THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT

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FRIDAY, MARCH 20th, 1942

Kent County dairymen will vote tomorrow as to whether or not the Philadelphia market shall be under Federal Control or whether it shall continue under the present system whereby milk shippers in this area are penalized from 28 cents to 34 cents per 100 pounds. It has been estimated that the Kent County vote will be unanimously in favor of the change as the local group has been working to be rid of the discriminatory price for several years. Seventy-five percent. vote will make the change. It is understood that this increase in price will not overcome the recent increase in cost of production.

There still persists the implication that the people of America are not awake to the situation that confronts them and from Washington one continually hears expensively prepared pep talks and demonstrations worked into radio programs. We believe that Washington can solve much of the trouble in production and also awake the civilian population to the task ahead by merely setting an example by the elimination of waste, frills and politics. While we realize that there are thousands of people in official Washington who are working long hours at small pay in order to do their part but on the other hand there are hundreds of ideas being tried each day because the proponents of these ideas must be humored. With each new idea comes more employees until that city has become so overcrowded that it is almost impossible to do an efficient job. It is our earnest belief that the civilian population will do whatever they are called upon. The call will be much more readily answered if it is issued in a business like way and without the red tape that so typifies the service and Federal bureaus. The people of the country don't want to be fooled or pampered, just show them what is to be done, and if let alone, they will do it well and with less effort than if they are told how to do it. They are one hundred percent. Americans and may well be regarded as a strong civilian army.

If present plans materialize a bus service to Elkton to connect with passenger trains both north and south, will soon be a reality. The establishing of such a service a short time ago would have been of little interest but with the present tire shortage it becomes an event. Better transportation in and out of the county was first advocated by the Chestertown Business Men's Association by way of a passenger train schedule over existing rails. A hearing was held before the Public Service Commission but it was found that it will also have to be brought before the Interstate Commerce Commission as the schedule is between Chestertown, Maryland and Townsend, Delaware. In order to avoid the delay, which would be caused by this hearing, the proposed bus schedule has been approved by the local association and a request for deferment of the railroad decision asked for. With the rubber shortage, more and more automobiles are being taken off the road and those who have a few thousand more miles left on their tires are conserving them for local travel. In other words the rubber situation is becoming more acute each day and it was a question of some public conveyance or stay at home. This section of the Shore has become the residence of many people whose place of business is in nearby cities. These people have entered into and have become a great asset to the community but transportation in and out of the county is necessary if they are to live here. Support and patronage of this bus line will assure its continuance, at least during the present emergency.

THIS WEEK OF THE WAR SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE ALL OUT EFFORT

War Production Chairman Nelson said man-hours now being put into military production could be doubled if all equipment involved were used 24 hours a day. He asked manufacturers for monthly reports to show how rapidly industry is being converted to war work, the degree of utilization of equipment and any factors interfering with maximum production.

The WPB reported 95 percent. of the radio and phonograph industry, which ceases civilian production April 22, will be completely converted to war work before June 30. Production of communication equipment needed by the military services is expected to exceed a rate of $125 million a month by the end of the year.

Chairman Nelson announced 31 regional conferences of labor and management representatives from prime contracting plants engaged in making guns, ships, planes, tanks and machine tools will be held during the next two weeks. The meetings will lay plans to meet or exceed the production goals announced by the President. The WPB ordered the production of domestic laundry equipment to be discontinued by May 15 so the entire capacity of the industry can be devoted to war production.

The WPB said during the three months following Pearl Harbor more than $72 billion had been made available for the war effort. Appropriations by Congress and additional funds made available through the RFC were larger than all the funds authorized for defense during the 18 months before the attack. The total for the 21 months amounted to almost $140 billion.

RUBBER, GASOLINE AND OIL

President Roosevelt in a letter to State Governors proposed speed limits of 40 miles per hour be established throughout the country to conserve rubber. He also proposed the States enact regulations requiring frequent checking of tires to insure repair and retreading at proper times. The Office of Defense Transportation and Department of Justice offered their assistance to local business enterprises seeking to pool delivery services as a means of conserving trucks, tires and other equipment.

