Rationing—Not a New Problem

(WNU Service)

PENNY WISE

Victory in war can not be bought with money alone. There is fighting to do which can not be thought out in terms of money. Wars always take a price-less toll of life, limb, health, sanity and human happiness. And, along with all this, war calls for a vast amount of work. Actually most of the cost of war is work. Money is only a medium of exchange, a relatively accurate measure of the work performed.

The United States, now in the middle of the biggest struggle of all history, is spending money at the rate of 100 billion dollars a year. With the highest tax rates ever applied in this country, our government is raising money at the rate of 40 billion dollars a year, borrowing the difference. American taxpayers will be in debt for 60 per cent of the war when it ends if things go along as they probably will.

Lifting the Debt

But obligations usually are made faster than they are paid, and nobody is expecting Uncle Sam to liquidate the war debt on an armistice day. It will be 200 billion dollars by July 1, 1944. Fortunately for everybody this debt can be retired at a rate that is slower than fighting speed. Experts in various political camps agree that tens of runnies our government after the war will approximate 20 to be continued. Strike payday

Now 20 billion dollars a big billion dollars a year. It's a safe figure.

Sure to work off in a year, but America can do it. We are raising 40 billion a year now with everybody working steadily we can raise 20 billion after the war—interest payments on debt and share of disabled veterans will all be in the 20 billion. We can do it if employment is high. If jobs are still plentiful and well paid. We can do it with present tax rates cut in half but not unless there is work.

Toilers Will Pay

People who work will pay the biggest share of post-war taxes. Last year two thirds of our national income was wages and salaries. Politicians may try to bleed Wall Street millionaires white, but it will not be enough. It all the people who pay tax on incomes of $25 000 or more were seated in one stadium, all our millionaires would be there, and more. But the whole assembly could not pay half of 20 billion dollars a year — not even with a 100 per cent income tax. There are not enough millionaires.

These men can't pay the entire expense of government but there is one thing they can do. They can, if permitted, keep factories running and jobs available for the rest of us who, in the long-run, will be obliged to work off that debt and we would better be trying to keep it down. Twenty billion dollars a year is twice what government was costing the United States at the peak of the New Deal's pre-war spending; five times what it cost in Herbert Hoover's days.

The Necessary Jobs

Conserving employment. Employers and employees both have to be conscious of. Strike-payday from the calendar and work will surely cease. Just as surely investments will cease when finances to earn dividends are destroyed. Wages and dividends both are paid from earnings on investments, so employers—large and small—must be permitted to earn profits. Nothing makes new jobs but starting new businesses or enlarging old ones; both require investments.

Big investor- lan, at best, pays only a small part of the big postwar tax. If it is ever paid, people of moderate means will surely pay most of it, but they are looking to investors for work with which to create prosperity. One fact is clear therefore—the "expert" who advocates taxes on corporations on the theory that they drive investments away and destroy jobs, that politician is "penny wise and pound foolish." Such a policy injures workers more than others.

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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1944

the following property upon which state and county taxes for the year 1944 have not been pair, or enough thereof to satisfy taxes, penalty, interest, and costs of such sale. If any error or double assessment occurs in these lists, please notify this office that correction can be made.

FLOYD CLARK
Sheriff Nicholas County

NAME	Tax Bill No.	Amount
Burdew, Grace, 123A	179	$42.19
Linsomb, Albert 53A	812	16.54
McKee, Noah estate, 22A	959	7.75
Pryor, William, 1 lot	1029	4.19
Ritchie, Lucy E. 67A	1089	26.63
Ward, Walker 30A	1411	16.31
Groves, Charles H.		
1 lot	1694	6.35
Smoot, Newton, 4A	1693	18.59
Sparks, E. D., 2 lots	1993	17.35
COLORED LIST		
Thomas, Mr. Annie		
Heirs, 1 lot	2026	13.64
Thompson, Charles		
Estate, 1 lot	2113	4.19
Brown, Robert Heirs, 2/3 1 lot	2131	8.41
Cunningham, Sylvester		
Estate, 1 lot	2129	4.19
Davis, Harvey Estate 1 lot	2140	7.12
Eaton, Ed. 1 lot	2147	6.25
Fields, Sallie, 1 lot	2149	3.31
Mark, Anna, 1 lot	2173	4.19
Morgan, Robert 1 lot	2176	5.42
Owens, Wesley Estate 1 lot	2178	5.98
Tyler, Mary, 2A	2197	9.67
Washington, John 1 lot	2203	7.93
Williams, Sarah Estate, 1 lot	2209	3.72
Williams, Sandy, 1 lot	2210	8.82
Bowels, Harrison Estate, 4A	133	4.19
19-31		

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The American Way

ARABIAN KNIGHT

By George Peck

King Ibn-Saud of Arabia, recently overlooked an excellent opportunity to reward a would-be benefactor of his country. Harold Ickes had a birthday — we understand his 70th. Wouldn't it have been a glorious occasion for Ibn-Saud to have conferred upon Harold, knighthood in the ancient order of "The Foreign Friends and Would-Be Benefactors of Arabia"?

