CAMBRIDGE TRIBUNE

Published Every Thursday By
THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.
Entered at the Postoffice at Cambridge as second class mail matter.
Subscription Rates
SINGLE COPIES ------ 3c each
BY MAIL—
3 Months ---------- $ .40
6 Months ---------- .75
1 Year ------------ $1.50
Advertising Rates Upon Application
Editorial and Business Office,
9 Spring St., Cambridge, Md.
Telephone, Cambridge 755

Saving Wild Life

Twenty-five states have submitted projects to the Federal authorities for the preservation of wild life. Nature lovers also rejoice to hear that the government has reclaimed 4,500,000 acres of marsh land as a refuge for waterfowl.

It seems pathetic to people who love the wonderful things that Nature has created on the fair face of our country, to see how many of these creatures of wild life have been destroyed or reduced to small proportions. Some part of the wild life of course consists of enemies of mankind. We do not need bears, wolves and various fierce and predatory creatures that once roamed the continent unchecked, save by the swift and sure arrows of the Indians.

Probably the great majority of the wild things that Nature planted in that once rich garden called America are the friends of man. That is true of nearly all birds. They were endowed with wings, so that their home is in the air, and their resting place in treetops and among the grasses of field and meadow. They ask no special favors from man, merely to be let alone. Nature put them there seemingly as a part of her grand plan to make this earth habitable and a fit place in which man could thrive and prosper. When people shoot these birds, in most cases they destroy friends of man that are necessary for our welfare.

What can the states and communities do to preserve wild life? One very important thing is to convince the children and young people that these creatures are essential to the life of man, and that they perform useful services. If all the children learned that lesson in school we should not have to worry about the loss of the living things which man has pursued with too little kindness in his heart.

Discovery

Discovery by Bela Imredy of the existence of Jewish blood in his family probably was not the only reason, possibly not even the prime reason, for his resignation from the Premiership in Hungary. That Dr. Imredy stressed this reason in a speech before his colleagues of the National Union Party, however, throws into dramatic highlight the question of racial persecution.

For Dr. Imredy is an anti-Semite. He has been urging anti-Semitic legislation upon the Hungarian Parliament. Thus Dr. Imredy's program has been directed at racial elements which he now finds are part of his own human make-up. Legally, under the laws he had proposed for Hungary, as under the Nuremberg laws in Germany, Dr. Imredy would not be classed as a Jew. But he declares that his position has become "inconsistent."

Yet that position is no less consistent than that of supposedly 100 per cent Aryans. For there is no persecution of race or nation in which the persecutors can escape its dire effects. The human race is so interdependent that no section of it can long be kept in distress without inviting distress for other sections. The post-World War depression in Germany — for which German leaders with some justification blame the treaties of peace — engendered depression over a considerable part of the earth. Economic oppression of Jews has brought economic losses to the world community, including those who discriminate against them.

Indeed, moral effects of mistaken racial policies fall heavier on those making the mistake than on those who are the first but not the only ones to suffer from them. Loving one's neighbor is a policy quite as beneficial to the one expressing the love as to the one receiving it. It is a policy as necessary to the well-being of the one as to that of the other. As men make this discovery, they need make no other to learn the inconsistency of an opposite policy.

Taxpayers' Organizations

Until a few years ago, the taxpayers of the land were a too silent and largely unorganized force. They sat around in their homes and meeting places and growled about the taxes, but too little was done in the way of effective protest. Many legislators felt that appropriations were excessive, and they became known as the watchdogs of the public treasury and headed off many excessive demands. They often had to contend against a tide too strong for them.

Meanwhile the growls and groans from the taxpayers have become louder, and become a swelling chorus in many parts of the country. Taxpayers' associations have been organized in many states, perhaps in nearly all of them. They have many branches in their respective cities and towns, and appropriations are getting a closer scrutiny.

Today the people demand social security, work relief, better housing, aid for farmers, etc. These services all are probably necessary, but if the public money is spent too generously the taxes will become such a burden as to obstruct industrial progress with the result that our unemployment will not be lightened.

Practically every group is well organized to obtain the things it feels it ought to have. The farmers are well organized, the manufacturers are well organized, and so on. The taxpayers up to a recent date seemed to think they could get recognition just by aimless kicking.

If they expect to keep taxes within reason, they have to have strong organizations which shall have money enough at their disposal so as to be in position to oppose every extravagant proposition. A part of their work should be to show the vast mass of taxpayers who get no tax bill and pay no income tax, that they pay every day for the cost of government, through the higher cost of services and merchandise, in increased rents, and in many other ways.

Skilled Labor

The chances that people will find work depends a good deal on whether they possess any kind of skill which the world values. Even in the hardest times, vacancies are always occuring. People are sick or they die, or they move around from place toplace. There are openings all the time.

