

THE Perquimans Weekly

Published every Friday by The Perquimans Weekly, a partnership consisting of Joseph G. Campbell and Max R. Campbell, of Hertford, N. C.

MAX CAMPBELL Editor



Entered as second class matter, November 15, 1934, at postoffice at Hertford, North Carolina, under the Act of March, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 One Year \$1.50
 Six Months .75

Cards of thanks, obituaries, resolutions of respect, etc., will be charged for at regular advertising rates.

Advertising rates furnished by request.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944

FACE THE ENEMY, UNITE IN SPIRIT: And Jesus knew their thoughts, and said unto them, Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand.—Matt. 12:25

A New Bond Record

Residents of Perquimans County have every right to feel proud of the record just achieved in the Fourth War Loan.

While a complete check had not been made at the time this editorial was written, it is believed that almost every individual in the county purchased war bonds or war stamps during the drive.

The sales figures show that Perquimans over-subscribed its quota nearly 100 per cent.

We salute all those who took part in the drive, either by selling bonds or buying them. Especially do we congratulate the children of the county schools for the outstanding job they did in selling bonds and stamps. The County War Finance Committee did a splendid job in organizing this drive, which was so successful.

Perquimans County has purchased its quota of bonds during each of the four bond drives and each time has increased the percentage of over-subscription. This last drive has set a new record. Let's maintain it and keep on buying war bonds... that is one way we, here at home, can help fight the Axis. Buying war bonds assures the boys doing the fighting of the materials needed to kick the teeth out of the enemy.

Heavier Taxation Necessary For War

There is no doubt whatever of the ability of the nation to stand heavier taxes. It is admitted, however, that certain taxpayers carry more than their proportion of the burden.

The difficulty, in connection with new taxes, is that every individual and corporation, likely to be affected, attempts to shunt the increase upon other classes.

A recent study, made by R. A. Musgrove and H. L. Seligman, of the Federal Reserve Board's Research staff, concludes that Americans are let off more lightly than British and Canadians. Moreover, corporation profits have doubled in wartime while British corporate profits have been restricted to 1933 peace-time levels.

The study of the tax situation reveals that Great Britain is absorbing fifty percent of its national income in taxes, Canada, thirty-six per cent, and the United States only thirty-two per cent. This estimate includes State and local, as well as Federal taxes. Individual income taxes in Great Britain and Canada are substantially higher than in this country.

The experts call attention to one exception, the large American family with income less than \$1,500. At this level, according to the survey, the American taxpayer carries a heavier burden and they note that the weight of the frequently advocated sales tax would fall most heavily upon this group.

Oil In Arabia

The agreement between the United States Government and American oil companies for development of Arabian oil resources has attracted opposition from extremely diverse sources.

"Liberals" attack it as a step toward post-war cartelization of the oil industry, as paving the way for further development of great international trusts. They also charge that the terms of the agreement favor the oil companies—standard of California, Texas, and Gulf—too much.

"Conservatives" attack the agreement because it provides not too little but too much Government participation in private business. Isolationists attack its international ramifications.

Now it is proper that the light of publicity be focused on all such agreements. But it is to be hoped that the history of the international

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON

By Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent

Willkie's "Realistic" Program For Heavier War Taxation Would Reduce Load Later

Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican nominee for the presidency, urges that a \$16,000,000,000 tax program be passed to finance the war and denounces the \$10,600,000,000 program, advocated by the Administration, as "unrealistic."

In a speech delivered in New York City, Mr. Willkie declared "for the creation of an international organization by which to safeguard the rights of smaller nations, preserve world peace, bring about economic cooperation and promote the growth of free institutions."

The Republican candidate demanded "a realistic fiscal policy," without which, he declared, we cannot have full employment, finance the enlargement of social security, attain higher standards of living or better housing or broader education, or sounder health.

