Cambridge Tribune

Published Every Thursday By
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Entered at the Postoffice at Cambridge as second class mail matter.

Subscription Rates
SINGLE COPIES.....3 cents each
BY MAIL—
3 Months ..... .40
6 Months ..... .75
1 Year 1.50

Advertising Rates Upon Application

Editorial and Business Office,
9 Spring St., Cambridge, Md.

And Still More Battleships

There still exists in some quartes the quaint idea that the government is simply wasting money by building battleships of various sorts and sizes. The sinking of heavy battleships on both sides is used to justify this argument; and quotations from Gen. Billy Mitchell are brought out to prove the point. We are also reminded that Admiral Peary—who discovered the North pole—once said: "He who commands the air commands all."

But the "air world" has only arrived half-way in its rapid progress toward the goal which these men were talking about. When it reaches that goal, it will be a waste of money to construct great dreadnoughts and cruisers; because the huge flying fortresses of that day will be able to leave their factories in Detroit, or wherever else they are manufactured and arrive on the battlefront—in say Burma—next morning. If they need fighter planes to help them, they will carry them in their own wings—ready for instantaneous take-off while in the air or on the ground. If they need medium weight artillery or tanks or trucks—they will carry them. If they wish to transport a couple of hundred men apiece —they will be constructed to do so.

But in the meantime we are fighting a war—which will be considered as old fashioned 30 or 40 years from now as our last great war is considered old fashioned today—but nevertheless a war in which the use of warships great and small, is just as vital as is the use of airplanes, great and small. For were it not for the shipping facilities of the United Nations, the great output of our factories—except for heavy bombers which can cross the oceans—would obviously remain right here in the United States. And these shipping facilities would just as obviously be next to useless did we not possess the warships with which to protect them. In fact almost the principal dangers which the United Nations face today are that the Axis powers might be able to neutralize our sea supremacy, or capture some of our vital naval bases such as Gibraltar, Pearl Harbor, Murmansk, Sevastopol or Melbourne. With these bases in the hands of the enemy, our navies would have to operate at a terrific disadvantage.

While "air control" is—as has certainly been proven—a prime essential in a battle or a campaign a navy is just as essential if only for the purpose of getting the planes across vast expanses of ocean to the scene of the fighting.

The day will definitely arrive when great convoys of troops and materials can be better protected by huge air squadrons—which can remain in the air for days at a time—than they can by warships. The day will even come when all the materials essential to warfare can be carried by air; and when that day arrivies the nation which controls the air will surely be the victor in any armed contest. But every day brings evidence that we must maintain control of the seas if we expect success in this war; and warships of all sizes are necessary for this purpose.

—Buy War Saving Bonds—

Shift To War Jobs

Every man between the ages of 20 and 64, who is not now in the armed services or in war work, should begin making up his mind now what he is going to do about it when the government says, "Here's a job you can handle which will help win this war."

It may be some months before many of us have to make the important decision of whether to accept or turn down such an offer, but there is little doubt that the decision will have to be made by millions of men.

A vast re-employment program is now being worked out by the United States Employment Service to determine what men are already qualified or can be quickly trained for work in essential war industries. The first step in the program is to analyze "Occupational Questionnaires" sent to men who registered for Selective on February 16, in which they gave information about their education, their present job and their fitness for various types of war work.

So far the questionaire has only been sent to those who registered this year, but a similar questionnaire will soon go to those who registered last year and, later, to the men from 44 to 64 who will registed for Selective Service.

When completed, the U. S. Employment Service will have complete facts on the work-power of the men of our nation and will know just where it can find men to handle any task necessary to our war effort.

For the present, a man will have the right to accept or refuse a job which the government may pick for him. Each case will be an individual and personal decision and we should not criticize a man for turning down such a job without knowing the full facts of his particular case.

But when this program gets in to full stride we will really comprehend the meaning of "all-out" or "total" war. Every man, and every woman too, must play a role in this war if we want to be assured of victory — and we should welcome this plan to analyze how each of us can best help to serve our country.

—Buy War Saving Bonds—

You Can't Do It All

Do you know when not to do your own thinking? That sounds like a nitwit question, but it isn't. It has been proposed by Professor Edward L. Thorndike of Teachers' college, a part of Columbia university, New York.

Here is his answer: "Don't do your own thinking when you can hire a wiser person to do it for you."

That is the very bedrock of success. It is almost impossible, in this complicated age, for one person to master a situation by himself. He must have help; must co-ordinate his efforts with others.

One of the secrets of the amazing success of Andrew Carnegie was his willingness to hire men who were smarter than himself. In fact, he said he didn't want to be associated with anyone was not smarter than himself! And he very nearly did that very thing. He gathered around him a board of business brans that made financial and industrial history.

