MRS THOMAS FITZHUGH
MADISON MD

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TODAY and TOMORROW

I shouldn't take time to write a column this week. I'm much too busy cleaning and cooking. For the last six days with my whole family in bed with grippe, I've been a housewife during every available waking hour.

How anyone can bear up under the prospects of keeping house for a lifetime is more than I can understand.

Of course I realize that my burdens are increased by inexperience. I suppose some trained women, for instance, could poach an egg with in practically no time at all. My wife said you simply get the water boiling, drop the egg in, let it cook for a minute or two, scoop it out and put it on a piece of toast. She didn't tell me, however, the trick of catching the egg when the two minutes are up nor that it wouldn't work, if the egg breaks, to try to save the remains by pouring the whole mess into a strainer. Nor did she remind me that while cooking the egg, you must remember to keep one eye on the toast.

But egg poaching was merely a minor experience of My Day. If I could have just struggled with the egg and then sat back and relaxed things might not have been so bad. But the thing that really got me down was the endless grind of meal-getting—the constant recurrence of appetite even among sick people. You get a meal, clean up the dishes, and then find someone has glanced at the clock and informs you it is almost time for the next meal.

It didn't take me long to realize that if man's place is ever in the home, people, like most other decent animals, would soon be trained to eat one meal a day.

Although I realized that cleaning is a major task of any good house-wife, I decided that I was dealing with an emergency and that eaing came first. Therefore I managed not to see most of the dirt, dust and scraps which quickly accumnlated around the house.

But even when you make a point of avoiding cleaning, I found that a certain amount of it forces itself upon you. For example, there was nothing I could do but make a stab at improving conditions when the dog knocked a milk bottle off the table and covered the floor with creamed glass chips. Ordinarily, I have found the cat to be of real help in licking up spilled milk, but I didn't dare take a chance with the glass.

Here again I was handicapped by inexperience. Some women would just laugh it off, go to work on it with the proper cleaning instrument and have the floor spick-and-span in short order. But to me the job of absorbing a quart of milk into a wet rag seemed endless—particularly when it involved extracting tiny pieces of glass as I went along. And, although I managed to clean it up to my immediate satisfaction, I suspect that when my wife returns to the kitchen she will be welcomed by a mysterious odor of sour milk.

Garbage is another phase of the clean-up system which makes me marvel at the patience of the house-wife. Surely there must be some better answer than has yet been evolved for battling with coffee grounds, orange peels, spoiled food and dinner scrapings.

SCIENCE problems

I won't take space here to discuss the gravy tragedy, the mashed potato disaster, or the other discouraging highlights of my struggle with the pots and pans. For I want to make a plea to the inventive genius of American scientists—men like those who were able to work out the mysteries of the atomic bomb—to apply their skill and energy to doing something about housekeeping.

Surely, modern man, who was able to smash the atom, if he applied himself to it, should be able to find some adequate answer to cleaning a burned pan.

Certainly some Einstein of the kitchens should be able to concoct a workable method of removing egg yolk from a plate which has been left standing overnight.

And it hardly would seem logical to suppose that the American chemists, who have made nylon stockings and plastics out of air, coal and water, cannot work out a simpler plan for making gravy without lumps in it.



HELICOPTER WINS OUT OVER SNOW . . . The snow avalanche which buried the Buffalo area didn't bother Floyd W. Carlson. He brushed the snow from his helicopter parked in Williamsville, N. Y., and 12 minutes and 15 miles later arrived at Bell aircraft plant, where he is a test pilot. When he returned, he landed in the same spot. No shoveling, no pushing, no strap hanging and no swearing. A perfect day thanks to helicopter.

State Politics Beginning To Get More Active

A "war of nerves" is on in the Democratic party.

It may be headed toward an end tonight when William Preston Lane, Jr., only formal candidate for the party's Governorship nomination, takes the air to expound among the things his views on the current strike situation.

