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 This paper desires correspondence from all reliable sources interesting to the people of this section. We ask that the name of the correspondent be signed for the purpose of attesting reliability.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1942



ESTIMATING THE COST OF THE WAR

Since the Government reports state that the United States spent \$1,199 each second during the month of July, persons in the ordinary walks of life can begin to vision the huge sums that will be necessary for winning the war. Although not all of the vast sum spent in July went to meet war needs, the greater portion of it did. And the end is not yet in sight.

No doubt there will be larger sums spent in other months to come. Perhaps it will be necessary to double it—who knows?

But the cost of the war is not uppermost in the minds of Americans just now. What paramounts everything else is that we must win the war. What it takes, we feel sure we have it or can get it. There is a grim determination to see it through, and there is still firmer resolution, The News believes, to see that it stays through.

After this war is over, there will be no listening to the clamor of ill-advised people to scrap everything that is now helping us to defend our way of life. Those who shout for abandonment of organized might and the things that make it will get no appreciable audience or following. The American people, after this war is finished, will be so sick of the whole business of having to fight to make the world disturbers behave that they will demand an adequate Army and Navy and Air Corps. The program that should have been continued in 1918 but was scrapped will not be discarded when the Axis is beaten down.

NEEDED: A REVISED VOCABULARY

This war has brought many things in the way of needs, among them the aggravating necessity (for newspaper people in particular) for a revised vocabulary to suit the terms expressing war activities and the various matters attendant thereto. So many times the words and phrases used, although they were picked from the well-known and well-worn English in everyday use, are not exactly what readers might expect and are not in fact sufficiently correct to denote the meaning of what it is intended to convey.

This newspaper joins with the Moore County News in wishing for the elimination of such words as "contact" and "evacuate"; or at least to curtail the use of them a bit so that when they are used they will denote "met with" or "moved out" and nothing more. We would prefer, in fact, to see used the terms which our soldiers would invariably speak, such as "we ran up against 'em" and "hustled 'em out."

We say the English language is well-known and well-worn. Perhaps that is not altogether true, except in part. The English language is not so very well known, but it is probably correct to say it is well-worn. Fact is, it is almost worn out—in some respects. Take, for instance, the words "objective," "group," and "approximately." This newspaper often uses these words, but what else would take their place? If we could get by with saying "that point" or "that place," or "that bunch" or "that crowd," we might also arrive at a better understanding among our readers with "near about" for "approximately." Then we would have a "run-in" with the highly intellectual among

our readers, who would at once deplore the "uneducatedness" of the editor. But among the rank and file who always realizes that no one is ever really educated till he or she attains that high accomplishment of understanding the spoken words of high and low, rich and poor, there would assuredly be the commendation "that paper is so brilliantly concise."

Well, there's a lot to be said upon this subject, as most all folks agree, but the more we say the more we find there is to say, so if our readers will remember that this newspaper tries its best to put across its messages in the best understandable terms, we'll rest satisfied.

MANY JALOPIES SOON TO DISAPPEAR

It will be safe to mark up another decrease in the number of automobiles in use. Already the disappearance of many of the modern vehicles may be noted, but the sharpest reduction is yet to be seen. With the passing of the summer season when a large portion of cars are used mostly for pleasure, there will come a pronounced drop in highway traffic. The Jalopies will be stored away, either by force of necessity or because their "shoes" are worn past using.

The powers that be tell us there will be no more new tires for the duration, so far as civilian use is concerned. That means there will be thousands upon thousands of car owners who cannot for love or money obtain the rubber cushions that make auto riding so easy and comfortable.

As yet, there has been no plan devised whereby a satisfactory substitute can be provided for rubber tires. Although there has been much talk about this or that substitute, there is no hope held out that anything will be developed in time to save most of us from having to deny ourselves this modern method of transportation.

Thus, when we speak of jalopies that are soon to disappear from the highways, it can be taken to mean not only the old model car that is so often referred to by that term, but the limousine as well. The big, fancy automobiles will be nothing more than jalopies insofar as their use is concerned. They will be just as useless as the cheapest, oldest car.

