

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By HUGO S. SIMS, Washington Correspondent

Vandenberg Points Way Out of Diplomatic Tangle

Speech of Senator Vandenberg before Congress this month raises some interesting points in relation to the future international commitments of the United States.

The veteran Michigan Senator is in favor of "a hard and fast treaty" between the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, France and China, "to keep Germany and Japan permanently demilitarized."

Mr. Vandenberg, it seems to us, is right when he says that only by removing the fear of future German aggression and the fear of future American isolationism can the present trend toward unilateral settlement of affairs in Europe be stopped. He calls attention to the experience of Great Britain and the Soviet Union, nations which have twice in generation been driven by German militarism into "the valley of the shadow" and says that it is perfectly right for them to ask for assurance that if the old patterns of political action are abolished, the United States can be counted upon to deal with a new German aggression.

Mr. Vandenberg expresses the view which we have repeatedly expressed in these columns that the United States has no right to expect protection to rely for its safety on a system of collective security which depends on an enigmatic United States. He proposes that we remove the uncertainty about where we stand and believes that if we do so, it will remove the source of most of our contemporary political frictions with Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

In brief, Mr. Vandenberg suggests that the United States give assurance to its allies that this country will not desert them when the treaty of peace is signed and that, in the future, if Germany or Japan go on a rampage, the power of the United States will be immediately available, in concert with the strength of our allies.

This assurance, in a form that our allies can accept, will enable them to take some risks in setting up a new world organization for peace. Without it, the political leaders of these other nations will, of necessity, take whatever steps they deem essential to safeguard the security of their people.

After outlining the above views, Mr. Vandenberg adds that justice must be the essence of realism and that if our strength is to be part of a multilateral force, it must be in the service of principles, such as those outlined in the Atlantic Charter. This means, in essence, that our Allies, in yielding some of their fears about security and depending upon mutual aid when necessary, should have every assurance of the future policy of the United States and, at the same time, express general agreement with principles designed to prevent injustice and oppression to other peoples in the future.

The extent to which Mr. Vandenberg has proposed American cooperation in the interest of peace is apparent in his proposal that the President have power to deal with recurring Axis threats of aggression without the necessity of returning to Congress for authority in each specified case.

Not Much Chance That Senate Will Agree

When news is dull in Washington there is always a story, for a few months at least, about the proposal of House members that treaties be ratified by a majority vote of both houses.

The Constitution now places treaty ratification power in the Senate and requires that two-thirds of them approve any pact made with a foreign country. This has not worked too well, giving a veto power to one-third of those present.

We are easily persuaded that the method proposed by the House members is preferable to the present requirement but we have no idea that the Senate will agree to give up any of its power. The only way to get the change is through an amendment to the Constitution and this may be difficult.

Intelligent Cooperation With Allies Advisable

There is a tendency to magnify every question that arises between the United States and another nation as a great rupture, evidencing the end of the unity of the present Allies.

There is every reason why the United Nations should continue their close cooperation when the war ends. There is no basic reason for the Allies to fight each other when the Axis have been defeated.

The war-inspired union cannot last, however, if the people of either nation insist upon telling the other nations what they must do. In any combination of equal self-respecting powers there must be give as well as take.

After all, the advantages to be gained through friendly relations with our war Allies, in the years of peace, outweigh the disadvantages. This is all that we can expect; we cannot have the advantages of cooperation without the disadvantages that inevitably go along with partnership.

Isolationists Not Dead; Wheeler Launches Campaign; Should Arouse Americans

There is every indication that the isolationists of the present generation will attempt to duplicate the feat of Senator Lodge and his companions in defeating cooperation between the United States and other nations of the world in an effort to organize effective peace machinery.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, is taking upon himself the leadership of the opposition. He is using the floor of the United States Senate as a sounding-board to project his objections throughout the United States. His words are being scattered to the far corners of the republic by newspaper reports which, as in the past, tend to feature sensational, if irresponsible, statements.

Those of us who wish to avoid a repetition of the national mistake which followed the last war, in the hope that we can spare the next generation from the ordeal of warfare, cannot look without apprehension at the tactics of those who are against anything that is proposed.

While it is difficult to judge the inner motives of an individual, the record of Senator Wheeler justifies, in our opinion, the conclusion that he is against any proposal and that he plans to fight any suggested method of cooperation.

There is a tendency on the part of those who favor American cooperation for peace to believe that isolationism is dead in the United States. This is a grievous error and one that is apt to do us much harm by leading us to underestimate the power of the isolationists.