The latest move in the psychological warfare being waged within the party leadership is the talk of J. Millard Tawes, State Comptroller, as a possible Gubernatorial candidate.

The same top-flight party leadership that encouraged Representative Baldwin to jump into the gubernatorial picture with an onslaught against the CIO and its Political Action Committee is — at the same time that it now blows cool on Baldwin's propective candidacy — at the helm of the maneuver that has put Comptroller Tawes in the governorship speculation.

Mr. Baldwin now is being told by those who previously encouraged him, it is understood, that Mr. Tawes would be calculated to get much of the county support that Mr. Baldwin's friends figured his anti-CIO stand might get for him.

Mr. Tawes was ready early this week to announce his candidacy for nomination for Comptroller to succeed himself.

Certain elements of the party—not committed to Mr. Lane's candidacy, but regarded as friendly—say that the whole maneuver in parading out other candidates with anti-CIO leanings, or background, has been directed toward forcing Mr. Lane into taking a stand against a link between the PAC and the Democratic party.

There was a report yesterday that Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, was being held in the background for the moment as a reserve starter in this maneuver.

Those who are playing a part—some of them at the direction of leaders they follow—are not all of one mind on the matter. There is a segment of the party which has as its primary interest the success of Governor O'Conor in his promary with Senator Radcliffe for the senatorial nomination.

Those primarily interested in Governor O'Conor feel that the maneuver is a double-edged piece of strategy that has possibilities of weakening the Governor's hand in the fight with Senator Radcliffe.

Their chief goal is the avoidance of a primary for the governorship nomination, which they feel will strengthen the Governor in the race with Senator Radcliffe for the Senate nomination.

Their counsel is that precautions now are in order to prevent "back fire" started to smoke Mr. Lane out on the CIO question from getting out of hand.

"CHEAP" MONEY, HIGH PRICES

It is a common occurrence to hear persons recoil with a mutter ed curse at the "outrageous" prices they are asked to pay for scores of necessities and luxuries. Generally their minds run belligerently back to the luckless producer. The most grotesque spectacle of all is the way various groups will charge each other with being highbinders, while the housewife thinks they are all robbers. The farmer cusses the merchant; the merchant cusses the farmer; and the consumer cusses them both—when he is playing the role of consumer. If he also plays the role of family breadwinner, he, too, is a robber of some sort during office or work hours. This apparently is the normal behavior of a people in a land being visited by inflation.

No one ever curses our annual Federal deficit of tens of billions when he looks at the high price of a desired article, but it is at the heart of our price problems. Nor, so far as is ascertainable, does anyone ever rise up and damn the Federal government for its spendthrift ways when he is hit between the eyes with rising prices.



ATTEND BIG THREE MEETING . . . In an atmosphere of cordiality the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain are meeting in Moscow. Left to right; Ernest Bevin, England; Molotov USSR, and Byrnes, United States.

Shore Utilities New Accounting Plan Gets O. K.

The Federal Power Commission today announced approval of proposals by the Eastern Shore Public Service Company of Maryland to make accounting adjustments involving the elimination of $585-543.61 representing write-ups or other excesses over original cost.

In the order, the company will dispose of $142,579.30 remaining inthe electric plant acquistion adjustments by charging to reserve for amortization of electric plant acquisitions, and $442,964.31, remaining in electric plant adjustments, will be eliminated by a charge of $276,666.41 to reserve for the depreciation of electric plant. The remainder, $166,277.90 will go into the reserve for amortization.

Printing was done first upon skins and fabrics, and later upon linen, papyrus, parchment and hand-made papers.

$6,000,000,000 CUTS PROPOSED

President Truman greeted Congress at its reopening today with a proposal to slash more than $6,-000,000,000 from projected Government spending in the current fiscal year.

