MRS THOMAS FITZHUGH
MADISON MD

The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

CAMBRIDGE TRIBUNE

Devoted To The Interests Of The Eastern Shore Of Md.

VOL. 10 NO. 9

CAMBRIDGE, MD., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1945

PRICE 3 CENTS $1.50 PER YEAR

TODAY and TOMORROW

MAGIC . . . . . chemistry

The man who can pick rabbits out of an empty hat is a piker compared with the laboratory magicians who are storing up a backlog of practical magic which will revolutionize living in the postwar era.

Talk to any research chemist who is in touch with the developments in his industry and you will hear tales of discoveries which go far beyond anything imagined by the writers of fairy tales. And you will find that the chemists are champing at the bit, waiting for the opportunity to show the world what they have in store for it.

Before the war we realized that we were about to pass from the motor age to the chemical age. In the years to come there will undoubtedly continue to be new and marvelous mechanical discoveries, but there is little question that the spotlight, during the remainder of the 20th century, will shine on the performance of the chemical engineer.

Nylon, and all of the related products made out of coal, air and water, pointed the way to what we may expect from now on. It is understood that the chemists are ready to launch a new field of products created out of sand, brine, coal and oil. They have apparently learned the secret of transformation to the extent that they will be able to turn practically anything into practically anything else with a wave of a magic test tube.

HOMES . . . . . plywood

To those of us unversed in chemistry, what the chemists do will always be thought of as a kind of super magic.

When I recently listened to a talk by Walter J. Murphy, editor of the American Chemical Society, in which he gave a preview of what is to come, I realized that man has finally caught up with and harnessed the most fantastic flight of imagination of our ancestors.

Glass that won't break, wood that won't burn, stockings that won't run, pants that won't shine, suits that won't wrinkle, plywood bathtubs made as hard as steel—those are just a few of the things Mr. Murphy described as the "coming attractions" of the world of tomorrow. And we all know, already, of the marvelous medical discoveries made in recent years, such as penicillin, which are probably just forerunners of even greater health protection to come.

One of the most exciting phases of the Chemical Age will be the changes in homes which will be brought about. Plywood adhesives—thin sheets bonded together which can be bent or molded into any shape and at the same time can be as tough and hard as any known material, will be employed in all sorts of ways in home building. Plastics and new kinds of glass are other chemical products which will revolutionize home home building and home furnishing.

There is perhaps more truth than humor in a recent cartoon in the New Yorker magazine where a real estate agent, showing a new home to a prospective tenant says, "Every part of this home is made of glass—except for the windows, of course."

OPPORTUNITY 70,000

One thing which particularly impressed me while listening to Mr. Murphy unfold the tales of the laboratories, was the small number of people who are making all of these astounding discoveries. This nation's scientific accomplishments, he said, have all been performed by a band of 70,000 chemists and chemical engineers. "Truly," he said, "we may say of these men and women as did Winston Churchill of the members of the RAF: 'Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few.'"

But the very fact that so few are employed in this work at the present time appears as a great opportunity for many of the young men who are now wondering what they are going to do when they come back from the war. There may be no more geographical frontiers to conquer in our country, but the chemical world certainly offers a great field for pioneering of a different sort—a kind of high mental adventure which, to an imaginative type of person, can offer more excitement and more prospects for getting ahead in the world than could ever be expected from opening up undeveloped land.

I don't know whether chemistry is stressed more in our public schools than it used to be, but it certainly would seem worthwhile to give any boy all of the encouragement possible to acquire an interest in this new "land of opportunity." The wise parents of today will certainly do all they can to develop their children's interests in chemical experimentation.

Elas Arms Captured by British

These rifles, being stacked by a British Tommy at a British ordnance depot in Greece, were taken from ELAS forces by the British during the fighting between the ELAS and EAM forces in and around Athens.

State Expects Higher Income During The Next Three Years

A revision upward of the revenue estimates for the rest of the fiscal year 1945 and for 1946 and 1947 — principally in the yield of the income tax—was produced this week by the Administration as the answer to the source of funds for the State's share of the new five-point education program.

