The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

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TODAY and TOMORROW

RELIGION . . . war

There must be some close connection between this World war and the religion by which most of us profess to live.

There are undoubtedly many people who consider the war as a means of punishing the people of the earth for their sins. Others see it as a means of cleansing the human race—of making us tighten up on our morals and live more according to the precepts of our religion.

It is our natural inclination to call in a doctor only when we are sick and it often takes sickness of spirit to make us turn to religion in a stronger than a Sunday-go-to-meeting way.

None of us knows just what spiritual purpose may be served by the killing of millions of fine young men and the destruction of cities and homes in all portions of the world, but if there is a spiritual explanation behind it all, the solution to th world's problems undoubtedly hinges on its revelation.

As the toll mounts and the destruction spreads, we will naturally turn more and more to religion for comfort and the spiritual strength to carry on. We may then discover, at last within ourstlves, some explanation for the fact that war has stalked the earth throughout the whole history of civilization.

FAITH . . . . morale

The "too little and too late" reason we seek to account for the loss of countries and of major battles—a phrase which we apply primarily to the lack of materials of war—might apply with even greater significance to the lack of spiritual armament with which many men go off to war.

In the last war we all joked over the Kaiser's use of the German expression meaning "me and God," for it was obvious then, as it is now, that the Germans were violating all of the teachings of God as we know them.

But the Kaiser tried to make his men feel that God was on their side because he realized faith of that kind would be one of the strongest morale builders he could use.

There is no doubt in this war that the things we are fighting for — freedom to live as we please, freedom to worship as we please and the preservation of a way of life which is respected by all nations—spring from the very core of religion. And there is no doubt that the things we are fighting against—conquest, enslavement of people and the destruction of culture—are, and always have been, the enemies of religion.

When we are fighting such a truly religious war, spiritual armament of our people should be considered every bit as important as the production of planes, tanks and guns.

ARMAMENTS . spiritual

It is surprising in a nation which was founded by people who risked their lives for religious freedom, that we give so little consideration to the application of religion to the salvation of that nation.

I believe the President of the United States, who has organized government branches for civilian defense, for production of arms, for building morale and for almost every conceivable need of war, should act at once to organize a Department of Spiritual Armament.

In his speeches, the President has, on several occasions, emphasized the religious significance of the war and an analysis of his words makes it evident that he has a deep spiritual side which has given him strength to cope with both his own physical handicaps and with critical problems of the nation.

When religious faith has served him so well in his personal life and in his work, it seems only logical that he should consider it a vital part of our war program to see to it that the whole nation shares his faith.

A Department of Spiritual Armament if directed by the most respected leaders of all religious denominations, would be welcomed by a nation which has such a deepset religious foundation as ours.

If our backs were to the wall—if an enemy was at our shores with forces far superior to our own and defeat seemed inevitable—there is no doubt that many of us would drop to our knees and pray for God's help.

Let us hope that we are never forced to our knees by such a situation. But if we agree that without the protection of our great army and navy and supply line we would turn to prayer as a "last resort," it is only sensible that we call on this power now—that we make religious faith our first and strongest "resort."

Move To Federalize State Guard Troops

Major-General Malone Urges State Troops Guarding Vital Defense Projects And Public Works Be Placed Under Federal Control.

A move to Federalize all State Guard Troops of the nation is now being made by Maj. General Paul B. Malone.

The movement led by General Malone, a former commander of the Third Corps Area with head quarters in Baltimore, has emergency from months of confused proposals and counter-proposals to doctor an ailing California State Guard whose strength has dwindled from 22,000 to less than 7,000 men in the course of factional political maneuvers.

These State troops are guarding water works, power plants, dams, docks bridges. But so thinly are they distributed that a five-man committee, appointed by Gov. Culbert L. Olson and headed by Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University is preparing priority listing of installations to be protected by Guardsmen against saboteurs.

General Malone, while avoiding any direct mention of politics, declares that the present size of the State Guard, being inadequate for its purpose, has forced Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Fourth Army and the Western Defense Command, to employ combat divisions for guard duty here instead of sending them across the Pacific to fight the Japanese.

