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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Atomic-Bomb and Russ Attack Signal Japan's Acceptance of Unconditional Surrender Terms

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.

Following in lightning succession, the U. S. use of atomic bombs and Russia's entrance into the conflict signalled the finis to the Pacific war, which had been waged with such bitterness since December of 1941.

With the second of its great industrial cities leveled by the terrific new explosive, and with Russian troops driving deep into Manchuria and Korea, the Japanese gave the first indication of their decision to throw in the sponge early on August 10 with the Tokyo radio's announcement of acceptance of unconditional surrender terms provided the emperor's position was respected.

Later, the Swedish foreign office revealed that the Japs had asked it to transmit their request for cessation of hostilities to the Allied powers.

Under terms of the unconditional surrender drawn by the U. S., Britain and China at Potsdam, and later subscribed to by Russia, the Japs were required to:

- 1. Eliminate the influences of those who have directed Jap conquest;
2. Submit to occupation of designated points in the home islands until world peace is assured;
3. Limit Jap sovereignty to the main islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku;
4. Give up all foreign conquests;
5. Disarm all forces;
6. Remove all obstacles to freedom of speech, religion and thought.

In return, the Potsdam terms promised Japan retention of all industries to maintain the civilian economy and provide for reparations in goods, access to raw materials and free trade, and withdrawal of occupation forces upon organization of a peace-minded government in conformance with the wishes of the people.

In first indicating the Jap decision to give up the fight, the Tokyo radio declared that the Nipponese had approached Russia to act as intermediary in peace negotiations with the U. S., Britain and China several weeks ago at the request of the emperor. Having failed to establish contacts, however, the government

A milestone in the scientific age, the earth-shaking potency of the atomic bomb tempered the jubilation at first expressed over its use in hastening the end of the Pacific war.

First objective of the new atomic bomb, the rail and industrial center of Hiroshima on Honshu island lay in ruins, with buildings splintered and an estimated 100,000 persons killed. Only a few concrete structures remained standing in the heart of the city, with even the in-



Pioneer in atom splitting, Dr. Ernest Orlando Lawrence of the University of California stands beside cyclotron he developed for experiments.

terior of these burned out by the fires following the explosion. So terrific was the blast, it rocked the B-29, from which the charge was dropped, while it cruised 10 miles distant.

Goal of scientists for over 40 years, and the result of combined U. S. and British research since 1940, the atomic bomb has been secretly produced in two great plants at Richland, Wash., and Oak Ridge, Tenn., with two billion dollars required for its development.

With Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves in over-all charge, and with Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer of the University of California heading the technical work, manufacture of the atomic bomb involved the use of uranium, a metallic substance found in southwestern Colorado and eastern Utah as well as in Canada, the Belgian Congo, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Cornwall.

Principle of the new explosive lies in splitting atoms - the tiniest particles of matter - and releasing the electrical charges they contain with the attendant energy. Besides energy, heat and light can be recovered, thus leading to wide post-war possibilities for the material.

In announcing the use of the atomic bomb with its magical substance, however, Secretary of War Stimson revealed that postwar adaptation of the product to civilian use will require additional experimentation to design machinery capable of harnessing the tremendous force.

Meanwhile, Stimson said, the U. S. intends to share the secret of the atomic bomb only with Britain and Canada, and in speculating on its use as a factor in maintaining peace, it was suggested that the English-speaking Allies would hold out to the explosive and restrict its use on behalf of the United Nations postwar security force to American and British planes.

Regretting that the atomic bomb's inventors did not destroy the weapon, the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano declared that it "made a deep impression (here), not so much for the use already made of the death instrument, as for the sinister shadow that the discovery casts on the future of humanity." Because people never can learn the lesson of history, the publication said, the atomic bomb will also remain a temptation for unscrupulous statesmen.

EUROPE:

New Developments

With America now committed to keeping the peace in Europe, political developments on the stricken continent commanded the nation's attention more closely.

Foremost recent developments included the U. S. and Britain's decision to grant occupied Germany a larger measure of local independence; the Allies' move to separate Austria from the Reich, and plans for the determination of a new government in Yugoslavia.

Declaring that it was up to the Germans themselves to re-establish their country in the eyes of the world, General Eisenhower announced that local trade unions and political parties would be permitted to function wherever the Allied military government ordained. Warning that the winter ahead would be hard, Eisenhower urged the Germans to repair damaged properties now, gather cordwood for fuel since coal will not be available, and go into the fields to harvest a good crop.

In determining to separate Austria from the Reich, the Allies planned for the creation of an independent state in free and open elections, before which the country would be divided into four occupational zones under U. S., British, Russian and French military commanders. The U. S. zone constitutes the north-central portion of Austria below the Danube.

