MRS EVA C. SPITTLER
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. 34 CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1944 PRICE 3 CENTS $1.50 PER YEAR

TODAY and TOMORROW

If there is any congressman who depends entirely on his government salary for his bed and board the people in his state might be performing a charitable act if, now and then, they would send him bundles of old clothes, used automobile tires and other contributions to make it possible for him to give the appearance of affluence which becomes a man who has been elected to that high office.

For, as far as I can figure, it is impossible for a congressman to live in the way he is expected to live, on the paltry salary of $10,000 a year. I say paltry with some misgivings, because most of us think of that amount,even in these tax heavy days, as being an income on which a family could live in comparable luxury. Less than two per cent of the people in our country earn $10,000 a year—so $10,000 is definitely in what is called the higher brackets.

But there is probably no other type of $10,000 a year man who is expected to do as much with his money as a United States senator or congressman. In the hope that something might be done to help out these forgotten men of the white collar class, who as the directors of our naton's welfare earn [illegible] many a wartime machin- [illegible] to analyze here the ex- [illegible]ch a senator or cong- [illegible]ust meet out of the pay [illegible] by the people of our country.

[illegible]rst place, as with all of [illegible]us who pay income tax [illegible]man does not actually [illegible] a year from the gov- [illegible]e he has to pay back [illegible]2,000 to the de- [illegible]ternal revenue.

[illegible]ensation after taxes [illegible] a year. Out of that [illegible]ain a substantial [illegible]dent state—a [illegible] states, but comparatively [illegible]not expect it to [illegible]han $2,000 a year. [illegible]m $6,000.

[illegible]ngressmen spend eight [illegible]ear in Washing- [illegible]s are sky-high, at [illegible]00 is used up for [illegible]at crowded city [illegible]he is forced [illegible]ning of [illegible]ate of other go[illegible]ficials, etc. that must co[illegible]ast another $1,- 000 a year. [illegible]those conservative estimates for rent and entertainment the man to whom we entrust our welfare is now left with $3,500.

Since the government only pays traveling expenses at the opening and closing of a session of congress, and since most congressmen must go home more often than that, another $500 can be added as necessary traveling expenses.

That leaves $3,000 out of which he must buy clothes and food for his family, send his children to school, pay for gas, electricity, insurance, fuel and meet election expenses. When we think of all the other items which a congressman might have to include in his budget, we can't see how he can ever possibly afford to go to the movies.

Of course the reason congress does not appear to be poverty-stricken is that no poor man in these days would consider running for congress. I know of no congressman who does not have an income in addition to his salary—either a fortune he has built up in the past, or a business on the side from which he continues to receive compensation.

But it hardly seems to be to the best interests of our nation that the men who are elected to this high office are not paid enough to carry on their duties without depending on a side line for their bed and board.

At the present time the total payroll for congressmen and senators is a little over $6,000,000 per year. An increase in that payroll of $9,000,000, bringing the total to $15,000,000 would make it possible to pay them $25,000 a year—an amount on which they could meet expenses and live without penny-pinching.

If this job became a $25,000 a year job there is no question that it would attract a finer group of men and would end the sorry situation where a super-candidate for congress finds it necessary to

Continued on Page Three

President Visits Outlying Base



President Roosevelt visited an undisclosed outlying naval base in the Pacific area. He is shown as he enjoys "GI" dinner, center, flanked by enlisted men and officers. Shown left to right are Capt. A. E. Price; Pfc. William Goff, USMC, of Datesville, Ark.; the President; Pfc. Ferdinand Rutscher, Irvington, N. J.; and Brig. Gen. Harry Thompson.

Hard Coal Short By 6 Million Tons

Government coal officials, predicting a 6,000,000 ton shortage of domestic anthracite this winter compared with 5,000,000 last year, acknowledged today failure to accumulate emergency stocks of hard coal.

Secretary of Interior Ickes, who is also Solid Fuels Administrator, issued an order limiting wholesale and retail anthracite dealers to 87 1-2 per cent of their normal requirements, the same limitation which applies to domestic consumers.

Until recently, dealers had been permitted shipments up to 90 per cent of requirements. The margin of 2 1-2 per cent is an attempt to build up a small cushion of anthracite inventories.

Actual production of domestic sizes of anthracite is running only 86 per cent of normal requirements, the Solid Fuels Administration said. Therefore, dealers have been cut, with a few [illegible] 90 per cent maximum [illegible] civilian down[illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] spread [illegible]tably.

