

Washington MERRY GO ROUND

Washington, D. C.
HENDERSON'S WARNING
Price Administrator Leon Henderson told the house ways and means committee a lot more during his secret testimony than he afterwards disclosed to newsmen. Here are some items which weren't made public:

Henderson predicted that if the current levels of earnings are maintained, the total national income this year will approximate 117 billion dollars, or 25 billions more than in 1941.

On the other hand, due to the enormous war production demands, the supply of consumer goods will be 26 per cent less than last year.

This wide disparity between purchasing power and available consumer goods, Henderson warned, is the great inflationary "explosive" factor. With a lot more money in people's pockets than supplies on which to spend it, a competitive situation develops that may set off a catastrophic price runaway unless drastically controlled.

Illustrating this problem, Henderson pointed out that about 31 billions of the estimated 117-billion national income will be absorbed by taxes and savings, leaving 86 billions in spendable money. However, there will be only 69 billions of consumer commodities.

This 17-billion excess, he declared, is what must be kept in check in order to prevent it from setting in motion an inflationary spiral that would smash the nation's economy system.

Tough as this problem is, Henderson predicted that the situation will be even worse in 1943. He estimated that by next year purchasing power will be three times greater than in 1932 while the supply of consumer goods will be only the same as in that year, the pit of the depression.

The price administrator told the committee that the only way disastrous inflation can be averted is by the most stringent government controls.

He said he fully realized that such measures as rationing and price ceilings might cause bootlegging and "blackmarkets." But he expressed the belief that patriotic public opinion would powerfully militate against such lawbreaking.

"In England," Henderson pointed out, "bootlegging of food and other scarce commodities is causing so much public resentment that money is demanded that those who buy or sell on the 'black market' be taken out and shot."

MODERN OUR JOB PRINTING IS RIGHT IN THE GROOVE

STYLES OF THE HOUR FOR THE MAN OF THE HOUR

TAKE AN OCEAN "Breezalong"

Jarman's new "Breezalong" are designed especially for hot weather. They are light in weight and hundreds of small "ventilators" let cooling breezes flow in and out with every step.

Jarman * \$5.95 \$8.95 * SHOE STORES * MOST STYLES * Sharbaugh & Lieb Barnesboro

BIG BUSINESS MIRACLES

No one ever would have suspected it, but Harold Ickes, the New Deal's most violent biter of big business, has been performing some quiet miracles in obtaining big business co-operation.

Not only is he now on good terms with the moguls of the oil industry, including such bitter political opponents as Joe and Howard Pew, leaders of Pennsylvania Republicanism, but he has also been getting co-operation from the railroads and trucking companies.

This is one of the few good things that has come out of the war. Ever since trucks began hauling freight, the feud between them and the railroads has been the toughest problem faced by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

But now Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes has persuaded the ancient rivals to make a friendly division of the tremendous oil transportation business whereby the railroads require six days to make the "turn around." But a tank truck, capacity 7,500 gallons, can do the same "turn around" in five hours.

For instance, a railroad tank car, with a capacity of 8,000 gallons, operating between Whiting, Ind., and the west side of Chicago, requires 650,000 barrels a day. Tankers (ships) normally supply 95 per cent of the East coast requirement, but with the withdrawal of tankers, tank cars are being rushed into the breach.

WIG WAGS
The war department has asked congress for a \$10 a month pay raise for West Point cadets. Present rate is \$65, the department says it ought to be \$75 because the present class will be \$250,000 in debt when it graduates.

The marine corps is urgently in need of Japanese translators and interpreters. If you have a working knowledge of Japanese, get in touch with the corps at once, either by writing to Washington or visiting the nearest recruiting station.

PRESIDENT MURRAY'S SHORT WARNING
Washington, D. C.—Why is American labor enlisted wholeheartedly in the fight for freedom? Because as Philip Murray, CIO president, says: "We know what happens to trade unions in countries conquered by Hitler."

To preserve free trade unionism on the face of the earth, millions of members of organized labor are buying—and will continue to buy—War Savings Bonds regularly, every payday.

GRAND THEATRE PATTON

Friday and Saturday



Now these are four of them to love... laugh... and have hilarious fun with!

Blondie's BLESSED EVENT
Based on the radio show created by Chic Young with PERRY SINGLETON • LAKE • SIMMS
Jonathan Hale • Danny Mannert • Hans Conrard
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
Screen Play by Charles Lee, Gene Siskel, Richard Fleischer • Directed by HAROLD CRUICKSHANK • Produced by HERBERT BRENEK

Added Attraction



CADETS ON PARADE
with FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW • JIMMY LYDON
Raymond Hatton • Minna Gombell • Robert Warwick
Screen play by Howard J. Green • Directed by LEW LANDERS

Sunday and Monday
MATINEE SUNDAY AT 2:30

SHE'S A MODERN EVE IN A DOWN-TO-EARTH EDEN!



Tuesday, Bargain Night

THE YEAR'S FUNNIEST CAST!

8 comedy stars... and a new M-G-M beauty... in the romantic riot of a gal who could sock... and two guys who could take it... and love it!



