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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1936.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

Last January 30 the people in every corner of the land enjoyed a good deed and a good time. They held charity balls in honor of the President's birthday, and the proceeds, amounting to nearly a million dollars, were used throughout the country in the battle against infantile paralysis.

For the third successive year the President will again lend his birthday to the nation for a celebration on January 30, and as in previous years, the funds raised from the parties will be devoted to the fight against this dread disease.

Cecil county will join in this event for the second time, and announcement is being made this week that the funds derived from this and all other affairs, will be divided as before, seventy per cent to be used in the local communities to provide for treatment of the sufferers of the disease and the remaining thirty per cent will be contributed to a national fund to finance research to combat the disease. So, January 30 promises to be a happy birthday, not only for the President, but for the nation as well.

A safe prediction for the new year is that the President's national birthday ball will mark another long step toward conquering infantile paralysis.

THE TOWNSEND PLAN

There are many, particularly those over sixty years of age, who are warmly advocating the adoption of the Townend plan, which provides for the payment to all citizens over sixty years of age two hundred dollars a month on the condition that it be spent within thirty days after its receipt.

The advocates of the Townsend plan think it would be a tremendous boon to business because of the increased demand for goods caused by the spending of so much money. They do not seem to be discouraged by the fact that it would require a hitherto undreamed of amount of money from taxes in order to pay it. In a comparatively small state the requirement would be nearly forty million dollars a year.

The Townsend group is planning to enter national politics and the founder of the idea says that the only two planks in his platform will be the promise to pay the two hundred dollars and the means of raising it by a transactions tax, or a turn-over levy. The Townsendites are planning to poll the members of the Federal House of Representatives and the reports are that the politicians are worried.

One practical politician has suggested, perhaps humorously, that the only way to beat the Townsend plan was to attract more voters by a different method, namely offering one hundred dollars a month to everybody over fifty years of age, or whatever age required to enlist a superior number of voters.

THE SAME OLD FIGHT

Industry, according to the National Association of Manufacturers, is "to enter the political arena" in order to prevent "being destroyed as a private enterprise."

So says Clinton L. Bardo, president of the organization, and his words are the same in spirit as others uttered by leading industrialists at the recent meeting in New York.

Among other statements was an assertion that the only solution for unemployment and relief problems was reemployment through "private enterprise" which has been thwarted by the administration. These industrialists would like to have people believe that, if given liberty of action, they would create jobs for everybody. They hope the public has forgotten how they galloped, when in the saddle, along the road that ended in 1929.

The fight of industry is not against the administration now in office any more than it has been against any administration that attempted any regulation of corporation greed and avarice. The fight is not against government interference with private enterprise but with interference that does not put unearned dollars in their pockets.

Now, what do we mean? Simply that industry does not object to tariffs for manufacturers, which helps them, but is against aid for American farmers, which they have to help pay. Industry is not against the lending of millions to shipbuilders by the government, or the payment of extravagant rates to the ships that carry mail, even if against loans to home owners facing foreclosure. Industry is not against governmental loans to banks, railroads and insurance companies to save their corporate structures but is against regulation of anything connected with them in the interest of the welfare of others and particularly against effective regulation of stock and bond issues, skeleton holding companies and other financial devices that while they have been helpful to industry, have been abused, causing the loss of billions of dollars to the investing public.

Quite naturally we do not endorse every regulation and restriction placed upon business but we thoroughly approve those necessary to protect investors and to prevent abuses by monopolies, drunk with economic power. In fact, it is disappointing to find business, as a class, joining to defend minority practices that are condemned by the public as a whole. The people of the United States, it seems to us, has a right to expect better leadership from the real business men of the nation.

So far as the threat to enter politics is concerned, that is not necessary. Business, like the shipbuilders with whom Mr. Bardo was connected in the past, has never failed to be "in politics" to get protection from foreign competition, to seek special favors from the government and, at times, to stifle threatened domestic competition. The threat, openly voiced, may indicate a new boldness, including recovery of some of the courage that oozed out during the 1929 crash and the years following.

This much of a warning, however, to business when it attempts political control of the United States: Don't whimper or whine when the people of the country assert the ballot box majority that exists. For when a popular election regulates business the medicine is going to be bitter. The dose will clear out the economic system, whether the purge cures or kills the patient.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND

Human nature is always hard to understand. Certainly this was illustrated recently when, on the death of a woman in New Jersey, it was discovered that her estate was more than $200,000.

