The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

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TODAY and TOMORROW

SECRETS . . . . . news

Im getting pretty sick of listening to "know-it-alls" who try to attract attention to themselves by giving me, or anyone else who will listen, the inside dope on what's wrong with our war program.

The other day, for example, a man I know centered considerable attention upon himself by making the bald statement that our troops are dying like flies in Italy. "The trouble is," he explained in a confiding manner, "that we aren't hardening our men enough—a lot of them are being sent into action after only six weeks' training. How can you expect them to fight against enemy troops which have been doing nothing but training for four years or more?"

The answer to his final question would be, "You can't." But it seems obvious that this would also be the answer of our war department and that it undoubtedly would not send any man into action who had had only six weeks' training.

As for his statement that our troops are being massacred in Italy, he certainly had no secret knowledge of our casualty rate which has not been made available to all of us.

His reply to those who contradicted his statements, by quoting published casualty figures, was that we are not being told half of the story of this war. But, even if this is true, the fact would still remain that we are being told the same half that he is being told. Any additional information he can add is based entirely on unfounded rumor or pure invention.

RUMORS . . . . development

We can take it for granted that people who can't be counted upon to keep secret war information to themselves are not being entrusted with war news which is not being given to the public generally.

Any time you hear war stories which are credited to "a high authority in Washington," or to "reliable sources," or to "an army officer", or even to one of your own acquaintances who has spent a week-end in Washington or visited an army camp — if they are stories which have a demoralizing effect or tend to make you distrust our war leaders and our war news —you are quite safe in assuming they are the invention of Nazi propagandists or the product of a fertile imagination.

In many cases those "inside" stories grow out of talks with soldiers and sailors. They develop it this way:

A soldier says: "They're moving us around fast these days. A bunch of new recruits who came to my camp only six weeks ago left yesterday."

A woman, who got this report, tells her neighbor: "Isn't it terrible how they are shipping boys off to fight who hardly have had any training at all. Why, a soldier told me that they're sending them abroad after only six weeks of training—to Italy I imagine."

The neighbor then tells a friend: "I feel so sorry for our poor boys in Italy. Imagine being put up in the front lines after only six weeks of training. It's plain murder."

It's easy to carry that story one degree further and arrive at the "dying like flies" chapter which I heard.

NEWSPAPERS . . . . . facts

There is no doubt that we are not being given a lot of war news. The President will admit that. So will the heads of the army, the navy and the director of censorship. They find it necessary to withhold much information, which if released, would be of benefit to the enemy.

But the point I would like to drive home is this: news which we hear which does not come from an official source is just about 100 per cent misinformation.

Our country has the best news reporters there are. They are on the job all over the world. They overlook no details in their reports of war news. Every story which they write, whether it is good or bad news, is published, if it is "passed by censor." If it is not passed by the censor, then on letters concerning that subject are passed either.

The rumor factories in this country are operating full tilt today. Their production is evident wherever people meet—on trains, in subways, in churches or in barrooms. But it would be better for all of us and help keep the score straight, if, instead of listening to war gossip, we would adopt for the duration the slogan made famous by Will Rogers, "All I know is what I read in the papers."

GIRL SCOUT GIFTS AID U. S. SEAMEN

Fur linings for seamen's winter jackets and crossword puzzles mounted on cardboard with the answers on the back have been provided by Girl Scouts, a representative of the United Seamen's Service announced yesterday.

Long Distance Raiders in England

Pictured at a U. S. bomber base somewhere in England is one of American bombing crews which have been shuttling back and forth over Germany. Left to right, Sergt. Thomas E. Therrien, Lieut. Henry E. Welfare, Lieut. Earnest B. Wilson, Lieut. Henry E. Nojdlya, Sergt. Richard Nobgoog, Sergt. Harold Insdorf and an unidentified crew member.