Stern Taxes During the War
 Turning his attention to the necessities of the war and denouncing the fiscal primrose path, Mr. Willkie proclaimed a single duty, "to tax ourselves now beyond any limit that we have hitherto imagined possible," admitting that this would "actually materially lower the American standard of living during the war."

He would "tax to the limit every dollar, corporate and individual, that is capable of bearing a tax, particularly those corporate and individual earnings which are created by the war itself."

However, he would not destroy human resources by taxing them "below the level of necessity" or threaten our corporate structure to a point that spells insolvency or "prevents business from springing to action immediately after the war, converting to peacetime production and providing jobs for the returning soldiers and the war workers."

No Specific Levies Suggested
 Mr. Willkie, like others, demands heavier taxation but he does not suggest a single levy to provide the \$16,000,000,000 that he says the nation must raise to escape disaster in the future. Consequently, his position is that he favors heavier war taxation but the details are, presumably, left to Congress to figure out.

Nevertheless, he urges the people to have no illusions concerning the effect of raising such a sum on every man, woman and child in the United States, because "it will require major, and, in some cases, dangerous sacrifices."

Getting Down To Business—Really!
 After the war, Mr. Willkie estimates that the national budget will be a minimum of \$20,000,000,000, at 1942 prices, and that the only way this demand can be met is through increased productivity. The national income, he says, "should never fall below \$120,000,000,000 at 1942 prices."

Mr. Willkie turns his attention to the fiscal policies that will be necessary "after the war" in order to stimulate the flow of goods and services, the taking of risks, the creation of millions of jobs and says that "taxes must be minimized rather than maximized."

He suggests that low tax rates will yield more income from individuals and corporations than higher tax rates. Thereupon, he would "arouse once more in men the hope of reward" and by the "application of this principle," solve "our fiscal problems and fulfill our manifold economic and social responsibilities."

To Ease Taxes After The War

Here is the Willkie program:
 (1) Corporation taxes should be single, ungraded, applying to all corporate incomes, above a given amount, say \$25,000 or \$50,000. Corporations earning less than the given amounts should be taxed at a lower rate.

(2) The wartime excess profits tax should be repealed.

(3) The declared value excess profits tax and the capital stock tax

struggle for control of oil will not be forgotten as this issue is debated.

In this agreement the United States has an interest transcending the arguments either of the New Deal school or the "rugged individualists" as to degrees of Government participation in enterprise. That transcendent interest is to assure adequate oil reserves under American control.

The British have seemed much canner about control of oil reserves than Americans have. The history of the oil business offers some interesting examples of British promptness to seize opportunities where American interests have faltered. Even now there is reported a not insignificant stir in the House of Commons over the American project in Arabia.

Possibly a great deal remains to be said about the details of the agreement. But Mr. Ickes' reputation for square dealing is already one argument in behalf of the project. The present Administration has not in the past been thought of as an oil man's tool, as anyone who followed the Government's handling of the Mexican expropriation case well knows.—Christian Science Monitor.

should also be repealed.

(4) To encourage venture capital, we must "find a practical way of relieving new enterprises from crippling taxation for a reasonable period" and "inquire into all forms of incentive taxation by which business and industry can be stimulated to adopt policies that will expand employment and advance the welfare of society."

(5) We should "liberalize" the present provisions by which businesses are entitled to carry forward losses for a period of two years only.

(6) We should end the double tax on corporation dividends by eliminating the present double tax on dividend payments. This refers to the fact that the earnings of a corporation are taxed by a corporate income tax and then, when paid out as dividends, be subjected to an individual income tax.

(7) While the Government must guarantee subsistence to thousands of men and women who may find themselves, at least temporarily, without jobs, it would be better for private industry "to provide them with adequate severance pay" and to this end, we should permit employers to set up reserves earmarked for this purpose.

(8) Because "full consumption and full production require a lowering of all taxes affecting the people's power to consume," the post-war tax program should reduce, and, in some instances eliminate, the excise taxes on non-luxuries and lower "the individual income tax, particularly in the lower and middle brackets."

