The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

CAMBRIDGE TRIBUNE

Devoted To The Interests Of The Eastern Shore Of Md.

VOL. 8 NO. 45 | CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1943 | PRICE 3 CENTS | $1.50 PER YEAR

TODAY and TOMORROW

There has been such a shifting around of the population of this country since the war began that most all of us, by now, either through personal experience or reports of others, are keenly aware of the difficulties of building a new circle of friends in a strange town or city.

To a boy or girl raised in a small town there is often something glamorous about the thought of leaving the cows and the chickens and finding a new home with a back yard full of skyscrapers. Bu it doesn't take long for them to discover that skyscrapers, theatres and the excitement of city life cannot compensate in any way for the solid friendship back home.

And when city people "escape" to the country, hoping to find peace and quiet and a more satisfactory type of companionship they often find it impossible to adjust themselves to small town ways and, if they do stick it out, never quite learn to feel like a part of the community.

But whether we move from the city to the country or the country to the city, most of us find that our permanent enjoyment of the new life has little to do with our new surroundings but depends, in a large measure, on the friendships we are able to build up.

Cities have always been notorious for their unfriendliness.

In a small community a stranger in town arouses the interest of the natives—is called upon by neighbors and invited to their homes. In such a locality a stranger is given every possible opportunity to enter into the town activities and becomes a member of the local "family."

In a city a new neighbor means nothing to residents, most of whom hardly have a nodding acquaintanceship with their old neighbors. There are plenty of cases in cities where two families live for months or years in adjoining apartments without knowing each other's names.

The difference in behavior between city and country people should not be attributed to a basic difference in the people themselves. It is more a question of supply and demand.

In the country the supply of potential friends is restricted—so everyone finds it desirable to keep on the best possible terms with the other people of the town. In a city, on the other hand, the supply is unlimited and those living there are inclined to choose friends with care, according to their interests rather than their proximity.

Country people take their friends for better or worse. City people are in a position either to flit from one group of acquaintances to another or confine their friendship to one group and feel no need to recognize the existence of other mmbers of their thickly populated communities.

VARIETY . . . . . solidarity

It is sometimes hard to decide which is the better off—the country people who move to the city and have difficulty finding friends or the city people who move to the country and have friends inflicted upon them.

Having lived in both city and country I would conclude that in either case it depends largely on the breaks—on the neighbors the cityite happens to find when he settles in the country and on the acquaintances the country person finally makes when he or she moves to the city.

In the city, although it takes longer to find friends, one has the advantage of being able to go through a weeding out process—dropping acquaintances who don't wear well and substituting new possibilities until you find a group which meets your requirements.

In the country, although there is no difficulty in meeting people, you must learn to get along with both those who don't interest you and those who do.

The country life is more conducive to close, lasting friendships while the city offers variety at the expense of solidarity. In the long run there is no question but the country life is more satisfying to the soul, offers greater security and probably more happiness.

But wherever you come from—city or country—a complete change of environment always makes one keenly aware of the fact that there is no place like home.

XMAS CARDS TO SOLDIERS MUST GO SEALED, 1st CLASS

Christmas cards for soldiers must be sent in sealed envelopes and prepaid at the first class rate, according to word received from the War Department by post masters.

The War Department further urges that such cards be mailed at once, pointing out that cards mailed now will, according to the Army Postal Service, reach even the most remote APO by December 25.

Record Output Keeps U. S.--Allies, Supplied

Thanks to the development of agriculture, the American farmer is performing a miracle of production.

With the same number of acres, fewer farmers are producing per cent more food than for the corresponding year of World War 1, and they are satisfying the needs of a better fed army, a greater population and the requirements of our Allies.

Reports just released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that food production since 1939 has had a constant upward progression to its present record level, while from 1914-18 it was sporadic and only in the latter year did it assume notable proportions. The World War 1 peak was reached in 1918, when the level was 9 per cent above what it had been in 1915.

