The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

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TODAY and TOMORROW

CHICKS . . . . . care

The first baby chicks I ever raised are now three weeks old and, with the new-born confidence of a young mother who has kept a child alive through that first perilous month of its existence, I am all set to give friends, neighbors and readers the real low-down on successful fathering of infant poultry.

Never having been close to a baby chick before, I read several pamphlets on the parental duties necessary to give these queer little balls of yellow fluff a fighting chance to grow up to be good-sized Sunday dinners. The more I read, the more miraculous it seemed that chickens ever survived those first few weeks.

Pamphlets from the department of agriculture and the feed stores painted a black picture. They warned that death lurked in every corner—that the brooder temperature must not vary more than a degree from day to day—that water temperature must be guarded, that the chicks were apt to acquire all sorts of horrible maladies on the slightest provocation, that one kind of "peep" meant the chicks were cold, another meant they were hungry and any change of peep demanded quick investigation of the trouble.

After looking over the make-shift brooder I had erected on top of an old desk in the cellar—just a piece of tin with a 100-watt bulb in the top, an old tablecloth cut in ribbons hanging over the sides, and a piece of wire screening the edge of the desk—I saw little hope for my chicks winning out in the battle for survival with those pampered chicks which have fancy brooder houses, thermostatic temperature control, elaborate feed hoppers and the experienced guidance of farmers who know all the answers.

But, urged on by a desperate desire to prove to myself that I could raise chickens as well as the next fellow, I bought 25 day-old chicks and prayed.

The night they were installed was a nerve-wracking one. The temperature, which had been 92, had suddenly dropped to 84. The chicks seemed to sense and protest the strange architecture of their new quarters. They picked at the litter instead of at their food. Every peep sounded like a danger peep. All kinds of questions arose to which I had no answer.

With the felling of helplessness which a doctor must experience when he leaves a patient suffering from an unknown disease, I went to bed trying to appear deaf to the plaintive peeps which followed me up the stairs.

But next morning my dreams of big, healthy chickens soared. For, to my amazement, I was greeted in the cellar by 25 live, chirping chicks tumbling over one another in their enjoyment of their food.

EXPEDIENT . . . . . heat

And now, with the authority that comes only from experience, I am ready to tell all would-be chicken raisers that a brooder, built of an old piece of tin, an electric light bulb and a torn tablecloth is a chicken's idea of heaven.

It is true that this device doesn't give chicks the gradual reduction of temperature which the books say they must have, but this very lack seemed to bring out their resourcefulness and, as a consequence, the intelligence level of my chicks undoubtedly exceeds the brain-power of those who have everything done for them. For, after discovering that the heat was not being regulated, instead of simply curling up to die, my chicks resorted to the very sensible expedient of moving close to the heat if they were cold and away from it if they were hot.

In other ways, too, the chicks had to adapt themselves to my lack of equipment and knowledge of the rudiments of chicken-raising. But now, at the ripe old age of three weeks, they are all big, strong and healthy, and I can announce to anyone who is listening that chicken raising is a cinch. Or was that loud peep I just heard coming from the cellar the danger signal? I'd better go see.

ROAD RULES GOVERN ALL, SAFETY GROUP POINTS OUT

In an effort to familiarize the public with the provisions of the new motor vehicle code, the Maryland Traffic Safety Commission will publish each week a secton of the code, entitled, "Do You Know?" This week's release:

Asks Clear Answer To Tax Rate Increase

Editor, Cambridge Tribune,
Cambridge, Maryland.
Dear Mr. Cook:

May I ask for space in your valuable paper to address the following remarks to Mr. Charles E. Brohawn, President of the Board of County Commissioners:

Dear Mr. Brohawn:

When I originally wrote the newspapers asking THEM to explain why they had reported a twenty-five cent DECREASE in the county tax rate when, ACTUALLY, there had been an increase of 35 cents, on an annual basis, YOU published what you pretended to call a reply. But it was NOT an answer.

Now that you have set up shop as the official spokesman for the Board of County Commissioners (either with or without their consent), I hope it will not be too much of a burden or too much of a "waste of printer's time and ink" to write a plain, straight-forward "YES" or "NO" answer to the two following plain, straight-forward questions:

QUESTION No. 1—Is it true that the County Commissioners have levied a tax rate of $1.20 for eight months, as compared with the old rate of $1.45 for twelve months?

