

BROUGHTON SEEKS AID FOR INDUSTRY

Creates Committee For Promotion Of State War Contracts

Governor Broughton has set up machinery for increasing North Carolina's contribution to the nation's war effort by utilizing all industries in the work they are best fitted to perform.

A statement direct from the governor, issued yesterday, sets forth his plan thus:

"For the purpose of securing a wider distribution of war contracts industries, and related business in North Carolina, thereby enabling this state to make a more substantial contribution to the war effort, I called together last week an advisory committee for the coordination of these functions. The committee discussed at length the question of much needed relief for some industries which are now threatened with distress.

"This committee, which will operate in conjunction with the N. C. Dept. of Conservation and Development, after considering the problems above mentioned, proposed the following program:

1. To render every possible assistance to industries throughout the state to keep our plants in operation.
2. To extend every practicable aid to those plants equipped to handle war contracts toward securing such contracts.
3. In the case of certain other plants where conversion of equipment or materials is needed, to render help in their programs and toward the solution of their problems.
4. Endeavor to bring to North Carolina such war industries and projects as may well fit into our facilities and conditions.

To set up and carry out the above program, the committee approved the appointment of James E. Coad, Manager of the Hickory Chamber of Commerce, who is also President of the North Carolina Commercial Organization Secretaries, as secretary of the committee and coordinator of its activities.

Mr. Coad was called into service immediately and is now actively engaged in setting up community and regional meetings throughout the state for the purpose of studying the needs of the various sections and industries.

"It is my hope and expectation that this committee, functioning through the Department of Conservation and Development, will render valuable assistance to our state and nation."

JAPANESE LAND IN ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

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The apparent strategic value which is the fact that led authorities here to believe the Japanese were seeking in the first instance to make a successful prestige attack against remote territory in order to report gains which might offset their setbacks in the battle of Midway.

Attu island is about 20 by 35 miles in extent and indented by many bays and long inlets. It has mountains up to 3,000 feet high, and reefs offshore make navigation hazardous.

A small native village, Attu is located at the head of Chichagof harbor on the north coast of the island.

In this village, the navy said, are a church, and a trading post maintained by white men. Vessels of the Coast Guard have visited Attu each year but otherwise there has been little communication between the village and the outside world.

The territory of Alaska maintains radio station KPE there, the navy said, but otherwise there were no installations of any importance reported.

Kiska island was described as a mountainous block of land lying north-northeast and southwest with a ridge of mountains, running up to 4,050 feet, as the backbone. The shores are hilly and rocky.

Attu island is only 700 miles from the nearest Japanese territory, Shunshu, northernmost of Japan's Kuriles Islands.

War analysts have predicted since the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific that the Kuriles-Attu stretch undoubtedly would be the scene of military activity, either from a Japanese drive or an American offensive from the north.

It is a region of capricious and unpredictable weather, with the winds of the Pacific meeting the chill air currents from Bering Sea.

The Kuriles Islands swing in a 1,000 mile arc down from Russia's Kamchatka to Hokkaido, northernmost of Japan's home islands.

The terrain and harbors of the outlying Aleutians generally were conceded to be well known to the Japanese through the activities of their fishermen over a long period. The excursions of Japanese fishing vessels into the Aleutian waters long was a sore point in Alaska's attitude toward Japan. Protests were made in recent years to the Japanese by the United States Government.

The Aleutian waters are believed well known also to the Japanese navy through the activity of fleet units assigned to protect fishing vessels.

"ATTACK BEGUN"

OTTAWA, June 12. (AP)—Vice-Admiral Fend W. Nelles, chief of the Canadian naval staff, said "the attack has begun" when informed tonight of the Japanese landing on Attu island and the movement of Japanese ships among the Rat islands of the Aleutian group.

GENERAL TINKER LOST IN ACTION

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Tinker, 54, was the first American air general reported lost in action since the war started, although two others, Major General Herbert Dargue, and Brigadier General Harold H. George, died in accidents, the latter in Australia.

