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MADISON MD

The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

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TODAY and TOMORROW

PRICES . . . . . control

There is only one reason why we are not paying skyrocket prices for practically everything we buy today. That reason is government price regulation.

If it weren't for price ceilings, there would be nothing to stop the price of meat, gasoline, sugar and every other scarce item from soaring to heights out of reach of all but the richest people in the country.

So long as the supply of goods is less than the demand for them, we must have price regulation. Yet there are apparently millions of people, fed up with rationing and ceilings, who would vote in favor of total elimination of the Office of Price Administration.

There may have been some major mistakes made by that government agency. Rationing of some items may have been handled clumsily. In some cases there may have been more regulation than necessary. In other cases price ceilings may have been set too low to encourage maximum distribution of the available supply. But there is no doubt that we would be in the midst of a period of uncontrolled inflation right now if it weren't for OPA.

What would that mean? Well, we don't know whether sugar would sell for $1 or $20 a pound, but there is no doubt that uncontrolled inflation at the present time would make the black market look like a bargain sale.

CARS 1942

Price control as a government function won't be eliminated for all products at the same time. The probable method will be to keep each product under control until the production of that product has reached a point where supply is equal to demand. And for some products that time is still a long way off.

Take automobiles, for instance. By the end of 1945, if all goes well, a few more cars will have been released. But there is a potential demand for perhaps 10,000,000 new automobiles. It is obvious that if the first 100,000 or 1,000,000 cars were sold without price regulation people who could afford it would be willing to pay fabulous prices for them. Without price control, a car which sold for $1,000 in 1941, could easily sell for $5,000 if we relied entirely on the laws of supply and demand.

But the OPA, by price regulation, intends to keep the price of these new cars in the neighborhood of 1942 prices. The prices will be slightly higher, to allow for increased production costs, but increases will be closely controlled. Thus, even the first group to get new cars will pay a price for them which is in line with the price which would be paid if competition and supply was at its height.

Even if the Japanese war should end this year, price control will be carried on for the first year or two of the postwar era. Whether we like it or not, it will probably be at least 1947 before we can throw our ration points out of the window, buy anything we want when we want it, and pay prices which are set by competitive selling instead of by Uncle Sam.

CONTROL . . . . . inflation

Black market prices are a fairly accurate guide to the price trends which would exist without price control. For a black market actually is an outlet which is operating without price control.

But a black market does not ordinarily get as high prices as would be obtained by legitimate stores if Uncle Sam did not control their prices. For a black market can't advertise to attract customers, it must get rid of its merchandise quickly for fear of being caught, and it is apt to invite trouble if its prices become so exhorbitant that its customers turn against it.

Black markets are costing the American public billions of dollars a year. But the cost of supporting them is infinitesimal compared with the cost of supporting all-out inflation.

The black market merely gives us a taste of what prices would be like if ceiling prices were eliminated. A taste should be enough to prove to any thinking person that price regulations should not be ended until our economy gets back to normal.

Leathernecks Befriend Okinawa Children

U. S. marine corpsmen carry mud-spattered Okinawa youngsters found in caves which the leathernecks cleaned out on Okinawa. The little girl in foreground looks plaintively at the cameraman.

County Farmers Told New Facts

To increase the length of service of fence posts, clothes poles, and garden stakes, scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have developed a preservative method of introducing chemicals into the sap streams of the wood, County Agricultural Agent H. W. Beggs, announced today.

Dorchester County farmers each year must replace many thousands of such posts and stakes, which because of their small size are subject to decay and destruction by insects, Mr. Beggs added. This continued replacement results in a needless destruction of countless valuable young trees. The new method, described in a pamphlet by Extension Forester Harry W. Dengler at the University of Maryland, is expected to be of great benefit to users of wood lot trees, as it is neither expensive nor difficult to use.

The fresh-cut saplings are allowed to stand upright in a wooden tub or trough containing the right amount of chemical in solution for a period of about six hours or until they have taken up the required amount of chemical. Chemicals recommended include chromated zinc chloride, zinc chloride, and copper sulfate (bluestone). Chromated zinc chloride ,although twice as expensive as the other two chemicals, is most effective: it protects the wood longer and is less corrosive to wire staples than copper sulfate. One pound of chemical dissolved in a half gallon of water will treat one cubic foot of wood, or the equivalent of a sapling which measures four inches at the base and is 30 feet tall.

