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Total War Economy

Great changes have taken place in this country since Pearl Harbor. New and unprecedented economic controls have been imposed. A considerable proportion of the nation's manpower has either entered military service or left peace industry for war industry. Very heavy increases in taxation have been applied to industries and individuals. In short, we have definitely moved in the direction of a "total war economy".

But,as many authorities are now pointing out, this is only the beginning—and a comparatively small beginning at that. Inside the next year, unless the world military situation changes radically and unexpectedly, the adjustments that will take place in American life will be absolutely revolutionary.

The manpower situation is a case in point. High selective service officials have recently said flatly that within about a year, the great majority of able-bodied men under 45 and over 18 will be in the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard or the Marines. Already the nation's reserve of 1-A men is about exhausted and in many area draft boards are calling mar ried men without children into service. By the first of the year, many boards will probably begin caling married men with children.Men who were previously classified as 1-B (that is, handicaped by minor physical disabilities) are being reclassified into 1-A and inducted. It is believed certain that, directly after the elections, if not before, the draft law will be extended in include 18 19 year olds. That, however, will not increase the1-Aclass as greatly as might be anticipated, for the reason that a considerable percentage of the youngsters have enlisted with the consent of their par ents.

War industry has been told to start training draft-exempt people to take the place of physically-fit technicians now employed. That means that a big share of war production will fall in the future on the shoulders of women, of men physically unfit for military service, and on men past draft age. That will require great readjustments, and an immense expansion of vocation al training facilities. War In dustry executives, in this connection, say that women have done surprisingly well in jobs that were once considered the exclusive prerogatives of men, such as welding, wiring, pipe-fitting, etc.

The new and strict "anti-inflation" controls which the President announced on Labor Day have long been expected. Inflation comes when consumer purchasing power exceeds the value of goods available—and that is precisely what has been happening to an ever-increasing extent in this country. Past OPA price policy was not adequate because many commodities were exempt from control, and because wages, farm prices and other costs continued to rise merrily. Excess purchasing power led to the establishment of a growing "black market," which bootlegged prescribed or scarce goods to the highest bidder. Many economists are convinced that inflation cannot be prevented unless the most stringent kind of restraints are placed upon wages and salaries—and, in addition, wage earners in the low-income as well as the higher-income brackets are taxed to the limit.

Soon after the first of the year, widespread commodity rationing is to be expected. In most warring countries, a food or clothing ration coupon is far more desirable than mere money,and that may come to pass here.

The future of what is called "non-essential" business is shrouded in mystery. The official list of "critical" and "essential"industries is brief and involves only businesses which produce war materials or basic civilian supplies and services. The worst blow is falling upon small busines ses which were unable for one reason or another to adapt themselves to war business or secure war orders. Thousands of businesses have closed their doors, and it looks like a great many more will have to follow suit in the future. The small-industry problem is one of the worst war has ever produced, and no one, despite all talk, has appeared with a solution.

How far taxationwill go is any man's guess. Some inflation members of Congress are alarmed at what pending taxes may do to the American industrial structure—the proposed excess-profits taxes,for instance, might make is impossible or next to impossible for some big war industries to keep on operating as private enterprises. There is no question but more and more legislators are reluctantly turning to the sales tax as one way out. And the enforced savings idea is also gaining headway

These are but a few of the revolutionary influences now at work. Never in history has war demanded so much of a nation's money, resources, energies and man power. From an economic as well as a military point of view, this war is without precedent. It is swiftly reaching into every home, and directly touching the life of every citizen. It is a rash man indeed who willforecast what the ultimate consequences will be.

HERE'S HAPPY RELIEF

If you suffer from backaches resulting from fatigue or exposure . . . if sore muscles or a stiff neck have got you laid up . . . SORETONE is what you need. It is a medicinal, analgesic solution developed in the famous laboratories of McKesson & Robbins in Bridgeport, Conn.

SORETONE acts fast—gives soothing relief right where relief is needed—speeds the superficial blood flow to the affected area. Also helps to prevent infection. Not an animal preparation—made for human beings. Wonderful, also, for sore, tired feet, and for relieving itch of Athlete's Foot. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

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NOT TOO HOT NOT TOO COLD

All Must Pay for War

The economic Policy Committee of the American Bankers Association recently published a booklet on Treasury war borrowing which deserves wide reading.

The booklet points out that the Treasury should borrow from these groups, in this order:

First, and best, from current income of individuals.

Second, from idle money in the hands of non-bank holders.

Third, from the commercial banks

Fourth, and worst, from the Federal Reserve System.

"It is in the interest of the banks, the enterpriser, the worker, the farmer and everyone else who suffers from the blight of inflation that every possible dollar be borrowed from the first source," the booklet adds.

In short, the people must pay for this war. No one else can pay for it for them. And the people who are benefiting most from war are the working groups. The great bulk of excess purchasing power is in their hands. So far, they have not borne, by any means, their proper share of the tax load. And that in itself is a powerful inflationary influence.

The banks are doing their job—but they can't do it all by a long shot. It is time everyone realized that.