Part Indian, and a native of Oklahoma, Tinker had commanded the Army Air forces in Hawaii since shortly after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor December 7. When Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, also an air force officer, was ordered to replace Lieutenant General Walter C. Short in command of the Hawaiian department, Tinker accompanied him as air commander, relieving Major General Frederick L. Martin.

After graduation from the Wentworth Military academy at Lexington, Mo., in 1908, Tinker entered the Philippine constabulary as a second lieutenant. Four years later he was commissioned in the regular army as an infantry officer, remaining in this branch of the service until 1920, when he enrolled in the flying school at March Field, Calif.

In 1926 he went to London as assistant military attache, and while there was injured in the crash of a plane, which burst into flames. Despite his own serious injuries, he rescued his companion, a naval officer trapped in the flaming cockpit, and was awarded the soldier's medal for heroism.

In 1927 he returned to the United States for duty in the office of the Chief of the Air Corps, later going to Kelly Field, Tex., as assistant commandant of the advanced flying school.

Tinker became chief of the aviation division of the National Bureau in Washington, in February 1937. Subsequently he served as commanding officer of the 27th bombardment group in Barksdale Field, La., and as base commander at MacDill Field, Fla.

Last November 6, he was named to command the third interceptor command at Drew Field, Fla., and a little more than a month later was ordered to Hawaii.

BIG INVASION PLANS TALKED

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can invade not only Europe but the Japanese islands."

The question of air cover, which may have dissuaded the British Staff from an invasion thrust in the autumn of 1941 no longer affects the situation. The RAF, it was pointed out, is fully capable now of knocking out or at least "neutralizing" German coastal defenses to make way for Allied invading armies.

NAZIS BOOST DEFENSES

LONDON, June 12. (AP)—German commanders of occupation forces apparently were reacting today to the implied threat of invasion contained in the British-American-Russian accord by bolstering their defenses of Western Europe's coast line and plugging holes in their tight control of the conquered populations.

British sources said the Germans' obviously concerned by implications of the accord regarding a second front, backed up as it is by the growth of Allied armies and the concentration of overwhelming air power in the British Isles, were erecting new machine gun nests and anti-tank gun positions along the coasts to stop future Commando landings or invasions by heavier forces.

The heavy guns which the Germans have brought up from France's dismantled Maginot Line stop an invasion in force were reported manned day and night by full crews.

Gen. Von Reeder, chief of the German Military Administration in Belgium, proclaimed heavy penalties for anyone encouraging a state of resistance.

All former Belgian commissioned and non-commissioned officers in coastal districts were ordered to register with district military commanders, the Belgian news agency in London reported.

Fifty to 60 political prisoners, who might form a fifth column against the Germans in event of an invasion, were shipped out of Bergen, one of Norway's most strategic ports to Germany.

Under Albert Speer, Nazi minister for armaments and munitions, work crews were said to be building a new network of railways in supporting areas of the low countries and Northern France.

Preparing a system of defense in depth, they were reported converting farm houses and buildings dotting the countryside into a pill-boxes and fortifications.

British military experts, however, said these defenses could not stand up under the bath of fire which the RAF and American Air Forces are prepared to spread before advancing armies.

Weather kept the RAF from its heavy raids last night, but two American-built Hudson bombers attacked a convoy off Holland and scored hits on two of the four supply ships.

INDIANS DECLARE WAR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 12. (AP)—The New World's oldest democracy today moved nearer a formal state of war with the Axis, as Indian chiefs of the Iroquois Confederacy voted to join the United Nations in battle.

A council of chiefs signed a resolution urging a tribal declaration of war by the Confederacy's six nations against Germany, Italy, Japan and their Allies with whom the United States is at war.

4 JAP CARRIERS BELIEVED SUNK

Three Battleships; Eight To Eleven Others Damaged

PEARL HARBOR, June 12. (AP)—Four Japanese aircraft carriers were destroyed in the battle of Midway Island, it was indicated today on the basis of battle reports received by Navy sources.