It is a matter of recent history, not more than five years old, that a considerable body of public opinion in the United States was adamantly opposed to any assistance to the Allied powers, when they were struggling against Axis aggression. The record discloses that bitter fights were made against the repeal of the arms embargo, our first timid steps toward adequate preparedness and lend-lease legislation which proved to be a major item in our own defense.

Nobody familiar with the political history of the United States since 1918 expects anything from Senator Wheeler and other isolationists, but an attempt to wreck the efforts of President Roosevelt and other Allied leaders to set up a security organization. Nor should we overlook the fact, which is apparent from the record, that various politicians have not refrained from cooperating with the isolationists in an effort to escape the peril of taking a definite stand.

The isolationists understand that there exists in the United States considerable ignorance and prejudice. They will appeal to both. Moreover, they will attempt to capitalize on the disappointments of hyphenated Americans who will inevitably be disgruntled over some item of the peace treaties. They will spread suspicions, express fears and coddle the cupidity of the simple.

It all adds up to a dangerous attack upon proposals now being considered for a concerted effort to secure peace and prosperity for the world. Naturally, the various settlements made and the various programs adopted will not please any person or any nation one hundred per cent. Nearly everybody will take exception to some of the conclusions and determinations. The isolationists will attempt to magnify every tiny item.

The fate of the world, in the immediate future at least, depends very largely upon the decision of the American government. This, in turn, depends upon the attitude of the average American citizen. In formulating this attitude, it is important for the American people to consider the work of their statesmen and Allied powers, as a whole, and to judge it on the basis of a complete entity.

If the proposal that comes to us, when everything is discussed and compromised, represents a step forward in the relationship of nations and gives us the reasonable promise of peace and developing commerce throughout the world, then, without regard to minor differences of opinion and our inability to have everything fit our views, we should not hesitate to give our approval and lend our support to the world effort.

When the United States sabotaged the work of Woodrow Wilson after the last war, it opened the way for the present war. We are equally certain that if the people of this country lend a deaf ear to the pleas of their wise leaders and reject a policy of cooperation now, and in the immediate future, the way will be cleared for another war.

The choice before us is not between a perfect world and an imperfect arrangement but between a certain war in the future and a reasonable prospect to peace.

Exception

"There's a strange black cat in the kitchen, John."
"That's all right. Black cats are lucky."
"Not for you. This one's just stolen your dinner."

One Elephant, Issue, O D



Perhaps you didn't know it before but they are issuing elephants to the troops in the China-Burma-India sector. Elephants complete with mahout. Here you see a Signal Corps lineman repairing a wire while a "sidewalk superintendent" on the big beast's rump gives advice. In the jungles and swamps the elephants are indispensable. Your Army gets the best of everything from chow to elephants, and it is all made possible because you buy War Bonds to buy these supplies. From U. S. Treasury

Extension Service Reports Activities

By Julian E. Mann,
N. C. State College.

County farm and home agents, working in every North Carolina county, fought the enemy in 1944 with food just as surely as their brothers and sisters made him retreat with shot and shell on the far-flung battlefronts of this war.

County farm agents gave 85.6 per cent of their full time to assisting farm families to expand food production through promotion of better farming practices in the production of vegetables and fruits, livestock and livestock products, livestock feed, in more efficient management of farms, and in the teaching of better marketing practices. Basis for the above are annual reports of Extension agents for 1944.

For example, 9,371.4 farm agent-days were given to assistance with production of dairy, beef, swine and poultry products; and 5,744.1 agent-days were devoted to help in the production of feed crops for these livestock.

A total of 167,338 livestock and poultry practices were recommended to livestock and poultry producers

alone in an effort to expand and make more efficient the production of livestock food.

While home demonstration agents spent 16,426.9 agent-days giving aid in the preservation, selection and preparation of food. There were 113,627 families assisted with food preservation problems. These families canned 8,211,911 quarts of fruit, 12,232,065 quarts of vegetables, and 1,850,142 quarts of meat and fish; a total of 22,294,117 quarts of food. In addition, 24,894,466 pounds of meat were cured by families assisted by farm and home agents, and 10,141,662 pounds of food were otherwise dried, stored, frozen, or cured by these families.

Of the 278,276 families of farm owners and tenants in North Carolina, white Extension Agents influenced 266,736 to adopt better farm and home practices in 1944 through visits to the farm meetings, demonstrations, circular letters, or other Extension teaching methods. In addition, 96,045 non-farm families were reached with Extension information.