QUESTION No. 2—Is it true that a rate of $1.20 for eight months is twenty-five cents less than a rate of $1.45 for twelve months?

To help make it easy for you to answer these two simple, straightforward questions, may I remind you:

First, with regards to QUESTION No. 1, the official Levy published by the Board of County Commissioners and purporting to carry your signature, STATES that the new tax rate IS $1.20, and that it IS for the eight month period extending from May 1, 1943 to December 31, 1943.

Secondly, with regards to QUESTION No. 2, simple mathematics proves that a rate of $1.20 for eight months is equivalent to $1.80 for twelve months. And the further use of simple mathematics brings the one and only answer that $1.80 is exactly 35 cents HIGHER than $1.45.

As a taxpayer I am interested in getting these answers, because I hold it is a dangerous precedent for ANY public official to do ONE thing and then tell the public that he has done another. You say you have DECREASED the County tax rate. I say you have INCREASED it. I say to you that I am herewith furnishing facts, figures and all the recognized rules of arithmetic to PROVE my contention. If you CAN support YOUR contention by facts and figures, why do you hesitate to do so?

I am sure there are at least a FEW others besides the writer who would like to KNOW!

Respectfully,
S. Charles Walls
(No title. But trying hard to get a businesslike answer from one who HAS.)

Farmers Must Sign For Migratory Camp Labor

Farmers must ask for workers and sign contracts with the War Food Administration before labor camps can opened in the county.

This statement was made by William N. Ensor of the Farm Security Administration. Mr. Ensor stated that Bahamian workers could be imported into this area and housed in the labor camp if the farmers would sign contracts to use the workers at least 75 per cent of the time for which the contract was written. The contract stated that the worker would be paid not less than 30 cents per hour but farmers would be expected to pay the going wage in the area where the camp is located.

Mr. Ensor explained that the Baham ians were British subjects and that they were being sent here on a contract with our Govrnment. In fact, he stated, they were being sent here to produce food for Britain and that accordingly they would be expected to do a full 10 hours' work day for a 6 day week. He further explained that these workers would only be here for the season and wanted to make all the money they could during their stay and consequently they wanted to work full time.

In discussing the 75 per cent clause, Mr. Ensor stated that were the contracts written for 100 work days the farmers would have to keep the worker busy for at least 75 days. He said, for example, that if the farmer were only able to work his men 74 days he would owe each worker a day's pay for which he would have to make good, thus making up the 75 days.

Mr. Ensor continued by stating that while these workers would be provided primarily to produce foods, that a farmer could use them for other types of work during periods he was not using them in his crops. He further said that when a farmer had contracted to use a given number of men, such men were his to be worked full time by himself, or he could, when he did not have work for them, let them out to other farmers in the community. During such periods the other farmers would, of course, be paying the wage and the workers woold be making up to 75 per cent or more of their time, which after all is what the contract requires. He explained further that any time the contracting farmer needed his men he could again call for them and they would again be available for him.

Commenting on the wage rate, Mr. Ensor stated that whatever the farmers themselves established would be the going wage. He remarked, however, that it could not be less than 30 cents per hour according to the contract. He suggested that the farmers get together, set a wage rate and all abide by the rate established.

Mr. Ensor concluded by stating that he could not get workers into the county except on contract signed by the farmers themselves and certified by the County Agent. The agent, he stated, could not request the camp be opened for the Bahamian workers until signed contracts were present to him. This situation applied only to imported workers, he stated, and did not apply to such migrant workers as were housed in the camp in 1942. For this latter type of worker the agent can and has appealed to have the camps opened.

Army Rescues Flood Victims



As flood waters continued to rise in the Midwest, army engineers brought barges and amphibious jeeps into the area. They not only rescued residents and their household furnishings, but also removed livestock. Here two goats and three pigs are being floated on a barge from the flood zone.

Subscriptions Of One Third Urged In Bonds

Program Would Do Much Toward Checking Inflation.

SHOULD ALSO HELP AVOID DEPRESSION

Secretary Morgenthau, launching an organization for war bond sales in Newark, N. J., Wednesday, said the average American family should be investing one-fourth of its income in the bonds by the end of 1943.

He addressed sales campaigners incidental to the creation of New Jersey's War Finance Leaders, which will take over the activities of both the Victory Fund Committee and the war savings staff in the State.