Official communiques of the battle so far issued have claimed the sinking of two enemy carriers and possibly a third, but these were based on reports received up to two days ago. In addition, the official announcements said three battleships and eight to 11 other ships were damaged.

The Japanese death list in this historic engagement, which routed the enemy attempt to invade the Hawaiian islands, will be more than 10,000, based on these incomplete returns.

The four carriers had a complement of 1,500 each. At least three transports have been reported torpedoed, and they carried some 6,000 troops. Loss of life on these troop ships must have been heavy.

SERVICE MEN GET FAMILY ALLOWANCE

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ment adding \$10 for each child. If the service man had no wife or children but wished to contribute to a mother, or other immediate relatives then \$22 would be deducted monthly from his pay. To this the government would add \$15 for one parent, \$25 for two parents, and \$5 for each dependent brother, sister, grandparent or grandchild. Government contributions for Class B dependents would be limited to \$50.

If the service man had Class A dependents for whom \$22 was deducted from his pay and also wished to aid Class B dependents, then only \$5 additional monthly would be deducted. The government would make the same contributions but the totals would be smaller. A soldier with no Class A dependents and a mother he wished to aid would contribute \$22 and the government would add \$15, or a total of \$37. If he had Class A dependents, he would contribute \$5 and the government \$15 or a total of \$20 for the mother.

A. C. L. AWAITING NEW LOCOMOTIVES

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road and switch Diesel locomotives.

The three switchers will all be assigned in 24-hour service, one on the belt line working around the shipyard and oil terminals in the southern part of the city, one at Smith Creek yard and the adjacent industrial area in the northern part of the city, with the third dividing its time between those two services.

Those three switchers will completely dieselize the Wilmington terminal insofar as "classification" work and heavy industrial switching in the outlying sections is concerned, leaving only the lighter switching operations in the downtown section to be handled by steam switching locomotives.

The Diesel type of switch locomotive is available for service 24 hours per day without interruption, requiring only infrequent refueling, unlike steam locomotives which must be frequently taken to coaling stations and water tanks for replenishing coal and water during the course of a day's operations and must be periodically drawn into the engine house for cleaning fires, boiler washings, and so on.

RUSSIAN ARMIES ATTACKING NAZIS

(Continued from Page One)

gagements against advancing enemy tanks and infantry."

A subsequent mid-day war report, which did not mention the Kharkov front, said there had been no important changes along the battle line.

Red Star said that despite the local improvement in the Russian positions around Sevastopol the situation there remained "extremely tense."

The army newspaper said the Germans were repulsed in some places at the very walls of Russian fortifications where they were mowed down with terrible losses by point blank artillery and machine gun fire.

In other places Black Sea naval infantry and Red army troops were said to have taken a heavy toll of the Germans by pinning their advanced forces between flanking counterattacks.

Guerrillas operating behind the German lines in the Crimea were said to have blown up 13 bridges and done serious damage to the invaders' supply lines.

Meanwhile, behind their own lines, the Russians were preparing to handle the fresh flood of supplies to be received from the United States under the lend-lease agreement.

The Kirov railroad, connecting Northern Russian ports with Central Russia, was reported operating regularly despite German bombing.

Pravda, the government newspaper, said "war material and arms as well as food and raw material is proceeding to the front and rear" as new shipments reach the Soviet Union.

Coffee On Ice



Members of the cast of "Stars on Ice," which will open next month at New York's Center Theater, relax during rehearsal by having coffee and sandwiches.

TODAY and TOMORROW

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

America At A Turning Point Of The War

THE formation of the Nelson-Lyttelton agency, known as the combined production and resources board, marks an important stage in our conduct of the war.

Theoretically, such a board might usefully have been created six months ago when Mr. Churchill was in Washington. It was not created then for various reasons, among them the fact that neither here nor in Britain was there a then any one with the authority over production which Mr. Nelson and Captain Lyttelton now possess. But there was almost certainly a deeper reason. Six months ago American industry had not yet been converted to war, and American production of actual weapons was still very much inferior to the British, and scarcely sufficient for mere defense and training and some contributions under lease.

