

THE DUPLIN TIMES



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A Democratic Journal devoted to the material, educational, economic and agricultural interests of Duplin County.

YOUTH AND CRIME

Every hour, in the United States, there are 90 larcenies, 31 burglaries, 23 automobiles stolen and five robberies. These figures come from the latest report of the FBI on crime in America and are based on statistics from communities of 25,000 population and upward. The report reveals that the youth of the land continue to play a predominant part in the crimes against property. Forty-one per cent of all persons arrested for robberies, burglaries, larceny, auto thefts, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property and arson, are under twenty-one years of age. These figures deserve the serious consideration of Americans. Certainly, the high percentage of crimes committed by persons under twenty-one emphasize the necessity for well-ordered plans to give greater attention to the development and training of young people. Every town and city should become more solicitous in its provisions for the needs of its young people.

The father in Indiana who killed his son because he thought the youth had disgraced the family name. The youngster, it seems, had been discharged twice by the merchant marine for overstaying his leave. The middle-aged parent considered this a reflection on the family honor and shot the son, inflicting a mortal wound. How many families are there today which give three hoots about the family honor, especially if it cost them some money to uphold it. How many families are there to become disgraced over the shame that often accompanies the indiscreet conduct of a member of the group? Leaving the family alone, let's consider individuals. How many do you know, including yourself, are ready to make definite and costly sacrifices for the sake of honor, as it may be understood by an individual? How many children, growing up in this community, are taught that the honorable course is the only proper course in life, regardless of financial or other results?

THE HONOR OF THE FAMILY

It's a large world and there are many types of people to make up the population of the globe. For oddity we would call attention to

HEARING REVOLUTION ZENITH RADIOHONIC HEARING AID \$40 COMPLETE Model A-2-A Warsaw Drug Co.

Maybe You Know... by Conkley

A RED CROSS FIELD DIRECTOR IN NEW ZEALAND ARRANGED TO INSTALL BASKETBALL RINGS AND NETS IN THE HOLDS OF SEVERAL LSTs. WHEN THE SHIPS WERE FREE OF CARGO THERE WAS AMPLE GAME SPACE



RED CROSS NURSE RECRUITMENT AGENCY REPORTS APPROXIMATELY 2/3 OF THE NATIONS 70,000 ELIGIBLE NURSES HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES

IN 4 DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS, ONE RED CROSS CLUBMOBILE UNIT IN ITALY SERVED 106,633 DOUGHNUTS TO YANK SOLDIERS - ON THE ROCKY ITALIAN SLOPES, THE SAME DONKEYS THAT CARRIED AMMUNITION OFTEN HAD BOXES OF DOUGHNUTS TIED ON THEIR PACKS

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS Allies Close on Ruhr Valley; Japs Gird for U.S. Invasion; Forecast Cut in Grain Acreage

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Indicative of high cost of taking two Jims in this marine graveyard on the island, with row upon row of little white crosses. Approximately 4,000 Americans were killed in the struggle.

EUROPE: Ruhr Target

To 60-year-old Field Marshal Albert Kesselring went the hapless job of assuming supreme command of German armies in the west as U. S. and British forces closed on the vital Ruhr valley after having conquered the coal and iron rich Saar basin to the southwest. In picking Kesselring to try to hold the sagging German front in the west, Hitler chose an ardent Nazi, who gained notice through his development of strong defensive lines in Italy. Trusted by the Nazis to stand fast in the face of the overwhelming Allied onslaught, Kesselring succeeded Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, who was relieved of his command following reports that he had failed to negotiate an armistice with General Eisenhower. As Kesselring took over the German command, his hard-pressed forces faced the Canadian 1st, British 2nd and U. S. 9th armies on the western border of the Ruhr, while the U. S. 1st army built up strength for a drive to the south of the vital industrial valley from its Remagen bridgehead. Following a tremendous concerted aerial bombardment aimed at softening up the enemy's rear areas, these four Allied armies stood ready to strike to the east of the Rhine and break into the open German plains on the high road to Berlin. Farther to the south, the U. S. 3rd and 7th armies, having cleaned out the Saar, drew up against the forested mountain country to the east of the Rhine in this sector.

