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. 9 NO. 22 CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1944 PRICE 3 CENTS $1.50 PER YEAR

TODAY and TOMORROW

So far I haven't heard anyone blame politics for the kind of weather we have been having lately, but that is about the only thing to which some people haven't attached a political motive.

I know, as everyone does, that in a presidential year like this one a thousand and one things are done to further political objectives but I don't think either party goes quite as far as some of the more rabid political conversationalists would have us believe.

I don't agree, for example, that the invasion is planned so that the Roosevelt star will be in its highest ascendency on the day we go to the polls to cast our ballots. Even if the President would like to release a day-before-election picture of Hitler surrendering to him, I don't think this happy event could be that well timed or that Hitler could be persuaded to enter into the spirit of our election in such a way.

And some other things which I don't believe are — that Chester Bowles ended meat rationing purely for vote-getting purposes; that we will get all the gasoline we want before election whether the supply is plentiful or not; that General Hershey is saving fathers from the draft in order to sway them at the polls, or that chocolate candy and chewing gum will soon be plentiful in order to influence the "kiddies."

On the other hand, I cannot help but feel that there is a lot of "behind closed doors" manipulating being carried on by both parties which offers a challenge to our democratic form of government. For in this most important of elections the people are being given only a token opportunity to express their choice of candidates.

In the Republican primaries in many states the people have been forced to vote for delegates to the party convention without having any knowledge as to whom those delegates intend to support. In other states, while some candidates have been named, the favorite has been missing. The voters are, in many cases, being asked to vote with their eyes shut and to leave the nomination up to a group of delegates most of whom mean nothing to them.

This condition is even worse in the Democratic party except that anyone voting for democratic delegates is pretty certain that he is casting a vote for President Roosevelt.

But in both parties the taken-for-granted candidates, President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey, have been unwilling to throw their hats in the ring. The governor feels that he shouldn't do so because he said he wouldn't run when he was made governor, and the President probably takes for granted that everyone knows he is a candidate.

Meanwhile the public is forced to accept the primary election as a national guessing contest.

FRANKNESS . . . . . voters

The Republican general staff may not think it psychologically expedient for Governor Dewey to say he will run until he is "drafted" at the Republican convention. But personally I think he is apt to lose the confidence of a lot of people if he starts up the road to the White House with a lot of secrets under his hat. I think most of us voters, if we are still to be considered, would appreciate an "I will run" or "I won't run" spirit of frankness.

And the same applies to the President. If he should decide not to be a candidate to succeed himself, the Democratic party would be at a total loss to know whom to nominate—and no matter what man they picked the choice would have to be made without an expression of preference on the part of the rank and file members of the party. If the President does intend to run again, which seems a likely assumption, there is no reason in the world why he shouldn't come out and say so right now.

At a time when we are fighting a war to preserve and strengthen our democratic government "of the people" it somehow seems very dangerous for our presidential aspirants to give such little consideration to the wishes of the people. Both men know that the majority of voters want to have a frank statement on whether or not they are candidates. That should be all that is needed to force them to put their cards on the table.

FARM SLAUGHTER RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

All restrictions on the farm slaughter of livestock and the delivery of meat to buyers off the farm have been removed by the War Food Administration.

An Army Nurse Draws a Drink in the Field



Lieutenant Mary Brown, an Army nurse from Ideal, South Dakota, fills her canteen at the water-sterilizing bag outside an Army field hospital overseas. Water and nurses are both essential to an Army. The Surgeon General is seeking many more Army nurses for service in the United States and at the front.

Army Worms Appear In Fields Of County

Reports have come to the County Agent's office that Army Worms are doing severe damage, particularly to barley fields in different sections of the county.

Following is a description of the worm and the only two practical control methods recommended by the State Entomologist, Dr. E. N. Cory:

The larvae of this Army Worm when full grown are dark olive green in color with white stripes, on the sides and down the middle of the back. The white stripes are bordered by darker stripes. They obtain the maximum length of two inches. When present in small numbers they usually hide during the day, but when present in armies, they remain feeding throughout the day. The winter is passed as partly grown larvae.

