

Lincoln County's Favorite Family Newspaper

THE LINCOLN TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

POPULATION (1940 Census) Lincoln County 24,187; Lincolnton 4,625; Crouse 221; Iron Station 94; Denver 254

\$2.00 PER YEAR—IN ADVANCE

LINCOLNTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943

SINGLE COPY: FIVE CENTS

Civilian Food Supply To Be Cut Soon

Italians Leave Homes After Allies Threaten To Resume Bombing

Save U-Boat Crew



After sinking a German submarine, a United States coast guard crew rescued its crew. In this picture coastguardsmen are helping a Nazi sailor along the deck. He is still wearing the "lung" which he used while ascending from the U-boat's escape hatch.

Food Poison Blamed For Illness Of 300

Erie, Pa., July 30.—Workers stricken ill after they had eaten at war plant lunch rooms were being discharged rapidly from two hospitals today and authorities sought to determine the source of the mild epidemic.

Only nine persons, none in a serious condition, remained in the city's two hospitals which at the peak of the wave of illness last night treated 112. Others were treated at their homes by physicians.

Dr. James R. Smith, city health officer, said he believed food poisoning was responsible. Dr. Smith said as far as he was able to determine the one food eaten by all those stricken was corned beef.

THE VOICE OF PRICE

Contributed by Member of the Local War Rationing Board

In an effort to keep clothing prices down, OPA has formulated many regulations, a few of which are called to the public's attention below:

Prices for shoes and lingerie may not be higher than they were in March, 1942. Due to shoe rationing the majority of people want to buy better shoes than they did formerly, and this is a temptation to merchants to boost their prices in order to keep their stocks moving. Consumers should remember that prices should not have advanced since March, 1942.

Definite prices have been set for rayon hosiery in Maximum Price Regulation 339 and for silk hosiery in Maximum Price Regulation 274. In rayon regular constructions, ceiling prices range from \$0.80 to \$1.15 in first quality grade A types. This applies to Class II retail women's hosiery outlets, which includes all stores in this county except Rose's 5 and 10, where prices are lower due to its being a Class I retail outlet. Prices established for silk hose range from 69c per pair for the coarsest first quality circular knit up to \$1.65 for the finest quality of full-fashioned stockings. These prices should be stamped on the hose itself. If, after making a purchase there is a doubt in the customer's mind about the ceiling prices, she may see a copy of the regulation at the local War Price and Rationing Board.

In accordance with the President's recent order to "hold the line" on cost-of-living items, Maximum Price Regulation 330 states that stores may not offer for sale women's dresses, children's dresses, suits, blouses, skirts and coats at higher price lines than formerly. Nor may stores eliminate low price lines. When fall apparel comes in, no higher price lines should be offered for sale than those in the fall of 1942.

Whenever a customer believes that he or she is paying more than the ceiling price for an article, he should ask for a sales slip, if one is not offered. This greatly helps the Price Panel in investigating a complaint. It is the public's duty to report all price violations or all cases which are thought to be violations.

Poised Allied Might Believed On Verge Of Again Unleashing War On Italy

London, August 1.—Millions of Italians were reported to have fled their city homes today in an effort to escape the rain of bombs which Allied radios hour after hour warned would fall if the Marshal Pietro Badoglio government continues to harbor Germans.

Swiss-Italian border dispatches through Bern said 3,000,000 Italians were taking to heart the solemn advice of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to stay away from military objectives if they would escape with their lives from the impending violent air offensive.

Meanwhile, fresh evidence of Axis dissension developed.

British Middle East headquarters in Cairo announced that it had conclusive proof that Germans in Crete had disarmed some Italian units garrisoned there. One unit, however, was said to be standing firm and refusing to give up its weapons although surrounded and fired upon once.

With rested crews and big bombing fleets presumably poised for the onslaught, the Allies obviously were applying the Churchillian policy to "hot up the fire" and let the Italians "stew in their own juice," hoping to bring the reaction that would end the week-long temporizing of Marshal Pietro Badoglio's new government.

