THE CECIL COUNTY STAR

(Established 1882)

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
ELKTON, MARYLAND

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

By the Year $1.00
Single Copies ..... .03

Entered at the Post Office at Elkton, Maryland as Second Class Mail Matter

Publication and Business Office ..... Elkton, Md.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938

THE TREASONABLE SIT-DOWN STRIKE

Judge McDevitt's denunciation in Philadelphia of the sit-down strike, in enjoining local members of the National Leather Workers Union from resort to this despicable weapon, digs down to the root of this evil thing as "a treasonable machination" and an enemy to the American system of government, to the American industry and to American labor itself. It constitutes the most forthright pronouncement on this subject yet recorded from the judicial bench.

That this poisonous growth, imported from abroad, should ever take permanent root in American soil is unthinkable. But there is need, as Judge McDevitt so rightly says, to expose its real origin and the forces behind its pernicious purpose.

Beneath the surface of the ruthless invasion of the individual's rights to his own property, the forcible seizure of factories, the ousting of their owners and bold, armed defiance of the authorities in performance of their duty, Judge McDevitt perceives an organized effort by "the American section of Russia's Comintern to advance the Sovietization of and to enslave American labor by disguised methods."

A decade ago, as he remarks, it would have been unbelievable that there could have been such flouting of law and order and justice in a city like Philadelphia or any other civilized community. The Lenin slogan of the Communist Party, "Every factory a fortress," was forcibly recalled in this connection. The pity is, as Judge McDavitt remarks, that in the end the misguided employees must be the sufferers.

In declaring that un-American efforts at confiscation of private property, organized assaults upon orderly business and destructive revolutionary measures to gain control must be sternly outlawed, now and for all time, Judge McDavitt cleary defines the sole issue.

It is not the right to strike, for that is established by law. It is not peaceful picketing. It is the constitutional right of all the people to be secure in their persons and houses and with their property free from confiscation.

The courts, as Judge McDavitt affirms, have not been stripped by "misnamed labor legislation" of their power to protect the rights of the individual. And this function has been admirably performed by Judge McDavitt's just decision and clear and vigorous opinion.—P. I.

Charlestown Folks Celebrate Christmas

On Christmas Eve the homemakers and town folks gathered around the large and beautiful community tree in front of the M. E. Church. The pastor gave a short address followed by the singing of Christmas carols.

We will now visit the numerous decorated homes and business places, throughout the town. At Haines residence were two very beautifully decorated trees, one on each side of the walk. The new Cooper home was also attractively lit up. On the corner of Bladen Street there is a very beautiful tree in Heverin's yard and the Gibson home was very attractively decorated. H. Cooper has two attractive trees on his front porch. The store of R. Murphy was decorated with a beautiful display of holly and a large lighted Christmas tree. McMullen's residence displayed a very beautiful tree. Going down Market Street, Barnes Store was beautifully lit up. Logan's, Henry's, and Rev. Buckley's made the lower corner of Market Street very attractive. Cathers' Heights display of different color lights could be seen from any angle of the town.. At the corner of Baltimore and Cecil could be seen McCalls exquisite tree. Looking down Cecil you could see the display of Irvin's residence of two beautifully lighted trees outside and lighted candles were in the windows. The porch and two trees of the Owen's residence were artistically decorated. We hope that next year there will be many more added to this number, to make our town much more attractive, as numerous visitors come here during the Christmas holidays.—Communicated

Two-fifths of Steel Workers Over Forty

Two out of every five employees in the steel industry are over 40 years of age. And approximately half of those over 40 are 50 years or older.

This is estimated on the basis of employment records of companies employing two-thirds of the steel industry's workers. A study of the records shows that the average of all steel workers today is 38 years. This is two years older than the average age in 1930, indicating that older men in industry are not being replaced by younger men.

The increase is considered by experts to reflect not only the improved health conditions in industrial plants, but also the increasingly wider use of labor-sparing machinery which greatly lightens the worker's strain and makes possible the employment of a larger proportion of older men.

Man In Auto Accident Unable To Pay Fine

Raymond Brown of New York, was being detained at the county jail here because he was unable to pay a fine of $26.40, imposed upon him by Police Magistrate Walter C. Miller of this city, following an automobile crash in which he and three other persons were injured.

Accompanied by another man and two women yesterday morning he was driving south near Belle Hill, about a mile north of town on the Elkton-Newark road when his sedan went off the road into a sideditch, upsetting and crashing into an electric pole. The machine caught fire but the Elkton Fire Company extinguished it before it got much headway. The occupants suffered lacerations and bruises but none were seriously injured. Brown could produce no driver's licence nor registration card so he was arrested and fined. He told authorities he would be able to produce his credentials.