As he whipped into shape a "state of the union" message to be sent to Capitol Hill today, the Chief Executive recommended repeal of appropriations aggregating $5,751,483. He also asked repeal of contract authorizations for the Maritime Commission amounting to $420,070,000 and the return to the Treasury of $346,890 from three corporations now being liquidated which were part of the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

A White House statement said the actual reduction in the authority to obligate was $5,021,887,483 because $1,149,620,000 of the appropriations, which not needed this fiscal year, will have to be reappropriated later to liquidate contract authority still on the books.

The suggested economies, the White House asserted, are in addition to net recissions aggregating $50,345,409,169 approved by Congress near the close of the last session.

The last recission bill ($51,800,000,000 less duplication between cash and contract authority of $1,-500,000,000) was vetoed by the President because of a legislative rider. The White House said, however, that its objectives were accomplished by a presidential directive to the Budget Bureau placing the amount involved in reserve.

The major proposed reductions include:

1. Cutbacks of $1,410,576,472 in appropriations for the military establishment "made possibly by further reductions in war-production requirements."

2. A reduction of $2,826,880,536 in appropriations for the Navy $1,677,260,536 of which is mainly the result of cutbacks in procurement and shipbuilding and $1,149,-620,000 representing appropriations not needed this fiscal year "but whcih will have to be restored in subsequent years to liquidate contract authorizations."

3. Areduction of $383,766,000 in War Shipping Administration appropriations "due to revision of military shipping expenses and of claims against the war risk insurance fund."

4. A reduction of $260,068,000 in Martime Commission appropriations and repeal of contract authorizations of the commission amounting to $420,079,000, both made possible by revisions of the martime program.

5. A reduction of $850,000,000 in lend-lease appropriations which the statement said were made possible "by progress in liquidation of the program."

6. A reduction of $3,100,000 in Federal Works Agency appropriations for community facilities in addition to small items for guarding public buildings and construction of flight strips.

7. A reduction of $2,500,000 in Agriculture Department appropriations "for emergency supplies for use by island possessions in case of enemy isolation."

8. A reduction of $1,391,143 in Interior Department funds made available to provide for civilian defense in the Hawaiian Islands.

Controls Again Established On Broiler Feeds

A growing shortage of portein feed for livestock and poultry led the Agriculture Department to reestablish wartime controls over use and distribution of such feed.

Beginning immediately, no feed manufacturer may use more high protein meal in making mixed feed for livestock other than poultry than the quanity used for that purpose in the corresponding calendar quarter of 1945.

In the case of poultry feed, mixers will be limited to the following percentages of the quantities used in the corresponding months of 1945:

January and February 100 per cent; March 95; April 90, and other months 85.

The department said the limitations on poultry feed are in line with the Government's 1946 farm production goals calling for 15 per cent fewer eggs and 17 per cent fewer chickens than were produced last year.

In announcing re-establishment of the controls, the department said some livestock feeding areas had been running short while others had over supplies. The wartime controls were established originally in December, 1943, and were terminated last year.

Protein feeds, which are mixed with grains and other feeds to obtain maximum efficiency in production, are made largely from cottonseed, soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts. The department said the supply of protein feeds is smaller this winter than last largely because of a 24 per cent reduction in the 1945 crop of cottonseed and because supplementary supplies obtained from South America last year are no longer available.

The controls also limited users to a 30-day supply of protein meals based upon their use of sales during the corresponding calendar month of 1945.

The department order also prohibits the use of sova flour, grits, or similar edible products of soybeans in the manufacture of livestock or poultry feeds.

IMPROVED HERDS INDICATED IN MILK YIELD RECORDS

Records of milk production by a number of Maryland dairy herds have just made possible another addition to the list of proved herd sires in the state. That means that several bulls have shown the ability to pass on improved milk production capacity to their daughters. In other words, the daughters are better milk producers than their dams. And that means money in the dairyman's pocket and a brighter future.