Coal officials said they hope production of domestic sizes will increase to 87 1-2 per cent of requirements, thus permitting all dealers to receive the maximum allowed.

However, their latest estimate of total anthracite production for the "coal year" ending next March 31, as announced today by Mr. Ickes, is 60,900,000 tons, compared with 61,603,000 in the last "coal year." Mr. Ickes said the estimate is based on current manpower trends, adding that anthracite mines suffered a net loss of 800 employees in April, May and June.

The secretary said that the 60,900,000 tons will be enough to fill industrial and military needs, with fuel to spare, but will be about 6,000,000 tons short of requirements for anthracite suitable for domestic needs.

Anthracite is the primary domestic heating fuel in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

"Definitely contributing" to the large estimated deficit, SFA officials said, is a six-week unauthorized strike of about 5,000 men employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company in the Shenandoah, Pa., area.

Condition[illegible]ained For Use Of Prison Labor

Conditions under which war prisoners may be employed to pick tomatoes and pull sugar corn are:

Tri-County Canners, Inc., have the first call on all prisoners because they financed the erction of the camp. When prisoners are not needed in the canneries they will be available for harvesting of canning crops under the following conditions:

1. Farmers to pay a fee of 50c per man per day to Tri-County Canners, Inc. office in the Masonic Building.

2. Get a certification from the local War Manpower office in the Masonic Building.

3. Farmer must furnish transportation in a stake body or closed truck, with a roof or canvass cover and benches or plank seats, which must be approved by the commanding officer at the camp.

The smallest group that can be used is 10, and larger groups are easier to get as the army guards can look after more than 10 men in a group. Guards are scarce so farmers should try to use large groups.

Prisoners cannot be worked over 10 hours nor can they be away from the camp more than 12 hours. No prisoners will be sent out for less than an 8-hour day.

Noon meal furnished by the camp. War Manpower office must know between 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. the day before the farmer wants to get prisoners.. With the present rush at the canneries, these men will probably only be available on Mondays and Saturdays.

Under no circumstances will war prisoners be used to replace Bahamian, Jamacians or other civilian labor on farms.

For further information call War Manpower Office, Easton 220 T. Earl Cooper is in charge of this work.

U. S. Authorities Explain New Ducking Laws

Clarifying the recently issued regulations for the shooting of wild fowl during the 1944-45 hunting season, the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service has issued a question-answer explanation to guide the wild-fowl hunter lest he go astray on some of the provisions.

In part, the regulations as they apply to shooters in this section are:

Q.—Does the daily bag limit of ducks remain at 10?

A.—Yes, except that you may take an additional bag of 5 mallards, widgeons or pintails, or any combination of 5 of these ducks.

Q.—Suppose my first 10 ducks were all mallards? Can I shoot 5 more mallards for a total of 15?

A.—Yes. And the answer would be the same if you had asked about widgeons or pintails.

Q.—Can I kill 5 more black ducks if I have a bag limit of 10 already?

A.—No. The black duck is not a mallard although it is often erroneously called a "black mallard."

Q.—What about canvasbacks, redheads and buffleheads?

A.—This year you may take a full daily bag limit of 10 canvasbacks, 10 redheads or 10 buffleheads. But not more than 10 in the aggregate of the three species.

Q.—What is the law on wood ducks?

A.—You are permitted to take daily one wood duck and to have not more than one wood duck in your possession. The one wood duck counts in your daily bag limit.

Q.—What is the possession limit on ducks?

A.—Twenty, and in addition you may possess 10 mallards, widgeons or pintails singly or in combination.

Q.—What is the bag limit on geese?

A.—There is no change from last year on Canadian geese and brant. The daily limit is two and possession limit four. These may be all Canadian geese, all brant or any combination of the two.

WHEAT ACREAGE GOAL FOR 1945 APPROVED

Maryland's wheat acreage goal for 1945 of 410,000 acres was approved this week by War Food Administrator, Marvin Jones. The goal is 30,000 acres above the acreage planted this year. The State goal is based on planting intentions reported by the farmers to the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

The national 1945 goal of 68,640,000 acres is a maximum which would keep wheat production in balance with other crops and meet war requirements.

Migrant Labor Freed To Help Save Tomatoes

Because of an unexpectedly heavy tomato harvest, agricultural agents in three Eastern Shore counties — Worcester, Wicomico and Somerset—have been authorized to release imported foreign workers, migrant workers and other emergency farm laborers for work in canneries.