Ships Mean Victory

The construction of merchant ships took a sharp decline in January when 124 vessels were delivered compared with 208 in December.

Some decline was expected because some of the yards were changing from Liberty to Victory ships, but Admiral Emory S. Land, of the Maritime Commission, says the "decline was much sharper" than expected.

The production of ships is as important as any wartime activity. Without an abundance of cargo ships, the United States will be unable to maintain its fighting men or deliver the supplies that are necessary for any sustained offensive, either in Europe or in the Far East.

Our 2,000 Heavy Bombers

More than 2,000 heavy bombers of the U. S. Army are now participating in the great aerial offensive against Germany, with side attacks into Austria and the Balkans.

This is the figure given by Gen. Geo. C. Marshall, who ought to know. It is evidence of the increased strength of our air force, which now includes one-third of the total number of men in the Army.

Meanwhile, the aircraft plants in this country are turning out aircraft

at a faster rate than ever. In January 8,789 planes were completed, which was thirteen less than December in number but 5.4 per cent more in weight.

Foreign Policy Endangered By Hyphenated-Americans

Americans of Lithuanian descent, representing one million of their compatriots in twenty-one states, have petitioned President Roosevelt for "the restoration of the independence of the Republic of Lithuania" as established twenty-six years ago.

It is natural, perhaps, for people of Lithuanian descent to be worried about the fate of Lithuania and to fear that Soviet Russia may deprive the Lithuanians of their national independence. The same observation applies to other hyphenated Americans who are concerned with the possible fate of their former homelands.

The presence of millions of hyphenated-Americans creates a problem for the United States. While many of these citizens are thoroughly patriotic, subordinating the interest of their homelands to the welfare of this country, there are others who are solely concerned with exerting pressure upon the government of this country in the interest of their former homeland.

In fact, the foreign policy of the United States is seriously handicapped by the political effect of any action which offends a considerable number of hyphenated Americans. This is especially true when the hyphenates organize themselves into a group for the purpose of influencing our attitude toward world problems.

It may be entirely natural for hyphenated-Americans to take this action, but, so far as the general welfare of the United States is concerned, the activity is distinctly un-American.

House Committee Proceeds In An Un-American Manner

The House select committee, investigating the Federal Communications Commission, has conducted a number of hearings, at which innumerable charges have been made against the Commission.

Strange to relate, however, the select committee has at no time permitted the FCC to answer charges made. This calls forth a protest from Chairman James Lawrence Fly, who points out that the Commission has "not been able to put a single word into the record to answer the baseless charges."

We have no brief to defend the FCC, but it seems to us that the House select committee is behaving in an unfair and un-American manner. Certainly, the essence of justice is to permit anyone charged with misconduct to have reasonable and opportune occasion to answer and defend.

Thus far, the House committee seems to have pursued a policy, deliberately designed to give publicity to charges against the Commission, without permitting any reply.

If the Federal Communications Commission is guilty of the offenses charged, the House committee could

easily clinch its accusations by permitting FCC officials to make their appearance before the committee.

To prevent any explanation or defense for a prolonged period suggests that the House committee is not certain of the strength of its case and that it fears the reaction of public opinion that would follow presentation of the FCC's side of the controversy.

IN MEMORIAM

In memory of our dear son, George W. Byrum, who died February 20, 1943.

It has been one year, dear son, Since we saw that sad hour come, Oh, the agony as we looked on that day, Knowing that from us you were passing away.

Each holiday you always came home smiling, Bringing gifts, and of your aches not telling, We're hoping to feel the squeeze of your dear hand, Again some day in God's Promised Land.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Byrum.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bill Williams, a son, Riley Whit, on February 11, Mrs. Williams is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Copeland, of near Hobbsville, during the absence of Mr. Williams, who is serving with the U. S. forces.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

"Did you ever attend a school for stuttering?"

"N-no, I j-j-just picked it up."