Best results are obtained, Mr. Beggs added, when the saplings are treated immediately after cutting. At least a few of the upper branches should be left on to hasten the treating process by facilitating sap movement. In general, the treatment is best applied during the spring and summer, especially on bright sunny days when the sap flows more rapidly.

Mr. Beggs warned that all the recommended chemicals are poisonous and should be kept out of the reach of children, pets, and livestock. None of them should be stored in metal containers. So far as can be determined, no appreciable harm is done to either the soil or the plants which come in contact with treated stakes or posts.

This method of introducing chemicals into trees and poles through the sap stream has been known for years, but until recently it has not been practicable for use by farmers. The new technique is the result of ten years' investigations, from 1930 to 1940, in North and South Carolina by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in cooperation with the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service.

For further details about the method, contact County Agricultural Agent, Harry W. Beggs, Cambridge, Maryland.

SUMMER SESSION AT STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE JUNE 11

The State Teachers College at Salisbury closed on Wednesday, June 6, and will reopen on Monday, June 11, at which time the fourth summer session in the history of the college will begin.

Beginning students may select from 10 to 12 semester hours of work from the following courses: Algebra, American History, General Chemistry, English Composition, Music Literature, Physical Education, Psychology and Sociology

"A" Card Motorists May Get Tires Soon

Francis B. Davis, Jr., chairman of the United States Rubber Company, predicted today that it would be late 1945 or 1946 before the A-card motorist could get a new tire for his passenger car.

However, he said, in a speech before the Executives Club of Chicago, that "the picture for the civilian grows brighter each day." Beginning July 1, he added, civilians will get more truck tires for essential transportation.

Davis estimated the industry would produce 22,000,000 passenger car tires this year for replacement needs, an increase of seventeen per cent over last year but only about one third the normal year's replacement requirements, and in addition about 1,000,000 more tires would be made for original equipment of passenger cars to be built this year.

BEEF SUBSIDY ANNOUNCED AS NEW WPA PROGRAM

Cattle feeders may receive recently-announced beef cattle production payments through sight drafts which may be redeemed immediately at local banks, the WPA reports. As under the dairy production payment program, the drafts will be issued by County Agriculture Adjustment Agency offices on the account of the CCC. Forty million dollars has been authorized for the program. The payment of 50 cents a live hundredweight will be made to feeders upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of the sale of eligible cattle. Feeders who sold eligible cattle on or since May 19 may apply to county AAA offices and receive payment, provided their cattle meet the program requirements.

The beef cattle production payments are part of the program announced May 18 by Fred M. Vinson, Director of the Office of War Mobilizationo and Reconversion, and are designed in improving the meat supply. More cattle have been slaughtered during the first five months of 1945 than for the same period last year. Even greater beef production, however, is wanted to help offset present heavy demands and the decline in hog slaughter during the past marketing year. The beef payment is the first subsidy on meat production paid directly to feeders.

The program is designed: (1) To encourage farmers to feed more cattle to heavier weights. (2) To improve distribution of beef by directing more cattle to legally authorized slaughterers who deliver through regular trade channels. To collect the payment, a feeder is required to own the cattle at least 30 days immediately before their sale. He must also sell to a legally authorized slaughterer, which is any slaughterer who operates under Federal inspectiono or under an OPA permit. The cattle must weigh at least 800 lbs. at the time of sale and bring not less than the minimum price for good or choice grades in the zone of sale. The minimum price for the good grade cattle at Chicago is $14.25 per hundredweight.

A slaughterer, who also is a feeder, is eligible to collect the payment provided payment had not previously been made on his cattle. When slaughtered, his cattle must meet the same weight requirements as those of other feeders and the resulting carcass must grade A or AA. He also may collect the payment on cattle he raises which meet the feeder - slaughterer requirements at the time of slaughter.

Company To Make Another Try For Oil

One of several big petroleum concerns interested in oil drilling on the Eastern Seaboard has begun preparations to drill an oil well near Berlin, it was learned from an authoritative source yesterday morning.

The proposed oil well drilling project will take place on the 240-acre farm of Raymond D. Bethards, situated two miles west of Ironshire and four miles southwest of Berlin.

Two surface tests were made on the Raymond D. Bethards farm several months ago by geologists, seeking a suitable site for oil well drilling activities in Worcester County.

On May 29th last a carload of 40 tons of special clay used in oil well drilling arrived by freight at Ironshire Station. The special clay, believed to have been shipped in from a western State, is used in connection with drilling activities, being so adaptable to the steel drilling bit used in sinking a hole thousands of feet into the ground.