They feed on practically all grasses, small grains and corn, and will feed in a field until most of the succulent growth is destroyed and will then move on in an army to a nearby field. Sometimes large numbers can be crushed during this migration from an infested field to a new field. Plow a furrow between the fields and then drag a log up and down the furrow as the worms are passing through the ditch. Straight side of furrow next to field to be protected.

Poison bran mash is by far the best method of control if it is broadcast in advance of the Army or if it is possible to cut a field of forage or grain crops and then scatter the poison.

The poison bran mash may be made by mixing thoroughly two pounds of Paris green with 50 pounds of bran. After this is thoroughly mixed, it should be wet with one gallon of molasses added to six gallons of water. This should be thoroughly worked into the bran and when completed it should be crumbly but not sloppy. The poison bran should be broadcast over the fields at the rate of about ten pounds per acre or should be spread around the edges of a field that has already been invaded and from which the worm is migrating to other crops.

The poison bran mash should be broadcast in the evening as the worms feed mostly at night and the poison retains its attractiveness as long as it remains moist. If a second application is necessary, it should likewise be spread about the field in the evening.

For small amounts use 6 pounds of bran, one-quarter pound of Paris Green, one pint of molasses and three quarts of water.

Be careful in handling, using or storing poison or poison bran mash.

CEILINGS OPPOSED BY BEAUTY PARLORS

Protests against the proposed ceilings on beauty parlor prices were brought to the Office of Price Administration and the House Banking and Currency Committee today by spokesmen of the industry.

DRAFTING BOYS OF 17 IS FOUGHT BY PARENTS

A resolution opposing the drafting of 17 year old boys for military service until more effective use is made of available manpower and womanpower was adopted this week by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Lands Safely With Half a Plane



Ensign R. Black, navy Hellcat pilot, of Brigham, Utah, climbs from his shattered plane after one of the most remarkable landings on record. Shot up over Palau, Ensign Black started back for his carrier with his hydraulic system gone and his flaps useless. In attempting to land on his carrier he sheered off a wing and the tail on a gun turret. With about half of his plane left, he made the landing with a few scratches.

100,000 Jobs For War Captives This Summer

About 100,000 prisoners of war in the United States will be set to seasonal tasks in urgent work, President Roosevelt announced at a recent press conference.

The prisoners will be used according to the articles of the Geneva Convention, which authorizes their use as laborers on projects not directly connected with war production. The demand for labor which the prisoners could do, Mr. Roosevelt said, was greatly in excess of tht supply.

His announcement was based on a report from James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, and Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War, prepared in response to requests as to whether any prisoners would be available to help with agricultural work.

The most effective use of the prisoners, the report stated, was at Army posts, where the prisoners could be used to relieve soldiers for more active duty, and most of them would be used in that manner.

The rest will be available for the most part for agricultural work and will be distributed on the basis of priority of need, but with consideration for geographical factors.

The War Food Administration, the President stated, would determine which producers of crops suffered most from labor shortages in proportion to essentiality, and would set down priorities. The War Manpower Commission then would make assignments from the prisoners pools left over after the needs of the Army posts had been filled.

Mr. Roosevelt said in response to a question that farmers desiring to obtain prisoners as laborers should apply through their county agents.

Prisoners of war assigned to labor receive small wages, in addition to their maintenance. Their quarters and food, under the Geneva Convention, must be of the same type and quality as that fed to members of the American Army, whether they are assigned to work or not.

NO NYLON HOSIERY UNTIL AFTER HITLER'S FALL

Rumors that nylon hosiery may soon reappear on the markets were emphatically denied this week by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers in a statement declaring that nylon yarn will not be available for hosiery at least for some time after the close of the European phase of the war and possibly not until after the Japanese phase is disposed of.

Nylon is serving a necessary purpose more important than stockings, the association said, and all available production is being used for war needs at this time.