Total food production in 1943 is up 26 per cent over 1943 with the expectation that 1944 will see it pushed up still farther. Per capita food production is 20 per cent greater this year than four years ago, while in 1918 it had increased only 6 per cent.

Higher yields per acre have been largely responsible for increases in production of important war foods, according to the department of agriculture figures. Wheat, rice, potatoes, dry beans, barley, all hay combined and corn led among crops with sizable increases in acreage yield. In 1942, for example, 267 million more bushels of corn were produced from 21.4 million fewer acres than during 1917 (corresponding World War 1 year). Crop reports show 1943 with a probable harvest of 544 million more bushels from 7.9 million fewer acres than in 1918.

In the realm of livestock, poultry and eggs even more startling figures have been reported. Production of milk per cow has been upped more than 1,000 pounds, or 28 per cent with an increase of total milk production in 1943 of 45,000,000 pounds over the 1918 figure. Egg production per hen is on the same high level. In 1918 one hen layed an average of 86 eggs a year. Today one hen means 112 eggs, an increase of 26 eggs per bird over the World War 1 average, or 25 per cent. Total egg production is about twice as much this year as it was in 1918, or five billion dozen.

While, on the whole, the number of animals on farms on a per capita basis is smaller than in World War 1, the output of animal products on a per capita basis is much higher, due to heavier weight and greater production per animal. For example, the average dressed weight per hog in this war has been 10 per cent greater than in the earlier conflict, the number of pigs per litter has been higher, and the feeding period shorter.

Many factors entered into the production changes that have contributed to a larger food output. The weather, of course, in most sections, has been very kind to the farmer for the past five years, with consequent benefits to his harvest. But the weather is only a part of the story.

In the case of corn, four production aids were measured for their direct effect — fertilizer, use of lime, preceding of corn by hay in rotation of crops, and substitution o fhybrid for open-pollinated seed in the Corn Belt, all but the latter being conservation practices.

These alone, among a long list, are credited with 6.2 bushels of the 28.4 bushels an acre which was the average yield for 1940. The yield per harvested crop in 1915-18 averaged about 26 bushels, compared with about 32 bushels in 1940-43.

In the first World War emphasis was on production of wheat, sugar and meats, with wheat taking first place. Oil-bearing crops have received the most attention during the present war, due to the acute situation that developed when importations from the Pacific ocean area were cut off by the war with Japan.

The oil-bearing crop acreage in 1938 was 5.6 million acres. By 1941 it had been increased to 11 million. With the impetus of agricultural goals and the support-price program, the harvested acreage rose to 18.6 million acres in 1942 and will total about 22 million acres in 1943.

World War 11 has had more difficult production problems to meet than farmers faced in the first World War. All-out production of military equipment has curtailed the manufacture of farm machinery, while at the same time requirements for that machinery are much greater. The labor shortage resulting from the absorption of farm workers by the armed forces and industry, has made the planting and harvesting of crops and the maintenance of a high level of efficiency in day to day farm work extremely difficult in some areas.

Trucks Are Given High War Priority

Assurance that farm machinery goals for 1944 will be met was given today by a War Production Board official. Simultaneously, he reported that truck and trailer production would get top priority on manpower, as part of a broad four agency program to ease the shortage of domestic motor transport equipment.

The truck program, rated with farm machinery in the forefront of present production bottlenecks is expected to be disclosed shortly.

Manufacturers of farm machinery, meeting with WPB officials individually gave assurance that their production objectives would be met the WPB source said. He expressed confidence they would come within two per cent of hitting production targets.

WPB has authorized production of about 47,000 new heavy and medium trucks and trailers in the first half of 1944, but Office of Defense Transportation Chief Eastman stated that no substantial production of new trucks can be expected for the next six months.

About 9,000 over-age trucks will soon be released by the Army for civilian use, it was also learned. Salvage officers in each Army post have been authorized to dispose of all obsolete vehicles, most of which are light aand medium models, in their own communities

INDEPENDENT TIRE MEN ASK CONGRESS FOR HELP

Independent tire dealers asserted this week that thousands of them would become slaves of "greedy big business" unless Congress passed legislation to prohibit the retailing of tires by manufacturer-owned stores.