We have now reached a volume of production which is equal to that of Great Britain, and we now have the facilities and are toiled up for production which in the coming months will far exceed that of any other country in the world. The point has, therefore, been reached where it is possible to take the offensive. And it is, therefore, necessary to make sure that the surplus of arms we shall produce is now used directly to wage offensive war on the enemy.

This is the purpose of the Nelson-Lyttelton board: to see to it that our industrial power, no longer a blueprint and a promise but an actuality, is used to wage, not a theoretical war, but this war here and now. We have come, so to speak, to graduation day in the American war effort. We are at the great turning point. Having been the arsenal, we are now able to be an ally. From "production" for "defense" we are now beginning to be equipped to wage war. From a position where for six months the best we could do was to plug the holes in defensive positions all over the world, we are now able to plan campaigns for the purpose of winning the war.

This requires an improvement in the direction of the war. The Nelson-Lyttelton board is a very important, though surely not the final, step. It will do much, no doubt, to dovetail British and American war production. An obvious example is, as regards Europe, to have Britain concentrate on the short-range fighter planes and the United States on bombers which can be flown to Europe. But what is even more important, the new combined board should do much to make war production fit directly the actual plans for waging the offensive campaigns of 1942 and 1943.

This calls for another adjustment of men's thinking. Broadly speaking, during the first six months, we have had to overcome the habits of business as usual. This has given us a great arsenal. Now, speaking broadly again, we have to overcome the habits of mind which might be called "militarism as usual." These are the habits of mind, which tend to develop among professional soldiers and sailors the world over, by which they seek to wait for the theoretically absolutely perfect condition of equipment and preparedness. In actual war perfect preparedness is never attained, and the art of war consists in the wise choice of what Admiral King has called "calculated risks."

The dispositions which led to the success at Midway seem to be a shining example of this very thing. The conduct of the anti-submarine war is, on the other hand, a rather bad example of militarism as usual—in this case the unreadiness to act with all the means that can be improvised be made available and the tendency to wait because the more desirable equipment is not ready.

In the larger operations of the war the effect of militarism as usual is to aim at the too perfect equipment of larger forces than

HULL CONDEMNS NAZI BRUTALITY

Heaps Scathing Abuse On Hitler's Program Of Mass Terrorism

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—Secretary of State Hull scathingly condemned tonight the brutal vengeance visited by Nazi Germany on the Czechoslovakian village of Lidice, which the Nazis alleged had harbored the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, Reichsprotektor of Bohemia.

"This latest example of mass terrorism through wanton butchery of hostages and brutal torture of innocent women and children," Hull said, "has shocked and outraged humanity. Savage tribes at times followed such vile practices, but quickly turned away from them as being so utterly inhuman and beastly as to be unworthy even of savages. I am not surprised that Hitler has devised this unspeakable relic of the darkest periods of history. His act is in thorough keeping with all that he represents."

CARRIER LOST IN CORAL SEA

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plans to invade Australia or island bases on the American-Australian shipping route, and

2. The shattering of an enemy invasion fleet with the destruction of at least 15 vessels and heavy damage to 20 others, some of which probably were sunk.

One of the Japanese craft certainly sunk was the Ryukaku, a 20,000-ton aircraft carrier so new that it is not listed in standard naval reference books. Four cruisers and two destroyers also are known to have been sunk and one of the ships heavily damaged was another aircraft carrier, the Shokaku, a 14,000-ton craft laid down only in 1939.

All these Japanese losses had been previously reported, but not in such detail.

A large part of the personnel of the Lexington, the Sims and the Neosho were rescued, the Navy said, in the case of the Lexington about 92 per cent. The 33,000-ton vessel normally carried a complement of about 2,800 men and 80 to 90 aircraft. Whether any of her aircraft were saved was not disclosed. Naval officials commenting only that "obviously, planes were lost."