The WPB said deliveries of gasoline to service stations and bulk consumers in 17 Eastern States, the District of Columbia, Washington and Oregon will be cut by one-fifth beginning March 19. Service stations in the curtailment areas must limit their operations to a maximum of 12 hours in any one day and to a total of 72 hours a week, except to provide service for certain essential civilian users. To conserve stocks of fuel oil in coastal areas, the Board curtailed installation of new fuel-oil burning equipment in the same States affected by the gasoline order. Price Administrator Henderson asked filling station attendants to impress on motorists the necessity for saving automobile anti-freeze for use next winter.

RATIONING

The Office of Price Administration announced men in the armed forces and those called for induction may sell their new passenger cars without restriction. The OPA placed used typewriters under a complete allocation program, prohibiting their sale until April 13, but authorizing unrestricted rentals under a 60-day price ceiling based on rates prevailing March 5. Allocations will be handled by existing auto and tire rationing boards.

SHIPPING

Maritime Commissioner Vickery reported the 1942-43 "Victory" ship construction program has been increased from 18 million to 20 million dead-weight tons to produce 2,000 ships in two years. Admiral Vickery said U. S. ship production will be greater than all the rest of the world combined. The Commission's overall program calls for 2,877 ships to be commissioned by the end of 1943. congratulated 4,000 shipyard workers at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Yards at San Francisco who offered to donate a Sunday's work without pay in order to get maximum production of war vessels.

AIR

The Civil Aeronautics Administration announced expansion of its programs in order to train 45,000 men a year in elementary flight training instead of 25,000, and 30,000 men in secondary courses instead of 10,000 and to inaugurate training of 31,000 ground technicians annually. Priority in the training will be granted students eligible for appointment as aviation cadets. The Army Air Forces' first class of Flying Sergeants were graduated as military pilots. An Air Corps Officer Candidate School will be established at Miami Beach, Fla., to train Air Corps enlisted men.

ARMY AND NAVY

Army Chief of Staff Marshall said reorganization of the Army has reduced the General Staff from about 500 officers to 98 who will concern themselves primarily with planning of military operations. The War Department's Construction Advisory Committee and the Contract Negotiation Board were consolidated into the Construction Contract Board which will recommend and negotiate contracts awarded by the Engineer Corps. Navy Secretary Knox announced Admiral E. J. King, Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, will also be Chief of Naval Operations. Admiral H. R. Stark was named Commander, U. S. Naval Forces operating in European waters.

THE WAR FRONT

United States forces in one raid on Japanese shipping sank two Japanese ships, set four more on fire and beached one. In another action U. S. naval forces sank a heavy destroyer and a large tanker and put three cruisers and one aircraft carrier out of action. U. S. forces also sank three freighters and one passenger cargo ship, shot down five enemy bombers, and destroyed three Japanese-held airdromes in New Guinea. The Navy reported 12 United Nations' warships were lost in the battle for Java, including the U. S. cruiser Houston and the U. S. destroyer Pope. Two U. S. tankers and two freighters were sunk in the Atlantic. Gen. MacArthur reported no activity on Bataan Peninsula.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE

OCD Director Landis and Federal Security Administrator McNutt outlined plans for temporary hospitalization of civilians injured as a result of enemy action. The plan provides all voluntary and governmental hospitals will serve as Casualty Receiving Hospitals and certain hospitals in "safe areas" will be designated as Emergency Base Hospitals. The program will be carried out by the OCD Medical Division in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service and State and local authorities. The OCD issued a booklet suggesting safety procedures for department stores during an air raid.

PRICES

President Roosevelt, in a radio address, said the fight "against inflation is not fought with bullets or with bombs, but is equally vital.....It calls for mutual good will and willingness to believe in the other fellow's good faith. . ." The Labor Department reported the average family's food bill jumped 0.5 percent. between mid-January and mid-February. The Department said rents in many defense cities were raised during the last quarter of 1941 on as many as one in every eight rented homes. The Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department and the OPA said they are prepared to take whatever steps are necessary to prevent wartime inflationary prices for coal.

PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

Purchases, sales and rentals of various types of new office machinery were halted by the WPB, except to persons possessing high preference ratings. The Board extended the ban on use of "bright work" to all types of motor vehicles and prohibited its use in replacement parts. Manufacture of bicycles was curtailed, and production of tire retreading and recapping equipment was suspended except on preference-rated orders. The Board directed canners to set aside for the Government considerable quantitjes of their 1942 pack of fruits and vegetables. Maintenance and repair of existing plumbing and heating installations in farms, residences, and office and apartment buildings was facilitated by a new order.

Physiological Functions

Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, acoustics expert at the University of California, believes that the noise of tanks and high-powered airplanes, if long endured, will interfere with physiological functions.

YOU AND YOUR FARM IN KENT COUNTY

(By One Familiar With Kent County Farmland)

You and your farm are two inseparable things. You have to work together if satisfactory results are to be the final outcome.

You may be a fine farmer but if your farm is going haywire then there is little you can expect in the way of satisfaction.

Your farm may be the best farm in your locality but if you are leaving some things undone that should be done then the maximum results can not be expected.

Get together for your own satisfaction and you will help yourself, and get out of the farm and your labors what you should.

How are you going to do this? Work together and then you can go places. Your farm does not expect you to do unreasonable things.

Your farm expects you to be a normal average citizen. It expects you to have a comfortable home, nice clothes, have a car, enjoy life by going to the movies, the fairs, the races but it expects you to think about it too.

You should expect your farm to help you do these things. Your farm is no Houdine. It can do so much and no more. It should do all it is capable of doing not less.

How are you going to get this out of your farm? That is a normal healthy question.

First:—give each field on your farm a job to do. A job which it is capable of doing to the last degree. It need not be the same shape it is now since most of the fields are today the same as they were when the white man chased the Indians away and took over.

If a field will return you the greatest benefit, considering the farm, the business and yourself if it is in pasture then to pasture it should go.

If a field is capable of growing corn, wheat and hay then you should expect it to do its best. If a field does not produce as much corn as it will small grains and hay then keep corn out of it.

Second:—treat each field in the manner necessary to get the maximum returns from it.

If a field needs lime, fertilizer and seed to make the best pasture then give it the lime, fertilizer and seed it needs so it can be a good pasture.

If a field must be tilled do it so that the top soil, its skin, is not washed away or rubbed off.

Plow, harrow, plant and cultivate it on the contour. This saves the topsoil. This top soil you have on your fields required time to make. Time that we have no conception of. You can, by improper tillage, wash this away in a year or two and with it will go all the lime, fertilizer and manure you spent good money and a lot of hard labor to place there. You will, if nature is good to you and you live a normal life span, get from 20 to 40 crops off of a field, and that is all so you can ill afford to muff a years work let alone more.

Your fields are not all alike in soil texture. Some can be plowed at any time while some require special care in selecting the right time to till. These areas should be separated into separate fields. This will make your farm work move along faster and your crops will go in more nearly at the proper time. One type of land may need more lime, more fertilizer of a special nature, more manure so by having like land in one field or one crop it will do its best job. One piece of land may dry off quickly after a shower another may stay wet several days longer. By having each in a separate field one can more evenly divide his working time over the farm. These conditions will also in a large measure determine crops and crop sequence so here also one will save by a careful study of the land and its needs.

Third:—Team up the fields so they will work together to give a well rounded, well balanced farm enterprise.

It may be advisable to put some land that will produce good corn, wheat and hay into hay or into pasture so you will have enough hay for the livestock or pasture to balance the program.

Distance from the buildings may be a factor to consider.

Fourth:—keep the type of livestock on the farm that will most economically use the land and what it produces. There is no profit in producing something for which there is not market or to try to produce something that its very nature decrees that it must cost more to produce than can be gotten from it.

Fifth:—Never overstock the farm. It is better to prepare the land to produce the crops you are planning to grow and then bring in the livestock so that the amount to be consumed will be balanced by that which is to consume it. When one goes into the open market to buy roughage then certainly profits tumble.

Pasture should never be overgrazed. Over grazing tends to drive out the more desirable pasture herbage and encourage weed growth. A pasture can be protected with contour pasture furrows, pasture terraces and by diversions but over grazing will nullify all of these.

Rotation grazing is always a beneficial management practice even on the best of pastures.

Today one need not run the farm planning gauntlet alone. There are Government Agencies designated to help you. The local County Agent, Your Local Soil Conservation District, and with it the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. D. A., the F. S. A. and many others. The main object in the whole thing is "To Do Something about it for your own good."