Sir. Henri Deterding started as a bookkeeper in England, and flamed across an empire of oil like a meteor, shooting across the October sky. He founded the Royal Dutch Shell Petroleum company, and made millionires just like Rockefellew did in this country. When he died, his company had 38,000 employees. He was looked on as a genius; he was given a title by England.

Now what do you think this colossus of oil said? "I saw early in my career that one man cannot do all the thinking for a company; so I established the principle of surrounding myself with men who knew more than I did. I gave them authority and then acted on their decisions. It proved that I was reasonably successful.

Reasonably successful! I'll say he was. He was magnificently, triumphantly successful. And much of it was due to the fact that he did not try to do all his own thinking.

Alfred C. Fuller told me that he had six men in his organization to work out problems that were beyond him. He said, "When I find a man who knows more than I do, I try to hook up with him. I find it pays in the long run."

Indeed it does!

One of the weaknesses of Abraham Lincoln was his inability to judge men. It caused him untold misery, it claimed lives that otherwise would not have been lost, it prolonged the Civil war.

So don't try to do all your own thinking. Hire somebody who is wiser than you to do it for you. It paid Andrew Carnegie. It paid Rockefeller. It paid Alfred Fuller. It may pay you.

—Buy War Savings Stamps—

Calling All Housewives!

So Uncle Sam wants waste paper!

That't all the American public needed to know. In every town, city and village waste baskets immediately became war saving baskets, voluntary plans were carried out to collect waste paper from every home and in no time at all thousands of tons of waste paper were back in the hands of the paper mills.

If you can sleep well, you've got the world licked.

'Hold Him, Sam'l, Don't Let Him Run Away!'

This Week in Washington

The treasury department, which until now has tried to sell war bonds and stamps without putting on much pressure, is beginning this week a drive to get every one on a payroll to pledge a minimum of 10 per cent of income for the purchase of bonds.

This move followed the revelation that there had been a sharp falling off in the purchase of bonds recently. During the month of January approzimately $1,000,000,000 in bonds was purchased, but now the rate is said to have dropped to $500,000,000 a month — a decrease of 50 per cent.

Secretary Morgenthau has therefore instructed 108,044 members of war saving bonds committees in 3,070 counties to begin immediately to ring every doorbell in an effort to get pledges for regular purchases. It is intimated that unless this voluntary plan works, a compulsory plan have to be instituted.

"It is our plan," said the secretary of treasury, "to reach every person in the United States who receives an income of any sort, and to reach him as quickly as possible." He admitted that some people, because of unusual circumstances, may not be able to pledge 10 per cent of income but said that others should be able to pledge more than that amount.

Financing of our huge war expenditure is becoming increasingly difficult, due in part to the postponement of congress in taking any new action on taxes. One congressman has said that he is willing to wager that the President will get no new tax bill to sign until after the November election, even though the treasury has made urgent demands upon congress for new taxes amounting to at least $7,600,000,000 and wanted part of the new taxes to be collected this year in the form of payroll deduction. Because it is an election year, congressmen are clearly trying to avoid tax legislation and are also shying away from the many measures which face them regarding control over labor, wages and profits.

On the labor problem there is clearly a wide divergence of opinion some feeling that legislation curbing labor's right would increase production difficulties while others feel it is necessary to prevent any future strikes or continued demands for higher wages.

That production has increased greatly this year is unquestionable. Donald Nelson, head of the War Production board, has predicted that by the end of the year this country will have overcome the reserve built up by the Axis nations during the last decade. "We have not yet won our battle of production," he said, "but I honestly believe we have passed the turning point."

Lieut. Gen William S. Knudsen, production head of the war department, echoed Mr. Nelson's statement after a recent inspection tour when he said: "Our out put has gone up every month since Pearl Harbor and we have more plants coming into production every day. Every machine tool factory I was in was working three shifts seven days a week."

The War Production board took an unprecedented action when it accused two leading steel companies of violation of priority regulations and asked the department of justice to take appropriate action. The complaints said that "the violations cited resulted in diversion by the two companies to their private customers of large quantities of critically needed iron and steel at the expense of the needs of the armed forces and the maritime commission."

Although the charges have been denied by the companies concerned whether they are true or not they stand as a clear warning to others engaged in war production that there is to be "no fooling" with priority regulations.

Meanwhile, Dr. John R. Steelman, director of the United States Conciliation Service, states that management and labor are both doing a remarkable job. "Labor's and management's pledge of full co-operation and continuous production," he said, "has been 99.97 per cent successful."

