



Washington, D. C., March. Backed by the Big Four farm organizations, the Bankhead bill skyrocketed the Senate 78-2 on Thursday. The vote indicated a compromise on the part of the Administration, according to informed observers. Final passage of the measure would nullify that part of President Roosevelt's stabilization order last October which requires deduction of government benefit payments in establishing farm price ceilings. Majority Leader Alben Barkley (Dem. Ky.) supported the legislation with "some trepidation." He expressed the hope that it would raise farm prices to a point which would contribute to "runaway inflation."

It is believed here in Washington that a "deal" is taking definite shape behind the scenes. In exchange for such concessions as passage of the Bankhead bill, the Administration's so-called incentive payment or subsidy program would be gunned thru Congress against the wishes of the major groups. At the same time, the Pace Bill, making the inclusion of the cost of all farm labor a part of the basic parity formula, would be sidetracked. In turn, OPA Chief ex-Senator Precious Brown has indicated that he would give liberal interpretation of the Aikin Amendment to the Price Control Act of October 2, 1942. This amendment called for the weighting of the cost of farm labor for the purpose of fixing price ceilings on farm products. It would not change the basic parity formula.

WICKARD OFFERS PROGRAM

Whether all this maneuvering would result in prices for farm products necessary to secure production of the food and fiber essential to prevent hunger here and abroad is questioned by many on the agricultural front. Meanwhile, USDA Secretary Wickard has called upon Congress for a mandate under which he may conduct a definite farm program which he outlined as:

(1) Government support of prices all farm products needed in the war effort.

(2) A government offer to purchase certain products—such as soybeans, alfalfa, and other products—needed in the vegetables, sugar beets and perhaps others—and resell them to processors and distributors at prices in line with OPA price ceilings.

(3) An offer to farmers of incentive payments on needed war crops to enable the producers to meet increased costs without raising consumer prices.

Wickard admitted frankly that one way of enabling farmers to receive the returns necessary to cover their costs of production would be by raising prices. He did not believe this to be the preferable way, however. He contended that substantial increases in farm prices would inevitably lead to increases in prices and costs all along the line and "might result in an inflation which . . . would be even more ruinous to farmers than others." This approach to the inflation problem has been hotly assailed by such farm leaders as Albert S. Goss of the Grange, Charles Teague of the National Council and Ed O'Neal of the Farm Bureau.

LEADERS SEE EVIL DAY

These men, heavily backed by many farm Senators and Congressmen, assert that the Wickard program will bring an evil day of reckoning. They believe that it is better for highly paid industrial workers to meet their food bill directly while the boom is on, rather than to pile up government borrowing for subsidy payments, and then be faced with a tremendous federal debt and crashing prices when the boom ends.

These differences of opinion were approaching a head-on collision at weekend. Economic Stabilizer Byrnes admitted that time-and-a-half for overtime in industry was inflationary, but opposed further farm price rises. A day later, Wickard came out with what seemed to many a rather modest understatement when he said that "if the 48 hour week means a 30 per cent wage increase, it will tend to cause inflation."

A story was wafting around town that the President had reassured Wickard of his support, and had appointed White House Secretary Leuchlin Currie, whose occupation is Chinese relations, to act as umpire of the agricultural program. Currie, it is said, immediately popped up with a 9 point plan, most striking feature of which was that "local direction of the farm program be shifted from Farm-Bureau-minded people, towards those more responsive to Federal direction."

Price Ceilings Ordered

On the floor of the Senator, Lee O'Daniel (Dem. Tex.) demanded that "we can capital bureaucrats to prevent famine." He said farm price ceiling should be ended. Counteracting this came a recommendation from OPA Brown that price ceilings be placed on cattle and hogs. Pointing the trend, after one of the bitterest sessions on record, price ceilings were clamped on a number of fresh fruits and vegetables. This brought an angry blast from the Commissioner of Agriculture of Florida. He barked, "The people who are doing this to us never saw a patch of growing beans in their lives!" Over in New York, Market Commissioner Wooley asked a cut in food being shipped abroad on Lend-Lease. Butter was absent in 25 per cent of Gotham's grocery stores, and the black market in meats was allegedly flourishing.

Before Sen. Gillette's (Dem-Iowa) rubber investigating committee appeared a number of witnesses who wanted to know why WPB was refusing to allow farmer cooperatives the necessary materials to construct alcohol conversion plants to utilize wheat, corn and sorghums in the synthetic rubber program. Accusations that vested interests, with key men in WPB, were conspiring to thwart alcohol-rubber output and retain control of the entire rubber program were tossed about. Sen. Gillette expressed his concurrence in such a belief. When Ezra T. Benson, Ex. Secy. of the National Council, told the cooperatives had been "given somewhat the run-around by WPB," Gillette rejoined, "I move to strike out the word 'somewhat.'" Benson agreed.

McNutt Faces Trouble

Over at the War Manpower Commission, Ezra McNutt was facing trouble. Congress, via a sub-committee, refused to appropriate funds for the former Indiana Governor's latest manpower project; and many were seeing a fade-out for McNutt. The confusing over the matter of calling troops to pick cotton in Ari-

zona didn't help the situation any for the silvery haired Hoosier. With contradictory orders on the troop situation coming out on practically an hourly basis, it appeared to be a case of "in again, out again, home again, Finnegan."