The fact that the broadcasts were being continued late this afternoon, with no reports yet, either from North Africa or England, of major bombings of the Italian mainland, was taken as an indication that another 24-hour breathing spell had been given for the ominous words to sink in.

In view of Gen. Eisenhower's declaration that Badoglio's hesitation to make peace had allowed the Germans to strengthen themselves in Italy it was not regarded likely the Allies would long hold their hand, however.

Reports reaching London early today said the first response in Italy had been a fresh wave of angry demonstrations for peace, but there were few details.

The Algiers radio said thousands of copies of Eisenhower's message offering the return of Italian prisoners to their homes when peace is made were being circulated in northern Italy and that in one town processions of women marched in the streets shouting "set free our prisoners" and "peace."

Traffic Death Toll Cut Nearly One-Half

Chicago, July 30.—The United States cut its traffic death toll during the first six months of 1943 to almost half of its pre-war figure, the National Safety Council reported today.

The half-year drop was forty-one per cent from the same period in 1941 and 32 per cent from that in 1942. This year's traffic deaths through June totaled 10,000, compared with 17,028 in the first half of 1941, and 14,690 in the first half of 1942.

Wartime restrictions on speed and mileage were credited for most of the good showing, but public co-operation also played a major role, the council asserted. For June alone the traffic toll was 48 per cent below June, 1941, the largest percentage reduction so far in the war period. It was 24 per cent below June, 1942. Traffic deaths last month totaled 1,610, against 3,114 in June, 1941.

THIS IS OFFICIAL

Mrs. Floyd Corriher, chairman of the community service committee, today made the following announcement:

Each Sunday at 1 p. m. eastern war time, the Blue network broadcasts "This Is Official," from Washington, D. C. On this program prominent government officials answer questions sent in by listeners. A larger part of the program is used to answer questions on price control and rationing. This is one of the best programs to date, explaining the problems and facts of our home front effort. People are urged to send in questions, which should be addressed to "This Is Official," Blue Network, Washington, D. C.

Conquerors Surrounded by Sicilians



Sicilians liberated from Axis oppression by the invasion of the Allies gather admiringly around American soldiers. On the heels of the invasion came an Allied ultimatum telling Italy to get out of the war. This was soon followed by a bombing of military objectives in Rome.

U. S. Plans Increase In '44 Food Output

CURRENT QUOTAS OF MEAT, CANNED GOODS SLASHED

More Machinery And More Fertilizer Will Be Made Available

While the government announced plans for increased food production for 1944, it also revealed that Americans will be eating less meat and canned goods during the next 12 months.

The picture unfolded as the food situation remains most critical on the home front. Despite the record hog and cattle population on the nation's farms, the question of feed supply and reputed price regulations are posing difficult problems in marketing.

In anticipation of continued heavy demands for food, the War Food Administration announced that the government desires 380 million acres of crops planted in 1944. Against 54 million acres of wheat seeded this year, plans call for 88 million acres next season. Substantial increases also are sought for dry beans and peas, soybeans, potatoes and peanuts.

Recognizing the various factors in production, the WFA declared more machinery and fertilizer will be available, and incentive for increasing acreage of certain crops will be created by government support prices. Earlier, the 85 million dollar a year farm equipment industry had revealed that its production would approximate 80 per cent of the 1941 figure, with manufacture particularly centered in the smaller plants.

Big Drop in Lamb's At the time these plans were announced, however, the WFA's allocation of meat supplies during the next 12 months were made public, showing a decrease in civilian quotas of about three billion pounds under 1942, and about one and a half billion under the 1935-'39 average.

Biggest cut for civilians is to come in lamb and mutton, WFA indicated. Compared with 931 million pounds available in 1942, only 539 million, or almost half as much, will be purchasable during the next 12 months. The 1935-'39 average consumption was 863 million pounds.

