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Friday, May 29, 1942.

A National Economic Policy for Wartime

As Congress settles down to the intricate task of formulating a national economic policy for wartime, it is obvious that the road ahead is a rocky one, alive with pit falls. All are agreed that new and heavier taxes are necessary. But there is a wealth of disagreement as to just what groups should be forced to bear the bulk of the burden. And there is an equal amount of disagreement over such vital matters as wage and farm price ceilings.

The seven-point program laid down by the President in his recent message to Congress and the speech to the public which folowed it, provides important ground work. Only a relatively small proportion of the nation's newspapers went on record as being 100 per cent for or 100 percent opposed to that program. The bulk of them approved it with reservation Those reservations will afford fuel for red hot Congressional debates in the weeks to come.

Here is how matters shape up at the present time:

1. Most economists are agreed that it will be impossible to stabilize the cost of living until very strict controls are imposed on farm prices. The President seems to share this view. But the strong Congressional farm bloc is apparently determined to fight that with all its power, and it has a good chance of coming out on top.

2. In many quarters the belief is held that it will be impossible to tabilize wages without additional legislation. The President said that he feels no such legislation is necessary. Congress will be watching labor with a careful eye, and if any widespread demands for wage boosts arise, it is likely to slap through a tough law in jig time.

3. The proposal that tax laws be so framed that no individual can net more than $25,000 a year will probably not be adopted. However, it is also probable that upper-bracket taxes will be so stiff that no one will be able to net a great deal more than that. This proposal is of little importance as a revenue producer—there are not enough big incomes to make a visible dent in the cost of government.

4. Many are not convinced that voluntary War Bond sales will be adequate. The President intimated that forced savings plan might have to be adopted if the people don't buy more heavily. The figures on future sales will tell the story here. If purchases don't rise sharp ly, forced savings will be inevitable.

5. Most important of all, a great many experts of all economic and political persuasions, are dead certain that a workable tax policy will have to hit the lower-in come groups far harder than current proposals call for. As Time says, "One economist's estimate is that the farm and labor groups, whose 1939 income was about 45, million dollars will be earning at the rate of 80 billion dollars by this year's end. Out of this 35 billion increase, the present Federal taxes and all the proposed tax increases would catch only some 1$,500,000,000; according to this figure, the total Federal tax bill on the 80 billion dollars would be only 5 billion dollars. Meanwhile there is not much blood left in the rest of the turnip; businesses and business men will be earning 35 billion dollars by year's end (up only 5 billion dollars or so over 1939,) will pay 20 bil lion —60 per cent— to the government."

Just how to tap these income groups is a very potent question now. Many of the most influential commentators, after looking the problem over from all possible points of vantage, have come to the conclusion that the sales tax, much as it may be feared in some political circles, is the only feasible solution. Columnists Raymond Clapper and Walter Lippman belong to this school. Mr. Clapper recently wrote: "Now we get at the rich through the income tax. They pay far more heavily than the poor, proportionately . . . . The other half of the job is to get at the expanding buying power now going into the lower-income groups . . . . . The only practical way left to get at this money is through sales tax and compulsory savings." Mr. Lippman wrote: "Until there is a tax bill which reaches the lower incomes, which have recently been in the aggregate greatly increased, and until there is a compulsory savings plan, the Administration ought not to pretend that it is dealing with inflation."

NOT TOO HOT NOT TOO COLD

Timely Question

A great part of the revenue of the State of Maryland has come from the taxes on autos and on gasoline. When that revenue has been reduced by Federal regulations, our State officials will be forced to tax real estate, incomes or adopt a burdensome sales tax. What provision is being made by our Governor and the members of the Legislature to provide for this condition?

Poor Bait for Shy Beaus

Just to show how thoughtful he has been, the man who built Washington's new hotel for girl workers points out that he has supplemented its single rooms with "beau parlors" in which the tenants may entertain boy friends to an accompaniment of soft organ music.

He has even given these parlors such romantic names as "Romeo-Juliet," "Anthony-Cleopatra" and "John Alden." But when he did that his thoughtfulness went out the window. Imagine a girl getting a shy and wary first date into a room with such a name!

Urging Display of the Flag

It would seem appropriate as well as important to have the flag of the United States at this time flying from the well as in other busy sections as well as in other busy areas of our Towns and cities. It would be an inspiration to the people and would remind them what the flag stands for and what it means to them. The flag would be a daily stimulus and reminder to spend every effort and thought to the successful termination of this war.

Gas, or City Hunger

Warning that "too drastic restriction of gasoline for farmers' passenger cars might endanger movement to market of vital foods essen tial to wartime health," Fred S. Sexauer,president of the Dairymens League Cooperative Association, recently urged that the government give special consideration to farmers when fixing gas quotas.