Instructions to this effect were telegraphed the county agents by Paul Nystrom, State Farm Labor Supervisor, at the direction of Dr. T. B. Symons, director of the University of Maryland Extension Service, who is responsible for the recruitment and replacement of emergency farm labor in the state.

Declaring a three-day state of "emergency" in the three Eastern Shore counties, Dr. Symons said that this action was taken to get rid of he accumulation of tomatoes already at the canneries.

Once the canneries have caught up, farm hands will return to the fields.

Meanwhile, the War Manpower Commission has intensified its efforts to recruit women to work as skinners and peelers, of which there are the most critical shortages.

"Most of the canneries report that the shortage of help is predominantly a womenpower rather than a manpower shortage," Mr. Lawrence B. Fennemann, State WMC director, said.

He said that arrangements have been concluded with North Carolina WMC officials whereby migratory workers there may be released for work in Maryland. He said that some additional migratory workers from the South are expected to arrive here this week.

All war prisoners available for use in Maryland already have been assigned to work, Mr. Fenneman said.

More than 1,800 prisoners are regularly employed in Eastern Shore canneries, he stated.

Canners and county agents on the Eastern Shore expressed grave fears that part of the large tomato crop would spoil either in the fields or canneries, or both, for want of labor.

Named Presdt. District Elks

Easton was doubly honored at Salisbury over the last week-end by the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia Elks Association when L. Roy Willis, Sr., was unanimously chosen its president for the ensuing year, and Easton was selected as the 1945 convention city.

Mr. Willis is an outstanding member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of the Grand Lodge, served three years as Exalted Ruler of Easton Lodge No. 1622, and is a past District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler.

In its twenty-four years, the Association has only twice before selected a president from the Eastern Shore and the fact the choice was by unanimous vote, and followed a long absence from the district, indicates the esteem in which Mr. Willis is held by the Elks in the great area covered by this Association.

The convention next year will bring several hundred Elks and members of their families to Easton and immediate steps are planned to see if aid can be rendered in the rebuilding of the Hotel Avon.

Present at the convention were many officers of the Grand Lodge, District Deputy Grand Exalted Rulers Mosner, of Cumberland, and Matthews, of Cambridge, together with more than a hundred past exalted rulers of other lodges.

Attorney W. Edgar Porter, of Salisbury, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Elks Association, placed the name of Mr. Willis before the convention and the nomination was seconded by Dr. Albert C. Cook, Exalted Ruler of Cumberland Lodge.

Judge South Barrett, of Virginia who officially dedicated the new Home of the Easton Elks, is now Grand Exalted Ruler of the Order.

The Meritorious Award presented each year for outstanding achievement in Lodge, Community and War Activity, was equally divided between Easton and Washington. This award was presented for work during the year in which H. N. Firstman was Easton's Exalted Ruler and was the unanimous decision of the Board of Trustees.

TENANT LOANS

Funds allocated to the Maryland Farm Security Administration for the 1944-45 fiscal year will make it possible for approximately eleven farm tenant families to become farm owners. The State's allocation is $77,875.

Auto Traffic Figures Increase Over Last Year

Maryland's automobile traffic increased 30.95 per cent last month over the same month in 1943, George N. Lewis, Jr., traffic manager of the State Roads Commission, reported this week.

Gains in the traffic flow, recorded at each of 17 photo-electric counters scattered throughout the State ranged from 2.16 per cent on a rural road in Allegany county to 125.97 per cent on the arterial high way leading to Ocean City.

In the first seven months of this year highway traffic increased 16.85 per cent as compared with the volume in the like period of 1943, Mr. Lewis reported.

Gasoline consumption in the first six months of 1944—the last period for which figures are available—was 7.9 per cent above that for the first half of 1943.

Traffic over the Susquehanna river toll bridge last month was up 28.32 per cent over that of July, 1943, passenger car traffic having increased 47.50 per cent and commercial vehicle traffic 11.36 per cent.

Potomac river toll-bridge traffic last month was 38.8 per cent over that for July a year ago. Passenger automobile traffic increased 55 per cent, while commercial vehicle usage gained 1.41 per cent.

In the first seven months of this year traffic over the Susquehanna river toll bridge increased 9.26 per cent, over the same period in 1943, while patronage of the Potomac river toll bridge gained 37.47 per cent.

Passenger motorcars using the Chesapeake Bay ferry system last month numbered 30,125, or 104.56 per cent obove the 14,727 passenger cars transported across the bay in July, 1943.

The ferry system last month handled 5,714 commercial vehicles, a 31.27 per cent increase over the 4,353 vehicles of the same type that used the ferry during July a year ago.