When the employer looks around for someone to fill these vacancies, the first question is as to what the applicant knows about the job. The one who has worked at a certain trade before has the best chance. Few people will put on a green hand when experienced people can be found.

The young person should try to acquire some kind of skill. There are of course great advantages in general education that seeks to develop intelligent young people capable of taking up new things. Many of them are so bright and brainy that they get jobs, even if they have no special skill.

The average youngster stands a far better chance if he will develop some kind of skill. The country needs more trade and vocational schools at which young people shall be equipped for some particular occupation.

The youth should consider not merely what wind of work would be the most pleasant, but what kind of work the world needs most. Many youngsters, for instance, would like to work on newspapers. The journalistic life seems fascinating to them. It may not seem so fascinating when they really get into it and have to deal with its headaches. From the outside it looks good, and they rush to the newspaper offices.

If the number of would-be reporters and editors is about 10 times the number of chances to do that work, it would seem better judgment for most of those aspirants to try to fit themselves for something else. So it is in many lines of work that look specially interesting, toward which too many ambitious youngsters throng.

Helping The Democracies

If the democratic countries of Europe get into a war with the dictator countries, what attitude shall the United States take? Shall it keep wholly aloof, and hold that it is not to blame for the foolish quarrels of Europe and cannot be expected to take part in them? Or shall it aid the democratic countries in their struggle for life?

In such a war American sympathy would be strong for the democratic countries. Our people might vote to sell them all the war munitions they need and take a chance on getting paid. It may be necessary to do that to save democracy from being wiped out. Our people tried to make the world safe for democracy in 1918, and the world seemed worse off when they got through fighting than when they began.

Increase Which Pensions?

It may be news to some that the American Veterans' Association, popularly associated with the idea of economy in military pensions in the United States, actually favors liberalizing some kinds of pensions. Cornelius H. Bull, general counsel for the Association, appearing recently before the House of Representatives committee on World War veterans legislation, urged the committee to report a bill substantially increasing the $30 a month paid to widows or dependents of men who died from injuries or diseases incident to their war service.

He declared his organization in favor of greater generosity to those who thus made the heaviest sacrifices of war and to veterans disabled in the line of duty or whose disability could reasonably be presumed to have been incurred in the service. This, however, is not the most numerous group of veterans and veterans' dependents in the country.

A bill sponsored by the American Legion is before the same committee which would pay pensions to the surviving widow, child or children of any honorably discharged veteran who served ninety days or more during the World War. The term "widow" would be interpreted to mean not only a wife of a veteran at the time of his service, but anyone he may have married up to May 13, 1939. The cost of pensions on this scale has not yet been calculated by the Veterans Administration, but it clearly would run into billions on top of the compensations paid or pledged to veterans.

The number of beneficiaries under the American Legion bill would obviously be much larger than the simple number of those who made actual and tangible sacrifices in the World War. It would include, for example, a young woman born shortly after the war was over and married last year to a man who spent three months comfortably fed and housed in an American training camp.

The question is whether the basis of America's generosity is compensation to those who lost loved ones or suffered incapacitation as a result of the war. The answer to that question is not the same as to the question of which group casts the larger vote in congressional elections.

Adventure

In a recent speech in Londan, before the Educational Associations' Conference, the headmistress of a girls' school stated that one result of a vocational guide test, which she made on twenty-three of her pupils, was that all but two cared more for an adventurous life than for security and a pension. The use here of security as, presumably, opposed to adventure betokens a conception that is shared by many adults; but it is, surely, a somewhat narrow one.

For adventure does not invariably lure its follower, in the manner of a will-o'-the-wisp, across quaking ground. To adventure is, largely, to encounter and be thrilled by the strange, the romantic, or the beautiful, and it is obvious that these are plucked not only out of this nettle, danger.

Although a sense of security may have prevented some from realling the presence of an adventure, as it prevented Tartarin on the Alps, it was, with them as with him, perception, and not the adventure, that was lacking.

In Dorchester Gardens

From early Spring, when the delicate wildflowers first appear makng it a place of adventurous discovery, until Autumn's scarlet leaves give one final burst of color, a woodland garden is a place of charm. Even later, when Winter snows fall upon the evergreens, it carries the bright banner of beauty into the dark days. Whether one has but a small clump of trees or a large area of woodland such a garden may become a fascinating hobby.

An interesting woodland garden is the one which has been developed at the School of Horticulture at Amber, Pa. Conceived and carried out as part of the school course, its planting has been a constant source of pleasure for the students. The laying out of the paths which wander through it, the planting of the many trees and shrubs, and the naturalizing of the wildflowers have all been part of a plan. As a collection of native plant materials and as a means of instruction on cultural methods, the woodland is of great value.