Double Trouble Thus, while Kesselring had his hands full trying to hold the Allied armies off from the open northern plains, German commanders in the east experienced equal difficulty meeting the Russian onslaught over the other end of the level northern country in the east. From Stettin southward, the Reds menaced the serried defenses of Berlin while the Nazis still talked about a last ditch fight behind concrete pillboxes, bunkers, tank traps and irrigated flat land. Though massed in the greatest strength before Berlin, the Reds also exerted considerable pressure to the south, seeking to batter their way through the mountain masses in Upper Silesia to enter Czechoslovakia, and smashing at German defenses in western Hungary in an effort to reach Austria.

U. S. SAVINGS: In Billions With a wartime economy restricting the supply of civilian goods, and income at peak levels, Americans continued to pour billions of dollars into savings, the Securities and Exchange commission reported. With Americans putting away nearly 25 per cent of their incomes in cash, bank deposits and government securities within the last two and one-half years, total holdings of these assets reached 148 billion dollars at the end of 1944. In saving 40 billion dollars last year, 10 times as much as in 1940, Americans amassed an additional 17 billions in cash and bank deposits; 15 billions in government bonds; 3 1/2 billions in insurance, and 900 millions in savings and loans associations.

CITY EMPLOYEES The 852,000 employees of the nation's cities and towns draw a monthly payroll of \$122,000,000, the International City Managers association reported. Despite the decline in number of employees, however, the total payroll has shown a steady advance during the last two years. Accompanying the general decline in number of municipal employees was a general increase in length of the regular, or normal work-week for city hall personnel, though much occurred in the smaller cities.

Staples Output... Wool production declined along with sheep numbers in the United States in 1944 with production, both shorn and pelled, estimated at 415,000,000 pounds compared with 465,575,000 pounds produced in 1943. Average local market prices in 1944 were 42.4 cents per pound, however, compared with 41.6 cents per pound in 1943. Number of sheep shorn is estimated at 5 per cent less than 1943 or 64,774,000 head.

TYNDALL FUNERAL HOME IN MOUNT OLIVE

PACIFIC: Fear Invasion

Making no bones about their fear of an invasion of their homeland, the Japanese government moved feverishly to prepare the country for the eventuality, while at the same time pushing efforts to organize occupied China against a thrust from U. S. forces. Her predicament underlined by the U. S.'s gradual advance toward the homeland, and the destructive aerial raids on her great urban centers, Japan's leaders called for the establishment of virtual martial law in the country, permitting expropriation of land and demolition of buildings for defense purposes. Though high military authorities believe that Japan, like Germany, will not be bombed out of the war because of the decentralization of her industry, U. S. attacks have cut into some of the enemy's productive capacity, besides causing serious civilian dislocations. Already, almost half of Tokyo's civilian population has been evacuated. Besides impairing the home effort, such raids as the recent carrier plane attacks on the Japs' great inner naval base in the inland sea bounded by the home islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku serve not only to cripple the enemy fleet but also damage important repair and anchorage facilities. Although the Japs feel that any direct assault on the homeland would give them the advantage of short supply lines and land bases from which to develop counter-measures, they are looking worriedly to the Chinese coast, where they believe the U. S. might drive ashore to set up invasion bases. Thus, high military authorities presume, the enemy will continue to play for time in such outlying, battle zones as the Philippines and Burma to permit further development of Chinese resources and additions to the 500,000 Chinese troops reportedly fighting for them so as to be better able to meet an invasion of that country.

