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TODAY and TOMORROW

HABITS . . . . conversion

Speaking of reconversion, it will be interesting to see, after the war, how long it will take the average person to "reconvert" his living habits to the extravagant and perhaps wasteful standards of prewar days.

All of us have learned a lot about conservation during the last three years. We have learned that an automobile can go almost twice as far on a gallon of gasoline if driven at 30 instead of 60 miles per hour. We have been taught that tires can be made to last for thousands of extra miles if we keep the speed down, use brakes less, and shift the tires around every 5,000 miles. And we have found that, with proper care, we can increase the life span of the family car by several years.

Those lessons about automobile conservation are just an example of the education in economy which we have been given all along the line. We have been taught how to heat our homes with less fuel. We have learned a lot about food requirements and are now well aware of the fact that we can keep healthy on a much more restricted diet than we used to consider essential. And we have learned how to get along very comfortably with less meat, less sugar, less coffee, less ice cream, less cooking utensils, fewer tools, less paper, less cigarettes and many many less gadgets.

Except for the fact that prices have risen considerably, all this has taught us how to live comfortably on less money.

ADS . . . . . sales

At the beginning of the war it seemed like a minor revolution in advertising when manufacturers suddenly started spending good advertising money to tell us how to get along with a smaller supply of their products. To most Americans advertising has always been considered the heart and soul of high-pressure selling and it was rather a shock to see this sales tool being used to influence us to "please buy less."

Although we have become used to such advertising now, I feel that manufacturers showed considerable business courage to substitute a conservation appeal for a sales appeal. For all of them know that when the war is over they will want to sell all they can and these lessons in conservation might be a serious barrier to maximum sales. If a man learns how to go twice as far on a gallon of gasoline, it is conceivable that he might continue to remember and apply that lesson when gasoline is available in abundance.

But most manufacturers probably realize that the average American doesn't like conservation and that most of us will quickly revert to our old habits as soon as supplies make it possible. We may have learned how to conserve gasoline, for example, but if we have money in our pockets we'd rather step on the gas than diddle along at 30 "conservation miles" per hour.

And there is no doubt that those manufacturers who have made an honest and broad-minded effort to teach us to conserve their products in wartime have won public goodwill which will benefit them in the postwar era. For a recent survey showed that of all types of war advertising, the conservation theme has met with greatest public approval.

SECURITY . . . . . income

Our "How to Get Along Without" education hasn't been nearly as extensive as it has been in other countries. But it has been extensive enough to give us a better evaluation of what is really essential and what isn't.

A friend of mine who was out of work for many months during the depression, and supported his family during that time on the small allotment available through unemployment insurance, says that experience was one of the most valuable he ever had. For it showed him that he could exist, if it ever became necessary again on an amount of money far smaller than he had ever thought possible. That experience, he says, gave him a feeling of security and independence which he never would have had without learning how little money it takes to buy the real essentials of life.

ROTARY TO OBSERVE 40th BIRTHDAY TODAY

Rotary International will commemorate its forieth anniversary today with an international radio hookup linking Sweden, England, Brazil, Hawaii, and the United States.

Eve Once Again Tempts Adam

"Blondie," playing the part of Eve, is putting the same kind of spell upon Adam, her puppy friend, that Eve put on Adam with that apple. "Go ahead, buddy, take a sip. It won't hurt you," she whispers.

End Of War Not Seen In Immediate Future

Officials in Washington have stopped making guesses for publication aboutwhen the war will end. They realize that they made a costly mistake when they predicted that it would end in 1944 and that they are largely to blame for the relaxed attitude on the part of the public which resulted. It has taken a lot of time and effort to repair the results of those predictions.

So now, when any officials of the army, navy or administration discuss the subject at all, they take what appears to be over-pessimistic attitude. This was evident in the testimony before the Senate military affairs committee on the National Service act. It was evident when Secretary of War Stimson said that recent Allied victories didn't lessen in any respect the need for the drafting of labor. And it was evident again when Undersecretary of War Patterson told of the urgent need for 900,000 more men in the army before July 1.

