This Week in Washington

An attempt to bring an amendment to the Constitution to put a 25 per cent ceiling on federal income taxes has been quietly going on during the last two years. Not much attention has been given to it because the action is being taken in the states, rather than in Washington, but it is possible that it may make considerable headway this year when practically all of the state legislatures are in session.

There is a provision in the Constitution, which has never previously been used, which requires that a convention be called for the purpose of amending the Constitution if two-thirds of the states request it through their legislatures. So far 16 state legislatures have petitioned for such a convention, but Arkansas, one of the states so petitioned, recently rescinded its action.

Although there has not been much ballyhoo about this proposed amendment, some tax authorities think it is one which could be pushed through. They point out that the state governments favor it because it would limit the amount of funds which could be collected by the federal government and would thus make it possible for the state governments to enact higher taxes. By this action many of the powers now controlled by the federal government would be forced back to the states.

Opponents of the plan argue that it would lead to a "soak the poor" tax program, since, if the treasury was unable to collect more than 25 per cent in taxes from the rich, it would be forced to increase the taxes to be paid by people with small incomes. The real issue of the fight, however, will be on the question of whether power and money should be concentrated in the federal government as it is now, or should go back to the state and city governments.

The state legislatures which already have petitioned for such a constitutional convention are Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Although the senate military affairs committee has been giving a lot of attention to the National Service act, it is evident now that the members of that group are not satisfied that there is a real need for such legislation. In spite of the urging of the President and heads o fthe army and navy, as well as the favorable attitude of the public toward this measure, some of the committee members are not convinced. They evidently feel that the manpower situation might be solved by voluntary means, without necessitating a labor draft. Or else their reports on the favorable progress of the war make them hesitate to approve such legislation at this late date.

Although congress is eager to know more about what went on at the Crimea conference, and is particularly concerned over whether any agreements were made that it would not sanction it is felt in general that the conference did a tremendous amount of good in hurrying the progress of the war and cementing our friendship with our allies. Most officials in Washington thought that the President spoke an important truth in his farewell message to Premier Stalin when he said: "The peoples of the world, I am sure, will see the achievements of this conference as a real guarantee that our three great nations can work in the peace as well as in the war."

PREDICT FURTHER PINCH IN CIVILIAN STOCKS

As the result of a pending meat shortage, U. S. civilians, who have been eating well throughout the war, may be forced to include other protein-rich foods on their menus to help build and repair muscles, blood, nerves and other soft body tissues.

With government purchases remaining at high levels and livestock slaughtering decreasing, civilian meat consumption this year may tumble to the lowest point since 1935, when the per capita figure dropped to 116 pounds.

Tight now, the situation may become tighter still this summer, it is reported, if the government, unable to stock up on supplies during the winter months, should be compelled to enter the market later during the customary low production period to meet its needs. With the usual increase in slaughtering in the Fall, however, civilian supplies should improve again, it was said.

With production for the first three months of 1945 down 25 per cent, and with the government taking 50 per cent of the output of federally-inspected plants for the quarter, civilian consumption of meat will be down about 38 per cent for the period, the American Meat Institute reported. Whereas the public received 265,000,000 pounds weekly during the first three months of 1944, the figure has been cut to 162,000,000 pounds weekly during the corresponding period this year.

With prospects for a 38 per cent drop in production for the second quarter of this year and weekly allotments of 151,000,000 pounds compared with 232,000,000 for the same period in 1944, there is little hope for immediate improvement in the situation, it was said.

In connection with the decrease in meat production, the American Meat Institute declared, there will be a corresponding drop in the output of such by-products essential for war and civilian uses as leather, greases, and other materials, for explosives; many medicines such as insulin, glandular extractives, adrenalin and surgical sutures.

Indicating the tight meat prospects ahead for 1945, a U. S. Department of Agriculture survey revealed that there were fewer hogs sheep and cattle on farms on January 1, 1945 than on the same date a year before.

In the largest decline on record, hog numbers fell from the all-time high of 82,852,000 of January 1, 1944, to 60,660,000, a drop of more than 22,000,000 the USDA reported.

