

LEND-LEASE TO BE REPAYED BY 'SECURE PEACE'

BY JAMES MARLOW AND GEORGE ZIELKE
Washington—(P)—“A secure peace.”
You may hear those words again if an argument starts over whether lend-lease really means a loan or lease, or whether it means: There is no charge.
The phrase is in President Roosevelt's quarterly lend-lease report to congress this week. It has caused wondering. He said:
“The congress in passing and extending the lend-lease act made it plain that the United States wants no new war debts to jeopardize the coming peace. Victory and a secure peace are the only coin in which we can be repaid.”
Will Be Erased
You may have come to take for granted that lend-lease aid is to be chalked up to war expenses—like the cost of bullets—and therefore erased from reckoning.
There are others who give lend-lease no such interpretation but believe it means we expect payment in actual material or the equivalent of money value, like guns or food or military bases.
Since the report to congress is in the president's own words, administration sources here decline comment publicly on his exact meaning but point out the words “and a secure peace” may be significant.
Don't Expect Repayment
While an agreement for bases may be worked out after the war, it is the clearly stated policy of the state department not to expect any repayment for lend-lease aid in cash or material.
Dean Acheson, assistant secretary of state, testifying last February before the house foreign affairs committee, said of lend-lease:
“We shall not seek the method of settlement by payment in gold or goods which in the past has proved an insurmountable burden to the trade of the world. On such terms we would have no hopes for the revival of trade on which all our post-war plans must rest, and little hope for the survival after the war of the united nations.”
Totals 14 Billion Dollars
Total lend-lease aid so far in this war has been about 14 billion dollars. Europe owed us after the last war at least 10 billion dollars, and the United States government wanted its money.
World war I was followed in Europe by an economic spasm with the allied nations hoping to pay their debts with reparations funds from the defeated enemies who in turn insisted they had to be helped economically.
By the time the Second World war broke out, 13 nations—including Great Britain—still were paying on World war I debts to us or regretting that they couldn't pay.
Have Received Aid
The president and the state department have pointed out that we already have received reciprocal aid from our allies in military assistance and service and supplies for our troops overseas.
The president apparently has wide authority under the lend-lease act and it might be argued that the president could decide any attempt to collect payment in money or goods for lend-lease aid might jeopardize the economic restoration of the world and therefore jeopardize a “secure peace.”
Under that interpretation, it might be argued further that the president could decide a “secure peace” was part of the indirect payment specified by congress since without such peace America might not find world markets for its peacetime goods.



NO CELEBRATION FOR HIS SECOND BIRTHDAY—Jimmy Wood yawns and moves his fingers at his home in Brookfield, a Chicago suburb on the 116th day of his long sleep and his second birthday on Aug. 26. Ill with sleeping sickness, the child was sent home from Children's Memorial hospital May 6 when it seemed nothing more could be done for him. Now, with eyes open at times and lips attempting to form a word, Jimmie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Wood, see slight, but unmistakable improvement.

WHO MUST FILE AN ESTIMATED INCOME RETURN?

Many taxpayers will be required, under the new “pay-as-you-go” system, to file a declaration of estimated income for 1943. Copies of the declaration have been mailed by the collector of internal revenue at Milwaukee to 806,000 Wisconsin taxpayers, of whom it is estimated that 350,000 will have to file the form, on or before September 15.
Huth Prepares Explanation
Because there is much doubt in many people's minds as to whether or not they will be required to file a declaration of estimated income, The Tribune asked L. B. Huth, deputy collector for Wood county to prepare an easily understandable explanation of the requirements, to enable every taxpayer to determine whether he must file the form due on September 15. Mr. Huth's response to The Tribune's request appears here:
“The following questions will help you to determine whether you must file an estimated income and victory tax return,” says Mr. Huth. “Separate divisions have been made for single persons and for married persons. Find your classification and write your answer, ‘yes’ or ‘no,’ after each question.”
If you are single, or
If you are married but not living with your husband or wife, and
If your gross income from all sources is \$500 in 1942 or can reasonably be expected to be \$500 or more in 1943,
Answer the following questions:
1. Do you expect your wages or salaries from which your employer withheld income and victory tax to be more than \$2,700 in the year 1943?
2. Did you, during the year 1942, receive a total of more than \$100 from rent (before deducting expenses), interest, dividends or any other source from which no tax was withheld?
3. Will you during the year 1943 receive a total of more than \$100 from rent (before deducting expenses), interest, dividends or any other source from which no tax was withheld?
4. Do you expect to receive dur-