The woman was generally regarded as a recluse and few of her neighbors suspected that she was wealthy and most of them thought she was poverty-stricken. She drew water from a creaking well, used a primitive stove and the floors of her home were innocent of carpets.

Nevertheless, from tin cans, a trunk and tin boxes in various parts of her gloomy residence, investigators found $1,469 in paper currency, $555 in gold coins and seventeen bank books showing deposits of more than $60,000 in cash.

IMPORTANT DATES FOR 1936

The legal holidays for 1936 in Maryland are:
New Year's Day, Wednesday, January 1
Washington's Birthday, Saturday, February 22
Maryland Day, Wednesday, March 25
Good Friday, April 10
Memorial Day, Saturday, May 30
Independence Day, Thursday, July 4
Labor Day, Monday, September 7
Defenders' Day, Saturday, September 12
Columbus Day, Monday, October 12
Election Day, Tuesday, November 3
Armistice Day, Tuesday, November 11
Christmas, Friday, December 25

Other dates of interest:
Ground Hog Day, Sunday, February 2
Lincoln's Birthday, Wednesday, February 12
St. Valentine's Day, Friday, February 14
Ash Wednesday, February 26 (Lent Begins)
St. Patrick's Day, Tuesday, March 17
Easter Sunday, April 12
May Day, Friday, May 1
Mother's Day, Sunday, May 10
Father's Day, Sunday, May 17
Children's Day or Floral Sunday, June 9
Flag Day, Sunday, June 14
St. Swithin's Day, Wednesday, July 15
Halloween, Saturday, October 31
Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 26
Spring will begin Saturday, March 20, at 1:58 A. M.
Summer will begin Monday, June 22, at 9:22 A. M.
Winter will begin Monday, December 21 at 7:27 P. M.
Longest Day of the Year, June 21
Shortest Day of the Year, December 21.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Far adrift has been cast an unchartered ship,
Fraught alike with misfortune and gain,
And its battle scarred hulk
Where tired sea gulls still sulk
Roughly rides on the outgoing main.

Into Stygian depths of uncertain seas,
Sinks the cargo of deeds left undone—
Every kind word unsaid
And each chance that has fled
Which no paeans of joy ever won!

Launched at brink of new dawn on the incoming tide,
Moves strange craft borne in limitless space;
May the stars from above
And the song of God's love
Safety moor it to anchoring place!

May such happiness be that life's rise and fall
Count the course and achievement complete!
May the Spirit's soft glow
Light the path as you go—
Light you always when conflict shall meet!

—Orvilla Adele Gilpin.

1936 ASKS YOU

by
Catherine Eckles Wilson

HAPPY NEW YEAR, FRIENDS!

I came to town the first day of January and I am going to stay with you for twelve long months—three hundred and sixty-six days. I am bringing you an extra day this year. How are you going to treat me while I am here? What are you going to do with all the days and months I am bringing you?

I hear you ask: "What have I to do with you and your days?"

Believe me, you have everything. I have brought a satchel full of problems for you to solve, and it's up to you to solve them. Yes, YOU!

I am not at all exclusive. I have come to visit every one. In cottages and palaces—Main street and Back street. None of you can pass the "Buck" about these problems. They are Yours. So, now, what are you going to do with them?

I am bringing all sorts of problems. Home and National. All yours.

1936 is an election year. What are you going to do about THAT. You have been through some pretty tough spots. Have you yet learned that if you want decent treatment in the National Capitol you must send strong, honorable men there as your representatives? If you know a man is crooked and weak in private or public life, fight his election, he will be more crooked and weak when he gets to Washington. And, if he gets there it will be Your fault—no one's else.

What about the criminals and racketeers? Maybe you haven't a baby to be kidnapped, but, why not help make our country safe for the other fellow's baby . . . And blackmailing? You may be the next. Are you going to help stamp it out? The G men can't do it all. You can help—if you will.

Are you going to stand four-square for Law and Order in 1936? That means are You going to be honest with the other fellow, and obey the laws yourself? Even the speed laws. We don't like being all messed up with broken arms, heads, or legs. Maybe killed. Let us remember it hurts the other fellow as much. Only a fool drives when drunk. The next time you see a drunken man or woman take a good, long look at them. See if they look amusing.

