

Questions And Answers On New Food Rationing

Raleigh, January 10.—The following questions and answers explaining tighter wartime food rationing were issued today by the Raleigh District Office of Price Administration.

1. Q. What foods are affected by changes in the rationing program?
A. Five canned vegetables, most kinds of meat, butter and sugar are affected.
2. Q. What canned vegetables are added to the ration list?
A. Canned peas, corn, green and wax beans, asparagus and spinach now require blue ration stamps. This change went into effect at 12:01 A. M. Tuesday, December 26.
3. Q. Are canned fruits affected by the changes?
A. On January 1, blue point values for most canned fruits will be reduced. Present point values on canned fruits remain in effect until that time.
4. Q. How is butter affected?
A. The point value of butter was raised to 24 points a pound at 12:01 A. M. Tuesday, December 26.
5. Q. What is happening to the meat rationing program?
A. Beginning December 31, about 85 per cent of the civilian meat supply will require red points as compared with about 37 per cent at present.
6. Q. What change is there in sugar rationing?
A. All outstanding sugar stamps and home canning stamps and coupons except sugar stamp 34, were cancelled at 12:01 A. M. Tuesday, December 26.
7. Q. Were any other ration stamps cancelled?
A. Yes, at the same time, all blue and red ration stamps which became good before December 1944 are no longer good.
8. Q. Why were these older unused stamps cancelled?
A. Civilian supplies of sugar, butter and commercially canned fruits and vegetables are at the lowest point since the war began. Meat supplies are declining. Supplies for 1945 are not large enough to permit spending of old unused stamps which apparently were not needed at the time they were intended for use. Cancellation of old stamps at the start of the new program is a means of seeing that each consumer gets the fair share out of 1945 supplies he is entitled to.
9. Q. What should housewives do with old stamps that are no longer good?
A. She should destroy invalid stamps immediately. OPA says "Don't give your old stamps to anybody." Grocers are not permitted to accept them.
10. Q. How will the rationing of additional foods help consumers?
A. The whole purpose of rationing is to assure consumers their fair share of things that are short during wartime. Scarcities of some items in stores—such as bacon and other meats in many sections of the country—meant that limited rationing controls were not getting scarce items to consumers in all areas, nor were supplies in any one area being divided fairly among all consumers. The addition of certain scarce food items to the ration list will help a more even distribution. The move is for the protection of people on the home front.
11. Q. Why were some canned vegetables returned to rationing?
A. As more of our armed forces go overseas they require larger amounts of canned goods because fresh fruits and vegetables are harder to get. This has left for civilians on December 1, about 56 per cent of the commercially canned vegetables available a year earlier. If rationing had not been resumed, it is estimated that stocks of canned vegetables would have disappeared three to five months before the 1945 pack became available.
12. Q. How does the cancellation of all red stamps made good before December 3 affect the use of ration tokens.
A. Red tokens are still good. They are needed in making change for valid red ration stamps which are worth 10 points each.
13. Q. Blue tokens have not been in use since October 1, 1944. Why aren't they used now?
A. They aren't needed now, because all processed food requiring blue stamps have point values in units of 10, so that blue "change" tokens are not necessary now nor are they good for the purchase of "blue" foods.
14. Q. What red stamps are good for buying meats and dairy products?
A. Q5, R5, and S5, and since January 1, 1945, five additional red stamps worth ten points each, which are T5, U5, V5, W5 and X5.
15. Q. What about blue stamps?
A. X5, Y5, Z5, A2, and R2 are good along with C2, D2, E2, F2, and G2, worth ten points each.
16. Q. What about sugar stamps?
A. The only sugar stamp now good is sugar stamp 34. The cancelled stamps are sugar stamps 30, 31, 32 and 33, along with all outstanding home canning coupons and home canning sugar stamp 40 in War Book 4. Another stamp will become good February 1 for five pounds and will have to last three months.
17. Q. What red stamps are no longer good?
A. These red stamps from War Book 4: A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5. Destroy them. They are not valid. It is illegal for retailers to accept them.
18. Q. What blue stamps should I

destroy?