White county home demonstration agents in 1944 gave 43 per cent of their time in assisting families with nutrition and health problems; 26 per cent to clothing problems, family economics, parent education and community life; 20 per cent to planning and organization of Extension programs; and 11 per cent to educational marketing and other activities.



HARNESS YOUR TEAM IN THE BEST

Horses and mules will work better when properly fitted with the right harness. With cultivating time drawing near, come to our store and choose your harness from our large supply — NOW!

Let us supply your needs ahead of time, and you will be prepared to start your crop plans on the dot.

WE HAVE PLENTY OF
COLLARS BRIDLES TRACES
BACK BANDS and HALTERS
COTTON ROPE
SINGLE and DOUBLE REINS
AND OTHER HARNESS ITEMS

Hertford Hardware & Supply Co.
"TRADE HERE AND BANK THE DIFFERENCE"
HERTFORD, N. C.

activities.

White county farm agents gave 39 per cent of their time to assisting with crop and livestock production for feed and sale; 18 per cent to assisting with better management of farms; 11 per cent to educational marketing; 10 per cent to planning and organization of programs; 9 per cent to direct assistance in the conservation of soils and other natural resources; 6 per cent to assisting farm families in production of food for the family table; and 7 per cent to general farmstead improvement, economic and other farm problems.

Early Repair Of Machinery Needed

The vast production of foods and fibers called for this year will require the efficient use of all available machinery in planting, cultivating, and harvesting the needed crops, says David S. Weaver, in charge of Agricultural Engineering at State College.

Since the quantity of new machinery will not be sufficient to meet the demand and take care of the replacement of worn equipment, Weaver suggests that all usable machinery be properly repaired as early as possible and put in the best condition for the jobs ahead.

"Present machinery needs inspection, checking, ordering of parts

early, repairing, servicing, and general maintenance," Weaver says. This includes both old and new machinery.

Weaver also urges a safety program that will include protection of the machinery from damage, protection of the crops themselves in the operation of the machinery, and protection of the operator of the machine from injury.

With present labor shortages on almost every farm, the sharing of labor and machinery will again be an essential part of the plan for getting farm jobs completed in 1945.

Where farm families have worked together in groups, utilizing all available machinery to the fullest extent, much time and labor has been saved and greater production has been obtained.

Such Is Fate

Wife (reading paper) — Here's a London doctor who has discovered a cure for blushing.

Hubby — He's out of luck just now. Women can paint it better than ever.

AT FIRST
SIGN OF A
COLD
USE 666
Cold Preparations as directed



JOE AND BILL'S
Official Tire
Inspection Station

Bring your car in today for a careful inspection of your tires. It is important you care for your tires. Our service is the best.

If you need new tires . . . and have the proper certificate . . . we can supply you tires.

Goodyear and U. S. Royal Tires and Tubes

JOE AND BILL'S SERVICE STATION

"Where Service Is A Pleasure"

BILL WHITE, Prop.

PHONE 8601

The Great Pasteur

Never Saw Chile's Nitrate Desert, But...



His bacterial research, which gave him his name to the pasteurization process, provided the basis for one of the widely accepted explanations of Chilean Nitrate's origin.

Vast beds of Natural Nitrate in Chile's desert region are natural deposits—enough to last hundreds of years—of one of the oldest and best known fertilizer materials. Mystery of their origin long has challenged science. Many theories have developed.

Some say prehistoric plants were "nitrified" by bacteria in the soil. That's what Pasteur's work suggested. Others say they are decayed vegetation.

There is a belief the nitrate beds are droppings of billions of birds. Another, that electricity formed them through centuries of violent storms. Some think the beds are rotted rocks; some think they are a crust pushed up from underneath.

Perhaps the right theory com-

bines parts of all of them. Who knows? But there is one point on which all agree:

Chilean Nitrate of Soda was created by tremendous natural processes. It is completely natural . . . the only natural nitrate in the world.

Because of its natural origin, Chilean Nitrate of Soda contains, in addition to nitrogen and sodium, small amounts of boron, iodine, manganese, copper,—34 elements in all—many of which are essential to healthy plant growth.

Yes, a hundred years of research and experience agree on the importance of Chilean Nitrate's natural qualities and their outstanding performance in continued profitable farming.

Easy to Handle . . . Easy to Use
Natural Chilean Nitrate comes in two forms—Champion brand and Old Style.
It reaches you in two mechanical conditions, in even-weight bags, for easy storage and handling.