Appearing before the Senate Banking Committee, Robert A. Dean, of Louiseville, president of the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers, said the operation of company owned stores had put independents in a position where they could not survive.

Competitive operations among the big four manufacturers, Goodyear, Firestone, Goodrich and United States, Dean said, had "resulted in a monopoly in tire manufacturing and today ninety per cent of the tires produced in America are manufactured by them."

Germany's Latest 'Secret Weapon'

Winston Churchill was the first Allied leader to reveal news of German rocket gliders which are pictured in a photograph smuggled from that country. The gliders are launched from an airplane and are said to be controlled by radio. There have been rumors of long-range rocket gliders that could be used to bombard London from France.

New Procedure For Livestock Slaughtering

Regulations Allow Farmers To Kill Own Meat For Consumption.

NO PERMITS ARE REQUIRED

Farmers and other producers of livestock may easily determine whether or not they are eligible to slaughter without a license or permit and to consume meat without giving up ration points, under a simplified procedure announced jointly by the Office of Price Administration and the War Food Administration.

Chief points in the joint action:

1. OPA changed its meat rationing regulation to simplify the requirements covering point-free home consumption of meat by livestock producers.

2. WFA authorized an individual to slaughter for home consumption without a license or permit if he is entitled under OPA regulations to consume the meat point-free.

"We are attempting to make the requiremnts covering home-slaughter and point-free meat consumption as clear and simple as possible both to aid the farmer and to conserve meat supplies for civilian and military use," the two agencies explained. "It is of the utmost importance that livestock producers understand who may and who may not slaughter without a license and consume meat point-free.

"Meat obtained from slaughtering on the farm provides a large segment of the population with its meat needs. Under war-time rationing, it is necessary to set limitations on the point-free consumption of this meat, in order that as much as possible may become a part of the total supply available for rationing.

"Farmers and others who produce livestock may, of course, continue to serve at their own table the meat they raise without giving up ration points. The simplified limitations make it clear, however, that those who are not bona fide producers of livestock are not entitled to eat more meat than their ration stamps will buy."

Under the OPA revision a person may consume meat without giving up ration points only if (1) he raised the livestock from birth or (2) for a period of 60 days immediately before slaughter, or (3) the weight has increased at least 35 per cent between the time he acquired the livestock and the time of slaughter. In all three instances the raising of the livestock must take place on a farm or other place which the livestock producer operates.

In addition, to be considered eligible to slaughter and consume meat point-free a person must have resided more than six months of each year on a farm which he operates or must have visited the farm for the purpose of giving personal attention and supervision to the raising of the livestock on his premises for at least a third of the time during the period (one of those listed above) on which he bases his claim to the right to consume the meat point-free.

If a person has his livestock custom-slaughtered, he must meet these same conditions, in order to get the meat from the slaughterer without giving up points. He is also required to give a certificate to the slaughterer containing the facts showing he is eligible to consume the meat point-free.

Farmers or other persons who rais livestock and meet the requiremnts covering home consumption of meat, may, of course, serve the meat, point-free to those who eat at the table — including farm workers. Prisons, asylums, restaurants and other so-called "institutional users," however, are not permitted point-free use of the meat from livestock they raise.

These changes are expected to permitting point-free consumption will now be permitted by the WFA to slaughter for home consumption without a license or permit. With this one exception, all others who slaughter meat for themselves or for delivery to others must have a WFA permit or license, as in the past.

Thse changes are expected to make it an easier matter for a producer of livestock to determine whether or not he may consume meat point-free. It is hoped that this understanding will protect supplies of meat for essential military and lend-lease needs by stopping diversion of meat from legitimate distribution channels.

At the same time, this action will disturb as little as possible the established custom of livestock producers in slaughtering the meat they raise for home use."