A. Blue stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through W in War Book 4.

19. Q. What sugar stamps are no longer valid?

A. Sugar stamps 30, 31, 32 and 33 and home canning sugar stamp 40 in War Book 4 are not good. All outstanding home canning sugar coupons issued by local War Price and Rationing Boards are not valid.

20. Q. Since more processed foods are now rationed than in December, why do I still have only 50 ration points for January, the same as in December?

A. Although five canned vegetable items are added to the ration list blue point values for most canned fruits and tomato catsup and chili sauce were reduced on January 1.

21. Q. Since 85 per cent of the civilian meat supply is rationed now as against 35 per cent before December 31, and butter values were increased by 4 points per pound, why don't I get more than 50 red points for January.

A. Five red stamps worth 50 points are made good in January as against 3 worth 30 points in December. No more meats and fats are produced or made available by giving consumers more points. If more than 50 points were given, all point values would have to be increased above present schedules. Although a greater percentage of meat is being rationed point values for presently rationed beef steaks and roasts will be reduced two to three points per pound.

THE MINISTER AND POLITICS

By NORMAN VINCENT PEALE

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Reverend Norman Vincent Peale, D. D., is pastor of Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Occasionally it is said that ministers should avoid politics. If by this is meant that a clergyman should not take a partisan stand in his pulpit by using his sermons to campaign for particular candidates, I am in agreement. Outside of his pulpit however, it is difficult to support the claim that he has no right to engage in political activity. The minister is as fully a citizen as any layman. As a spiritual leader he should always be careful in the selection of the men he supports.

By reason of his spiritual leadership, he should be respected as a trustworthy guide in public affairs. He can be trusted as a man of conscience. With him human values are always uppermost. Therefore, labor should have confidence in his leadership. Being a religious teacher, all should realize that the minister stands for freedom, democracy and constitutionalism, because these political beliefs grew out of religious beliefs.

No one should assume that the minister engaging in political activity signifies that his church is striving for control. This applies equally to the Catholic, Jewish and Protestant clergy. The principle of separation of church and state is too well established in this country to be in any danger and clergymen are its most ardent defenders. They realize only too well the crushing power of the super state.

In the present day there is a definite need for clergymen to be interested in political movements. The present issues are not partisan in the usual sense. The historic political parties are no longer representative of the beliefs of millions of people who, from force of habit, continue to vote under traditional party labels. By and large there are two actual though unnamed parties. One is composed of those who favor the super state; the other is made up of those who do not. This is the great issue of the hour. It is a world-wide political and philosophical battle.

More than that it is a deep and profound spiritual struggle. For centuries man was ground under the arrogant power of the totalitarian state; he had no rights; he was held in low esteem; his chief function was to pay the bills of those who ruled him. But gradually religion began to win the people. Men learned that they are spiritual beings. They began to have a high esteem of themselves as sons of God. Being that, they reasoned, "How can we permit ourselves to be 'pushed around' by these overlords?"

It came to be a historical truth that freedom in any state rose or fell in proportion to the estimation in which man was held. If religion was strong in a country, freedom was strong, because religion recognizes the rights of individual man. When religion weakened in a state, freedom also declined. For men lost faith in themselves as their faith in God became dim and uncertain.

The reason the fires of freedom burned so brightly in America is because this was the first great nation in all history to be founded on a religious basis.

Now we have a situation where people frankly antagonistic to religion are competing for power and they are growing stronger. They are exceedingly able and clever. They have no party of their own in which

they stand where all men can recognize them. Rather, under cover they seek to gain control of old and historic organizations.

They freely admit their opposition to religion. Earl Browder in his book, "What Is Communism?" says: "We stand without reservation for education that will root out belief in the supernatural. We do not distinguish between good and bad religions because we think all of them are bad for the masses."

Men of Fascist tendency, while perhaps not so brazen in their denial of religion, are none the less anti-spiritual, for the reason that they defy the state and its unchallenged control. Religious men hold that God is above the state and that the nation derives its powers only from the sons of God who are their own rulers.

The surest way to combat this growing pagan tendency is to strengthen religious faith in the individual citizen. Also we ministers must, if necessary, not hesitate to emulate our forefathers and employ political action in behalf of freedom.

Must File Reports On Soil Building Practices

February 15, 1945 is the last date on which farm operators may file a report of the soil building practices carried out on their farms in 1944 as a basis for making a net payment on their 1944 applications for payment.