General Malone is now going up and down the State of California, urging individuals and associations to line up behind the Guard Federalization movement as "a definite contribution toward the winning of the war."

A United State Guard committee, of which he is chairman, has drawn up a bill to replace all State guards with "United States Guards" for the duration of the war. Copies of the proposed bill have been sent to the Governors of all the States and to the chairmen of the House and Senate Military Affairs committees at Washington.

The present California State Guard was organized about a year ago. When called into active service last December 7, it had a strength of about 15,000 men, later increased to about 22,000, of whom seventy-five per cent. were ex-service men.

To further increase and maintain this force at a strength of 25,000 men, Governor Olson asked the Legislature to appropriate $27,500,000. His request was opposed by a so-called economy bloc of legislators and by Assembly Speaker Gordon Garland, a Democratic Gubernatorial aspirant. The Governor was accused of trying to create an "independent pro-Olson army."

The State Guard bill which finally issued from the legislative mill at Sacramen to provided only $8,000,000 and reduced the strength of the Guard, for active duty at any one time, to 7,000 men. The Governor signed the bill because, he said, he needed the money immediately.

Officers of the Guard, who saw themselves deprived of commissions by the legislative act, instituted suit in the California Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of the bill. This had the effect of freezing all State Guard funds. For a month and a half the members of the State Guard received no pay.

Four weeks ago the court upheld the constitutionality of the Guard bill. Critics of the Governor demanded that he call a special session of the Legislature to enact a substitute measure. The Governor refused, stating that "there is not the slightest reason for hoping that the controlling bloc in the Legislature would reverse its attitude."

Even before the State Supreme Court had delivered its knockout blow, the Guard had begun to go to pieces. Guardsmen who had given up well-paying jobs in civil life found themselves penniless. They were inadequately equipped with shoes, overcoats and medical kits. They were poorly sheltered and badly fed. Almost to a man they blamed—and still blame— their unhappy status on "politics."

AUTO OWNERS GET WARNING

"Every owner of a motor vehicle in public or private service should realize that he holds this vehicle in trust for the national war effort and that it should be used only for purposes of necessity."

This statement was made this week by Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation as he set up a new division of transport conservation.

Through an executive order made public this week by President Roosevelt, Mr. Eastman was given control over all rubber-tired transportation facilities—passenger automobiles, busses, taxicabs and trucks.

His new division will administer these new duties, and will deal particularly with the conservation of automobiles, tires and fuel.

As a supplement to Mr. Roosevelt's executive order, the Office of Price Administration was directed this week by the War Production Board to work closely with Mr. Eastman in using its rationing authority with respect to tires, passenger cars, gasoline and other transportation products.

The WPB and the Office of petroleum Coordinator also are expected to cooperate fully with Mr. Eastman, so that the policies decided upon may be given the maximum effect.

Mr. Eastman thus will have a major voice in the formulation of rationing policies, and the indications were that the necessity to conserve tires, for example, will have a bearing on the amount of gasoline to be rationed to motorists.

CAR OWNERS REGISTER NEXT WEEK FOR GASOLINE

Gas registration for the rationing of gasoline in this county will be held from 2.30 to 7.30 P. M. on May 12, 13 and 14, the school board announced today. Rationing will take place in the same school buildings used heretofore for sugar rationing, and the registration will be conducted by the teachers.

Every owner or person in the possession of a motor vehicle or an inboard motor boat is entitled to a rationing card for his car or boat. Every one who owns a vehicle of any kind is entitled to a card.

Commercial vehicles such as trucks and taxicabs will not need to register at this time.

2D AGE GROUP ---- TO BE DRAFTED

Army service will start next month for some of the men who enrolled in the registration of February 16.

State draft directors received instructions from Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director, to include men of the 20-21 and 36-44 age groups in the June calls. He said the request came from the War Department.

The local boards were directed to draw for new draftees on the February 16 group and earlier registrants in accordance with the number of Class 1-A men in each.

"If the first age group (men registered in October and July, 1941) has been exhausted, the call should be made only upon the second age groups (February 16, 1942, registerants)," Hershey's instructions said.

"If the first age groups is not exhausted the local board will call upon each group in proportion to the number of Class 1 registrants remaining in each."

