The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

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TODAY and TOMORROW

A lot of this talk about our acute rubber situation is apt to go in one ear and out the other. If it does, it's time every one of us plugged up that other ear and absorbed the facts.

I decided to look over the government's figures on rubber primarily to get to the bottom of confusing reports to determine what was the patriotic thing to do about driving my own car. After getting the dope there is no question in my mind but that it is a definitely disloyal act for us to use our cars for any but the most necessary purposes.

Here are a few of the facts which stand out:

1. The Government's reserve supply of rubber will be pretty well used up this year. After that, nobody seems to know where our rubber, even for vital war needs, will come from.

2. All of the talk about synthetic rubber and growing guayule rubber in this country doesn't mean a thing, so far as supplies for the next two or three years are concerned. Synthetic rubber may meet many of our needs by 1944, but for the next two years it will amount to little. As for guayule rubber grown here and in Mexico—it will be 1946 before the crop will be sizable enough to count.

3. About 98 per cent. of the rubber we import in peacetime comes from lands which are now overrun with Japanese, so practically our entire source of natural rubber is cut off.

4. The biggest stock-pile of rubber in the world is on the wheels of our nation's 34,000,000 automobiles.

5. Unless something is done soon hundreds of thousands of workers in vital war industries will not be able to go to work when their tires wear out.

SOURCES . . . . . figures

If you like to see actual figures here are the ones which best portray the acuteness of our rubber situation:

Our normal needs for rubber average 768,000 tons a year. Last year we imported about 300,000 tons more than was used—which is the major part of our stockpile for this year.

Last year 54 per cent of our imports came from Malaya, 36 per cent from the Netherlands East Indies, 6 per cent from Ceylon and 2 per cent from the Burma area. That makes 98 per cent—and we can't get an ounce of rubber this year from any of those Japanese controlled areas. The other 2 per cent came from Africa and South America.

In 1941 our production of synthetic rubber was 15,000 tons. This year it is expected to be 28,000 tons and in 1943, if present plans are carried out, we may produce as much as 350,000 tons, and in 1944 we may push this production as high as 700,000 tons. That's something to look forward to—but it's not going to solve our rubber problems for some time to come.

As for guayule, which has been grown in small quantities in Mexico, we have started growing that in nurseries, but it will be 1944 before we get any crop—and that crop will be only 12,000 tons. By 1946 we may have 75,000 tons available from that source — and after that the yield will increase rapidly. But that's five years from now and we can't put the war off for five years.

TIRES . . . . . re-claiming

The only source of rubber in any quantity available to us today is re-claimed rubber. Re-claimed rubber won't by itself, do a lot of the jobs for which we need rubber, but by using partly re-claimed rubber in most everything, we can make our stockpile of imported rubber last longer.

It is estimated that there may be as much as a million tons of rubber in the homes of America in the form of old rubber boots, galoshes, toys, worn out tires, hot water bottles, etc. If we will all search our houses and backyards for every scrap of rubber and will turn it in when there is a local rubber collection, it will go a long way toward easing the situation.

But when re-claimed rubber is considered, our automobile tires must be a great temptation to those officials whose job it is to find the rubber for our war needs. Each of us, on our cars, carries about 70 pounds of rubber tires—a total of 1,180,000 tons, or almost twice the amount we ordinarily consume for all purposes in a year.

We are being permitted to continue running our cors only because they are a necessity. We must stop thinking of them as being pleasure cars and must stop all non-essential riding. We are being entrusted with precious rubber—which is needed for bombers, ships and tanks—only to permit us to go on playing vital roles in civilian life—to carry on our jobs and to perform war duties.

Sponsors Plan To Save Automobile Tires

Car Owners Are Warned To Drive At Slower Speeds And Help To Conserve Nation's Rubber Supply All They Possibly Can.

Wartime motoring difficulties are rapidly bringing us back to reviving the long forgotten laws and services of the 1900's.

The glass pick-up campaign now being sponsored by the Automobile Club of Maryland as a tire protection service, is reminiscent of the days around 1910, when the Club safety car acted as a "Tire Protection Patrol", following up reports of broken glass, nails, or other sharp objects in the streets.

A law enacted in 1921 still prohibits anyone throwing or placing or causing to be thrown or placed on or upon any highway or bridge, tacks, nails, wires, scrap metal, glass, crockery or other substances injurious to the feet of persons or animals, or to the tires or wheels of vehicles, including motor vehicles.