The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker will be carless, but the banker, the broker, the big businessman will be the same. The hard licks of war will strike all alike. The only persons able to ride will be those classed as "essentials," and many of them not directly connected with the war effort will be dropped out.

What the State of North Carolina is going to do about its loss from gasoline tax is something for the Legislature to puzzle over. The highway bonded debt must be provided for in some way; and if the war is to last through a long period of years, it is something that will cause serious concern.

FEW LIQUOR-HEADS AMONG SOLDIERS

There has been much discussion—and there's going to be some more—about the drinking of liquor by soldiers in Uncle Sam's Army. Cases here and there have been cited of small numbers of soldiers while on furlough taking on too much of the spirits and acting in a manner unbecoming representatives of the best soldiers in the best Army of the best country in the world.

You see, everybody expects so much of Uncle Sam's soldiers that it sets hard against the grain when anyone sees one of them acting the least bit unseemly. Soldiers in the Army today are expected to be "just right," not even a tiny speck of a flaw must be found in them. They must be what civilians expect of the most upright.

But The News is prepared to believe that if the percentage of the four million men in the armed forces who get drunk were known, it would be so small as to put to shame the civilian population, whose percentage of tipsters would no doubt run much higher.

Uncle Sam is selecting his fighting men with great care. He is taking no chances on their physical condition. They are examined carefully by competent physicians. They are as near perfect in that respect, we believe, as any group of man on earth.

It can be depended upon, however, that the Army will not allow liquor's use to hamper its progress. No drunkenness will be tolerated while a soldier is on duty; and if it should appear to injure the morale of the enlisted men, even when off duty, it would be dealt with by measures about which there could be little doubt.

OBSERVATIONS

BY
A COUNTRY SCRIBE

Judge Duncan, Wilson of the Dunn Recorder's Court believes in the Biblical doctrine of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and he even thinks it should be observed further than the realm of physical injury. Automobiles being near and dear to the heart of their owners, the Judge feels that any damage done to a person's car should be repaired by the damages. Recently in his court Judge Wilson ordered a reckless driver to take a tire off his car and give it to the owner of the car he had wrecked. And the Judge doesn't believe that's stretching justice too far.

The News can see some evidence of the fact that the FBI is on the job. Until recent months the mail to this office was jammed full of—yes, you guessed it—propaganda stuff. Now, thanks to Edgar Hoover and all of his aides, the unwanted stuff has almost entirely disappeared. Let's hope it will be a permanent improvement.

Negroes of Harnett county, taken as a group, are progressive citizens. They have their drawbacks, just as white people do, because there are some of the race who refuse to do better and be better. But fair-minded and forward-looking people will agree that the Negroes need and deserve encouragement in their good work. That's why The News recommends to the Board of County Commissioners that the travel expense of the Negro farm agent be paid out of county funds. It will be all that the county will have to pay toward the services of the Negro farm agent. But, even aside from giving the Negroes their just deserts, and viewed from a cold-blooded business proposition, it would be good business.

The late A. G. Rickman was one of Lillington's most progressive citizens. There are many among us who can testify to that fact. Too, he was generous-hearted; there are those who have reason to know it. In his passing the community has sustained a real loss. The sympathy of The News goes to his bereaved ones.

Agricultural officials in Washington are predicting a meat shortage in this country the latter part of this year, and that the situation will become acute in 1943. This may be hard for Harnett people to understand when they think of the appalling hog-killing time. But it should be remembered that this country has entirely too few cows and practically no sheep at all. County Farm Agent Ammons believes there is a lot that can be done about it.

Newspaper readers will recall that some Congressmen have been quoted as saying that "no married men" will be called into armed service," one lawmaker even going so far as to declare that the conflict will be ended this year. The fact that married men are already being drafted is proof that all congressional utterances cannot be taken without the proverbial grain of salt, and about the same quantity of the savoring ingredient can be dosed into the prediction as to the war's end.

The News extends its congratulations to Cashier R. E. Prince of the Bank of Fuquay upon the remarkable record of growth and service rendered by this favorably known financial institution. The bank is now celebrating its thirty-third anniversary. The friendly spirit exhibited by the Bank of Fuquay toward its customers and the public generally can be seen as the true reason for its growth, while its strict observance of sound banking principles is responsible for its trustworthiness. Cashier Prince and the officials of his bank may reasonably anticipate further growth in future years.