Last month, 90,925 passengers were carried by the ferry, against 67,186 passengers handled during July, 1943 representing a rise of 35.37 per cent.

In the first seven months of 1944 patronage of the ferry system showed an increase of 31.10 per cent over that in the like period last year.

CONGRESS MOVES TOWARD PEACETIME ECONOMY

Congress moved forward on three fronts this week in its program to aid by legislation the transition of the nation's wartime economy to peacetime pursuits. They were:

The House passed and sent to tht Senate a measure detailing how the many billions of goods which will be surplus at the end of the war are to be disposed of and setting up a surplus property administration headed by a single administrator.

The Senate received from its Military Affairs Committee its own bill to accomplish the same purpose, but which have a board of eight to do the administering.

The House Ways and Means Committee struck from the Senate-approved George reconversion measure the provisions for post-war retraining and reemployment of war workers and had before it when it adjourned for the day a motion to eliminate from the measure the section which places Federal employees under coverage of the unemployment benefits.

Should the Senate pass the surplus-property bill in substantially the form it was reported by its committee, the final version of the legislation will be the result of an almost complete rewrite job by a conference committee representing both Houses, for the two bills in many respects are far apart.

The chief stumbling block between possible agreement probably will be over the machinery for administration. The House twice defeated attempts to have a board substituted for a single administrator.

Points of issue between the two bills are the methods of disposition of Government-built plants, real estates, and the broader section in the Senate measure designed to aid small business in obtaining material.

REVIEW AAA PLAN

Recommendations made recently by Maryland farmers for their 1945 Agricultural Adjustment Agency soil conservation and war food production program were reviewed by a committee of agricultural technicians at a conference at College Park. Decisions of the farmers were approved. Some new methods and practices were recommended by the technical committee for consideration by the farmers. The farmers voted on their recommendations at recent meetings.

Before Invasion of Southern France



Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers (left), deputy supreme commander of allied forces in the Mediterranean theater, and leader of the invasion of Southern France, confers with Lieut. Gen. B. P. Somervell, commanding general, army service forces, and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Postwar Price Rise Of 10 Per Cent Predicted

The general price level of automobiles, refrigerators and other postwar commodities will be at least 10 per cent above prewar when these items come back on the market, it was indicated today following disclosure by Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, as to how the OPA will aid in reconversion.

The OPA will not have a postwar pricing formula, but its aim will be to "encourage the fullest possible production of goods and services at the lowest possible prices to the consumer," Mr. Bowles said.

Some commodities will come back on the market at higher prices than they went out, but not all of them will be higher, Mr. Bowles said. Electric iron production already has been authorized at prewar prices.

Chief factors that will make for higher ceilings will be increased wage rates and increased prices of materials over 1941.

Factors that may pull prices down are decreased unit costs resulting from technological advances and a new high level of output. The general financial position of the firm will also be considered.

Prices on items coming back into production may be set, Mr. Bowles said, either company-by-company or on an industry basis, depending on circumstances. Adjustment of prices will be decentralized out of Washington into district and regional offices as far as possible.

On products that have been made continually during the war, ceilings will be maintained according to present OPA standards.

Mr. Bowles refused to make predictions as to when the OPA will go out of existence, but said price controls will eventually be removed industry by industry as soon as prices will remain stable without government regulation.

The OPA's job, as Mr. Bowles explained it, will be to fix prices that will encourage maximum production and full employment and yet take into consideration that $12,000,000,000 in overtime pay will be taken away from workers when their hours are dropped from 48 or more to 40.

Explaining how the OPA will seek to steer a straight course between inflation and deflation, he said:

"If the prices on reconversion items are set too low they may further add to the drying up of potential sales and hence pave the way for another depression.

"If, on the other hand, prices are set too high, our savings and current dollar incomes will be dissipated to pay unnecessarily high prices and we will soon find ourselves repeating the deadly cycle of 1919 with booming inflationary prices followed by inevitable collapse and economic disaster."

Pointing to the need of doing everything possible "to encourage complete use of our productive facilities," Mr. Bowles said the other alternative might be a total of 19,500,000 unemployed by 1946.

"In 1940," he figured, there were 8,900,000 unemployed. Improvements in efficiency or techno logical advancements since then would throw another 8,000,000 out of work, and these, added to the 2,600,000 increase in the civilian labor force during the six-year period, would mean a total of 19,500,000 unemployed in 1946. America will never stand for that."

