

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

Heavier Taxes Certain No Plan Changes Facts Congress Fooling Around

The taxpayers of the United States should not be misled by the discussion in Congress regarding various proposals to "forgive" and "partially forgive" individual income tax liability for 1942.

There is a widespread impression that legislation enacted in Washington will cancel the taxpayer's obligation to the nation and that this will mean that the citizens of the country will escape some of the burdens of taxation that they anticipated in connection with the war.

It is time for us to consider facts in connection with war costs, national income and taxation. When they are thoroughly understood, the taxpayer will realize that there is no escape from heavier burdens, necessitated by our present wars.

Expenditures for war activities for the fiscal year 1942 amounted to \$26,011,055,089. The estimate for the fiscal year, 1943, is \$74,000,000,000, and for 1944, \$97,000,000,000. In the face of these figures, it is difficult to understand why anyone could expect that taxes can be forgiven, cancelled or reduced.

The public debt of the United States on July 1st, 1942, was \$72,422,445,116. The estimate for July 1st of this year, is \$134,830,142,661, and for July 1st, 1944, \$210,549,150,549.

The Government of the United States, including its war activities spent \$10,692,245,776 more than it received in the fiscal year 1942. The deficit for the fiscal year 1943 is estimated at \$57,461,252,915, and for the year 1944, the deficit will be \$71,047,679,923.

These figures should be enough to convince any taxpayer that there is no prospect whatever of reducing the tax burden that must be borne. It is utter nonsense to believe that increased war expenditures, resulting in an increase in the public debt and creating a huge annual deficit, tend to lower taxes, cancel taxes or the forgiveness of taxes.

Not only do the figures as to Government income, expenditures and debts point to heavily increased taxation, but the income received by the people of the United States suggests that they are well able to pay increased taxes.

Our national income was \$119,800,000,000 in 1942, an increase of twenty six per cent over 1941, and Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones estimates that the national income for the year 1943 will reach \$140,000,000,000.

These figures indicate, without doubt, that the people of this country are able to pay increased taxes. Any congressman in Washington, with ordinary intelligence, knows that increased national income must make a larger contribution to meet the Government's yearly expenditures.

All the discussion in Washington about the Ruml plan, the Carlson Bill, and the Foran Bill is nonsense so far as any reduction in the amount of money that the taxpayer must pay to the Government is concerned.

While the debate centers around the technical question as to whether income taxes shall be figured on income received in 1942 or 1943, the net result for the taxpayer is that the Government needs more money, the taxpayer's income is increasing and it is only logical that the taxpayer must pay heavier taxes.

The strange hallucination that has spread over the country, due to the misconception and confusions that center around various pay-as-you-go plans, is absolutely amazing. The figures show, beyond doubt, not only a necessity for increased taxation but the ability of the taxpayers of the nation to meet the charges.

How in the world any large group of citizens have gotten the idea that, through congressional legerdemain,

taxes will be reduced, presents an interesting study in mass psychology.

Many of our people are under the impression that when Congress completes its consideration of the pending measure the question of taxation will be settled. They forget that the President has requested that taxes be increased by \$16,000,000,000 and that Congress will have to devise some plans to raise approximately this amount.

Regardless of any concessions that may be given to taxpayers, as forgiveness, cancellation or pay-as-you-go, the need of the Government for money to finance the war will make increased taxation inevitable.

It might as well be understood by all of us that the only way to bring into the Treasury something like \$16,000,000,000 will involve increasing taxes. Regardless of what taxes the American citizen paid in 1942, it is inescapable that heavier taxation must be paid in 1943.

All the wrangling and chicanery in Washington cannot change the basic facts: The Government needs more money and the national income is jumping upward. The result is increased taxation, regardless of what it may be called or what maneuvers congressmen may adopt in regard to the imposition and collection of taxes.

The Court Changes The Law

The recent reversal of opinion, on the part of the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Jehovah's Witnesses, illustrates again that the law of the land is what the justices think it is.

The religious sect attempts to propagate its faith by the distribution of pamphlets. Some municipalities attempted to impose a license fee for such distribution and the Court held that this was illegal.

There is no vital connection between religion and the distribution of pamphlets. A license fee, imposed upon the distributors of the pamphlets, is not of itself against religion nor does it penalize any group provided it applies equally to all.

Much the same question arises when newspapers yell to high heaven about the freedom of the press in opposition to some law to regulate the methods of the press. So long as the law, or license, applies equally to all and does not discriminate, there is no violation of the basic and fundamental right, guaranteed under the Constitution.

The Government has a right to impose license fees upon business enterprises, but no one would argue, if a church went into a business operation, that it would be denied freedom of religious worship because it was required to pay some of the same licenses and fees as other businesses.

Navy Gets Ships And Planes
If you have any idea that the Navy of the United States is not air-minded, it should be dissipated by the announcement of the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, that "for the first time the number of combat planes delivered was in four figures."

He referred to the month of April and while he offered no additional information as to the number, reporters recall that last month he said that 1400 planes in all, about half of which were combat planes, had been delivered.

Interesting also is Mr. Knox's statement that the Navy in 1943 will double the number of ships that it had in 1942. While this information is naturally vague in order not to give complete details to the enemy, landing craft were excluded. Presumably, the total includes auxiliaries, small craft and the larger warships.

War Production Nears Peak
Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, recently disclosed that airplane production in March reached 6,200 planes, that delivery of Liberty ships exceeded 100 a month and that heavy bomber pro-

duction neared the 500-a-month mark. All of these figures represent a new high in production. Gains were made in the production of medium bombers, fighters and transport planes.

