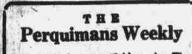
THE PERQUIMANS WEEKLY, HERTFORD, N. C., FRIDAY,

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1944

WE SHALL REAP WHAT WE SOW: For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting .- Gal. 6:8.

Aircraft Statistics

Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the WPB, says that in which 105,126 were combat planes.

This is the first statement that we have seen which shows the number of training planes produced in this country. The total is 47,935.

Considering the fact that we have leaves approximately 77,000 combat planes for use by American forces. To these, the aircraft industry is day.

A Job For The Infantry

The role of airpower in the invasion of Western Europe is receivcircles but the emphasis is now being placed on the need of highly battle-tested German units.

No one discounts the devastating effect of aerial bombings of German the Senate Committee. industries but it is realized that airpower alone cannot annihilate en-

estimated 3,500 tons of bombs and women and children. one of the war's heaviest artillery barrages, demonstrates that an alert ly discovered at Stalingrad.

LOOKING AT WASHINGTON By Huge S. Sima, Washington Correspondent

Bowles Tells Senators Price Control Works; Subsidies Are Needed

Chester Bowles, head of the Office of Price Administration, recently told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that if the powers given his agency are continued "inflation during the war will be prevented and the nation will come out of the war with a sound and balanced price structure."

Mr. Bowles asked the Senators to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts, which expire on June 30th unless renewed by Congress. He said that despite "criticism, some of it justified, the OPA has done one of the best jobs done in this war." Mr. Bowles presented his arguments in 106 charts, which so impressed some Senators that they made a formal request to have the charts and illustrated matter reproduced for their use in appearance before groups of consumers.

Cost of Living Stands Still

"For the past eleven months," declared Mr. Bowles, "the cost of living, for the first time since it began to rise, late in 1940, has been held to a net increase of exactly nothing."

While not attributing this result entirely to the use of subsidies, Mr. Bowles reminded the Committee that "in spite of firm price control after the Spring of 1942, and even firmer three years our aircraft industry price and wage control following the has produced 153,061 planes, of passage of the Stabilization Act, the cost of living continued to climb month by month.'

Mr. Bowles freely admitted mistakes and errors in the early days of

the OPA but maintained that every segment of the population, including sent 28,000 planes to our allies, this farmers, large and small industrial, distribution and service establishments, labor and land-lords, had fared well economically in the last adding planes at the rate of 350 a two years and that much of their gains would have been impossible

without OPA. Facts and Figures Given

Because of the great importance of correct legislative action in connection with price control and subing careful consideration in military sidy payments it is necessary that the peoples of this country understand the argument made in support trained infantry divisions to match of these measures. Consequently we give below, in some detail, the facts presented by Mr. Bowles before

"OPA," Mr. Bowles stated, "now controlled upward of 8,000,000 prices trenched infantry and that, after the with regulations reaching into 3,heaviest bombing, it is necessary 000,000 business establishments, confor infantry soldiers to drive the enemy from entrenched positions. trolled rents in 14,000,000 dwelling units occupied by 45,000,000 persons Our recent experience at Cassino, and rationed food to 30,000,000 housewhere the bombardment included an wives representing 132,000,000 men,

Billions Saved In War Costs

By holding prices in line, the actual enemy can hold the rubble and debris cost of the war to date has been of a ruined city. This was previous- \$136,000,000, a figure which would be \$65,000,000,000 higher

fifty-three months after August, 1939, the cost of living had risen only 26 per cent., less than half the rise in the last war. Food has increased 56 per cent. as against 83, clothing by 34 as against 112, and house furnishings by 27 per cent., as compared with a rise of 99 per cent. last time."

Production and Profits Increase OPA controls, he held, had not discouraged production. The volume of industrial production had more than doubled since 1939 and prices have risen by less than 25 per cent., whereas in World War I, industrial production rose by only 25 per cent and prices doubled. Farm production in 1943 was 21 per cent. greater than in 1939. In the comparable

period of World War I, farm production rose only 5 per cent. Earnings of corporations, after taxes were deducted, were the highest last year ever attained by American business. Net income of farmers was at new high levels. \$4,000,000,000 above the previous high year of 1919. Small business, guaged by bank deposits, decline in failures and other methods was enjoying record returns. Rent controls had not worked hardships on landlords as a whole, with a net operating income before interest and depreciation, 27 per cent above 1939 levels for apartment houses and 45 per cent for small structures.

Labor now had a weekly "take home" wage averaging \$43.16, as compared with \$23.86 in 1939 and \$26.95 in 1929.

Lady Outlines Strategy And Questions Invasion

Miss Jessie Sumner, representative from Illinois, makes her bid for supreme strategist by expressing great concern over the course of the war in both the Atlantic and Pacific theatres.

Like a good Congress-woman, Miss Sumner has no evil, without offering the correction. She would have the President issue an ultimatum requiring the restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to

those forcibly deprived of them. Further, the President should postpone the invasion of Western Europe until adequate assurances and guarantees are given of its success and until "qualified American military authorities" agree that our forces are adequately prepared and that the invasion is really necessary to the

security of the United States. This directive, enunciated by Representative Sumner, plainly demonstrates her incompetence to sit in Congress and her inability to understand matters that relate to war and, in our opinion, creates grave suspicion as to her competence upon matters in times of peace.

However, the good lady has some other ideas. She would combine all land, sea and air forces, now being employed in the war against Japan

Mr. Davidson said that a united than the income accumulated, thus business could have secured adoption eliminating the excess profits tax of a Treasury recommendation of a completely. plan to tax corporate income distri- Business, as a rule, is against all buted in dividends at a lower rate taxes. It should recognize the ne-

cessity of taxation and devote its energies to assisting in the levy of taxes that will bring in the money (Continued on Page Four)

Uncle Sam is fighting to WIN! GAIN WINNING CROPS WITH



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Where the PULPWOOD SHORTAGE hits the farmer

There is some reason to believe without the curbs OOPA has placed that the heavy bombardment of on prices.