Each month a list of proved sires is compiled by the Bureau of Dairy Industry. For farmers who are buying dairy animals, names of the owners of these proved sires are available. D. H. L. A. supervisors and county agents have the lists. Or the names of owners of proved dairy herd sires may be obtained by writing to George Hyatt at the University of Maryland Extension Service at College Park.

Can Be Even Better

Another way of improving milk producing ability is to use proved bulls in an artificial breeding circuit. This enables many farmers to have the use of a few top-notch bulls—and increase the productiveness of their herds surely and rapidly. The Maryland Artificial Breeding coperative has been organized and is now preparing for operation. Local dairymen expect to become a part of the State Coop. and make use of this outstanding opportunity.

'666' Is Better Than DDT

Recent research destines DDT to take a back seat for some purposes even before it has comfortably occupied the front seat. At least, that is the current report where DDT has been compared with '666' for use on many insects. This new insecticide is the result of British research.

In chemical circles, it is officially known as bendene hexachloride and holds much promise for such things as pea aphids, potato plants, onion thrips, Mexican bean beetle, and the potato aphid which bothers the tomato plant.



NOTRE DAME STARS NOW COACHES . . . Four former Notre Dame football stars who will coach in the San Francisco bay region next season. Left to right; Jimmy Phelan, St. Mary's mentor; Marchie Schwartz, Stanford's head man; Larry "Moon" Mullins, new Santa Clara's head coach; and Maurice "Clipper" Smith, who will assume the U. S. F. football reins.

New Boom Is Forecast For Game Hunting Here

With the American people having more leisure, better highways, new automobiles and plenty of gasoline, wildlife management officials of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, are thinking of playdays ahead.

The national population may have gained 8,000,000 in a five-year period, but there are still plenty of wide-open spaces.

And where the wildernesses of Uncle Sam's terrain begin, there you will find deer, elk, bear and the other wild animals of the North American Continent.

Lloyd W. Swift, chief of the division of wildlife management of the Forest Service, today estimated the game population on Forest Service land alone, for the year ended 1944, the last for which complete returns have been made, at 2,300,000, of which about 2,000,-000 were deer.

The Forest Service began checking game-population statistics in 1913 and made its first national survey in 1921. Each ten years since the figures have doubled. Numerous studies show that the national forests are welcome havens for game.

Wildlife management has included the cuting of timber to allow sunlight into the forested areas to develop shrubs and under growth upon which game can browse.

Mr. Swift said the program of the service is to provide as high a level of hunting as is consistent with good herd management. Reports from Western national forest officers state that as many as seven out of ten hunters have returned home with big game in several of the big game areas.

During war years, wildlife work on public lands was reduced through necessity, eliminating construction and causing transfer of technicians to essential war work.

As funds are made available, the work is being resumed and the service hopes to make as many acres of public land as possible available for hunting and recreational use.

Mr. Swift said that many returned veterans are making inquiries concerning the national forest, expressing the desire to go hunting and otherwise enjoy the great outdoors. He sees an ever-increasing demand in the postwar years for outdoor sports opportunities.

STATE FARM GOAL REVEALED

As a guide to production in the first full post war year, the United States Department of Agriculture today announce and planting goal of 1,767,500 acres for Maryland farmers.

The total includes 440,000 acres in tame hay in which the national objective is 61,313,000 acres. The planned production of other crops throughout the nation would engage 296,407,200 acres overall national goal for tame hay and cultivated crops of 357,720,000 acres, represents an increase of about 10,000,000 over the 1945 production total.

The department announced that the final goals reect recommendations by each State, as influenced by local conditions, and they are based on a thorough review of all factors, such as requirements and the need for a balanced pattern.

Cultivated crop goals for Maryland are: Wheat, 425,000 acres; rye, 20,000; soybeans, 25,000 acres; potatoes, 18,400; early potatoes, 4,700; sweet potatoes, 8,-000.

