flying regularly to distant lands for the Army Air Transport Command, and they'd like to continue flying to some of those countries after the war.

But supposing only one or two companies are designated to carry on all post-war oceanic air transport? That thought worries these



**THE TORPEDO PLANE WAS CONCEIVED IN 1911 BY REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY ALLEN FISKE, WITH THE IDEA OF DEFENDING THE PHILIPPINES AGAINST THE JAPANESE. THOUGH TORPEDO PLANES WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO SAVE THAT ISLAND, THEY DID PROTECT ANOTHER U.S. ISLAND BASTION, MIDWAY.**

airlines, now experienced in overseas flying. So sixteen domestic airlines last July formed a committee to advocate the preservation of reasonably regulated competition on oceanic routes. They claim competition built the world's finest system of airways within the United States and that there's no reason the same principle won't work in international operation.

On the other hand, Pan American Airways backs the idea it would like to term a Government-designated company. This would be monopoly. And another air carrier, United Air Lines, asks a law to keep all domestic lines out of the oceanic field.

**Home State Hopefuls**—Carolina Airways, owned by S. A. and W. B. Chalk of Morehead City, has asked permission of the Civil Aeronautics Board to establish four new air routes in North Carolina—between Beaufort and Boone; Beaufort and Asheville; Wilmington and Norfolk, Va.; and Norfolk and Charlotte.

This is the second application filed recently by Tarheels. Angelina Harris, of Rutherfordton, previously applied for helicopter routes around that city and between that point and Raleigh, and Union City, Tenn.

pounds of food we send yearly to England helps maintain the vitality of British workmen.

In the Soviet Union, he reports, only those in actual fighting "eat decently." Civilians get half the calories that our civilians consume.

Then, referring to the starving millions in Europe, Mr. Wallace asserts that the little food we furnish "will mean the difference between life and death for tens of millions."

### Keep Records On Poultry Flocks

Poultrymen will find that keeping records on the flock as to production and costs of feed and other supplies will give much valuable information to the grower, says C. J. Maupin, Extension poultry specialist at N. C. State College. He points out that this is particularly necessary at this time because of the high cost of feed.

"Contrary to the prevailing opinion, demonstration flock records show that the highest average returns above feeding costs are secured on these flocks in the spring of the year when egg prices are often the lowest," reports Maupin.

Many growers ask about the feed cost of producing a dozen eggs. The records show that this was lowest in March, April and May, when egg production was highest. The highest cost of producing eggs came in October, November and December when the average production was low and egg prices were high. The average feed cost was 21 cents per dozen during the winter as compared with 12 cents in the spring.

According to Maupin, the records clearly show that good breeding and proper flock management pay ex-

cellent dividends. High production per bird means low cost of production per dozen eggs. Cull hens have no place in the laying flock, especially when feed costs are high.

In managing the flock, many growers find it good practice to keep two-thirds pullets and one-third hens. Other poultrymen prefer all of the flock to consist of pullets. "Provided good young stock can be raised or purchased each year, this may prove more profitable in commercial blocks," comments Maupin.

He suggests that every poultryman invest in a note book and keep a record of the number of eggs he produces per month and the money he takes in, and compare this with the money he spends on his flock.

### Check On How Many Fighters You Feed

Now that a "Food Fights For Freedom" campaign is being inaugurated in every county in North Carolina, looking to maximum production and conservation of food in 1944, it is a good time for growers to check on what they did this year.

An interesting method of doing this is to compare the food sold from your farm with the amount which is consumed by a fighter in the armed services. For example, a farmer sold 37 hogs weighing 8,140 pounds on foot. Since a hog cuts out about three-fourths net meat, the farmer had furnished 6,105 pounds of net meat with which to feed the fighters.

Now, a fighter eats about one pound of meat a day. So, if we divide the 6,105 pounds of meat by 265 pounds, the amount one soldier will eat in a year, we find that the farmer furnished enough meat for about 17 soldiers for a whole year.

If you are selling eggs, just divide the number of eggs you sold this year by 365, because soldiers average about one egg a day. Every time you sell a case of eggs, you are sending another soldier, sailor, marine or airman enough eggs for 1944.

The dairyman will also be able to easily figure how many soldiers he is supplying with milk, because the average soldier gets about one pound of fresh milk a day, either as fresh or as evaporated milk.

During the week the fighter consumes about 1 pound of butter, 5 pounds of potatoes, 5 pounds of fresh and canned vegetables, 4½ pounds of tomatoes and citrus fruits, and 2 pounds of other fruits.

**Amateur Detective**  
"It's easy to tell if it's a friend or a bill collector at the door."  
Friend—"How?"  
"Just wait awhile—and if it's a bill collector he won't go away."

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### NOT QUITE "UNKNOWN"

President Wilson used to find pleasure in relating how he once had his special car sidetracked at Hannibal, Mo., so he could make a quiet pilgrimage to the monument, erected on the bluff, to Mark Twain. Unknown to the natives, he asked one of them if he remembered Tom Sawyer.

"Never heard of him," the Missourian made answer.

"Do you recollect Huckleberry Finn?" asked the President.

"Finn? Finn?" mused the native. "There was a family of Finns down the road apiece, but I don't think there was a Huckleberry among 'em."

"Do you happen to recall Puddin'-head Wilson?"

"Oh, yes, sure; I voted for him twice, sir."

**Kidneys Must Work Well**

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24 hours every day, 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood. If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole system is upset when kidneys fail to function properly.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warns that something is wrong. You may suffer nagging backache, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains, getting up at night, swelling.

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Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie  
Cesar Romero and Carole Landis in  
"WINTERTIME"

Saturday, Nov. 20—  
Ken Maynard and Hoot Gibson in  
"THE LAW RIDES AGAIN"

Sunday, Nov. 21—  
Donald O'Connor and Peggy Ryan  
—in—  
"TOP MAN"

Monday-Tuesday, Nov. 22-23—  
Betty Grable, Robert Young and  
Adolphe Menjou in  
"SWEET ROSIE O'GRADY"

Wednesday, Nov. 24—  
Double Feature 11c and 25c  
Richard Arlen and Wendy Barrie  
—in—  
"SUBMARINE ALERT"

Isle Evans and George Byron in  
"HOOSIER HOLIDAY"

Thursday-Friday, Nov. 25-26—  
Olsen and Johnson in  
"CRAZY HOUSE"