Conditions Improve On American Home Front

From what little information is released about it, the three-power conference in Russia seems to be doing a grat deal toward cementing relations between Russia, Great Britain and the United States. But there is little doubt that the Russians feel they have played the leading role in the war war so far and will want the head place at the peace table unless we do considerably more than we have done so far.

While the talks in Russia were proceeding, government officials here realized that Russians were following news from this country with greater interest than usual—and there was therefire considerable embarrassment in Washington over the Senate's delay in agreeing to commit this nation to "join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of internaional authority, with power to prevent aggression." It was realized by all at the Russian conference that the statements of our conferees on post war arrangements were rather meaningless until the Senate had clearly stated how far this country would go in sharing international responsibilities.

It was also embarrassing to Washington officials and our conferees in Russia, when discussions of new fronts and increased supplies were being carried on, for the news in our country to be centered on new strikes and threats of strikes in essential industries.

Although the 350,000 railroad employees who are seeking higher wages are doing so in an orderly fashion, the possibility of a paralysis of wartime transportation unless these demands are met is frightening to contemplate. Even a short tie-up of the railroads could interrupt the steady flow of vital supplies to our soldiers at the front, it could stop production in thousands of war plants and it could seriously interfere with the food supply of both soldiers and civilians in our own country.

Almost equally dangerous would have been any further major interruption in the production of coal, which has been threatened over since the government turned the mines back to prvate operators. Even without coal strikes there will be a real shortage of coal this winter, but any further major stoppage in production would be a satastrophe. Thousands of tons of coal were lost to war production factories by the strikes in Alabama a short time ago. Viewing this and other threats of coal strikes as even more dangerous than the strikes last spring, Charles E. Wilson, acting chairman of the War Production Board, said:

"Surely no American wants to see our steel plants closed down for lack of coal, or wants to see our shipyards idle or wants to see munitions held up that are needed for the fighting men overseas. But that may well happen if the coal situation is not solved and solved promptly. It is a key problem that concerns every Ameircan right now."

In stating that this is a problem which concerns every American right now, Mr. Wilson probably hopes that the American people will get stirred up enough over the situation to demand stronger legislation from their congressmen.

Tells Government To Get House In Order

Senator Tydings this week called upon the Administration to "set up a master set of books" to show how much lend-lease and other aid this nation has given other countries and how much we have received in return.

Declaring that we are dealing with "hard-headed leaders and business men" among our allies, Senator Tydings said that "unless we are in a position at the right moment to tell the world just how extensive our war effort has been our peace delegates do not approach the conference table with the prestige to which they are entitled."

Senator Tydings hit on what he termed a "grossly untrue and unfair" statement by a cabinet official of a "Southwest Pacific country," who asserted that his nation was supplying the United States with the same amount of goods in dollars as his nation was receiving from this country.

"We, as a nation, realize that because of our great wealth of natural resources we are going to provide our allies with much more in the way of assistance than they are in a position to make available for us," Senator Tydings said.

"However," he added, "when we do make this assistance available, it is unfortunate that officials in the reciving nation do not tell the truth about it — that instead they try to make it appear that they are furnishing us with an equal amount of goods to that which they are receiving."

PRESIDENT TO GIVE TWO NOVEMBER TALKS

President Roosevelt will make two speeches this month, a White House announcement said today. The first will be on November 9.

Retaliating Against Japs on Wake

One of several planes of a U. S. carrier task force which rained tons of bombs on Japanese forces at Wake Island. This plane is about to dip earthward with a 1,000-pound bomb in dropping position.

Oyster Blight Found In Areas Of Chesapeake

Many Dead Bivalves Are Reported Found Below Poole's Island.

REASON NOT YET DISCOVERED

A high mortality of oysters ranging on some bars up to ninety per cent has been discovered in the Chesapeake bay below Poole's Island in one of the most important seed and market oyster areas in this section, Edwin Warfield, Jr., chairman of the Commission of Tidewater Fisheries, said yesterday.

Approximately 5,714 acres of oysters are involved and the extent of loss has not been established up to now, Mr. Warfield said.