CROP ACREAGE: To Drop Because of a decrease in hog numbers in their own lots, an expected drop in demand for feed grains and a switchover to crops with lower labor requirements, farmers will put fewer acres to important grain in 1945, the U. S. department of agriculture reported. Basing its report on farmers' declarations of intentions, the USDA said that corn acreage would be down 3 per cent under 1944, barley 14 per cent, and soybeans 2 1/2 per cent. As exceptions, wheat acreage was expected to increase 4 1/2 per cent and oats 3 per cent. In addition, the USDA's reports on acreages for other crops showed general decreases from last year, with increases forecast only for sugar beets, flaxseed, tobacco and rice. With the weather generally favorable, finances ample and seed and feed plentiful, chief obstacles to 1945 production lie in manpower and machinery shortages, the USDA declared. Indicated acreages in declarations of intentions might be notably changed through the year, the USDA said, in accordance with influences in weather, price fluctuations, manpower, finances and the effect of the report itself on farmers' plans.

MIDNIGHT CURFEW: New York in Line Having enjoyed an extra hour of night frolicking for a few days, New York's milling merry-makers found themselves out on the streets at midnight again, following the amusement owners' decision not to take advantage of Mayor La Guardia's one hour extension of the government's 12 a. m. curfew, imposed to conserve fuel and manpower. First accepting La Guardia's one hour reprieve in the face of widespread criticism, the amusement owners' own hands were forced when both the army and navy ordered their personnel to leave the nightclubs at midnight in obedience to the government regulation. Before the New Yorkers decided to close their doors, War Mobilization Director Byrnes said it was impossible for the government to enforce the midnight curfew, since it lacked the police necessary. SHIP EGGS BY AIR More than 5,000 hatching eggs have been shipped successfully by airplane from the United States to tropical American countries to develop poultry industries as part of an inter-American food-growing program. The University of Maryland previously had demonstrated the practicality of shipping eggs by plane within the United States and its aid and that of the U. S. department of agriculture was enlisted for the experiment.

Dr. H. W. Colwell OPTOMETRIST Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted, New Test in Oculophony

FOOD: Overseas Demands

The food situation continued to occupy the country's attention, with the conviction growing that Americans will have to give their belts a long pull inward to help feed distressed civilians in liberated countries. But if the food situation took the spotlight in the U. S., it also aroused interest in Britain, where Prime Minister Churchill told the house of commons that the country only had less than 8 million tons of food in reserve instead of the 700 million suggested by some quarters in America. Some of it was being used to feed needy Europeans, he said. Following President Roosevelt's statement that it was only decent for Americans to share some of their food supplies with hungry Europeans, and reports that the army's share of meat would be increased 4 per cent during the next three months to help feed people in the war zones while U. S. civilians' would be slashed 12 per cent, it was announced that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) would require about 800 million pounds of food from this country during April, May and June. Food other than meat composes UNRRA's largest claim on U. S. stocks, with calls for meat amounting to 1 out of every 350 pounds of the nation's civilian supply, it was said. Deliveries of grain, flour and other cereal products to the list, with meat and fat and then beans and peas, milk and sugar in order. Of UNRRA's total requirements of 1,876,000,000 pounds of food for the next three months, the U. S. is expected to furnish 42 per cent, with Canada supplying 38 per cent and other United Nations the rest.

May Cut Draft Calls With the services expected to be built up to full strength by July 1945, monthly draft calls thereafter may be cut from the present 135,000 to 93,000 to furnish replacements, President Roosevelt revealed. At the same time, a congressional committee was told that although draft calls would be reduced after Germany's defeat, young men will continue to be inducted during the Japanese war to replace discharged vets. Previously, selective service announced that some 145,000 men from 18 to 29 years of age in the steel, transportation, mining and synthetic rubber industry would be deferred as essential workers, breaking the former policy of exempting only about 30 per cent in any field. As a result, older men in the 30 to 37 age group will have to be inducted to make up the difference, it was said.