ing the year 1943 a total of more than \$100 income from rent (before deducting expenses), interest, dividends, or any other source from which no tax was withheld?
6. Do you expect to have less income, considering gross income from all sources, in the year 1943 than in 1942?
If your answer is “yes” to any one of the above questions it will be necessary that you file an estimated income and victory tax return on or before September 15, 1943.
Men and women of the armed forces below the rank of a commissioned officer whose civilian income in the year 1942 exceeded their civilian income in the year 1943 must file an estimated income tax return. However, anyone in active service on September 15, 1943, is granted an extension of time as may be necessary but not beyond March 15, 1944, within which to file a declaration of estimated tax.
Anyone who obtains at least 80 per cent of his estimated gross income from farming does not have to file a declaration until December 15, 1943.

Senator Predicts National Debt
Colorado Springs, Colo. —(P)—Sen. Robert Reynolds (D-NC) predicts that the national debt will reach 500 billion dollars by the end of the war—and that another 100 billion will be appropriated to help absorb returning soldiers and displaced war workers.
Reynolds, chairman of the senate military affairs committee, is on a tour of military establishments.
The improved “K”-type airplane operated by the Navy has a gas capacity of 400,000 cubic yards.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE
Lorraine Severt
residing on Rt. 5, Wis. Rapids has made application for a class “B” liquor license for the premises located in Sec. 31-21-7, Wis. Rapids Rt. 5, in the town of Grant, Portage County.
Fred Steinko, Town Clerk.

Corp. Alvin Jacoby, in Letter Home, Tells Of 'Chasing White Flags'

Fighting Italians on the island of Sicily is “having fun,” according to Corp. Alvin G. Jacoby, writing to his mother, Mrs. Frank Jacoby, 1851 Irving street, city.
Corp. Jacoby excuses himself for not writing more often by saying that “I couldn't, because we were too busy fighting Wops here on the island of Sicily.”
“We landed the morning of the tenth (July 10) and from then until now we were having fun.” The letter was postmarked August 2 and was received here August 7.
“Most of the time,” writes Jacoby in telling about the Italians, “we had a hard time catching up to their white flags. There are some things I guess I won't forget for awhile, such as German planes coming at us and German planes coming down in flames.
“Another thing I won't forget for awhile is the red hot barrel on my machine gun. I burned my fingers on it trying to clear a jam.
“This island is really a beautiful place, with mountains and vineyards. The people were more than glad to see us. When they first saw us they threw their arms around us and kissed us—that even included old men with beards, and I didn't like that very much.
“We asked some of them why they didn't rebel and they said they were too scared. Well, according to the news, Mussolini also got scared. Maybe he had good reason to be. I suppose the next thing will be Hitler trying to give up before we get a crack at him.”
Corp. Jacoby explains to his mother, in writing, that “I don't suppose you read much about our outfit because it is in the Seventh army. Our eats consist of canned rations, mostly, and each (gun) crew does its own cooking. There is plenty of fruit on the island, so we don't go hungry.
“The weather is hot and dry. The last time I saw it rain was in Africa during the month of March.”



IN SICILY—Corp. Alvin Jacoby, writing to his mother, Mrs. Frank Jacoby, from Sicily says “Fighting Wops . . . is fun . . . but most of the time we had trouble catching up to their white flags.”

