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SENATOR TYDINGS

The Baltimore Sun, which has been endorsing the Tydings candidacy, this week, published an editorial in answer to allegations of David J. Lewis, who is campaigning for the Senatorship i opposition to Tydings.

Lewis is stressing the fact, in his addresses that Tydings has received the assistanceof sundry Republicans during the campaign, and seems to try to attribute something dishonorable in the association, although Mr. Lewis himself has had in each of his campaigns the active cooperation of many Republicans and who in part account for his large majorities.

That the unsolicited support of many Republicans in any way affects Senator Tydings standing as a true Democrat is a rediculous assertion.

In 1932, when Senator Tydings was last elected to the Senate, he stood four square on the platform of the Democratic party. During his entire term of office he has been conspicuously and conscientiously faithful to the platform, as have many of the wiser heads in the Democratic ranks.

With the introduction of New Deal, methods and ideas he was interested and cooperative until they became unworkable and visionary in many respects, at which time, following his oath of office and his conscience, he criticized and tried to make the visionary and impractical schemes practical.

This is not being false to his party or his platform, but rather identifies him as a man thoughtful courageous and loyal, when the yes-men cringe and toady, to a new set of beaueratic nonenities.

Maryland has in the past had men of convictions, and courage to declare and fight for them, often against unintelligent opposition. These courageous spirits are the ones who have been largely responsible for the growth and standing of our state, and its undoubted influence in past national governments.

Senator Tydings, an Eastern Shore man, known to us all, and whose career in the Senate we have all followed closely as the years passed, has grown in mental stature, has obtained recognition in the Senate for his ability and character and has made that body conscious of the State of Maryland and its interest in National affairs.

We are constrained to say that we think the attack on Tydings' "Democracy" is a very weak argument, and one that to any thinking Democrat bears its refutation on its face.

If Senator Tydings must be opposed in the primaries at least let him be charged with something that, can be truthfully alleged against him, not an imaginary issue.

T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH

The voters of the Eastern Shore now have a definite candidate in the recent announcement of Rep, Goldsborough that he has filed for the Congressional race. The rumors that were so persistent suggesting he would accept a positioin on the bench, have apparently been stopped by his definite announcement.

The Eastern Shore will probably be much better served with Mr. Goldsborough in Congress than on the District of Columbia Bench. His years of experience in the House have an undeniable value and his long serivce has given many personal contacts in official Washington, that would be denied any other representative for several years perhaps. All this means that Rep. Goldsborough is probably the most satisfactory candidate now available for the Eastern Shore Congressional race.

LEARNING THE HARD WAY

Depressions teach us things the hard way. And one of the things the post—'29 depression has taught the American people is the value of life insurance as an investment, as well as for protecting dependents in case of the wage-earner's death.

It is not an accident that during the thirties, more life insurance by far has been sold during the twenties—in spite of the fact that average incomes have been well under the level of the preceding decade. Depression awakened us to the realities—and taught us that at least part of any man's savings should be placed where it is as safe as human integrity, ability and ingenuity can make it. Life insurance fills that requirement to a T.

Real estate values ebb and flow, stocks go up and down. But your life insurance contract pays out in full. And that, in these times, is really something.

WE'RE OFF AGAIN

June 30 marks the turning of another year on the Federal fiscal calendar. More important, the dawn of the new year sees the government again launching another gigantic financial program in an effort to spend its way out of debt and depression.

Funds totalling about $12,300,000,000 in round figures have been appropriated for Federal expenses and spending during the new year. That figure is a new all time high for America in peace times. The same year will see the National debt reach and pass the forty billion dollar mark, experts say.

If this theory of spending our way had never before been tried there would be less grounds now for doubt. However, the same experimental policy has been tried every year for the last several years— and it has failed. The only thing different about this new money spree is in its size—that it is larger than ever before. But as the following figures show, the amount has been larger almost every year, and yet recovery has eluded us:

(fiscal appropriations since 1933)

1933	$ 5,785,000,000
1934	7,692,000,000
1935	7,528,000,000
1936	9,580,000,000
1937	10,336,000,000
1938	9,356,000,000
1939	12,300,000,000

Yes, we're off again—this time on a still larger horse. $..