Allocations of beef for civilians have been cut from 7,903,000,000 pounds in 1942 to 5,937,500,000 pounds. The 1935-'39 average was around seven billion pounds. Out of the total production in the next 12 months, civilians will receive 66 out of every 100 pounds; the army and navy will get 23 out of 100 pounds, and lend-lease, etc., will be awarded 2 out of 100 pounds.

It was recently pointed out that the American soldier consumes twice as much beef in the army as he did in civilian life. Thus, in effect, the nation is feeding that many more people than it does normally, it was said.

Pork Quota Cut Civilian pork supplies are due for a tumble, too, although the allocation of 7,310,900,000 pounds is about 25 million pounds above the 1935-'39 average. However, the allotment is below the 1942 figure of 7,740,000,000 pounds.

Out of the total production of pork the civilian share has been set at 59 out of every 100 pounds produced. Lend-lease has been given less than half that amount and the services

will receive the rest. All told, civilians will receive about 63 per cent of the total meat supply during the next 12 months. The services will obtain 17 per cent, the Allies 14 per cent and the remainder will be divided between exports and reserve requirements.

The announcement of this meat distribution came as farmers were being asked to market hogs at lighter weights to relieve the corn pinch and cattle raisers were warning that the heavy run of grassed stock to the slaughter yards instead of the feed lots would threaten beef production in the future.

The government is now maintaining a support price of \$13.75 for prime 240 to 270 pound hogs, with heavier weights hovering around the \$11.50 mark. With the year's total pig population over 100 million, it is felt that liquidation of lighter weight will not only help spread feed supplies but also provide adequate meat stocks.

Various livestock associations have contended that government regulations were hampering the production of fattened stock, which always makes its market appearance after grass fed herds have been slaughtered.

According to these organizations, price regulations make fattening unprofitable, with the result that animals taken off the range are shipped straight to packers, instead of being kept for prime fattening. Livestock interests have been urging the government to adopt the industry's plan, as fashioned by the War Meat board, for orderly marketing in compliance with demand with full emphasis on production.

Allocate Canned Goods As a result of WFA allocations, civilians will receive 70 per cent of the nation's prospective supply of canned vegetables and soups and 53 per cent of the canned fruits and juices during the next 12 months. Roughly, domestic consumers will

Polhill Chevrolet Co. Awards Diplomas

Diplomas have been awarded J. R. Robinson, Dwight Seagle, Richard Costner, Albert Fox and Wilson Lowe, employes of the service department of the Polhill Chevrolet Co., signifying that they have successfully passed the 1943 annual national Chevrolet Approved Mechanics examinations. The examinations were held at Charlotte.

Due to the pressing necessity of preserving the country's essential wartime automotive transportation facilities through adequate and efficient maintenance service, the annual examinations of Chevrolet mechanics this year were on a more intensive and comprehensive scale than ever before, according to J. A. Polhill, owner of Polhill Chevrolet Co.

Keeping the nation's cars and trucks in satisfactory operating condition for the duration, Mr. Polhill pointed out, has entailed extensive revision and expansion of service operations and procedure. As an example, he declared, in all automotive service work today emphasis is on repair rather than replacement of vital parts and units. With no new vehicles being produced, he explained, complete overhauling and rebuilding of the entire vehicle on an improved more up-to-date basis is a vastly more important and essential part of maintenance service than when millions of new vehicles were coming off the production lines annually.

Inaugurated seven years ago as a nation-wide scope, the annual examinations in which Chevrolet mechanics qualify as "Approved Mechanics" has proved eminently successful, he said, in maintaining high standards of maintenance service, through keeping mechanical personnel thoroughly and continually posted on both basic and special service operations and developments.

Only through thorough instruction and grooming of mechanics and utilization of perfected maintenance service methods and facilities can the cars and trucks now in operation continue to play their vital part in getting workers to and from war production plants and in transporting the raw materials, finished products, food and supplies essential to victory for the Allied nations, he said.

One cure for absenteeism among the feminine defense workers might be a combination permanent wave machine and welder's mask.

