

TOWN and FARM in WARTIME

Prepared by OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

NEED FOR MANPOWER CONTINUES

Although the United States Army has reached its planned peak strength of 7,700,000 persons, it will need 75,000 to 100,000 men monthly to the War Department, and the Navy Department said it would need 400,000 additional personnel by September 1 to get the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard up to peak strength of 3,500,000. Meanwhile, the National Selective Service System has abandoned the war unit plan for determining agricultural deferments. Provisions concerning a registrant's agricultural occupation or endeavor that will govern are whether he is necessary, whether he is regularly engaged in it, whether that occupation or endeavor is necessary to the war effort and whether a replacement can be obtained.

JOBS FOR DISCHARGED VETERANS

For men discharged from any of the United States armed services, a summary of job opportunities in 114 major industrial centers will be placed in nearly every local U. S. Employment Service office, the War Manpower Commission announces. These job summaries give information on types of jobs, scheduled hours of work, hourly wage rates, availability of housing, cost of living, and the adequacy of community facilities such as schools, hospitals, and transportation. The summary will be revised bi-monthly and will indicate the expected labor demand six months in advance.

SPECIAL GASOLINE RATIONS

Full-time paid employees of farm organizations operating to increase food production are eligible for preferred mileage under gasoline rationing, the OPA announced. Their organizations must be chartered by the United States, or by a state and have a membership of at least 100 persons, the majority of whom are farmers. Also, qualified Victory gardeners again will be granted special gasoline rations for up to 300 miles of travel to and from their plots this summer.

TEST MOTOR FUEL "DOPES"

Shortage of gasoline, says the Department of Commerce, has led motorists to use fuel "dopes", reputed to increase mileage and otherwise improve the automobile operation. The Bureau of Standards has tested hundreds of them without finding beneficial results in any case.

MERCHANT MARINE CALLS RADIOMEN

At least 500 first and second class commercial radio telegraphers, licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, are needed for merchant marine service within the next three months, the War Shipping Administration announced. Qualified men should telegraph, collect, at once to U. S. Merchant Marine, Washington, D. C. Registrants will be placed on active pay status as soon as accepted and must attend a Navy school on wartime procedure for one to three weeks.

MARITIME COMMISSION REPORTS

Maritime Commission shipyards delivered 410 ships of 411,951 deadweight tons during the first quarter of 1944, the commission announced. Liberty ships continued to dominate production but there was a growing tonnage of military and other fast type vessels, including the new Victory ship. In March, 152 merchant ships were built.

ROUND - UP

The War Food Administration says: The public should consume more eggs, at least through mid-May, to take care of an anticipated record production amounting to at least 350 eggs for each civilian during 1944. About 70 per cent of the 1944-45 supply of dehydrated vegetables will be allocated to U. S. war uses, 23 per cent to Great Britain and Russia, 5 per cent to U. S. civilians, 1 per cent to liberated areas and 1 per cent for other exports.

WPA says that: A "farm" is a property used primarily for the raising of crops, livestock, dairy products, poultry, etc., for market, and on such property \$1,000 or less may be spent for construction, including the farm house, without approval. . . . In view of the continued critical shortage of pulpwood for paper and paperboard, farmers, as well as every full-time woodcutter, should continue to cut as much pulpwood as possible. . . . Some electric alarm clocks and 1,200,000 war alarm clocks (many for military needs) will be produced and distributed during the second quarter of 1944. . . . A cut of 10 per cent in civilian leather for shoe repairs and 13 per cent for new shoes has been made for 1944. . . . Production of cutlery made of stainless steel has been permitted and products should be available at retail counters in three or four months.