ANOTHER RECORD

Between pin wheels and steering wheels our United States made another week-end record of accidents and deaths.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT ROAD

The United States Bureau of Highways has at last settled on what seems destined to be the final route in the great propsed Federal Highawy to run from Jersey City, N. J., to Washington, D. C. This highway is to be known as National Route No. 1, 200 ft. wide and eight lanes of traffic. Leaving Washington it will touch Camp Meade, go under the Patapsco, connect with the Governor Nice Highway, past Havre de Grace over the Susquehanna above the B. & O. bridge, then in a line to Newark, Del., nearly paralleling the B. & O. R. R., then to Wilmington and Philadelphia, where it crosses the river on to Morristown, Camp Dix, an dfianlly to Jersey City, N. J.

Canneries Go to the Farm

When you eat peas out of a can, it is not unlikely that they were grown—and harvested and canned about this time of year—in eastern Washington or Oregon, or western Idaho. The amazing growth of the pea-canning industry in that area is one of the big developments of the last few years in the Northwest. It has brought a wave of prosperity to farmers in that area. The biggest canning companies, with plants in other parts of the country, have built fine modern canneries there which turn out millions of cases of canned peas each summer. The whole enterprise is carried out on a gigantic scale, and in a way that is different from theold manner of dealing between canner and farmer.

THE CANNING SEASON

Big canning companies discovered several years ago that soil and climatic conditions in this area were especially adapted to the growing of peas for canning. They came into the district in a big way, and a different way. They didn't merely rush in and build canneries and leave it to the farmers to suply the peas. They, in some cases, undertook the production, as welll as the canning, of the product. Not that they all acquired vast tracts of land for growing this single crop. In many instances, they merely lease the land from the farmers for the period required to grow the peas. The canning company, or an affiliated company, brings the seed, plants it, cultivates the crop and harvests it. before canning it. It pays the farmer for the use of his land. The company takes the risk of good or bad crops. In a sense, the farmer is the company's landlord—an arrangement which pleases him. In addition, the farmer and all his family get jobs, if they want them, in the field or in the cannery. The farmer may be the company's landlord, but the company becomes his employer. It's an unusual situation, but one that has so far proved pretty satisfactory to both parties. The farmer may also rent his truck or his tractor to the company for the period of working on the crop, and drive it himself at specified wages. He becomes a capitalist renting equipment to the company, and at the same time an employee of the company using the equipment.

WORK FOR ALL

Harvesting is done in the grand manner, with special machinery resembling mowers. There is a single field of peas comprising 1,000 acres, without on intersecting fence, in the Walla Walla Valley, said to be the largest pea field in the world. The fresh green peas are threshed in the field and rushed on trucks to the cannery for immediate attention. The harvest and the canning go on together for six or eight weeks, and it's a busy time for everybody. As many as 300 girls and women find work in some of the canneries. There the peas are cleaned, graded, separated, sealed in cans, cooked, labeled and packed with a swiftness that would make you gasp for breath. After six or eight weeks of fast and furious work, the show is over for the year. The cannery often lies idle for 45 weeks out of the 52. But those six or eight weeks of quick work make the investment worth while for the company, and bring in a welcome sum in rent and wages for farmers and their families. And this is only a part of the story that lies behind those little green peas that you eat out ofa can.

WORLD DECLARED UNABLE TO FINANCE 4-YEAR WAR

It has been recently estimated that cost of maintaining a four year World War would amount to one trillion dollars or three times the cost of the World War, which has been estimated to have cost t hree hundred and fifty billion dollars, two hundred billion of which went for war machines.

A survey shows that seven powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Japan and Russia have at least 45 million men under arms or in reserve, and it is costing them 15 billion annually to maintain.

Military experts estimate the comparative army strength as follows:

	Regular	Reserves	Air Force, If Seperate Branch
Great Britain	370,000	550,000	75,000
France	700,000	5,500,000	50,000
Germany	550,000	2,400,000	110,000
Italy	725,000	6,300,000	100,000
Japan	900,000	4,750,000	.....
United States	175,000	300,000	.....
Russia	1,500,000	18,000,000	.....