"It appears obvious", he continued, "that gasoline will be allotted to farmers for trucks and tractors, but it is vital that they also have fuel for passenger cars. Farmers have to make many trips to town for supplies, and it often happens that it is more saving of gasoline and tires to drive the family car then to use a heavy truck. Perhaps more important is the fact that many farmers use their cars to take fresh vegetables, fruits and other produce to market."

If farmers can't get adequate gas for their cars, it will in many cases isolate them, and make dellveries of food to urban localities impossible. In the interest of the public health, we must keep farm cars in motion.

The Fruits of Hoarding

A news dispatch tells of a man who registered for a sugar ration book and reported that he had 15,000 pounds of sugar in his possession. When questioned, he said that he had feared a shortage two years ago and had been accumulating his gigantic stock ever since.

That is particularly glaring example of the kind of action that, if widely followed even on a small scale, will make an extreme extension of rationing inevitable. In other words, hoarding makes scarcities—and scarcities, in turn, make iron-handed government control unavoidable. Some authorities have said that there would be no need for sugar rationing at this time had not purchases by the public increased to an abnormal level.

American merchants, including chains and independents, have been fighting hoarding. They have been urging the public to buy normally, and to pay no attention to wild rumors which say that practically everything we need will soon be unobtainable. That advice is 100 per cent worthwhile. If all of us follow it, there will be far fewer shortages, and rationing can be held to the minimum.

The American merchant, big or little, is the consumer's best protection. That's true whether the merchant deals in clothing or general merchandise or food or hardware, or anything else. The merchant knows conditions. He is in a far better position than the rest of us to anticipate what the future will bring. And when he says, "Don't hoard!" he simply talks common sense.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

We are Proud

to be of service in our nation's war effort. It's up to you farmers to produce food for freedom. And it's up to us to supply you with the feed without which you can't produce! Together we can do an important job for Victory. We're ready to work with you . . .don't wait call on us.

CARTER & YATES
MILLING CO.

PHONE CENTREVILLE 209

YOUR OWN *quota, is 10%!*

★ ★ ★

Lend your country 10% of your pay or have the Nazis and Japs take (not borrow) 100%!

That's what we and every one of us face today!

Victory or defeat!

Buying War Bonds or selling ourselves into slavery!

Getting tough with ourselves or getting taken by the Axis!

Your quota—and everybody's quota—is 10% of wages or income saved in WAR BONDS and STAMPS!

Join America's all-out offensive . . . increase your WAR BOND savings to at least 10% NOW!

Get the details from your employer, bank, post office or other WAR BOND sales agency . . . TODAY!

Everybody's War

This is everybody's war—and everybody must help finance it. That is the gift of a recent statement by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau in which he pointed to the need for increased purchases by individuals of United States Savings Bonds.

During the next year, said the Secretary, the nation will probably have to borrow upwards of 35 billion dollars. And then he made this pertinent observation "If the government is compelled to go to the commercial banks for the bulk of these funds, the result will be to increase inflationary tendencies which are already serious. . . . .

"When bonds are purchased with savings out of current income, on the other hand, such savings help to reduce excess consumer income which, if spent for a limited supply of consumer goods, would tend to force prices up. It is for this reason, among others, that we are going directly to the people for as much as possible of the money needed for the war."

The banks cannot do it all—and in the interest of a sound national economy they should not do it all even if they could. It is the plain duty of everyone, out of self-interest if for no other reason, to put every possible dollar into bonds which pay for fighting our enemies.

Mr. Morgenthau recommends a wide extension of the payroll savings plan for bond purchasing. Under it, you simply allot a definite part of your salary for bonds, precisely as you budget for food, taxes and everything else. Time is short now—and it's up to all of us to buy bonds to the absolute limit of our financial abilities.

The Dollar and the Cent

A big silver dollar and a little brown cent,
Rolling along together they went,
When the dollar remarked—for the dollar can talk;
You poor little cent, you poor little mite,
I'm bigger and more than twice as bright;
I'm worth more than you a hundred fold,
And written on me in letters bold
Is the motto drawn from the pious creed,
"In God We Trust," which all can read.
Yes, I know, said the cent,
I'm a cheap little mite, and I know
I'm not big, nor good, nor bright.
And yet, said the cent, with a meek little sigh,
You don't go to church as often as I.

FOR SALE—Four-room house, garage, one acre of land, near Queenstown water front, write J. WARNER, 1807 McKean Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—One 3 h. p. Palmer Marine engine. In good running condition. Apply to M. W. Aker, Queenstown, Md., Phone 2161.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

FRANK MORRIS
versus
WATSON CLOUGH and
ELLA CLOUGH, his wife.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
IN EQUITY
CAUSE No. 3318

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of certain real estate on the north side of public road from Busick's Church to Schneck's Corner, adjoining the lands formerly owned by W. J. Comegys et al. in the First Election District of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, of which Amanda Morris died seize and possessed, containing 50 acres of land more or less.

