



THE DUPLIN TIMES

Published each Friday in Kenansville, N. C., county seat of Duplin County.

Editorial business and printing plant, Kenansville, N. C. J. ROBERT GRAY, EDITOR - OWNER Entered at the Post Office, Kenansville N. C. as second class mail matter.

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Kenansville 27-7 Warsaw 239-6

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$2.00 per year in Duplin County; \$2.50 per year outside Duplin County, in North Carolina; \$3.00 per year outside North Carolina, except to MEN IN SERVICE, ANYWHERE, \$2.00 per year.

Advertising rates furnished on request.

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

TAKE CARE OF THE DISABLED

Pfc. Jimmy Wilson, has good reason to appreciate the generosity of Americans but, on the other hand, Americans can have good reason to appreciate the sacrifice that he made for his country. The soldier lost both legs and both arms in a plane crash and through newspaper publicity received gifts aggregating more than \$15,000. This was a splendid exhibition of concern on the part of the people of the country but that concern should be extended to all men and women who were wounded in the wars that have ended. Pfc. Wilson, according to press dispatches, in the midst of his good fortune, thinks of another soldier, now his roommate in the hospital. He asks that the proceeds from articles to be auctioned off be given to another soldier who lost both legs and his right arm.

The nation faces a serious responsibility in relation to its disabled veterans and the public should not be misled by the good fortune that comes to individual soldiers who profit by the direct generosity of many citizens. So far as possible, the nation should take care of its disabled veterans in generous fashion, putting their welfare above that of veterans unhurt and far above that of the civilian population. Without condemning the publicity that brought an avalanche of gifts and cash to Private Wilson, we call attention to the duty that every citizen owes to all disabled men and women. This must be expressed through legislation in Congress and the public should at all times, demand generous treatment for those who have been wounded and permanently disabled. This duty cannot be fulfilled by publicity stunts or occasional outbursts of generosity. It must be a settled national policy and have the support of every American.

TOBACCO MARKET NEWS REPORT

Prices slumped for nondescript and low quality primings sold on the Eastern N. C. flue-cured tobacco markets this week. Averages for nondescript fell \$1.00 to \$6.00 per hundred when compared with the previous week, and low primings declined \$1.00 and \$2.00. Also, penalties for damaged tobacco were larger than heretofore. Practically all other grades, which made up approximately 90 percent of sales, held firm with only a few minor fluctuations shown. Some growers have expressed much dissatisfaction over the price drops and rejections have been noted frequently. Volume of sales continue very heavy but some markets reported deliveries falling off. The season's general average has declined gradually since the opening week of sales and is now \$43.07 per hundred.

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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS Chart Economic Reform for Japs; Back Vets' Rights to Old Jobs; U.S. Acts to Settle Oil Strike

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



Out on strike of elevator operators' union in New York, girls picket Empire State building. As a result of walkout, thousands of workers were forced to toll up flights of staircases to reach offices.

JAPAN: Economic Checkup

To Gen. Douglas MacArthur went the task of supervising the economic reformation of Japan as a part of the U. S. program to destroy Nippon's war-making potential and promote widespread opportunity in a nation formerly dominated by four great business houses. As MacArthur went to the task, the prospects rose that the personal fortune of Emperor Hirohito would be divulged, revealing him as one of the world's wealthiest persons. Though the Mikado's assets are known to only a select few, the imperial family maintains a four-story concrete building complete with staff on the palace grounds to keep its accounts. Indicative of the vastness of Hirohito's holdings, the emperor possesses stock in every Japanese enterprise, since a bloc of shares are allotted to the emperor by a corporation upon organizing. Of the 300,000 shares of the Bank of Japan, Hirohito reportedly owns 140,000. Besides the Mikado, the great business houses of Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Mitsu possess the greatest holdings in Japanese enterprise, with their share estimated at over half the total. Under the U. S. program, steps will be favored for the dissolution of these politically influential institutions with their grip over banking, industry and commerce. Policies will be pushed for a wider distribution of income and ownership of productive and sales facilities, and encouragement given for the development of democratic labor and agricultural organizations. In stripping Japan of its war-making potential, the U. S. will prohibit the operation of industries adaptable to war production. As in the case of Germany, manufacture of aircraft is to be prohibited and shipping is to be limited to immediate trade needs. U. S. authorities also will supervise Japanese industrial research. As MacArthur's staff undertook an accounting of Japanese assets as the first step in the implementation of economic reform, the general ordered Premier Higashi-Kuni's government to institute immediate wage and price controls and ration commodities to head off extreme privation among the country's 80,000,000 people. With Japanese experts figuring it would take Nippon from two to five years to get back on its feet, they proposed that the U. S. sell the country 250 million pounds of cotton within the next year in addition to 60 million pounds of wool; 3 million tons of rice; 2 million tons of salt; 500 thousand tons of sugar; 3 million barrels of oil, and 3 million tons of steel.