Great ritain, the United States, and Japan continue to lead the naval construction race. Here is the comparative data:

	No.	Tol. Built Tonnage	Now Building No.	Tonnage	Gr.Tol. No.	Tonnage
Great Britain	293	1,255,833	84	502,645	377	1,758,478
United States	344	1,180,345	75	334,240	419	1,514,585
Japan	216	857,941	12	40,750	228	898,691
Italy	221	430,946	89	237,722	310	668,668
Germany	74	133,141	63	305,223	137	438,364
France	170	502,365	45	196,977	215	699,342
Russia	211	228,883	50	47,000	216	275,883

on exact aviation strenths of the major powers is difficult to obtain but that their best "unofficial" estimates of first lines planes in all branches of service are:

Russia	5,000 to 6,500
Germany	4,000 to 4,500
Italy	3,700 to 4,200
France	3,200 to 3,500
Great Britain	3,00 to 3,500
United States	2,700 to 3,000

Bible Books In Verse

BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

Law

In Genesis, the world was made
By God's almighty hand;
In Exodus, the Hebrews marched
To gain the promised land.
Leviticus contains the law,
Holy and just and good;
Numbers records the tribes e nrolled—
All sons of Abraham's blood.
Moses in Deuteronomy
Recounts Geod's mighty deeds;

Historical

Brave Joshua, into Canaan's land
The hosts of Israel leads.
In Judges, their rebellion oft
Provoked the Lord to smite.
But Ruth records the faith of one
Well pleasing in His sight.
In First and Second Samuel
Of Jesse's son we read.
Ten tribes, in First and Second Kings
Revolted from his seed.
The First and Second Chronicles
See Judah captive led,
But Ezra leads a remnant back
By princely Cyrus' aid.
The city walls of Zion
Nehemiah builds again,
While Esther saves her people
From the plots of wicked men.

Poetical

In Job we read how faith can live
Beneath affliction's rod,
And David's Psalms are precious songs
For every child of God.
The Proverbs like a goodly string
Of choicest pearls appear;
Ecclesiastes teaches men
How vain are all things here.
The mystic Song of Solomon
Exalts sweet Sharon's rose,

Major Prophets

Whilst Chirst, the Saviour and the King,
The rapt Isaiah shows.
The warning Jeremiah
The apostate Israel scorns;
His plaintive Lamentations
Their awful downfall mourns.
Ezekiel tells in wondrous words,
Of dazzling mysteries,
Whilst kings and empires yet to come,
Daniel in vision sees.

Minor Prophets

Of judgment and of mercy, too,
Hosea loves to tell.
Joel describes the blessed days
When God with man shall dwell.
Among Tekoa's herdsmen.
Amos received his call,
Whilst Obadiah prophesies
Of Edom's final fall.
Jonah displays a wondrous type
Of Christ, our risen Lord.
Micah pronounces Judah lost—
Lost, but again restored.
Nahum declared on Nineveh
Just judgments shall be poured
A view of Chaldea's coming doom,
Habakkuk's visions give.
An Zephaniah warns the Jews
To turn, repent, and live;
Haggai wrote to those who saw
The temple built again.
An Zechariah prophesied
Of Christ's triumphant reign.
Malachi was the last who touched
The high prophetic chord;
Its final notes sublimely show
The coming of the Lord.

BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John
Tell what by Jesus was said and done;
Acts both of the Apostles tell
And how the Holy Spirit fell.
Romans, Corinthians and Galatians
Hard by Ephesians take their stations;
Then the Phillipians hand in hand,
With the Colossians take their stand
By Thessalonians; each and all,
Claim for their author great St. Paul;
Who next writes twice to Timothy,
Then Titus and Philemon see;
While Hebrews the last letter claims.
Nevt comes the Epistle of St. James,
While Peter, John and good St. Jude
With Revelation both coclude.

Well Water Coil Cools Building

Simple, Inexpensive Means of Absorbing Heat Found in System; Usage Spreads

With summer well on its way, there is much interest and increasing popularity in summer cooling with well water Coooling by means of well water is simple, inexpesive and requires no complicated equipment.

Well water that is cold, it is pointed out, will absorb heat as a dry sponge absorbs water. By simply keeping a small steady stream of cold water moving through a cooling coil, the heat load of a building can be absorbed as rapidly as it is produced by the rays of the sun.

Easy circulation and movement of air is assured through the quiet and forceful operation of the centrifugal fan which conveys the heat of the building to the cooling coil.

It is possible to have full automatic operation and control of the well-water cooling system through the use of a smalll thermostat which will govern the operation of an electric pump and the fan. The desired difference beween outside and interior temperatures is automaticaly controlled by this one instrument:

As to the cost of operation, well-water cooling is extremly low. Some home owners have reported they have cooled their homes for as little as $20 for the entire summer. The installation of a well-water cooling system including the drilling of the well and erection of a pump, can be financed on easy monthlypayments through the medium of the Federal Housing Administration.

