

Victory

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whether the price of the commodity affects the cost of living.

Regulations Being Prepared

In line with the President's Order, OPA Administrator Brown announced that regulations are now being made ready to bring under control the prices of wheat, cotton, fresh fish, fresh fruits (as they come into season), certain oil-bearing seeds, milk for manufacturing purposes, and certain other products not now under control.

No ceiling will be ordered, he said, for those farm commodities that have not yet reached parity. Specific ceilings for fresh vegetables will be up to Food Administrator Chester Davis.

Foods Beverages Set

As one of the first acts under the President's mandate to ex-

tend ceilings to all cost-of-living commodities, Price Administrator Brown authorized OPA regional offices to set maximum prices for food and beverages served by restaurants, cafeterias, hotels, and other eating and drinking establishments.

Simultaneously Mr. Brown established the week from Sunday, April 4, through Saturday, April 10, as the base price period for restaurants and directed every eating and drinking place in the country to file with its local War Price and Rationing Board a copy of each menu or price list it used during the base period. The final date for filing is May 1.

The restaurant ceilings may take the form of a "freeze" holding charges at levels in effect last week, or they may be expressed in dollars and cents prices, establishing the maximum price which a restaurant may charge for meals or for individual dishes or beverages.

ages. If prices during the base period were "abnormally high," ceilings may be reduced below levels of that period.

"This action is the first step to bring under price control the cost of 'eating out'—one of the few items not yet subject to ceilings," Mr. Brown said.

Since Americans will spend about six billion dollars in restaurants this year—double the amount spent in 1939—the increase must be halted and unwarranted prices reduced. Price ceilings now cover 97 percent of all foods. The extension of ceilings to all cost-of-living commodities, as directed by the President, together with the stabilization of wages, now makes restaurant ceilings practical.

Increases Slight

To encourage shipments into areas where there are critical shortages of meat, OPA will authorize temporary regional adjustments in wholesale ceiling prices

for beef, veal, pork, and lamb. The increases, OPA said, will cover only the cost of shipment from surplus producing areas to areas of shortage, and are not expected to be large enough or in effect long enough to require any adjustment in retail prices.

Processed Foods

Several OPA regulations were revised last week. Changes were made in regulation covering but-ter for all finished rice. were brought under one order, and new price adjustment methods were set up for producers and suppliers of machinery and machinery services, whose products or services are essential to the war program.

A simple formula was given manufacturers of new processed food commodities, so that they can determine their maximum prices without having to apply to the OPA in Washington. This action,

a part of OPA's overall program of simplification of regulations, is expected to eliminate uncertainties and delays and thus contribute to the effectiveness of price control.

Furniture Designs

Under a companion action, OPA provided a "group pricing" arrangement for new designs of furniture having similar changes in cost of production.

Wooden Matches

Last week's OPA match order requiring a reduction in the length of matches. Two main features of the order, expected to save the American public \$2,000,000 a year, are the new cents-per-box retail ceilings set on household or "strike anywhere" matches, and the ruling that manufacturers of these matches must pack into each box about 10 percent more matches of the shorter length.

LOCALS

Delos Hamlin, E. V. Blanchard and Arthur Lamb attended a supervisors meeting in Pontiac Tuesday.

Mrs. Louis White and baby, daughter, Janice Rena, returned Tuesday from Highland Park General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Putnam and Jack Zinneker were guests of

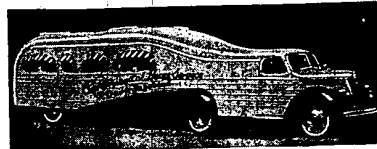
Mr. and Mrs. Clark Zinneker in Cass City Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Mitchell Ponder and family and Mrs. Olea Mikesell of East Detroit entertained Mr. and Mrs. Ole Jensen Sunday.

Mrs. Arthur Lamb was the guest of Mrs. Lillie Angell in Northville Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Clappison entertained Corp. William Dwyer Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Westphal were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Muirhead.

"TRAILER VAGABOND"



By WARREN BAYLEY

TIJUANA, MEXICO—A TRIP ACROSS THE BORDER

If you are of the opinion that point rationing, tire checking and other ramifications of wartime economy are a bother, you should make a trip to our southern border and endeavor to enter Mexico. I can assure you that all other troubles will seem trivial in comparison. You will end up with a headache and a few two-dollar bills.

Yesterday, for the first time since our entry into the war, I made my first attempt to leave the United States. Naturally I expected that our usual peace-time restrictions would be more stringent, but I was hardly prepared for the ordeal that was to follow. If Mr. Moto or my friend, Mr. Hitler expect to pull any fast ones here on the Pacific Coast they are due for many disappointments.

