



THE DUPLIN TIMES

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

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Fire Bombs Raze Jap Cities; Unemployment Expected to Rise Soon as War Production Tapers

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.)



Battle-weary, sixth division marines recline behind protecting wall near Naha after bitter fight for city on Okinawa.

PACIFIC: Cities Burn

One by one, Japan's great industrial centers are being razed by huge fleets of Flying Superfortresses, with the firing of Osaka and Yokohama cutting further into the enemy's potential to produce weapons needed for the expanding Pacific front.

Considered the Orient's greatest industrial center, Osaka smoldered after heavy Super-Port strikes at its iron, steel, copper, cotton, hemp and wire plants.

Japan's second biggest port, Yokohama was left in flames by hundreds of B-29s, with strong winds helping to spread the destruction block by block. Approximately 60,000 houses were said to have been wiped out after the first assault, leaving 250,000 homeless, and communication and transportation lines disrupted.

In explaining strategy in laying down the greatest number of bombs in the shortest time over Japanese targets, 21st Bomber Commander Curtis Le May declared: "If you lay them down like that the city burns down. If you don't, they put it out."

With B-29s raising havoc with Japanese industrial centers, the enemy continued to chiefly center his aerial opposition against American naval vessels in the Ryukyus, with Kamikaze (suicide) pilots continuing to score hits on light units. Indicative of the ferocity of the Japanese attacks, the navy reported the greatest casualty toll in all the Pacific fighting off of Okinawa.

On land, U. S. forces herded the enemy onto the southern corner of Okinawa following the collapse of his Shuri line after some of the bitterest ground fighting in the war, with troops compelled to dig the Japs from deep cave positions in rugged terrain.

UNEMPLOYMENT: To Rise

With another large "stepdown" in military orders anticipated, War Production Board Chairman J. A. Krug predicted 4,800,000 persons will no longer be needed for war production six months from now and unemployment can be expected to reach 1,300,000 by then.

During the next three months alone, Krug said, an estimated 2,900,000 war workers will be released, with unemployment jumping 1,100,000 from the present level of 800,000 to 1,900,000. Because of withdrawals from the labor force and the reemployment of 4,100,000 persons by the rapidly expanding civilian economy, however, the total of unemployed will drop about 600,000 a half year from now.

Though unemployment promises to mount in comparison with present conditions, such low-paying industries as lumber and textiles may experience difficulty obtaining workers, Krug said. Wage increases within the bounds of stabilization policy would probably help remedy such a situation, Krug indicated.

Shipyards Problem

In the face of rising layoffs in war production industries, West coast shipyards are experiencing a shortage of help at a time when the demand for repairs is increasing as a result of the damage to U. S. vessels in the quickened Pacific naval warfare.

Twenty thousand workers below their labor ceilings, three West coast shipyards lost an average of 600 employees last month. In an effort to solve the problem, selective service announced blanket deferments

for such skilled help as electricians, sheet metal workers and machinists, and the War Manpower commission gave the yards No. 1 priority in hiring. Transportation and housing also were guaranteed East coast workers desiring to shift to the west.

As an example of the critical labor shortage in the West coast yards, the famed aircraft carrier Franklin had to be hauled all the way to the Brooklyn navy yard for repairs.

NEAR EAST: Oil Oasis

Behind all the trouble in the Near East lies the specter of oil—the great natural resource indispensable to a modern machine economy.

While fighting flared in Syria, the French charged that what appeared to be a mixup between them and the natives really was an incident cooked up by British agents to jeopardize the French pipeline carrying oil across the embattled country from the Mosul fields in Iraq.

At the same time, French commentators sharply pointed out that any Arab uprising in Syria could very well lead to similar disturbances throughout the whole Arabic bloc of states, where both Britain and the U. S. have substantial oil concessions.

Oddly located nearby the Suez canal, providing Britain with a convenient gateway to her oriental empire, the Arabic states are said to possess oil deposits the equal of those in the U. S., with the English holding 40 per cent of all concessions in the area and America 60 per cent.

U. S. interest in the near eastern oil situation was pointed up by the government's proposal to erect a \$150,000,000 pipeline across Arabia and join in a partnership with the Arabian-American Oil company and Gulf Exploration company for its operation. Shelved in the face of bitter opposition, the plan called for the private companies' creation of a billion barrel petroleum pool for the army and navy, and repayment for the pipeline over a 25-year period.