The special clay likewise forms a side casing for the well, it was said.

In the meantime, while awaiting the arrival of additional materials and oil well drilling machinery, the 80,000 pounds of special clay will be stored in a barn on the Raymond D. Bethards farm.

Construction of a lead-in road is necessary before the heavy oil drilling apparatus can be hauled to the Bethards farm. Plans for such an improved highway are now being completed.

It has been learned from accurate sources that one-sixteenth of the oil royalty rights held by Mr. Bethards, John Martin and other nearby farm owners in West Ironshire section have been sold to private speculators.

Originally the Ohio Oil Company obtained oil leases on several properties in that section, the owners reserving one-eighth royalty rights to all oil found on their respective properties.

The Ohio Oil Company has under lease approximately 250,000 acres of Eastern Shore land.

The proposed oil well drilling project on the Raymond D. Bethards farm marks the first activity of its kind in Worcester County in recten years, and second such venture on the lower Peninsula in the past year.

BLACK MARKET IN EGGS CITED BY OPA

With the demand for eggs increasing steadily as a substitute for meat, a black market has developed with eggs selling for as much as 10 cents a dozen above the ceiling prices, an OPA spokesman disclosed yesterday.

The spokesman said many customers were paying as much as 59 to 61 cents a dozen for extra large, fresh eggs, although the ceiling prices are 51 cents a dozen loose and 53 cents a dozen in cartons.

He asserted the black market in eggs was scarcely a week old and that it was being promoted primarily by hucksters.

The War Food Administration revealed it was releasing fewer broilers on the Delmarva Peninsula in an effort to break up the black market in chicken sales.

It was said that by releasing few er broilers, the WFA hopes to be able to better control their distribution and prevent their moving into black market channels.

Although recently broilers have been produced almost exclusively for meat, poultry and egg dealers anticipate an increase in production of eggs in the fall when the ceiling prices of eggs reach new highs.

CALL MADE FOR MORE NURSES

Recruiting for the United States Nurse Cadet Corps must continue, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, said today. He denied a rumor that recruiting of student nurses would be discontinued, and indicated the rumor might have resulted from the Army's announcement that it had enough nurses for the present.

"To maintain the flow of senior cadets into Army service, it is imperative to keep recruitment at high levels," Dr. Parran said. "Equally important is the contribution cadet nurses have made in preventing the collapse of civilian nursing.

Honga River Proposal To Be Studied June 18

The proposed improvement to Honga River at Hoopersville, Md., will be considered at a public hearing at 3 P.M. June 18 in the auditorium of Hoopers Island High School at Fishing Creek.

All interested parties are invited to be present, particularly navigation interests and the officials of any county, town or local association whose interests may be affected by the proposed improvement.

Oral statements will be heard, but for accuracy of record all important facts and arguments should be submitted in writing, as the records of the hearing will be forwarded for consideration by the War Department. It is requested that they be presented in quadruplicate.

Stamp-Free Meals Spurs OPA Inquiry

The Ofifce of Price Administration's requirement that hotels, boarding houses, hospitals and other institutions collect ration stamps from residents who eat regularly on the premises is being ignored almost universally, a survey showed this past week.

The regulation, which became effective on Feb. 18, 1943, requires all institutions to collect one red stamp and one blue stamp each week from each person who has lived there for seven consecutive days and eaten eight or more meals on the premises during that time.

It requires also that the hotel manager or hospital or prison head remove from the ration books in his custody all sugar stamps as they expire. All food stamps so removed must be turned over to local rationing boards to be destroyed. Institutions are not permitted to use such stamps to supplement allotments of ration points.

MANY DEFERMENTS TO BE CANCELLED

The Selective Service system hopes to reclassify 65,000 men under 30 into 1-A by July 15, it was learned today, depriving them of occupational deferments in order to fill draft calls which are still running to 90,000 per month.

The Inter-Agency Committee on Draft Deferments has been meeting on the problem every day for a week and expects to be able to announce by the end of next week which sections of industry will take the heaviest loss of younger men.

According to reliable information, the so-called "productive activities"—heavy industry and manufacturing — will bear the brunt of the new sudden drain of manpower, because those industries are considered best able to stand the loss.

The tentative breakdown established by the committee shows that coal mining and transportation will be called on to supply only half as many men as the manufacturing group in proportion to the number of deferments now outstanding in both groups.

At present, 24,000 coal miners under 30 are deferred, and the committee plans to ask that 2400 deferments be canceled. It is felt that these deferments were not extnded to bona fide coal miners and should never have been granted in the first place.

