The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

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TODAY and TOMORROW

PEACE . . . . . fighting

As long as a punch in the nose is considered an appropriate means of settling an argument, it seems doubtful if we can hope to have permanent peace in this world.

For a war is primarily an outgrowth of man's willingness to use physical force to settle differences. We perhaps have advanced to the extent that force is only used as a last resort in settling most personal or international disagreements—but there is no indication yet that we are approaching a refinement of civilization wherein that "last resort" would no longer be employed.

There are, perhaps, an increasing number of individuals and an increasing number of nations who would control their desire to fight if they were not forced to do so in self defense. Neville Chamberlain went as far as any man ever has gone to try to keep his country out of a fight, but his over-civilized tactics appeared to Hitler as an open invitation to try to land a "haymaker." Secretary Hull tried to avoid a fight with the Japs as long as he could with the result that they got in that first blow at Pearl Harbor.

To get to the roots of war, all we have to do is spend an hour watching and listening to a group of boys at "play" in a school yard.

As we watch them jumping all over one another and getting rid of their excess energy with antics similar to those of a cageful of monkies, we will soon hear an angry little voice shouting above the din, "Cut that out if you don't want a poke in the nose!" or "Let's beat him up!" or "Do that again and I'll sock you!"

Even among the youngest school boys we find a natural inclination to settle matters by physical force.

But civilization has taken a long stride forward during recent years by taking definite steps to prevent fighting. Mothers and school teachers try to teach boys to control their tempers and settle matters by peaceful argument while, with adults, we hire policemen to curb pugnacity. Settling arguments with gunfire still continues in this country among gangsters but is definitely outlawed by decent citizens. There is no question that even fist fights aren't what they used to be and are usually stopped when possible by a policeman or by some peace-loving bystanders.

If we compare behavior among individuals with action between nations — and there is a definite relationship between the two—the only assurance of peace would be an international police force capable of controlling gangster nations at all times.

I recently heard the theory expounded, half seriousy, that no permanent peace will ever be possible, even with a powerful international police force, until women are in control of the government of all major nations.

This theory was based on the obvious fact that women are less inclined to fight than men. Women may have violent arguments, but seldom do they ever reach the hair-pulling stage in settling those arguments. Their natural inclinations are opposed to physical force And when war is under consideration, it is always the women who are most strongly opposed to it.

Although women who have ruled countries in the past have led their nations to war, it was pointed out that they were living among countries ruled by men and were therefore forced to think in man's terms rather than follow their natural inclinations.

Whether it will be necessary to turn the control of nations over to the fair sex to prevent war may be debatable, but there is little hope that it can be permanently prevented until man can be instilled with the feminine quality which rules out physical combat from his list of possible weapons for solving anything.

FARM MACHINE NEEDS IN STATE BEING STUDIED

Farm machinery needs in Maryland for 1944 are now being surveyed by the Maryland United States Department of Agriculture War Board.

Joseph H. Blandford, State War Board chairman, has asked County War Boards to report at once on the number of applications received during the first seven months of this year for rationed equipment.

Arguments Favor Proposed Sales Tax

Paying for destruction is never a pleasant task, but its necessity is more keenly realized with every passing week as stories of higher taxes to come flowing out of Washington. A less complicated tax will be a boon, but a heavier one can only be accepted with resignation. It might be argued that since more burdensome taxes are inevitable, it doesn't matter what form they take, but this disregards the varying incidence that new or changing taxes produce.

Every change in taxation bears differently on different classes of people. With the best will in the world, a legislative body will be unable to adjust tax burdens in such a way as to achieve the ideal of an equitable distribution of the load. This is partly explained by the fault of the machinery and partly by divergence of opinion as to how much more one group should pay out than some other. The argument for a new tax, therefore, such as a sales tax, would have to meet two main objectives: To raise substantial revenue at not too high a cost; to draw it out of that part of the spending stream which is now the chief source of inflationary pressure.

Now is assuredly the time to examine again the possibilities of a retail sales tax, as Congress devotes much of its thought to the vital business of financing the war. Certainly little more can be expected from the income tax as it affects the higher brackets, since on these the tax and surtax rates range up to 88 per cent. The levy on corporate income also is close to the limit, with normal tax and surtax at 40 per cent and excess profits tax at 90 per cent.