Arriving at the border we were stopped as usual by the customs officers. They asked us with the usual questions as to our destination, length of stay, etc. We were then informed that no printed matter could be taken across the border. This necessitated a complete cleaning out of the car, and as we were only going to Tijuana, about a mile distant, we decided to play smart and leave the car and go on by cab. Ho-ho, said we, they can't get the best of us.

We put the car in a parking lot to the tune of 50 cents and once more approached the customs office. Again we were stopped. How much money did we have and in what denominations? For once in my life I happened to have \$60 all in \$10 bills. I was politely informed that no money other than two-dollar bills could be taken across the border.

Now, back in Wisconsin where I hail from a two-dollar bill is a mighty scarce article and among

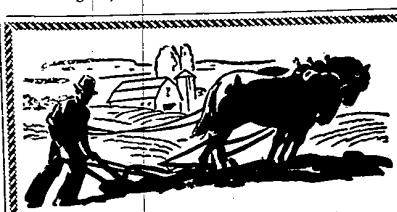
the better people, is associated with black cats and witches. Thinking the matter over I was not so sure that my going into Mexico was so important after all. But nobody loves a coward, so back we went again to find some two-dollar bills.

There is no bank at the border, just a few scrawny buildings of a third-rate variety. One was a little store so we stopped in there and asked the man if he had any two-dollar bills. He was very cooperative and after much searching managed to find five. This was a step in the right direction, but what to do with my other \$50. The store man told me he would be glad to check it for me until I came back. We completed that transaction and the man charged me 50 cents—one per cent. Not a bad deal, if you get what I mean. It cost my friend 65 cents to check his \$65.

Once more we approached the border. This time they asked to see our purses. When we presented them, filled with cards and identification papers, such as are normally carried by the average business man, we were told, "Sorry, but you'll have to check them cards are allowed." So once more back to the store where this new transaction cost us 30 cents more. Things were getting better and better.

This time we made it. The cab ride into town and back cost \$2, but that wasn't the payoff. When we came back we were stopped by the American customs and among other things our shoes were inspected. When we asked that if we had bought a pair of shoes in Mexico we would have to turn in a stamp the same as if they had been purchased in the U.S. What do you know about that?

"TRAILER VAGABOND" is sponsored and appears in this paper through the courtesy of
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THIS YEAR A GOOD FOOD CROP IS MORE VITAL THAN EVER BEFORE.

Don't Risk Crop Failure by Planting Poor Quality Seeds.

BLUE RIBBON INOCULATIVE AND SEED SAVER

Pape Seed	Soybean Seed
Millet Seed	Grimm Alfalfa
Sudan Seed	Medium Red Clover
Alsike Clover Seed	Timothy Seed
Seed Oats	Seed Corn, Sweet Corn

FARMINGTON MILLS
FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN

This man was taught not to drink water

WATER . . . just plain drinking water . . . is a mighty scarce item to American soldiers now in the North African deserts. And what little water they can find, often isn't fit to drink.

So before our soldiers were landed in Africa, they were put through a stiff course of training to wean them away from drinking water! They were taught to dip water from streams in cups, and add a dash of iodine before drinking. This served the double purpose of disinfecting the water, and of making it taste pretty terrible.

Each time, a heavier dash of iodine was added (but never enough to be dangerous), until finally the soldiers lost all desire for drinking water except in prepared drinks.

An American soldier's favorite drink

The favorite prepared drink of the American soldier is good, old-fashioned lemon-

ade! But how were our boys to carry lemonade around with them?

The Desert Warfare Board found the answer to that one . . . in what they call Field Ration K. This provides three meals for one man, each in a separate box, with a total weight of 33 ounces, and a total value of 3700 calories.

Field Ration K provides meat three times a day . . . veal luncheon meat for breakfast, pork luncheon meat for dinner at noon, and cervelat sausage at supper time. It provides coffee for breakfast, bouillon for dinner, and a package of lemon juice powder to make lemonade for supper. Ration K also includes malted milk tablets, biscuits, a bar of chocolate, and three sticks of chewing gum.

Sounds like "good eatin'" for those American boys in Africa, doesn't it? Makes you feel mighty good to know

they're so well cared for! We'll all agree that the best of everything is none too good for our boys!

The things our fighting men need and deserve, cost money. They cost so much money that if we are to provide them, it will mean that each of us will have to invest at least 10% of his or her income in War Bonds and Stamps.

Perhaps you are already putting 10% of your pay in War Bonds every payday. But can't you boost that 10% . . . just a little? You can if you'll try . . . and you'll try all right, if you'll just stop and think how badly that money is needed!

Think, too, about what a swell investment War Bonds are. Safest investment in the world . . . and, for every \$3 you invest in War Bonds today, you get back \$4 ten years from now!

SAVE WITH U.S. WAR BONDS EVERYBODY...EVERY PAYDAY...



AT LEAST 10%

DICKERSON HARDWARE

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