Actually, relatively few of the more than 9,000,000 who registered February 16 will be called in service at the outset, officials predicted.

Not more than five per cent. of the men beteen 40-45 are believed physically fit and otherwise eligible for duty and not more than ten per cent. of those between 36-40.

By next month, officials said, the local boards are expected to have substantially completed the task of classifying the registrants of February 16.

OPA IMPOSE PPRICE CEILING ON BED LINEN

The Office of Price Administration imposed a price ceiling, at the manufacturers' level, on "backfilled" bed linen, a lightweight type widely used by modest income groups.

The prices fixed are lower than was charged by manufacturers prior to February 2, the date at which other bed linens were brought under price control, OPA said. Since that time, no "back-filled" bed linens have moved from manufacturers' hands. Retail prices paid for such goods sold during March were based on prices retailers paid prior to February 2.

Conference On Seafood Is Held In Washington

Heads Of State And Federal Officials Again Confer On Crab Situation.

SCARCITY INCREASING YEAR BY YEAR

The crab conference, called by Governor O'Conor, was held in the offices of Secretary Ickes of the Department of Interior and was attended by officials of Virginia, Maryland and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Governor O'Conor, in his opening remarks, stressed the importance of taking immediate steps for the rehabilitation of the industry, particularly in light of the great demand for high food production in this emergency.

The Governor discussed the report of John Pearson of the Fish and Wildlife Service at some length, emphasing the recommendation of the continuing study of the fishery through a cooperative effort of the two States. He stated further that he was prepared to recommend to the Maryland Legislature that discretionary powers be granted to the Commission of Tidewater Fisheries so that they would be in a position to work closely with the Virginia Commission on the problem of the management of this extremely valuable natural resource.

The implications of the report were discussed at some length by various persons present at the conference. It was agreed that the report be accepted by both States as written and that the study of the fishery be carried on under the direct supervision of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service with both States supplying necessary men, boats and other equipment available to them.

The first step in this study will be the establishment of a system of collecting catch records so that the catch per unit of effort may be obtained for various types of gears which are operated in the fishery. This collection was scheduled to start in Maryland May 1 and statistics will be collected at several points in the Upper Bay and tributaries.

One of the primary reasons for these collections is to determine the effects of the sanctuary established at the mouth of the Bay in 1941 from July 1st to September 1st. These records will also supply essential data about the fluctuation in the fishery and will enable the administrative officials charged with the conservation of our seafoods to have comprehensive data on which to base any regulatory

ATLANTIC PATROL SHIP SINKS ENEMY U-BOAT

"The debris in the water left no doubt that the sub had gone straight to the bottom — and for good."

And so, the Third Naval District disclosed yesterday, another Axis undersea raider was eliminated by the Atlantic patrol. The job was done by an old four-stack destroyer.

An officer aboard the destroyer, in an account released by the naval district, said a low, dark shape loomed up ahead between 2 and 3 P. M. The destroyer's spotlight stabbed out and revealed a submarine on the surface, charging her batteries. Startled members of the submarine crew attempted to get to cover.

On the destroyer, a chief boatswain's mate fired tracer bullets at the submarine, forcing some of the crew to leap into the sea.

The submarine fired two torpedoes, both of which were wide. Then the destroyer opened up with a 4-inch gun at almost point-blank range. There was a dull boom and a gaping hole showed in the side of the submarine, which slowly rolled over and disappeared.

The destroyer dropped depth bombs over the spot where the submarine was last seen. The destroyer then picked up survivors and resumed patrol.

COMMERCIAL FISHING STRUCTURES CHECKED

The Hydrographic Engineer of the Department of Tidewater Fisheries, is now making an extended tour of the bay and its tributaries, measuring the length of nets, the spaces between them and checking on the other regulations on commercial structures.

Mr. Widener reports that he has found excellent compliance with the regulations. In the instances where violations have been observed, warning notices have been attached to the nets. Subsequent checks will be made from time to time to see that all the fishermen are cooperating with the Department in carrying out the provisions of the Fishery law.

Oyster Shell Planting Begins In Chesapeake

State Commences Work Of Replenishing Bottoms For Future Growth.