Although less steep, the decline in sheep was appreciable, with the figure of 51,769,000 for January 1, 1944, down to 47,945,000, or a drop of 3,824,000 head.

Of the group, cattle showed the slightest decline, with the record number of 82,364,000 of January 1, 1944, down only 604,000 to 81,760,000 head. As a result of a tapering of fattening up, or finishing off, however, the greatest percentage of cattle abounding may be of the utility or short-fed type.

Ironically enough, the slump in hog and cattle numbers came in the face of the largest feed supply in 20 years, as a result of the bumper harvests of 1944. Supply per animal unit, including chicken, was 27 per cent above a year ago, the USDA reported.

Despite prospects for less and less meat for civilians during the coming weeks and months, American families need not suffer nutritionally from this shortage, with several good substitutes supplying essential proteins.

Satisfactory substitute for meat include fish, poultry, milk cheese (both cottage and American), eggs and mature dried peas, beans, and nuts, according to nutritionists.

Milk and milk products are essential in the daily diet at any time. During the shortage extra quantities of milk and cheese can help supply protein needs. Farm families with surplus milk can make their own cottage cheese which is equal to meat for building and repairin ghody tissues. Regular American Cheddar cheese ships well, so most of it goes to our armed forces.

Eggs are an excellent protein food, and dishes combining eggs and milk have a high protein rating. Eggs also can be prepared in so many different ways that they need never become monotonous.

Protein in mature dried peas and beans is not as high in quality as that in meats and other substitutes listed, but these foods can fill part of the protein needs in the diet with the others. One bean is of outstanding importance in this emergency --- the edible soybean. Protein in the soybean is almost the same in quality as that in meat. J

Try This for Sour
• BILIOUS INDIGESTION
Resulting from Constipation

When you wake up mornings and feel half sick, headachy, with a stomach that rebels at food, tongue coated—bad breath, all because of delayed bowel action—you want relief and you want it fast!

Stir one teaspoonful of quick-acting Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water, drink, 15 or 20 minutes later follow with your breakfast cup of hot coffee or tea. The action of Kruschen is PROMPTLY effective. Usually within an hour you get glorious relief and should begin to "feel fine," bright and refreshed again.

Take only as directed. Try Kruschen for 5 days—for you can regulate dose to bring about that "easy" movement such as you have long desired. Get Kruschen Salts TODAY—at all drug stores.

Over 245 million bottles sold in the past 100 years—*it must be good.*

LOVE POINT FERRY

To and from the HEART of BALTIMORE
(Standard Time)

LEAVE LOVE POINT
(B. & E. R. R. PIER)
DAILY ex. Sun. 1:30 a. m. DAILY 9:45 a. m. DAILY 6:00 p. m.

LEAVE BALTIMORE
(PIER 5, LIGHT STREET)
DAILY 7:45 a. m. DAILY 3:00 p. m. DAILY ex. Sun. 9:00 p. m.

Passengers, Automobiles and Trucks Handled on All Trips

PASSENGERS:
55c ONE WAY • 94c ROUND TRIP (4-day limit)
72c ONE DAY EXCURSION

AUTOS INCLUDING DRIVER $2
TRUCKS INCLUDING DRIVER $3 to $6

SHORTENS THE WAY BETWEEN BALTIMORE & THE EASTERN SHORE

BALTIMORE & EASTERN R.R.

TERMITES . . .

CAN QUICKLY RUIN YOUR BUILDINGS

Consult us for the Eradication of Termites and all other insects
Our process preserves the wood while destroying pests.

GEORGE R. WALLACE

The Latest in Chemicals for Termite Control

DOVER STREET EASTON, MD

GREAT FOR RELIEVING ACHES AND SNIFFLES OF COMMON COLDS

When you get a cold, take Humphreys "77" right away to help relieve feeling of achiness, weakness and misery. Works internally. Long advised by Dr. Humphreys. At all druggists. Only 30¢. Try it! "77"

HUMPHREYS "77" HOMOEOPATHIC
FAMOUS MEDICINES SINCE 1854

BOATS WANTED

WE ARE HAVING NUMEROUS INQUIRIES FOR BOATS OF ALL TYPES. IF YOUR BOAT IS FOR SALE, LIST IT WITH US PROMPTLY FOR SPRING PROSPECTS.