Mr. Warfield said the last seed oysters removed from the area were transplanted in May. A check of the area in which these seed bivalves were planted revealed a healthy and normal growth, he added.

High mortality among oysters due to excessive fresh water pouring into the bay and tributaries, occurred during 1909, 1919, 1920 and again in 1928, Mr. Warfield said.

CEILING USED TO REDUCE BROILER OUTPUT

A policy of holding the farm level ceiling price on poultry at 28.6 cents per pound and letting this, in combination with the current feed shortage, curtail the production of broilers, has been adopted by the War Food Administration, after full consideration, a member of that Federal agency's staff said this week.

Guy A. Peterson, agricultural economist of the dairy and poultry branch of the FWA, said that agency believes that all the poultry that can be produced for market with available feed supplies will be produced at the 28.6 cent ceiling price.

Eastern Shore poultry producers who are seeking an increase in the ceiling price at the producer level to 32 cents a pound, have informed the OPA that they are losing money at the 28.6 cent ceiling figure.

In support of their contention Dr. Paul R. Poffenberger, agricultural economist of the University of Maryland, has asserted that it probably is costing the average producer from 30 to 31 cents a pound to raise market fowl on the Delmarva Peninsula at current levels of feed prices.

William J. Shine, regional price administrator of the OPA at New York, is reported to have met the Delmarva growers' request for a raise in the ceiling price with the advice that they could "go out of business" if they couldn't produce poultry at a profit under the 28.6 cent ceiling.

TRI-COUNTY GRANGE TO MEET NOV. 11

The Talbot - Dorchester - Caroline Pomona Grange will hold its regular quarterly meeting Thursday evening, November 11, in the auditorium of the County Building, in Easton.

The business session will begin at 7 P.M. and will be presided over by the Worthy Master Raymond C. Mueller. The program will be in charge of the lecturer, Mrs. Rebecca Swann.

Miss Hattie Brooks, Home Demonstration Agent for Dorchester County, will be the principal speaker. She will talk on the subject, "Food Fights for Freedom in 1944."

Each of the subordinate Granges will also be responsible for a short

BICYCLE QUOTA HAS BEEN REDUCED

The number of bicycles available for ratoning distribution was reduced sharply by the Office of Price Administration on Oct. 31 with the November quota set at 30,833, one-third of the October quota of 92,500.

The OPA said that bicycles had virtually disappeared from the market because of the critical need for materials used in making them.

District OPA offices will fix the county quotas. Only persons who can prove need for a bicycle to get to work, or in connection with work, are eligible for rationing certificates.

NEWSPAPERS DONATE HALF OF SPACE TO BOND LOAN

Newspapers contributed $21,000,000 worth of advertising and publicity during the Third War Loan the Treasury reported today.

The Treasury said that war bond advertising in newspapers aggregated 129,549,946 lines of advertising and 61,226,060 lines of publicity.

Business Urged To Prepare For Post War Drop

Change-Over Stage To Be Cushioned Somewhat By Industry.

AXIS COLLAPSE BELIEVED NEAR

A recommendation that industry prepare now for a business decline between 1944 and 1946 which may cause the loss of employment to 12,000,000 persons was made by Leon Henderson, chairman of the boar dof editors of the Research Institute of America and formerly Office of Price Administration head, in New York this week. Leo Cherne, executive secretary of the Institute, also participated in a press conference on the subject "Your Business After the War," a special analysis issued by the organization.

Mr. Henderson saw public works as a "weak reed" on which to lean inasmuch as any such program could not be the quick energizer that will be needed to keep the national economy on a sound basis.

Assuming that the German phase of the war will be over some time between the spring and fall of next year and that the Pacific war will be won a year later, the Institute urged its members to arrange their postwar planning in three divisions: (1) the period until the end of the war with Germany; (2) the interval between Germany's defeat and the victory over Japan, and (3) the initiation of the peacetime era.

