The Tribune Goes Into Nearly Every Dorchester Home

CAMBRIDGE TRIBUNE

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TODAY and TOMORROW

WAR ADS . . . . . sponsors

Just as most of us don't pay much attention to the name of the sponsor when we listen to a radio program, often we don't give proper attention to the signatures on war bond advertisements and other war messages published in the newspapers and magazines.

Our natural reaction to a war bond advertisement is to think about whether we can afford to buy more bonds than we are buying at present—and of course that is the primary purpose of such advertising.

But a considerate habit to form during these times would be to note the name of the sponsors too—just so we can give a nod of recognition to those individuals or business men who are digging into their pockets to pay for advertising to make the bond sale in their own town a success.

Actually the people who pay for these ads are making more of a contribution to the war program than are those of us who simply buy bonds. For when a business man or a newspaper publisher spends money to push the sale of bonds he doesn't get his money back in ten years with interest nor does he get any other personal benefit from it. All he gets is the satisfaction of having donated some of his hard-earned money to a worthwhile cause.

GIFTS . . . . . newspapers

It is impossible to get any accurate figures on just how many millions of dollars have been donated to support government war advertising, but the total figure would be staggering.

A lot of us, when we see bond advertising, or war messages about rationing, scrap collections, tire conservation, victory gardens and countless other wartime subjects, are apt to think that the government pays for these—if we think about the cost at all. But actually the government hasn't spent a nickel for such advertising. It has all been contributed by men and women who realize such campaigns are necessary and are willing to pitch in and help foot the bill.

Probably the greatest donation of all has been made by the newspaper publishers themselves. At a recent newspaper meeting, it was estimated that the newspapers have so far donated approximately $50,000,000 worth of advertising space to the war. This is in addition to the mass of stories and editorials, sent to them by Washington, which they have published as news.

It may be argued by those who don't analyze the situation, that newspapers can give this space away without it costing them anything. But to a man who publishes a newspaper you might as well say that a steel company can afford to give away the steel for battleships.

A newspaper publisher's only stock in trade is his advertising space. When he gives that space away instead of charging money for it, he is making a real dollar-and-cents donation. And there are plenty of publishers who are practically being forced out of business because they are giving too generousuy of that white space.

MERCHANTS . . . . citizens

The general procedure, when the government has an advertisement it wants run, is to send a copy of it to each publisher. With the copy is a note from the interested government agency asking the publisher to try to find someone, or some group, to sponsor that advertisement in his newspaper.

Since the newspaper man thinks first of the merchants in his town as advertisers, he usually takes it to them to see if they are willing to pay part of the cost. Some merchants are glad to do this occasionally, but most of them must wonder why they are singled out for such solicitations.

Actually it would seem as if such advertising messages should be backed by all members of the community. For it is of just as much concern to Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Smith that war bonds be sold as it is to the long-suffering merchants of the town.

In some towns there have been organized Citizens' War Advertising committees which raise funds to pay for these advertisements and determine which ones are most essential to run in their community. This seems the fairest way to spread the cost of getting necessary war messages to the people.

Doubts Danger Of Raids Along Atlantic Coast

While Axis air raids on the East or West Coasts were possible, the possibility was remote, Navy Secretary Frank Knox said recently when asked if the Japanese could use the bases they are constructing in the Aleutians for an attack on the Pacific seaboard.

"There is always a possibility of attack anywhere by anybody, but it is always a remote possibility," he stated.

He explained that the Japanese were "already spread out pretty thin," and that on the other hand our defenses had been improved.

"There is always the chance of a nuisance raid," he said. There is even a chance that the Germans might attempt a suicide raid on the East Coast, but that is highly unlikely."

By a suicide raid, he continued, he meant that the Nazi fliers would have no hope of returning. Futhermore, such an attack would be only in small force and entirely of nuisance value, he added.

The Germans, Mr. Knox thought, had only one completed airplane carrier, while our program was progressing very satisfactorily and "well ahead of schedule."

The submarine situation, which he has hitherto described as filled with "ups and downs," was now having a "down" stage, he said, adding that there was no indication as to when an upward swing might occur.

Mr. Knox went on to say that the submarine campaign was not getting worse but he reminded his hearers that he had previously said this warfare moved in cycles.

As to the Aleutian operations, the Secretary said the chief news was "bad, rotten." When asked if the quality of Japanese planes had improved, he said there was nothing sensational or distinctive about the enemy aircraft, but he did not question that some improvement had been made.