The State's annual share of the new program's total yearly cost of $4,093,000 is set at $2,314,000 in the proposal pending in the Legislature for an increased scale of pay for teachers, $150 a teacher basic aid contribution to general school costs by the State, a full twelve-year curriculum in all counties, and smaller classes.

In the revision of revenue estimates—which boosts the total revenue expectations of the State from now through the 1947 fiscal year by $4,284,000—the collection of the full statutory two and five per cent levies on incomes in 1947 is anticipated.

There is pending, with Administration support, a bill that would continue in effect during 1946—in the levy of 1945 incomes — an allowance of a deduction of one third of the amount of tax due after computation at the full statutory rate of two per cent on earned income and 5 per cent on investment income.

The new estimates announced this week to the Senate's Finance Committee during a hearing on the proposed school program raise by $3,558,325 revenue from the income tax during 1945, 1946 and 1947.

A one-third deduction of the amount due at the full rate is permitted by law in payments due April 15 on 1944 income.

Joseph O'C. McCusker, Deputy State Comptroller, who advised the Finance Committee of change in revenue estimates, explained that when the original estimates in the 1946-47 budget were made last Fall, a possible early ending of the war in Europe was taken into consideration.

He explained that there also were some categories of revenue which were lowered in the revision, but when balanced out the net expected increase totals $4,384,000.

The revenues and the amount of expected increase over original estimates from now through 1947 were listed by Mr. McCusker as follows:

Franchise tax on gross receipts	$463,000
Motor vehicle titling tax	23,000
Alcoholic beverage excise tax	400,000
Income tax	3,558,325
Tax on commission of executors and administrators	20,000
State Industrial Accident Commission	13,500
Total	$4,477,825

On the other hand, Mr. McCusker said the State expected some revenue decreases below original estimates.

These he listed as follows:

Cigarette licenses	$137,500
Alcoholic beverage tax on wine	25,000
Excess fees of office	260,000
Racing	470,000
Total	$893,100

This would amount to a net increase in revenue through 1947 of $3,584,725, Mr. McCusker said, to which he added $700,000 in increased revisions from State departments of unspent funds during 1945, or a total of $4,284,000.

The committee was not furnished with a breakdown of the expected increase by years.

Mr. McCusker told the committee that the $260,000 loss in revenue in excess fees of office was anticipated through the granting of salary increases to employees in register of wills and court clerks' offices by this session of the Legislature.

He said the State, while continuing to expect $2,000,000 a year from racing during the fiscal years 1946 and 1947, does not expect tracks to resume operation before June of this year.

Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr. State Superintendent of Education, was asked by Senator M. George (D., Queen Anne's), whether the new school program in the course of time would make business courses available in rural high schools.

"I think there is a definite need for more liberal high school aid so that every student body in the State shall have the opportunity for broader education," Senator George said. "Especially so that rural boys and girls shall have the benefit of some commercial training—at least business arithmetic, the fundamentals of bookkeeping and typing in every high school, with stenography and secretarial training in schools where the registration justifies them."

FARM BUREAU BACKS U. S. FERTILIZER PLANTS

The American Farm Bureau Federation asked legislation today empowering plants for producing potash, nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers.

The federation's board of directors adopted a resolution authorizing Farm Bureau executive officers to have the legislation introduced in Congress.

Tired Fighting Men on Way to Rest

After a week in the front line, every minute of which might have been their last, these three doughboys are leaving the Germans for a 48-hour break. Their faces plainly show the effects of the ordeal they have undergone.

Wage Authority Can Ban Work By Court Ruling

The Supreme Court has ruled 7-2 that the Wage-Hour Administrator has authority to include a ban on home work in a minimum wage order for the embroidery industry.

Justice Rutledge spoke for the court majority. Justice Roberts wrote a dissent in which Chief Justice Stone joined. Justice Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion.

Gemsco, Inc., and several home workers in the industry appealed to the high tribunal from a decision by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City. The Circuit Court held the administrator of the wage-hour law had power to prohibit home work in an order which also approved a 40-cent minimum hourly wage rate for embroidery workers.