Ferry Traffic Shows Gain Over Last October

Claiborne And Matapeake Lines Both Show Improvement.

MORE TRAVELERS USING ROUTE

Passenger traffic on the Claiborne-Romancoke ferry increased seventy per cent. last month over the corresponding month in 1942, Governor O'Conor announced yesterday.

He said 2,700 passengers were carried, as compared with 1,623 who used the ferry in October, 1942 and that 1,312 automobies and trucks were transported in the month, compared with 1,138 in October a year ago.

The Annapolis-Matapeake line also showed an increase, but to a lesser degree.

PREDICTS TIGHTER RATIONING FOR 1944

Supplies of rationed goods in 1944 are likely to be tighter than they were this year, Col. Bryan Houston, new deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration in charge of rationing, said at his recnt press conference. Colonel Houston added that he expects rationing enforcement to become progressively more difficult because of the spreading belief among many persons that the war is approaching its end.

"We do not get the cooperation in all respects which was accorded by civilians a year ago when they saw no early prospect of a termination of the war," Colonel Houston continued. "Despite this changed attitude, the necessity for careful rationing of all products now under such regulation is growing rather than decreasing."

Asked if the OPA contemplated any new rationing program, Colonel Houston said that he had no knowledge of plans for expansion.

In response to a question, Col. Houston conceded that it might be necessary to ration fresh milk, but added that the War Food Administration would first indicate such a necessity to the OPA. He said that no such request had been made as yet. Because of the complications involved in rationing a product which had to be moved into consumption in one or two days, he said, milk rationing, if it were decided upon, would prove one of the most difficult program ever initiated.

As far as its rationing activities are concerned, he continued, the OPA is striving to simplify regulations as much as possible and give more latitude to local, district and regional offices in eliminating inequalities which might result from drastic simplification of the regulations.

"It is impossible to write a rationing regulation for 130,000,000 people which will cover every possible contingency," Colonel Houston said. "As we attempt to simplify the regulations we are bound to create inequalities for certain segments of the population. By reposing greater authority in the regional, district and local ration boards to make adjustments in line with the spirit of the regulations I believe these inequalities can be eliminated."

Colonel Houston said that it was his hope to eliminate much of the work involved in the handling of millions of coupons of small denominations for gasoline and rationed foods by making coupons call for larger quantities. The thought, he said was merely tentative, and it was being explored.

DECEMBER 10 DEADLINE FOR CHRISTMAS MAILING

Holiday shoppers have been asked to finish their Christmas buying this month and mail all packages by Dec. 10.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Denfense Transportation, said delivery by Christmas could not be assured if parcels were mailed after Dec. 10.

Railroads and local delivery services will be overburdened, Mr. Eastman explained, while the manpower shortage will prevent the usual hiring of extra help by stores and post offices, and delivery companies.

He offered these other suggestions:

1. Remember the best gifts for this wartime Christmas are War Bonds or Stamps.

2. If you buy other gifts, do your shopping in November.

3. If you send Christmas packages to other cities, send small articles in order to save transportation space.

NEWSPAPERS HELD BEST FOR BANK ADVERTISING

Lewis F. Gorton, president of the National Financial Advertisers' Association said today that if he had to choose a single medium for bank advertising his choice would be the newspapers

Presentation Ceremony To Be Re-broadcast

Millions of radio listeners thruout a wide section of the Eastern area of the United States this week will hear a re-broadcast of the ceremonies in Cambridge when the Army—Navy "E" award was presented the men and women of the Phillips Packing Company.

Six radio stations in Washington Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York have announced they will carry a rebroadcast of the ceremonies on the following schedule:

Thursday, WFBR, Baltimore, from 8.30 P. M. to 9 P.M. and WMAL, Washington, from 10:30 to 11 P.M.