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia prepared to hold a vote on the question of the form of a new government, with Moscow-backed Marshal Tito calling for a republican system excluding the monarchy. Charged with having been identified with Nazi collaborators by Tito, 21-year-old King Peter retorted that the country was now under a wave of terror by the Partisans, with all law suspended and no opportunity for a free and open vote on the future character of the government.

Nation's Losses

Within a day America lost an outstanding soldier and an equally notable statesman.

No. 1 U. S. ace of World War II, Maj. Richard Ira (Dick) Bong from Poplar, Wis., died when his jet-propelled "Shooting Star" blew up shortly after a takeoff at Burbank, Calif.

Entering the air force in 1941, the then 20-year-old former farm boy topped all other U. S. airmen by shooting down 40 Jap planes in action extending from Australia to the Philippines. Just before the "Shooting Star" exploded, Bong was seen leaping out of the cockpit, only to be caught in the air by the terrific blast.

One of the famed "Irreconcilables" who fought to keep the U. S. out of the League of Nations, and also opposed ratification of the United Nations charter, Sen. Hiram W. Johnson (Rep., Calif.) died at the naval hospital at Bethesda, Md., at 79. Always a rugged independent, who tread according to his conscience rather than party interests, Johnson took most pride in his governorship of California from 1910 to 1918, when he led in the adoption of woman suffrage, workmen's compensation and elimination of partisanship in municipal and county elections.

Though War Production board officials declared that the reconversion program gradually was gathering momentum, there are small prospects that needed civilian goods will reach retailers' counters in sufficient volume before well into 1946.

In reviewing the situation, WPB held out hopes for substantial production of electric irons, baby carriages and alarm clocks during the present quarter, with limited output of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and galvanized cans and pails. To date, only near sufficient quantities of razors, razor blades, hearing-aid batteries and dry cell batteries are being manufactured, it was said.

Though comparatively large amounts of electric ranges, refrigerators, film, lamps and fans are scheduled to be turned out in the present quarter, most will be reserved for military purposes, WPB revealed.

SOUTH AMERICA:

Export Surplus

During the years 1940 through 1944, the other American republics accumulated a surplus of exports over imports totalling \$3,531,000,000, according to a recent compilation by the federal reserve board in Washington.

In 1944, the compilation shows, the export surplus of these countries was \$1,115,000,000, compared with \$450,000,000 in 1939, before full effects of the war were felt in western hemisphere trade.

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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 August 26

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JACOB ADJUSTS PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 33:1-11, 17-20. GOLDEN TEXT—Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace.—Romans 14:19.

Eventually a man's past catches up with him and he must face his own record. The Bible says, "Be sure your sin will find you out" (Num. 32:23), and it always does. Jacob, who had tricked and deceived his brother and had fled into a far country, ultimately had to return to his homeland and face Esau. The story of what happened makes up our dramatic and instructive lesson.

Before Jacob could be permitted to enter the Promised Land of his father, he had to meet God. He needed a thoroughgoing transformation of life and attitude, and he received it as he wrestled with God at Peniel (Gen. 32).

Ultimately the stubborn man had to yield, and then he found that it was God who had come to give him a great blessing. How often do we fight against the goodness and mercy of God. Yielding brings blessing; Jacob "the supplanter" became Israel "prince with God." He was now ready for

I. Reconciliation (vv. 1-7). After living for 20 years in horror of meeting Esau, Jacob now learned that his brother was coming against him with an army. He resorted to clever strategy, but this time it was done not in sly crookedness, but in an open friendly effort to win his brother's good will.

There is nothing wrong about the use of a tactful approach, and it really worked for Jacob. His courtesy was shown by his seven bows. His bravery appeared in going out first. His conciliatory attitude showed in his rich gift to his brother.

Then came a surprise. Esau proved to be a loving brother rather than a hated enemy. Blood does count, and men do well to respond to the promptings of their hearts to be affectionate toward their brethren.

Note Jacob's pride in presenting his family. God had blessed him and he rejoiced in his fine children. The scene is typically Oriental, but it shows an attitude toward one's family which we could well emulate.

Next, a very practical note entered into the reconciliation of the brethren, namely:

II. Restitution (vv. 8-11). The gift which Jacob had prepared for Esau was in the Oriental tradition, and yet it bore also the nature of a restoration of something of that which Jacob had taken from Esau in defrauding him of his birthright.

There is a place for proper restitution in every case where we have wronged another by taking his possessions or destroying his opportunities to prosper. Becoming a Christian is a forgetting of those things which are behind (Phil. 3:13) in a spiritual sense, but not in the ignoring of our obligations to others. What we can make right we must make right if we want God's blessing.

Esau was generous and did not want the gift, but since it would have been an affront to his brother to refuse, he accepted it. There are proprieties in life and little courtesies to be observed. Failure at this point has created much friction even between believers. Being a Christian should make one gentlemanly and ladylike. Let's remember that!

Then, too, Jacob was wise in putting Esau under the friendly obligation which is inherent in the acceptance of a gift. Those who are stingy and close-fisted about giving to others often find that their lack of generosity has reflected in their lack of friends.