Cassino was effective in clearing the area of enemy troops but the Ger- tells the same story," he continued. mans were able to reoccupy advan- "After fifty-three months of World tageous positions before Allied in- War I, the cost of living was up to fantrymen could reach them, If per cent. In January of this year, this is a fact, it would seem to mean that airpower can clear an area but of nations. ground troops must quickly advance to seize the position.

Military leaders intimate that, discounting the possibility of a German collapse, the question of infantry manpower is a serious one. More ing a ground striking force of 3,118,-000 men.

No one knows what striking force Army strategists desire at this time but the emphasis that is being placed upon infantrymen indicates a realigation that the great task of the war is to meet and defeat the three hundred German divisions still in

This does not mean that the Gerans have three hundred divisions available for service on the Western front. The bulk of the German Army is on the Eastern front, with derable strength engaged in Italy and elsewhere. German strategy in the East is

plainly based on a plan to provide naximum opposition to the invasion in the West and nobody knows how hany divisions the Germans will be to disengage from the Russian

Cassino

Cantino is more than a military tory for the Allies. Its pulverrubble will stand for some time symbol of destruction, as Lidice for barbarism. Gen. Mark points to it as an example of is in store for every defense emy sets up on the route to

ough some Germans somehow vived and continued to resist, g fire power the Allies can

help persuade the Germans of Cassino is also a warning to

under a single, uniform command with General Douglas MacArthur 'as "The cost of living comparison

No one but Nazi propagandists will accuse the Allies of wantonly ing Western front invasion, asserting wiping out Cassino. For weeks the Fifth Army has tried other means to break the bottleneck around this town that the Germans had turned than a year ago, the Army had a into a fortress. Sometimes comgoal of one hundred divisions, includ- manders plug stolidly ahead, seeking to make force do the work of imagination but the Anzio beachead displayed a willingness to go around. We cannot believe that even the British and Americans soldiers who have practiced to make their wea-

pons as destructive as possible can relish the disintegration of a town. They regard Cassino-and whatever succesors it may have-as bitter necessities.

We can all pray that this kind of destruction will not have to be visit- just around the corner. ed on towns and cities all across Europe. But we may well recognize that the destruction of civilization's material structures is less evil than

the destruction of moral and mental values which this war is being fought to stop. And we may well resolve to so order and maintain the peace that such things as Cassino will not again be necessary .--- Christian Science Monitor.

Farm Land **Boom Dangerous**

Agricultural economists are worried over the incipient boom in farm land values, estimating that there has been a twenty-five per cent. increase in the last two years.

While the rise has not been fantastic, those who remember the disaster that followed the boom in land

prices, after the last war, have no inclination to go through the same experience again.

and may be a warning which adj persuade the Germans of atility of prolonging the war. assino is also a warning to ition, a new and graphic view man-made catastrophe which me in less concentrated form bomes and towns of a score Senator Gillette, of Iowa, has pro-

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Commander-in-Chief. Moreover, the Government should turn over to General MacArthur "such forces and equipment as he shall request, mcluding amphibious equipment." Miss Sumner, who was elected to Congress in 1938, deplores the com-

that "privately, many of our keenest American military experts call this invasion costly and stupid."

Materiel Losses Heavy Interesting revelations as to materiel losses in the campaign in Sicily have been revealed by Col. Warren Clear, of the War Department General Staff, who warns us that losses in Italy have been much heavier. In the "comparatively light"- Sici-

lian operation, which lasted thirtynine days, we lost between 13 and 54 per cent. of the guns and gun carriages that were landed. This illustrates the high cost of war in materiel and gives a warning to those

who believe that reconversion is

Col. Clear points out that in a year, or less, eighty-four out of every one hundred .50-caliber machine guns have to be replaced and sixty out of every hundred Garand rifles.

Is Business To Blame

For Poor Tax Laws? Edward E. Chase, President of the New England Council, thinks that our present tax system has "put a premium on trickery" whereby business concerns, without changing business or ability to pay taxes, have greatly reduced tax liabilities by legitimate devices or recapitalization or transfer of ownership.

Mr. Chase, as we gather his mean ing from a brief newspaper report, is not complaining about the amount of taxes nor advocating a ' specific program of reform. He tells of one company which made a lot of money on munitions and in order to keep it, rather than pay taxes, went into the development of oil leases by drilling on shares. The losses would be offset by reduced taxes, while profits could be avoided by capping wells and leaving the oil in the ground. His general statement was sup-

ported by Clinton Davidson, econo mist, who asserted that business itself was "responsible for the compli-cations and absurdities in the excessprofits tax."

Over 1/4 of all pulpwood is used in packaging farm products

"HE FARMERS of this country responded patriotically to the appeal for more pulpwood. They cut wood because their country needed it. Few of them stopped to think that their own business of food production was threatened by the pulpwood shortage.

Already there have been cases where packing plants were unable to accept perishables because they could not get packing materials; and the distribution of food may be seriously upset this year unless the pulpwood shortage can be overcome.

So the farmer who cuts pulpwood is not only helping his country meet a serious wartime shortage; he is also adding to his income, improving his draft deferment status, and helping to provide for the packaging and distribution of his own farm products. Cut your pulpwood now!

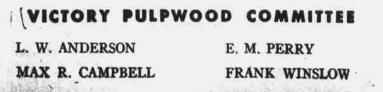
Needed to Package Many Farm Products, Such as -ANY 158,805 tons 4.884 159,951 tons

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