The Justice Department in supporting the Circuit Court decision, told the Supreme Court that a 40-cent minimum wage order without a prohibition of home work "would be anullity because it could not be enforced." Home workers who appealed said between 8,500 and 12,000 of their class, representing about one third of all employees in the industry, were affected by the order.

Justice Rutledge said that home work "in this case is not an independent industry." He added:

"It is conducted largely by the same employers who maintain factory establishments or by contractors who are in competition with such employers.

"Home workers are an integral part of the single industry. Their labor competes with the labor of factory workers, within the same establishment, between establishments, and between regions where the industry is concentrated. The effects of their competition with factory workers are to destroy the latters' right as well as their own to have, practically speaking, the benefit of the minimum wage guaranteed by the Act."

Justice Rutledge said the evidence showed that the great majority of home workers will transfer the scene of their work from the home to the factory as the result of the ruling. This, he said, will be accomplished without undue hardship.

In dissenting, Justice Roberts said the court "essays to read into the law what its words, fairly construed, do not import."

"In my view," Justice Roberts added, "one need not go outside the provisions of the Act to be convinced that Congress never intended to grant the administrator the power he has assumed."

Justice Frankfurter said to deny that the power to fix minimum wages carries with it the "subsidiary power to forbid and to prevent evasion of wages so fixed would disregard the authority given by Congress.

4-H CLUB PROGRAM GROWING RAPIDLY

"I pledge my Head to clearer thinking, my Heart to greater loyalty, my Hands to larger service, and my Health to better living, for my club, my community, and my country."

This is the pledge of more than a million, seven hundred thousand girls and boys in rural communities throughout America and in U. S. possessions who are celebrating National 4-H Club Week from March 3rd to March 11th. These clubs are the largest rural youth organization in America and have often been pronounced one of the finest character building youth organizations in the country.

In Maryland there are nearly 12,000 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 in 4-H clubs.

A group of fine, public-spirited men and women in various parts of the county give freely of their time and interests in acting as local leaders of these clubs.

Four-H clubs are organized throughout the U. S. through a cooperative arrangement between the Extension Service of the U. S. D. A. an dthe State Agricultural Colleges and have been in operation since 1914. The purpose of the clubs is to train rural girls and boys to become better farmers, homemakers and citizens of their communities. Real training for democracy comes through their business meetings and their participation in many types of community activities whether it be contributing to the Red Cross, collecting scrap or demonstrating to others in their community improved methods of culling chickens or

But the life of a 4-H'er is not made up entirely of work, for every meeting includes a period for all types of recreation from games to singing and folk dancing. Parties, hikes and weiner roasts are included in each year's program and once or twice a year, even in this time, the boys and girls from all over the county manage to get together for a county-wide rally.

1945 AAA Farm Plans Are Now Being Signed

Farmers who did not go to their district sign-up meetings last week are urged to stop in the county AAA office as soon as convenient and fill out their 1945 farm plans.

The AAA Farm Plons are described as necessary to be filled out by **all farmers:**

1. To determine to what extent 1945 war food goals will be reached.

2. To list practices intended to be performed in 1945.

3. To apply for prior approval of the pasture practice and erosion control practices.

4. To provide farmers with a guide to their 1945 farming operations.

The signing of a farm plan in no way obligates the farmer, however, his signature will indicate his desire to cooperate in the food production program.

WINGATE 4-H CLUB NEWS

The meeting of the Wingate 4-H Club was opened by Magdelene Parks reciting the poem, "Nathan Hale." The secretary, Joyce Parks read the minutes and called the roll. In the new business Miss Brooks gave the members tickets to sell for the 4-H Club Banquet. It was decided to make a Dutch Hat at the next meeting. Some of the girls worked on their bedroom slippers.

Members played the game, "Magic Music." The meeting was helpful and enjoyed by all of the members. There was no further business so the meeting was adjourned until March 20, 1945.

Flora Wheatley, Reporter

NEW PASSENGER PLANES MAY DWARF PRESENT B-29's

Pan American World Airways has announced it had ordered a half dozen six-engined land planes each capable of carrying 204 passengers and 15,300 pounds of cargo nonstop to Europe.