A slight clearing near the Summer house in the garden provides a transition between the garden and the woodland. Here, broad-leaved evergreens—rhododendrons, kalmias, pieris and azaleas—form low clumps. Farther into the woodland, a path turns away, through the rhododendrons and past young holly trees. There, where the shade is most dense, Spring first comes, leaving behind it glistening patches of Winter Aconite (Eranthis hyemalis), Snowdrops (Galanthus nivalis) and scillas, and starry-eyed chionodoxes. Once assured that Spring has really come, more wildflowers appear, sprinkled along the path and back among the trees. Snowflakes (Leucojum vernum), Grape Hyacinths (Muscari botryoides), and Dogtooth Violets (Erythronium grandiflorum) make delicate patches of color against the glossy green of Periwinkle (Vinca minor) leaves.

There are lovely Virginia Cowslips (Mertensia virginica) with rosy buds and cool blue flowers, sturdy primulas, tiny Springbeauties, saxifrages, and Bloodroot. Later, Bluebells (Scilla nutans) are clustered at the base of the rhododendrons, while fritillarias and Mayapples (Podophyllum peltatum), trilliums and the delicate Dodecateon meadia are found beneath dark hemlocks.

Farther on, a broad turf path is closely walled by shrubs and taller trees—a shadowy place in late afternoon. Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica) and Alder (Alnus rugosa), Bladder Senna (Colutea arborescens) and the Siberian Pea-tree (Caragana arborescens) and other shrubs combine pleasingly and informally beneath the hawthorns, oaks and pines which line the path. Throughout the wood there are many interesting specimens of other trees and shrubs. Azaleas make soft notes of color below the different oaks in early Spring. A specimen of Gordonia alatamaha gives promise of late Summer glory. Dogwoods make scarlet splashes in the Fall. The white trunks of the birches contrast pleasantly with the dark foliage.

Machine Job Loss On Farms Offset

While about 1,000,099,999 man-hours of labor a year have been dispensed with through the widespread adoption of tractors trucks and automobiles on farm in the last ten years, something more than this amount of new work has been created in the consequent expansion of the automotive, rubber and petroleum industries, according to a WPA study made public today.

The study, made by the WPA's national research project, is cited as an example of the compensatory workings of modern technology. But, while the new employment created is significant in a broad economic sense, the report said, the immediate effect of mechanization has been to throw thousands of tenants and farm laborers out of jobs.

The fact that the newly created jobs were generally in remote cities and called for skills and training which few farm workers possess also detracted from the long-run benefical effect of the change, it is added.

The rapid growth of mechanization on farms is indicated, the report says, by the fact that there has been a 66 per cent increase in the number of farm tractors between 1930 and 1938. The cotton areas lagged considerably behind other regions in embracing the tractor, it is added, but in recent years cotton planters have been among the most eager purchasers.

For the country as a whole, 13.5 per cent of the farms were found to own one or more tractors. Their greatest concentration was found to be in the dairy, truck crop and fruit areas of the Lake and Mid-western States.

The labor-saving factor in the use of trucks and automobiles, the report continues, is less apparent than in the case of tractors, but it is indisputable that these conveyances have greatly lessened the burden of farm labor; released, through time saved in transportation, much labor for other occupations, and reduced the amount of labor involved in caring for and raising feed for work stock.

The number of automobiles on farms in 1930, the last year for which accurate figures are available, it is stated, was 4,134,362, which was an increase of about 100 per cent during the preceding ten years. Motor trucks increased by more than 800 per cent in the same period to a total of 900,385. Fifty-eight per cent of all of the farms in the country had automobiles in 1930 and 13 per cent had trucks. In recent yearss, it is explained, the utility of both trucks and automobiles has been greatly extended by the use of trailers, the number of which increased from 84,000 in 1925 to 733,009 in 1935.

Predicting that the trend toward mechanization of the farm will continue to accelerate, the report concludes:

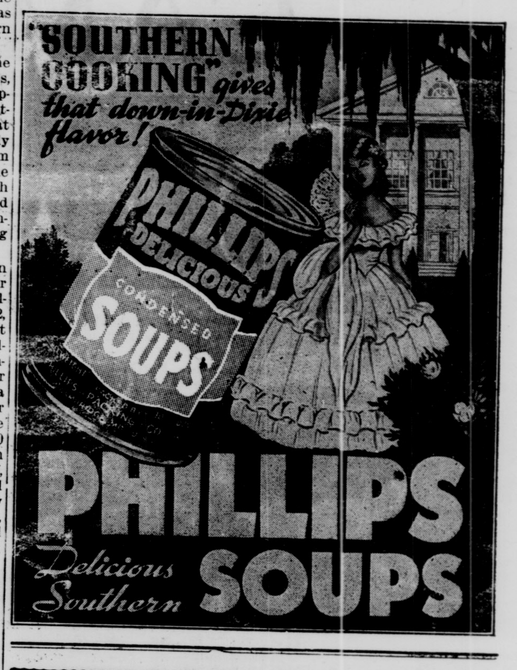
The mechanization of farm power, which lagged so far behind the power revolution in other industries, has helped to bring to agriculture some of the benefits, tempo and mobility, as well as some of the insecurity of tenure and livelihood, that have come to characterize such other industries as manufacturing and mining.