It also provides that any person who has accidentally or by reason of an accident dropped from his hand or vehicle any of such substances upon a highway shall immediately make all reasonable efforts to clear such highway of the same.

This was necessary because the tires of the early 1900's wouldn't take the "beating" that present-day tires do. Flat tires were an everyday occurance then. Motorists would brag about making even a short trip with only one flat.

Now, however, we can forsee that tires will be used longer and worn thinner and will soon stand no more punishment than the tires of 1910. Therefore, the Automobile Club anticipates that more attention will have to be given to cleaning streets of glass, nails, etc., and advocates enforcement of the old **law.**

Motorists, school children and the general public are urged to cooperate in this campaign to protect tires by first watching for broken glass, nails, boxes, or other broken things in the street that might injure tires and either remove them or report their location to the Street Cleaning Department, and second, not to throw into the street, boxes with nails, glass or anything else that would cut tires.

With every motorist today tire conscious, little difficulty is expected to be encountered in gaining the cooperation of the public in this campaign, according to Leonard E. Kolmer, General Manager of the Automobile Club of Maryland.

The Junior Victory army, public, private and parochial schools, the Street Cleaning Department of Baltimore City, the Police Department and the Service Station organizations have been asked to give their support and assistance.

TOMATO CONTRACT PRICE CONSIDERED BY GROWERS

The tomato program as proposed some weeks ago, is still a controversial subject, according to the County Agent here. In general, it is stated, there are two schools of thought, one in which a group feels that the contract program is generally satisfactory. Another group is doubtful of the contract program and say they are sure tomato prices will be much above the proposed contract price.

Both groups, the County Agent said, are certain that there will be a marked increase in the tomato acreage in the county over last year.

Commenting on this situation, J. H. Blandford, Chairman of the State U. S. D. A. War Board advises that "The indications are that there will be an increased acreage of tomatoes throughout the State. If weather conditions are favorable it may be that we will have a larger crop than anticipated. Judging from our experience in the past, this will mean lower prices."

Mr. Blandford stated a number of canners in the county have submitted favorable contracts to the State U. S. D. A. War Board. It is reported locally, states the County Agent, that contract prices range from 35 cents per basket up to 42 cents per basket. These reported contract rates per basket should, to some extent, set the price per basket for the area, he said. With the reported acreage incerase in the county as well as throughout the State, there seems to be no logical conclusion that open market prices per basket could exceed the approved contract prices.

STATE WELL PROTECTED AGAINST INVASION FORCE

Should an invasion force land on the shores of Maryland, it will be attacked simultaneously by the United States Army and the Maryland State Guard, Governor O'Conor said this week.

Detailed plans for close cooperation between the Army and the State Guard have been adopted, the Governor said, adding:

"The fullest possible use of the Maryland State Guard will be made available and the full complement of eleven battalions will be in readiness for a call, whenever it might be issued by the War Department."

The Governor said assurances have been given by the War Department on two issues, which have been regarded as important in State circles, viz:

1. It is not contemplated that the State Guard shall report outside of the boundaries of their own States.

2. The State Guard will not be commanded by Federal military officers, but will continue under the order of the Governors of their own States.

As a result of the decision to effect close co-operation between the Army and the State Guard, said Governor O'Conor, increased training instruction from the Army will be afforded the Guardsmen and additional equipment will be made available to them.

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Commandant of the Third Corps Area, submitted the request to the Governor that the State Guard be ready to fight beside the Army, and was given warm assurance by the Governor that every request of the War Department will be met.

DORCHESTER MOBILIZED FOR JOINT USO-NAVY RELIEF WAR FUND CAMPAIGN

With hundreds of Dorchester boys already serving at home and abroad in every branch of the service, Dorchester counians at home are now to be mobilized in one of the most essential campaigns of the national war effort.

W. Laird Henry, Jr., of the Dorchester Bar, has just been named chairman of the county committee to "bring the boys safely back by helping them at the front." It's the USO - Navy Relief Joint War Fund Campaign—a campaign to finance extra comforts, conveniences and recreations for our fighting men, at home and abroad.

Announcing that county - wide committes are now in process of formation, and that every Dorchester countian can be an active volunteer in the USO-Navy Relief effort, Chairman Henry said:

"Dorchester County is preparing to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with every county and community in America in financing this great war effort to help bring our boys safely back, by helping them at the front." Dorchester's quota in this noble endeavor is $8,500.