As the Allies roll up new victories the people in our country can't help but feel that the war in Europe will end soon — but they are no longer encouraged to think that way by the men in the know. Whether the labor draft is absolutely necessary or not — which seems to be a very debatable question—our war chiefs want it to go through to help build morale among hte soldiers on the fighting fronts. If the National Service act does pass the government will not be required to put all young men in essential industry, but will have the power to take those they need between the ages of 18 and 45.

Until the war is over we will never know just what President Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin talked about and how much agreement there was on postwar plans. But it is evident that they do agree on the handling of the final battle of Europe—which is the most important thing at the moment.

And there is definitely a more optimistic attitude among administration officials over our relationship with Russia. Some who feared that Stalin might want to have the upper hand in deciding how the many problems of postwar Europe would be handled, now seem to feel that he is anxious to cooperate in arriving at agreements which will be favored by all of the leading nations. Perhaps the greatest achievement of the conference is to end all hope among the Nazis of splitting the United Nations.

* * *

Action by the House to vote on the George bill, to split the department of commerce and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, before the Senate acts on the appointment of Henry Wallace as secretary of commerce, probably means that Mr. Wallace will win congressional approval for that office. Opponents of Mr. Wallace had hoped either in the Senate or House, to defeat this appointment by voting on Mr. Wallace's nomination while the RFC still was part of the commerce department.

There is still some chance that Mr. Wallace will be defeated, but since the appointment is so closely allied with political manipulations, it is believed probable that Mr. Wallacewon the secretaryship when his supporters managed to get both houses of congress to act on the George bill first.

* * *

One of the most important subjects before congress at the present moment is that of recruiting nurses forthe armed forces. No matter when the war in Europe may end the shortage of nurses wil lcontinue to be critical unless some steps are taken to recruit those who will not enlist voluntarily. Dr. Thomas Parran, U. S. Surgeon General, has urged congress to include professional nurses in the selective service system.

OVER-ALL DISPOSAL OF SURPLUSES HIT

Censuring present Government surplus disposal methods, business executives have suggested that an industry-by-industry approach be applied to the problem of surplus disposal instead of an over-all policy for all types of property, according to a poll of business men conducted by the Conference Board Business Record and made public yesterday. Solutions proposed by business men, it was pointed out, were based upon studies of postwar prospects in their own industries.

In line with these prospects machinery and machine tool builders called for gradual disposition of Government-held surpluses of their products; executives of non-durable goods industries and iron and steel products urged rapid liquidations of such surpluses and both groups favored the use of export markets.

Machinery and machine-tool builders, generally representative of the capital goods industries, emphasized that unused parts should be returned by disposal agencies to original manufacturers to the extent that they are able to assimilate theb, and complete machines returned to manufacturers or consigned to them for sale through regular distributive channels. One suggestion called for 25 per cent of the sales to be taken each year out of the Government's surplus stocks until they are completely liquidated.

Similarly, executives of the electrical equipment and chemical industries stressed the importance of returning surpluses to the original manufacturer at a reasonable price so that they might be marketed without upsetting industry prices and employment.

Typifying those industries which called for rapid disposal, one textile executive commented that it would be best "to get the headache over with, for the sooner the Government gets rid of its surplus inventories, the sooner the market will reach an orderly condition."

He pointed out that a substantial shortage of most materials will exist as the war progresses and the time to dump a surplus is when there is a shortage. A manufacturer of iron and steel products explained that an inventory hanging over the market "has a permanent bearish factor, whereas its sale hurts the market only once."

The survey disclosed general agreement that surplus materials located in foreign countries at the termination of hostilities should be disposed of in those countries rather than returned to the domestic market. Many favored exporting materials that might otherwise find their way into speculative channels, it was said.

CURFEW PLAN MAY LAST UNTIL WAR IS OVER

The midnight curfew for entertainment spots which is to become effective Monday probably will not be lifted until the war in Europe is over.

It can be stated unequivocally, however, that it is not being imposed as a reform move, although it may produce some collateral benefits in that direction.

