

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By HUGO S. SIMS, Washington Correspondent

Uninvited Nations Anxious About San Francisco Parley

While the forty-six nations are working at San Francisco in an effort to effect an organization, along the lines of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, which will tend to guarantee the future peace of the world, it is interesting to note the nations which have not been invited to attend.

The list includes Italy, Argentina, Spain, Greece, Switzerland, Eire, Denmark and Poland. The latter nation, through failure to organize the government along the lines of the Yalta agreement, is not participating. The other nations, for obvious reasons, have not been invited.

While most of the omitted governments have recognized the futility of a hasty conversion to the Allied cause, the friends of Italy in this country have made a well-organized attempt to secure the reinstatement of Italy into the family of the United Nations. They conveniently overlook the record of Italy, the co-founder of the Axis, in Ethiopia, in Spain, in Russia, in Albania and in the fighting across North Africa.

The Spanish Government, which is thoroughly informed as to the precarious position Spain will occupy in international affairs, would like to have an invitation, but General Franco knows that none will arrive. Nevertheless, the Spanish have broken diplomatic relations with Japan upon the theory that the present conference is the beginning of many to be held and that it is still possible for Spain to get in line for future representation.

In South America, where the Argentine Government has had what might be called death-bed repentance, the Farel regime would like an invitation which the British and Americans might be willing to extend, but Russia is very much alive to the course pursued by Argentina in connection with the Axis and apparently blocks any consideration of Argentina.

While the Poles would have been invited, if a reconstructed government had been installed into office, there seems to be little prospect of their participation in the conference. This is due, according to some reports, to reticence on the part of Moscow to agree upon the composition of the government, the United States and Great Britain rejected the idea that the Lublin Poles should be invited to represent their country. The English-speaking nations want the Yalta agreement carried out in full, with a revised and revamped government in Warsaw.

U. S. Prisoners in Germany Suffer As Nazis Collapse

A joint statement issued by Secretary of State Stettinius and Secretary of War Stimson recently discussed the treatment of American prisoners in Germany, describing it as "deplorable."

The statement points out that Allied offensives overran twenty-seven of the seventy-eight prisoner-of-war camps and hospitals. Some 15,000 Americans have been liberated, but the Germans hastily evacuated approximately 36,000 Americans into interior of Germany, where 34,000 others are being held.

The condition of these 70,000 Americans, compressed into an ever-narrowing area, represents extreme hardships, with food and sanitary provisions that are insufficient, due in part to the disrupted transport facilities of the Reich. Of course, the whole situation stems from the fatalistic resistance of the Nazis.

The American officials point out that large central supply depots of Red Cross stocks have been established in areas for delivery to Americans now held as war prisoners. Moreover, in Sweden and Switzerland, ample stocks are available to keep the depots provided and a total of 163,580 tons of Red Cross supplies, including millions of individual food parcels, are awaiting delivery to the prisoners of war.

The principal problem, report the officials, is that of transporting the supplies after they reach Germany. Truck convoys have been used, operated by the Red Cross, with fuel from Allied governmental and military sources. Non-German sources have supplied 525 railroad cars to carry the supplies and Germany, it is reported, provided forty-four cars in the first twelve days of March for the shipment of 500 tons of supplies from Switzerland.

The report is made public in order that the American people may have authoritative information about prisoners of war in Germany. Assurance is made that efforts will continue to get supplies to the camps and that despite chaotic conditions inside Germany, there is evidence that some of the camps are getting shipments.

The two officials recognize that in addition to the suffering caused by the chaotic condition in Germany, there are instances of deliberate neglect, indifference and cruelty in the treatment of American prisoners. These atrocities are being documented and the "perpetrators of the heinous crimes" against Americans will be brought to justice, declares the statement.

Overseas Service
The policy of the War Department Plan To Send All Soldiers Into

as to sending men overseas to replace veterans has been plainly stated by Secretary of War Stimson.

The Secretary of War says that in February there were approximately 8,050,000 men in the Army, 5,150,000 of whom were overseas. About half of the 2,900,000 on duty in the United States have been earmarked for overseas duty and are being trained accordingly.

The remainder include 180,000 in Army hospitals and 1,365,000 in essential administrative and service jobs, concerned with overseas supply, plan maintenance, cargo-loading, communications or transportation.

Every one, "except those who have already seen overseas service or who are physically disqualified" is "earmarked for foreign service as soon as he can be replaced by an overseas returnee or a limited-service man."

Merger of Armed Forces Coming But With Doubts

The post-war merger of the Army and Navy will be facilitated, no doubt, by the endorsement of the proposal by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

It should be recalled that James F. Byrnes, recently Director of War Mobilization, urged Congress to consider legislation to merge the Army, Navy and Air Forces, after the war, on the ground that the present division of authority has caused waste and the duplication of authority.

These matters are entitled to serious consideration but, despite our lack of technical information, we believe that there is some danger attached to any merger of the nation's defense forces. Obviously, economies can be effected through consolidation of certain agencies now duplicated in both outfits.

At the same time, a single head, with complete power over the Army, the Navy and the Air Force would tend to create and establish a single policy in matters pertaining to defense. The danger exists that such control would diminish initiative and tend to stereotype defense plans, which, in some future war, might prove disastrous.