"The USO-Navy Relief represent a combination of the six national agencies which have hitherto provided extra comforts, conveniences and recreations for our fighting men. But instead of six separate fund-raising campaigns, all are united under this one banner of international service. They include the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Associations, the Jewish Welfare Board and the National Travelers Aid Association.

In announcing that the Dorchester county campaign would open within the next few days, Chairman Henry appointed the following advisory board who will serve with committees in all sections of the county.

Charles E. Brohawn, Enos Valliant, Olin R. Higgins, Roland H. Windsor, Alton H. Spear, Bernard O Murphy, Arnold Daane, John J. Barth, Howard W. Simmons, Russell S. Davis, Charles S. Walls.

"We are hopeful," Chairman Henry said, "that Dorchester countians will enroll gladly, cheerfully, patriotically and liberally in this mobilization of their dollars to help our boys on land and sea, or where ever they may go to prosecute the fight for liberty."

Outlining the purposes and objectives of the USO-Navy Relief organization, Chairman Henry said:

"The purpose of this effort is to help build and maintain the strongest fighting spirit among our men in uniform by showing them how much their friends back home appreciate what they are doing. And this spirit is to be reflected in the form of friendly hospitality and service to the soldiers and sailors during their off-duty hours.

"The mothers, fathers, wives and sweethearts of the men in service demanded that some organization be effected to provide extra comforts, conveniences and hours of pleasant recreation. It was then that the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and the Federal Security Director asked the USO and Navy Relief to take over this important phase of our national effort.

Drilling To Be Stepped Up For Minute Men

Special Order Issued By Head Of State Guard In This Area.

WANTS FORCE BETTER DRILLED

The following special order issued by Lt. Col. Wallace Williams, Maryland State Guard, commander of the Fifth Battalion Area, outlines organization plans and explains more fully the set up of the Maryland Minute Men.

Organization and Training of Maryland Minute Men.

1. Units of Maryland Minute Men will be formed from volunteers of the Reserve Militia of Maryland (all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five years).

2. Units will be under the command of the Battalion Commander of the Maryland State Guard in the battalion area in which they are formed. The Fourth Battalion Area, Dorchester, Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset Counties is commanded by Lt. Col. Royden S Meise. The Fifth Battalion Area, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot and Caroline Counties is commanded by Lt. Col. Wallace Williams.

3. Each of the nine counties of the battalion areas will be organized as a military area with the commanding officer of the State Guard Unit, located in the county, directing the organization, training and tactical operation of the units formed in the county.

4. Counties will be sub-divided into natural geographical areas, in each of which a Company of Minute Men will be formed. Minute Men will be residents of the Company Area in which their home is located.

5. When fifty or more men have volunteered in a designated Company Area, they will be mustered into the Reserve Militia of Maryland. Companies will consist of not less than fifty or more than one hundred men

6. Companies will be organized by squads of not less than eight or more than sixteen. Squads will be organized with a sergeant and a corporal, and will primarially serve as a squad outpost in the locality where they are recruited (their home locality).

7. Training will be entirely in military police duties and in outpost duty by the squad. Close order drill will not be required. The squad unit, under the direction of the company officers, will be train eo to combat saboteurs; to prevent the cutting of communications by enemy agents; to prevent small groups of enemy advancing parties or agents from signaling or marking fields for the landing of enemy raiders; to guard or block roads and bridges; to prevent enemy agents from seizing ferry boats or other vessels and to perform such other squad, outpost, duties as will be ordered in future training schedules.

8. Uniforms and arms will be supplied by the individual Militiamen; shotguns and rifles of such caliber as are available. Arm bands and a shoulder insignia will be supplied by the State Military Department. The required uniform will be blue denim trousers, blue cotton shirt and felt hat. Officers will wear the same uniform plus the regulation shoulder insignia. Sergeants and corporlas will wear chevrons of their respective grade.

9 Officers will be recommended to the Governor by the Battalion Commanders for temporary commissions. The Battalion Commander will consult in each County the chiefs of Civilian Defense Organizations and American Legion Committees, which have been active in recruiting and in the assembling of lists of available officer material. When the Captain of a Company has been named he will recommend a Lieutenant and the non-commissioned officers of his Company. Experience and capacity for leadership will be the basis of all recommendations.