The study envisaged an enormous continuing demand for production of war materials and continuing changes in production demands until the European war is won. It voiced the belief that a sharp drop in output of many major ground weapons, clothing and similar quartermaster equipment may be expected next spring, with a switch to production of air and naval weapons for use in the Pacific.

Simultaneous with the decline in straight miltary production, manufacture to meet reoccupation and rehabilitation needs for heavy industrial machinery, production equipment, material for air depots, sub-bases and docks will increase, the study finds. Other demands will do for housing materials, water supply equipment, and power machinery.

The analysis did not foresee an early subsctantial increase in the production of civilian supplies, qualifying this, however, with the statement that where labor is available, a gradual increase in output of materials like textiles and other products which do not compete for scarce materials and necessities, such as farm machinery, railroad equipment, alarm clocks, and razor blades, may be expected.

Mr. Henderson declared that the political atmosphere of this country in the period covered by the study does not permit the visualization of a postwar outlook as encouraging as England's.

"In England," he continued, "the Conservative Party expects to be in control of that period and already is laying the groundwork for its attitude toward aviation, shipping, cartels and the concessions it will make toward social security.

With the looming fights on taxes subsdiies and other questions, we will be progressing through this three-year period lacking a clear cut majority in Congress which can take definite action on the problems."

Both Mr. Henderson and Mr. Cherne admonished business men aaginst expecting a "boom" in postwar consumer demand, asserting that such a "deflationary trend" as they foresaw might arise from fear of unemployment, insecurity, and a desire by the consumers to hold on to cash and savings "to see what happens tomorrow."

FEWER LIGHTS FOR CHRISTMAS URGED

Ornamental lighting of Christmas trees in the coming holidays should be confined to trees inside private homes, J. A. Krug, vice-chairman of the War Production Board and director of the agency's Office of War Utilities, said today

"Government and industry have combined in a nationwide conservation campaign to save critical fuels and materials necessary to produce and consume electricity" he said. "I am asking the American people to refrain from ch Christmas lighting custom as a part of that campaign. Electric light bulbs are particularly short at present and strict conservation of them is necessary. Widespread consumption of bulbs during the Christmas season merely will mean a greater scarcity later on."

Seafood Industry Seen Suffering From Neglect

Decades of mismanagement and the lack of a conservation program can be offset very quickly in the seafood production capacity of the Chesapeake bay, Dr. Ira L. Gabrielson, director of the Fish and Wildlife Service Department of the Interior, told the House Appropriations committee yesterday

Dr. Gabrielson appeared before the committee in support of an appropriation of $19,000 to aid the Maryland fisheries authorities in studies looking toward development of increases in the bay's seafood production.

Dr. Gabrielson said he advocated the allocation of the funds to the State agency because the service lacks the manpower and the funds to make the surveys and studies that are necessary.

Trained men of the Fish and Wildlife service will supervise the State's activities he said.

"As to the oyster-producing capacities of the Chesapeake bay, he said," I might say that the bay is potentially one of the richest bodies of water in North America. Its history of fish and shellfish production shows that."

"Fifty years ago the Chesapeake Bay produced 70,000,000 pounds of oyster meats annually. At the present time there is about 37,000,000 pounds produced the reduction being largely due because of the lack of management and a conservative program. It is our feeling that it can be quickly built up if we apply methods we have discovered and make some surveys to tell the State Conservation Commission where, when and what to do.

Dr. Gabrielson explained that his mention of a lack of management and a conservation program applied to the past. He told the committee that the State Conservation committee now has authority to formuate a program and it is possiblle, with some help from the government in investigations to rebuild the industry.

Cooperation Is Theme Of Conv.

Henry A. Wallace Vice-Presdt. told the CIO convention this week that fulfillment of the century of the common man depends on cooperation between labor and farm ers.

Warning them to unite, he declared both farmers and workers must remember that their income today is almost certainly greater than they will be three or four years from now.