OPA says that: Consumers buying meat directly from farmers may continue to use the red stamps, A8 thru M8, plus the next 18 stamps in Book Four. . . . The over-all 1944 retail prices of early onions will be somewhat above those of 1943, but below the current "going" prices. . . . The retail ceiling price for book matches with non-commercial designs on the cover is 14 cents per box of 50 books at independent stores, and 13 cents

or 2 boxes for 25 cents, at chain stores and super markets. . . . Retail prices of fresh dressed halibut were recently reduced for consumers in eastern States, and for the first time in almost a year adequate supplies of this fish will be available for consumers living west of the Rocky mountains. . . . Prices for used automotive parts usable without rebuilding must not exceed 75 per cent of list price for the parts when new, and for parts which must be rebuilt before being usable, must not exceed 30 per cent of the original list price.

The War Shipping Administration says: Arrangements are being made to enable America's 125,000 merchant seamen to vote in wartime elections. . . . Manufacturers have been granted licenses to produce authorized service flags and lapel buttons which soon will be on sale to accredited families of American Merchant Marine officers and men.

BEHIND THE SCENES

IN

American Business

By JOHN CRADDOCK

New York, April 17 — With over 100,000 service men being discharged monthly from the armed forces, industry and local communities are showing real progress in helping veterans get back their old jobs and into the groove of civilian life. The present Selective Service Act provides that upon completion of military service, employees are to be restored to former positions or to positions of like seniority, status and pay unless an employer's circumstances have so changed that it is impossible or unreasonable for him to do so. This much is law. However, many communities and business concerns, anxious to do as much for veterans as possible, are giving additional personal aid.

In various leading industrial companies this aid often takes the form of correspondence with the men while they are in the service, placement according to tested ability and physical condition, refresher training and orientation classes, and periodic interviews concerning progress after placement. Community plans, in most cases sponsored by a local industry, the Chamber of Commerce, or the Committee for Economic Development, usually begin with a complete survey of jobs in the community available to veterans. Then a Servicemen's Placement Advisory Board or other similar organization is set up to arrange for interviews with the city's business men.

ROOM FOR MORE — The Truman Committee of the Senate recently found that Pullman space, which every one knows is being given the most intense use in history, is still not being fully utilized. This may surprise travelers who have seen the heavy passenger loads the trains are moving today, but the Committee's findings have now been corroborated by The Pullman Company itself. The latter reports that if cancellations of reserved space were more effectively made by ticket holders, "several hundred thousand additional passengers per year" might be carried!

A substantial number of accommodations are going unoccupied because thousands of travelers who fail to make trips at the last minute either do not cancel their reservations or do not do so early enough to permit resale of the space.

"In 1940, when Pullman delivered a little more than eight billion passenger miles, it would have been considered unbelievable that with practically no additional equipment we would be able to deliver 26 billion passenger miles in 1943," a company spokesman says. "And yet although Pullman is already far beyond theoretical capacity limits estimated sev-

MILK Cuts Food Costs

Nutrient	Milk	Other Foods
Calcium	100	44
Vitamin G	76	44
Phosphorus	70	44
Vitamin A	66	44
Protein	43	44
Vitamin B	33	44
Vitamin C	30	44
Energy	22	44
Iron	16	44

Average COST: MILK 15¢, OTHER FOODS 44¢

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

"Milk does more for the body than any other food and does it more cheaply." That statement by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is forcefully illustrated in this National Dairy Council chart showing the high percentage of each of the daily food elements which are provided by a quart of milk and the other foods necessary to complete daily dietary requirements.

The average cost of a quart of milk delivered to the home in the United States is 15.1 cents. The average cost of other foods needed to complete an economical diet and provide the balance of the nutrients needed daily is

about 44 cents. Rising food costs together with the necessity of maintaining the best possible wartime diets are now giving added emphasis to the economy of milk.

The foods making up the meals used as a basis for this chart are as follows: Breakfast: fruit, whole-grain cereal with milk and sugar, whole-wheat toast with butter, milk, and coffee with cream and sugar. Lunch: macaroni with tomato sauce, whole-wheat bread with butter, fresh apple, oatmeal cookies and milk. Dinner: meat stew with vegetables, cole slaw, whole-wheat bread with butter and jam, coffee with cream and sugar, junket and milk.

eral years ago, about 20 per cent of Pullman space is still unoccupied, with ticket cancellation failures accounting for a substantial portion of this figure.