MANITOWOC SUB SINKS JAP SHIPS
Pearl Harbor —(P)—Peto, a freshwater submarine was built at Manitowoc, Wis., and floated down the Mississippi with fanfare only a few months ago.
It seems such a short time—and yet a sister ship which followed the Peto already has invaded Japanese waters, sunk two ships and two patrol boats.
Tells of Exploits
Commander George H. Wales, 34, of Washington, D. C., skipper of that unidentified sister ship, told of his exploits today after being awarded the silver star by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet.
On the first day of the submarine's patrol off Japan several ships were sighted and Wales picked out the biggest and fastest one.
“She blew up, and four minutes later there was nothing but smoke and wreckage,” he said. “I presume she was carrying ammunition.”
The submarine fled as depth charges were dropped, but that night spotted several destroyers, presumably looking for the underwater raider.
“I picked out one, hit him and heard an explosion,” Commander Wales related.
“We couldn't stay around. The destroyer probably sank.”
On the same patrol, the submarine sank a large freighter and damaged two others.
Fights Surface Battle
A little later, the submarine fought a surface battle with two Japanese patrol boats, using deck guns and tommy guns.
“We set them afire and they sank,” Wales said. He called the engagements “morale builders because they give the men such a lift; they can't see anything when we're submerged.”
During the surface battle, Wales said “the deck crews ran up and down the deck between shots, hollering and shouting.”
Commander Wales' mother lives in Washington D. C., and his wife at New London, Conn.

Wisconsin State Fair Attracted 356,000 Visitors

Milwaukee —(P)—The 1943 Wisconsin State Fair today was written into the record books in a 93-year-old file, becoming the fifth exposition to weather the shortages and restrictions of war.
Despite a streamlined schedule, war-busy workers and generally unfavorable weather, 356,000 visitors clicked through the gates, according to Fair Manager William T. Marriott.
Marriott said attention already was turning toward the 1944 show, whose fate will not be announced by the state department of agriculture until January.
However, A. W. Kalbus, veteran associate manager of the fair, pointed out that “only twice has the fair been postponed—in 1861 and 1862 when the federal government took over the fair site at Camp Randall to house union troops.”
Asserting that the exhibit of captured war materiel accounted for the purchase of more than \$750,000 in war bonds and stamps, a novel sheep auction brought in \$21,000 and thousands of children contributed 23 truckloads of scrap, Kalbus said “only now are we realizing how great a contribution the Fair has made to Wisconsin's—and the nation's—war effort.”
DIES IN PLANE CRASH
Newport, Ark.—(P)—Second Lt. Walter R. Zuchowski, 20, son of Walter V. Zuchowski of Hurley, Wis., was one of two persons killed in the crash of an army training plane eight miles northwest of the Newport army training school yesterday.
The Liberator, a 28-ton four-engined, twin-tailed, long-range, high-altitude bomber, can carry a bomb load across the Atlantic and return without refueling.

Warn Against Incipient Real Estate Boom

Washington —(P)—Prospective home buyers were warned by the heads of three federal agencies today to guard against “an incipient real estate boom” bringing inflated prices to some parts of the country.
The statement was issued by John B. Blandford, jr., administrator of the national housing agency (NHA), Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson of the federal housing administration (FHA) and John H. Fahey of the federal home loan bank administration (HLBA).
“While the situation is ‘spotty’ and prices are still realistic in many communities, an incipient real estate boom is in the making in some sections of the country,” they said.
The agency heads urged that prospective home buyers obtain “conservative valuations,” reject offers that are out of line with the valuations, and “if mortgage financing is necessary, secure an amortizing loan requiring regular monthly payments against principal.”
FHA announced, meanwhile, that its field offices were launching a survey in all “important” housing markets to determine the ability of the construction industry to resume home-building operations promptly after the war.
MAE WEST—is U. S. war slang descriptive of a tank with two turrets; also a life preserver worn high under the armpits. Millions of us won't ride tanks or cross the ocean so we must do our part on the home front and buy War Bonds to the limit to back the attack of our invasion forces.
MICKEY MOUSE—is U. S. war slang for the lever that releases the load on a bomb rack. It costs plenty to pull that lever over the dictator nations. Do your part to help. Buy an extra \$100.00 War Bond in the 3rd War Loan.