CALL DAY OR NIGHT

ST. MICHAELS 28F6

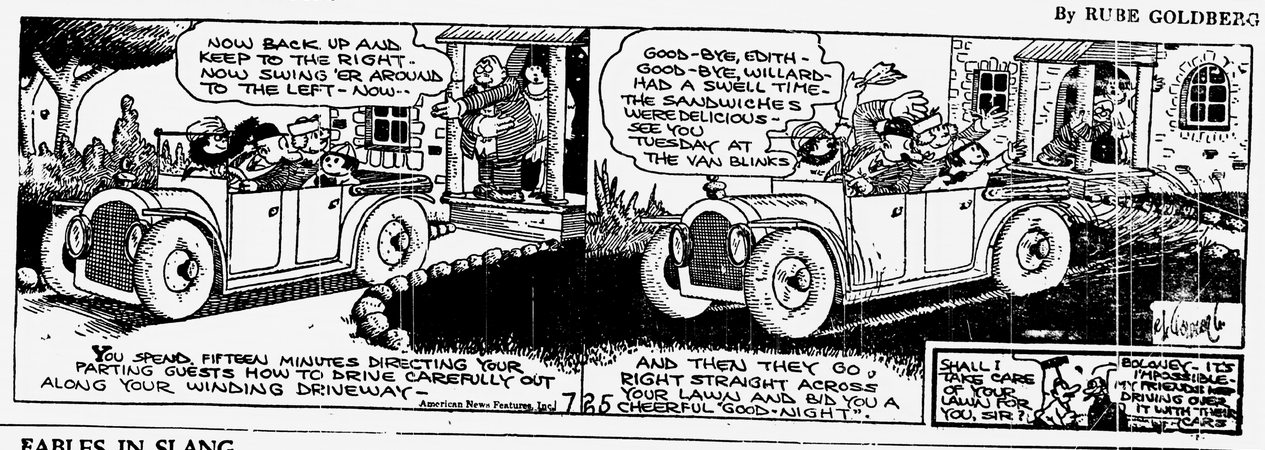
Miles View Boat Exchange

L. R. HUNT

NEWCOMB MARYLAND

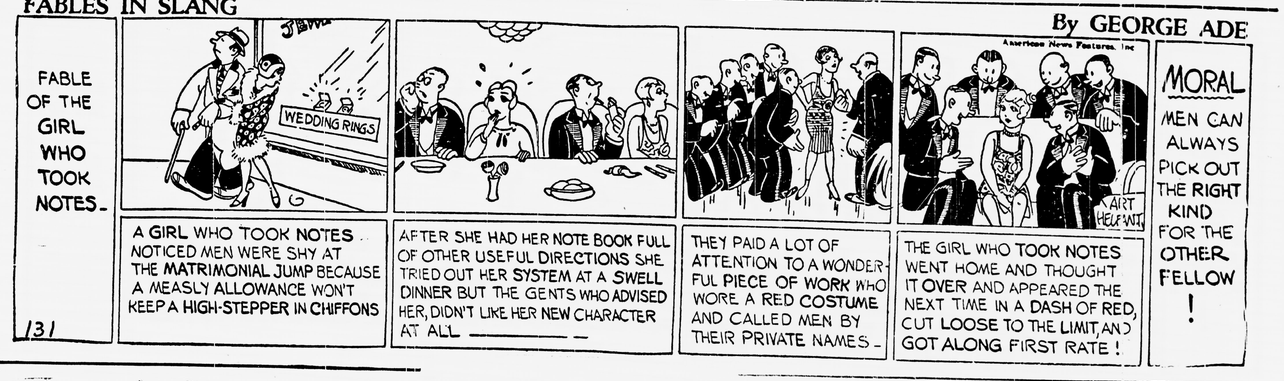
THOSE CONSIDERATE VISITORS

By RUBE GOLDBERG



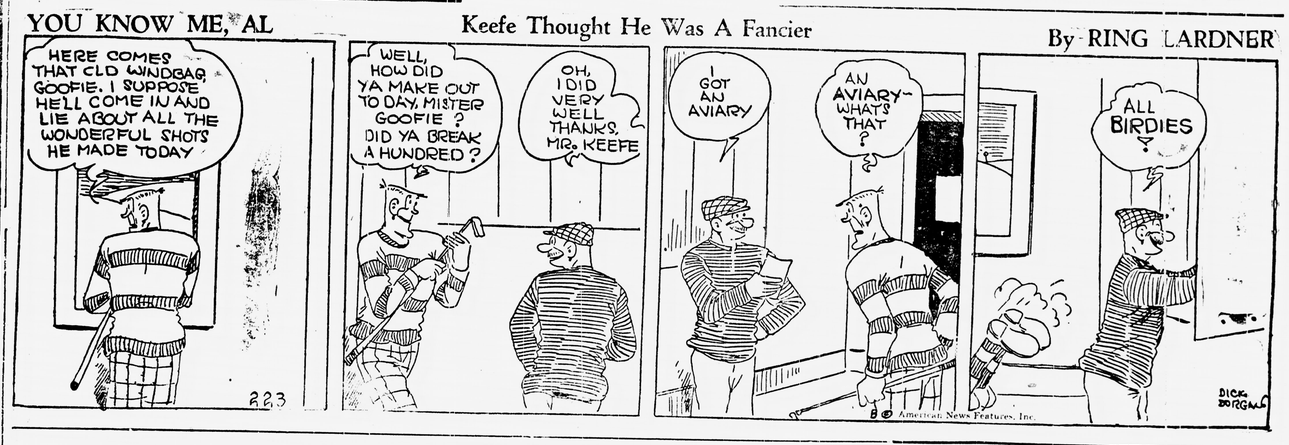
FABLES IN SLANG

By GEORGE ADE



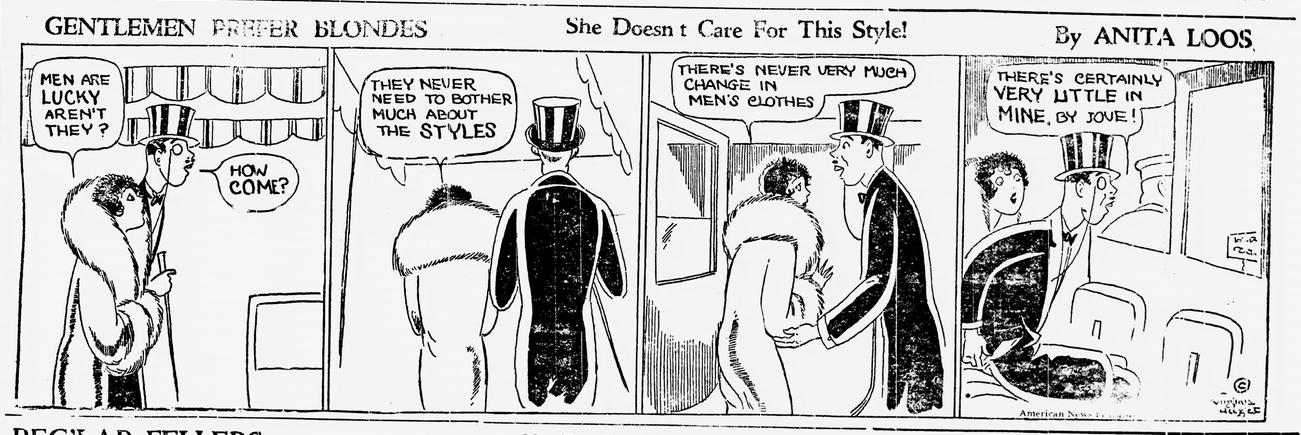
YOU KNOW ME, AL — Keefe Thought He Was A Fancier

By RING LARDNER



GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES — She Doesn't Care For This Style!

By ANITA LOOS



REG'LAR FELLERS — No Doubt About That

By Gene Ahern

THE CLANCY KIDS — Well! What Do--- Well!--- Two Hundred Dollars!!!

By PERCY L. CROSBY