For example, it is the feeling of those responsible for the order that enforcement is almost sure to cause some reduction of absenteeism among war workers; absenteeism often directly attributable to over-indulgence and late hours in night refreshment centers.

The immediate and compelling reason for the order is the genuine concern of James F. Byrnes, director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, over the present inadequate cioal supply and the threat of even more serious shortage in the future.

To bad weather, interrupted transportation and the shortage of miners which have contributed to impair the supply up to this point may now be added the possibility of a miners' strike when the present union contracts expire next Thursday. This year the usual disputing between the miners and mine operators over wages is not due to prompt agreement on new contracts.

Black Market Hits Meat And Sugar Supplies

Organized black markets in meat and sugar are appearing in dangerous proportions, the Office of War Information said this week after a survey by the Secret Service, the Office of Price Administration and the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury.

"A sudden mushrooming" of counterfeiting of meat and sugar coupons is largely responsible for the reappearance of the black markets, said the OWI.

Discussing other phases of black markets, the OWI said that illegal diversion of gasoline by counterfeit and stolen coupons had almost stopped. Officials said that there was no "organized" black market in cigarettes. "Petty chiselers" were called the principal supporters of this activity. Organized black markets in liquor have been virtually eliminated, it was said.

Regardless of the fact that the Government had achieved considerable success in coping with organized black markets officials emphasized that day-to-day vigilance was still necessary, lest new racketeering gangs spring up.

Chicago furnished the first indication of major rackets in red ration stamps when 50,000,000 counterfeits were recently seized, or enough to buy all civilian rationed beef in the United States for one week. The stamps were reported to have been offered for sale at $5 per 1,000 points, and the lot would have brought $2,500,000.

Sugar as a black-market commodity loomed into importance in the Southeast, where it was used by moonshiners.

Officials credited most gasoline dealers with conscientiously complying with ration rules.

Black marketing of nylon stockings has ceased to be a major problem, although bogus nylon has been sold by racketeers at exorbitant prices.

AMPLE SUPPLY OF FEED FOR LIVE STOCK

"The supplies of feed concentrates in this country are ample to meet the needs of livestock and poultry during the prestn feeding year," Dr. C. D. Caskey, Baltimore, director of Southern States Research, declared at Denton, Md. at a conference of employees of Southern States Cooperative in that section. "With an improvement in the weather and transportation serivce, these supplies can be transported to the sections where they are needed."

The speaker pointed out that during their first five or six weeks chicks should have a minimum of 20 per cent portein in their diets. After this period the protein requirements of chicks can be gradually lowered until at the age of 12 weeks a 15 per cent protein ration is satisfactory. Dr. Caskey said that the two main sources of protein are animal products such as milk, meat scraps, and fish meal and vegetable sources such as soybean oil meal, the other oil meals, and the proteins derived from the cereal grains and by-product feeds. A combination of both animal and vegetable proteins is desirable in poultry feeds, he explained.

Chicks, as well as children, need certain vitamins if they are to develop properly. It was brought out that "a deficiency of vitamin A results in retarded growth and a general weakness accompanied by a staggering gait and ruffled feathers." Vitamin A deficient birds are also more susceptible to colds and other diseases. Vitamin D (the sunshine vitamin) is necessary both for growing chicks and for mature birds. It is required for the proper formation of the chick's bones and of the hen's egg shells. Besides, this vitamin promotes fertility and high hatchability in eggs. The absence of vitamin G (riboflavin) in the young chick's diet, results in diarrhea, retarded growth, and nutritional leg paralysis.

The conference was presided over by Garland E. Benton, of Salisbury, Md.

Maurice Meredith of Greenwood, Del., was first prize winner in the "True-False" quiz, and W. T. Thomas of Centreville, Md., took second prize.

ODT MAY EXEMPT CATTLE AUCTION SHOWS

The Office of Defense Transportation may issue an order to exempt cattle auction shows from the travel ban against conventions, it was reported this week.

Following a conference with ODT Director J. M. Johnson, a spokesman for the Texas Hereford Association said such an order might come out this week-end.

