The Nation At War ★

A complete coverage of the week's news on the all-out effort of the United Nation's fight for freedom.

Unfavorable weather in April and during almost all the last 45 days of the navigation season produced delays in vessel operations but could not stop Great Lakes freight. The bulk freight commerce of the Great Lakes in 1942 reached the staggering total of 178,577,828 net tons. Obviously the outstanding feature of this shipping record was the movement of iron ore; which, orignally scheduled to reach 89 million gross tons, actually totaled 92 million. In net tonnage, this amounts to about 103 million, and to this achievement must be given much of the credit for helping the steel industry maintain uninterrupted operations at a monthly rate of more than 7 million ingot tons of steel for war.

War Budget

The President's Budget Message to Congress forecast Federal expenditures of $108 billion in the fiscal year 1944 and called for $16 billion in new collections by taxation, savings or both. Proposed war costs for 1944 were set at $100 billion. (War expenditures for 1942, as released by the OWI, totaled more than $52 billion—3.8 times the amount spent in 1941—but at the end of the year, they were running at an annual rate of about $74 billion.)

Emphasizing that methods of taxation should be determined by Congress, the President asked Congress to put taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis, simplify the tax system, and effect certain reforms in the tax structure. Specifically, these reforms would include changes in the depletion-of-reserves provisions, extension to all income of the present limitation of $25,000 net on earned income, removal of the tax exemption from future issues of securities, and curtailment of the advantages of joint income returns still allowed married couples in some States.

Pay-As-You-Go Tax Plan

A Treasury Department statement said the simplest and most effective method of placing individual income tax payments on a current basis is collection of the taxes at the source of the income. Stanley S. Surrey, Tax Legislative Counsel of the Treasury Department, explained that if income tax collections at the source were made applicable at the normal (plus first bracket surtax) rate, the vast majority of our taxpayers—about 25 million of the estimated 35 million income taxpayers—would be placed on a current basis and would also have their income taxes automatically budgeted for them.

Americans are already subject to one withholding tax—the Victory Tax. Treasury officials have pointed out that withholding, in this case, is a collection device rather than a tax in itself, a device designed to help the taxpayer pay his 1943 Victory Tax when it falls due in March 1944. The methods developed for administering the withholding provisions were determined upon as the most equitable for all taxpayers affected, under the terms of the statue imposing the tax.

Women In War

This week WMC Chairman McNutt announcing that 4 million women are now working in war plants, predicted that in a very short time one out of every four workers in American war industries will be a woman. To meet 1943 war production goals, the number of women workers must increase, until, by the end of the year, 6 million women will be engaged in war production work.

An intensive campaign is to be launched this month by the Red Cross Nursing Service, to recruit 36,000 graduate registered nurses for the Army and Navy Nurse Corps, 100,000 Red Cross nurse's aides to assist professional nureses in civilian and Government hospitals, and one million students in Red Cross Home Nursing classes, teaching methods of protecting health and preventing illness in the home. Mr. McNutt, as Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, announced that if even minimum civilian and military needs of the nation are to be met, 65,000 young women must enter schools of nursing between June 30, 1943, and July 1, 1944.

JINGLET by Al Posen

U. S. Treasury Department.

—Courtesy CHICAGO TRIBUNE SYNDICATE

Agriculture And War

Calling on farmers for unprecedented production in 1943, President Roosevelt said food already sent to the people of North Africa is saving the energies and the lives of American troops there. Food, he said, is a weapon in total war and the record crop produced last year by American farmers is a major victory of the United Nations.

Year-end estimates from the Department of Agriculture show 1942 output of livestock and livestock products (for sale and home consumption) up 12 percent over 1941, crop production up nearly 14 percent and total agriculture production up more than 12 percent. But it is still likely that, due to unprecedented national income and rising Government requirements, 1943 demand for farm products will rise well ahead of production. Attainment of the 1943 food goals would mean 12 percent increase (over 1942) in livestock and livestock products, a 4 percent increase in total agricultural production, and a total food production increase of about 6 percent. If these goals are attained, 1943 will be the seventh consecutive year to set a food production record.

After Government requirements have been met, the volume of 1943 food production left for civilians is expected to be about the same as the 1935-39 average, which was adequate to feed the nation five years ago but is 10 percent below 1942.