The time has come for the brothers to part, and we find Jacob falling into his old trickery as he prepares to

III. Return (vv. 17-20). The portion between verses 11 and 17 indicate that instead of going on in straightforward dealings with Esau, Jacob resorts to evasion in order to be free to go where he would in his return to his fatherland.

Instead of going back to Bethel the place of blessing (Gen. 28), to which Jacob had been called (Gen. 31:11-13), he went to Succoth and ultimately to the outskirts of Shechem where his family fell into great sin. Ultimately, God did get him back to Bethel (Gen. 35), but only after much sorrow and suffering.

Jacob was called to live the life of a shepherd out in the fields with God, and when he pitched his tent near Shechem he compromised and lost out.

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.)

MEATS & FATS:

A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, now valid, expire Oct. 31. F1, G1, H1, J1, K1, now valid, expire Nov. 30.

SUGAR: Sugar stamp No. 36 expires Aug. 31. SHOES: Airplane stamps No. 1, and No. 2, 3, and 4 now valid.

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.

UPHOLD WAGES: Everybody who is willing and able to work is working harder these days; moving faster during regular hours and putting in overtime. Pressure of war, shortage of workers and prevailing high wages are the cause. A larger personal income, beneficial to all classes, is one of the direct results. We would all like to carry this feature over into the post-war years.

Philip Murray of the CIO had the right idea when he went to President Truman a few weeks ago and asked for a 20% increase in basic wage rates. Average wages in the United States at that time were \$1.04 an hour. This may seem high enough but it can't last. As soon as the war is over, labor's income will decline some, in spite of everything that can be done about it.

Bonuses will disappear when the pressure of government contracts is removed. Working weeks will be shorter. Overtime will shrink to the vanishing point. Besides, high-wage munition factories will close down and their employees will take work where wages are lower, some on farms. If the basic wage scale is not higher when war ends, labor's income will suffer too much.

Farmers have hard times when factory workers do. The wage earner's dinner table is the farmer's market, so nobody is more interested in high wages in factories than the farmers themselves. Agriculture and labor, both big segments of Americans, are right behind Mr. Murray for good wages immediately after the war because prosperity for many years will depend on it.

Bug in the Lotion: The only disappointing detail in connection with the CIO's campaign for post-war prosperity is this: Mr. Murray's first move was an effort to make high wages legal rather than to make them possible. Lawyers have been trying for centuries to make people pay what they didn't have. It can't be done. It makes no difference what the wage scale is if the employer can't meet it.

A high basic wage scale recanted upon the ponderous pages of federal statute books will not buy milk for any working man's baby. Folding money in the pay-envelope, however, will do the trick. Any employer will put cash in his workers' hands, in steadily increasing quantities, so long as he can still show a profit on the products that his organization ships out from his factory.

Congress Has Key: There is a happy solution to this wage problem. If plant owners can be enabled to install new, modern equipment as needed, factory output per man-hour will increase steadily. This justifies better wages without raising prices and this is the combination that makes quick markets and prosperity. Problem: Will Congress let industry buy new machinery?

Still in force: America are our war-time tax laws, taking over 50% of corporation earnings. They make profits in business thin and uninteresting to investors; increased production next to impossible. Congress holds the key. Plenty of good jobs at good pay can develop after the war if new tax laws are prepared now and announced now to take effect the day Japan surrenders.

ACTS ON THE KIDNEYS: To increase flow of urine and relieve irritation of the bladder from excess acidity in the urine.

Are you suffering unnecessary distress, headache, dizziness, indigestion, backache, nervousness, irritability, or are you disturbed at night by a frequent desire to pass urine? Then, you should know that the famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a carefully blended combination of 18 herbs, roots, vegetables, balsams, Dr. Williams' is not harsh or habit-forming in any way. Many people say its stimulative effect is truly amazing.

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Auction Sale Every Thursday. Wallace Livestock Yards Wallace.

Foreign Farm Help Jumps in U. S. Though the number of hired people doing farm work in the United States in midsummer this year reached a new wartime low, the department of agriculture reports that the number of foreign workers and war prisoners working on farms in the United States in midsummer was about 149,000.

The foreign workers come from Mexico, Jamaica, the Bahamas, and Newfoundland. Of the 56,000 Mexicans, most were in the West, but around 8,000 were on farms in the Midwest. The number of Jamaicans came to around 16,000, and there were about 5,500 Bahamians. While Jamaicans are working through the whole country, the Bahamians are in Florida and other truck-growing areas along the Atlantic seaboard.

JAIL UNTENANTED. St. Charles, Mo. - For the first time in 34 years since it was built, the St. Charles jail, is without a prisoner.

New York. - Mrs. Rita Mundt, 28, recently presented her husband, a soldier in Germany, with 26 discharge points - two girls and a boy.

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