TELEVISION RELAY SYSTEM IS OPENED

The first regularly scheduled commercial television relay system in the country was inaugurated last night with the opening of a New York-to-Philadelphia relay transmitter during a demonstration at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Members of he Poor Richard Club, meeting at the Institute, saw a performance by Eddie Cantor and Nora Martin in New York over the new link, which will be in operation each Monday night, making the programs of WNBT, New York, available to the viewing audience of WPTZ in Philadelphia.

James H. Carmine, a vice-president of Philco Corporation, operators of WPTZ, predicted that every major city in the United States will have a television station as soon as the Federal Communications Commission sets standards and post-war deliveries of transmitters can be made.

PRAISES PROJECT FOR STATE HEALTH

The recently proposed plan to provide medical and hospital care for the indigent of Maryland at State expense, under the direction of the State Health Department is worthy of the serious and most thoughtful consideration, Governor O'Conor told members of the department assembled this week for their annual convention.

Rubber Industry Is Pessimistic On Tire Supply

Charles F. Phillips, new OPA rationing chief, announced this week that "A" card holders can expect their first tires of the war when monthly allocations of synthetic tires climb to 2,000,000 a month from the present 1,400,000.

The same day Rubber Director Bradley Dewey's office disclosed that passenger car tire production "may" reach 2,000,000 a month by October, November or December. The Rubber Director's office further said it expected tire production to total 22,000,000 by the end of his year.

Rubber industry spokesmen feel, however, that the use of the word "may" by the Rubber Director's office in qualifying the statement about 2,000,000 tires a month, was wise.

One well informed spokesman pointed out that passenger-car production is averaging between 1,000,000 and 1,100,000 tires a month now and would almost have to be doubled to meet the mark set for starting rationing of new tires to "A" card holders. Whether that can be done in view of foreseen production limitations is problematical, he said.

The statement of the Rubber Director's office regarding 22,000,000 tires this year is assumed to be based on reports to that office from the manufacturers. But those in Akron — tire production center—feel that certain problems facing the industry may not have been given sufficient consideration in advance of the announcement.

FOOD DESTRUCTION CALLED A BLUNDER

Recent destruction of a quantity of peanut butter in jars because they were slightly underweight was attributed today by the acting food and drug administrator to a blunder by representatives of his organization.

The peanut butter was seized because the jars weighed 15.66 oz instead of 16 ounces as stated on the label. The butter was destroyed under a Federal Court order by Federal marshals.

MANY WAR PRISONERS AVAILABLE TO FARMS

There are 100,000 prisoners of war in the United States available for labor on farms and other useful projects, President Roosevelt says. He uses figures from a War Department and office of War Mobilization survey.

Prisoners may be used as long as the employment meets the requirements of the Geneva Committee. The President noted that farmers interested in obtaining prisoner-of-war labor should get in touch with the local county agents.

PREDICTS DELUUGE OF POTATO ALCOHOL

A market deluged with potato alcohol for public consumption, while millions of gallons of grain alcohol continues to be poured into automobile radiators in the guise of anti-freeze was foreseen yesterday by the liquor industry in view of a ruling made by the War Production Board that permitted a small New Hampshire plant to turn out beverage alcohol from Maine potatoes

WINTER WHEAT CROP GAIN PUT AT 25 PER CENT

The Agricultural Department estimated that April weather made a 60 million bushel increase in the winter wheat crop, but said this was largely offset by delays in the planting of spring crops caused by one of the wettest and coldest spring seasons in years.

BANKERS SEEK BLUEPRINT FOR POSTWAR ERA

A realistic blueprint for the postwar period that will not rely upon the deferred wants of the people for its success and which will differentiate between a post-war boom and long range prosperity was called for by speakers at the opening sesion of the two-day conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Campfire Meeting Of 4-H Senior Council

The 4-H Senior Council on Wednesday night, May 24, held a camp fire meeting at the home of Nancy and Ted Malkus, on Egypt Road. It was the largest group that has yet attended, the number present being over thirty.

The meeting was started off by Mr. Harry Beggs, County Agent, lighting the fire and with the group singing, "Let The Lower Lights Be Burning." After that the club went on with the business meeting.