The Office of Defense Transportation, under whose agency 62,000 deferments have been granted to men under 30, will be asked to release 9000 men.

Of the 228,000 deferments in this age group now outstanding in the manufacturing industries covered by the principal war agencies, 50,000 will be canceled.

Together with the number of youths turning 18 every month, the release of the 65,000 from industry is expected to fill calls through October. It was indicated at Selective Service that, rather than resume the drafting of older men at that time, the committee would "squeeze some more water" out of the under-30 age group.

MANUFACTURERS ALLOTTED 233,472 TRUCK QUOTA

The War Production Board reports that commercial truck production quotas for 1945 totaling 233,472 units, have been allocated to manufacturers.

War Brides Arrive in U. S. From Britain

A group of more than 60 English girls who married American soldiers arrived from Europe aboard the USS Barry. Photo shows some of the war brides who left for all parts of the country to the homes of their American husbands.

Canning Centers Open In Dorchester

Canning Centers in Cambridge and Eldorado open at 9:00 A.M. If no one arrives to do canning by 10 A.M., the centers are closed for the day. If you cannot get to the center by 10 A.M. and have produce to can, call the Home Demonstration Agent's Office, 162 and leave a message so that the center can be notified.

Schedule:

Cambridge — Upper Elementary School, Mondays and Wednesdays.

Eldorado — Elementary School, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

We urge you to use these centers as much as possible to can your garden produce. If the centers are not utilized they will be closed.

LARGE HARVEST OF WHEAT FORECAST HERE

The largest United States wheat crop ever produced, approximately 1,085,000,000 bushels, is indicated for 1945 on the basis of June 1 reports, the Department of Agriculture said this week.

At the same time, in spite of the coldest May on record, the total volume of all crops this year is expected to be "well above average."

Persistent rain over a large area of the country contributed to a reduction in crop prospects while in the Southwest drought developed locally and threatened to spread with dry weather persisting in the extreme Southeast.

The indicated winter wheat crop of 797,255,000 bushels, second largest on record, coupled with an indicated spring wheat crop of 287,397,000, would lift the total wheat production to 1,084,652,000 bushels, the biggest crop ever produced.

If realized, it would top last year's record wheat crop slightly, and would be the third crop of more than 1,000,000,000 bushels in the United States wheat production history, the first having been in 1915.

"Oats and hay promise above average production. The rye production forecast is down somewhat compared with last month's prospects, but is still good.

A record crop of early Irish potatoes is in prospect and the tonnage of truck crops for market appears to be as large as the record volume produced in 1944.

Total fruit production is expected to be almost equal to the record output last year, despite frost damage to some fruits, especially the apple crop, which may set a record low mark.

Corn planting, pushed to the limit allowed by the weather, was almost three-fourths finished for the country as a whole, being about completed in Minnesota and South Dakota, but less than half finished in Missouri and Kansas. The corn lacks color in Iowa and other States where cold, wet weather has been the rule.

The probability is that, even though late plantings will continue the acreage of corn will be slightly less than was intended, with most of the decrease likely to occur in the central parts of the country.

The department said it was too early to make specific predictions on many of the crops, but a number of factors are favorable. These include the fact most of the intended acreages of crops will be planted and the early season gains have not been entirely offset by the bad weather of the two past months.

New Discharge Score Due Soon

The Army said this week that the new critical score for the discharge of soldiers would be announced in July. While some reduction below the present eighty-five points will be made, "it is not expected to be very great," the announcement said, adding that it was impossible to forecast what the critical score would be until after an analysis has been made of reports from zones of military operation.

The War Department's statement also said that "in reference to news dispatches from the European theatre of operation, the 2,000,000 soldiers to be returned to civilian life in the next twelve months will include those discharged for wounds, sickness, age and other specific reasons, as well as those released under the point system. This is the figure for the entire Army and not for the European theatre alone."

The eighty-five point "score" represents credits which accrued up to May 12. A new time will later be fixed and soldiers who reached the critical "score" after May 12 then would become eligible.

ARMY RELEASE OF POULTRY URGED ON SHORE

Wholesale poultry dealers have been besieged by the War Food Administration with requests to take immediate steps to release more chickens for civilian consumption in this area, it was learned yesterday.

A WFA spokesman said the dealers had asked a release in the Delmarva section, which has always been the chief source of live poultry supply for Philadelphia. More than 90 percent of the receipts in the live poultry market came from the Delmarva area, which is now producing almost exclusively for the Army.