Mr. Wallace said that selfish interests with large capital resources are ready to buy in at panic prices our mines, our factories and our farms.

He attempted to show the economic identity of factory and farm producers, particularly to prevent recurrence of a post waar scarcity economy. In this, the Vice-President indicated, Government should take a major role.

FDA EXPLAINS MYSTERY IN BUTTER SITUATION

Here is a little statistical mystery posed by the Food Distribution Administration's review of the butter market.

1. Production of butter in the United States during October was about 11 per cent less than in the same month last year.

2. Receipts of butter at the principal terminal markets during the month were 30 to 35 per cent under last year.

Now, what happened to the butter which constitutes the difference between these two figures?

The FDA explained:

The patrons of creameries in the countryside are taking a larger share of the butter produced, either because they have more points to spend or because they can get butter without points.

Of the butter which does come to the city dealers, nearly all is described as of the very highest quality. The FDA said, "Sales below 'AA' grade are a rarity." And 'AA' is the top grade.

It is also the most expensive grade under OPA ceilings. And if the city dweller, eating this good butter, thinks there might have ben a little mstake in calling it top quality, he can have some satisfaction in knowing that the FDA agrees with him. "Upgrading", said the FDA, "is general."

FOOD DISCUSSION TO BE HELD MONDAY

Six delegates will represent Canada at the conference opening at Ottawa Monday at which representatives of Great Britain, the United States and the Dominion will seek a system to put food statistics of the three nations on a comparable basis.

Newspapers Help Loan Drive

Newspaeprs contributed $21,000,000 of the more than $36,000,000 worth of advertising and publicity donated during the Third War Loan, the Treasury has reported.

The September dirve raised nearly $19,000,000,000.

The Treasury said war bond advertising in newspapers aggregat-129,549,946 lines valued at $8,639,540, while 61,226,060 lines of publicty was valued at $12,207,555.

Similar figures for the Second War Loan in April were 72,633,802 lines of advertising valued at $4,654,271 and 26,434,528 lines of publicity valued at $5,287,095.

Radio's contribution was estimated at $12,000,000, based on 3,382 hours of time and 200,000 announcements. A $7,000,000 April total resulted from 2,288 hours and 118,000 announcements.

The outdoor advertising industry, the department said, donated space valued at $1,600,000 compared with $398,475 worth in April.

Magazine advertisements in the September drive were valued at $1,380,000, while national advertisers were estimated to have used an additional $1,799,467 worth of war bond copy in the various media.

Director Ted Gamble of the Treasury's war finance division, said the value of promotional activities by the movie industry, the theatres, schools, retail establishments, banks, post offices, "and many others was incalculable."

MAP PLAN TO GET VETS BACK ON THE JOB

Seven Government agencies, the Red Cross and Civic leaders of every town in the country will have a hand in returning war veterans to civilian jobs and life.

A re-employment bulletin issued by the Selective Service announced plans to assign to every local draft board a re-employment committeeman who will be the veterans personal agent and adviser in returning him to his old job.

In addition the bulletin announces creation of a National Committee consisting of representatives from 15 organizations and said that state and local committees now are being organized.

The function of local committee work will be to handle as community problems, all re-employment cases that cannot be adjusted by the re-employment committeemen attached to the draft boards.

The local committees will be composed of persons from the 13 organizations represented on the national committee and from any other groups that can help with the task.

"Meet the People . . ."

(Each week in this space will be presented a picture and word portrait of someone whose name is news.)

General Mihailovitch

• "The Day of Deliverance is not far off," said King Peter of Yugoslavia as he called upon his people to unite behind a man who has long been working for that day—General Draja Mihailovitch.

• General Mihailovitch and his rugged mountaineer troops have been battling the Axis despite the handicap of relatively small numbers and inferior equipment. But with Italy on the side of the Allies and Germany's retreat, the tide has changed. It was recently announced that Mihailovitch can put between 150,000 to 180,000 troops in the field and with sufficient equipment could raise this number to 300,000.