The planes will be built by the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation.

The plane (known as Model 37) has been under design by Convair at Fort Worth, Texts, for several years, and a wooden full-scale version was shown to aviation writers there last spring. The company said that engineering is now 90 per cent complete.

The contract calls for up to 15 of the huge planes, which have an estimated gross weight of 320,000 pounds, or two and one half times the approximate weight of a B-29 Superfortress.

With a wingspan of 230 feet, the plane is 182 feet long and has a tail that rises about 50 feet from the ground. Its estimated cruising speed will be between 310 and 342 miles an hour, its range will be 4,200 miles (New York to London is 3,500 miles), and its payload will be 50,000 pounds. Elapsed time to London is figured at less than 10 hours.

In appearance, the plane is a mid-wing, with a double-deck fuselage. The engines set in the trailing edge of the wing, push rather than pull.

The 160-ton flying behemoth will have 25 miles of wire and an electrical system equal to that for a town of 500 population.

Two B-24 Liberators could sit wing tip to wing tip on the wing of Model 37 and have five feet to spare on each end.

The propellers extend higher than a two-story house.

An automobile could be driven under the fuselage, which rests on a tricycle landing gear.

Consolidated Vultee said that, despite its size, one pilot could handle the new giant in the air. A hot-air system will be used to protect the wings from ice. Cabins will be pressurized.

Pan American said it proposes to use the planes on international routes, where the severest foreign flag competition will be met.

SOUTHERN STATES GROUP TO MEET

The Southern States Farm Home Advisory committees of Federalsburg, Preston, Easton and Cambridge will hold a regional meeting at the Riley's Coffee Shop in Easton on Tuesday, March 6, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. Announcement of the meeting was made by Mrs. Sarah Porter Ellis, Richmond, Va., Director of the Southern States Farm Home Service, who is sponsoring the event.

Mrs. Ellis will address the group explaining the duties of committee members and outlining the philosophy of Southern States Cooperative. Current news and events of interest to farm homes will also be discussed.

Chairmen of the Federalsburg and Cambridge committees are Mrs. Claude Howard, Federalsburg, and Mrs. Leon Spicer, of Church Creek, respectively.

Leaders Meet in Crimea

President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill get in a huddle over their cups at the palace at Yalta, Crimea, Russia, during the conference of the Big Three, called to settle fate of Germany and plan for future military operations.

STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED

A special Senate subcommittee was named today to investigate the State police department and a widely circulated report involving a high administration official.

The subcommittee was named by the Senate Finance Committee which, meanwhile, will delve into the administration of the department with respect to use of its present manpower and its need for additional personnel.

The subcommittee was charged specifically with the investigation of reports that members of the department, at the behest of superior officers, engage in political activities.

Senator John B. Funk (D. Frederick), chairman of the Finance Committee, said, however, the committee also would probe grave charges linking the high administration official in alleged undercover dealings with the department's personnel.

Named on the subcommittee were:

Senator Frank J. Bauer (D., First Baltimore), a former police magistrate in that city.

Senator Bernard I. Gonder (D. Garrett).

Senator Horace H. Bowling, (R. St. Mary's), a former Department of Justice Investigator.

The Finance Committee's appointment of the investigating group, disclosed by Senator Funk, is the outgrowth of a resolution introduced in the Senate several weeks ago by Senators J. Wilmer Cronin (D., Harford) and Wilbur R. Dulin (D., Anne Arundel.)

The resolution which was referred to the Finance Committee, requested that body to inquire whether proper use was being made at present of the existing State police personnel and whether it would not be better to defer appointment of 100 additional policemen until later, and meanwhile raise the pay of the force and to probe the reports of political activity.

The resolution itself did not refer to the rumor involving the high administration official, but sponsors of the resolution said the rumor was partly responsible for their request for an investigation.

They would not divulge publicly what the rumor was, but it has been discussed in cloakroom gossip since the start of the legislative session last January.