Predictions by industry that automobile prices might be 35 per cent higher after the war brought from Mr. Bowles the reply, "I'd be surprised."

These plus figures for a number of industries on increased cost of wages and materials led to the belief that the general price level of converted commodities after the war might be about 10 per cent higher than prewar.

After World War 1, Mr. Bowles recalled, prices and production controls were abruptly dropped, and the national economy left to find its way back to normal. In the early spring of 1919, prices started to skyrocket. In May, 1920, the inflationary bubble burst. In a year and a half, factory pay rolls dropped 44 per cent; farm income dropped 66 per cent; corporation profits after taxes fell 104 per cent, turning to losses and wiping out almost completely the business reserves accumulated during the war period.

The OPA hopes to avoid a repetition of this performance after this war, staying in the picture as long as it is necessary to do so.

"Price control and rent control," Mr. Bowles declared, "must be kept in effect as long as they are needed—but not one month longer than that."

New Philippine Cabinet Sworn In



President Sergio Osmena swears in new members of his reorganized Philippine Commonwealth war cabinet. President Osmena who succeeded President Quezon, who died recently, is at the right. Cabinet members are, left to right: Colonel Melchor, Dr. Arturo Reier, Colonel Erana, Hon. Ismael Mathay, Col. Manuel Nicio, Col. Carlos Romulo and Hon. Haime Hermandez.

Soldiers Get Voting Forms For Nov. Election

All servicemen and women based in Maryland will have the proper forms on which to apply for absentee ballots to be cast in the November elections and will be furnished with any information they may request, army and navy officials said this week.

But from that point on the matter rests with the men and women themselves and on the election laws of heir States and the promptness of their State election officials.

At Fort Meade it was stated that eligible voters "will be informed of their voting rights and urged to make use of them," but it also was stressed that "decision to use the card will be up to the man."

At the other posts, officers stressed the lack of official interest in how the man and women dispose of their application cards.

In addition to a post voting officer in each army post and a center voting supervisor in each naval center, company voting officers and assistants are provided in the former and command voting officers in the latter to see to the complete distribution of the cards and to give the requested information.

In no case did the post, or center authorities attempt to place applications only in the hands of those eligible by age, or otherwise to vote. All uniformed personnel were givn the postage-free cards.

At Fort Meade, where Lieut. Col. Merle Burkhart is the soldier voting officer, it was stated that every soldier and WAC in the camp will have received a form by Saturday.

As at other posts and centers, surplus forms were kept on hand for new arrivals.

THIRD OF U. S. PORK RESERVED BY MILITARY

The War Food Administration has ordered Federally inspected slaughterers to set aside an estimated one third of their output of pork for military and other war uses, effective August 27.

This order was issued, officials said, to assure war needs during the present period of reduced pork production—a period expected to continue until marketings of hogs begin to increase late in October.

Such slaughterers already are required to set aside approximately half their production of certain types of beef for the armed forces.

Officials said the set-aside order will make less pork available for civilians and may require some increases in ration-point values of pork cuts.

FUEL OIL SHIPMENTS EAST FROM WEST COAST BANNED

To conserve fuel oil for military uses on the West Coast and in the Pacific war theatre, the Petroleum Administration for War this week announced a ban on shipments from West Coast States of residual or industrial fuel oil.

PAW said the action, effective September 15, should also bring about more efficient use of refining and producing facilities in Wyoming and Montana.

The new order prohibits delivery of residual fuel oil, including railroad and industrial fuel, banker grade fuel or any crude oil used as residual fuel from any point within the area embraced by the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona and 20 counties in Idaho to any other point in the continental United States.

MERCHANT FLEET BILL DETAILS DISPOSAL PLAN

A bill for the Maritime Commission to dispose of the nation's vast wartime merchant fleet at the rate of $100 for each deadweight ton for Liberty ships has been introduced by Senators Radcliffe (D. of Md.), and Bailey, (D. of N.C.).

Extensive provisions were laid down for sale and charter of vessels built since 1941 and regarded as surplus after the war. Ships could be chartered at an annual rental of not more than 12 1-2 per cent of their value, while American citizens could purchase the vessels for one eighth down.

Non-citizens would have to pay cash if they wanted to buy a vessel outright, but they also could charter ships.

HAY DRYING EQUIPMENT

Hay drying equipment is now being manufactured for farm use although deliveries are slow because of war production. Farmers should apply to their county office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for a recommendation to the War Production Board, which will issue an authorization for purchase. The engineering staff of the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service should be consulted in the preparation of specifications.