

## America Plants Its First Tire Crop



In this nursery in Salinas, California, lies the hope of the United States to produce real rubber in this country.

From the sixteen million guayule seedlings and the 24,000 pounds of guayule seed, the U. S. Forest Service hopes to produce huge quantities of guayule rubber in 1944, although some experts believe it will be 1945 before large scale production can begin.

In order that no time be lost work was begun on the Guayule Emergency Rubber Project within an hour after the president signed the bill establishing the project.

The various nursery processes in the growth of guayule are illustrated

above. At the left is a specially designed topping machine, which cuts the seedlings back in preparation of transplanting. In the center is a machine which loosens the soil around the roots of the small plants in order that the workmen in the background can remove them from the ground easily and store them in boxes from which they are taken for transplanting. At the extreme right is shown the first seed bed to be planted after President Roosevelt signed the guayule bill. The planting machine spreads seed and then covers it with sand. Because William O'Neil, president of the General Tire & Rubber Company, has been the foremost advocate of guayule as an emergency rubber source, members of his organization were asked to plant the first seed in this new war emergency project.

## PRESIDENT NAMES MONDAY APR. 6 AS ARMY DAY

President Roosevelt proclaimed April 6 as Army Day and asked the nation to observe it by resolving firmly "to spare no effort which may contribute to the speedy creation of the arms and supplies indispensable to our citizens' army." He said "We are engaged in our greatest war, a war that will leave none of our lives wholly untouched. We shall win this war as we have won every war we have fought."

War Secretary Stimson announced the Army will train 100,000 men and women for civilian jobs as overhaul and repair mechanics, inspectors at Government arsenals, etc. Men must be outside the age requirements for Selective Service. Applications may be made at any Civil Service Commission local office. The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to create a volunteer Army auxiliary Corps of women between 21 and 45.

Ground Forces Commander McNair reported the Army will expand its present nine Corps areas to 11 to facilitate handling of 32 new streamlined infantry divisions of 15,300 men each. Commander McNair said a site "west of the Colorado River" has been selected for large-scale troop training in modern desert warfare. The Army institute was established at Madison, Wis., to provide correspondence study in more than 65 academic courses for enlisted men with at least four months active service.

Selective Service Director Hershey, tightening II-A deferments, directed SS local boards to put aside considerations of "mere convenience and comfort" in determining the deferment of persons necessary to the "national health, safety or interest." The local boards began distribution of four-page occupational questionnaires to obtain for the U. S. Employment Service and other agencies full information on the vocational background of men who registered February 16. Later the questionnaires will be sent the earlier SS registrants.

The President set April 27 as the SS registration day for all men 44 to 64 inclusive. Director Hershey said as the war progresses, draft deferments will depend more on whether a man's civil operation is essential to the war effort than on his dependents.

The Office of Price Administration announced individual or family consumers will register for sugar rationing May 4, 5, 6, and 7 at public elementary schools. Commercial users will register April 28 and 29 at high schools. All sugar sales in the country will be halted at midnight April 27 for approximately 10 days. One member of a family can register the entire household. Each person will receive a war ration book of 28 stamps.

Oil Coordinator Ickes said a card rationing system for gasoline will replace within six weeks the present 20 percent limitation on deliveries in 17 Eastern States, Washington, Oregon and the District of Columbia. The War Production Board said new typewriters produced during the remainder of 1942 will go to the Army, Na-

vy and other Government agencies. The OPA will ration to civilian users stocks of new machines now held by dealers.

War Production Chairman Nelson, in a radio broadcast, said airplane production has increased more than 50 percent since Pearl Harbor. "but this is no reason for false complacency. We are nowhere near our goals yet." Commerce Secretary Jones reported the Defense Plant Corporation had made commitments as of March 7 for construction of more than 700 plants. He said the Government is spending \$600,000,000 for construction of synthetic rubber plants.

Navy Secretary Knox said of more than 1,000 ships which have cleared New York for southern ports and have observed Navy orders to travel in specially-designated north-south lanes only five have been sunk. He said the Coast Guard force protecting harbor installations is being increased from 35,000 to 60,000, and a large number of patrol vessels are being added for the entire Atlantic coastline. The Maritime Commission said its Liberty ship production program, now on schedule, calls for putting 1,488 new freighters in war service by the end of 1943.

The President asked Congress for

more than \$8 billion to expand the air forces by purchase of 148,000 planes in 1942 and 1943. The Civil Aeronautics Administration said its standardization center in Houston, Tex., soon will graduate a class of pilots every 10 days for the Army Ferrying Command. The Officer of Education and the CAA announced plans for a nationwide aviation education program in elementary and high schools.

The War Department said a series of "Army Hour" broadcasts every Sunday beginning April 5, 3.30 to 4.30 p.m. EWT, over the NBC network will link men in the armed services fighting abroad with American fire-sides in this country. The programs will attempt to promote understanding of military and morale problems. They will mark the first time in U. S. history the Army will directly sponsor and supervise a radio program to accomplish a military mission.