THINGS TO COME — "Lapkins," hemmed oblongs of cloth that are said to fit the lap better and slip to the floor less frequently, will shortly make their debut in restaurants. . . . Electronics in food procession will make possible eggs charged with vitamins A and D and with uniform yolks, milk and cream that can be kept fresh for months before use, rye bread with texture and lightness approaching that of white, and chick-

PRE-HARVEST PREPAREDNESS

Farmers who will need between 45 and 60 million more wooden containers for their 1944 crops than they used last year are being urged by the nation's leading buyer of fresh fruits and vegetables to begin accumulating used containers or run the risk of not getting their produce to market at harvest time. Harvey A. Baum, head of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company's produce-buying operations, tells us that many mills, hit by lumber and labor shortage, have abandoned container manufacture. Meanwhile, growers are striving to meet government demands for an acreage increase of 10 per cent. He advises farmers to build used container stockpiles, distributors to intensify their salvage efforts, retailers to exercise greater care in opening containers, and consumers to return to dealers all boxes and baskets used for home deliveries. Only such cooperation can relieve the shortage caused by heavy military demands and growing civilian needs for lumber.

SHOOTING ENGINES — Shotgun shells which "shoot" engines into starting are now being substituted for storage batteries to start airplane motors during testing. The shotshell, fired electrically by an ingenious fuse assembly located in the head of the shell, starts the motor with a single powerful impulse. This new use for the humble shotshell has just been revealed by the Winchester Repeating Arms division of the Western Cartridge Company, which is manufacturing cartridges of this special type.

BITS O' BUSINESS — WPB allotments of leather together with plastic and composition rubber soles will be adequate to fill consumer shoe needs during 1944 if careful rationing is continued. . . . Wrapping paper and paper bags available to civilians will be materially reduced in the next few months. . . . Never again may as many warplanes be manufactured in

the United States as the 9,118 which rolled off assembly lines last month, C. E. Wilson, vice chairman of the War Production Board, indicated recently. The peak is believed to have been reached because production will be concentrated more on heavy fighting planes and bombers and less on the light training ships.

WEEKLY SERMON

The First Picture Of The Church

By Max I. Reich, D. D., Director of the Jewish Missions Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

In Exodus 12 we read the instructions given to Israel concerning the first Passover. It is here the idea of the Church first appears. It was a house entered through a door which had the blood of an unblemished lamb sprinkled on the lintel and on the two side posts.

The hyssop of repentance and faith had applied the blood. There is no condemnation to those who are in such a house, sheltered by the blood.

What was inside this house? First, the roasted lamb. It was an unbroken lamb. This means the Church needs the whole Christ - divine, yet human; human, yet divine. The lamb was roasted with fire, which typified Christ passing through the holy fire of the wrath of God against our sin. The blood of Christ is over the door for protection. The person of Christ is the feast for those inside.

Second, unleavened bread was there. This means separation from all evil, in doctrine, in behavior, and in one's associations.

Third, bitter herbs were there. This refers to self-judgment; no self-admiration or self-adulation, but a humble estimate of oneself.

How did those inside the house ap-

First, their loins were girdled. Their pilgrim staff was in their hands. They ate the Passover in haste. They were ready at any moment to leave Egypt, to be pilgrims in the wilderness. Their feet had shoes on, and is, they were not runaway slaves. They were consciously sons of God. Only free men went about shed, servants were barefooted.

All the household, representing in type local churches, formed together "the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel" (v. 6). There are many churches, but all those "under the blood" and gathered around Christ as their center, form one Church.

Here we have a lovely picture of the church. Do you today answer to this description?

State Collected \$781,300 In Taxes On Beer

Raleigh, April 17. — The State collected \$781,300.11 in beer taxes for the first quarter of 1944, according to figures compiled by the Brewing Industry Foundation's North Carolina Committee.

Collections by month amounted to \$249,896.38 for January, \$237,174.68, February and \$294,493.05 March. These totals included collections from all sources on beer including crown and lid taxes and licenses.

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