THOUSANDS OF BUSHELS SPREAD

The planting of oyster shells in Maryland started on April 2 and should be completed by June 1, the Department announced this week. The Commission has contracted for about 1,200,000 bushels of shells.

Oysters begin to spawn actively when the water temperature reaches about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature is usually reached in shallow waters about the middle of May and somewhat later in deeper water.

It is desirable to plant the shells near the spawning date, since this usually results in comparatively better sets. However, a practical compromise has to be worked out because the shell planting operation in this State requires a large amount of labor. This labor is available when the oyster season ends and goes into shell planting at that time. It is necessary, therefore, to get the shell planting started before the men who worked in the oyster houses in winter find employment elsewhere. Although the general labor situation has affected the planting operations to some extent, it is anticipated that it will be possible to plant all the shells contracted for.

Red Cross Units Eligible For Tires

The American Red Cross will be added to the list of those eligible to buy new passenger cars under rationing regulations, Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said today.

OPA also announced two other decisions relating to automobiles.

It said that employers will be permitted to buy automobiles for use of employes who are eligible under the rationing plan.

The other announcement said that dealers would be permitted to trade steel-topped automobiles for convertible models now held in the Government's reserve automobile pool. This move was held advisable, Henderson said, since dealers can dispose of convertible more easily now than later, while, for Government purposes, steel-topped automobiles are more suitable.

DRAINAGE SUPERVISERS TO BE ELECTED HERE

Dorchester County farm owners and operators have received ballots listing the names of nominees to be voted on as drainage supervisors. According to Acting County Agent Charles Fuller, the names of five farmers appear on this ballot, three of whom will be elected. These three together with two supervisors previously appointed, will make a board of five drainage directors who will plan and supervise the farm drainage program in the county.

Mr. Fuller said the drainage program would include all of the farm lands within the county and that the work would be carried out in conjunction with other land use activities that may be included in the recently organized soil conservation district.

In addition to urging the farmers to vote by mail, Mr. Fuller advised that a polling station would be open at the County Agent's office in Cambridge, 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., Friday, May 15th, 1942.

Mr. Fuller said the two supervisors previously apponited were J. Sewell Radcliffe and Russell P. Smith and concluded with the statement that these two appointees together with the three who may be elected will make up a board of five supervisors who will determine the policies and direct the operation of the soil conservation district.

The five nominees of whom three will be elected are: Fred C. Williams, Seaford, Del.; Octive W. Corkran, Hurlock, Md.; Scott W. Willey, Vienna, Md.; Earle R. Keene, Golden Hill, Md; and J. Purnell Asplen, Woolford, Md.

INCOME TAX REACHES $5,900,833 IN STATE

State Comptroller J. Millard Tawes' reputation as a revenue receipts forcaster appeared safe today with the announcement by fiscal officials that total income tax deposits have reached $5,900,833.

151 Vote For Wheat Quotas In Dorchester

Growers In Favor Of Continuing Crop Program, Although Small Number Of Ballots Cast Indicate Lack Of Interest — Only 169 Went To Polls.

The Wheat Marketing Quota Referendum held in Dorchester County May 2nd, 1942, shows wheat growers are in favor of continuing the wheat program.

A summary of the results showed a total of 169 ballots cast with 151 in favor of quotas and 18 opposed.

The community results were as follows:

Community	Yes	No	Total
"A" Eldorado	6	0	6
"B" Williamsburg	6	4	10
"C" Hurlock	14	0	14
"D" Vienna	19	1	20
"E" Salem	31	1	32
"F" E. N. Market	14	0	14
"G" Cambridge	19	4	23
"H" Hudson	15	0	15
"I" Church Creek	14	5	19
"J" Taylor Island	13	3	16
Totals	151	18	169

With 537 eligible wheat votes in the county the total ballots cast show a marked lack of interest in the wheat program. Those voting however, indicate a high percentage favoring wheat marketing quotas. Marketing quotas simply indicate that growers producing wheat in excess of their acreage allotments will be penalized for this excess only. This penalty, according to the regulation, is one-half the approved Government loan price for wheat. The average loan price in 1941 was 98c per bushel, hence the 49c penalty for excess wheat produced last year. A telegram received coincident to the referendum indicated a 17c per bushel increase in the government wheat loan price for 1942 over that of 1941. This advance will also indicate an increase in the penalty rate per bushel on wheat grown in excess of the acreage allotment.