Franklin O'Olier, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, will be the chairman.

The Treasury head said a similar organization would be set up in each of the forty-eight States.

In effect, the new plan will wipe out the Victory Fund Committees which, representing each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts, playd major roles in the first two War Bond drives.

The program, Mr. Morgenthau said, resulted from the agreement of all concerned that there should be a single organization handling the campaigns in each State.

"The Federal Reserve Board in Washington and the twelve presidents of the Federal Reserve Banks have individually and collectively offered me their entire cooperation on all future Treasury financing, and I have accepted their offers," Mr. Morgenthau said at a recent press conference.

"Of the $45,000,000,000 still necessary to complete our war financing needs for 1943," he said in his address, "at least $18,000,000,000, or almost twenty-five per cent of the national income for the remainder of the year, should come from the purchase of bonds by individuals.

"From those workers earning from $1,000 to $5,000 net, who will have seven eighths of all current available individual savings, 25 cents on each dollar is not too much to expect."

BROILER PRODUCERS WARNED NOT TO EXPAND INDUSTRY

Broiler producers are advised to secure positive assurance from their suppliers of fuel and feed that adequate supplies of these items will be obtainable before purchasing any lot of broiler chicks, according to Wade H. Rice, poultry specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service.

With animal protein feed supplies greatly reduced due to war conditions, and soybean processing plants expected to close this summer because of exhausted bean supplies, he states, the protein situation is daily becoming more critical for poultrymen. In view of this situation, the War Food Administration has warned poultry men not to further expand commercial broiler production in 1943.

The Anthracite Coal Industries, Inc., members of which supply practically all coal used by commercial broiler producers in the East, Mr. Rice says, has warned that even with a six-day mining week, dealers can expect to receive no more coal for the 1943-44 season than thy received during 1942-43.

Since it appears almost certain that supplies of these two vital materials used by broiler producers will fall far short of the demand this fall and winter, Mr. Rice states, both feed and coal dealers are now laying plans to favor their old, established customers with the supplies available.

With numerous new broiler houses now being constructed in various parts of Maryland and nearby states, new producers, as well as established producers expanding their facilities, are warned that construction of houses and purchase of stoves and chicks may only place them in the predicament of no coal nor feed by which to raise the chicks they have purchased.

It now appears certain, Mr. Rice asserted, that many new broiler houses now under construction will, of necessity, remain idle for some months.

In line with the above situation the local War Board has stopped issuing building permits, it was announced today.

Shore Scouts To Hold Meeting At School Park

Dorchester Troop Invited To Attend Affair At Easton School.

OTHER TROOPS ARE INVITED

Boy Scouts from Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline counties will meet Wednesday and Thursday, June 9 and 10, at the Easton High School Park for the Tri-County District Camporee.

In announcing the meeting today R. Oscar Smeal, Field Scout Executive, said: "Yes sir!! It's Camporee time on the Sho'! Now, more than ever before, your boys want and need this important type of training. In 1936, 27,000 Scouts camped at the Nation's Capital, many of these Scouts are now in camps all over the world. They express their gratitude for their Scouting experience".

District officials heading up this Camporee are John W. Noble, Chairman; Dr. N. P. Chanaud, Vice-Chairman; Paul Huffington, Scout Commissioner; Dick Hill, Assistant Commissioner; Kenneth Ramsburg, Scout Commissioner for Caroline; Frank Shook, Chairman of Advancement.

Scout troops from more than 20 communities are expected to partic ipate. Scout troops and Scout officials from Dorchester and Kent counties are invited to take part. The highlight of the Camporee will be the demonstrations by the Scouts of outdoor camping in tents and outdoor cooking. Free movies will be shown Wednesday evening in the high school auditorium through the courtesy of Mr. Howard Moffett, Secretary of the AAA, and Mr. Henry Wilcox. Scenes of Scout camp activities and World War II battlefront pictures will be shown. A camp-fire program will follow. The public is invited.

Mr. Joseph S. Barnes, Mayor of Easton, will welcome the Scouts and Scouters on Wednesday evening.

A word to Scoutmasters and Scout officials: The OPA recognizes the importance of this type of training for our boys and will permit driving by Scoutmasters, officers, delegates, and other officials. (But not driving by Scouts themselves.)