Offensive In Libya

The Allies have opened an air offensive against Gen. Rommel's retreating Afrika Korps in Libya. On Sunday, January 10, Allied planes bombed and machine-gunned the German forces on the coast road between Misurata and Tripoli. On Tuesday, January 12, they made a lightning attack on Castel Benito, 10 miles south of Tripoli, raining bombs on the airfield, setting fire to buildings and destroying at least five enemy planes on the ground—and on the way back, Flying Fortresses rushed into a 75-mile running battle with German Messerschmitt fighters and without loss brought down 14 of them.

On the thirteenth, Allied planes, in broad daylight, opened a heavy attack on German positions in the Wadi ZemZem area and in a fierce air battle shot down four Messerschmitts and damaged others. The night before, bombers had attacked enemy landing grounds at Misurata (which is about 60-70 miles north of the Wadi ZemZem defense line) and had followed up by bombing Axis-held roads and fields and machine-gunning transport convoys all the way from Misurata to Tunisia, 270 miles to the west. Allied fighter and bomber planes, the next day, again carried the battle to Misurata and to Tripoli. Meanwhile the activity in Tunisia continues with Allied air forces hitting hard against the Axis coastal towns and the French reporting gains in the southern sector.

On New Guinea, U. S. and Australian troops continue to close slowly in on the tight little Japanese stronghold on Sananada Point. Hampered by torrential rains, Allied troops on Friday were still one and one-half miles from the main enemy positions. In a daring commando-type raid a picked force of jungle-trained Australians struck within one of Japan's biggest bases in Northeast New Guinea and wiped out all the Japanese they found. The raid was at Mubo, 12 miles south of the big enemy base of Salamaua on the Huon Gulf, and was a two-day operation by Australians who had been operating in the area for some time.

Japanese Propaganda

After the Navy identified as the Hornet the aircraft carrier sunk in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands on October 26, 1942, Japanese propagandists attempted to exploit the American announcement by asserting that the Hornet brought the North American bombers for the air attack on Tokyo last April 18. A Tokyo broadcast recorded by the OWI declared that the sinking of the carrier was "revenge for the raid" adding that Japanese air units had been concentrating on this ship.

—V—

POINT RATIONING TO START NEXT MONTH

1. (Q) When will the actual rationing begin?

(A) As early in February as possible.

2. (Q) Why was the program announced so far in advance?

(A) Because of the magnitude of the job to be done before rationing can begin. Distributing the book to every person in the country is one of the largest tasks undertaken. A million and a half OPA volunteers must be recruited and trained to handle the registration. Full information on the mechanics of the ration plan must be gotten to every food processor, food wholesaler and food retailer in the country. To instruct the food distributors, thousands of trade meetings must be held during the next few weeks. Finally, the public must be adequately informed on the use of the War Ration Book 2 in time to plan their buying for the ration period.

3 (Q) Why is it necessary to suspend retail selling for a short period before the actual rationing goes into effect?

(A) All food stores in the country must be given an opportunity to prepare for the start of rationing—to build up supplies, to train clerks, to receive and post the official OPA list of point values and familiarize themselves with those values. Also it gives the retailer time to take an inventory of his processed food. Secondly, the public must be registered for Book 2 be notified of the actual point value and be given time to study them and budget their points for the first ration period.

4. (Q) How will the housewife know when point values are changed?

(A) The newspapers and radios will carry the announcements, and every food store will have an OPA poster showing the current point values of each rationed article. A new poster will be issued when point values change.

5. (Q) Will the point values be the same in all stores, or will they vary between high-price and low-price stores?

(A) The point values are the same in every store in the country, regardless of the price charged. The housewife, in buying a No. 2 can of tomatoes, will have to surrender the stamps for the same number of points regardless of whether the price is 12 cents or 15 cents, or whether the can is of A, B, or C grade—or any other grade designation such as "Fancy" "Choice" or "Standard."

6. (Q) How long will the first ration period last?

(A) That will depend very largely on the date when rationing begins. If it were possible to start on February 1, the first ration period very probably would take in the entire month of February. If, as now seems probable, rationing will begin on a later date, the first period may be an odd one, perhaps the balance of February and all of March. Thereafter, however, rationing periods will very likely correspond to the calendar months.