NAVY LETS MEN GO EARLIER IF IDLE

The Navy announced plans today to expedite the discharge of personnel near eligibility on points and for whom suitable assignments are not available.

Vice Admiral Louis E. Denfeld chief of the Bureau of Personnel, told a news conference that orders had gone out to command ing officers authorizing them to cut the time for leleases in such cases by as much as forty five days.

With some minor exceptions, he said, the plan would apply to any transient enlisted personnel "for whom suitable work cannot be found in the naval district or in the man's or woman's home naval district."

"This," he said, "will tend to meet complaints that men's time is not being used to advantage."

Admiral Denfield said it was the Navy's intention "to continue to announce reductions in release scores in order that the Navy's previously announced schedule can be met and maintained.



NOTRE DAME STRIKE . . . Dunking toast and doughnuts, left to right, are Lee Shipp, Rudy Lopez, Jim Evans and Frank Cacciapaglia, who are among the ex-servicemen striking at University of Notre Dame because "the food was too much like army chow." Many students cooked in their own rooms during the strike.

Farm School To Be Held Here Wednesday

Dairy and field crop farmers in Dorchester County are invited to attend the Livestock Feeding and Home Grown Feed Production School to be held in the court room in the court house in Cambridge on Wednesday, January 23rd. This school will give local farmers an opportunity to meet with specialists from the University of Maryland Extension Service to discuss dairy cattle feeding and crop production problems confronting Dorchester County farmers.

"Growing calves and heifers properly means bigger cows and more milk" and "Feeding to prevent the summer milk slump" will be discussed by George Hyatt, Jr. Specialist in Dairying. John Magruder, Crops Specialist, will discuss "Recommended grain and forage crop varieties and hybrids for Dorchester County", and "Practical methods of obtaining good seed." Farmers will be encouraged to ask questions and the discussion will be based largely upon the problems presented by the group.

Since milk and milk products are vital foods and the production of adequate feed crops presents many problems, County Agent, Harry Beggs, invites and urges all farmers to attend this meeting Discussions will begin at 10:-00 A. M. and end promptly at 3:00 P. M. Farmers attending both the morning and afternoon sessions will receive the most benefit from the meeting as the program will be different at each session.

END OF SURPLUS PLANNED IN 1945

The fact that the State Treasury—once the guardian of an opulant "surplus" — is calculated to wind up with a working-capital balance of only $1,800,000 or thereabouts on June 30, 1947, was forseen, and in fact planned that way; in January, 1945.

The State budget for 1946-1947, presented to the Legislature January 19, 1945, so allocated and appropriated the then existing surplus of nearly $9,000,000, that when balanced against the estimate of revenues for the biennium the $1,800,000 working capital was all that was expected to be left of it in June, 1947.

From time to time while it was before the Legislature this original budget was revised to change the amounts and allocations of funds, but the end result always was that the surplus then on hand would be appropriated for one purpose or another and that there would be left only $1,800,000 at the end of the budgetary period.

Originally, the budget had been drawn with the expectation that the State's two per cent income tax would be collected at the full statutory rate. There was pressure against this so the administration then decided to collect only half the statutory amount in 1946.

As originally submitted, the budget would have appropriated $6,500,000 from the surplus for the post-war construction fund of the State. When it was decided to cut the income tax for 1946, $1,-300,000 had to be taken from this $6,500,000—thereby reducing it to $5,200,000—to balance the budget, since cutting the income tax levy reduced the estimates of revenues by that much.

As originally submitted, it was necessary to use of the surplus to balance the budget. The $1,-300,000 that had to be used to offset the income tax reduction was by way of an added drain on the surplus.

Recent figures from the Treasury show that some $4,000,000 of the surplus was used to balance the 1946-1947 budget, including the cost of the State's share of the new school program adopted by the Legislature.

The remaining approximately $4,000,000, coupled with a bond issue of $5,000,000, was appropriated for post-war construction and is in the Treasury earmarked by the Legislature for that purpose.