• Tough General Mihailovitch, a colonel of artillery several years before this war, emerged from the First World War with a strong distaste for German militarism. When the blitzkreig hit he was invited to join officials and army leaders in a plane flight to Cairo. He said he had another engagement and went back into the mountains to organize his countrymen into a fighting unit.

• Like the American Revolutionary army, his troops had no uniforms or first-rate equipment; but they apparently are going to win their fight as the Americans did.

Save Tires, Or Ride On Rims Motorists Told

Supply Of Tires Reaching Critical Stage, Rubber Dealers Say.

NO RELIEF SEEN IN NEAR FUTURE

Treat those old tires gently or your car soon may be running on its rims; that was the essence of a joint statement by the nation's tire manufacturers this week.

If your tires have some tread left, make it last by careful driving; if they are bald, have them recapped before it is too late, the tire men advised.

"A widespread layup of cars and trucks—which might cripple war production—can be prevented only by the most stringent conservation of tires now on motor vehicles," the Rubber Manufacturers' Association said in launching a campaign to save tires.

Little optimism can be read into increased synthetic rubber production, the tire experts said, because there already is a shortage that will be a deficit of 2,000,000 passenger car tires by January 1, 1944 and of 1,500,000 truck tires.

The trouble is that synthetic rubber is just now beginning to flow to the tire plants, many of them have been converted to making military tires or other military equipment, and in addition, synthetic rubber takes as much as twenty per cent longer to process.

The rubber men reported, too, a lack of manpower and said women were not suitable for much of the work.

"The reasons for the present tire shortage are simple," the association said in a statement. "We've had two years of tires wearing out without replacements. Inventories have shrunk. The military services have taken enormous quantities of rubber of all kinds, including tires.

"The porblem is one which can be solved only with the help of the American public. Tires simply must be conserved and made to last longer or we'll have a breakdown in transportation which will slow up the war effort, jeopardize production, interfere seriously with distribution and throw our whole automobile economy out of gear."

Recapping was called the only stopgap, together with careful driving to keep tire carcasses in shape for recapping.

DROP IN EGG, MILK AND MEAT OUTPUT SEEN

Sharp curtailment of the production of eggs, milk and meat because of the Government "bungling" that threw out of balance feed supplies and live-stock population, is inevitable, W. G. Wysor, of Richmond, Va., general manager of the Southern States Cooperative, declared in an address at the twentieth annual meeting of the organization's membership.

"A far worse feed shortage than we have yet seen," was predicted by Mr. Wysor, speaking to an overflowing throng of delegates, representing 150,000 farmers of four States in the main ballroom of the Lord Baltimore Hotel.

Labeling the Government's corn policy as "fantastic," Mr. Wysor held it responsible for inability of dairymen and poultrymen in the East to buy feed necessary to maintain their herds and flocks.

Feeding efficiency has been reduced, he explained, by reason of the shortage of proteins, which in turn has hiked the cost of producing meats, eggs and milk.

MUST INSCRIBE TAG NUMBERS ON GAS COUPONS

Although license numbers written on new A gasoline ration coupons will become meaningless next April 1, when each Maryland motorist will receive one new license plate, the coupons must be inscribed with the numbers anyway, according to an OPA decision announced this week.

The ruling was made after a number of complaints had reached the national OPA that it would be useless for motorists to write the number of their present tags over all the A coupons, when they will receive another tag number long before the new books have expired.

"We don't know yet exactly what we are going to do," an OPA spokesman said, "but we will think of something."

STATE CRABBING SEASON OFFICIALLY CLOSED

Maryland's crabbing season ended officially last Saturday.

The Commission of Tidewater Fisheries, in announcing the halting of crabbing in Maryland waters, said the crab population in the State was somewhat reduced from that of 1942, and it thought the closing of the season in October would allow greater escapage of female crabs so that an increased number eventually would reach Virginia and have a chance to spawn.