Even though it may be a bit late, we offer it to Ibn-Saud as a suggestion. If that ruler does not act upon it, then indeed he is unworthy as a king, is devoid of a sense of appreciation, is an unmannerly boor and a no-good and so-and-so. Here is what Sir Harold (we give him the title anticipating that Ibn-Saud will come through) is proposing to do for the Arabian King.

He proposes that the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, one of the all-too?many government agencies of which he is the head, shall loan privately-owned American oil companies upwards of 110 million dollars to build a pipeline in Arabia. Please bear in mind that this money is not to come out of the pockets of Mr. Ickes — this generature, if Sir Harold gets away with it, will be paid for by the American taxpayers.

And why does Sir Harold suggest such a generous gift of our money? He says he is worried about the disinflation that is going here in America and despite the fact that the experts say otherwise, vocable that there is no cause for worry, he thinks that it is necessary to put Uncle Sam into the oil business, into a foreign entanglement, in order to conserve for a large number of jobs for Americans after the war. For, if the United States government does not spend a sum of money into Arabia, we will have to protect it, some what may have to do you suppose that Ibn-Saud has the audacity to attempt to embarrass Uncle Sam into encroaching on the rights of the private enterprise American oil companies that have done such a marvellous job of supplying oil to the United Nations during the first years in war? He is simply riding with the tide. Because he has seen the American people stand idly by while governments have been created in" all too often in recent years into the territory which we had heretofore considered to belong exclusively to private enterpriers. Perhaps Ibn-Saud has seen the results of a survey recently made by the National Association of Manufacturers' Association. This survey asked for an opinion on four headings, including one on the number of adults in three income classes, and two high school seniors and junior. 48 pct. of the adults and 29 pct. of the students voted that the private capital industry has done the most to raise the standard of living in America. The same group of the 63.7 pct. and 66.2 pct. respectively voted that the U. S. government has been responsible for the question "What is the answer to the question you think gives you the most for your money?"

From the aforegoing it is apparent that three Americans out of every favorable opinion of the electric light and power industry under private ownership. But read what the un-wered to the next question. Only 8.6 pct. of the adults and 6.9 pct. of the students voted that manufacturing industry were run by the government, and more than 80 pct. of managements, do you think, "are doing a good job for the money"?

The answers were also revealing. The adults, 56.1 pct. said "no" to the statement that the average man does not reflect the prevalent, conservative thinking that government, somehow, more than any man, can do it better. Those of us who know the government in Washington is bad business, that private enterprise can accomplish good more cheaply than the best possible government that ever existed or ever will, must fight to the last ditch this trend to a socialist government we have been trending at such a rapid pace.

We can make an auspicious start in that direction by letting our Congressmen know that even though if may disappoint King Ibn-Saud, we are irrevocably opposed to Arabian Knighthood. Sir Harold Ickes, spending 110 billion dollars of our tax money to build an unnecessary pipeline in a country where at the slightest caprice or whim of its present ruler or one of his successors, our entire investment could be wiped out in the twinkling of an eye, unless we take up arms to defend that investment.

Financial skies, not the real ones, determine the volume of business.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Improved Uniform International

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for May 14

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PAUL IN THESSALONICA

LESSON TEXT: Acts 17:1-4, I Thessalonians 1:1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT: Rejoice always, pray without ceasing, in everything give thanks.—I Thessalonians 5:16-18.

Strong, active, missionary-minded churches do not just happen. They are the result of the preaching of a true and powerful message by a faithful and sacrificial messenger. Other factors enter in, but these are the fundamentals.

Paul's ministry at Thessalonica, which is described in Acts 17 and explained in I Thessalonians 2, reveals what should be preached and what kind of a preacher is needed. Perhaps some day-old or graveyard church may learn the secret today and come to new life for Christ.

I. The Message—Christ the Saviour (Acts 17:1-3).

Paul had already met the varying lot of both success and persecution, and had now come to Thessalonica, a large and important city in Macedonia, where he had a lengthy ministry and established a church of many converts.

What was the message which so greatly succeeded in this great strategic center? Well, it was not a message such as modern-day societies would seem to think a series of social, political, or literary dissertations. Paul preached what he reasoned with them and presented the Saviour to those who knew.

1. Dead for our sin. These people were like us in that they needed a solution for their sin problem. There was no question about that, and so Paul might have discussed, but he wisely went to the root of their difficulty and told them that Jesus Christ must needs have suffered."

Without the death of Christ there is no salvation for any man. Only through the blood of Jesus Christ there be remission of sin (Heb. 9: 22). Paul had no part in the folly of a "bloodless gospel"—as though there were any such gospel.

2. Raised for our justification. It was not enough that Jesus died, though that was the first step. For many a man has died for his convictions and yet remains there in the dead. Christ could not be holden of death (Acts 2:24), and therefore