Auto Owners

The United States Department of Commerce reports that a total of about 7,000,000 automobiles—approximately one-third of all autos being operated in the United States—are owned by families having incomes of less than $20 per week.

No Crown for King Henry III

There was no crown at the coronation of King Henry III.

10,000 TO CONTRIBUTE TO UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The rush of applicants for benefits under the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Law having subsided in the first days of the new year the Compensation Board can look forward without uneasiness to the next rush, which will be on July 1, when the amendment covering employers of groups of four to seven becomes fully operative. Contributions under this amended section of the act are levied from January 1, 1938, but employers have until March 31 to make payment. This payment will be due the State of Maryland only—the Federal Government not being interested.

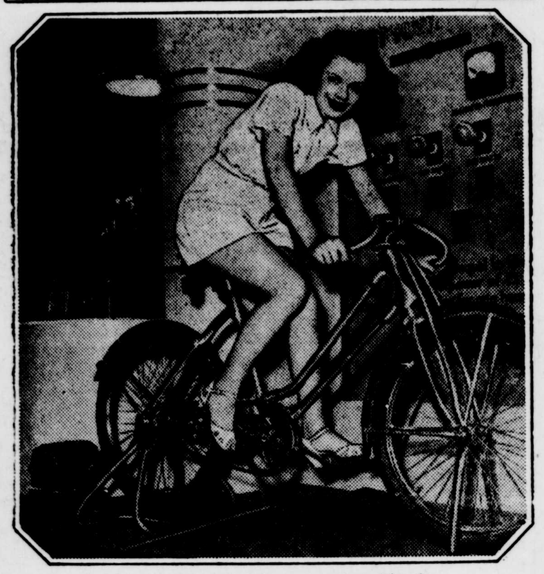
It is estimated that when the new returns come in it will be found that the total number of contributors will exceed 10,000. Under the eight or more provisions of the original act the number is now between 5,000 and 6,000.

In the beginning the Board sent out forms to all known employers without regard to the number of persons employed. Through these returns and by information supplied by the Social Security Board a fairly complete view of the field has been obtained.

Although the returns from employers who have four but no more than seven employees should bring the total to more than 10,000 there cannot be in July anything like the rush that has been witnessed in the last few days at the State Employment office in Baltimore City.

Next Monday those who reported on January 3 will be required to report again to keep their compensation claims alive. After this the pressure on the benefit division of the Board should be gradually reduced.

FIVE CENTS A DAY



Gertrude Bogard tries out unique bicycle

RIDING a bicycle for sport is one thing, but if a girl had to earn her living that way and was paid for the amount of electric power she produced with the pedals, she wouldn't live very luxuriously, as Gertrude Bogard, musical belle, discovered. Gertrude, one of the youngest members of Phil Spitalny's all-girl band, plays the chimes and guitar on the "Hour of Charm" Monday nights over NBC at 9:30 EST.

The rear wheel of this bicycle is attached to an electric generator, and the amount of energy produced by its rider is recorded on the panel at the rear. If Gertrude rode at top speed all day without stopping she would generate about five cents' worth of electricity, so she has decided to stay with the band where the pay is a little better. General Electric's engineering laboratory built the bicycle to demonstrate just how much electric power a nickel buys—in terms of human effort.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

In the midst of various criticisms of business, Mr. Roosevelt, in speaking yesterday to Congress, said:

> The overwhelming majority of business men and bankers intend to be good citizens. Only a small minority have displayed poor citizenship by engaging in practices which are dishonest or definitely harmful to society. This statement is straightforward and true. No person in any responsible place in the Government of the United States today has ever taken any position contrary to it.

On Thursday, one of the important members of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet, Secretary Ickes, delivered himself of a flaming speech in which he said:

> To the 120,000,000 people of the United States, they (the "sixty families") have made the threat that unless they are free to speculate, free of regulations to protect the people's money; unless they are free to accumulate through legal tricks by means of corporations without paying their share of taxes; unless they are free to dominate the rest of us without restrictions on their financial or economic power; unless they are once more free to do all these things, then the United States is to have its first general sit-down strike—not of labor—not of the American people—but of the sixty families and of the capital created by the whole American people of which sixty families have obtained control.

It would be possible to take the full text of Mr. Roosevelt's speech and the full text of Mr. Ickes' and find material with which to build a technical case that reservations and safeguards in each bring the two into a kind of harmony. But rational men cannot read the Roosevelt speech without concluding that Mr. Roosevelt believes the great preponderance of American business to be decent and mindfull of its obligations. And rational men cannot read the Ickes speech without concluding that Mr. Ickes believes the great preponderance of business to be under the domination of the "sixty families" and that these families are avaricious and anti-social. The disparity between the tone and quality of the two speeches is so violent that one of suspicious mind could easily hold that the adverse public reaction to Mr. Ickes' blast accounts for Mr. Roosevelt's meticulous insistence that "no person in any responsible place in the Government of the United States today has ever taken any position contrary to it"—that is, contrary to his statement that it is a small minority of business which shows "poor citizenship."