Ill-luck played a part in the carrier's loss. In the first place, the enemy had the good fortune to locate her on May 8 at a time when most of her aircraft were away pounding the enemy fleet. She was hit by two torpedoes, at least two bombs, and also damaged by near misses.

Nevertheless, she was able to pick up her aircraft and was heading at 20-knot speed toward safety when a terrific internal explosion rocked her and set fires at many places.

"It was first thought," the Navy said, "that the explosion was the result of a 'sleeper bomb.' Investigation revealed, however, that the probable cause was the ignition of gasoline vapors which resulted from leaks in ruptured gasoline lines in closed compartments below decks."

Her crew battled the flames for five hours handicapped by the fact that much fire-fighting equipment was destroyed by the explosion. Destroyers came alongside and poured on water and chemicals from their hoses.

But there was no saving her and finally the order to abandon ship was issued. Her commander, Capt. F. C. Sherman, was the last to leave her to go aboard an attending destroyer. As he slid down a line from the deck to the water, the flames reached the ship's torpedo warhead locker. There was another great explosion and moments later the Lexington sank.

The Sims, a 1,570-ton destroyer commissioned in 1939, and the Neosho, a 25,000-ton vessel commissioned in 1937, were lost the day before the Lexington. The Neosho, with a destroyer escort, was heading across the Coral Sea with fuel for the task force engaging the enemy when Japanese airplanes spotted her and attacked. The Sims went down at that time and the Neosho sank several days later as the result of damage received.

EASTERN LIBYAN BATTLE STARTED

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Gazala on the sea end of the original Gazala-Hacheim line.

Axis supply lines were shortened and secured by the capture of Bir Hacheim, and Rommel was free now to concentrate in the main battle area behind the Gazala line.

Curiously enough, however, an Italian broadcast heard by Reuters said tonight that the Axis offensive was not aimed at Tobruk or Egypt, but, instead, had the purpose of forestalling a British offensive due to start next month.

In any event the British armored forces in the Harimat area were reported to be very strong and the defenses of the Tobruk perimeter, which the Axis found impenetrable last year, again are at full strength.

With the remaining Axis and British tank strength believed about equal, it was conceded that the fall of Bir Hacheim had produced conditions favorable to employment of the favorite German tactic—concentration of forces for a bold attack on a narrow front.

But the British have the advantage in that the major battleground remains relatively near the coast, where the supply problem is comparatively simple.

DRIVE FOR SCRAP RUBBER MOVED UP

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gram in the two days intervening.

To facilitate the movement of scrap rubber, filling stations have volunteered to serve as depositories, and gasoline distributors will gather the rubber from them and ship to plants designated for its re-conditioning.

The filling stations will pay contributors one cent a pound for all rubber goods delivered to them. The question has arisen whether contributors may give the rubber without compensation, Mr. Vogler explained that such gifts are not a part of the government's program, as a price has been set for its purchase. If the owner wishes, there is no reason he should not use the money he receives for defense stamps, or as a gift to some charitable organization.

Mr. Vogler also explained that all rubber, from hot water bottles and worn out hose to tires and tubes, is salvageable.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 tons of scrap rubber are to be had if every household strips its cellar and garage. Of this 15 per cent is redeemable by mixing it with raw rubber.

Inasmuch as our armament is built around rubber, and that fully 97 per cent of our normal supply has been cut off by the war in the Pacific, Mr. Vogler explained there should be no difficulty for anyone to realize the tremendous burden that has come to the war program to replace this loss. Planes, warships, gun bases, trucks, military motor cars require great quantities of rubber and there has not been found any satisfactory substitute for it.

It is hoped that the coming crusade will produce at least the 2,000,000 tons anticipated by the government. If it does not, the requisitioning of private automobiles, already discussed, will be further considered, said Mr. Vogler.

7,500,000 Pounds Paper Collected In Campaign

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—Budget Director Harold D. Smith claimed today an annual saving of 7,500,000 pounds of paper worth \$1,250,000 as the first result of a campaign to cut out red tape and excessive "paper work" throughout the government.