The three senators on the subcommittee said they had not decided as yet what form their investigation would take, or whether they would seek to have the matter aired at public hearings.

This, they said, would be decided after the confer among themselves and select the chairman of the group.

JAIL REFORMS IN BILL HEADED FOR ASSEMBLY

Two proposals which would make sweeping reforms in the county jail system of Maryland are expected to be offered in the Maryland General Assembly this week with prospects of both providing some lively debate topics.

Both proposals come on the heels of disclosure of alleged unsavory conditions in many of the county jails in a recent survey conducted in the State.

One of the proposed bills would place county prisons under the supervision of the State Department of Correction and provide for their closing by order of a Circuit Court if they fail to meet minimum standards prescribed in the measure.

The other measure, in the form of a resolution approved by the State administration, will request the State legislature to order the legislative council to make a two-year study of the advisability of abolishing the fee system for the keeping of prisoners, and the establishment of regional jails which would replace the 23 county prisons. The legislative council will be asked to submit its recommendations at the 1947 session of the legislature.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INCREASE

During the month of January there were 920 traffic accidents reported in Maryland with 30 deaths and 474 persons injured. The counties experienced a 48 per cent increase in fatalities.

MEAT POINTS GIVEN SHARP BOOST BY OPA

Ration point values of meat were boosted sharply this week, effective Sunday, with the over-all effect of cutting another five to six per cent off the amount houswives can buy in March.

The Office of Price Administration also raised the point value of four canned fruits and one vegetable, while cutting the ration price of two other fruits.

The canned foods which will take more blue points are mixed fruits, peaches, pineapple and pears. The point value for the popular No. 2 1-2 can for these items is being increased 20 points—from 60 to 80.

The point value of tomatoes (No. 2 can) will be 30, an increase of 10 points.

The two decreases are for apples and applesauce, but one of them does not mean anything to most consumers.

The blue point value for a No. 10 can of apples is reduced from 120 to 80 points. This large can is bought principally by institutional and industrial users.

The point value of applesauce (No. 2 can) is being reduced 20 points to 10 points.

The meat increases apply generally to beef and pork cuts hereto fore low in point value, or point-free. A few higher value steaks and roasts actually come down in point price to make them more attractive buys and prevent them from backing up in stock.

OPA said the idea of the boosts is to make the point supply come out even with the civilian meat supply, down five to six per cent from February and thirteen to fifteen per cent from January.

The agency added that prospects for coming months are still dark.

Attributing the reduction in civilian supplies to heavy military requirements and a sharp decline in hog marketings below previous estimates, OPA said no "marked improvement" can be expected before late summer or early fall.

Present lamb-point values continue unchanged. Mutton remains on the free list. Most veal cuts are unchanged.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL PASSES CONGRESS

"The Rivers and Harbors Bill, known as Senate Bill 35, passed the House on February 22, and is legislation that will be of great benefit to the whole country, not only in creating employment after the war but also being of a permanent benefit to the commercial and business interests of our country," Congressman Dudley G. Roe, stated this week.

The bill is divided into two parts—one part consists of projects which have been approved and for which the money is appropriated. These projects will be definitely carried out promptly after the termination of the war. On the Eastern Shore there are the following projects:

Duck Point Cove, appropriation $19,200.

Town Creek, Oxford, appropriation $17,300.

Black Walnut Harbor, appropriation, $20,200.

Pocomoke River, appropriation $8,500.

Crisfield Harbor, estimated cost $33,500.

Lower Thoroughfare, Deal's Island, estimated cost, $21,200.

Nanticoke River, estimated cost, $54,000.

The second half of the bill has to do with preliminary examinations and surveys and in this section of the bill there are the following Eastern Shore items.

Ocean City harbor and inlet, and Sinepauxent Bay; Marumsco Creek in Somerset County; Webster's Cove, Somerset County; Twitch Cove and Big Thoroughfare River and a boat basin at Ewell; Pocomoke River; Crisfield Harbor; Taylor's Landing, Worcester County; Channel from Charlestown Northeast River Honga River and Tar Bay, Hoopers Island; Channel in Honga River to the plant of White and Nelson; Harbor at Public Landing, Worcester County; Cambridge Harbor; Hock Hall harbor; Channel from Kent Island Narrows to Well Cove, Chester River; Channel from Rhodes Point to Tylerton, Somerset County; Nanticoke River, Nivalve, Wicomico County.