Mr. Nelson reported that the production of munitions in March, 1943, showed an increase of 165 per cent over March, 1942.

These figures emphasize his conclusion that the nation is nearing "top capacity" and that while production will increase in the next month or two, the chances are that peaks will be reached this summer. In fact, Secretary of the Navy Knox says that "peak production" in naval aircraft and ship construction was reached in April.

Armchair Experts Were Wrong
A few months ago, the air was frequently filled with the lamentations of armchair strategists who deplored the Navy's failure to take action against the Japanese bases on Kiska and Attu.

Reading the comment of many experts and listening to the radio broadcasters convinced one that nobody except the "experts" appreciated the danger of the Japanese threat. It appeared that the Navy had gone to sleep, leaving the Japanese alone as they developed the bases.

The foolishness of this comment becomes apparent only in the month of May, when the Navy revealed that American soldiers occupied Amchitka on January 12th. This is an island of the Rat group of the Aleutians, only seventy miles from Kiska. It is also reported, that Adak, in the Andreanof, was occupied in October.

Our expeditionary forces have built up military positions, including airfields, on the islands and are able to launch punishing raids on the Japanese bases. During the past two months, our airmen have bombed Kiska more than two hundred times, despite the bad weather and fogs.

Sugar For Canning Rules Announced By Local Ration Board

Detailed announcement of the procedure by which housewives will obtain sugar for canning of this year's fruit crop was made today by E. Leigh Winslow, chairman of the Perquimans County War Price and Rationing Board.

As previously announced, home canning sugar is going to be allotted on virtually the same basis as last year—that is, one pound for each four quarts (or eight pounds) of finished fruit, and by essentially the same procedure—written application to the local board.

A top limit of 25 pounds of sugar per person per year is established in the new regulations. Mr. Winslow emphasized, however, that the 25-pound figure is a maximum, to be granted only in the relatively few cases where a large amount of fruit will be put up.

Departing from last year's provisions, any family—under the new regulation—can apply for sugar to put up jams, jellies, and preserves in amounts up to five pounds per person for this purpose. (Last year's preserving allotment was one pound per person). However, any sugar obtained for preserving purposes must be deducted from the total maximum of 25 pounds per person.

"LEGENDS OF ICELAND," NEW ILLUSTRATED SERIES

Witches who rode by night figure in the "Legends of Iceland." Read the stirring sagas of our Arctic outpost by John Erskine, noted author, with illustrations by a famous artist. One of the many features in the May 30th issue of

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY
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TAYLOR THEATRE

EDENTON, N. C.
"WE HAVE THE SHOWS"
FRIDAY, May 21—
Tim Holt and Bonita Granville in
"HITLER'S CHILDREN"

SATURDAY, May 22—
Johnny Mack Brown and
Tex Ritter in
"LITTLE JOE WRANGLER"

SUNDAY, May 23—
James Ellison and
Lois Andrews in
"DIXIE DUGAN"

Monday-Tuesday, May 24-25—
Deanna Durbin and
Edmond O'Brien in
"THE AMAZING MRS. HOLIDAY"

Wednesday, May 26—
Double Feature—10c and 20c
Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall in
"ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS"
John Loder in
"MYSTERIOUS DOCTOR"

Thursday-Friday, May 27-28—
Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Hara
in —
"THE IMMORTAL SERGEANT"

Coming—
"Three Hearts For Julia," "Cabin
In The Sky," "Slightly Dangerous,"
"Silver Skates," "Flight For
Freedom," "The Moon Is Down,"
"Random Harvest."

BEECH SPRING CLUB MEETS

The Beech Spring Home Demonstration Club met Tuesday afternoon, May 11th, with Mrs. W. J. Perry. The meeting was opened by singing "America," after which Mrs. Wayland Howell gave the Scripture reading and the Lord's Prayer was repeated.

Miss Maness gave an interesting talk and demonstration on the use of milk in the diet. During the demonstration she prepared cheese fondue and five-minute cabbage, which were served with crackers, pickles and tea.

Those present were Mesdames Jarvis Forehand, J. E. Boyce, Joseph Rogerson, W. J. Perry and Wayland Howell, Misses Frances Maness and Lillian Rea Perry.

AAA Committees Will Handle Wheat For Feed

In an effort to ease the current shortage of livestock and poultry feed, AAA committees in 40 North Carolina counties have obtained a total of 334 bins from the Commodity Credit Corporation for storage and handling of federally owned feed wheat, according to H. A. Patten, State AAA executive assistant. More than 200 of these bins already are in operation and the others are being

erected. The bins, he said, are being made available to county committees by the CCC and will be used later in the year for storage of soybeans and grain and for other purposes. The bins will be supplied to any county need of farmers having no facilities for handling a carload or other large amounts of feed wheat," the AAA official said. "Handling of wheat by county committees, however, makes it possible for feeders to obtain wheat in small quantities and on short notice upon application to the State AAA office."

"Operation of these storage bins by county AAA committees fills a nice. The bins are manufactured at Try, North Carolina, and if shipped by rail must be accepted in carload lots of nine. Each bin has a capacity of 900 bushels."

Since release by Congress of an additional 100,000,000 bushels of wheat for feed, a total of 150 carloads, or 300,000 bushels, has been

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ordered in North Carolina. The wheat is available in carload lots at a price of \$1.08 per bushel for April delivery, but due to the acute feed situation, county committees and dealers are limited in the amounts they may have on hand. Handling charges by county committees average about five cents per bushel.

Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them!

Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out.

Frequent, scanty or burning passages are sometimes further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

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