The United States plane carrier program, he repeated, was progressing well. He said that this country had more than replaced the carriers put out of action by enemy forces and that there would be many times that number constructed as the building program went steadily ahead. He would not discuss facts regarding the number of carriers.

The Secretary said he had nothing to substantiate reports that the Japanese were massing at Truk, their important base in the South Pacific.

"They have been there since the war started, but we have no information to indicate anything unusual in the way of massing of ships there," he stated.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Any person finding any lost War Ration Book MUST return this book immediately to their Local War Price and Rationing Board. It is a violation of the Rationing Rules and Regulations for any person to keep in his possession any War Ration Book which has been found, or to attempt to use same, and the violation carries a very severe penalty.

NEW WOOD PRODUCT DEVELOPED BY SCIENTISTS

The war has brought to public attention a new wood product developed by scientists and chemists which finds important uses now, and which promises to establish itself permanently after the peace.

This is "compregnated" wood, which consists of layers of resin-impregnated woods that have been compressed together. It is hard, dense, and dark, with a beautiful grain which shows through a permanent gloss like that of polished marble. Swell-proof, shrink-proof, and decay-proof, it is used extensively for airplane propellers, in order that their density can be varied from heavy at the hub to light at the tip, to make for dynamic balance, a thing impossible in the case of a metal part.

Peace-time uses of compregnated wood ought to be numerous. It does not lose its stability even under water, and more important yet. can be molded. Extremely durable, and with an unscratchable natural polish impervious to cigarettes and alcohol, it would make, among other things, a hard, yet resilient tile flooring.

CANNED FOOD STOCK REPORTED LOW IN U. S.

Abnormally low supplies of canned goods now in the hands of canners indicate that distribution of foods according to present point allotments will be a "tight squeeze" until new supplies come in next July, Kenneth Stauffer, chief of the OPA processed food rationing branch in Washington, said yesterday.

FARMERS MAY USE CANADA- GROWN WHEAT

Maryland farmers probably will be feeding their livestock Canadian wheat together with home-grown feeds next winter, Joseph H. Blandford, Chairman of the Maryland U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board, reported today.

"Although the conservation, war-crop production and Ever-Normal Granary program of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency has made it possible for the nation's farmers to produce a record and balanced supply of livestock feeds, the farmers are increasing their meat production so extensively this year the domestic feed supply is being augmented by Canadian wheat in order to maintain a safe reserve in this country," Chairman Blandford explained.

ARMY BUYS "FIGHTING FOODS" FOR MEN IN SERVICE

The Quartermaster Corps has definite standards for army menus according to M. I. Barber, Food Consultant to the Secretary of War. The food provided is called the "Army Ration." To aid in making up this "ration", lists of foods are set up as guides for the purchasing agent to follow. These include foods necessary for complete daily meals.

Milk and its products, butter, cheese and ice cream, are found on every list, along with meat and fish and cereals, eggs, fruits and vegetables. Master menus are made up for months in advance from the available products.

These master menus are put out each month and in every case at least a half pint of fluid milk together with additional milk in concentrated forms are included for each day. Butter is specified for each meal at the rate of 7 pounds per day for each hundred men, or more than double the average rate of butter consumption by civilians. In addition, dairy products are being served frequently during the month in the form of ice cream, cheese, cocoa made with milk, and in other ways.

15-16-Year-Old Cannon Fodder for Hitler

Youngsters of the Hitler youth organization are shown receiving their orders as they report for duty with the luftwaffe. Terrific casualties suffered by the German armies call for replacement by the 15-16-year-olds and men in reserved and vital positions. These youngsters, however, fed on Hitlerism and Naziism most of their lives, seem keen to serve their master.

State Plans To Better Health Is Approved

Well-Being Of Indigent In Is Subject Of Official Investigation.

STRESS NEED IN MARYLAND

State-provided medical care, including hospitalization, for the medically indigent, is proposed in a report adopted by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and approved by the State Board of Health.

The report, drafted by the Committee on Medical Care of the Maryland Planning Commission, suggests that the program be undertaken by the State and be administered by the Health Department. Dr. Victor F. Cullen is chairman of the committee.

Dr. R. H. Riley, Health Department director, placed the report before the department at its meeting in Baltimore.

A committee composed of Dr. Riley, Dr. Jocob W. Bird, newly elected president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty; Walter N. Kirkman, State budget director and secretary of the Health Department, and Dr. Huntington Williams, Commissioner of Health for Baltimore City, was appointed to confer with officers of the faculty on ways and means of developing such a program.