Shore Raises $12,767 Of Scout Peninsula Goal

On the second report made by town solicitation chairmen, Monday, Eastern Shore communities had raised $12,767 of the $14,922 assigned to them as their share in the $55,422 1945 budget of the Del-Mar-Va Council, Boy Scouts of America. Workers are urged to finish the job by the end of this week by Frank C. Evans, of Wilmington, president of the Del-Mar-Va Council and chairman of the campaign.

Fifty-one Eastern Shore towns are now carrying on their solicitation, and 28 of them have made partial or complete reports. Muddy roads have temporarily delayed the completion of some campaigns in rural territory. Delaware has contributed $40,200 through its United War Fund campaign and special sources. Cecil, Wicomico, and Caroline counties have contributed $7,550 through their community and war fund campaigns.

Three more towns began their campaigns this week: Berlin, with Robert W. Phillips as chairman; Bishopville, O. M. Shockley; Ocean City, G. Lester Esham.

District campaign chairmen are: Rev. John J. Punting of Easton, Talbot county; Godfrey Child of Pocomoke City, Pocomoke District; S. Norman Holland, of Salisbury, Salisbury District; Charles M. Lankford, Jr., of Exmore, Virginia District; Guy D. Lowry, of Cambridge, Dorchester District; Paul W. Phillips of Sudlersville, Queen Anne's county. Wm. Belt Townsend of Chestertown, Kent District.

NEW DISCOVERIES BOOST U. S. RESERVES OF OIL

Oil—the "black gold" that powers and lubricates 20th century machinery and makes possible the engineering marvels of the age—continues to be found at a rate exceeding production in the United States.

Vital to the world's most mechanized economy 2,067,000,000 barrels of oil were found in this country last year, offsetting the record breaking production of 1,678,421,000 barrels not only for military and industrial purposes but also for the manufacture of synthetic rubber to keep Allied wheels spinning.

Showing a net gain of 389,000,000 barrels for 1944, total U.S. reserves increased to 20,453,321,000 barrels, making the country by far the most highly developed petroleum area in the world.

How much oil actually is available in the U.S. is not known since the American Petroleum Institute, in computing reserves, only includes accurate recoverable discoveries and does not speculate upon untested resources.

As a result, the institute does not include oil under the unproved portions of partly developed fields; oil in untested prospects; oil that may be present in unknown prospects in regions believed to be generally favorable; oil that may exist in moderately low pressure fields; oil that may become available by secondary recovery methods from fields where such techniques have not yet been applied; oil that may become available through chemical processing of natural gas, and oil that can be made from coal or other substitutes.

In making its estimates, the institute covers extensions of old wells and development of newly drilled fields with adjoining areas whose general characteristics indicate that they are closely related to the producers.

Because of its conservative approach, the institute said its estimates of reserves in particular areas may fall below actual supplies. "In the case of new discoveries, which are seldom fully developed in the first year, and, in fact, for several years thereafter," the instiute explained, "the estimates of proved reserves . . . represent but a part . . . which may utimately be assigned to the new reservoirs discovered each year.

"For a one well field, where development has not yet gone beyond the discovery well, the area assigned as proved is usually small in regions of complicated geological conditions, but it may be larger where the geology is relatively simple . . ."

Because of natural conditions the institute warned, it is difficult to compue the rate at which new wells may produce, except that experience has shown a gradual decline in output.

"Oil cannot be produced from the permeable rocks in which it occurs at any desired rate," the institute said, "because the flow of oil through the pores of the oil-bearing rocks is definitely controlled by physical factors of the reservoir . . ."

During 1944, it was revealed, Alabama, as the 26th state, was added to the roster of U.S. oil producers, with output estimated at 43,000 barrels and reserves [illegible]