At ODT, it was stated in response to a question that the office had under consideration an order dealing with cattle sales shows, as distinguished from shows that are strictly exhibits.

Demand Inquiry Into Cigarette Shortage Here

Senator William Langer of North Dakota announced yesterday that he planned to introduce in the Senate a resolution to set up a Senate committee to make a thorough investigation of the cigarette situation. Complaints of diversion of cigarettes from legitimate to black-market channels, he said are sufficient to warrant a general investigation.

Despite efforts of the Office of Price Administration, to get retailers to display cigarettes openly on their shelves, cigarettes were as scarce as ever. In some instances, the old signs saying, "Sorry, no cigarettes," were even larger than in the past.

Senator Langer, reached in Washington by telephone, was particularly irate over the shortage because it is his understanding that the cigarettes are not going to the armed forces.

Mr. Woolley has frankly conceded that all his office can do is attempt to straighten out distribution by relying on the voluntary cooperation of wholesale and retail dealers. He has made clear that the OPA has jurisdiction only in the maintenance of price ceilings and lacks authority over distribution.

Responsible persons in the industry, it is understood, would welcome vesting of specific authority in distribution in some Federal agency and favor the Langer proposal for an inquiry.

Eric Calamia, president of the Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc., said: "There are wholesalers who are doing an honest job, but there are other wholesalers who are diverting cigarettes from this area to other places where they can get betterprices. The OPA has information along this line if they want to proceed against these wholesalers. The OPA's problem is to keep these cigarettes in local markets.

Retailers, he said, can be depended upon to do a fair rationing job with their customers if they get the cigarettes to sell. In the meantime, he added, cigarettes are getting scarcer and scarcer.

TELEPHONE CO. HANDLES OVER MILLION CALLS DAILY

Lloyd B. Wilson, president, submitting his report of operations for the year of 1944 at the annual meeting of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City, held February 13, pointed out that maximum aid in the successful prosecution of the war has been and continues to be the primary job of the company. The loyalty and devotion of the men and women of the organization under difficult circumstances were a major factor in the year's accomplishments. Restrictions and continued material shortages had a limiting effect on growth and at the close of the year there were 28,100 unfilled applications for service, practically all of which were for residential service not essential to the war effort. Income to invester capital was 5.05 per cent, remaining at the low level of recent years notwithstanding the high volume of business and was below industry in general.

Large increases in revenues brought about by the war, have been more than offset by expenses, particularly taxes and wages. Operating revenues amounted to $28,268,248, an increase of 6.9 per cent over 1943. Operating expenses, including taxes, amounted to $25,125,328, an increase of 8.3 per cent. Taxes, which amounted to $5,272,074, were approximately one-fifth of the total expenses and about 77 per cent greater than interest and dividends. Since 1941 revenues have increased 41 percent; expenses, including taxes, 47 per cent; taxes, 64 per cent; wage payments, 61 per cent; while income to invested capital has decreased from 5.57 to 5.05 per cent.

Although the increase in telephones in 1944 was only 7,130 as compared with 18,757 in 1943, there were 96,000 telephones connected, disconnected, or moved from one address to another an equivalent of about one-fourth of the telephones in service at the beginning of the year. The cost of these changes was $1,514,000. The number of telephones in service at the end of the year was 397,130.

The percentage increase in farm telephones was greater than for total telephones and the company is continuing studies of ways and means of promoting the maximum use of telephone service in rural areas. The application in this field of new development in the part growing out of the research of the past several years will prove helpful when the availability of equipment and manpower and the elimination of priorities again permit it to move forward aggressively.

The total number of telephone calls during the year approximated 536,545,000, or about one and a half million calls a day.

Basketball Will Get Rough

Just plain basketball was considered too soft for these navy trainees at U.C.L.A., so they thought up a new game similar to basketball, equipped with boxing gloves, and everything goes as the players "slug it out" under the basket. They are shown demonstrating the game at Los Angeles.

Annual Banquet Held By Phillips Packing Company

The Cambridge Armory was the scene Saturday evening of Phillips Packing Company's eighth annual Key Men's Banquet, held in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The banquet began at 7:30 and was attended by 195 key men and guests of the Phillips organization.