10. The organization of the Maryland Minute Men and their instruction will be accomplished with the least possible delay. The organization has been recommended by the Army and should be vigorously supported in every community.

By Order of the Adjutant General
Wallace Williams,

HEALTH REPORT FOR DORCHESTER COUNTY

Cases of communicable diseases reported in Dorchester County for the week ending May 26, were as follows:

Pneumonia—1, Bishops Head.
Diphtheria—1, Hurlock.
Tuberculosis—1, Vienna.
Tuberculosis—1, Cambridge.

E. A. Jones, M. D.
Deputy State Health Officer

Packing Co. Official Joins Armed Forces

Theodore Phillips Receives Commission As First Lieutenant.

REPORTS FOR DUTY AT ONCE

Theodore Phillips, Vice President in charge of production of the Phillips Packing Company, has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the U. S. Army and leaves today for Washington, D. C., where he will report for duty tomorrow.

Actively associated with the company for more than twenty years, Lieutenant Phillips for the last ten or twelve years has headed the production department of the organization, and has held the responsible post of directing the various canning operations in a total of nineteen company plants in Cambridge and other sections of the Delmarva Peninsula.

Lieutenant Phillips is a son of Colonel and Mrs. Albanus Phillips, of Cambridge.

YOUTHS 18 TO 20 REQUIRED TO REGISTER ON JUNE 30

According to reports, all men between 18 and 20 years of age will be registered on June 30. Whether they will be called for military service is yet undecided.

The registrations will take place, it is assumed, in the public schools in the same manner as former registrations.

A bill, now before Congress, would make it legal to induct these men into the armed services as soon as needed after their registration.

A proposal to lower the minimum age for compulsory service in the armed forces to 19 and possibly 18 years, will be put before Congress soon, it was reported here early this week.

Although saying the War Department was convinced the draft age should be lowered, the information source said it was not known what form the request would take.

It might be made in a message from President Roosevelt, a letter from Secretary of War Stimson to Congressional leaders, or simply by War Department witnesses raising the question at Congressional hearing son some pending legislation.

President Roosevelt has ordered a selective service registration on June 30 of youths 18 and 19. Under present law, however, they cannot be drafted into the armed services. It is estimated there are about 1,200,000 in each age group.

When Congress revised the Selective Service Act in the first month after Pearl Harbor, the War Department recommended that 19-year-olds be made subject to the draft. The Senate agreed, but the House voted to put the minimum age at 21. A compromise was then worked out by permitting 20-year-olds to be drafted.

Representative May (Dem., Ky.), chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said he believed the House might be willing now to lower the age minimum, adding: "I would not be surprised if that is in the offing."

On the other hand, Senator Hill (Dem., Ala.), the Democratic whip, said he did not expect any draft of boys 18 and 19 in the immediate future. Senator Austin (Rep., Vt.), assistant Republican leader, said he had not made up his mind, "because there is a human side to this."

Senator Gurney (Rep., S. D.) and some other members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee who preferred not to be quoted by name, said they believed 18 and 19 year olds should be drafted.

"We should have done that from the start," Gurney said, noting that both the army and navy are enlisting youths of these ages.

PHILLIPS PACKING SHOWS $2.26 ON COMMON

The Phillips Packing Company of Cambridge, Md., reported for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942, a net income of $1,116,690 after deducting $830,375 for estimated income and excess profits taxes. This was equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.26 a share on 475,000 shares of common stock. No comparison with the previous corresponding period is available as the fiscal year was changed recently and this is the initial report for that period.

During the twelve months sales amounted to $12,628,340.

The balance sheet showed current assets of $5,416,892, as of March 31, including $1,038,959 in cash, and current liabilities of $1,744,024.

President of the company, Albanus Phillips, said inventories continue to be substantial and include a good supply of raw materials tin plate, containers and other supplies needed in this year's operations.

Phillips Organization Will Buy War Bonds

President Albanus Phillips Pledges Government Aid In War Efforts—Company Will Work With Employees In Purchases Of Defense Bonds.

Within the same hour that telegraphic advices were received from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, asking that all business organizations renew their efforts to help promote the sale of War Savings Bonds among their employees, Colonel Albanus Phillips, President of the Phillips Packing Company, Cambridge, issued the following special message to all workers:

"Acting immediately upon urgent telegraphic recommendations received today from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, I appeal to all our workers to promptly subscribe to War Savings Bonds to help our country finance the war and hasten a victorious peace.