In each district there were some challenged votes, where the party voting was given an envelope and a ballot and instructed to mark their ballot, seal it in the envelope and then write their name and addresses on the outside of the envelope. These evelopes were then turned in to the county committee unopened, and this committee taking the name and address from the envelope searched the records to determine whether or not the individual was eligible. If eligible the envelopes were then opened and the bailots counted. If ineligible the vote was not counted. There were 11 of the challenged ballots that were ineligible.

With the continuation of the marketing quotas, the wheat loan program will be in effort on the 1942 crop, the loan value being 17 cents per bushel higher than in 1941. This means a loan value on No. 2 red wheat in Easton of $1.26 per bushel.

Regardless of whether marketing quotas had been voted in or out, the acreage allotments would have continued on the 1943 crop.

Maryland farmers approved the Department of Agriculture's proposal to continue rigid wheat marketing quotas by an emphatic margin in Saturday referendum, Dr. R. O. Stelzer, executive assistant of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for Maryland and Delaware, announced today.

Tabulation through the country as a whole showed that with about three quarters of the expected total vote counted, the ballot for quotas totaled 174,913, with 56,745 opposed.

The vote from Maryland's twenty-three counties was 2,289 for and 814 against, Dr. Stelzer said, despite organized opposition in Carroll and Frederick counties. Carroll growers voted almost two to one against the quota proposals and marketing penalties.

The State as a whole, however, gave the quotas a majority of about seventy-three per cent. Approval by at least two thirds of the farmers voting was required.

Although the percentage of approval votes was somewhat less than last year's seventy - seven per cent., Dr. Stelzer said that practically every county voting showed an increased number of votes for the quotas.

Most of the votes against the proposal came from Western Maryland counties, where farmers have criticized Government wheat selling policies and protested the marketing penalties as excessive and unconstitutional.

Grain sold or used in excess of a quota would be subject to a penalty of 57 cents a bushel this year. The penalty last year was 49 cents

However, Dr. Stelzer said, the ratio of farmers voting to the number of growers in this section was far less than on the Eastern Shore where the quotas received an overwhelming vote of approval.

In Kent county farmers voted 99 per cent. for the quotas, compared with 90 per cent. last year, Dr. Stelzer said. In Queen Anne's county the percentage of votes for the quotas increased to 98 per cent. from 85 per cent., and in Montgomery county from 85 per cent. to 88 per cent.

Approximately 400 votes were challenged and will be counted Monday if they are found vailid, Dr. Stelzer said, but he predicted there would be little, if any change in the majority.

He explained that many farmers through error had voted in polling places other than those set up for their districts and these votes, challenged by officials, would be counted after proper residence had been determined.

Here is how Maryland farmers voted by counties:

	For	Against
Allegany	2	1
Anne Arundel	2	0
Baltimore	51	28
Calvert	6	0
Caroline	106	10
Carroll	144	360
Cecil	87	13
Charles	13	4
Dorchester	151	18
Frederick	211	176
Garret	0	2
Harford	12	11
Howard	143	13
Kent	306	2
Montgomery	229	21
Prince George's	8	3
Queen Anne's	310	8
St. Mary's	28	5
Somehset	21	0
Talbot	196	4
Washington	244	135
Wicomico	6	0
Worcester	13	0
Totals	2,289	814

Farmers in Delaware's three counties votes 565 for the quotas and 22 against.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO REQUISITION AUTOMOBILES

Head officials for war production and civilian supply this week urged Congress to act quickly on authorization of Government requisitioning of private automobiles and automobile parts and tires.

While the paramount need of the moment is tires, the group also emphasized that within a few months there will be an urgent need for cars in which to transport war workers to and from their jobs.

The poblem was put to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which now has two bills on the subject before it.

One of the bills would enable the Government to acquire private automobiles, parts and equipment by purchase, donation or requisition The sum of $5,000,000,000 would be appropriated for the purpose.