We look forward to the day when Herr Hitler is ready to settle his demand for square miles for a few square meals.

be awarded about 180 million cases of vegetables and soups and about 30 million cases of fruits and juices. These supplies are expected to be augmented by substantial stocks of home preserved produce.

Under the present rationing program, canned fruits and vegetables will have higher point values in summer than in winter, to encourage maximum consumption of fresh products. According to an estimate of the department of agriculture, marketing of truck produce will be down 10 per cent under last year.

A Park In Lincolnton

(By W. E. Garrison)

There is just one thing wrong with the fellow who says, "What was good enough for my father is good enough for me"—he hasn't had a constructive thought since his father did his thinking for him. If we think our forefathers enjoyed working fifteen hours a day and eating molasses and cornbread, never having time out for a vacation, or to enjoy the finer things of life, then we just didn't know our forefathers.

Our forefathers did a good job in the generation in which they lived. They left a great inheritance for this generation of which we are a part. Our forefathers never intended that when they passed off the scene the world was built and everything finished, leaving nothing for us to do. They sacrificed much to build a better place for their children, whom they loved and valued so much. We appreciate the things they did, but it will not suffice for the future. We love our children today, but I'm afraid not to the extent that we are willing to do much sacrificing for them.

The people of Lincolnton have much of which to be proud—good churches, good schools, a citizenship second to none. We cannot boast of much wealth, but we can be justly proud of the citizenship, made up of industrious, patriotic, plain folks. Since we are all just plain folks,

glad to call our neighbors by their first names, we plan to provide the things that plain people like. Who of us would not like to see a nice park in Lincolnton, equipped with a recreational center, swimming pool, play grounds for the kids, games and amusements for the older ones, and many other things that just plain people enjoy? We can have all of this if we are willing to pay the price, which will not be burdensome to any one.

We cannot expect to enjoy the good things of life unless we are willing as individuals to put our shoulders to the wheel and work together to get these things done. A movement has been started, and is well under way, to coordinate our efforts to the end that the people of Lincolnton can enjoy a park. In a mass meeting of citizens, called together a few days ago, much enthusiasm was shown in favor of a park. A committee was elected in this meeting, consisting of W. E. Garrison, chairman; Dr. L. A. Crowell, Sr.; R. P. Hinson, S. M. Roper, Joe A. Polhill, Mrs. Mattie Lou Alexander and Miss Maude Mulen, secretary. Their duty as a committee is to lead in establishing a park for Lincolnton. We, as a committee, solicit the co-operation of every citizen. Contact the above committee and feel free to express yourself at any time.

Military, Lend-Lease Needs Must Be First To Be Provided For

Wounded Yank



An unidentified American soldier receives first aid from comrades after he had been wounded during the landing of United States troops on Rendova, in the Central Solomons Islands.

U. S. To Produce About Four Per Cent More Than In 1942 Consumption Will Be Less

Washington, August 1.—The Agriculture Department said today that total food production this year probably would exceed last year's record output by four per cent, but estimated per capita per consumption would fall about 3.7 per cent below 1942.

This forecast on production was based on the July report of the Federal Crop Reporting Board, the assumption of average weather for the remainder of the year and a continuation of the present trend in livestock production.

Civilians will get less principally because military, lend-lease and other war requirements are about double those of 1942. Seventy-five per cent of the total 143 food production has been allocated to civilians, about 13 per cent to this country's armed services, 10 per cent to lend-lease and the remaining two per cent for shipment to United States territories and for reserves for war relief needs.

The department in the first official forecast of 1943 production in relation to last year's output, said food crops were expected to be about 10 per cent below 1942, but 11 per cent above the 1935-'39 average. The indicated drop in food crops will be more than offset, it said, by an increase in meat, dairy and poultry production.

In another report, the department said the government planned to purchase during the next five months an extra billion pounds of meat for unexpected war requirements and for reserves for military and lend-lease use.

This would be in addition to purchases to meet military and lend-lease requirements during this period.