Frank Robbins of the company's public relations department, was master of ceremonies for the evening.

So that all the guests might feel at home, Mr. Robbins presented the following persons: Major D'Arcy Todd; Lt. Theodore Boston; Captain John W. Gibbs, Commanding Officer, Prisoner-of-War Camp; Captain Sidney Lockett, Medical Officer, Prisoner-of-War Camp; and Lt. John Shenkel, another officer stationed at the local camp. Also presented by Mr. Robbins were Lt. Clinton Pease; Lt. Whafles, a returned veteran of the China-Burma-India theatre of war; Lt. Roland Whitehead; Mr. M. Laphem; Mr. C. O. Cowgill, Bureau of Animal Industry; Mr. Arthur Krooth, Chicago Quartermaster Inspector; former Mayor Earle W. Orem, and Mayor Dorsey Davis.

The guests were then served a turkey dinner, following which Mr. Robbins presented Mr. Robin M. Kirwan, superintendent of plants, and mentioned the length of time Mr. Kirwan had been associated with Phillips Packing Company and of his promotion to Vice-President. In speaking, Mr. Kirwan thanked the key men for their cooperation during the year, and made it clear that had it not been for this cooperation, the Phillips organization could not have maintained the standards by which they won the Army-Navy "E" and two additional stars. He further stated that the local company is the only one of its kind in the United States which has two additional stars plus the original award.

Also a speaker in behalf of past and continued cooperation was William (Buddy) Spear, supervisor of the Double-Seamer Department.

Mr. Robbins then introduced W. D. Earl, caterer for the banquet, and expressed thanks on behalf of the entire group for the excellent food and service.

The evening's amusement was begun when Sir Cecil Alexander, master of ceremonies for the entertainment group, presented the following in order of their appearance: Valerie Lynn, dancer; Mary Clifford, singer of popular songs; Miss Arnaldine, an unusual novelty act; Lu Brent, magician; Sandra Lydell, dancer; Frederick and Collins, comedy and musical act; and a pianist to accompany all acts.

In between numbers by the professional entertainers, several of the key men added to the evening's fun by forming quartets and rendering numerous selections.

The festivities were brought to a successful conclusion when the guests, leaving the Armory, sang "Don't Fence Me In."

NEW FURNITURE ORDER OPPOSED BY RETAILERS

Under a new upholstered furniture regulation now being considered by the Office of Price Administration that will control fabric up-grading and cover all sales of that type of furniture, newcomers in the field may be limited to the manufacture of items at as yet undetermined price levels, a spokesman for the industry said yesterday.

Series consideration is being given to the establishment of a price above which those seeking to enter the field for the first time cannot go if they are to receive OPA approval, it was said. This may also be extended to established manufacturers seeking to make new or higher priced lines than they are now making.

The expected regulation, which will supersede MPR-188, it was said, also will contain Order 3261, controlling retailers' prices for upholstered furniture when the retailer furnishes the fabric to the manufacturer.

The effective date of this order, opposed by the National Retail Furniture Association, has been extended twice.

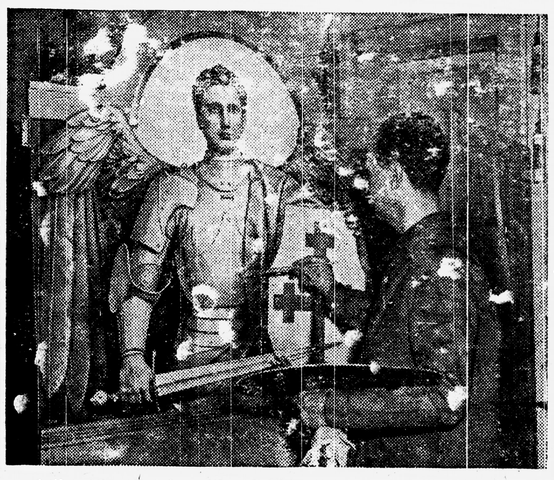
MORGENTHAU WOULD TAX SPECULATIVE PROFITS

The Treasury is seeking to determine whether speculation in stocks and real estate can be effectively curbed through taxation.