Oil also prominently figures in relations between the U. S. and Britain and Russia, what with the Arabic states situated virtually at the Reds' back door and Moscow having already put in a bid for development of the Persian fields, monopolized by the English.

EUROPE: Displaced Persons

One of the most difficult of post-war problems in Europe, the return of displaced nationals to their homeland has become even harder with the reluctance of many to leave the Anglo-American occupied zone of Germany, it was revealed.

Though some 600,000 Poles are showing the greatest antipathy to being sent east, Latvians and Lithuanians also are not eager to return. Even substantial numbers of the 1,500,000 Russians in the Anglo-American zone do not wish to be repatriated, but though the other nationals cannot be forced to go against their wishes, an agreement reached at Yalta makes the return of the Russians compulsory.

Besides the nationals mentioned above, there still are 1,300,000 French in the U. S.-British area along with 350,000 Italians, 200,000 Belgians, 200,000 Dutch, 100,000 Yugoslavs, 60,000 Czechs, 10,000 Greeks, 10,000 Danes, 10,000 Norwegians and 10,000 from Luxembourg.

Mexico Now One Big Schoolhouse

In compliance with the second phase of Mexico's program for the eradication of illiteracy, teaching of illiterates to read and write has gotten well underway, with both individual as well as collective instruction throughout the country.

Part of President Avila Camacho's progressive program for the modernization of Mexican life, the decree requiring educated adults 18

to 60 to teach simple reading or writing to one illiterate, or to teach collectively, has teeth in it. Citizens not complying with the decree will be forced to do so.

No haphazard project, Mexico's department of education keeps a close check on each student according to age, occupation and sex. So far, 12,000,000 free readers have been issued.

SUGAR:

Press Conservation

Declaring that the present sugar shortage had been aggravated by illegal use of supplies originally obtained for home canning, the OPA took steps to tighten allocations for such purposes and prevent further drainage of shrinking stocks.

In addition to having special investigators check into the diversion of home canning sugar into bootleg liquor or illicit bottling, OPA announced that pledges must now be signed assuring that use of home canning rations will not be used for other purposes and reports made later as to food put up; district offices will suspend allocations until fruits and vegetables become available for preservation, and review all applications so as to spread supplies over cooling months.

Partly because of over-issuance of sugar for food preservation last year, OPA said, average table rations have been cut 37 per cent and housewives' allocations for home canning have been trimmed 40 per cent. In addition, the short sugar stocks have resulted in a squeeze on bakers and industrial users, with further reductions in their allotments threatening to seriously hamper continued operations.

CONGRESS: Fistic Debate

Well in the tradition of the good old days when the U. S. took its politics hot and heavy, Reps. John Taber (N. Y.) and Clarence Cannon (Mo.) engaged in the second fistic engagement of the present session following heated debate over the proposed tax free \$2,500 a year expense account for congressmen in addition to their \$10,000 salaries.

Previously, Reps. John Frank (Miss.) and Frank Hook (Mich.) went to it hammers and tongs on the floor of the house after Hook had called Rankin a "liar."

According to Taber's story, he had called upon Cannon at the latter's request, only to move to leave the room when the latter became abusive over remarks he had made during the course of debate on the proposed expense account. Returning when Cannon asked him if he was running away, Taber said he stopped a left or a right to the upper lip, and then pinned his opponent to a couch until he cooled down.

Claiming on his own account that Taber had lied to his office when the going got hot, the slight-of-build Cannon declared that the fracas resulted from Taber's insulting remarks on the floor of the house.

With military requirements at a high level and labor short because of the attraction of workers to higher-paying industries, textiles will remain in tight supply through 1945, the War Production board revealed.

Declaring that a substantial amount of clothing materials will be needed to provide a continuous flow of apparel for adaptability to the varying climatic conditions of the Pacific, WPB said the military will take 85 per cent of the cotton duck supply in July-August-September, along with 20 per cent of carded and 50 per cent of combed goods.

In addition, WPB said, the military will take 90 per cent of the supply of wool woven goods during the same period, and virtually all worsteds, along with substantial stocks of knit goods. As a result, it may be necessary to restrict civilian sales of heavy underwear to such outdoor workers as loggers and farmers.