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LABOR: Fuel Threat

Secretary Lewis Schwellenbach's new streamlined labor department received its first real test as federal conciliators moved to bring about settlement of the CIO oil workers' demands for a 30 per cent wage increase before a growing strike threat imperiled the nation's fuel supply. Early negotiations were snagged by the union's demand that discussions be held on an industry-wide basis and the companies' equal insistence that agreements be effected by individual refineries. In asking a 30 per cent wage increase, the oil workers reflected the general CIO aim of maintaining wartime "take-home" pay by bringing 40-hour-per-week wages up to the total of the former 52-hour week. In other labor trouble, 60,000 northwest AFL lumber workers struck to press demands for a \$1.10 hourly minimum compared with the present scale ranging upward from 70 cents, while 15,000 AFL elevator operators and building service employees paralyzed service in over 2,000 New York skyscrapers by walking out in protest of a War Labor board grant of \$28.05 for a 44-hour week instead of the \$30.15 asked for 40 hours.

FOOD: To Curb Output

Declaring commodity production goals should reflect consumer demand rather than maximum ability for output, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson indicated that the government's 1946 farm program may call for smaller harvests in view of decreased military and civilian needs. In making his views known in a

LETTERMEN:

A survey by the American College Publicity association shows that only 4 per cent of college letter men were turned down as physically unfit for military service, thus debunking the impression of a high rate of rejections among athletes. According to the survey, only 350 students out of a total of 9,635 letter men in 119 colleges and universities in 1941 were found unfit for service.

Push Fight on Polio

In the mounting drive against polio, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis allotted the "unprecedented total of \$4,157,814.15 for research, education and the treatment in the year ending last May 31. As yet no preventive or cure for polio has been found, although it is generally recognized as an infectious, communicable disease caused by a virus.

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GERMANY: Occupation Progresses

Following close on General MacArthur's announcement that no more than 200,000 troops would be needed within the next year to occupy Japan, it was revealed that U. S. authorities hoped to trim the post-war force in Germany to less than 400,000 by next spring and reduce it to skeletal dimensions within a few years. Disclosure of occupation plans for the shattered Reich coincided with reports that the co-operative attitude of the defeated Germans will permit the early election of local governmental officials with balloting on a county and state level following. Meanwhile, the army revealed that it was training hand-picked German prisoners of war to aid in the administration and policing of occupied territory. Selected areas of careful screening, the PWs are taught American and German history, the English language and military government, and also are being acclimated to democratic surroundings.

BIG FIVE: No Results

Falling of settlement of one important problem, the Big Five council of foreign ministers meeting in London to map postwar Europe moved for adjournment, with possibilities that the creation of peace treaties with former axis satellites may be directly negotiated between the U. S., Britain and Russia. The magnitude of the task of reconciling the conflicting interests of the Allied powers in the European theater was reflected in the difficulty of disposing of pre-war Italian colonies and strategic islands of the Mediterranean; reshaping the Italian-Yugoslav border; drawing up peace treaties for the Russian dominated Balkans, and internationalization of the vital waterways. While the foreign ministers of the Big Five were scheduled to reassemble in November to receive the recommendations of their deputies on settlement of the thorny issues, Russian opposition to French and Chinese participation in the deliberations raised the possibility that direct negotiations between Washington, D. C., London and Moscow may be established as an alternative.

U. S. Gets New Auto

The most colorful mass productionist of World War II, Henry Kaiser announced arrangements for his entrance into the low-priced automobile field in league with the Graham - Paige interests at the sprawling Willow Run plant originally set up for manufacture of B-24s. To effect the greatest efficiency and economy, Graham - Paige will also produce its medium-priced car and line of tractors, farm implements and rototiller along with the new vehicle at Willow Run. Joseph

Joseph W. Frazer (left) and Henry Kaiser.

W. Frazer, president of Graham-Paige, will act in the same official capacity in the new company to be called the Kaiser-Frazer corporation, and Graham - Paige will share in a 250,000 purchase of stock valued at \$5,000,000 in the new firm. Indicative of the cost of establishing a modern mass-production automobile factory, Kaiser-Frazer will invest \$15,000,000 to be received from total private and public stock sales as follows: \$2,000,000 for machinery and equipment; \$1,750,000 for tools, dies, jigs and fixtures; \$1,500,000 prepaid expenses; \$1,750,000 deferred charges, and \$8,028,800 for general corporate purposes.