The conflict is of a piece with the confusion which has governed the Administration's theories and its attitudes from March 4, 1933, to this day. The Administration has performed a series of somersaults between competitive capitalism, to which Mr. Roosevelt was pledged in his 1932 platform, and the schemes of monopolistic capitalism which were embodied in the NRA codes, are embodied in the little NRA for coal and are forecast in some of the terms of the contemplated agricultural legislation. The mental somersaulting goes on in this latest address of the President. In one place he is indirectly lauding NRA in his references to the minimum-wage and maximum-hour provisions of the codes—provisions that were directly related to the monopolistic price and production controls—and in another place in this speech he is criticizing monopoly and promising recommendations for its cure. And behind all this somersaulting has been the muddle in Washington which in one breath assails only a bad minority in business and in another breath shouted from the soap box, as is now illustrated by the latest Ickes speech.

It is time to stop the somersaulting. It makes the Administration ridiculous. There is no excuse, after five years of power, for an Administration which does not know whether its spirit toward business is that which the President yesterday professed or that which Mr. Ickes last week revealed. And not only does the somersaulting make the Administration ridiculous. It confuses and bedevils business and thereby undermines prosperity. If this Administration believes in competitive capitalism, as the President says and as Mr. Ickes says and as other spokesmen say, it ought to devote itelf to a reasoned program for its promotion, which would involve first of all an attack on monopolies in the manner of Mr. Hull's informed, careful and patient attack on the related evil of excessive protectionism and not a screaming witch-hunt by Presidential subordinates who only lately discovered interest in the subject. And the Administration ought also to stop playing with schemes for the artificial manipulation of wages and prices and goods, for these schemes are inherently the forerunners of monopolistic capitalism.

Whether the President is able to adjust himself to a definitly formulatd program in support of the system of competitive capitalism (with eradication of the evils of monopolism to which he and his Republican predecessors alike contributed heavily) is a question which remains to be answered. Pressed into an intellectual corner, Mr. Roosevelt is all for capitalism and free enterprise. But the moment he gets slightly loose, he is again enamored of schemes to manipulate wages and costs and prices. In this latest speech he returns again and again with a sort of mild plausibility to such ideas as artificial expansion of purchasing power, through legislative and administrative manipulation of the common factors of business, as though we had not had enough schemes for artificial expansion of purchasing power to have made us as rich as Croesus, instead of being face to face with a depression which was supposed to have been banished forever. But, if Mr. Roosevelt cannot adjust himself to a definite, consistent program, Congress ought to be able to see and to guard against his weakness.

While urging Congress to open its eyes to Mr. Roosevelt's besetting intellectual sin of thinking that the Government can wisely rule a free economy by treating it as a bit of precise mechanism and pulling levers here and there as some theorist may suggest, we may all be thankful for the President's brief and quiet summary of the nation's position in international affairs. That part of the speech was sound and sensible and it did not meet itself coming back.—The Sun, 1, 4, '38.

No Delaware Jobless Benefits Until 1939

No unemployment compensation payments will be made in the State of Delaware until January, 1939, Dr. Charles M. Wharton, executive director of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, explained today.

Dr. Wharton explained that many persons have been confused on this subject because both Pennsylvania and Maryland are paying benefits this month. Many residents of these States who worked in Delaware and have recently become unemployed have been returning to Delaware to file claims for benefits under the Delaware Unemployment Compensation Law. However, since the Delaware law was not passed until 1937 and a two-year reserve fund is required before benefits may be paid, no compensation is available for these persons.

"ENTERTAINMENT" "ON THE AIR" ★

Observers say that a large part of the credit for Don Ameche's sensational climb in the box office ratings of the picture business goes to his Sunday night radio program. As a master of ceremonies, his style was new to the air last spring. Now in most of the radio polls he is either at the top or very near it.

• • •

Only important addition to night-time dramatic serials this season is "Those We Love," heard over the NBC - Blue network on Tuesday nights.

Ethel Owen, shown here, is heard regularly on Edgar A. Guest's "It Can Be Done" programs. She is the only proprietress of a cat and dog hospital in the country. It's in Milwaukee. Left a widow with three children, she bought the hospital, later bought the building. Now she runs the hospital and appears on radio as an actress.

• • •

Several actors were tested for the title role of "Dick Tracy" on NBC, but Ned Wever was selected because his voice conveys force, vigor and square-jawed determination which characterizes the familiar comic-strip hero.