Where then is a substantial amount of new money to come from? It will have to come from that strata where the bulk of the spending power exists—namely in the group receiving less than $5,000 a year, which, the Treasury estimates, accounts for seven-eighths of the national income. And of the above group, the larger percentage is composed of persons earning $3000 or less.

There is little point in deploring the necessity of additional taxes on small incomes. Such taxes must be applied, one way or another. Otherwise, with 20 to 30 billion dollar excess income, (that is, spending money over and above civilian goods available) inflation will step in and tax the small incomes unmercifully and indiscriminately.

It is better to pay it in orderly fashion to the tax collector, with consideration given to individual circumstances, than to have disorderly price rises lop off buying power without regard to income or personal factors.

One of the chief arguments against the sales tax has been that it discouraged spending. This criticism has now lost its force, because a war economy requires limitation of spending to curb inflation. Treasury officials have opposed a sales tax, because they said it was difficult to enforce, required a large staff, was regressive without exemptions, and wouldn't raise enough revenue unless a rate was imposed so high as to encourage evasion.

However, sales taxes have been used for years in the states and abroad. Those abroad have been turnover taxes in France and Russia; wholesale and-or manufacturers' taxes in Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom. There are patent disadvantages to the use of such levies in the United States, it has been pointed out, but a retail tax is distinctly feasible.

A well known financial writer who favors the sales tax plan, recently said:

"With the Treasury estimating a government budget of $105 billion in the current fiscal year to end June 30 and $40 billion as the amount that present tax rates will yield, a goal of $12 billion added taxes is sought in order to reach the objective of financing the war, which is half by borrowing and half by taxes. What more painless method of getting a large part of this needed sum than by a 10 per cent retail sales tax?"

Shortage Of Candy Seen For Christmas

Peppermint sticks, chocolate Santa Clauses and other candies without which Christmas would not be Christmas to children—and some adults—may be missing from many Christmas stockings this year.

Candy wholesalers report that their prospective Christmas stocks as far as can be judged at present, will be only a fraction of last year's. One wholesaler put his expected supply at twenty-five per cent of last year's.

Everything has happened to the candy industry at once, according to manufacturers and wholesalers serving this area. The shortage of sugar and cocoa has necessitated a "quota system" under which manufacturers are allotted eighty per cent of the amount of these supplies used in 1941.

Skilled labor needed in candy plants has been lost to the armed services and to defense work. Many of the more complicated types of hand labor require men with years of experience, and who "can't be taught in six weeks like defense jobs," one manufacturer said.

Manufacturing and wholesaling of packaged confectionery have been diverted, to a large extent, to supplying th armed forces and defense plant cafeterias. The latter is especially true in congested defense areas like Baltimore.

Nearly every candy ingredient is more or less scarce. Of butter used in better-type chocolates, nothing need be said. Nut meats are increasingly hard to get. Peppermint oil, a flavor which has no duplicate, has just been frozen. And, until recently, there was a shortage of cornstarch, used in gum-type candies, which still is evident in gumdrop supplies.

All candies to which manufacturers and wholesalers refer as their "Christmas trade" — pound packages of chocolate, bulk hard candy, and candy sticks—have been affected by these conditions.

Until this month, the allotment under the "quota system" was seventy per cent of 1941 supplies of sugar and cocoa. The ten per cent increase, manufacturers say, won't help much.

One wholesaler said his company could sell five times the amount of candy it is offering for sale.

"If it's like that in a fairly slow season," he said, "what will Christmas be like? You can imagine."

German Fliers Captured Off Iceland

Off the north coast of Iceland fliers of the United States Army Air Forces shot down a German Focke-Wulf Condor plane. Seven prisoners from its crew were captured. They are pictured under guard in Iceland two days later.

Farm Machine Production Is Still Declining

Machinery Urgently Needed For Production Is Not Available.

NO IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN SIGHT

The 1944 farm machinery production program calling for an output of eighty per cent of the 1940 figure has bogged down.

Tools urgently needed for fall planting cannot be obtained and prospects are not bright for early delivery of items required for spring planting and cultivating.