What will you do for your own country in 1936? The Communists and Fascists and Ism-ists are trying to take it away from you. Are you going to let them? They are willing to fight to get it away from you, are you willing to fight to keep it? Your forefathers fought to make this country YOUR home. Are you too much of a weakling to fight to keep your own?

Are you going to carry that grudge over into MY days? Why not leave it with 1935? That is a dead year, so let it die too.

How about oiling life with a little more personal sacrifice, and sympathy? There are lots of proud, sensitive people—hurt people—who don't want a dole of money—or love. Give them a helping hand, and understanding. If you can't help them yourself go out of your way to find the one who can help them.

And our boys and girls. They are getting to feel that Dad and Mother are just convenient meal tickets. And Dad and Mother are thinking that this is a new era and that children, like Topsy, just grow. 1936 is a grand time for a get-together over our personal responsibilities on both sides. For better understanding of each other's problems. Don't forget that a guiding hand can often ease a mettlesome team around a dangerous corner where the whip hand will send them over the precipice. And, another thing, you can catch more flies with the sugar of love than with the vinegar of temper.

Well, Friends, here I am—1936—with three hundred and sixty-six days of opportunity. What are YOU going to do with ME?

Good or Bad?

IT IS UP TO YOU!

DISPELLING THE FOG

by Charles Michelson
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY, DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The controversy between Senator Borah, whose nomination the Republican High Command must veto, because the fellows who are paying its bills are deathly afraid of him, and ex-President Hoover, whom they cannot nominate, much as they would like to because the Western delegates will not stand for him, is alone enough to give Chairman Fletcher a very severe headache.

Because of the deep rift between the old-line Republicans and the other fellows, nobody of consequence in the Republican Party will express preference at this time for any individual candidate.

So the campaign is perforce limited to telling the people how terrible the Democrats are and how Franklin D. Roosevelt is leading this country straight to communism, facism, socialism, or just plain bankruptcy under any or all of these systems.

However, suspicion is being aroused that somebody in the National organization is violating the truce.

Republican Western headquarters are located at the Palmer House in Chicago. Col. Frank Knox's organization, which proclaims itself on its letterheads as "Frank Knox for President Committee," is located at the La Salle Hotel in the same city. From both proceeds a vast output of propaganda. The recipients of the twin campaign literature have noted that the same mail that brings them the passionate pleas of Director H. E. Spangler, of the Western Division of the Republican National Committee, for adherence to G. O. P. principles and abhorence for everything connected with the New Deal, also brings them such tales as "The Eventful Life of Frank Knox," invariably described as "Illinois favorite son."

This might be just a fortuitous circumstance, just a happy break for Colonel Knox. It so happens that the coincidental propaganda came in large volume to Governor Landon's bailiwick.

Twin Streams Side By Side

They must be rather suspicious people out there, for they noted not only that the two streams flowed simultaneously but that there was an interesting sameness about the print paper employed, the type used, the language setting forth the Republican politics and the Illinois candidate's excellencies.

The letters to newspapers suggesting that they publish the material in each case enclosed a business reply card. The face of the two cards is identical. The cards themselves are the same in size and texture. Each proclaims that the same institution will pay the postage under first class permit number 2365 (Section 510 P. L. & R.) Chicago, Ill. Except that one carries the address "Colonel Frank Knox Committee, Chicago, Ill." and the other "The Republican National Committee, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill." the wording is almost exactly alike. The arrangement of lines to be filled out makes it apparent that they were printed from the same type and the addressograph used in both cases is apparently the same machine.

Naturally the Landon folks are a bit restive of this evidence of close communion between the party organization and that of the Chicago candidate. They would like to see some differentiation so that the sum of the Chicago argument would not strike people as meaning "here is your doctrine and here is your Presidential candidate to carry out that doctrine."

There are both similarities and differences in the philosophy of the Chicago Conole and the Kansas Governor. The difference lies in the circumstance that while the Colonel makes a speech whenever he gets a chance, even if he has to make the opportunity, the Governor is inordinately shy of public addresses. The similarity is that both the Colonel and the Governor are as vague in telling what they stand for as a summer mist. They agree that government by executive order is all wrong and subjection of the legislative branch of the government to the will of the Executive is scandalous. But that's about as far as they go.