The president, Jean Eskridge, brought the meeting to order with Jackson Nave calling the roll and reading the minutes. Under old business was the reading of the constitution by Betty Ann Jones, and the reading of the program for the year by Ralph Eskridge. There was a committee appointed to secure a guest speaker for the next meeting — Nancy Malkus, Bertie Jean Bradford and Calvin Brinsfield.

After the business meeting had been concluded, various stunts were put on by some of the members. Ted Malkus had a stunt called "A Pail of Water", which really turned out to be a shower of wheat. Then there was an operation performed on Jackson Nave by "Doctor" Ralph Eskridge behind a curtain, which looked like a movie to the audience. The implements of the operation were a saw, stopper, hammer, knife, scissors and a needle.

Then there was a stunt called "Crossing the Railroad Tracks" with Lake Travers as father and Jean Eskridge as mother, and a group of boys as her children with Jackson Nave as station master. Everyone enjoyed all the stunts and had a grand time.

After the stunts the group had a wiener roast and to top it off—fresh strawberries.

Various games were played such as Three Deep and Cranes and Crows. At ten-thirty, the campfire meeting broke up and everyone left saying they had had a grand time.

Betty Ann Jones is Senior Council reporter.

WINGATE 4-H CLUB HOLDS MEETING

The girls of the Wingate 4-H Club held their meeting on May 25th, 1944. The local leader, Mrs. Asbury Lewis was present. She looked over the club's aprons and discussed their work.

At the next meeting, which will be held on June 9, the girls will judge the work. At this meeting the club members are hoping to have with them the Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Hattie Brooks. With no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Lelia Holliday reports news of activities of this club.

GOOD FOOD OUTLOOK SEEN FOR COUNTRY

A sober appraisal of the country's food situation, containing assurances that the food supply in general is good today, balanced by reminders that good cuts of meat will be even harder to get later in the year, was issued jointly today by the Office of War Information the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

BARN DANCE AT ARMORY DRAWS BIG CROWD WEEKLY

At the Easton Armory every Saturday night, a fine crowd has been attending the "barn" dances. Every one has been having a good time and the Melody Ramblers are pleased to report they have had several visitors from out of the state. These people seemed to enjoy themselves very much.

The dances are sponsored by Company B, 5th Battalion, Maryland State Guard, and will continue on each Saturday evening for some time.

Last week quite a few service men, mostly sailors, were at the dance, and they are sure to return if their ship is still here.

For plenty of clean fun everyone can attend and have a swell time.

FROZEN FOOD MEETING PLANNED AT U. OF MD.

Probelms relating to frozen foods will be considered at a conference of locker-plant operators and refrigeration engineers to be held at the University of Maryland Friday, beginning at 9 A.M. Announcement of the conference was made by Dr. C. H. Mahoney, head of the Dept. of Horticulture.

HARVESTING WITH COMBINES DISCUSSED

Maryland farmers will use approximately 1,200 combines in harvesting the 1944 crop. Even small losses of grain, with this number of machines, add up to a tremendous total. Intelligent operation will reduce losses to a minimum.

With this statement, the University of Maryland Extension Service has just issued a leaflet designed to help owners and operators of combines in getting greatest efficiency from their machines and reducing losses to the lowest possible amount.

Among the topics covered are, "Checking the Combine", "When to Start Combining", "Sources of Grain Losses", "Combine Troubles —Causes and Remedies", and "Maintenance Suggestions."

The publication was prepared by Ray W. Carpenter, head of the agricultural engineering department. Copies may be obtained from the county agent, or by writing to the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Maryland at College Park.

IS OPTIMISTIC ON EARLY WAR END

The issue of the battle of Europe will not be decided by attack from the West alone Field Marshal Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa told an audience in England this week. However great and important this attack may be he said it will be only one of the three fronts. The attacks will be triangular, he said, with the aim of smashing Germany under an avalanche of simultaneous blows.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT STRIKES INCREASE YEARLY

Government statistics show that American workers have resorted to strikes increasingly in each of the war years.