Saturday, WRC, Washington 5 P.M. to 5:30 P. M.; WJZ, New York from 6:15 to 6:45 P. M. WBAL, Baltimore, from 7 P. M. to 7:30 P. M., and WFIL, Philadelphia, M., Monday, WMAL 1:30 to 2 P.M.

Strikes Now Causing Unrest Among Voters

The walkout of coal miners on the day preceding election is generally agreed to have hurt the Democrats at the polls, for it is felt throughout the nation that the administration should never have permitted a second coal mine strike to be considered.

Aware of the fact that there is a great shortage of coal, many people, including government officials, don't understand why the government was so hasty about returning the mines to the operators without first having reached an agreement with mine leaders which would have prevented another strike. And after returning the mines to the owners, when a strike was seen approaching, they don't understand why the government stuck to the formal and laborious proceedings of having the War Labor board consider the matter, make an unacceptable offer to the miners on the eve of the strike and wait until the strike was in full swing before referring it to the President for action.

With election now in the background, some members of Congress will try to put through drastic legislation to control unions, but, because the election of real importance to most Congressmen comes next year, it is not expected that a worthwhile curb on labor activity will be enacted.

It is being made increasingly clear, however, that higher wages paid to war workers means higher taxes must be paid by the rest of the people, and Congress seems to be making a real effort to reduce rather than increase government expenses. In considering a new tax bill, Congress will probably not agree to the $10,500,000,000 goal asked by the administration but will try to work out a program where perhaps half of that amount will be raised through taxes and the other half will be provided by a reduction of government expenditures.

Praising the efforts of the House Ways and Means Committee to cut government expenses, Senator George, head of the Senate Finance Committee said that he believed government expenses could be cut by as much as 10 billion dollars.

"My personal opinion is," said Senator George, "that the Finance Committee will strongly support the House Committee and thereby serve notice on the heads of departments that expenditures loosely referred to as 'indispensable' must be cut down."

The House Committee is continuing to have difficulty on agreeing to a tax program. A general sales tax, which had been suggested by many groups of consumers, was defeated by the committee by a vote of 16 to 8. Chairman Doughton said that this ended the issue of a sales tax as far as the committee is concerned, but it will be remembered that he said the same thing last year about the pay-asc-you-go tax which was finally revived and made law as a result of the pressure of public opinion.

If the House Committee fails to work out a tax plan which meets the approval of the people, which is believed likely, the new tax law will finally be written by the Senate Committee after the House has approved an adequate measure. So in spite of what Mr. Doughton says, there are many in Washington who believe that the final tax measure will include a sales tax on all consumer purchases with the possible exception of food.

Meanwhile, the President has approved the one tax measure which has come out of the committee. This provides that taxpayers should deduct their full credit on the Victory tax from the tax payment they make in March. The credit for single persons amounts to 25 per cent of the amount they have paid in Victory tax and for married people is 40 per cent of the amount paid. An additional 2 per cent is provided for dependents.

Improved Variety Of Potato Developed

After twelve years of experimenting, plant pathologists and geneticists have developed a new variety of potato called the Potomac which gives exceptionally high yields because of its resistance to disease.

Nearly 1,000 bushels of seed potatoes have been accumulated it was revealed yesterday and commercial production of the new variety will begin on a big scale next year.

The new potato has been in commercial production on a limited scale in Western Maryland not ably Garrett county—for seven years.

The average yield per acre during the test period ran to 370 bushels compared with an average per acre crop of 285 bushels of potatoes of the smooth skin variety it was revealed.

WOMEN'S CLUBS RAISE $112,775 FOR BOMBER

Members of the Eastern Shore district, Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs, have raised a total of $112,775 to date in the organization's "buy-o-bomber" campaign, delegates attending the forty-third semi-annual meeting were told this week.

More than 200 members from twenty Maryland Clubs attended the one-day session at Zion Methodist Church, Cambridge, with Mrs. Wilmer Fell Davis, of Federalsburg, district president, presiding.