This situation, which threatens to hamper the 1944 "Food for Freedom" program, was revealed Tuesday by representatives of leading farm - implement manufacturers, distributors of farm machinery, officials of State and county United States Department of Agriculture war boards and county agents.

The farm machinery situation, although not now rated much better than it was six months or a year ago, will improve, these observers said, but not as rapidly as Department of Agriculture press releases have indicated.

The quantity of materials allocated fo rover-all farm machinery production next year, under a War Production Board order issued last June 15, is double that made available during 1943.

But there has been a lag between the WPB order and the delivery of finished products to dealers, Dudley C. Aist, of the Maryland United States Deparment of Agriculture War Board at College Park said.

"To make the equipment the manufacturers must have the steel, brass and copper," he said. "It takes months to get some of the items in competition with the army and navy.

"The manufacturers have the priorities and the allocations; getting the materials is a difficult time-consuming job.

"For a time it was believed feasible to concentrate production on farm tools in small plants. As a result, various large plants converted to war production almost exclusively.

"Now the small plants can't meet the increased demand for farm tools. The large plants must be retooled; some departments must be reconverted. These tasks are in process now.

"The plants aren't able to get all the labor they require. Hence, productive capacity lags so that it takes longer for the makers to turn out a given output."

Mr. Aist sounded a note of warning, calling attention to the fact that deliveries fell far behind 1943 orders and that obsolescence and deterioration are exacting increasingly heavier tolls of farm-plant equipment. On the other hand, he said, enlarged goals for 1944 demand more labor-saving tools be made available promptly.

PANEL DISCUSSION AT CALVARY CHURCH

A panel discussion on "Youth in a Community at War" will take place at the evening service at Calvary Church on this coming Sunday at 7:30 P.M. Those who will take part in the panel representing various points of view concerned with the topic will be Mr. Frank M. Shook, father of six sons and a daughter, who will represent the parents' points of view; Mr. Marlin Zimmerman, principal of the Easton High School, who will offer observations growing out of his experience; and Mr. Oscar Smeal, Field Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, who has had wide experience in community work among youth. In addition, there will be young people sitting on the panel to put forth the point of view of youth.

The panel will be informally conducted, and the congregation will be invited to participate by asking questions or offering observations. The public is cordially invited.

The usual morning worship service with the pastor preaching will be held at 11 A.M. and Sunday School will be at 10. At the Sunday School session, the new hymn books will be dedicated.

Many Deferred For Farm Work On Eastern Sho'.

Government To Make Plans For Labor For 1944 Program.

FOOD PRODUCTION STILL CRITICAL

Maryland farmers in their 1944 offensive on the food-production front will have the services of over 15,000 draft - deferred workers, Lieut. Col. Paul K. Klaesius, advisor on occupational deferments to the State Selective Service Headquarters, revealed Monday at College Park.

Addressing seventy-five agricultural experts and representatives of farm organizations, assembled for a three-day meeting to plan the 1944 food-poduction program for the State, Colonel Klaesius disclosed that 9,280 single men and 5,835 men with families have been granted deferments to date to engage in agricultural pursuits.

Plans are nearing completion, he declared, to transfer temporarily such workers who will not have full-time employment this winter on farms to other farms or to essential industries.

The draft deferred workers, however, must return to their original posts as soon as their services are required next spring, Colonel Klaesius said.

In this connection, Colonel Klaesius pointed out that as of October 1, approximately 36,000 men have been deferred because of employment in essential war industries, of which number forty per cent are out-of-State residents.

Since but thirteen per cent of the State's population is engaged in agriculture, Dr. S. H. DeVault of the University of Maryland's staff, noted that agricultural deferments "have been at a higher rate than those in industry."

Emphasizing the need for increased farm production next year, John H. East, assistant director of the East Central Region, Agricultural Adjustment Administration declared:

"Armies, navies, civilian populations of our Allies and other claimants for the products of American farms now number forty-two and are increasing as our victorious armies advance."

Agricultural labor must be recruited locally, Mr. East asserted declaring that efficient recruitment methods will suffice to meet most 1944 needs.