The bill of complaint states that Amanda Morris died seized and possessed of the aforesaid real estate, interstate in the year 1916.

That the plaintiff, Frank Morris, widower of the said Amanda Morris is seized and possessed in fee of an undivided eight-ninths interest in said real estate and has a dower right in the other ninth interest.

That the defendant, Watson Clough, one of the heirs of Amanda Morris, is seized and possessed of an undivided one ninth interest in said real estate subject to the dower interest of the said Frank Morris.

That the said Watson Clough is an adult and is married to the defendant, Ella Clough and that they reside in Kent County the state of Delaware.

That the aforesaid tract of land is not susceptible of partition among the parties in interest agreeable to their respective interest therein without material loss or injury and prays for a decree to make sale thereof and a division of the proceeds derived from said sale among the parties entitled.

IT IS THEREUPON, this 19th day of May, 1942, ORDERED by the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's County in Equity and by the authority of said Court, that the complaintant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Queen Anne's County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 20th day of June, 1942, give notice to Watson Clough and Ella Clough, his wife, residents of the State of Delaware and non-residents of the State of Maryland, of the object and substance of this Bill, warning them and each of them to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 6th day of July 1942, next to show cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

A. SYDNEY GADD, JR., Clerk.
True Copy:
Test:
A. SYDNEY GADD, JR., Clerk.

WANTED FARM LABORER—Married men preferred. $60 per month, house, garden, milk, fire wood, two killing hogs. Apply to M. W. Aker.

CLASSIFIED

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Cards of Thanks, 50 cents.
In Memoriam Notices, $1.00

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Latest and Most Complete WAR MAP—25c pospaid, Beautifully colored, this map contains more information than any other map in the world, published up to $3.
F. E. WHEDBEE
Seabrook, Md.

FOR SALE—To those who are eligible to buy. 1 New GMC 125 in. Wheel Base Pickup Truck. 1 New GMC 160 in. Wheelbase Chassis and Cab Truck.
W. H. BISHOP, Authorized Dealer For GMC Trucks. Queenstown, Md.

FOR SALE—Cabbage, Collard Plants, all assorted 500 plants, 50 cents, 1,000 plants 90 cents. Sweet potato plants, $1.50; Tomato plants, $1.00 per 1,000; Pepper and Egg Plants $2.00 per 1,000. DORRIS PLANT CO., Valdosta, Ga.

FOR SALE— 1 Guernsey Bull 1½ years old. Father and Mother both registered. Apply to O. C. LEARY, Chester, Md. Phone Stevensville 2150.

TWO WATER FRONT BUNGALOWS FOR SALE—5 and 7 rooms. Situated on Winchester Creek. ½-acre of land each. Apply to ERNEST BURNS, Grasonville, Md.

FOR SALE—28 acres of land. 23 acres tillable. Ideal for chickens or trucking. Land in high state of cultivation. Good buildings Price is right. Situated near Chester river. Apply to M. W. Aker.

FOR SALE—Delaware Bay Shad Fishing Skiff. 27 feet long, 7½ foot beam in perfect order. Star Motor. Will sell cheap as have no further use for it. Apply to M. W. Aker,

FARM IMPLEMENTS

At Private Sale

6 h. p. Gasoline Engine, $10, 1 h. p. gasoline engine, $5, Rotary pump practically new, for pumping water for stock, $10, Sorghum syrup Out fit—14 ft. automatic skimming pan. Chattanooga No. 70 power presser, doors, grates, etc., Cost $225, will sell for $100, finance. 1-row corn planter, shop worn, $10, McCormick 1-horse mower, 3½ ft. cut, replaced by larger mower. $10. Fodder cutter hand, $5, 50 Hotbed Sashes with glass, $1.50 each., 50 hotbed Sashes without glass 50c. each.

These are bargains if you have need for them.

M. W. Aker. Queenstown, Md.

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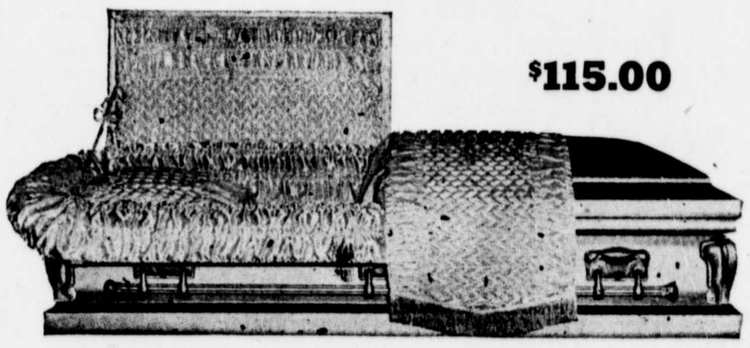
FOR
$115.00



Heavy gauge metal, Extension Bar Handles with End Handles. Silver Finish Shades. Interior designed for this casket of Princess Satin, eggshell color.

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