BEETLES ATTACK CUCUMBER CROPS

As soon as the cucumber and melon plants appear above ground they are subjected to the attack of both the striped and spotted cucumber beetles. In fact, many times the beetles work down thru the ground in the early spring and feed on the germinating plants before they reach the soil surface.

According to the County Agent these beetles are among the most difficult insects to control because of the underground position of the larvae, the habit of the adults of attacking the plants low down and even below the ground, and the fact that the adults detect arsenicals on the plants and seek out areas not covered by these poisons on which to feed.

Growers are advised to use a dust composed of 1 part of calcium arsenate and 10 parts of dusting gypsum or talc.

COUNTY AGENT ADVISES ON CONTROL OF POTATO BUG

The common yellow and black striped potato bugs and their brick red, black-spotted, soft skinned larvae are, perhaps, the best known beetles in America. Both the adult and young feed by chewing the leaves and terminal growth of potatoes and tomatoes. Unless stomach poisons are used as soon as the insects appear so much of the plant will be devoured that the vines will either die or the yields will be greatly reduced.

According to the County Agent, the potato bug is already doing considerable damage to the potato and tomato fields in the county, and he warns the farmers they should use a 20-20-60 dust (20 lbs. calcium arsenate, 20 lbs. monhydrated copper sulphate, and 60 lbs. lime or gypsum) applied at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. per acre. This material may be purchased ready mixed and can be used either as a dust or spray in accordance with the directions given on the container.

He Started Nazi African Rout



British Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery is shown at right preparing to make a recorded broadcast entitled, "A Message to the Women of England." His troops started the Allied African offensive which ended in complete defeat for the Germans in that sector.

Need 30,000 Workers For State Canneries

An army of 30,000 men and women, from high school youths to those of advanced age who have not been employed in recent years, must be recruited and mobilized for employment in the canneries of the State this summer to process the foods produced on Maryland's farms, according to a recent survey of the War Manpower Commission for Maryland.

To make this force available when the packing plants in the canning communities of the State need it to save the crops for processing, the War Manpower Commission in cooperation with the Farm Extension Service, has launched a statewide campaign in which county, municipal and school authorities, church and social groups and other volunteer organizations, under the coordination of the Office of Civilian Defense, will solicit workers to register for such employment.

Lawrence B. Fenneman, WMC State Director, at a meeting of representatives of federal agencies, county and municipal officials, and civilian groups in the War Manpower Commission offices in Baltimore, this week emphasized the necessity of recruiting and mobilizing this new army of workers, most of whom, according to the survey, must come from the ranks of high school students, housewives, white collar workers, both men and women, and professional and business groups.

Stressing the emergency that faces the food processing industry, Mr. Fenneman said: "Maryland is the center of the canning industry. In addition to our industrial manpower problem, we now have increasing demands from our farms and our canning industries. Food is the prime necessity of life. Upon its production and processing depends not only the success of our Armed Forces and the continued resistance of our many Allies whom we are supplying through Lend-Lease, but also the security and well-bein gof our home front.

"The ecrent survey of the canneries in the State by the War Manpower Commission demonstrates the need of 30,000 canning house workers this year. These statistics are not mere figures. They are an expression of the vital needs of America at war. These requirements must be met in order that Maryland will fulfill its obligation to the war effort in industry and agriculture and in the processing of foodstuffs.

"These jobs in the canneries are not glamorous as compared to work in an aircraft plant, shipyards and munitions plants, but they are just as vital to the war and particularly essential to civilian economy. Also, they pay less than the work in large war industries and for this reason are less attractive. However, these jobs must be done. The people of Maryland simply cannot stand back when the food produced on the farms of the Maryland area are brought to the canneries for processing.

"I do not believe this will happen. However, I do believe that real success will be obtained in meeting the requirements of the canneries in the State only by an aroused community action. Each community must inventory its own labor resources in an attempt to utilize its resident manpower to the greatest possible advantage. In-migration of workers is curtailed under the stabilization plan's hriing control regulation, and local labor must be utilized to the utmost."

The Office of Civilian Defense will coordinate the efforts of the civic and fraternal organizations which volunteer to solicit these workers in what might be a house-to-house canvass of the canning communities. County and municipal authorities have been asked to aid in the recruitment of workers in their various sections. No chance is to be risked by the WMC so that all needed help is available when the canneries call for it during the varying crop processing seasons.