In a program designed to replace 1 per cent of the 5,000,000 animals destroyed during the war in Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland, UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration) will ship about 25,000 dairy and draft animals to those countries in the next 18 months.

With funds for the program to come from UNRRA, about half of the stock will come from the U. S. and the remainder from other nations in the Western hemisphere. The U. S. subscribes to two-thirds of UNRRA's cost.

Because of her extreme mood, Greece will receive the first shipment of 300 dairy heifers and 900 draft animals, it was announced. In addition, another 300 bred heifers and 300 mares are scheduled for early delivery to Yugoslavia.

FOOD PRICES

In World War I and II wholesale food prices showed less of a rise than prices received by farmers while retail food prices showed the smallest rise of all, surveys revealed.

As compared with the respective prewar levels, wholesale food prices in 1944 showed an increase of 22.5 per cent over 1913; retail food prices in 1944 were up 39.3 per cent as against 65.3 per cent in 1913.

TYNDALL FUNERAL HOME

Funeral Directors, Embalmers, Automobile Service, Day or Night Home of Worn-Duplin

Announce Birth

Cpl. and Mrs. Roger Hill announce the birth of a son on May 16, 1945, at the Duplin Hospital, Duplin, N. C.

Improved Uniform International LESSON SUNDAY SCHOOL

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for June 17

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

THE CHURCH BEGINS ITS WORK LESSON TEXT—Acts 5:29-32, 34-40, 42. GOLDEN TEXT—Ye shall be witnesses unto me both to Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 1:8.

The church of Jesus Christ, glorious in spite of her fallings, is the greatest institution known to this world. That is true because while it is in this world, the church is not of the world, but of God. He established the church as the fellowship of believers to do His work in the world. For more than 19 centuries the Christian church has served Him with varying degrees of consecration and usefulness.

The beginning of the work of the church is of special interest, for such a study will show where we today are following in the right path. We find in our lesson that the early church was distinguished by: I. Obedience to God (vv. 29-32).

The disciples filled with the Holy Spirit were bold in declaring the gospel and in proclaiming their risen Lord. Realizing that the apostles' message was winning the people, the leaders of the Jews admonished them not to speak in the name of Christ (Acts 4:18). When they continued, the priests threw them into prison, but an angel set them free (Acts 5:19).

When they were again apprehended and accused of disobeying the command of the high priest, Peter and the others responded by pointing out that they were under a higher command, that of God Himself. Him they would obey, come what may.

Who will deny that we need a renewal of that spirit in the church today? We need to lose our fear of men and their little authority, and regain a larger measure of obedience to God.

II. A Convicting Message (v. 33). When God's Word is preached with complete obedience to Him, something is sure to happen. Men and women will be convicted of their sin. They will be cut to the heart.

That conviction will show itself in one of two ways. Some will be repentant and will cry out with the jailer at Philipp, "What must I do to be saved?" (Acts 16:30). Turning to Christ, they will find deliverance from sin.

Others will harden themselves in their wicked ways and become even more bitter in their hatred of Christ and the church. In our lesson we find them taking counsel to kill the disciples. Knowing themselves to be wrong and seeing that God's work revealed their sin, but not being willing to give it up, they tried to destroy the witness against them.

We see that same spirit operative today. To be sure, it does not usually show itself in such crude action as physical killing, although the day when that may happen again may not be far away.

In our cultivated time, it is revealed in a scholarly attack upon God's Word, an undermining of the faith of our young people in schools or colleges, or a ridiculing of those who wish to live a separated, consecrated life.

III. No Compromise (vv. 34, 35, 36-40). A wise man, Gamaliel, presented what we would now call a program of appeasement. He urged that they wait and see what would happen.

At first glance his idea seems to be most commendable, and of course it did save the lives of the disciples at the moment. But it was essentially a "do-nothing" policy of compromise. If he believed in what the disciples were doing, he should have come out boldly on their side.

Notice that the believers had no part in this scheme. They listened, but did not give assent. They took the beating and went right out and preached the gospel again. What a fine example for us to follow! Those who are alert to the real problems of the church today recognize that the willingness to compromise with the world, the flesh, and (so it seems at times) the devil himself for the sake of peace, is destroying the real ministry of the church.