POLIO: Kenny's Problem Unable to enlist the support of the nation's medical leaders for her treatment of infantile paralysis, Australia's Sister Elizabeth Kenny announced her decision to leave this country if congress failed to look into the difficulties that have beset her since her arrival here. Although Sister Kenny's decision to leave the country came upon the heels of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis' refusal of a request for \$504,000 for the Kenny institute in Minneapolis, Minn., she said that money was no object, since the people of the latter city already had raised \$400,000 for her work and undoubtedly could double the figure. Rather, she said, her decision to leave was prompted by the medical profession's failure to provide assistance for further research into her theory of treatment. Without such research, she declared, her presence here was no longer necessary since others have been trained in her present methods.

LOOKING AHEAD by GEORGE S. BENSON

Marred Monuments The most pathetic piece of statuary I ever saw was a 92-foot image of Rameses II, flat in a jungle, shy an arm and a leg and all but lost. It weighs countless tons. Uprighting it baffled Egyptian engineers for centuries. I am no art critic but I was impressed most of all by the skill and devoted craftsmanship still shining on the weathered stone. Its helplessness was depressing. Monuments resemble reputations. They can be damaged beyond repair by commonplace things, soon forgotten. Storms too trivial to have a name can, in a few short hours, undermine huge foundations and leave stalwart landmarks buried in dirt. There are only two factors involved, whether you view it literally or figuratively: How sturdy is the structure? How fierce is the storm?

Noble Intentions Looking with a sort of pity at the supine figure, a relic of Moses' day, my thoughts raced back to a well-learned chapter of American history. As a youth I almost wept over Andrew Johnson, a truly great man. Before he was many years dead, the things he advocated were proved, in the light of actual events, to be sound and right. But Tennessee school children were forgetting his name. By birth a Southerner and by allegiance a Democrat, Johnson was an independent thinker who wanted the United States to stay all in one piece. He wanted to carry out most of the policies that Abraham Lincoln had established, but he couldn't. Maybe Lincoln could have succeeded with the 1856 postwar problem; maybe nobody could. History shows only this: A great man's reputation scaled down; all but lost.

People the Same In my high school years I had imagined that President Johnson's misfortune was primitive, too crude for our enlightened time—but not so. In a few years it became our unhappy lot to watch Woodrow Wilson, one of the grandest characters America ever produced, racked on the same bed of torture; postwar prejudices; a divided party, a Congress he could not manage, and some personal traits wide open to ridicule. President Johnson had amazing foresight and a will that would not be walked on. We know that now. He opposed the people's representatives and his place in history was carved for an un sympathetic crank. President Wilson had vision clouded by prejudice, vision that overreached his century. But Wilson's contemporaries called him a dreamer and painted out a name that should have brightened the pages of history. Might Have Been President Wilson's 1920 postwar plans for revamping Europe (called so visionary), if they might have been backed by other men of his day and political station, could have made World War II unnecessary. More than a trillion of dollars and millions of lives might have been spared. But avareicious rulers couldn't see the vision any better in Wilson's day than in Johnson's day, or today.

Through lenses fashioned from the past, we can watch history repeating itself with alarming fidelity. Storms lower again over postwar problems. National figures with international ambitions are liable to forget their responsibility to the representatives of the people. We face another unpredictable struggle, and we will

A. J. CAVENAUGH Wallace, N. C. Duplin's Only Jewelry Store

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson for April 8

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THE BOOK AND THE FAITH

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 145:10-17. GOLDEN TEXT—The word of the Lord endureth forever.—1 Peter 1:25.

Christians are the people of the book—the Bible. They read and use other books, but the book is God's Word, and everything else must be in accord with its teaching. In this blessed Book they find the only revelation of God's saving grace. Other attributes of God may be found in the book of nature. There we find that God is powerful, orderly, wise, etc., but nowhere in nature is it written that God can save a man from his sin. We find that only in the Bible, God's written Word, as it reveals Jesus Christ the Saviour who is the Living Word.

I. The Eternal Kingdom of God's Kingdom (vv. 10-13). The kingdom of God refers to His reign over all things and beings, but with special reference to those who are willingly subject to Him and eager to live for His glory. Everything in God's creation is to be lifted up in praise of that kingdom. All His works shall praise Him. They reveal Him in part, but even that limited revelation is glorious. The man who cannot see God in nature is indeed a dull clod. The heavens declare His glory and the earth shows forth His handiwork (Ps. 19:1).