ATOMIC BOMB: Future Use

While congress worked up steam over the future of the atomic bomb, Pres. Harry S. Truman disclosed that the lawmakers would be given full responsibility for the control of the devastating explosive. Mr. Truman's decision to submit the issue to congress came as Representative Aarons (Rep., Ill.) told the house that he had learned that an even more destructive missile than the one which razed Hiroshima had been developed. Calling upon the government to establish a scientific board to devise a defensive weapon against the atomic bomb, Aarons said one such explosive could kill millions of city-dwellers. Meanwhile, Senator Downey (Dem., Calif.) asked that the U. S. turn over the atomic bomb to the United Nations organization so that general possession would lessen the chances of its military development while at the same time encouraging further scientific research for an adaptation to peaceful usage.

Church Warning

Meanwhile the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America called upon the government "to state now its intention to place the new discovery under a world-wide authority as soon as all states will submit to effective controls," and to "press for such controls." The statement also warned that unless international control can be achieved in the short period while the United States alone possesses atomic bombs, it may be difficult or impossible to achieve.

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 October 7

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LOVE FOR GOD AND LOVE FOR MAN

LESSON TEXT—Luke 10:25-37. GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself.—Luke 10:27.

"What shall I do?" The question of the lawyer in our lesson is a query which is on the lips of in the query of millions of men and women each day. They want to do right and want to be right, but their lives lack the direction which only faith in God can give them. Never does the question go more deeply than when it concerns man's eternal welfare, as it does in our lesson. Always that question indicates that man is not able to decide for himself, and needs the guidance of someone greater and wiser than he. This should lead us back to God, for only He can fully answer it. The story of the Good Samaritan tell us what we must do to show our love for God and man, and gives a demonstration of how it is to be done.

1. What to Do (vv. 25-28).

The lawyer (a student of the law of Moses, and hence a theologian rather than an attorney) was posing a question to try to entrap Jesus. He was apparently not much concerned about eternal life and assumed that it could be obtained by doing something. We know that eternal life is a gift (John 1:12; Rom. 6:23), but if the man wanted to have it by doing, Jesus was ready to meet him. In response to Jesus' question (v. 26), the lawyer gave Him what the Jews regarded as the summary of the whole law.

The man who can perfectly keep that law will have eternal life, declares Jesus. But note that you must do it, not just talk about it. And you must keep the whole law, "for whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet stumble in one point, he is become guilty of all" James 2:10, R.V.; see also Gal. 3:10.

Observe that the commandment, so highly commended by our Lord, concerns a true love for God which shows in an active love for one's fellowman. Love is the only thing that can save our bruised and bleeding world. How sad it is that in such an hour of need there is so little said in the church about love and it is practiced even less. It is the forgotten fundamental of all the fundamentals of faith! Let us begin to preach it and practice it!

II. How to Do It (vv. 29-37).

It is one thing to realize that one ought to do a thing; it is quite another thing to do it. Here we have what may have been an actual incident given by our Lord as an object lesson of the right and the wrong attitude toward a fellowman in need.

1. The Wrong Attitude (vv. 29-32). The lawyer's effort to justify himself by diverting attention to the word "neighbor," which he felt needed definition, showed that he could not do the thing expected of him. The reason for man's failure lies primarily in his own weakness and inability to do what God requires, but is also revealed in his pitiable and futile efforts to justify himself. The one who seeing his sinfulness and his utter inability to keep God's law casts himself on the Lord is ready to receive the gift of eternal life. But the one who tries to defend his position and justify himself has shut the door on God's grace and mercy (see Luke 18:9-14).

The parable of the Good Samaritan answers fully and finally the question, "Who is my neighbor?" by making it clear that anyone who is in need, regardless of race, social position, condition or religion, is our neighbor. The priest and the Levite doubtless had plenty of excuses for not helping the wounded man, but let us remember that excuses, while they may count with men, mean only our condemnation in the presence of God.

2. The Right Spirit. It was the spirit of Christ that made the Samaritan show a compassionate and sacrificial interest in the needy man. Only Christ can make you and me like that. His love in the heart is the only "good neighbor program" that will ever work. Statesmen, philosophers — yes, and the man in the street — of our day are looking hither and yon for an answer to the world's need. They all sense that we must have something great, and tender, and powerful to unite the hearts of men, or we shall soon be in conflict again. The next time we may well write civilization off the globe. What is the answer? Love! First, a real love for God, then love for our fellowmen of all nations. The answer to the world's awful problem is a revival of Christian faith; without it we perish.

-TYNDALL FUNERAL HOME

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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

MEATS & FATS: A1, B1, C1, D1, E1, now valid, expire Oct. 31. F1, G1, H1, J1, K1, now valid, expire Nov. 30. August 31. V2, W2, X2, Y2, Z2, expire on Sept. 30. Q2, R2, S2, T2, U2, now valid expire August 31. 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.

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