While economy is to be achieved whenever possible and conflicting areas of authority should be avoided, neither of these objectives, however worthy, can justify a scheme of reorganization which might cripple the development of the defense forces of the nation for maximum efficiency in their respective fields of operation.

Truman Outlines Policy; Plans To Follow F.D.R.

President Harry S. Truman, in his first address to Congress, made it clear that in the main he intends to follow the policies laid down by President Roosevelt.

Accordingly, he supports the demand for unconditional surrender,

says that war criminals must be punished and that our military strategy will continue under the Admirals and Generals now in command.

The new President advocates a world organization, to prevent future wars and says that the great nations must not attempt to establish domination in the new world order. He asks for the continued cooperation of the great powers in facing the responsibilities connected with the peace.

On the domestic front, the new President reported that "tremendous progress has been made toward a really democratic way of life" and assured America that there will be no relaxation in our efforts to improve the lot of the common people."

While the passage was not stressed in the news summaries that we read, attention is directed to the statement that the United States "has become one of the most powerful forces for good on earth" having learned "to fight with other nations in common defense of our freedom" and the assertion that "we must now learn to live with other nations for our mutual good."

President Truman seemed to have in mind some development of international commerce because he added: "We must learn to trade more with other nations so that there may be for our mutual advantage—increased production, increased employment and better standards of living throughout the world."

Altogether, the first utterance of the new Chief Executive is extremely reassuring. Undoubtedly, it outlines the basic principles upon which he will attempt to build a successful administration and to maintain for the people of the United States the way of life that was the goal of his predecessor.

Fight Against Insects Is Continuous Process

North Carolina farmers must face the fact that the fight against insects for profitable crop production is a continuous and never-ending process.

This past week reports have come to State College telling of attacks by army worms on the best growth of small grain in eastern Carolina. J. Myron Maxwell, extension entomologist, says the reports came from counties as far apart as Camden and Pamlico and that there must be damage to other fields between these two counties.

He has recommended the scattering of poison bran mash in fields affected by this worm. Make up the mash by using 100 pounds of wheat bran, five pounds of paris green, in 9 to 10 gallons of water and mixed thoroughly. The mash should be scattered late in the evening.

Added to this new pest of small grain is the Hessian fly. This insect is causing damage all over the State, particularly where there was any wheat seeded early last fall. Not only has this wheat been infested,

but it has served as a breeding place for infesting later seeded wheat. Some farmers seeded wheat at different dates and the early wheat has only been a means of distributing the Hessian Fly in all of the later plantings. Maxwell has collected samples all over the State showing the little bugs down under the sheaf of the wheat leaves.

The Chinch Bug also is appearing and will be ready to move from the small grain into early corn unless the barrier of dinitro dust is prepared.

"We need to consider insect damage in all of our farming plans," Maxwell said. "The wise farmer is the man who takes this into careful consideration."

SOIL CONSERVATION NOTES

A. T. Lane on Center Hill road has constructed sloped ditches on approximately fifty acres. Mr. Lane cut in his old straight-sided ditches

with tractor and bush and bog disc. After reeds and gum roots were cut up and ditch filled in with disc he used a small road grader to construct sloped ditches, according to F. A. McGoogan, local SCO official.

Sloped ditches have the following advantages over straight sided ditches:

- 1—Less land taken out of cultivation.
 - 2—More easily cleaned and maintained.
 - 3—No uncultivated ditch border on which reeds and bushes can grow.
- W. S. Jolliff and S. W. Morgan on Whiteston road have also constructed several sloped ditches this spring. Several farmers in Perquimans County are doing pasture improvement work this spring. H. L. Williams in Whiteston community had his pasture soil analyzed and is applying fertilizer treatment recommended. Oscar Ray Winslow is seeding a permanent pasture mixture

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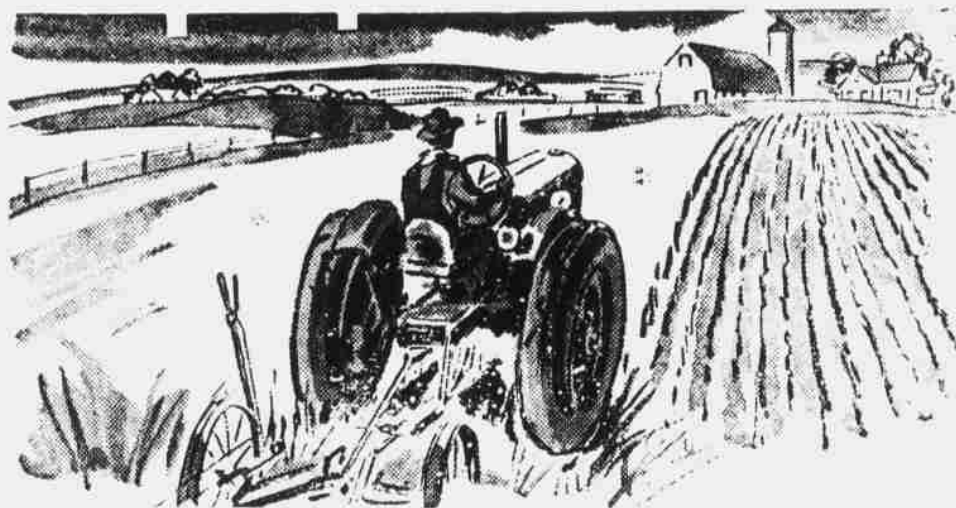
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