The man-hours of idleness because of strikes in the first quarter of 1944 were about twice those of the same three months last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A comparison of the bureau's strike figures for the first three months of each of the three war years shows that the number of new strikes has been progressively greater, not only in each year but in each month of each year.

No Fight Left in These 'Supermen'



This photo, taken north of Castelforte, Italy, shows a group of Nazi prisoners who have had all the fight pounded out of them. They are making their way to a prisoner of war camp, near Castelforte. This town was captured by French and American troops two days after the new Italian offensive was launched. Note other prisoners in truck in background.

Homemakers' Day To Be Kept On June 20th.

The Homemakers Clubs of the State will hold a Homemakers Day on June 20th, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore, according to an announcement made by Miss Venia M. Kellar, Assistant Director of Extension.

Homemakers Day will take the place of the Rural Woman's Short Course this year. It is being held in Baltimore, instead of at the University of Maryland, because of the crowded conditions at the University.

The program for the day is not completed as yet, but it is sure to be a very fine one. There probably will not be any special buses available to take the women of this county to the meeting, but if plans are made well in advance it is hoped that a good many will be able to make arrangements to attend.

PRESIDENT SIGNS NEW TAX MEASURE

President Roosevelt has signed the new tax bill relieving 30,000,000 taxpayers of any further tax computations and simplifying procedures for the other 20,000,000.

The simplification measure, passed unanimously by Congress, repeals the wartime Victory tax, and reshuffles the normal and surtax structures—while holding most individual burdens substantially as they were.

Not within the memory of the oldest lawmakers has a major tax bill received such a vote in Congress. The new law revises the withholding levy against wages and salaries—beginning next January 1—to deduct the full tax liability, currently, of two thirds of the taxpayers, making their withholdings their actual taxes.

The new method of computing taxes applies to all 1944 income, but there will be no change in the pay-roll deductions this year.

Uncle Sam will do the figuring, on 1944 income, for the 30,000,000 persons and wages and salaries earning $5,000 or less. The others —making over $5,000 or with more than $100 annual income from sources other than wages or salary —still must file returns.

'Here's how to compute your tax under the new system:

Victory Tax—Forget it. It's repealed.

Normal Tax — It does to your pocketbook just about what the old victory tax used to do. The rate is 3 per cent against the previous normal 6 per cent rate, but exemptions and deductions are different. In figuring it, deduct 10 per cent of your income (to a maximum of $500), and from what you have left subtract another $500. Take 3 per cent of the remaining figure, and that is your normal tax.

Thus, a person making $3,500 would subtract $350 (10 per cent. of income) and $500, leaving $2,650. And taking 3 per cent of the latter figure you get your normal tax — $79.50. This system works regardless of the number of dependents.

3. Surtaxes—Rates and exemptions are adjusted, the rate beginning at 20 per cent instead of the present 13 per cent. The new bill provides a uniform exemption of $500 each for the taxpayer and each person dependent on him, and a flat deduction of 10 per cent of income.

The surtax rates are 20 per cent of the first $2,000 remaining after the deductions are made; 22 per cent on $2,000 to $4,000; 26 on $4,000 to $6,000; 20 on $6,000 to $8,000; 34 on $8,000 to $10,000, and progressing on up to 90 per cent on earning above $150,000.

Assuming that the $3,500 man has a wife and one child, he first subtracts $1,500 ($500 for each), and then deducts $350 (10 per cent of income). His surtax is 20 per cent of the remaining $1,650, or $330.

EASES RULES ON SALE OF WOMEN'S CLOTHING

Because of the scarcity of low-priced outer garments for women and girls, the Office of Price Administration is planning to allow dealers in low-priced merchandise to sell more expensive clothing than they now are permitted to handle.

The regulation now in effect restricts dealers to the highest price line they handled during a base period, usually in 1942.

A dealer now restricted to a top line of $17 women's coats, for example, may be permitted to sell a presumably better line of coats at a top of $25. He will continue to sell the lower-priced merchandise when he can obtain it.