Miners Lay Down Picks and Go Hunting

Some of the 500,000 miners who left their posts for the fourth time in six months. The strike came at the expiration of the period during which the miners had agreed to work without a contract and resulted in a second government seizure of the property. These men are from the Westland mine of the Pittsburgh Coal company.

Shore Poultry Firm Fined For Price Violation

Judge Warns Violators Of Imprisonment For Second Offense.

SAYS CEILINGS MUST BE UPHELD

The Acme Poultry Corporation, of Berlin, Md. has been fined $75,000 and three individuals were fined a total of $27,000 in Federal Court after they pleaded guilty to charges of violating price ceiling regulations.

Louis Spatz, president of the Acme was fined $15,000. Louis Apanowitz and Leo M. Goldschmidt New York poultry dealers were fined $6,000 each.

In imposing the fines Juudge W C. Coleman announced that he would not impose a jail sentence because of the fact that it was the first case in this jurisdiction involving a violation of the price ceilings on chickens, but warned the defendents and all other poultry dealers that they could expect imprisonment on future convictions.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS COMPUTED UNDER OPA

The following maximum prices for distilled spirits are computed under new Office of Price Administration regulations, effective August 30, 1943.

These prices are based on retailer's permitted mark-up for the metropolitan Baltimore area. In some instances in this county, the prices can be 1c or 2c per bottle higher than these prices because of the freight charges.

WHISKEY			
Canadian Club		Pint	$2.97
Canadian Club		5th	4.73
Imperial		Pint	1.88
Imperial		5th	2.99
Signet		Pint	2.22
Signet		5th	3.51
Ten High Rye		Pint	1.71
Ten High Rye		5th	2.71
Lord Calvert		Pint	2.57
Lord Calvert		5th	4.07
Calvert Reserve	1-2	Pint	1.11
Calvert Reserve		Pint	2.17
Calvert Reserve		5th	3.43
Calvert Reserve		Quart	4.26
Calvert Special	1-2	Pint	.97
Calvert Special		Pint	1.90
Calvert Special		5th	3.00
Calvert Special		Quart	3.71
Four Roses		Pint	2.33
Four Roses		5th	3.76
Paul Jones		Pint	1.90
Paul Jones		5th	3.01
Supreme		Pint	1.96
Supreme		5th	3.13
G & B Black Label	1-2	Pint	1.03
G & B Black Label		Pint	2.02
Old Faithful		Pint	1.53
Old Faithful	Quart	$3.13	3.11
Old Lewis Hunter Straight	1-2	Pint	.97
Old Lewis Hunter Straight		Pint	1.89
Old Lewis Hunter Straight		5th	3.00

(Additional prices will be published next week.)

STATE SPENDS $7,800 TO COLLECT $6,000 IN TAXES

The State, it was reported yesterday, is spending about $7,800 for public advertising to collect about $6,000 in taxes from corporations which have failed to file 1942 reports, failed to pay franchise taxes or failed to pay personal property taxes.

Both Edward W. Ward, secretary of the State Tax Commission, and Joseph O'C. McCusker, deputy State Comptroller, said their advertised lists will result in the "cleaning out of dead wood in the corporations listed with the State."

It was estimated that of the total of 4,947 delinquent corporations listed by the Tax Commission and the 275 advertised by the Comptroller's office, about eighty per cent are "dead wood."

Mr. McCusker laughed about the corporation list advertised for failure to pay personay property taxes

"We have to do it, though, because the law demands it," he asid.

There are 275 corporations currently being advertised by the Comptroller's Office for failure to pay a 1942 personal property tax and the taxes range from $5.25 (a night club) to 14 cents which amount applies to a corporation declraing no more than $100 in personal property.

"We won't get much more than $1,200 out of that list," Mr. McCusker said. He added that, altogether, he did not expect the Comptroller's Office or the Tax Commission Department to exceed $6,000 in collections.

Prior to this year corporations whether profit or non-profit, and whether stock or non-stock, merely were notified by letter from the Comptroller's Office that certain amounts were owed the State and hat a report was due.