Farm leaders from all over the State heard speakers detail the national food requirements, and the pro rata share of the load in respective lines that Maryland is expected to carry.

Cut In Gasoline Rations Seen In View Very Soon

Civilians May Have To Do With Less Shortly, Officials Say.

MOUNTING WAR USE IS REASON

Further sharp curtailment of civilian driving was forecast this week in an Office of War Information survey pointing up the mounting demand for gasoline for swiftly expanding military operations.

Not only will there be less gasoline, but its quality will become progressively poorer, OWI predicted.

The report estimated that quantities available to civilians now are running 500,000 barrels short of the daily pre-war consumption. It added bluntly that the shortage "will intensify for the duration."

The gloomy survey of civilian supply prospects was made public just after the Petroleum Administration for War announced reorganization of its foreign operations division in a manner indicating that greater use would be made of oil sources abroad.

The action followed criticism by five United States Senators who returned from a war-front tour saying American oil supplies were being drained while foreign sources were not heavily enough tapped.

In general, the directives from Secretary Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, empowered the Foreign Operations Committee to order wider use of American-owned fields abroad; to utilize transportation, storage, processing and distribution facilities without regard to ownership, in order to avoid lost motion in getting oil from the nearest source to the point of war consumption; and to arrange purchases, sales exchanges and loans of oil products.

An official of PAW said the reorganization was unconnected with criticism from the Senators. The directives, however, would permit the committee to divert more of the oil demand to American-owned fields in Venezeula and the Middle East, and to make deals with the British or other Allies for more oil from their sources.

Keeping African operations at full pace was responsible, the report said, for last winter's fuel-oil and gasoline crisis in the East. The sinking of fourteen large tankers bound for North Africa made it necessary, it was explained, to seize Atlantic Coast supplies to get replacements to the battlefront quickly.

Eastern civilians did without, but the requisitioned fuel arrived in time to contribute to the North African victory.

$38,000,000 Roads Plan Ready At End Of War

Plans for construction work totalling $38,000,000 for the improvement of Maryland's highway system are underway now and will be ready for immediate initiation whenever the war ends, it was revealed this week by the Governor's office in Annapolis.

Such an overall State highway construction plan, Governor O'Conor had told the State Roads Commission a short time ago, must be a major part of the Post-War Program now being formulated by the Maryland Commission on Post-War Reconstruction and Development, appointed by the Governor some months ago.

Not only will this $38,000,000 program serve to bring Maryland's roadways and bridges into line with the needs of the post-war era, Governor O'Conor declared, but it will help greatly to take up any unemployment slack which may develop in the State in the inevitable period during which Maryland's war plants must be converted to peacetime uses.

The $38,000,000 of construction will be part of a total of $50,000,000 roads program, the Governor declared, which is being prepared to give recognition to the highway needs of every section of the State. Already roadways to cost $10,000,000 are planned for the counties, plus some $16,000,000 worth of roads in Baltimore City and adjacent areas, much of it in connection with the proposed Baltimore Harbor Bridge, which will cost $12,000,000.

Surveys have been made and plans nearly completed for more than $6,000,000 of new construction, the Governor made known, and these plans will be brought to completion within six months. An additional $3,000,000 worth of work has been brought to the point where surveys are practically completed, but plans have still to be drawn.

Arabian Princes in Washington, D. C.

● Two sons of King Ibn Saud of Saudi-Arabia are pictured as they arrive in Washington, D. C., where they met President Roosevelt. Adolph A. Berle Jr., assistant secretary of state, is shown greeting Abdul Rahman Al Faisal Al Saudi, left, and Abdul Aziziba. ●

Local Packing Company To Get Army-Navy "E" Award At Ceremony Next Thursday

Many Notables To See Presentation Of Emblem In Appreciation By Government For Outstanding Achievement In Production Of Quality Foods.

CONFERRING OF "E" WILL BE MADE AT PHILLIPS' EMPLOYEES PARK

With high ranking dignitaries of the armed forces of United States and national and state leaders participating in the ceremonies, the Army-Navy Production Award for high achievement will be formally conferred upon the men and women of the Phillips Packing Company next Thursday afternoon, October 21st, at 3 o'clock.

