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WE ARE NOT ALONE: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world.—Matt. 28:20.

Pulpwood Vital To Red Cross

Unless there is a continual flow of pulpwood into the mills, the American Red Cross will be severely handicapped in its far flung missions of mercy among Allied service men overseas.

The Red Cross drive this month and the Victory Pulpwood Campaign have a similar objective: to help American fighting men wherever they may be. Pulpwood does its part by protecting their equipment, medical supplies and food in transit to the battlefield. More than 2,500 medical items are packed in paper. Pulpwood makes the surgical dressings and supplies the blood plasma containers which Red Cross field men use in saving the lives and easing the pain of the wounded.

Every box of food, candy and tobacco that goes to American prisoners of war in enemy territory is packed in paper-board made of pulpwood. And so is the welcome Christmas package which went to our fighting men by the thousands last year.

Many of us cannot give the service men the personal attention that they get from the Red Cross. Our job is in the Home Front. But we can make their tasks easier, their lots more comfortable. We may indirectly save their lives. Pulpwood is our medium.

Contribute generously to the Red Cross and cut pulpwood for American fighting men everywhere.

German Fighter Planes

The thick cloud that hung over Berlin during the fifth daylight visit of American planes no doubt partly accounts for the absence of enemy fighters, but only partly. For it is to be presumed that radio direction of interceptors is not an exclusive Allied art.

Figuring in the equation, certainly, is the fact that the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth U. S. Air Forces, based in Britain and Italy, shot down no less than 905 German planes during February while simultaneously showering down 24,000 tons of bombs, mostly on fighter-producing factories.

Berlin is now at bay, by day and by night. The defense job has been doubled; the capacity to resist is diminishing while the frequency and fury of the attack is ascending.

So far, it must appear, the pre-invasion plans are shaping up rather well. For that the reduction of Berlin and the elimination of German air resistance is a part of the grand plan there can be no doubt.—Christian Science Monitor.

Black Market Cuts Driving

Mr. James C. Derrioux, OPA Administrator in Atlanta, says that "A" book holders might be driving 150 miles a month instead of the present 120 except for the black market in gasoline.

He estimates that ration coupons worth 50,000,000 gallons of gasoline have been stolen in the eight South-eastern states since January, 1943, and that, in addition, counterfeit coupons have drained off another 50,000,000 gallons annually.

Mr. Derrioux believes that the public's apathy toward black markets is one of the most serious obstacles in the OPA's war against illegal gasoline traffic. Naturally, he hopes to make automobile drivers conscious of the effect of such operations upon their driving allowance.

Will Germany Collapse?

When will Germany collapse? This question has been thoroughly discussed in the United States where millions of people consider a "collapse" a magical method of ending a war.

It just isn't so. A collapse will require some courage at home as

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

Organized Minority Groups May Wreck World Peace

Now that eventual victory seems assured, some thought is being directed to problems which will arise upon the defeat of Germany and Japan. We are being subjected to an increasing barrage of propaganda, related to the political problems associated with the framing of peace terms and the settlement of war-born issues.

There is danger lest well organized minority groups, with intense concern in the fate of foreign peoples, create dissension in the United States. Intelligent and loyal Americans, not partisan-minded, should resist the efforts of foreign-born citizens and their organizations to make the cause of their former countries the main concern of the United States.

The complicated issues which must be settled in Europe, for example, cannot be solved to the complete satisfaction of every American, much less to the satisfaction of contending groups of foreign-born. In fact, there is little prospect that any of us will be able to endorse without reservations, the final settlements that are written when the war ends.

We would be very foolish to expect perfection from those who frame the peace treaty and attempt to set up the new world order to replace the barbarism and tyranny of the Axis. Indeed, we would display an undue simplicity of mind to childishly demand that every problem be settled in accordance with the ideas of the United States.

After all, other nations must be consulted in connection with these problems and the eventual settlement will inevitably represent something of a compromise between divergent viewpoints and conflicting interests.

Isolation, in the United States, which played such havoc with our foreign policy before the war, continues strong in the thinking of our people. It is a state of suspended animation, hibernating under the cold pressure of the exigencies of warfare. It will come out into the open at the first relaxation of public opinion and it will attempt, through the discussion of various issues, to rekindle our old distrusts, suspicions and even hatreds.

This is a danger to the future peace of the world and to the prosperity of the United States. It represents a peace-time peril that is not much short of war-time risk. If not checked and disavowed by preponderant public opinion, it will make inevitable a third world war. Moreover, it will make certain a world-wide period of economic depression which will insure another disastrous debacle in this country.

It is obviously foolishness for the United States to engage in a world-wide struggle to protect its freedom well as among the fighting men who go after the enemy.

There is only one way to produce a collapse among the adherents of the United States: batter the Nazis to their knees, giving them more battle than they can take.

The process isn't easy. It means death, suffering and destruction. It of aggression, to kill enough of the enemy to make it impossible for the remainder to stand up and fight.

We might as well steel ourselves, as a nation and a people, to the sober thought that we won't get out cheaply this time. In the first World War, the end came soon after we got our army ready to fight and our losses were relatively small. In this struggle it may be many months of bloody warfare and we may have to learn that the price of war is added to the folly of peace and pacifism.

There is a chance of course, that the war may end suddenly and that we will be happily surprised, but the job of the nation and its entire population today is to accept war, wage war and thus end war.

and economic rights, if when the conflict is won we allow ourselves, through ignorance or emotions, to adopt national policies that lead to the destruction of actual freedom, which cannot exist amidst poverty, loss of employment and lack of hope.

Consequently, it behooves Americans to consider the attitude which this nation should adopt toward the rest of the world in the economic issues that dog mankind. It is time for us to understand that the strongest nation in the world must accept the responsibility of its power and position and that unless it helps to solve world problems, it will be utterly unable to solve its own problems.