The verbal fight over whether the closed shop should be frozen still continues, however. Phillip Murray, head of the CIO, warned the senate that legislation curbing labor would completely destroy labor's "no-strike" agreement. The National Association of Manufacturers, on the other hand, said that union spokesmen are demanding "100 per cent security" before they will help win the war and said that the War Labor was acting as a dictator when it ordered a closed shop in any industry. The association asked congress to "freeze the status quo until we've won the war" and added, "Which is more important to a nation at war—national security or union security?"

The bitter feeling which exists between union leaders and certain representatives of management continues without let-up and both sides are flooding congress with their arguments.

It may be that the whole problem, instead, will dumped into the lap of Paul McNutt, chairman of the new War Manpower commission and Sidney Hillman, recently appointed special assistant to the President on labor matters. Both will have wide powers over labor.

—Buy War Saving Bonds—

STAND ON YOUR OWN TWO FEET

If your views your're sure are right,
Cling to them with all your might;
Let naught in earth or hell affright.
Stand on your own two feet

Don't be like a jelly-fish,—
Spineless, swayed as others wish,
No more will than has a dish!
Stand on your own two feet!

Your own "friends" make fun of you?
Can't you be to conscience true?
Be a hero, be true blue!
Stand on your own two feet!

Should you suffer scorn and hate
On Time's healing just you wait!
Your reward comes soon or late.
Stand on your own two feet.

Have convictions firm and strong,
And perhaps twill not be long
Ere you're joined by quite a throng.
Stand on your own two feet.

Answer you to God alone;
Make your heart and mind His throne,
Then you'll come into your own.
Stand on your own two feet.

Dare be diff'rent! Dare live straight!
All good causes owe their fate
To the ones who add their weight,
Standing on their own two feet

—Ellen Hutchison.

IDLE TOOLS SOUGHT BY ARMY FOR ARMS-MAKING

The task of locating idle, partly used production tools and turning them over to war industries for round-the-clock operation is now a joint undertaking of the War Production Board and the United States Army Ordnance Corps, it was learned here today.

This system, under which agents of the army and the WPB will make personal inspections of production machinery and tools not in continous service, supplants a previous plan whereby the tool transfer to war industries was attempted from inventories.

The latter system, it is understood, was found by the War Department officials to be unsatisfactory because of the delays involved in effecting the transfer of tools from idleness or part-time service to war production.

"The involved process under which we have tried to effect the transfer of tools to war industries just doesn't fit in with the current tempo of the war effort," said a highly placed War Department official today.

"It takes a long time to compile the inventories, some of which cover shops scattered throughout the nation. These listings then are sent to the services of arms and supplies, to the United States Maritime Commission and other Federal agencies directly concerned with producing war goods and, in turn are passed along to the firms with large war contracts.

"By the time a firm locates a badly needed tool in the long lists and then files an application, the tool may already have been transferred to another producer."

As an example, an official of the Maritime Commission cited a request by a shipyard for a large radial drill press which was listed in an inventory as located in New England.

Before the formal application passed through the hands of various authorities for certification the drill press had been requisitioned and turned over to a shipyard constructing destroyers.

There was some objection on the part of the Maritime Commission and some naval officials that the placing of requisitioning power in the hand of army ordnance might mean that army contractors might be favored.

This objection was overcome, however, when it was demonstrated that ordnance officials throughout the country were in possession already of widespread first hand information on manufacturing facilities in their respective districts, as well as facilities for evaluating the equipment.

An indication of the wide scope the search for tools is taking is the institution of a review of all sales of major tool builders in the past five years.

"We are ascertaining where all these tools are now, what they are doing and how fully they are being operated," an official of the War Production Board said.

"If the present owner can't make out a good case for being allowed to continue holding on to a critical tool he is using only part time, we will arrange for its release to an essential industry for twenty-four-hour operation."

"A GOODNESS ALL ITS OWN!"
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NO..THEY COST LESS!

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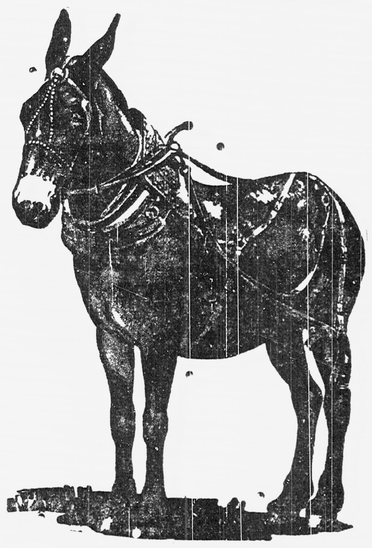
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