Manager L. H. Beck of the Talley Bros. & Beck warehouses in Fuquay Springs has given a hint to Harnett farmers that the "high dollar" paid by his warehouses in former years will be repeated in 1942 with even more pleasing meaning. Indications are that the good Harnett tobacco will soar to great heights when the Middle Belt opens. The Talley-Beck warehouses are popular selling places for farmers who know what good tobacco should sell for.

LETTERS

APPRECIATION
 Special Service Section
 Reception Center,
 Fort Bragg, N. C.
 August 19, 1942

Editor The News,
 Lillington, N. C.
 Dear Sir:
 Recently I was visiting in Lillington and had the misfortune of losing the keys to my car. The result was I had to come back to duty here at Fort Bragg without my car. I didn't have any idea when I would be in

Lillington again and was a bit worried about my car parked all that time on the street, with the doors unlocked, since I had a few personal belongings in the car.

I wrote to your Chief of Police, Mr. W. F. Hockaday, Jr., and told him about my predicament. I also asked him to forward the keys to me should anyone turn them over to him. I want to use the columns of your paper to thank Mr. Hockaday for his fine cooperation. During the past week he watched my car every day and also was on the lookout for the keys. Since then I have been to Lillington and have got my car running again and I am glad to say it was just as I had left it.

Sincerely and cordially
 Pvt. Pat Collins

HOME BREW
 BY
 MRS. LOU

Well, I've done been mighty upset this mornin' about what I said in the paper about Hitler's plan for enslaving the nations or the world by killin' out the intellectuals.

Of course I knows that I ain't in no danger or bein' on his target list, but plenty of my fens would be, an' I would sho' hate that.

We just couldn't stan' no mo so we better show the paper-hanger how we kin fight.

An' we better show 'im like Mr. Clark Gabie is goin' to show 'im by learnin' to be a gunner in er bomber. He could git er commission an' er fine uniform with stars an' bars on 'im, an' stay outen the danger zone often he wanted to, but this war ain't goin' to be won by commissioned officers an' recreation centers, hit'll be the men at the guns in the bombers thet'll win this war—an' hit's time they was all er gittin' ready, an' we ought to be er prayin' fer 'em. Things has done got so serious thet we needs more 'an man kin do, we needs the great deliverer of Israel to lead us outen this worl' struggle.

God pity them thet kin go on in drunkenness an' vice an' not pay no mo mine to what's goin' on—with hell jest eround the corner.

Until we Christians git to the place where we'll git ergin sin an' take our stan' for righteousness, we kin expect the devil to stay on his throne, an' we are helpin' to keep him there.

He's er musin' hisself with the pledge cards er church members thet's been unkept, an' the church covenants thet's been ferget, an' the records er the church officials thet's got worl'y in their jobs. He has his secretaries to make an' keep copies of ever'thin' in churches thet's wrong — whiles we don't keep no records on 'em at all—we jest ferget's 'em.

But the devil has got all of our mistakes an' misfits an' he knows jest where to put his tellin' blows. He ain't payin' no mine to what Hitler or Hirohito is er doin', they're suitin' him all right, an' er running on schedule time.

The only ones er worryin' of him is them few thet really tryin' to live right, an' there ain't enough er them to give him much concern I'm er fearful.

Uncle Jason's Tom come this mornin' and sot down on the porch to smoke his pipe. Hit peared like he had somethin' on his mind but he didn't say nothin', just sot and smoked, so I asted him what the news was.

He busted out laughin', an' laughed so hard he couldn't talk, but presently he got hit out.

"Yo know Lou," sez he, "thet we bought some goats las' year to clean up er new groun', well, they cleaned hit up an' we give 'em the run er the pastur' after that.

"Yestiddy we tole pu thet hit was up to him to clean up the back yard, so unbeknownst to us he went to the pastur' an' got two er them ole Billys an' turnt 'em loose on the yard whilst he took er nap on the porch.