"The government urges each citizen to subscribe to the extent of at least 10 per cent. of earnings. I hope you can subscribe either to this extent or to whatever extent your personal affairs will permit.

"Our company has set up an arrangement whereby you can subscribe any way for your War Bonds in weekly payments deducted from your salary checks. We are doing this as a patriotic service to our country and to assist you in becoming a full partner with our country in winning the war.

"Application blanks for War Bonds are available at all the factory offices. The urgency of the situation makes it imperative that we all do our part to the utmost of our ability. Our government has just telegraphed these important recommendations to me, and I am passing them along to you.

Albanus Phillips, President,
Phillips Packing Co., Inc."

Huge Food Supply On American Farms

Agricultural "assembly line" production figures of an astronomical character depict the gigantic wartime production of food products by America's 6,000,000 farmers.

Every hour the American farm plant is turning out 6,486,000 quarts of milk, 5,236,000 eggs, 134 carloads of hogs or enough to fill 32 100-car trainloads a day, 88 carloads of beef and veal, 40 tons of peanut oil, 63 tons of soybean oil.

The figures were given by Fred S. Wallace, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, in an address before a meeting of all the State AAA chairmen, assembled to outline the 1943 production program.

"And I want to emphasize that those hourly production totals are coming off the farm "assembly line" 24 hours a day and 365 days a year," Mr. Wallace said.

Farmers began the wartime production program April 3, 1941, he said, and last fall set 1942 production goals but revised them after Pearl Harbor with the result that "we know the 1942 production goals will be met for practically all crops and we will go over them in many crops."

Mr. Wallace said this year's production program was "the greatest and wisest" in the history of the nation, wisest because agriculture was producing only the things actually needed and curtailing crops less essential to the war effort.

The nation has 1,500,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand, enough to last two years without further production, he said, and supplies of corn and other feed crops also are at high levels despite the fact feeding has been at a record rate in the past year. There are 14,500,000 bales of cotton on hand and the nation is steadily building up supplies of dairy products and concentrated foods, he added.

Mr. Wallace said the increases alone, of milk, were enough to float the whole U. S. Navy.

"We are able to produce so abundantly because we have a flaxable farm program, an adjustment program, ever ready to produce according to need, and because it is a pogram run by farmers themselves," Mr. Wallace said.

Nation's Manpower To Be Mobilized Soon

With the mailing next month of occupational questionnaires to the thousands of residents in the State who are over military age, local boards in Maryland will speed to completion the State's inventory of manpower for war production, Col. Henry C. Stanwood, State Director of Selective Service, announced today.

These occupational questionnaires, which will guide the War Manpower Commission, in cooperation with the Selective Service System, for the mobilization of workers for war industries already have been sent to the men who registered on February 16, 1942, in the third registration. Right now, also, local boards are making a similar inventory of registrants of the first and second registrations who have not been inducted into the armed forces. And during the month of June, the director said, the men between 45 and 65 years of age, who registered on April 27, 1942, will be receiving their occupational questionnaires.

The nation will have a pressing need, by late autumn, for around 20,500,000 additional war workers, Colonel Stanwood said. It is from the men beyond the military age, he pointed out, that the War Manpower Commission expects to obtain most of the male recruits for this work. However, he asserted many war workers also will be obtained from classes deferred for physical defects as many men who are unfit for military service are well qualified for civilian activities.

The occupational questionnaires are being sent to all Selective Service registrants who have not been or cannot be inducted into the armed forces, Colonel Stanwood pointed out, and are not to be confused with the regular Selective Service Questionnaire upon which classification for military service is based.

"It is especially important," he said, "that registrants in military age groups who may receive an occupational questionnaire before they receive the regular questionnaire keep this distinction carefully in mind. The two questionnaires are entirely separated in purpose. The occupational questionnaire is sent to a registrant of military age only because of the possibility that he may not be qualified for military service. He then, however, will be available for civilian war effort. He must fill out and return both questionnaires.

When the occupational questionnaires are returned to local boards the Director said, they are checked for completeness and accuracy, and then are separated into the several sections of which they are composed. One section is sent to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., for the attention of its Population Division which is tabulating this data for the Selective Service System. Another section is forwarded to the proper United States Employment Service office in the area in which the local board has jurisdiction. The third section, which duplicates the data of the other two, is retained by the local board.