—V—

WORTON

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams spent several days last week with relatives in Baltimore.

Little Jackie Rodney of Rock Hall is spending sometime with his Uncle Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rasin.

Mrs. Leonard Zeisel and Infant son, Leonard Mowbray have returned from the Kent and Queen Annes Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Loller have returned home after spending sometime with her parents in Rock Hall.

We are glad to hear Mr. Sutton Tarbutton and Marion Rash, who have been quite sick are very much improved.

Mrs. Katherine Harris visited, Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews last week.

The Homemakers Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Williams on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gipe are visiting Mr. Gipe's brother and sister in Baltimore.

Mrs. Ralph Hopkins, Jr., and son Ralph, Jr., of Charlestown, Md., spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Reginold Cooper.

Mrs. Norman Baxter is spending sometime with Mr. and Mrs. George Cooper of Edgewood.

Mr. Andrew LeSage is visiting his daughter in Massey.

Mr. B. F. Rash spent a few days last week in Baltimore.

Mr. Abner Markland of Wilmington, Del., visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Markland over the weekend.

Miss Alice Tibbett of Farmington and Miss Betty Butler of Harrington spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Markland.

Mr. Edward Harris who is with the Coast Guards in Philadelphia is visiting his mother, Mrs. K. P. Harris this week.

—V—

Oil

Shortage of imported fats and oils has led scientists of the department of agriculture to seek substitutes in materials formerly wasted. Most promising among the pit or kernel oils are apricot, prune, peach, and cherry oils. All are similar and somewhat resemble sweet almond oil used in cosmetics and in baking.

FRESH DRAUGHT
BEER
DIRECT FROM THE KEG
CHESTERTOWN RESTAURANT
HEADQUARTERS OF ROTARY CLUB
Phone 207 Chestertown, Maryland

The Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
Established 1845, at Chestertown, Md.
SAFE AND SOUND
Protection may be obtained for 3 or 5 years at a considerable saving over the yearly rate.
Directors of this Company
Betterton—Arthur H. Brice
Sassafras—Olin S. Davis
Millington—Paul Comegys
Church Hill—James P. Brown
Ingleside—Wm. R. Wilson
Rock Hall—G. Ellsworth Leary
Kent Island— T. Walter Denny
Chestertown—J. D. Bacchus, P. M. Brooks, Thos. W. Eliason, Frederick G. Usilton.
FRED. G. USILTON, Pres. GEO. E. GORSUCH, Sect'y-Treas.

Play Safe
According to the best authorities, the minimum daily A, D and B Complex Vitamin requirements of the average person are: A 4,000 USP Units, D 400 USP Units, B1 333 USP Units, B2 2,000 Micrograms, and approximately 10,000 Micrograms Nicotinamide. The required amounts for other B Complex Vitamins have not yet been established.
Many people do not get enough of these essential Vitamins. DO YOU? Why not play safe by taking
ONE-A-DAY BRAND VITAMIN TABLETS
Each ONE-A-DAY Vitamin A and D Tablet contains 25% more of the cod liver oil vitamins than the minimum daily recommended quantity.
Each ONE-A-DAY Vitamin B Complex Tablet contains full minimum daily requirements of Vitamins B1 and B2 and 10,000 Micrograms of Nicotinamide together with a substantial amount of other B Vitamins.
When you buy Vitamins, compare potencies and prices. Note how ONE-A-DAY Tablets conform to the average human requirements. See how reasonable the cost.
Get them at your drug store.

Money To Lend—
If you want to secure a Long Term First Mortgage at a very low interest rate to aid you in purchasing a good farm, consult
THOMAS D. BOWERS,
Mortgage Loan Solicitor,
Court St., Chestertown, Md
Office Phone 252

DR. W. H. MOYER
Chiropractor
X-Ray Laboratory
201 Washington Ave.
Office closed Every Wed. and Saturday at 5 p. m.

"MICKY" AND HIS GANG — By Sam Iger

DOROTHY DARNIT — By Charles McManus

SNOODLES — By Cy Hungerford

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8232-0481