The city (Philadelphia) was practically chickenless yesterday, W. S. Woodward, representative of the Federal Marketing Service of the WFA, announced in his daily market report. He said only one small "unexpected" shipment of 4000 pounds of chickens arrived from North Carolina. There were only 50 pounds of ducks in the entire city "and that went too quick to even count," he said.

Mr. Woodward, who makes a day by day check on receipts in the local poultry markets, said the situation looked even worse now "and no relief in sight."

PLAN STUDY OF OYSTER MEASUREMENTS

How many pints make a gallon—if it's a gallon of oysters in Maryland?

This is the problem which will confront the Third Regional War Labor Board when it convenes this week to settle a dispute between Eastern Shore oyster packers and the Seafood Workers Unions, Local 453 (AFL).

Union officials contend that the eight-pint gallon cup should be used as a standard of measurement and shuckers paid on that basis.

Packers contend that a gallon of shucked oysters must comprise nine pints, under the terms of an old Maryland law.

A panel of the WLB has suggested that shuckers' rates be based on a pint rather than gallon basis. This recommendation would make the rate 7 1-2 cents a pint, or 60 cents for an eight-pint gallon and 67 1-2 cents for a nine-pint gallon.

Phillips Packing Company Elects New Officers

Colonel Albanus Phillips, President of the Phillips Packing Company, Inc., this week was reelected to serve his forty-fourth consecutive year as head of the organization. W. Grason Winterbottom, Sr., also starts his forty-fourth year as a Vice President of the Company.

Other officers reelected, following the annual meeting of stockholders, included:

Vice Presidents: Albanus Phillips, Jr., Theodore Phillips, L. E. Phillips, Jr., W. Grason Winterbottom, Jr., and Robin M. Kitwan.

Treasurer — J. Lockwood Shepherd.

First Assistant Treasurer — J. Emory Park.

Second Assistant Treasurer—Harold D. Shriver.

Secretary — Edwin C. Hopkins Jr.

Manager of Phillips Sales Company—Warrington Harris.

Assistant to President — S. Charles Walls.

Other re-elected directors of the Company include: George N. Jones and J. Allen Meehins.

FURLOUGH GAS RATIONS ANNOUNCED FOR GI's

The OPA has announced that service men returning to this country for "rehabilitation, recuperation and recovery" may obtain furlough gasoline rations.

These veterans should apply to local ration boards and present both their temporary duty orders and the mileage-rationing record of the car they plan to use, OPA said.

Heretofore service men could obtain gasoline only when they presented leave or furlough papers, these being sent home for periods of about 30 days are not being given such papers, it was explained. The furlough ration remains unchanged. It provides one gallon of gasoline each day of the furlough to a mximum of 30 gallons.

HUDSON 4-H CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The last regular meeting of the Hudson 4-H Club was held June 1, 1945. Miss Proctor brought a sewing machine that we used to finish our apron units. Our completions were checked for our seals and certificates. We did not have a business meeting as we needed the time for sewing.

Reporter, Bettye Mae Dail.

NEW MEDICAL PLAN MAY BE IN EFFECT THIS FALL

The program of prepayment medical care authorized by the last Legislature probably will go into effect in the fall, Dr. Victor F. Cullen, chairman of the committee on prepayment medical care of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, said this week.

The program is provided for by a bill passed at the 1945 General Assembly, authorizing the Blue Cross to extend its hospitalization coverage to include medical and dental care on a tax-free basis.

"Our schedule of fees will be sent to each county society and to each physician in the State within a month," Dr. Cullen said.

"After we have signed up enough doctors in each county, we can put the program into effect. We will need about 60 per cent of the doctors in each county to make the program workable.

"From what we've observed so far the program will be well received throughout the State, but it will probably be fall before we can sign up all the doctors we need."

Dr. Cullen said the schedule of fees had been established after consulting over forty Maryland physicians.

Under the program, subscribers to the Blue Cross will pay an annual premium to cover physicians' bills. Subscribers who want the additional service will pay a higher fee. The service is not obligatory to Blue Cross subscribers.

The Blue Cross is also working with the Maryland State Dental Association to establish a program of prepayment dental care.

Robert O. Bonnell, president of the Blue Cross, has estimated that more than 309,000 Marylanders, 3,000 employers and 36 participating hospitals have joined the Blue Cross plan for hospitalization.

"Under the prepayment plan we expect a better medical care program than we have ever had before in the State," Dr. Cullen said.