As Poor Richard said "Take care of your land and it will take care of you."

Hoards of gullies now remind us
We should build our lands to stay.
And, departnig, leave behind us
Fields that have not washed away.

When our boys assume the mortgage
On the land that's had our toil.
They'll not have to ask the question
Here's the farm, but where's the Soil?

Juices for Stews

Meat or meat juices or gravy and vegetable juice from cooked vegetables are grand for stew, meat pie, hash, soups, gravies, etc.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTERTOWN

Chestertown, Maryland

CHAPTER NO. 13798 RESERVE DISTRICT NO. 5

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTERTOWN, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER, 31, 1941

(Published in response to call made by Comptroller of the Currency, under Section 5211, U. S. Revised Statutes.)

ASSETS

Loans and discounts (including no overdrafts)		$505,575.58
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed		150,509.69
Other bonds, notes, and debentures		118,351.25
Corporate stocks, including stock of Federal Reserve bank		3,000.00
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balance, and cash items in process of collection		216,626.02
Bank premises owned $34,000.00, furniture and fixtures $4,419.00		38,419.00
Total Assets		$1,032,481.54

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations		$376,660.99
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations		499,429.97
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)		5,000.00
Deposits of States and political subdivisions		27,789.25
Deposits of banks		8,577.48
Other deposits (certified and cashier's checks, etc.)		1,956.30
Total Deposits	$919,413.99	
Other liabilities		20.78
Total Liabilities		$919,434.77

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital Stock:	
Common stock, total par	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided profits	13,046.77
Total Capital Accounts	113,046.77
Total Liabilities and Capital Accounts	$1,032,481.54

MEMORANDA

Pledged assets (and securities loaned) (book value):	
U. S. Gov. obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities	$ 19,000.00
Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement)	39,000.00
Total	$ 58,000.00
Secured liabilities:	
Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law	$ 24,255.86
Total	$ 24,255.86

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss: I, W. R. Huey, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. R. HUEY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day or January, 1942
LIDA W. WILLIAMS, Notary Public
Correct—attest:

STEPHEN R. COLLINS,
THOS. D. BOWERS,
WALTER U. LUSBY,
Directors

OFFICERS

STEPHEN R. COLLINS, President
T. D. BOWERS, Vice-President
W. R. HUEY, Cashier
R. R. WILKINS, Asst. Cashier

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H. S. STARTT,
R. W. STAVELY,
WM. BELT TOWNSHEND,
ANDREW W. WILSON

HARRISON W. VICKERS, Attorney

Order Nisi

Harrison W. Vickers
Attorney & Assignee
versus
Clara M. Ahern, et al

In The Circuit Court for Kent County
In Equity No. 3286

Ordered, this 26th day of February, 1942, by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Harrison W. Vickers, Attorney and Assignee, under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in mortgage from John P. Ahern and wife to The Millington Bank, dated April 7, 1942, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of April next; Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 20th day of March next.

The Report states the amount of Sales to be $7000.00.

True Copy,
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.
TEST:
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of Kent County, Md.

ESTABLISHED 1845, AT CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Through good times and bad since its founding, this institution has been providing sound insurance protection against FIRE and LIGHTNING loss to property owners in this area.

Protection now in force Exceeds $3,500,000

Review YOUR loss safeguards today—
ARE THEY SUFFICIENT?

These men in your community are Members and Directors of this Company

Betterton: Arthur H. Brice — Sassafras: Olin S. Davis
Millington: Paul Comegys — Church Hill: Jame P. Brown
Ingleside: Wm. R. Wilson — Rock Hall: G. Ellsworth Leary
Chestertown: J. D. Bacchus, P. M. Brooks, Thos. W. Eliason, Fred G. Usilton — Kent Island: T. Walter Denny

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
of Kent County, Md.

FREDERICK G. USILTON, President
GEORGE E. GORSUCH, Sec'y.-Treas.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE CHESTERTOWN

MON. - TUES. - WED.
MARCH 23 - 24 - 25

THURS. - FRI. - SAT.
MARCH 26 - 27 - 28
—TWO BIG HITS—

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