Visiting celebrities will include:

GENERAL EDMUND B. GREGORY, the Quartermaster General of the United States.

CAPTAIN L. G. TREADWELL, United States Navy Headquarters, 5th Naval Operations Base, Norfolk, Virginia.

HON. GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE, United States Senator from Maryland.

HON. HERBERT R. O'CONOR, Governor of Maryland.

The ceremonies will be held at Phillips Employees' Park, on the outskirts of Cambridge, and will be open to the public.

Senator Radcliffe will introduce General Edmund B. Gregory, the Quartermaster General of the United States who will make the presentation address and confer the Army-Navy "E" pennant. The highly coveted award will be formally accepted in behalf of the men and women of the company by Col. Albanus Phillips, for more than forty years president of the Phillips Packing Company.

Governor O'Conor will introduce Captain L. G. Treadwell, U. S. Navy, who will make the presentation of the "E" award pins to the employees of the company.

Music for the ceremonies will be furnished by the Edgewood Arsenal Chemical Warfare Center Band under the direction of Warren Schafer, leader. The raising of the Army-Navy "E" flag will be under the auspices of a color guard from Dorchester Post No. 91, American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps.

Official announcement of the Army-Navy Award was made by Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War. The official citation is "for high achievement in producing materials needed for war and for a great contribution to victory in this war for human liberty." The citation of Phillips men and women also specifies that "your record of practical patriotism is high, your production efforts outstanding and you have good reason for pride in both."

The Army-Navy award is the highest civilian tribute that can be bestowed upon industry in time of either peace or war.

That the men and women of the Phillips Packing Company are to receive this significant recognition is a source of real pride to thousands of Dorchester countians, and innumerable friends of the company throughout Maryland and in many parts of the country.

It is an outstanding tribute to the craftsmanship and loyalty of Phillips Packing Company workers and an honor that will reflect great credit upon the organization and all its personnel during the remaining days of war and the subsequent years of peace.

Program For Stabilizing Labor

Tighter control over the movement of workers from one community to another will be applied in Baltimore and other sections in this region under a manpower stabilization program announced Wednesday night.

The new regulations also give the Government control over job transfers by critical workers.

Pending the adoption in Baltimore of a special program calling for even more stringent controls, which is now being worked out, the regional plan will be used in Baltimore, it was explained by Henry E. Triede, War Manpower Commission director for Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina and the District of Columbia.

The regional program will go into effect throughout these States as of 12.01 A.M. Friday.

On a region-wide basis, the program is aimed at preventing essential workers from leaving their war jobs, and at directing new workers —including persons leaving non-essential jobs — into acute labor shortage areas in Baltimore and Hampton Roads.

Under the plan, certain types of hiring are controlled by the USES, but not all.

Under the revised program, not only must a worker coming from outside the locality be hired through the local United States Employment office, but he may not be referred to a job unless he has an "inter-area release" issued by the United States Employment office in the locality he left.

Regional WMC officials, stressing the importance of this provision, asserted that no exceptions would be made to this requirement.

In addition to the inter-area release plan, the regional program includes these points:

A worker last employed in—or hired for work in—one of the 149 critical skills (as distinguished from "essential activities") must have USES approval before taking the new job.

A worker who has had essential employment during the preceding sixty days must have a statement of availability or a referral card from the USES before he may be hired.

OPA CEILINGS PLACED ON SOME VEGETABLES

Retail ceiling prices were ordered yesterday for thirteen vegetables in a move which Chester Bowles, general manager of the Office of Price Administration, said would lower the cost of these commodities, in some cases, by as much as thirty to fifty per cent below last winter's levels.

The OPA indicated that the reductions below prices prevailing from September, 1942, to May, 1943, would be particularly noticeable in lima beans, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and cauliflower.

Other vegetables affected by the order are snap beans, carrots, celery, eggplant, lettuce, green peas, peppers and spinach. OPA said top prices also would be announced soon for beets, asparagus, water melons, cantaloupes and the 1944 crop of onions.

The announcement gave the range of maximum prices, based upon new "country shipping point" prices also issued yesterday afternoon. Absolute maximums, within the range made public yesterday, will be fixed by regions within the next six weeks, it was said.