Payment of 1944 applications is to be completed during the early months of 1945; therefore, it is necessary that these reports be filed early in order to provide opportunity for timely preparation and audit in the County and State offices.

Applications for payment based on reports filed after the closing date may be processed for payment only if it is determined by the State Committee, that the producer was prevented from filing within the specified time; (1) because he was a member of the armed forces, or (2) because of prolonged illness.

All eligible farmers who have not already filed a report of the soil building practices carried out on their farms and signed their applications for payment should go by the County AAA Office sometime during January and certainly before February 15, 1945 and file these required reports.

New England's wood waste and low grade wood could produce 1,000,000 tons of protein feed.

Long before supplies of oils and minerals become tight, says the Secretary of Agriculture, different forms of wood will increasingly be used to supplement them.

Rocket Firing Ships Built At Charleston

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 10. — The Charleston Navy Yard has completed a number of rocket firing landing ships which will operate with invasion forces.

The announcement followed a Navy Department release disclosing that it had developed a small rocket-carrying ship with two and a half times the fire power of a 45,000 ton battleship at close range.

Each ship carried hundreds of rockets, which are divided into racks and fired in salvos for safety purposes. The total number of salvos is equal to approximately two and one half times the firepower of a battleship of the New Jersey class. Washington revealed in announcing the development of the rocket ships.

The rocket firing ships, which were first built on an experimental basis, have been converted from landing ships, the hulls of which had already been launched. The Navy Department disclosed the size of the newly developed rocket ships as being approximately that of the British LCTs,

about twice the size of the American-made LCTs.

It is for building these new rocket firing ships, along with repairing other badly needed fighting ships, that the Charleston Navy Yard is critically in need of electricians, shipfitters, welders, sheetmetal workers, chippers and caulkers, drillers, machinists (inside and out), plumbers, pipefitters, pipecoverers and insulators, anglesmiths, boilermakers, and helpers in various trades.

To meet the labor needs of the Charleston Navy Yard, War Manpower Commission has given the yard a top manpower priority in Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Alabama. Men not now in essential industry should contact their local United States Civil Service Representative or United States Employment Service Representative immediately for jobs in Charleston.

The new rocket firing landing ships can carry three types of rockets—principally the high explosive type, a ranging rocket filled with incendiary compound for determining the accuracy of range, and a smoke rocket used for screening troops. All are fired by electricity from the ship's

batteries.

Other types of rocket ships have already proven the worth of rockets in preparing hostile shores for landing of troops. Each salvo is fired so that it overlaps the previous one. Crashing into shore, they eliminate virtually all secondary fortifications, including mines, wire, machine gun nests, shallow pill boxes and will temporarily stun men in larger fortifications, stories from Washington have pointed out.

The State Collected Big Tax From Beer

Raleigh, Jan. 10.—The State collected \$2,936,547.34 in beer taxes in 1944, according to the U. S. Brewers Foundation's North Carolina Committee.

License fees yielded \$54,211.00, and the remainder came from crown and lid tax, stamps and labels. The crown tax netted \$2,100,488.17; labels \$531,996.98 and stamps \$249,851.19.

This amount is the State's share and does not include beer taxes paid the federal and local governments.

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PLYMOUTH
WILLIAMSTON

At the Close of Business December 30, 1944

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	\$19,251,118.32
Obligations of the United States	\$69,607,682.46
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Debentures	749,479.83
Federal Land Bank Bonds	312,136.85
North Carolina and South Carolina Bonds.....	2,412,318.71
Municipal and Other Marketable Bonds	1,501,578.61

TOTAL BONDS, (Cost less Valuation Reserve).....	74,583,196.46
Loans and Discounts	3,515,563.34
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	157,644.59
Banking Houses, Furniture and Fixtures and Real Estate (Tax Value \$287,681.00)	255,547.10
	\$97,763,069.81

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock—Common	\$ 400,000.00
Capital Stock—Preferred	100,000.00
Surplus	750,000.00
Undivided Profits	591,937.98
Reserves	307,250.00
Dividend Payable	8,000.00
Unearned Discount and Other Liabilities	196,998.31
Deposits	95,408,883.52

\$97,763,069.81

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