President Roosevelt said by fall labor shortages probably will begin to develop, although at the present time there is sufficient manpower for war industry. The President stated nowhere in the country is anyone prohibited by law from working more than 40 hours a week. WPB Chairman Nelson, addressing CIO leaders in Washington, asked labor to suspend for the duration the privilege of getting double-time pay for work on Sundays and holidays.

The President ordered the Office of Defense Transportation to seize the strike-bound Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad and to operate it "for the successful prosecution of the war." The President acted after the railroad management rejected repeated Government requests that the strike be submitted to arbitration. Labor Secretary Perkins said of the 15 million workers to be employed in war industries by next January, about one-third will be women.

The WPB ordered manufacturers of domestic laundry equipment to halt production by May 15, and manufacturers of certain vending machines, of juke boxes and other amusement machines by May 1. The Board directed retailers of men's and boys' clothing to omit trouser cuffs after March 30. Priority assistance was granted materials needed for repair and maintenance of existing plumbing and heating installations on farms, in residences and office and apartment buildings. The Board limited metallic plates for State and local auto licenses to 10 percent of the

weight issued during the year ending July 1.

The Senate completed Congressional action on the Second War Powers Bill, which includes provisions for a fine of \$10,000 and a year in prison for priorities violations. The WPB said it will begin investigations soon of pig iron distribution in foundries as well as inventory conditions of copper scrap dealers.

The Labor Department reported its cost of living index on February was 113 percent of the average for 1935-39 and almost 15 percent higher than in August 1939. The OPA set price ceilings on gasoline at service stations in 17 Eastern States, Oregon, Washington and the District of Columbia at levels prevailing March 13. A Chicago Federal grand jury indicted 101 cheese dealers, processors and distributors for violation of the Federal anti-trust law.

The President established the War Relocation Authority within the Office for Emergency Management to permit persons forced to move from military areas to enlist voluntarily in work corps for the duration of the war. A bill imposing a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment of one year for persons violating regulations in military zones was sent to the White House.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, accompanied by a staff of officers, broke through the Japanese blockade and proceeded from Bataan Peninsula to Melbourne, Australia, to assume Supreme Command of the forces in that region, including the Philippines. Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright succeeded Gen. MacArthur in command of American troops on Bataan. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek placed Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, U. S. Army, in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies, operating with British forces in Burma.

### Accomac News

Mrs. Martha Shield and Mrs. Ernest Powell have returned home, after spending two weeks with relatives in Newport News.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lewis left last week to make their home in Savannah, Ga., where Mr. Lewis has accepted a position. Mrs. Lewis is the former Miss Mary Rose Fisher of Accomac.

Mrs. Joseph L. DeCormis spent the past week-end in Baltimore, Md.

Mr. L. Ray Shield, student at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, spent the past week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther J. Shield.

Mrs. Thomas B. Scarburg has returned after spending several weeks with relatives in Washington, D. C.

Miss Elizabeth S. Grant spent the week-end in Suffolk with her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Grant.

Mrs. Charles L. Ledford spent the past week-end in Norfolk with her husband, who was operated on last Thursday in Norfolk General Hospital. Rev. Ledford is improving very nicely at this time.

Mr. Charles U. Ayres, Jr., of Newport News spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles U. Ayres.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Lowman of Salisbury, Md., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Burford.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruby Milliner spent the week-end in Portsmouth with Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Fitzgerald.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Powell spent the week-end with relatives in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Mrs. Forrest Fitzgerald and son, Billy of Portsmouth are spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Milliner.

Miss Alice Parsons of Norfolk, spent several days this week with friends at "Whispering Pines."

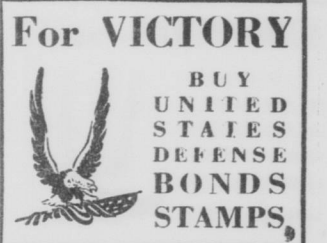
Mrs. Bidwell Chapman Cranage and daughter, Miss Mary Bidwell Cranage of Bay City, Michigan, are spending two weeks at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. with Mrs. Cranage's sister, Miss Jo D. Oliver, in the home of their uncle, Colonel Maurice B. Willett.

Mr. and Mrs. Barton Shrieves of Nassawadox spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland Shrieves.

Mrs. J. Fred Edmonds, Mrs. Alfred B. G. Edmonds, Miss May E. Edmonds, Miss Ellen Fisher Gunter and Miss Emily A. Gunter spent last Saturday in Salisbury, Maryland.

Mrs. William P. Bell is visiting Mrs. Irvin Gilkerson in Norfolk.

Mr. Paul A. White spent the week-end in Norfolk with his father, Mr. Joseph L. White.



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