The Loquacious Landon Of 1933

It was not always thus.

Before somebody mentioned to him that the Republican presidential lightning might strike him, Governor Landon was quite a free-spoken executive. It was only on February 11, 1933 that Governor Landon addressed the Association of Young Republicans at Kansas City, Mo. On that occasion he said:

"Dictatorships have been established all over the world. I do not view the granting of additional powers to President-elect Roosevelt as belonging in this class. I do not believe it would endanger our democracy because, in the first place, we are at war. The effects of the last three years have been, and will be for a generation to come, as vital and drastic as those from any war in which this country ever has engaged.

"A dictatorship, established by the overthrow of constituted authority, indulged in for backward and uneducated people is one thing, but to grant in a constitutional way all the power possible within the limits of our Constitution to our President in time of peace, just as we would in time of war, does not, in my opinion, endanger our government by an intelligent, educated and enlightened people."

He even had a good word on that occasion for the Congress whose subjection to the Executive he deplored in the one speech he has made recently. For in Kansas City he said: "Personally, I do not think a fairer, more conscientious group of men can be found anywhere in this country than in our State Legislature and in the Congress."

Either Governor Landon has changed his viewpoint entirely or he is today an apostate from the creed of Chairman Fletcher, the Liberty League—sometimes referred to flippantly as the Lobbyty League—Wm. Randolph Hearst, Ogden Mills, Hamilton Fish, Senator Dickinson and every one of his competitors for the Republican nomination. These may be doubtful or at least hesitant in expressing an opinion on the A. A. A. and be hazy as to anything else in the campaign, but they are united in declaring that whatever is wrong with the country is the fault of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and whatever is right in the land is extant in spite of him.

Tidewater Express Lines Inc.

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"ENTERTAINMENT" ★ "ON THE AIR" ★

By "DIAL"

Bing Crosby says he likes best of all to sing, and the thing he dislikes most is formal attire. When you hear Bing on those Thursday evening Music Hall programs, you can be sure he'll be a happy lad. In the first place, there will be plenty of Crosby songs. A special rule has been made by the producers of the programs just so Bing won't have to dress up for the broadcasts. When you hear him just think of Bing alone in the studio with Jimmy Dorsey's band in open collar and battered slouch hat.

Bing Crosby

*** Rudy Vallee, who shares with Crosby the greatest popularity among radio singers despite the inroad of the operatic stars, is likely to bob up as the star in a play, not a musical comedy, on Broadway this season. Why isn't Rudy starred in the dramatic subjects on the Thursday Variety Hours? Wally Beery has proved that an emcee can do exceedingly well as a dramatic star on those popular Chateau programs.

*** Frank Black, NBC general musical director, will go to England early in 1936 to make a number of appearances on the British airwaves.

*** Lillian Gish, Vivian Ogden and Dick Barthelmess enjoyed their first reunion since the filming of "Way Down East," when they rehearsed for Radio Theatre's production of this great play at the CBS studios. Dorothy Gish, although not in the film, was in the Monday evening Radio Theatre program which proved that this undying play is happily adaptable for the broadcasters.

Lillian Gish

*** Igor Gorin, youthful Viennese baritone, is singing two numbers on his Friday night CBS programs because fans wanted to hear him more than once.

*** When Jack Rubin, who plays "Mr. Levy" on "The O'Neills," has a birthday Dec. 19, the program will celebrate Mr. Levy's birthday on the air.

*** Just as if there wasn't enough romance in the life of Betty Graham, beautiful southerner, who is heroine of the Roses and Drums series, a new suitor appears in the current episodes of this popular

Helen Kimm

serial. Phil Duey, baritone star of "The Musical Rendezvous," heard Wednesday nights over the NBC blue network, is one of radio's most modest performers. Like most radio luminaries, he was offered the headline spot in several Broadway theaters. But instead of accepting, he went out and played four small towns to find out if the "home folks" liked him on the stage. They did, and now he's heading for the real headline spots.

Phil Duey

*** Every Saturday evening listeners, loyal to the Chateau programs, rejoice as Peggy Gardiner and Jack Baker as one of the top vocal combinations of the air. The youngsters really are in love. That's why their [illegible] sound so realistic.