Meanwhile, the first concrete move toward proposed construction by the State of the two chronic disease hospitals provided by the recent General Assembly, was announced by Governor O'Conor.

Governor O'Conor appointed a committee of the State Board of Health to study the matter of the location, construction and administration of the two hospitals, which will be for the treatment of chronically ill persons who cannot afford to pay for any such treatment. On the committee are Doctors Riley, Bird and Cullen, and A. L. Penniman, engineering member of the Board of Health.

Dr. Cullen's report pointed out that although Maryland is fortunate in her wealth of medical facilities and the general high level of medical care which her citizens receive and although the medical profession on a voluntary basis unselfishly and untiringly renders medical care to the medically indigent, certain important deficiencies exist.

In certain sections of the State, the report explained, it has been found that some essential medical services are not available to the medically indigent.

Dr. Cullen explained that a medically indigent person, so far as the report is concerned, is one who does not have sufficient income to take care of the medical needs of himself and his family. When this medical indigency begins is to be determined by the State Department of Welfare, Dr. Cullen explained.

Also there has been a growing tendency for the medically indigent to request medical care from State and county health departments and State and county departments of welfare.

For years, the State and county health departments, in collaboration with the State and county medical societies, have furnished to the citizens of Maryland diagnostic and other forms of medical service in some fields of medicine, notably in tuberculosis, venereal and mental diseases.

In attempting to provide general medical care and hospitalization for those unable to pay, there is at present no fixed or generally understood procedure applicable to all cases.

The indigent sick may usually secure, without cost, a visit from a neighboring practitioner, but care during prolonged illness, diagnosis in obscure cases, and hospitalization is usually available only when some welfare agency or individual intervenes in behalf of a patient and secures the necessary service as a matter of charity.

At present, the report continued, no State or local department or agency is legally responsible for making these services available to the indigent, except in those limited fields of medicine with which the State and county departments of health now concern themselves.

It is the drafting committee's view that State and county departments of welfare should have no

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Rationing Of Sugar May Be Tightened Soon

Many Substitutes Are Now Available For Use, Local Officials State.

SUPPLY STILL AMPLE FOR NEEDS

Attention has been called by the County Agent to the fact that due to rationing of sugar, honey will play an important part in the American diet this coming year. George J. Abrams, Apiculturist of the University of Maryland, is devoting most of his time towards assisting beekeepers throughout the State in methods to build up production to meet this emergency demand.

One of the first steps Mr Abrams recommends to be taken if honey production is to be increased is to control swarming activities of the hive.

The swarming colony does not produce a crop, and in most cases the swarm doesn't either. Of course, there are cases to be cited of the early swarm producing a big crop, but individual or unusual cases are not to be cited. It is known for a fact that honey crops are made by colonies that are so managed that they keep their working force together and do not weaken themselves by division. As every military strategist knows, you cannot divide your forces (spread out your troops or your planes or your warships too thin) and win. Battles are won by concentration of troops or planes or warships, not by dispersal. And likewise surplus honey crops are gathered by a concentration of bees, not by a division of them. Therefore, it is advised, take a look at swarming, which creates a weakening division of a colony's strength, and see what can be done to prevent it.

First, let it be remembered that swarming is part of a natural sequence of events in the yearly cycle of a colony of bees. It is the colony's method of survival. If suddenly for some strange reason, all bee colonies lost the instinct to swarm, it would not be many years before the species would die out, become extinct. Because bee colonies die from a number of natural causes (starvation, queenlessness, winter kill, and disease), it is only by reproducing their numbers each year through swarming that honeybees are able to sustain themselves on this earth as an animal in spite of natural mortality. (And it's well to think of a colony of bees as an animal, as a single entity, and of individual bees as many winged cells or parts or organs.)

No one knows just what causes swarming, but in any case where swarming occurs crowded conditions in the brood nest exist.

The principal thing to do is to cut down on swarming, though some colonies cast swarms no matter what is done. However, by following a few simple rules, most colonies can be side-tracked from their natural impulse and be induced to store honey and not swarm.

Swarm control is a preventative measure aimed at not letting the brood nest of the colony get crowded. Allow the queen 2 full depth standard 10-frame hive bodies for egg-laying in the spring. Most experienced beemen winter their bees in 2 such bodies. Queen and brood nest are started in the top body, and when that becomes well filled, it is placed on the bottom and the other empty body is placed on top. Don't do it too late, or it's no good. By apple bloom is usually ample time; some colonies may need this reversing earlier.

In colonies overwintered in only one body, the second body should be added on top before the queen needs to look for more room.