Greater and more precious in God's sight is the praise of His saints. Dumb adoration is acceptable only from a dumb creation. We, His saints, are to speak His praise, to "bless" Him (v. 10). We are to spread abroad among all men (v. 12) the news of God's greatness and goodness. "His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom," and thus it at once takes its place as so superior to what men call kingdoms as hardly to be mentioned in the same breath. There is no limit to God's kingdom either in its extent or its duration.

How stupid then that some, yes many, foolish men and women set themselves up in rebellion against God. That is the height of all folly and leads only to disaster. How wise are those who yield their lives to His control that their little span of life may find rich meaning in the One who endures forever.

II. The Abundant Provision of God's Mercy (vv. 14-16). We are all completely dependent on the mercies of God for everything that we need for life—physical, mental, and spiritual. Consider the food for the body. God ever His bountiful hand and every living creature is provided with the food necessary for its sustenance. How this is accomplished is a mystery and a marvel to us, but God is able to do it. Centuries ago men were fearful that the earth could not produce enough food to keep the increasing population of mankind alive, but God sees to that even when He has to do it in spite of man's waste and destruction. However, life is not just material. There must be a satisfying of man's spiritual nature. He needs someone to save him from his own sinful weakness, to deliver him from his sorrow and affliction. Who can do this but God? And He does it (see v. 14).

How does He do it? Through the ministry of His Holy Word. There in man finds salvation and satisfaction. The Bible is the light that shines upon his way. It is his comfort in sorrow and his strength in temptation. It exhorts and encourages, convicts and cures. How endless and how overflowing is the mercy of our God. Let us "wait upon" Him, knowing that He is not only mindful of our need, but eager to do for us more than we can ask or think.

III. The Saving Power of God's Grace (vv. 17-19). The Lord, who "is high unto all them that call upon him" (v. 18), is able to save because He is "righteous in all his ways and holy in all his works" (v. 17). Only a just and holy God can deal with sin, and yet only a merciful God would provide redemption; but in our God mercy and truth meet (Ps. 115: 1; Ps. 103). He is both "just and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus" (Rom. 3:26).

He it is who is near to all that "call upon him in truth" (v. 18), and surely it is such a calling on the Lord while he is in mind in Romans 10:13, where we read that "whoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." He saves us by His grace when we call on Him in truth. Notice that God's, nearness, His salvation, and His fulfillment of the desires of man are for those who call on Him and who "fear Him" (v. 19). This is not a matter of magical use of a name, or an outward profession of faith. It must come from the heart, and when it does, God responds.

So we find God's word to be the source of our instruction concerning those things which can make us wise unto salvation (II Tim. 3:15). It is the Book of our faith!

RATIONING GUIDE

(NOTE: The Raleigh District Office of Price Administration compiles this thumbnail rationing guide from official sources each week for the Duplin Times as a public service feature.)

MEATS & FATS

Red T5, U5, V5, W5, X5, expire April 28; Y5, Z5, A2, B2, C2, D2, expire June 2. E2, F2, G2, H2, J2, expire June 30. K2, L2, M2, N2, P2, expire on July 31st.

SUGAR: Sugar stamp No. 35 expires June 2nd. SHOES: Airplane stamps No. 1, and No 2 and 3 now valid.

FUEL OIL: Period 4 and 5 coupons from last season and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 coupons for current season now valid at 10 gallons each in North Carolina.

GASOLINE: A-15 coupons valid through June 21. Rationing rules now require that each owner write his 1945 license number and state on each coupon in his possession as soon as it is issued by his local rationing board.

POINT VALUES No. 2 cans of Spinach, green or wax Beans, and Asparagus are 10 points. No. 2 cans Corn and Peas are 30 points. Butter now 24 points. Point values on cooking and salad oils and lard increased 4 points, margarine 5 points.