GOEBBELS WARNS ALLIES

BERLIN (From German Broadcasts), June 12. (AP)—German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, writing in the weekly Das Reich, has threatened Britain with "something worse than Dunkerque" if the United Nations open a second front in Europe.

NO MORE SPARE PARTS

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 12. (AP)—Japanese Emperor Hirohito won't get additional parts for his fleet of Pierce Arrow motor cars, but if he's patient the steel involved may yet arrive at his island empire in the form of bombs and shells.

Man In Hospital After Shooting Self In Chest

Charles Tevie, white, of 411 North Second street, was admitted to James Walker Memorial hospital late last night suffering from a gunshot wound in the chest, it was learned at police headquarters.

Tevie's wife told police that her husband had been drinking and that he had left the house for some time. Upon his return, he went to the kitchen and shot himself. The bullet was found to have penetrated the lower portion of his left chest. Hospital attaches described his condition as satisfactory.

Obituaries

JACOB H. ROUSE

CLINTON, June 12. — Funeral services for the late Jacob H. Rouse, 76, who died at his home near Rosehill, early Thursday night, will be held Saturday at 3 o'clock at Charity Methodist church with the Rev. A. H. Butler in charge.

Burial will follow in Dunn cemetery.

The deceased, who was well known throughout Duplin and Sampson counties, is survived by his wife, Mrs. Anna Rouse; six daughters, Mrs. R. W. Pope, Duna; Mrs. J. A. Smith, Magnolia; Mrs. T. C. Carr, Rosehill; Mrs. W. F. Calloway, Clinton; Mrs. Archie Brock, Selma; Mrs. Norwood Johnson, Goldsboro; three sons, F. H. and J. S. Rouse, Dunn; two sisters, Mrs. B. S. Matthews, Falcon; Mrs. Annie Lanier, Rosehill and two brothers, R. H. Rouse, Rosehill and J. A. Rouse, Wilmington.

EUGENE V. MCKENZIE

Funeral services for Eugene V. McKenzie, 83, of 804 Dock street, who died Thursday night at a local hospital, will be conducted at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon from Trinity Methodist church by Dr. Fred W. Paschall and the Rev. S. L. Blanton. Interment will be in Oakdale cemetery.

Palbearers will be: Active, Eugene Smith, Gregory Smith, Frank Smith, Lonnie Peck, Milton Peck and Carlton Parker; honorary, Freeman LeWiner; honoraries, E. Boushee, R. S. McKeithan, E. L. Matthews, Ralph Hodges, George S. Boylan, Kyle Bancerman, W. G. Evans, J. A. Lawson, John McDougal and G. T. Morgan.

The body will be removed from the Yopp Funeral home to the residence Saturday morning to await the funeral hour.

He is survived by one daughter, Mrs. A. G. Smith, of Wilmington; two sons, W. K. McKenzie, of Elizabeth, N. J., and George R. McKenzie, of Wilmington; one sister, Mrs. E. M. Parker, of Savannah, Ga.; and the following grandchildren: James L. and Milton M. Peck, of Wilmington; A. Gregory, Eugene M. and G. Franklin Smith, of Wilmington; Bobby and Joan McKenzie, of Wilmington; Virginia McKenzie Himbel, of Washington, and E. L. McKenzie, Wilmington, Del.

MRS. ELLA ROOKS PINER

Funeral services for Mrs. Ella Rooks Piner, 79, who died Thursday night at her home near Bolton, were conducted Friday afternoon from Shiloh Methodist church, near Bolton, by the Rev. Earle L. Bradley. Interment was in the church cemetery.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Idella Odum, Bolton; Mrs. Mary Price, Wilmington, and Mrs. Etta Piner, Willard, two brothers, James Rooks, Wallace, and Thomas Rooks, Thomasville, Ga.; 32 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Palbearers were: active, J. P. Long, W. C. Sealey, Jim Carroll, W. W. Carroll, George Carroll and J. C. Long; honorary, Hackett Applewhite, H. A. Long, B. H. Brown, E. M. Herren, Armlin Holmes, J. F. Wilson, A. B. Ward, Wade Dowless, J. W. Brinkley, J. C. Nye, E. E. Nye, G. D. Nye and A. J. Harris.