This adding or reversing is most important. Any queen worth heading a colony will lay eggs through at least 2 full depth bodies before honey flow (Tulip poplar in the middle counties, clover on the Eastern Shore, and Sumac, Basswood, and Blue thistle-clovers west of Hagerstown.) Giving the extra body, and possibly a third (it's often done when necessary) strikes directly at the possibility of crowding the brood nest which must be avoided.

Home Canners To Be Provided With Utensils

Pressure cookers will be made available to those persons doing the greatest amount of home canning, according to Miss Hattie E. Brooks, the Home Demonstration Agent for the Extension Service in Dorchester County.

Before purchasing a pressure cooker it will be necessary to secure a r quest sheet from the office of the Home Demonstration Agent.

The needs of the applicants will be studied by the County Advisory Committee composed of Mrs. Augustus Stewart, Home Economics Teacher; Miss Eva Lou McDonald, Farm Security Representative, and the Home Demonstration Agent.

Requests approved by the County Advisory Committee will be reviewed and acted upon by the County War Board. They will issue application blanks and purchase certificates to those found to have the greatest need for pressure cookers.

Preference will be given when a group of five or more families will use the same cooker.

It is important that applicants have a certificate from a dealer or a mail-order house, indicating that it will be possible to supply the pressure cooker when the purchase certificate is granted. This certificate from the dealer should be obtained before making a request to the County Advisory Committee and must be obtained before a purchase certificate will be granted.

CAMBRIDGE 4-H CLUB TO HOLD EXHIBIT MAY 15

The Cambridge 4-H Club held its last meeting at the home of Betty A. Jones, Academy Street. The meeting was a special one having to do with a 4-H Club Exhibit to be held Saturday, May 15.

Various arrangements were discussed. The girls are all urged to attend the next meeting because it will be the last one before the exhibit. At the exhibit 4-H homemade cookies will be on sale, also it is a campaign to get the girls of Cambridge to join the organization.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Beverly Hales, 203 Academy Street, on Saturday.

AMENDMENT TO POULTRY PRICE REGULATION NO. 269

The Maryland State office of the O.P.A. announced that Amendment 8 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 269, had adopted a simplified formula for figuring the maximum poultry prices.

Applying the new simplified formula as set forth in the Amendment, the Maryland State office estimated the maximum prices per pound for Grade A live chickens sold by the farmer at the farm for sales in wholesale quantities in Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne's and Kent counties to be the following:

Broilers: fryers and roasting chickens, 28 1-2c; Fowl, 25c; Stags and old roosters, 21c; Capons (light, under 6 lbs.), 28 1-2c; Capons (heavy, over 6 lbs.), 32c.

The wholesaler or farmer, who sells live chickens direct to the retailer with the wholesale privilege, may add 1 1-2c to the above live price when selling within a 30 mile radius. The following list gives the maximum wholesale prices per lb.

Broilers, fryers and roasting chickens (live weight), 30c; (dressed weight), 36 1-2c; Fowl (live weight), 26 1-2c, (dressed weight), 32 1-2c; Stags and old roosters, (live weight), 22 1-2c; (dressed weight), 28c.

The following list gives the maximum retail prices which may be charged the consumer either at the store or when sold by the farmer direct to the consumer:

Broilers, fryers and roasting chickens, (live weight) 37c; (dressed weight) 44c; (drawn weight) 59c; Fowl, (live weight) 33c; (dressed weight) 39c; (drawn weight) 51c; Stags and old roosters (live weight) 28c; (dressed weight) 34c; (drawn weight) 44c.

Any retailer who sells live chickens and then kills and plucks them may charge 10c for that service.

No delivery charge may be made within a radius of 30 miles.

WOOLFORD CLUB HOLDS FIRST MEETING OF YEAR

The Woolford 4-H Club held its first meeting of the year on April 26, at the home of the local leader, Mrs. Robert Moore. The new officers elected were: Betty Merrick, president; Norma Merrick, vice-president; Jane Dayton, secretary; Jean Bell, treasurer, and Nicie Brooks, reporter.

The club was glad to welcome as new members, Mary Ann Bell, Norma Merrick and Sara Gillis. Mrs. Moore gave sewing instructions and requirements for the group. The club planned to make scrap books on home furnishings.

At the next meeting Mrs. Moore and Betty Merrick will give a demonstration on quick bread-making.

The club organized a refreshment and recreation committee. Refreshments were served by the local leader who was hostess for the day.