FARM PRODUCTION

Delaware's 1938 wheat corp is estimated at 1,94,000 bushels according to the June 1 crop report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Departments of Agricuture.

While this predictions is made on the basis of the June 1 condition of the corp, it is indicative of the prospetcs of Delaware farmers this year. The indicated yield per acre in Delaware this year was 18 bushels per acre. Last year's June 1 indicated total yield for the state was 1,376,000 bushels.

Likewise oats and rye show prospects of a larger harvest than in 1937. The June 1 condition of oats was 90% of normal as compared to a June 1, 1937 condition of 84% of normal. Indicated per acre yields for the 1938 rye crop are placed at 13 bushels by the Crop Reporting Board. Last year's prediction for June 1 was 12.5 bushels per acre.

While the condition of tame hay in Delaware was lower on June 1, 1938 than on June 1, 1937, standing at 80% of normal this year and 82% of normal June 1, 1937, the condition of Delaware pastures, placed at 85% of normal this year, is higher than the June 1, 1937 condition of 81% of normal.

Reports on Delaware fruits indicate smaller production of apples, peaches and pears in Delaware this year.

The June 1 condition of the State apple crop was set at 65% of normal as compared to the 1937 June 1 condition of 85% I normal.

For peaches, the June 1, 1938 condition was set at 64% of normal as compared to the 1937 June 1 condition of 81% of normal.

Indicated production of peaches in Delaware this year is 343,000 bushels as compared to 398,000 bushels last year.

The condition of the 1938 pear crop was put at 56%of normal as compared to lost year's June 1 condition of 33% of normal. The 1938 crop is estimated, on current indications, to total 8,000 bushels as compared to 10,000 bushels last year.

SOMESENSE RHYMES

It's not hard to prime a pump
When the pump is in its prime,
But the poor thing just won't pump
If you prime it all the time.

Freezing Storage New Way to Hold Full Ripe Fruit

In seasons of high productions, large quantities of fresh fruits are allowed to go to waste because there is no market and they can be held in storage only for a few months at the most.

Since 1931 food specialists of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils have been studying and improving methods of preparing and keeping frozen fruit pulp which may be used in making fruit ice cream and fruit sherbet. Fully ripe fruit, when flavor is at its peak, is crushed to a pulp or puree, a predetermined amount of sugar or sirup is added, and the mixture is frozen rapidly. The amount of sugar or sirup depends upon the use of the product.

Some of the original fruit stored 7 years ago still is in storage and samples opened from time to time have been as high in quality as when fresh. The fruit is held at a storage temperature of zero, Fahrenheit. Reports from manufacturers show that the frozen puree makes an ice cream much smoother in texture than when pieces of fresh fruit are used.

The fruit pulp also may be used for mixing fountain drinks, and crushed or choped fruits can be used as sundae topping. The fresh-fruit puree, say the foods specialists, makes a pleasing dessert when frozen rapidly. It has the natural flavor and color of fresh fruit and smooth texture.

Full ripe fruit which maybe too soft for shipment, off shape, or marked with superificial blemishes maye be used.

BROWN COW COMPLETES NEW OFFICIAL RECORD

Peterborough, N. H.—A new record, exceeding the average of the Guernsey breed for her age and class has just been completed by a two-year old cow Cherub's Steadfast Lucille, 478808 of Port Deposit, Md., tested and owned by Donladson Brown. Her official record supervised by the University of Maryland and announced by the American Guernsey Cattle Club is 10864.0 pounds of milk and 517.8 pounds of butter fat, Class G.

Boston Globe: Somebody wants the Government to buy railroad engines and cars and then rent them to the railroads. As it would be with our money we should naturally expect to ride free.

Eelgrass Blight

When eelgrass suddenly and almost completely disappeared along the Atlantic coast in 1931, the United States Bureau of Biological Survey promptly began a study of the effects on wildlife. A study was begum in cooperation with pathologists, to determine the cause and a remedy. Eelgrass is a food especially necessary to sea brant. Other salt water fowl also feed upon it.

The blight which kills the "grass" appears to effect only that growing in Atlantic waters, Pacific coast varieties appear resistant. But attempts to transplant the west coast variety to the east coast have failed. However, there in encouragement in repeated attempts of eelgrass to reestablish itself.

The plant grows only in salty or brackish water. On tidal flats and in estuaries eelgrass beds have been found to a depth of 10 ft. or more at low tide It is distinguished by long, tapelike olive or dark green leaves 6ft. or more in length. Eelgrass is found from Labrador to South Carolina.