TAYLOR THEATRE

EDENTON, N. C.
 "WE HAVE THE SHOWS"

Friday, Feb. 18—
 Michele Morgan, Jack Haley and Frank Sinatra in
 "HIGHER AND HIGHER"

Saturday, Feb. 19—
 "Wild" Bill Elliott in
 "OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY"

Sunday, Feb. 20—
 Matinee 2:30, 4:15; Night 9:15
 Margo and John Carradine in
 "GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW"

Monday-Tuesday, Feb. 21-22—
 Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell and Victor Moore in
 "RIDING HIGH"

Wednesday, Feb. 23—
 Bargain Day—11c and 25c
 Ludwig Donath and Gale Sondergaard in
 "THE STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER"
 Also "Batman No. 8" and "Roaring Guns"

Thursday-Friday, Feb. 24-25—
 Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne in
 "WHAT A WOMAN"

PACKED TO GO ROUND THE WORLD!

CAMELS STAY FRESH

So that our soldiers, sailors, and marines everywhere can get their Camels fresh—Camels are packed to go round the world, to seal in that famous Camel flavor and mildness anywhere. The Camel pack keeps your Camels fresh, too—preserving for you the full flavor of Camel's costlier tobaccos.

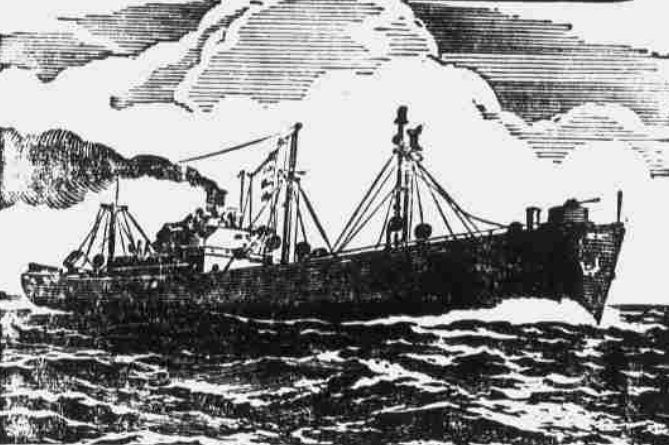


FIRST IN THE SERVICE
CAMEL

CAMELS FULL, FRESH FLAVOR AND EXTRA MILDNESS GET TOP RATING WITH ME!

With men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, the favorite cigarette is Camel. (Based on actual sales records.)

SODA?
 Every Pound Possible for '44 Crops!



FACING THE biggest food production job of all time, you will need every pound of soda you can get. It is coming in faster and, while ships are still the big problem, there is reason to believe there will be enough for every essential requirement.

1,000,000 tons of natural Chilean nitrate—the tonnage U. S. farmers used last year—properly applied, would produce 250,000,000 bu. of oats or 100,000,000 bu. of wheat; 125,000,000 bu. of corn or 4,800,000 tons of forage crops; 6,000,000 tons of vegetables, or 2,500,000 bales of cotton and 1,100,000 tons of cotton seed.

These figures show why farmers need all the Chilean Soda they can get to smash '44 goals and help make Victory sure!

Natural
 CHILEAN NITRATE OF SODA

You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

During 38 to 52 Years of Age!

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, tired, nervous irritable feelings, are a bit blue at times—due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms.



has what doctors call a stomachic tonic effect! Thousands upon thousands have reported benefits. Follow label directions. Pinkham's Compound is worth trying.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Food IS AMMUNITION

The job of raising food is a vital one to the war effort. Do it, like all vital work, with the best tools and seed you can obtain. Come to our store today and let us supply your needs for food production.

Onion Sets - Onion Seed - Seed Potatoes

May Peas - Seed Oats - Lespedeza

We Carry a Complete Line of Flower And Garden Seed

BUY NOW... BE READY TO PLANT

HERTFORD HARDWARE & SUPPLY CO.

HERTFORD, N. C.