The Queenstown News

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Friday, January 4, 1946

Freedom Has No "Buts!"

The wonder of 1945 was that so much could depend happen in so few months. Staggering headlines became commonplace. There was the death of President Roosevelt,; the war ended; the United Nations Organization became a hopeful fact and most cataclysmic of all, was the thunderous dawn of the atomic age. There were but a few of the headlines. The events they portray have left a turbulence in the human mind such as has never been experienced before. That turbulence is shaking the postwar world to its foundations. The peace and plenty which so many had hoped for when the guns fell silent, is nowhere to be found. Whether it will materialize in the reasonably near future depends upon the fortitude and common sense of millions.

An indication of the temper of the times is evident in the words of one veteran, a college graduat who lost a leg at El Alamein: "There is evidence among us of a growing distaste for orations. We will tend to judge parties and proposals by results, not by protestations of high purpose. We know freedom doesn't mean much without groceries—how can a man enjoy free speech on an empty stomach?"

Appealing as these words sound on the surface, they reveal the terrible weakness in thought that today threatens the future of the American republic and the hope of democratic government hroughout the world more seriously than any dictator or combination of dictators ever has. First, this veteran—and his reasoning is paralleled by millions of civilians—is assuming that freedom is somehow to blame if there is a grocery shortage. Second, he infers that a little less freedom can result in a few more groceries. Third, he makes the potentially fatal blunder of inviting a strong man or group to take action, in the same breath, mind you, that he questions the validity of freedom unless it is accompanied by a three-decker sandwich. This bread and butter philosophy leaves the way wide open for the demagogue to step in with a hat ful of promises—impossible promises that will result in less freedom and fewer, not more, groceries.

Government and Strikes

Pointing out that the Government first makes strikes legal—then holds strike votes and then sends out conciliators to stop them, John Scoville, nationally known economist, in an address to Detroit business men; directed attention to the fact that it would be a great improvement if the Federal Government would take a neutral position by repealing all Federal laws, because of the recognized fact that inasmuch as strikes are legal, and protected by laws, and voted for in elections carried by Federal agencies, it would seem that any attempt to prevent strikes or end strikes would be in opposition to the Acts of Congress.

"Until Congress decides that strikes are either desirable or undesirable, the Federal labor policy will be irrational," according to Mr. Scoville, and he observed that the public is right in seeking a remedy for industrial warfare; while the remedy is not to compel the combatants to abide by the decision of an aribtrator, but rather to compel the parties to disarm so that they cannot engage in warfare.

"The labor union establishes a monopoly," Mr. Scoville declared and added: "It strikes and closes the factory, and forbids the employer to hire others to replace the strikers who have left their jobs. The employer cannot free himself from his striking employees. If he is to operate his business, he must employ them, even against his will. It is an inverted form of slavery." The Government has the right, according to the economist to set up a workable system.

"If both employers and employees should move away from monopoly and toward free competition," Mr. Scoville declares," we would have less unmployment,greater output, a higher standard of living, no strikes and no aribtration of labor disputes." He added: "It is better to repeal a bad law then to pass additional laws to obviate the defects of the first law. The Wagner Act should be repealed."

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QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Including

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1945

PUBLISHED BY THE ORDER OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND, AND VERIFIED BY THE AUDIT OF HASKINS & SELLS

RECEIPTS

Cash in Centreville National Bank May 31, 1944		32,232.02
RECEIPTS FROM REGULAR TAXES:		
Levy and Additional Assessments		
County and School	165,588.94	
County Taxes on Automobiles	11,062.22	
		176,651.16
STATE OF MARYLAND TAXES:		
Real and Personal Property	21,038.61	
Automobiles	1,475.72	
		22,514.33
RECEIPTS FROM OTHER SOURCES:		
State Income Tax	7,287.78	
Auto Violation Reimbursement	774.99	
Franchise Tax	88.75	
Queen Anne's Liquor Control Board	25,000.00	
Interest on Deliquent Taxes:		
County and School	568.03	
State of Maryland	163.54	
Ditch Taxes	532.95	
Town Taxes	1,181.45	
Property purchased by County and not redeemed	765.00	
Tax Sale property redeemed	60.00	
Advertising and Costs	51.50	
		36,473.99
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:		
Clerk of Court:—		
Fines and costs	51.94	
Beer and hucksters' licenses	1,662.00	
Trial magistrates - fines and costs	2,914.35	
Rentals	2,307.44	
Interest on U.S. Government bonds	1,006.25	
Hospital board and maintenance	1,009.38	
Sales of sand and gravel	495.78	
Price's Chapel camp meeting fee	25.00	
Refunds:—		
Election expenses	81.25	
Telephone calls	6.64	
Street repair costs	1,568.72	
Fighting forest fires	26.36	
Retroactive teachers' salary increase State of Maryland	2,268.00	
Old Age Assistance State of Maryland	306.64	
Overpayment of warrants	10.00	
Transportation costs	10.00	
Cost—removal of fallen tree	8.60	
Trial Magistrate costs	23.07	
Fuel taxes paid by County	85.64	
Insurance for damages to Ford Building	72.50	
Repayment of loan to Q. A. Farmers Co-op. Association	2,000.00	
Cancellation of checks issued 1943-44	62.34	
		16,001.90
		$ 283,873.40
Cash—Difference (Net)		40.41*
* Deduction—overage in cash		
GRAND TOTAL		$ 283,832.99

DISBURSEMENTS

Warrants Issued	229,221.09	
State Tax and Interest	22,678,08	
Town Taxes:—		
Automobiles	1,047.56	
Commissions	59.42	
Refund of overpayment of tax	6.36	
Tax Sale Surplus	75.00	
Drainage ditches	506.98	
		253,594.49
BALANCES, MAY 31, 1945		
Cash - The Centreville National Bank of Maryland	30,278.91	
Cash - Difference (Net)	40.41*	
		30,238.50
GRAND TOTAL		$ 283,832.99

SUMMARY OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 1945

UNCOLLECTED TAXES CONTROL, May 31, 1944	451.07	
CHARGES:		
Taxes Levied	169,463.97	
Additional Assessments	8,349.91	
TOTAL		178,264.95
CREDITS		
Cash Received	176,651.16	
Insolvents and Erroneous Assessments Abated	1,394.22	
TOTAL		178,045.38
UNCOLLECTED TAXES: May 31, 1945		
Per control		219.57
Per detail tax records		265.38
Details over		45.81

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