Endorses Free Enterprise And Governmental Police

The Truman Committee of the Senate, which has been somewhat critical of various phases of the war effort, has concluded an analysis of our war program.

The Committee urges the quickest possible return to free, competitive enterprise, and asserts that the success of the war program has been due "to the accumulative efforts of the millions of people who have each done their share rather than to any miraculous planning of a few experts at the top."

While the greater part of the report is devoted to argument for the earliest relinquishment of war restraints on freedoms of enterprise, the Committee frowns on schemes to waive the anti-trust laws in the interest of reconversion and makes numerous references of the need for full corporate competition.

One of the conclusions of the Committee is that the country "will flourish best when least hampered by Government control" but in view of "the frauds and business excesses of the last Twenties," some policing "is necessary."

The Senators assert that the success of the war program is due to "the flow of private initiative" and they urge a resilient home economy in order to secure a "quick and successful conversion to peace-time occupations." Otherwise, "it will not be able to provide employment for soldiers and war workers when they are released from their present tasks."

Lend-Lease Saves Lives Of U. S. Fighting Men

The Lend-Lease Act expires June 30th and already Congressional committees are hearing from officials, urging that it be promptly and enthusiastically extended.

There should be little argument and no delay. As Leo T. Crowley, director of Lend-Lease told Congress, a failure to continue assistance to our allies would be "to call off part of the war—an essential part—just at the moment when we are poised for our greatest offensives."

Mr. Crowley says that Great Britain alone is producing more planes than all the factories at Hitler's command in Europe but British production would have been impossible without the \$460,000,000 worth of aircraft engines and parts sent under Lend-Lease and the \$240,000,000 worth of additional engines and parts purchased for cash.

In regard to Russia, the food ration of the Red Army has been maintained through shipments from the United States. In addition, Russia has received 7,800 planes and 740,000 tons of aviation gasoline, 228,000 trucks and military vehicles and 4,700 tanks. Without this assistance, it is doubtful if the Red Army could have carried forward its offensive.

So far, fourteen percent of our total war costs have gone for Lend-Lease. More than half of the \$20,000,000,000 has gone for materials of war, about twenty per cent for industrial items and the remaining fourth has been almost equally divided between foodstuffs for soldiers and war workers and services which include ship repairs, pilot

training and such items.

The extension of aid to our fighting allies means that we furnish the money and they furnish the men, who suffer the casualties. Insofar as our money has reduced the burden ahead of our fighting men, it has saved American lives and, consequently, represents money well expended, regardless of any future repayment.

Housewives Pay Black Markets \$1,200,000,000 A Year Says Bowles
 The American housewife is paying \$1,200,000,000 every year to operators of food "black markets," according to Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, who says that the operation of black markets is very great and a national disgrace.

More surprising is the statement that "nearly five per cent of all gasoline is purchased either without coupons or with stolen or counterfeit coupons," and that "if the black market in gasoline could be completely eliminated, the A-card ration of every one of us could be increased by twenty-five per cent."

Mr. Bowles says that black markets can be smashed by (1) creating a broader understanding of the size and extent of the danger on the part of the general public and (2) by showing the nation's retailers that their stake as business men depends on the success of the fight to keep down the cost of living.

Post-War Immigration Causes Some Discussion

There is some discussion of the attitude to be taken by the United States in regard to immigration when the war is over. There are some Americans who are interested in people overseas and, therefore, anxious to facilitate their entry into this country.

While immigration, under the quotas adopted by Congress has been heavily restricted for a number of years the United States received more than a million aliens in six different years—1905, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1913 and 1914.

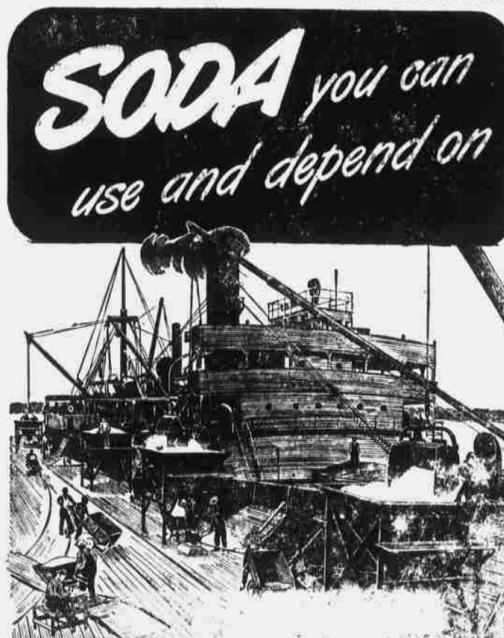
It seems to us that the people of this country should understand the difference between immigrants. A number of aliens, upon their own volition in foreign countries, saved money and came to this country to make their fortunes. As a rule, this type was industrious, anxious to assimilate American customs and possessed with an enthusiastic admiration for our way of living.

These individuals are not to be confused with the hordes of cheap labor, solicited, organized and transported to the United States by various industrial interests. Naturally, the vast majority of the latter group were ignorant of American ideals, indifferent to our way of life and somewhat along the serf type.

The distinction does not necessarily rest upon the national origin of the immigrant but it is generally recognized that the immigrants that came to this country from Northern Europe represented a more substantial type of individual than those who were subsequently brought over

It is hard to make any set rule to do justice to all peoples but it certainly is inadvisable for this country to lower its barriers to permit the entrance of unlimited numbers of irresponsible people.

Sound The Alarm
 Patient—Doctor, do something for me quick. My temperature is 130 degrees.
 Physician—Gracious, your case is beyond me. You'd better send for a fire engine—I'm only a physician.



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