1. Q. How many people own War Bonds—
.....500,000?1,000,000?
.....50,000,000?
A. More than 50,000,000 patriotic Americans—men of our fighting forces as well as civilians—have made their personal declaration of war against the Axis by buying War Bonds. Never before in history have so many people had a financial stake in their Government!

2. Q. Why are War Bonds the world's safest investment for your money?
A. A War Bond is a “promise to pay” backed by the strongest government in the world. You can't get any better security! You can't lose your money. It can't be stolen. Even if the Bonds are lost or destroyed, you get every penny back. For every Bond is registered at the Treasury Department!

3. Q. If you put \$3 into War Bonds, how much do you get back—
.....\$3.00?\$3.50?\$4.00?
A. For every \$3 you put into War Bonds you get \$4 back when the bonds mature! And how those extra dollars mount up! Look at this: You buy a War Bond today at \$18.75. In 10 years you get \$25.00. You buy a War Bond today at \$37.50. In 10 years you get \$50.00. You buy a War Bond today at \$75.00. In 10 years you get \$100.00.

4. Q. Why does Uncle Sam want you to put money into War Bonds—
.....to pay for equipping our fighting forces?
.....to help keep prices down?
.....to give you extra money after the war?
A. Check all three! The money you lend in War Bonds works hard—for the government and you! It helps pay for victory, helps keep prices down. And it comes back with interest!

5. Q. How does buying War Bonds keep prices down?
A. Right now, when our country's busy making war goods, lots of peacetime goods are scarce. There are fewer things to buy with your money. If people start bidding against each other to buy scarce goods, prices naturally go up. But if you buy War Bonds instead of scarce goods, you help keep prices down where they belong.

6. Q. Why will money you put in War Bonds be especially valuable to you after the war?
A. After the war there'll be more of the things you want to spend your money for. Your money will go further. And you'll have more to spend—with all the extra interest your War Bonds give you!

7. Q. How much money should you put into War Bonds—
.....10 percent of your pay?
.....12 percent?15 percent?
A. Every loyal American ought to be putting at least 10 percent of his pay into War Bonds. And more if he can possibly do it. War Bonds make good sense—for selfish reasons as well as patriotic ones! Put every cent you can into War Bonds—and both you and your country will benefit!

8. Q. How should you buy War Bonds?
A. The Pay-Roll Savings Plan is the easiest, most convenient way. All you have to do is sign a card. The rest is done for you. Money is put aside from your wages every payday. When there's enough to pay for a Bond, the Bond is issued to you automatically. Get yourself in on the Pay-Roll Savings Plan today for your full 10 percent—or more!

HERE'S WHAT YOU SHOULD DO
If you are—
Already setting aside 10 percent of your pay for War Bonds through the Pay-Roll Savings Plan—boost that 10 percent if you can.
Working in a plant where the plan is installed but haven't signed up yet—sign up tomorrow.
Working in a plant where the Pay-Roll Savings Plan hasn't been installed, talk to your union head, foreman, or plant manager—and see if it can't be installed right away. The local bank will be glad to help.
Unable to get in on the Pay-Roll Savings Plan for any reason, go to your local bank. They will be glad to help you start a plan of your own.

SAVE WITH U.S. WAR BONDS EVERYBODY...EVERY PAYDAY... AT LEAST 10%

This advertisement is a contribution to America's all-out war effort by

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American Service Co.	Gamble Store	Normington's Laundry
Ben Franklin Store	Guarantee Hardware	Nash Hardware Co.
Bennett's Home Appliances	Ed Gales Garage	People's Coal Company
Bocner and Company	Gottschalk's Grocery	Rapids Bakery
Bossert Coal Company	Gill's Paint and Wallpaper Store	Rapids Coal Company
Brauer's Clothing Store	Gilmaster and Son, Draying	Rapids Food and Locker Service
Benson Coal Co.	Heilman's	Reiland's Pontiac Motor Sales
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