• • •

While Jack Benny was taking his usual morning walk recently, he met a friend who stopped and asked him why he was hiking so far from home. "I'm walking for my health," said Jack. "What's the matter," retorted the friend, "is Fred Allen looking for you?"

• • •

It's "Captain" Raymond Paige now. The noted maestro has just been elected fleet captain of the California Yacht Club for 1938 in honor of his sailing activities. Paige is one of the most ardent yachtsmen on the Pacific Coast.

So real a person does Eunice Howard make "Linda" in "Pepper Young's Family," that countless young girls write to her confiding their problems and ambitions, much as if "Linda" were a school chum. Even many mothers have written to Miss Howard, pictured here, thanking her for the "good example" she is setting for their 'teen-age daughters.

• • •

Since The Mystery Chef of NBC said in a broadcast that he could provide four persons with good meals for a week for $4 he has been deluged with requests for menus—which he is supplying.

Gabriel Heatter, the man at the helm of the "We, The People" Thursday night air series, is preparing a volume of true short stories inspired by his radio guest stars.

SENATOR WOULD LIKE NATION-WIDE FIGHT ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Senator Richard B. Russell, Jr., of the Senate Committee on Immigration, lauded creation of a new national Foundation for Infantile Paralysis by President Roosevelt.

In spite of the fact that the Warm Springs Foundation is located in his own state., Senator Russell declared that the fight against Infantile Paralysis should be carried on a nation-wide front. Senator Russell told Keith Morgan, Chairman of the Committee for the Celebration of the President's Birthday:

"Under the new Foundation to combat Infantile Paralysis, it is now proposed to wage this fight on a much wide front than heretofore. It will be carried on in every section of the nation where this dread disease is found, led and directed by one national body.

"The Warm Springs Foundation, located in my state, is doing a magnificent service. However, it is necessary to enlarge the scope of this work greatly if all of those attacked by this disease are to be assisted, and th American people will not fail to ral to the President's call to carry th movement to a successful conclusic

People of Georgia are solidly unit behind this year's campaign, Chai man Morgan said. They realize th President Roosevelt's plan is the be way to fight infantile paralysis on nation-wide scale. Under the ne Foundation every community will benefited, Mr. Morgan added. T Foundation, expanded on a four-fo front, will aid each state, city a town, according to Mr. Morgan. T added:

"Furthermore, each community u der the foundation will have the p tection of a great reservoir of fun and staffs of expert physicians res to serve them in case of epidemic.

The attitude of Georgia is one command the attention of the oth states. Georgia this year, accord to every report received by st Chairman Edgar Dunlap of Gain ville, Georgia, "will exceed all previ records."

LIVE, LOVE AND LEARN

Adapted from the METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER Picture by MARION PARSONNET

SYNOPSIS: *After a whirlwind courtship, Julie (Rosalind Russell), a society girl, weds Bob Graham (Robert Montgomery), an impecunious Village artist. But Bob suddenly becomes an overnight success. Lily (Helen Vinson) lionizes him and Julie is heartsick. No longer is Bob a fine artist. He has sold his birthright for society commissions.*

NOW READ CHAPTER FIVE—BELOW

"Get his woof-woof, Mr. Graham."

"Please do it for me."

"So sorry. Afraid I can't make it, Miss Post."

"Bob, what's happened to you?"

"Bob, I'd please like a divorce now."

Bob is visited one afternoon by Mr. Palmiston (E. E. Clive), who wants him to paint a picture of his dog, Julie overhears the conversation and is sure that Bob's artist's spirit will rebel at this commission. Unfortunately, however, Lily is there to persuade him to accept it and Julie is miserable when she hears him agree to the commission. Bob has indeed strayed far from himself.

One day, Mr. Fraum of Whitley's art school and his assistant, Miss Post, drop in on Bob and ask him to speak at their "Robert Graham" evening the following week. Julie wants him to accept the invitation, feeling sure that it will help to balance him. But Lily's presence again sends him off-center and he curtly refuses. Much crestfallen, Mr. Fraum and Miss Post take their leave.

Julie begs Bob to reconsider. A year ago he would never have snubbed those two nice, unworldly little people. Instantly, Bob is on the defensive. He knows that things are all wrong, that success hasn't brought him happiness, but the muddle is too thick for him. He and Julie quarrel and in the midst of it all, Lilly strolls in. She interferes and Julie turns on her furiously.

Bob rebukes Julie for talking so sharply to Lily. This is the last straw. Losing her temper Julie goes up to Bob's latest society portrait and viciously defaces it. Then, telling Bob exactly what she thinks of him and the way he has cheated on his art, she walks to the door and informs him that she is leaving his house then and there. *Read tomorrow's concluding episode.*

Copyright 1937, Loew's, Inc.