*** Bing Crosby, who along with Rudy Vallee is tops in popularity among radio's male singers, is a welcome addition to the Thursday evening [illegible]. Now being teamed with Paul Whiteman, Bing will soon don the showman's mantle so befitting to Bing and offer his own guest star [illegible].

*** Radio attracts its performers from the far corners of the earth. Helen Kimm, the daughter of a Korean prince, who has been adding her charm to english motion pictures, has joined the cast of Roses and Drums, the thrilling episode dramatization heard Sunday afternoons. The Hollywood producers are beckoning this lovely Eurasian, but she prefers to cast her lot with the broadcasters, at least for the present.

*** Major Bowes has crammed more listeners under his microphone tepee than ever before attracted by a single program. His Sunday night Amateur Hours, the high spot of the week for a nation of dial twisters, are, statistics show, becoming more and more popular. That is every month, since the genial Major has been on the national network, he has more listeners than in the previous month.

*** Fred Allen, heard Wednesdays over the NBC red network, is a humor hermit. He's in hiding thinking up funny gags most of the week and only comes out Wednesdays for his broadcasts.

*** Christmas week will be the first time during the year that Lawrence Tibbett, famous operatic baritone heard Tuesday nights over CBS, will be able to rest. In addition to his radio programs, Tibbett made a movie and countless concert appearances in the past six months. He generally flies into New York for his broadcast and frequently takes the train right after his program so he can be on time for another concert. He rates the title of "radio's busiest baritone."

Lawrence Tibbett

*** Rosario Bourdon, maestro on that Friday night NBC program, has had requests from 19 different colleges for his "Football March." He doesn't know which one he'll grant, because four of the college requests came to him in the same mail.

*** [illegible] of the big-time programs on the air are the "Big-Band Broadcasts" or "Big Parties."

June Walker

Each Tuesday evening dramatic enjoy [illegible] presence of some of the foremost figures of the music and stage world along with Sigmund Romberg and Deems Taylor, both sparkling conversationalists, in addition to the incomparable Romberg music. Each program is staged like a real party with interesting folks "popping in" and going on the air as guests of the genial Viennese composer. June Walker star of many Broadway hits is one of the most frequent visitors.

*** Connie Gates, now heard Mondays and Thursdays at 6:15 p. m., e. s. t., on the NBC red network, is known as "the girl without a theme song." She believes that if fans can't remember her without a theme, they won't remember her anyway.

*** James Melton, heard Friday over the NBC blue network, has started a new fad among radio stars. It's playing the new game "monopoly." It's played with stage money and from three to nine can play it so it's ideal pastime during rehearsals. Jimmy reports.

*** Jane Froman and her handsome husband, Don Ross, got so used to the California sunshine when they were making movies, that the minute a cold spell hit New York they took a boat to Bermuda to get warm. Jane has a big new program pending.

*** Meet Kenny Baker, the young man who made good in a big way. The new tenor on the Jack Benny show, he's already made thousands forget Frank Parker, and he's the smoothest stooge Benny has found in a long time. He got his musical education by working as a day laborer and got into radio when he won an amateur contest. He has a fine lyric tenor voice and is the best actor of all the tenors Benny has ever had.

Kenny Baker

*** Another famous Baker, Phil Baker, has turned out to be the newspaperman's favorite because he's made Artie Auerbach, a newspaper photographer, a permanent member of his Sunday night cast.

Margaret Santry

*** Society steps to the microphone in a big way every time Margaret Santry holds forth as the inquiring hostess on the new "Tea at the Ritz" program over CBS Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. She always has several of the big names of the 400 at her table and her early question - answerers have included Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Princess da Braganza, Prince and Princess Obolensky and dozens of other luminaries. Miss Santry has the faculty of making them answer the questions a lot of people would like to have answered.

*** Most prolific composer in the radio ranks is Sigmund Romberg, who conducts his orchestra on those Tuesday evening Studio Party programs. According to Romberg, "Radio has taught me much in my work as a composer. Listener reactions are spontaneous and from the heart. No other medium offers its artists an equal opportunity to judge their work by the public reaction.

Chew
Red Coon
SUN CURED 5c PLUG TOBACCO
Big Diamond
15c Sweet Scrap Chewing
WILMINGTON JOBBERS SELL IT