"Later, when ma come in from the garden she seed them goats er chewin' up pu's sweat shirt thet he had left on the line. She hollers an' wakes pa an' when he sees what has happened he makes er dive fer thet shirt. He gits holt er hit, an' the goats has got er better holt fer each has done swallowed er sleeve; they tries to pull er way from pa an' jerks him to the groun', an' when me and Bill comes in to dinner, them goats was still givin' the rounds an' pa er holdin' on to thet ole sweat shirt until thet grass was flat as effen er pulverizin' roller had been over hit. Us boys each got er goat by the hind legs, an' got pa an' the shirt on the back, but them sleeves was gone, an' thet draggin' sho brused pa up.

"Whilst he was hobbilin' to the house he come erorst his ole shoe string hat band, an' he knowed where his ole straw hat had went.

"Yo brays take them goats back to the pastur', an' don't yo leave the gate open so they ken git out no more," sez he.

"Judle, please git here quick with my liniments."

The steel in one hand cornsheller would make three 6-inch shells.

The Home Front

Now we are doing what we said we would do — We're fighting the enemy wherever he is to be found, aloft, ashore, and afloat, on all the Seven Seas and in the far places of the earth. Our troops roared through the surf at Dieppe with their brothers of Canada and their cousins of Britain, and on that day our bombers were over the Egyptian Desert, our planes were fighting the Japanese in China, our marines were fanning out from beachheads in the Solomons and our envoys were mapping grand strategy at Moscow.

We are entering upon that time for which we have impatiently waited, a time in which we carry the offensive to our enemies. We do not have our enemy by the throat — not yet — but we have come to grips with him. The fight remains to be won, but the fight is under way.

Home Front Must Not Falter

From now on, we here at home must redouble our effort, triple our vigilance in the tasks assigned to us. The soldiers who make good our beachheads in Asia and in Europe are upheld and supported by the united efforts of all of us. Let one of us falter or fail and the structure which maintains our arms is weakened.

The mechanism of the Home Front is a complex mechanism. Materials, production, distribution, the system of rationing and of controlling prices, the program for salvage — all of these and much else, too, combine to make the cogs and gears and wheels which keep us rolling.

For weeks and months, now, it has been increasingly apparent that one very vital part of this complicated machine is not working properly. We are short of materials and that shortage becomes more disturbingly apparent every day. That shortage extends beyond the mere need for civilian restrictions. It is affecting the armed services. A short while ago the War Production Board issued an order forbidding the use of rubber in many military products, including cartridge clip boxes and gun grips. And last week WPB restricted military uses of aluminum to "combat end-products for field or combat use" in order to insure that there will be enough aluminum for combat instruments.

Home Front Rallies For Salvage

The shortage of materials again emphasizes the need for saving materials and for salvage. You may be tired of hearing about salvage, you may be weary of collecting scrap — and yet we cannot close our ears to the crying need for salvage, we cannot stop hunting out the scrap, without risking failure and defeat. WPA workers, beating the back roads of the farm country and digging old rails from city streets have turned up 100,000 tons of scrap metal—44,900 tons of it in the form of steel rails. Scrap rubber, 454,155 tons of it, is moving to reclaiming plants at the rate of 4,000 tons a day. In Washington, the lure of brass bands and Hollywood screen stars set a pattern for "Scrap Rallies" to be held throughout the country. WPB's Conservation Division announced plans for a "Junior Salvage Corps" of school children — more than 30,000,000 of them — to conduct a nationwide, house-to-house scrap canvas for weeks beginning October 5. And the American Legion is discussing

with local governments a proposal so that old cannon balls and cannon and the howitzers of 1918 may be scrapped to make guns and tanks and planes of 1943. Legion veterans have offered to give their own war relics — relics which, melted into the furnaces and refabricated in the arsenals, will help arm their sons to fight today.

All of these enterprises will help but they are not enough. Only if each one does his part will we have enough — barely enough — for our needs.

WPB Orders Will Be Enforced

At this moment when our troops are fighting on world fronts and all of us are caught up in united effort we cannot tolerate sly attempts to dodge the restrictions and the deprivations most of us accept cheerfully. The person who tries to dodge rationing regulations, who tries to beat price and rent control, who thinks it smart to get illegally materials reserved for the armed forces — that person is a saboteur as surely as though he had been landed on our coast from a Nazi sub.