Driver in Fatal Accident Rarely Punished in Court

In a report to Congress on a study of fatal highway accidents, Bureau of Public Roads notes that of 905 drivers involved only 28 served time in jail and only 95 paid fines. More than 86 per cent were not penalized by the courts In any way.

Records from four States accounted for 614 of these cases. Motor-vehicle departments in these States reported their action following the fatal accidents. Only 11.5 per cent of the drivers escaped the forfeiture — for at least a short period—of their rights to drive, and the driving privileges of one-third were either suspended for 6 months or more, revoked entirely.

This comparison was one part of the study of motor-vehicle traffic conditions which Congress asked the Bureau to make. Although the report says that analysis of the case histories" creates a very definite impression that the penalties imposed by the courts are seldom in reasonable proportion to the offenses" it definitely does not find fault with the courts. "Rather," says the report, "the failure to inflct proper punishment is due to the difficulty of obtaining evidence, admissible to court under the rules of evidence, sufficient to convict and also, perhaps to the lack of a criminal code designed to fit present-day motor-vehicle-accident cases.

"Motor-vehicle departments, unhamperede by the rules of evidenec, and actually existing because of the problems of present-day traffic, can at least take positive action that courts so frequenty find impossible.

THE TAX LIFE OF A CONNECTICUT YANKEE

The magazine, Life, in its issue of January 17, illustrated the place taxes take in the daily life of Mark J. Lacey of New Britain, Connecticut, a public spirited citizen who volunteered to be the "guinea pig" for the experiment.

Mr. Lacey is president of a hardware and tool manufacturing company which has 1,100 stockholders and 800 employes. His salary is $27,000 a year. In addition to being one of the 2,000,000 citizens who pay a personal Federal income tax, he is one of the 3.5 per cent of that group who earn over $10,000 a year and who pay 86 per cent of the total income tax. He is typical of that group of business men who keep the wheels turning in industry to employ the bulk of the nation's industrial wage earners.

Here is the way Life pictures him paying his principal annual taxes:

Personal Federal income tax, $2,086. Tax on his home, $565. On each of 1,825 packs of cigarettes, a Federal tax of 6 cents a pack, $110. Liquor for business entertaining, though temperate himself, 58 cents a quart Federal tax, $174. One-cent a gallon Federal tax on gas, $26. Theatre admission tax, $45. Club dues tax, $40. Toilet preparations tax, $30.

In the fiscal year 1937, his company earned $170,000 taxable income; paid $58,000 in direct Federal taxes, and local and state taxes of $29,000, or a total of $87,000. While his company's sales rose 26 per cent over 1936, its taxes rose 88 per cent.

Life further pictured where some of Mr. Lacey's tax money went: Government employes got $387 of it; WPA reliefers, $567; war veterans, $185; social security, $30 which Mr. Lacey pays on himself, and an additional $32 for social security deficit; public works, $283; Federal road funds, $90; national defense, $308. He paid $142 into the $450,000,000 pot for the farmers. The public debt has increased to such a point—$37,000,000—that Mr. Lacey pays $300 for interest alone on it.

It would look like the government and all the people had a very direct interest in encouraging industry in the nation, both large and small, if for no other reason than to have sources able to pay the staggering tax burdens of government today.

GUERNSEY BULL IS SOLD TO COWAN

Peterborough, N. H.—A purebred Guernsey bull, Clare's Royal of Modern Acres 259062, was sold recently by E. H. Baily & Sons of Oakford, Pa., to Samuel Cowan of North East, Md., according to the American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H.

To Change a Statement on Social Security Card

A worker who wishes to have a change made in his record under the old-age program should obtain a form (or blank) which is available at all Soocial Security Board field office.

Chief puropses for which the form may be used are to notify the Board of changes in name, and to correct misstatements as to date of birth. A worker who in his original application for a social security account number, gave only the name by which he is ordinarily known may now wish to add his name at birth to his record; another worker may have changed her name through marriage, and may have gone to work at a new job without notifying the Board of the change; another worker, perhaps, when filing his original application, could give only the approximate date of his birth, and has now learned the exact date. Such notification is not compulsory, but a correction in the records may insure accuracy in figuring the amount of old-age insurance which the worker will some day receive.

All information submitted by workers in connection with the Federal old-age insurance system is held absolutely confidential by the Social Security Board.

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