Mechanization of the farm involves more than the purchase of a tractor. It practically calls for a reorganization of the farm on a different scale, the acquisition of new equipment, and a higher degree of planning. It also involves a higher capital investment and a greater dependence of the farmer on credit resources and manufactured products. Commercial farmers who are not in a position to mechanize face increasing difficulties resulting from competition of the mechanized farms.

The report is published as a booklet of 114 pages and contains numerous illustrations, charts and statistical tables.

LARGE FOREST AREA

Thirty-five per cent. or about 2,223,000 acres of the land area of Maryland is forested, according to C. F. Winslow, specialist in forestry for the University of Maryland Extension Service.



Atlantic Gas and Oils
Lee Tires Globe Batteries
ATLANTIC TOM'S RIVER LUBRICATION
—A SPECIALTY—
TAXI SERVICES TO ALL POINTS
Matthews Garage
RACE AND WASHINGTON STS. 3 PHONE 423



"I do a lot of TRAVELIN'!"

...sia is my territory. You know what I'm saying... when I tell you the Lord Baltimore is just about tops! Radio loud speaker in every room--bed-head reading lamp--circulating ice water--garage man at the door--that hotel doesn't miss a thing! Whenever I get a "frozen funds" prospect, I thaw him out in a hurry with their famous Maryland cooking.--And most important, the boss never raises a howl when I turn in my expense account. Rates $3 to $6 single."

The LORD BALTIMORE Hotel
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Come in Today! SEE HOW ROYAL MASTERS STOP A CAR FROM 4 to 223 FEET QUICKER



1 MINUTE TEST TELLS A SAFETY STORY YOU'LL NEVER FORGET

OILED GRAVEL ROAD No. 11 DRY	OILED GRAVEL ROAD No. 11 WET	ASPHALT COMPOSITION ROAD No. 6 WET
4 FEET QUICKER	7½ FEET QUICKER	46 FEET QUICKER
SLUSH ON HARD PAVEMENT No. 32	SMOOTH HIGH CROWN ROAD No. 26 WET	WET CLAY ON HARD PAVEMENT No. 5
75 FEET QUICKER	111 FEET QUICKER	223 FEET QUICKER

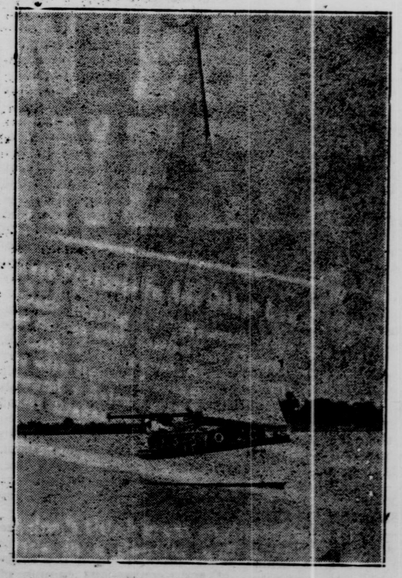
Convince yourself of this amazing new safety all America is talking about. In our one-minute test, you can *see* and *feel* how De-Skidded Royal Masters control dangerous side skids... make quick, straight-line emergency stops on wet, slippery streets. Come in today.... there's no obligation!

The New U.S. ROYAL MASTER

PHILLIPS HARDWARE CO.
Cambridge, Maryland
Make It A Regular Habit To Stop
For Our Personalized Service

Personalized Service
STOP AT THE SIGN "U. S. TIRES" AND LET THE PERSONALIZED SERVICE OF A TIRE SPECIALIST SAVE YOU MONEY. YOUR NEIGHBOR, THE INDEPENDENT U. S. TIRE DEALER

Stock Auxiliary



Miles View Boat Exchange
NEWCOMB, MARYLAND
PHONE ST. MICHAELS 74 F 12
RAILWAYING, REPAIRING, STORAGE
EXCHANGE
NEW AND USED BOATS.
ESTIMATES ON NEW BOATS CHEERFULLY GIVEN
SEE OUR STOCK AUXILIARY—30 FT. BY 10 FT. BEAM; SLEEPS FOUR, FULLY FOUND—$1400, F.O.B. WITHOUT MOTOR.
IF ITS A BOAT YOU WANT, WE HAVE IT.
IF ITS A BOAT YOU DON'T WANT, LIST IT WITH US