A second bill would have the effect of establishing a forty-mile-per-hour speed limit on all highways, the object being to conserve tires.

This measure, said to have been drafted by the War Department, would enable the Government to requisition any motor vehicle ound to be traveling at a speed of more than forty miles per hour.

GAS MAY BE RATIONED FROM 2 TO 6 GALLONS

Provisions are made for a basic gasoline rationing unit of from two to six gallons a week in the official instructions being sent out to the local boards and registrars who will handle the registration of car owners in the Eastern States on May 12, 13 and 14.

In disclosing this arrangement, the Office of Price Administration emphasized, however, that the exact amount to be rationed weekly has not yet been determined, and that the two-to-six-gallon figure still is subject to change.

"The size of the rationing unit," the OPA asserted, "will depend entirely on the supply of gasoline that is available for rationing when the plan goes into effect."

Gasoline rationing is scheduled to begin May 15 in the seventeen Eastern States in which deliveries have been curtailed by the War Production Board.

Some time before May 15 the OPA will announce the amount of gasoline represented by each unit on the rationing cards. The amount may vary from week to week, in accordance with the available supply.

Baseball Game Scheduled To Be Played Sun.

New Shore League Semi-Pro Teams To Open Season At Phillips Park.

LAST YEAR'S STARS IN CAMBRIDGE CLUB

The Eastern Shore Semi-Pro Baseball League schedule opens here this Sunday. The Easton Yankees tackle last year's champions, the Cambridge Merchants; Princess Anne's Bulldogs play host to the Cambridge All-Stars while the Salisbury Pirates entertain the Willards team at Gordy Park.

The Cambridge Merchants will play their home games at Phillips Employees's Park. With a player roster of eighteen, Manager Vernon "Bud" McCarter has his headaches choosing the starting nine.

"Wild Bill" Wright who hurled the Merchants to the championship last year probably will take the mound Sunday. "Artie" Hurley, the one hundred and ninety pound other half of last year's combination, will be receiving.

The Easton Yankees have been practicing against the farm club of the New York Yankees that has been using the Easton Federal Park. So if competition in practice can do a team good, Easton should give the champion Merchant battery plenty to worry about Sunday.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE TO ASSIST NEW REGISTRANTS

The Cambridge office of the United States Employment Services located at 101 Race Street will remain open until 9:30 o'clock on Friday evening, May 8, 1942 in order to assist men of this area, who registered under the Selective Service System on February 16, in filling out their occupational questionnaires.

To help the millions of men who registered under the Selective Service System on February 16 fill out their occupational questionnaires, all local offices of the United States Employment Service in Maryland will be open evenings, G. R. Parker, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, announced today. Mr. Parker added that any registrant who wants help in filling out the questionnaire can also get it from his employer, his labor union, or members of the local Selective Service Board, without charge.

It is extremely important to our whole victory program," said Mr. Parker, that all the information called for in this occupational census, which is being conducted jointly by the Selective Service and the United States Employment Service, be furnished accurately and promptly. This information will make it possible for the Government to determine the work every man is best qualified to do, whether in the Army or in the plants producing war materials."

Mr. Parker made it clear, however, that the U. S. Employment Service does not determine whether or not any man is to be deferred from military service on occupational grounds. The authority for such action, he pointed out, rests solely with the Selective Service System. "Our imployment offices, however," he added, "will inform local draft Boards as to which jobs are essential to war production and which jobs it will be difficult or impossible to fill if the present workers are withdrawn."

When the United States Employment Service, through this inventory of manpower, finds a man with skill needed in war production who is not engaged in work essential to the conduct of the war or to meet vital civilian needs, Mr. Parker explained, that man will be asked to come to the nearest U. S. employment office for an interview to check his job qualifications. In that interview, he may be offered the opportunity of transferring to an essential job.

"The 1,500 local offices of the United States Employment Service throughout the country already have list of occupations vital to war production. These lists are revised and kept up to date as the labor needs of war industries change. After the information called for on the occupational questionnaire is examined, there can be more effective balancing of the available or potential supply of skilled workers with the needs of war industries. The Employment Service will also be in position to determine more accurately the type of vocational training which should be given and which will made possible a quick replacement of men called for military service."