IV. Absolute Fearlessness (vv. 40, 41). The early church was a very small group of believers with no position of influence or power in the world. Humanly speaking, it would have been expedient for them to have used the common new twice given (compare Acts 4:18) and confine their testimony to a private witness.

But they had hearts which were aflame with the fire of God, a commission to take the good news of God's saving grace to all men, and the assurance of God's presence (see Matt. 28:19, 20; Acts 1:8), and they were absolutely fearless.

The world admires true courage not only on the battlefield, but in the court.

The criticism which men in the armed services make of the church centers at this point, namely, that the church has been too timid about giving out the Word of God, about really believing and practicing it.

RATIONING GUIDE

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

RATION CALENDAR

PROCESSED FOODS: N2, P2, Q2, R2, S2, expire June 30.

T2, U2, V2, W2, X2, expire July 31.

Y2, Z2, A1, B1, C1, expire on August 31.

D1, E1, F1, G1, H1, expire on Sept. 30.

MEATS & FATS: E2, F2, G2, H2, J2, expire on June 30.

K2, L2, M2, N2, P2, expire on July 31.

Q2, R2, S2, T2, U2, expire on August 31.

V2, W2, X2, Y2, Z2, expire on Sept. 30.

SUGAR: Sugar stamp No. 36 expires Aug. 31.

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.

A-16 coupons become valid June 22 for six gallons each.

POINT VALUES: No. 2 cans of Spinach, green or wax Beans, and Asparagus are 10 points.

No. 2 cans Corn and Peas are 20 points.

Butter now 24 points. Point values on cooking and salad oils and lard increased 4 points, margarine 5 points.



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Need For Agricultural Foundation

(Charlotte Observer)

A recent report of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture shows that the State harvested 710,000 bales in 1944 and that our farmers received \$73,500,000 for the lint cotton and \$14,443,000 for the cotton seed, or a total of \$89,952,000.

Many well informed men contend that the development of rayon and other synthetic fibers, plus expansion of the cotton growing areas in Brazil and Russia, will make it impossible for the United States to find a market for more than 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 bales of cotton in postwar years and that cotton production in North Carolina will shrink below 200,000 bales.

If they are correct, the returns from the cotton crop of North Carolina will fall below \$25,000,000 and the loss in the annual farm income will represent more than \$60,000,000.

One of the motives behind the organization of the Agricultural Foundation, Inc., by a group of agricultural leaders and business men, is the knowledge that the income from poultry raising, dairying and other forms of agriculture must be stepped up to re-

place the almost certain loss of cotton income, or else business in all lines will suffer.

The Agricultural Foundation, Inc., proposes to use its funds to bring to North Carolina the best experts and specialists in all branches of agriculture and to make their services available to our farmers through the Extension Division of the School of Agriculture at North Carolina State College.

It is a movement which can mean much to business in our State and should have a full measure of support.

Good News For The Sweet Tooth

Civilians can begin looking forward to munching more candy now that the war is over in Europe.

The Army has on hand a stock of many popular brands which were earmarked for troops in Europe.

The War Department has decided to distribute this to Army Exchanges and while the supply lasts will reduce purchases from commercial sources, making more candy available to civilians.

Auction Sale Every Thursday

Wallace Livestock Yards Wallace



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

America and her "Underground"

We were sitting around after chores the other night talking about the progress of the war. Chad Davis was saying how, in spite of Germany's defeat, there was still the German underground to cope with.

"I don't worry about them," says Sober Hoskins. "So long as we got our own underground in working order."

"What do you mean—our underground?" says Chad. And Sober points out to the fields. "There it is," he says, "under that soil lies the most important

weapon that we've got. American crops from American fields—strengthening our position overseas in a way no other underground can shake."

From where I sit, Chad's absolutely right. Whether it's for the glass of beer that cheers a tired soldier's spirits, or the bread that feeds our armies and our allies, every bit of grain that American farmers harvest is a part of America's great strength.

Joe Marsh

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FIELD PEAS

We are offering a limited quantity Clay and Iron Field Peas, high germination, best quality, at \$7.50 per bushel. This is for limited time only so please come and get what you need. We have a few hay balers fully equipped with engines and ready to go. If interested, see us at once.

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