The department forecast a 10 per cent increase in all food livestock production, principally of pork products, poultry and eggs. The total net output was forecast at 23,250,000,000 pounds, or eight per cent more than the average produced in the 1935-'39 period.

It was added, however, that civilian meat ration allotments were not expected to be much different during the remainder of the year than those of the last three months. Compared with 1942, civilians in 1943 will get, the department said, a larger per capita supply of pork, eggs, chickens, fluid milk, fats and oils, fresh citrus fruits, canned juices, dried fruits, potatoes and dry edible beans. However, the supply will be less, it said, for beef and veal, lamb and mutton, fish, most dairy products other than fluid milk, fresh and canned fruits, fresh and canned vegetables, sugar, rice, tea and cocoa.

The production of food crops would have been much greater the department said, had weather conditions been more favorable. The indicated decline in food crop production will be the result, it said, of a decrease in yield per acre and not a decrease in acreage planted. The total food crop acreage under cultivation was said to be three per cent greater than last year.

NO MARKETING QUOTAS FOR 1943 COTTON CROP

Based on recommendations of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the War Food Administration today announced termination of cotton marketing quotas for the 1943 crop and indicated that no quotas would be in effect for the 1944 crop.

The action followed the announcement of the July 8 cotton crop estimate by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which indicated farmers had in cultivation on July 1 only 21,995,000 acres, about eight million acres under the 1943 permitted acreage.

More than half of the underplanting of permitted acreage occurred in Texas, Georgia and Oklahoma.

The 1943 AAA cotton allotment was about 27,200,000 acres. A later provision permitting ten per cent additional planting increased this year's permitted acreage to about thirty million acres. In only one state, Mississippi, is the cotton acreage in 1943 larger than in 1942.

The cotton acreage estimate for this year not only is eight million below the permitted acreage but is also nearly a million and a half acres under the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1942.

Officials said the cotton loan program will remain in effect without change for the 1943-44 marketing season. Also, termination of marketing quotas will not affect the basis on which payments will be made to farmers under the 1943 Agricultural Conservation Program.

The WFA said prospects are that the carry-over of American cotton in the United States on August 1 of this year will be about the same as the 10,500,000 bales carried over on August 1 last year.

State Adds 40,000 Acres To U. S. Park

Raleigh, July 30.—The Council of State today authorized the expenditure of \$100,000 for the purchase of Smoky Mountains National Park and lands between the border of the Great Fontana Dam in Swain county.

The lands, purchase of which will be aided by the Tennessee Valley Authority, will be turned over to the park. Approximately 40,000 acres are involved.

RETURNS TO CAMP

Pvt. James Hoffman has returned to Camp Edwards, Mass., after a nine-day furlough spent with his parents and friends at Long Shoals. Honoring Pvt. Hoffman, Mrs. Crowley Rhyme gave a party Saturday night and Monday night he was guest of honor at a dinner given at his home. Pvt. Earl Hoffman, of Greensboro, was also present for the dinner. Pvt. James Hoffman has the distinction of not having missed Sunday School in almost eleven years. His address is Pvt. James B. Hoffman, 2nd school in almost 11 years. His ad-Plat. Btry D, 551st A A Bn. (AW), Camp Edwards, Mass.

Navy Wants Seventeen-Year-Old Boys For N.R.

The Navy is seeking an unlimited number of 17-year-old boys for enlistment into the naval reserve, it was announced by Chief C. R. Rhodes, officer-in-charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Charlotte.

Chief Lincolnton will be in Lincolnton on Friday and Saturday, August 6 and 7, to interview and accept applications from 17-year-old boys. He stated that trade schools are still open to those boys that are interested in the Navy as a career. Base pay begins at \$50 per month and increases as their ratings increase. Clothes, board and room are also furnished.

Men between the ages of 38 and 50 may also apply for Navy Shore Patrol. These men must have had police training to qualify for this duty. A petty officer's rating will be given these men accepted.

Women between the ages of 20 and 46 may apply for enlistment into the WAVES. Applications for the Navy Recruiting Station located in the post office building here in Lincolnton.