FARMERS WARNED OF APHIS DANGER TO PEAS

An announcement from the County Agent's office states that through observations made by Dr. Ditman, of the University of Maryland, that aphis migration to peas from alfalfa has started this week, though at the present time there are but a few adults on peas. However, the population on alfalfa builds up rapidly, and the migration on peas increases in intensity if the weather stays warm. Indications are that control measures will be warranted between the 10th and 15th of May in this area. On the southern Eastern Shore it may be necessary to treat a few days earlier. Farmers are advised to watch their pea fields carefully about May 10th and have all machinery ready for immediate use.

The County Agent says where grewers are prepared to spray, Dr. Ditman recommends 3 pounds of ground Derris root plus 1-4 pound of suitable wetting agent to 100 gallons of water. This spray should be applied at the rate of 125 to 150 gallons per acre.

For those growers who use dust, a rotenone dust composed of 0.5 per cent rotenone, the limit of rotenone content established by the WPB, with an additional activator is satisfactory. In the past, the 0.5 per cent rotenone dust plus per acre.

MEN IN ARMED SERVICE NOW TOTAL 8,300,000

The present strength of the armed forces of this country is approximately 8,300,000 men, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, indicated to a House committee yesterday.

He said it was his opinion the 10,700,000 goal could be reached without stripping industry.

Picking Up a Casualty in Tunisia

Stretcher bearers of the Indian medical service rush to the aid of a Ghurka who was wounded in the break-through in the Axis line in Tunisia, by the British Eighth army. These Ghurkas played a heroic role in the saga of General Montgomery's desert army's advance. Fierce hand-to-hand fighters, they did terrific execution in the close fighting.

Dehydrating Plant Erected By Phillips Pkg.

Local Canning Company Is One Of Several Reported In State.

SAVES MUCH SPACE IN SHIPS

Thirty tons of Maryland vegetables a day will be the initial capacity of a new dehydrating plant being installed by the Phillips Packing Company in Cambridge.

This output will be for military purposes, since one shipload of dehydrated foods will feed as many men as five shiploads of fresh and canned foods. The Phillips plant is one of six new ones in the State.

VICTORY GARDENERS TOLD HOW TO PROTECT CROPS

Victory gardeners are warned that insects are waiting with sharpened appetites for the bean, cabbage, squash, cucumber and other vegetables to start growing in the garden, so they can fill their stomachs which have been without food since last fall.

Victory gardeners will be generous in sharing their food with their neighbors, but that generosity should not be granted to those cold blooded, six-legged creatures that sneak into a garden like a thief in the darkness and devour the crops.

If gardeners are to prevent this destruction they must find out now what insecticides they will need to combat these insects, supply themselves with these insecticides and have them ready for use when the bugs make their appearance. They also must provide themselves with some kind of dust or spray gun that will enable them to apply the insecticide to the underside of the leaves since that is where most insects and disease attack plants.

There are two general types of insects that the Victory gardener will have to reckon with when control measures are planned:

First, chewing insects. The mouth parts of chewing insects are constructed so as to enable them to bite out or chisel off, parts of the plant on which they are feeding. To control this type of insect, it is not necessary to get the recommended spray or dust on the insects in order to kill them. If the spray or dust is placed on the plants where the insect will feed, good results will be obtained.

Examples of chewing insects are the Mexican bean beetle, cabbage worm, tomato horn worm, tomato fruit worm, cucumber beetle, bean weevil, Japanese beetle, grasshopper, etc.

Second, sucking insects. This type of insect does not have mouth parts designed for chewing food. They simply have beaks that are inserted into the tissues of the plant to suck the sap from it in the same manner that a mosquito sucks blood from its victims. These insects can be controlled only by hitting them with the spray or dust that is recommended for control.

SCIENCE REVEALS A NEW MILK VALUE

A new growth factor has been found in milk. Dr. C. A. Cary and his associates in the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture recently announced the discovery of a growth promoting constituent in milk which until now has not been known. This substance is called "X" until further indentification.

The announcement of the discovery states: "In making these tests one group of animals was fed a mixture containing all of the now known constituents of milk. Another group was fed milk in its complete form as it comes from the cow.

"The latter group of animals grew much better and were maintained in superior physical condition. This work has been completely checked and shows conclusively that there is, at least one factor in milk which has not as yet been isolated and which has an important bearing on growth, health and improved physical condition."

"This," states Mrs. Ethel Austin Martin, Director of Nutrition Service of the National Dairy Council, "furnishes an additional explanation for the improved health and increased efficiency among war workers in plants where adequate quantities of milk and its products are consumed.