Wednesday and Thursday
GRANT TAYLOR BILLY BRYANT

"40,000 Horsemen"
Love in the Midst of War—And With Startling Results

WORK WILL WIN FIGHT

What workers, employers and labor unions can do to aid in all-out manpower mobilization was outlined in a pamphlet, "Work Will Win" issued by the War Manpower Commission.

"Every American has a vital part in this total war," Commission Chairman Paul V. McNutt said in a foreword. "What each one wants to know is where and when and how he or she can serve the best."

"I hope that this statement of these problems will help Americans understand their part in the war for freedom."

After explaining the scope of the manpower program and the needs of industry, agriculture and the armed forces, the pamphlet outlines the commission's voluntary program of training and recruiting the right workers for the right jobs at the right time.

- 1—Utilize all local sources of labor, relaxing frivolous hiring requirements based on prejudice which now bar qualified Negroes, women, older workers, and persons of foreign birth or foreign sounding names from jobs.
- 2—Train and employ women immediately in the service trades and in labor shortage areas, to take the places of men called to war.
- 3—Upgrade workers into super visors and foremen to organize the greater production effort of the next few months.
- 4—Employ youth, women and white collar workers in the farm labor scarcity areas to help in this summer's harvest.
- 5—Discourage pilfering of labor among war contractors who thereby hinder each other's production, and

thereby the whole of war production. Each worker the booklet says can help in the following ways:

- 1—Stay on his war job until the government advises him he is more needed in another war job (through U. S. Employment Service), or that his services are needed by the armed forces (through the draft board).
- 2—Look for a war industry job to which he is fitted, if he is now in a non-war job. But he should not migrate around the country looking for war work on the basis of incomplete information. He should check with the U. S. Employment Service and the future jobs are opening and what kind of workers are needed, before going into a war area which probably will have inadequate housing and transportation and difficult working conditions.
- 3—Whether employed or not explore the possibility of obtaining training for an essential war job, preferably in or near his own community.
- 4—College and advanced high school students should stay in school and seek to prepare themselves for technical work, either through the regular courses or in the short courses set up in the technical colleges and universities for war workers.

STATE 'MINUTE MEN' IS PLAN OF COMMISSION

The State Game Commission has secured 100 per cent cooperation in setting up Pennsylvania "minute men" organizations provided the military department and defense councils develop such a program. "We had more than 1,000 sportsmen's clubs in the state last year and I am sure each would agree to throw its manpower into the breach if needed in an emergency," declared Commission President Ross L. Laffer. He pointed out there were 673,000 licensed hunters in Pennsylvania in 1941 and that at least half of these

qualified as expert rifle shooters. The Game Commission's willingness to cooperate was announced following the Department of Military Affairs' disclosure that Pennsylvania soon may be called upon to organize units based on Great Britain's home guard system.

MORE VITAMINS FOR CATTLE WITH COAL

Of timely importance in conserving fuel oil for the war is Bituminous Coal Research's Information Bulletin No. 3, "The Use of Bituminous Coal in the Dehydration of Alfalfa and Other Forage Crops." It discusses the advantages to the farmer of artificially drying hay, and sketches the history of this vitamin-conserving industry. It shows that stokers, firing bituminous coal, can be and have been readily adapted to alfalfa dehydration formerly equipped for oil firing. A typical dehydrator prepares 2,600 tons of dried hay during a season. The equivalent fuel consumption per ton of dried product, averaged over the season, are 750 pounds of bituminous coal to 65 gallons of fuel oil or 10,430 cu. ft. of natural gas.

LONG DISTANCE COAL TRUCKING BOOM SEEN

State Commerce Secretary Mark S. James has predicted an almost complete collapse of the long distance coal trucking business. Mr. James, who heads the anthracite emergency committee, pointed out that the recent order issued by the Office of Defense Transportation which decreed that trucks hauling solid fuel on any trips exceeding 24 miles must return with loads of at least 75 per cent of truck capacity. The cabinet officer pointed out that the big business of carrying anthracite and bituminous coal over the highways had already been cut in a by the more remunerative haulage of

war materials. The order also is expected to help the state, the miners' union and the anthracite operators to end the depression-spawned "bootleg" coal industry.

TWO SHIPS A DAY

One of the outstanding accomplishments of all time in ship production has been the more than 500 per cent expansion of merchant ship building facilities in the past two years. The 1943 goal of 15,000,000 dead-weight tons can be maintained through 1944 and subsequent years, because of these facilities at American command. This capacity could even be increased if future developments require it, and the Maritime Commission has admitted that it already made plans to meet such contingency. The country is awakening to the importance of maritime matters. The attainment of the two-ships-a-day delivery rate, announced by Admiral Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission, has been applauded throughout the nation, and Maritime Day has been the subject of hundreds of editorials in the nation's newspapers. But even the present stupendous rate of shipbuilding is not yet sufficient to overcome submarine damage. The shipbuilding program can only be measured by having enough ships to transport to the fighting front the flood of munitions being produced on the home front. So the American press comments.

Our Job Is to Save Dollars Buy War Bonds Every Pay Day