War Production

President Lincoln was about the last man in his Administration to agree to go to war. President William McKinley delayed week after week hoping in vain to prevent a war with Spain. You'll remember how Woodrow Wilson "kept his country out of war."

The official "war indices" show the cost of planes, ships, tanks other Army and Navy contracts, plant expansion, etc. The figures are too big and too hard to understand, even when set down by typewriters or in printers ink.

The war Production Board claims that despite "lack of balance" in inventories and distribution of materials and confusion in "normal stocks and supplies" all major production expectations have surpassed,in past months, while our country has been at war. The records clearly show that we have built efficient tools of offense and defense for a giant Army, a giant Navy, a giant Air Force.

The Proposed Victory Tax On The Low-Income Brackets

When we consider the resources of our country, even in wartime,and all of the wealth and waste, it is difficult to comprehend hom men and women of the Congress could possibly contemplate an income tax —"Victory" or what-you-will—upon single individuals with the meager income of $600 to $700 a year. Surely the United States has not yet reached such impoverishment, nor has been so depleted, nor so long in the war as to require this measure to pass.

Can it be possible that our Congressmen and financiers fail to com prehend how little $600 will purchase, or is that in massed calculation of statistics the plight of the individual is entirely lost?

The President has advised and requested the people of the country to avoid debt—to pay as they go. How is this possible under the proposed taxation? Furthermore, those who have an income of $600 to $700 a year are either unskilled labor or men and women living on pensions or annuities with no chance to increase this income—many of them too old to engage in any occupation. When these individuals pay the increased cost of food clothing and a place to dwell, together with funds for doctor, dentist, insurance, church, charity and keep out of debt they are doing all they possibly can do—they are mak ing their patriotic contribution.

They have no "immense spending power to be siphoned off" to stop inflation. Individuals with low incomes have learned to economize. A constructive criticism—impose a sales tax on everyone—the individual can use his judgment as to what and how much to buy. Those who are making war salaries will buy and it is through these individuals inflation comes.

Keep Your Colors Flying

The public is being led to believe that the war has already affected the supply of fast colors in consumer goods. Almost every day advertisements warn the American house wife to expect—and like—fugitive colors in draperies, domestics, apparel, etc.

It is true, says S. C. Moody, a recognized authority on dyes, that certain shades such as olive drab, are restricted in fast colors due to the enormous concentration of Government purchase on those particular shades. As a matter of fact, only 10 dyes out of more than 1500 made in the United States, are affected. Generally speaking, however, the present incrased production of dyestuffs, plus lowered production of many civilian fabrics, have resulted in ample supplies of good fast colors for almost every conceivable pur pose. If stylists and converters are in doubt about the availability of any particular shade, it's a simple matter to check up in advance with their color resources.

What is the true situation? Mr. Moody of the Calco Chemical Division of America Cyanamid, assures the pubblic that there is not a short age of fast colors today, "provided the dyes are selected to meet specific purposes and uses. For example, dyes selected for a drapery fabric must be fast to dry cleaning and sunlight. A work shirt fabric, on the other hand, must be fast to sunlight perspiration and soap and water. Dyes selected for a rayon bathing suit must meet still another set of specifications and be fast to salt water, sunlight and perspiration. In each case the proable is to choose of going on the assumption that the right dye for each job, instead fast colors are equally fast to all types of fabric construction and all types of exposure. That's a good rule to follow in peace times as well as in time of war."

Asked about the advisability of preparing the consuming public against a possible future shortage of fast colors, Mr. Moody replied: "It seems to me that any such policy however, sincere, is opposed to the program of conservation sponsored by the War Production Board. We are all being urged to make consumer goods last longer. Applied to colored textiles this means (1) a construction suited to the use to which the fabric will be put; (2) high tensile and abrasive strength; (3) fast colors. Fast colors have 'survival value'—they keep fabrics in service longer and are economical in the long run. Barring a sudden and tremendous need on the part of the government, I think that consumers will be able to insist on fast color fabrics and apparel for an indefinite period in the future."

Folks, you can get the fast colors you want—and need. Keep your colors flying.

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

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.

FARM WANTED—About 50 acres with fair or good buildings. If location and price is right money on

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

The 75-millimeter gun is a divisional weapon used by the Artillery as an anti-tank gun. It has been replaced to some extent by the more modern "105", known as the heaviest of divisional weapons. The 75-mm gun costs $12,000 and has been converted by our Ordnance into a "blaster" twice as efficient as in the first World War.

This gun gets maximum power for minimum weight and cost, and the American people are providing the finance through the purchase of War Bonds. If you do your share and invest 10 per cent of your income in War Bonds, adequate supply of this efficient gun can be assured our fighting forces. Buy War Bonds every pay day. *U. S. Treasury Department*

S. M. OMAN

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J. HARRY CROSS, Attorney, Queenstown, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphan's Court for Queen Anne's County letters testamentary on the personal estate of

AUGUST SCHELLBERG

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of March, 1943, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of August 1942.

HENRIETTA SCHWEIZER
WILLIAM G. SCHELLBERG,
Executors.

Date, Friday, August 28, 1942.

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$85.00

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