Secretary Morgenthau, disclosing this at a iews conference, said he approved the general purposes of a recent proposal by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, for a war-time excess-profits tax on gains from speculation.

Morgenthau said, however, he was not prepared to indorse any specific proposal at this time.

St. Michael Triptychs for Army



Artist Allyn Cox is putting finishing touches on this version of St. Michael triptychs, destined for a far-off battlefield, where a unit has special use for this figure. The original triptychs are used for meditation, tent or battle chapel.

Will Increase State Funds For Public Schools

Governor O'Conor will provide an all time record total of $22,491,210 for the Public School system of the State in the 1946-47 budget.

This newest "hike" in the overall school budget will be necessitated Governor O'Conor announced, by the State's participation, to the extent of an additional $2,314,130 per year, in financing to implement the new school betterment program of 12 years' free education for every student in the State, smaller classes and increased pay for the teachers, to which the Governor gave his full approval several months ago.

As against the State's contribution of $2,314,130 to make the new program effective, the 23 counties and Baltimore City will be required to supply the remaining $1,779,079 annually, Governor O'Conor made known.

The budget now before the Legislature contains recommendations by the Governor for an appropriation of $17,862,850 of State funds for the Public Schools in the next two years, itself the largest amount ever allotted for this purpose.

With the additional amount for the school betterment program included, thetotal budget for the two years will show an increase of $6,744,172 over the 1944-1945 appropriation of $15,749,738.

The greatest part of the additional funds to be appropriated, $3,843,210 each year, would be for the purpose of increasing the teachers salary schedule, Governor O'Conor emphasized. Legislative proposals to effectuate the new program will provide for a continuation of bonus payments teachers are receiving from local political subdivisions, as a requirement if the counties are to receive this additional State aid.

Figures revealed by Governor O'Conor show that there are 9,194 teachers at present engaged in teaching the State's Public School System. One of the important aims of the new O'Conor program will be to increase the number of such teachers, so that the average attendance at classes in the elementary grades may be kept at not more than 35 pupils. The sum of $250,000, all of which is to be contributed by the State, will be provided as the initial cost of this effort to reduce class room population, as well as for the equalization of the salaries of colored school supervisors.

Under the financing plan drawn up by a committee of education officals, State fiscal officers, representatives of the County Commissioners' groups of the Eastern and Western Shores and members of the Senate and House of Delegates, counties now sharing the equalization fund would be required to raise their levies for school purposes from 51 to 56 cents per $100. Under the equalization plan, counties which levy this 56-cent and fail to realize enough revenue to carry the State's minimum school program are privileged to draw the amount needed from the equalization fund.

The additional allocations of funds for educational purposes by Governor O'Conor will place Maryland among the very first States of the nation it was said at the State House, in the proportion of general fund monies devoted to the Public School System. Furthermore, it is asserted, the total outlay for the Public School System in the next two years under Governor O'Conor will be nearly double the highest amount provided for this purpose in any biennial State Budget prior to theO'Conor administration.

GUERNSEY MEETING IN CENTREVILLE NEXT MONDAY

All breeders of Guernsey cattle should not fail to attend the meeting to be held on February 26th promptly at 7.45 P.M. in the Community Room at the County Office Building, Centreville.

This meeting, sponsored by the American Guernsey Cattle Club, together with the Maryland and the Eastern Shore Guernsey Breeders' Associations, will be one of great interest. The main speaker will be Earl N. Schultz, Field Representative of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. His topic will be "Selling Our Breed." In this talk he will bring out the advantages of owning Pure Bred Guernsey Cattle.

Motion pictures of State Guernsey activities will be shown by John Clark, field director of the Maryland State Fair Board, and George Hyatt, Jr., Extension Dairyman at the University of Maryland, will also address the meeting.

There will be an informal discussion in which it is hoped to bring into concrete form a plan which will move a [illegible] improvement over the [illegible] tive programs now [illegible] soups for

Continued on page three