The record of the past few days shows that such people are getting short shrift. In San Francisco, a bank is stuck with two partly remodeled buildings, intended for branch offices, which must remain unfinished for the duration by WPB order. The builders began construction work on the buildings after WPB's order stopping civilian construction. In Massachusetts, the owner of two filling stations may not receive any motor fuel until December 20 because he evaded gasoline quotas. Far California firms have had their supplies cut off for violating WPB Priority regulations. We're tough with such people, and we should be tough. Fortunately they are few. Most Americans observe rationing regulations and other restrictions patriotically. Sugar rationing, for instance, has produced only twelve prosecutions for violations so far. So far as sugar is concerned, the Office of Price Administration believes we'll get at least as much sugar during the next thirteen months as we've been getting — unless the shipping situation in the Caribbean Sea worsens.

Transportation Problems

Next month a lot of feet are going to be stepped on, a lot of arms are going to ache. The Office of Defense Transportation says that by the middle of September the country's local transportation systems will be carrying the heaviest load in their history. Already these systems are hauling loads about 40 percent greater than last year and with the opening of school buses and trolleys, subways and elevated railroads and commuter trains will be even more crowded. A lot of us will be hanging onto straps, stepping back into the car, walking further to the bus stop and undergoing other inconveniences — but that's war. ODT says that by stopping service on bus routes, paralling street railroads, by reducing the number of stops and cutting out unnecessary runs to outlying districts and by revising schedules, forty-two of the largest American cities will save rubber at the rate of almost 300,000,000 three-miles a year and more than 12,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

No Truce To Inflation

The fight to keep down cost of living is a fight in which there can be

no truce. Anybody who remembers the last war knows what happened to the cost of living when prices are not controlled. The last war brought what the economists called "inflation" and this inflation did tremendous damage. In some countries it wiped out the life savings of millions and brought millions close to starvation. In the U. S. A. the cost of living rose so high that wages were not able to keep up with them.

During the last war, for instance, the mall order price for a pair of overalls rose from eighty-two cents to \$2.95. Work clothing — overalls, jackets, dungarees, work shirts, and pants — are an important item in the budget of every working family and when they cost too much the result is real hardship.

Last week OPA took steps to make sure that work clothes, this time, remained at reasonable levels. OPA saw that there was a situation in the work clothes industry which, unless corrected, might force an increase in the prices charged for work clothing by retail stores. OPA cut the maximum price of cloth going into work clothes — denim, jeans, etc. — and then reduced the maximum prices which may be used by manufacturers and wholesalers for this clothing.

WPB again urged homeowners in the East to convert their furnaces from oil to coal if they can — and do it now. And ODT took control over all inland and coastal craft capable of transporting liquid cargo in a further effort to relieve the oil shortage. WPB has started a program to reclaim millions of gallons of chemical solvents and oils. Those products are critically needed by our war machine and are being wasted now. . . . and the Department of Interior is making it possible to harvest yucca from public lands — yucca, which grows wild and abundantly throughout the Southwest, is a domestic substitute for the hemp and jute fibers we used to get from the far East. It can be used to make rope and twine, burlap and materials used in mattresses and in upholstery. . . . a loss of key men in coal mines to other war industries and the armed forces is limiting production and threatens to make it impossible for the mines to supply the fuel needed for war industry and essential civilian uses. . . . not to be opened until Christmas — OPA has exempted "trees, mistletoe, holly, ferns, plants and other green stuffs" from the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulations.

Schools Get Under Way This Week

Angier and LaFayette schools will pry the lid off the 1942 session today (Thursday) when students once again return to class rooms. The Angier faculty is filled but LaFayette will open with two teacher vacancies.

Next Thursday Lillington, Beulah and Anderson Creek will begin the new term. On September 10, the other five schools in the county will open.

Colored schools will start the new term on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Supt. Reid Ross states that there are 12 positions vacant in Harnett schools. Angier is the only one of the larger schools having a full roster of teachers.

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 Better Samples
 Better Turnout**

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Our completely overhauled gins are in tip-top shape

and—

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