JOHN ALFRED NIXON

Funeral services for John Alfred Nixon, 89, retired wholesale merchant of Wilmington, who died Thursday at his home at Toppal, were conducted Friday morning from Toppal Presbyterian church by the Rev. C. C. Myers, pastor. Interment was in the church cemetery.

Mr. Nixon is survived by the widow, Mrs. Minnie S. Nixon, Toppal Sound; two daughters, Mrs. Thomas Sidbury, Hampstead, and Mrs. T. Henry King, Toppal Sound; one sister, Miss Mary F. Nixon, Toppal Sound, and one grandson, Alfred Nixon, Toppal Sound.

Palbearers were: Active, John Henry King, C. F. King, Clarence King, Eugene King, Thomas Sidbury and Walter Alexander; honorary, Jim Powers, A. W. Sidbury, Herbert McClammy, Joseph Shepard, Jim King and Ed Boushee.

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HOUSE COMMITTEE HIKES REVENUES

To Increase Taxes On Life Insurance Policies; Other Taxables

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee boosted the total of its new revenue bill to \$6,201,000,000 today by deciding to increase the taxes on telegraph and telephone bills, life insurance companies and photographic equipment.

Thus, with consideration of Treasury's recommended \$3,000,000,000 tax program virtually complete, the committee was able to \$2,500,000,000 short of the \$5.7 billion which Secretary Morgenthau said was the minimum that should be raised in additional revenue.

These tentative actions were taken by the committee before it adjourned over the weekend, preparatory to discussing a group of minor matters and possibly the question of a general sales tax.

The present telephone toll service charge of 5 cents on a charge of from 24 to 50 cents was changed to a flat 20 per cent tax on the amount of the toll. The 10 per cent tax on telegraph and cable messages was increased to 15 per cent. Estimated yield in additional revenue, \$26,800,000.

The present 6 per cent local telephone bills were increased to 10 per cent. Estimated yield, \$36,800,000.

The present 10 per cent tax on manufacturers' sales of photographic equipment was raised to 25 per cent, except on cameras weighing more than four pounds, which are exempt. Estimated yield, \$10,800,000.

Method of figuring tax on life insurance companies was revised, with substitution of a "reserve and other policy liability deduction" for the present reserve earnings deduction. Estimated yield, \$9,000,000.

Mutual insurance companies other than life are exempt if they do not have more than \$100,000 in assets or more than \$500,000 a year in income.

It was decided to repeal excise taxes on washing machines, optical equipment, electric signs and advertising devices and rubber articles because, Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn.) said, it had been found that they had produced little revenue.

It was announced that the Treasury had withdrawn its original request that the 4 1/2 per cent tax on transportation by pipe line be increased to 10 per cent.

PRICE COMMENTS

U. S. NEWSPAPERS

Head Of Nation's Censorship Lauds Publications On Molotov Secrecy

WASHINGTON, June 12. (AP)—Byron Price, director of censorship, today issued the following statement:

"The newspapers and broadcasters of the country in general have performed magnificently in withholding information about the visit to this country of V. M. Molotov, the Soviet foreign minister."

"The facts about this visit were known to hundreds of newspapermen and broadcasters. It was news of very high importance. But the voluntary wartime codes issued by the Office of Censorship had requested that news of all such events be withheld from publication or broadcast for reasons of safety until official announcements were made."

"The result was that, so far as we have been able to learn, no premature mention of the visit was made on any broadcast or in any newspaper of the United States, except one. This is a performance which reflects great credit upon the patriotic self-discipline of the publishing and radio industries."

JOINS WPB

ATLANTA, June 12. (AP)—Byron Price, director of Censorship, today as chief of the regional and working section of the War Production Board was announced today by J. L. Mason, director of southeastern field operations.