LAYING GROUNDWORK FOR COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The United States Government is today laying the groundwork for an economic commonwealth of nations after the war.

This economic collaboration will stem from the lend-lease settlements now being negotiated with all the United Nations.

The agreement already reached betwen Britain and America is being extended to Soviet Russia and discussions between Moscow and Washington designed to guarantee equal access to raw materials and world trade are now under way.

China has been invited to enter a similar lend-lease agreement, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said this week. A proposal to that effect, he said, had been handed to T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister now in Washington, and the Counselor of the Chinese Embassy.

Mr. Hull and Maxim Litvinoff were in conference nearly an hour yesterday, at which time Mr. Hull handed the Russian Ambassador a draft proposal of a lend-lease

White mess jackets have become regulation for summer functions at the U. S. Naval Academy.

Canners Are Notified Of New Price Ceiling

Maximum Prices For Goods Fixed By Administration Ruling.

WHOLESALE LISTS ARE UNCHANGED

The Office of Price Administration this week fixed maximum prices at the canners' level for thirty-five canned vegetables, but left wholesale and retail prices under terms of the universal price ceiling.

Retailers and wholesalers prices cannot exceed the March level, but OPA said that wholesale prices might be revised if necessary to prevent "undue pressure on the retail price structure."

Simultaneously, OPA announced that the Government would put a floor under the prices of the ten most important vegetables, guaranteeing canners ninety-two per cent of the ceiling price.

This would be done, if necessary, through Department of Agriculture purchasing.

Further, it was announced that if canners' costs are driven up by raw material or other costs to a point where the wholesalers cannot buy a particular vegetable, the Government will buy it at ninety-two per cent. of the ceiling price and resell to wholesalers at "prices which will give wholesalers a reasonable margin." The Government, in other words, would absorb the difference.

The ten vegetables given both a ceiling and a floor were asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, sweet corn, carrots, peas, spinach, tomatoes and tomato juice.

The other twenty-five, covered by price controls only, are artichokes, baby food (chopped vegetable and vegetable purees), bamboo sprouts, bean sprouts, carrots and peas, celery, chile sauce, hominw, okra, okra with tomatoes, onions, parsnips, peppers, pickles, rhubarb, succotash, tomato catsup, tomato paste, tomato puree, tomato sauce, turnips, vegetable greens, mixed vegetables, vegetable juices (except sauerkraut juice and mixed vegetable juice).

The price support program also covers two canned vegetables, pumpkin and squash, which are not included in the specific list of commodities brought under price control. They were not covered by the order because increased raw material costs for these vegetables cannot yet be determined. They, like all other vegetables not specifically named, are regulated by the March levels.

The new ceiling, effective at once, gives each cannery its own maximum price covering hermetically sealed, canned or glass-packed vegetables. The price support provisions cover only canned foods.

Each canner will reckon his maximum price by the following formula:

The weighed average price per dozen charged by the cannery in the first sixty days of the 1941 packing season, plus eight per cent to take care of increased labor and other costs exclusive of raw materials, as of May 4, 1942, over the cost of the raw agricultural commodity for the 1941 pack.

DRASTIC CHANGES IN PROSPECT FOR CIVILIANS

Rubber, gasoline and sugar shortages are just the beginning of what Mr. and Mrs. American Citizen face in a revolutionary new war economy that before long threatens to shake normal civilian life to its foundations.

The public only dimly realizes the true situation, but the shortage period has just started.

The man in the street still hopes against hope that the rubber scarcity is a mirage. The man in the street does not realize that if the war continues and if war production keeps on at its present rate, the rubber shortage is only the beginning. A new, simpler "ersatz" world lies ahead.

This is the real background, according to authoritative quarters, of the rubber story that has broken into front pages with half a dozen Congressional investigations, the Truman report, and the recent comments of President Roosevelt at the White House conference. It is generally agreed that rubber is only one symptom of revolutionary changes that are going on.

GOVERNMENT REGULATES SALES OF CANNED FISH

The War Production Board today gave the army and navy first crack at all the salmon, sardines, mackerel and Atlantic herring to be canned in the United States this year.

Canners were ordered to set aside their entire pack until the armed forces can determine how much of it they will need. If any is left over, it may be sold to the civilian public.