While the canneries estimate that they can obtain 21,000 of their former employees for thsi year's packing season, this figure is based on conjecture. To more accurately determine their potential need of new workers, many of the employers at the suggestion of the War Manpower Commission, are contacting former employees to learn how many will be available this season. The United States Employment Service has also been contacting others formerly employed in the canning industry to learn how many would return to the packing plants. The result of these efforts will not be known until later but the War Manpower Commission is gearing its campaign for 14,000 new workers.

STATE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION TO BE HELD JUNE 23 IN BALTO.

Two hundred fire-fighting companies, members of the Maryland State Firemen's Association, will hold their annual convention at the Emerson Hotel, Baltimore, on June 23, it was announced today.

Because of the gasoline and tire shortage, the convention will be a one-day affair this year instead of the usual three days.

Horseshoes Won't Stop Allies



A Nazi official is shown peddling "Luck Iron," horseshoe-shaped good luck symbols, in a Nazi fund campaign in Berlin. Perhaps Nazi leaders feel that their populations need the good luck in view of the heavy bomb raids they are suffering.

Takes Position With Phillips Packing Co.

Charles Fuller Discontinues Position With Extension Service.

HAS BEEN ACTING COUNTY AGENT

Announcement was made this morning that Charles Fuller, who has been Acting County Agent of Dorchester County since May, 1941, has resigned his post with the Maryland Extension Service, to accept the post of director of the Agricultural Department of the Phillips Packing Company, Inc. Mr. Fuller entered upon his new duties June 1.

A native of Nebraska, Mr. Fuller spent his early manhood in Michigan and from 1924 to 1929 was associated with the H. J. Heintz Company. From 1929 to 1931 he was plant supervisor of the Rossville Packing Company, Rossville, Illinois, a position he relinquished to come East and engage in farming in Queen Anne's County.

In 1934 he discontinued active farming to become Project Supervisor and Finance Officer of the Queen Anne's County Welfare Board, and remained in this position until 1936 when he became associated with the Maryland Extension Service as an assistant County Agent in Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anne's counties.

Shortly after Major William R. McKnight entered the service, Mr. Fuller came to Dorchester County, in May, 1941, as Acting County Agent and has held this post since that time.

In taking over the duties of director of the Agricultural Department of the Phillips Packing Company, Mr. Fuller will be brought into direct and intimate contact with the various types of agricultural and canning activities in which he has spent a number of years.

He has been active in many civic projects since coming to Cambridge and has worked indefatigably to help farmers of the County solve the numerous difficult problems brought on by war conditions. His many personal friends and business associates extend congratulations and best wishes to him in his new and enlarged field of service.

PRICE CEILINGS FOR EGGS PUT PREMIUM ON QUALITY

Producers ot market eggs face an unusal opportunity to increase their profits from egg sales under price differentials set by the Office of Price Administration, through producing, grading and selling "Fresh" (Grade A) eggs, according to Wade H. Rice, poultry specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service. Consumers are likely to continue to pay ceiling prices, or near ceiling prices for eggs, he says, for the duration of the war.

The advantages offered, Mr. Rice points out, are shown in the wholesale ceiling prices for large "Fresh" (Grade A) and large ungraded (assorted) eggs, which are 43c and 38c, respectively, per dozen through May 31. The set October - November wholesale ceiling prices are 60c and 44c, respectively, for these grades, or a difference of 5c per dozen and $1.50 per case for this spring, and 16c per dozen or $4.80 per case for next fall, in favor of the higher quality eggs.

In a well-bred and well managed flock of 300 layers averaging 50 percent production or more during the year, Mr. Rice says, this quality and price advantage amounts to 62c per day, or $18.60 per month this spring. In the fall months, it amounts to $2.00 per day, or $60 per month ,and could well reach as much as $400 or more for the year.

To capitalize on these advantages requires an understanding of the five factors outlined in the Maryland Egg Quality Program for producers, Mr. Rice states. They are: "Breed and feed for egg quality; produce clean, infertile eggs; cool eggs quickly and keep them cool; pack sizes, colors and grades separately; and sell eggs not less than twice a week."

A special circular dealing with these factors in detail, and listing undesirable qualities found in eggs and their causes and remedies, and a retail egg grade chart in color with uses of grades illustrated, is available to Maryland producers by writing the extension service at College Park.