Suspension of the curbs on wheat (removal of penalty of approximately 60c per bu. for production above allotment) seemed long over-due according to feed experts. They are facing a rapidly deteriorating condition in the feed market with few gleams of hope to be seen. This move, it was felt, might take off some pressure; but complications over price and procedure were still to be ironed out.

Free Speech Threatened

Secretary Wickard accused an unnamed author of making alarming and inflammatory statements concerning the possibility of hunger in America. The Secretary said, "from irresponsible sources, statements are being made which apparently are

Grazing Program

Development of a good grazing program for farm livestock requires an adequate acreage of supplemental grazing crops as well as a permanent pasture, according to J. C. Hutchison Asst. Soil Conservationist

intended to destroy morale and create food panic. . . . These statements serve no purpose other than to destroy the confidence of our own people and to comfort the Axis."

On the preceding day, Captain Edward Rickenbacker, who has actually faced enemy bullets on many of our far-flung battle lines, was telling the New York State Legislature: "The Nazis and Fascist long ago showed us the way to discourage free speech. Strangle it by wrapping it in the flag. Smear it to death by crying aloud that it gives aid and comfort to the enemy."

This week in Washington many shoe repair shops closed because of TOO MUCH WORK. Signs reading, "No work promised within one week," and "No work taken for two weeks, call for work between 5 and 7" were reminders that Washingtonians were flooding the shoe repair men with shoes to be repaired. Many shops are now operating on two shifts. Shoes are stacked ceiling high and the shoe man wears a very harrassed look.

of the Pee Dee-Cape Fear soil conservation district.

On many farms good permanent pasture can be developed by clearing shrubby growth from idle lowland areas and seeding the land to adapted grasses and legumes.

Similarly, areas of steep, eroded land not suited to the production of row crops can be planted to Kudzu

and sericea lepedeza, which will provide a permanent source of supplemental grazing and prevent overgrazing of the pasture.

Farmers who have developed pasture permanent hay on such areas, unsuited to the production of milk and meat needed in the war effort, without reducing the amount of land needed for other war crops.

FOODS for Fighting Trim



WEDDING CAKE
The war-time bride, like her sister of more peaceful days, deserves a wedding cake which is high in sugar content. It may take a little sacrifice on the part of the whole family, but any bride will be proud of this lovely wedding cake.

Wedding Cake
¾ cup margarine
1½ teaspoons almond extract
½ teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon salt
2 cups sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
3¼ cups sifted flour
½ cup milk
¼ cup water
6 egg whites, stiffly beaten

Blend margarine, flavoring extracts and salt. Add sugar gradually and cream well. Sift baking powder with flour 3 times. Add flour to creamed mixture, alternately with combined milk and water, mixing after each addition until smooth. Fold in egg whites.

Bake in three margarine-coated 9-inch layer pans in moderate oven (350°F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Spread frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake. Decorate with silver dragees.

Wedding Cake Frosting
2½ cups sugar
1/3 cup light corn syrup
½ cup water
¼ teaspoon salt
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine sugar, corn syrup, water and salt and cook to 242°F., or until syrup spins a thread. Beat egg whites until stiff and pour syrup in fine stream over them, beating constantly. Add vanilla and continue beating until stiff enough to spread.

Other favorite recipes are found in a full-color, 32-page cookbook, "Foods for Fighting Trim." Send to National Cotton Council, Box 18, Memphis, Tennessee.

IT PAYS TO CHECK AND BE SURE

- ✓ Check and rotate tires
- ✓ Check lubrication
- ✓ Check engine, carburetor, battery
- ✓ Check brakes
- ✓ Check steering and wheel alignment
- ✓ Check clutch, transmission, rear axle

Let your Chevrolet dealer check your car

- Chevrolet dealers service all makes of cars and trucks.
- Chevrolet dealers have had the broadest experience—servicing millions of new and used vehicles.
- Chevrolet dealers have skilled, trained mechanics.
- Chevrolet dealers have modern tools and equipment.
- Chevrolet dealers give quality service at low cost.

Get "MONTHLY MOTOR CAR MAINTENANCE" at
YOUR LOCAL CHEVROLET DEALER'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR SERVICE ON ALL MAKES AND MODELS
HOKE AUTO COMPANY
RAEFORD, N. C.

NEW AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM

WHEN SIGNAL IS GIVEN	IT MEANS	YOU DO THIS
	ENEMY PLANES HEADED IN YOUR DIRECTION	1. All lights out, unless specifically exempted. 2. Radio silence, with lights on the beam. 3. Fasten seat belts. 4. Windows remain closed. 5. Observe defense measures.
	BOMBING EXPECTED	1. Traffic stops. 2. All lights closed, except red and yellow emergency lights. 3. Take shelter.
	ENEMY PLANES HAVE PASSED BUT MAY RETURN	1. All lights restored, unless specifically exempted. 2. Leave shelters and resume normal activities. 3. Remain ready for possible return.
	DANGER APPEARS TO BE OVER	1. Unbuck seat belts. 2. Observe defense measures. Your radio will carry the "All Clear" as frequently announced by the Army Service Command.

CAUTION! If enemy planes get too close before discovery, the first audible signal will be RED! Listen closely!
REMEMBER! Check your local regulations and observe them!
IMPORTANT: Tack Up This Poster

"Easy to take home"

DRINK Coca-Cola

TRADE-MARK

Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by
COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY
Aberdeen, N. C.