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TAXPAYERS BETRAYED

"Lack of candor, if not actual betrayal of motorists' interests," is charged by the Keystone Automobile Club in the financial set-up of the new toll bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace.

Denouncing the plan for adandonment of the old toll-free bridge in favor of bondholders in the new span, Matthew P. Hanley, Manager of the Eastern Shore Division of the Club, declared that motorists of the new toll bridge over the Susquehanna river at Havre de Grace "are just now being permitted to learn the committments of the State Roads Commission in the financing of the span."

"It now appears," he said, "that the old bridge is to be destroyed and motorists compelled to use the toll bridge because the Roads Commission, in executing a trust indenture and selling bridge revenue bonds, committed itself to removal of the toll-free bridge upon completion of the new structure. Bondholders, we are told, would not be likely to agree to let the old bridge stand because of the competition.

"In our opinion there has been a lack of c andor, if not actual betrayal of motorists' interests in the planning of this structure. Certainly, highway users' wishes were not consulted before agreement was entered into with financial interests to scrap the existing bridge. The 'take it or leave it' attitude is not one to be condoned in representatives of the public.

"There is widespread support of our contention that the only justification of toll bridges lies in the creation of entirely new facilities, and not merely substitution for existing free facilities. It is unfair and unjust to the motoring public arbitrarily to close a bridge long in use and compel motorists to pay toll on a substitute structure. Collection of tolls, we reiterate, is justified only in the circumstance that a new bridge opens up an avenue of travel which could not, without detriment to the remainder of the highway system, be built out of current motorists tax collections."

FIGHTING DISEASE

The life insurance industry makes notable contribution to the public health. Many a person, on taking the medical examination necessary to being issued a policy, has been told of some potentially dangerous ailment in time to have it cured. Some of the most dreaded diseases have incubating periods running into years, during which they showfew or no superficial symptoms. Most of us, if we "feel all right," avoid a doctor unless the desire for life insurance forces an examinatio n.

Further, life insurance companies continually stress the need of avoiding self-medication, and of taking care of ourselves as well as periodically visiting physician and dentist, And thus the ravages of disease are gradually lessened.

THE MACHINE AGE EXONERATED

There are some who believe that our modern "machine age" has contributed largely to our economic ills; that making things better by machinery has caused unemployment.

An official census of unemployment, however, sheds some interesting light to the contrary. Unmployment is highest in the least mechanized occupations, the census has revealed.

For instance, agriculture tops the field with more unemployed than any other occupation. Personal and domestic services is next and building occupations third. The census showed about 680,000 unemployed in agriculture.

In more highly mechanized occupations unemployment was found to be less. Unemployed textile workers numbered only about 187,000 and miscellaneous manufacturing workers without jobs totaled approximately 150,000.

This is added evidence that technological development under the incentive of the American Patent System both develops and protects jobs; that in the long run, machines make not only more jobs but also more and better goods for more people.

Farmesr Object To Wagner Act

Thousands of farmers by petition and letter are urging the repeal or amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act "to give agriculture a fair deal," says the American Agriculturist. This seems strange indeed, coming from a large apart of the American population supposed to be exempt from the act. It presents the paradox of exempt farmers being involved as well as labor and industry.

The American Agriculturist goes on to say that "Not only are labor and industry involved in this unfair Wagner Labor Act, but farmers are just as much concerned as anyone else. Agriculture is supposed to be exempt under the law, but in practice this exemption means nothing. Thousands of farmers and their organizations all over America are up in arms over this unfair act, demanding that it be replaced or amended to give agriculture a fair deal.

"American Agriculturist is in receipt of thousands of signed petitions and letters, showing that northeast farmers are almost unanimous in their opposition to the Act as it is being administered by the Labor Relations Board."

"As a public safeguard, government must set up certain standards designed to protect the public interest. But the difference between regulation and control is as night and day. —"Charles R. Hook.

A poster in a railroad station reads: "Railways, highways, waterways, airways, but only one—the railway—pays all its own way." That's something to think about.

Residents of St. Louis, Missouri, were recently threatened by a strike at the city's waterworks, over a "jurisdictional" dispute between two labor unions. The citizens of Portland, Oregon, were greatly inconvenienced by dlay in repairs to one of the city's main bridges for the same reason. If labor leadrs were smart, they would not continue this "public-be-damned" policy.

According to the Social Security oard, government aid to the needy amounted to $2995,705,000 in 1938, exclusive of administrative expenditures, compared with $2,332,769,000 in 1937. t is estimated that "6,500,000 households . . . . about 20,900,000 persons, received public aid in December." If we are in a recovery period now, how many would receive aid in a depression?

Oil Exploration Turns to Cuba To Meet World's Growing Needs

Transporting the equipment for drilling the dynamite shot holes. Firing of the dynamite creates sound waves which aid in exploring the earth's subsurface.

INTENSIVE exploratory activities now under way in Cuba are expected soon to reveal the possibilities of the Island as an important source of the oil which our modern industrial civilization requires in steadily increasing quantities. Following a study covering an area of nearly 15,000,000 acres, The Atlantic Refining Company is now drilling an exploratory deep-test well near Remedios in Santa Clara Province, and has a number of crews in the field engaged in selecting sites for additional test wells.

The seismograph, an instrument similar in principle to the device used to record the location and intensity of earthquakes, is being employed by the Atlantic exploratory crews to locate the drilling sites. Firing of a charge of dynamite at a depth of 15 to 60 feet below the surface starts a sound wave traveling down through the earth which strikes layers that transmit sound with different velocities. From each of these layers echoes are reflected back to the seismographic recording instruments on the surface.

Study of a group of the records, including the time taken for the sound waves to reach the various layers and be reflected back again, makes it possible to chart the geologic characteristics of the subsurface. The charts, in turn, provide the basis for the selection of drilling locations over formations of the type in which oil is usually found.

For many years there has been a theory that the rich oil formations of Mexico extend under the Gulf of Mexico to form favorable anticlinal conditions under the fertile soil of Cuba. The Atlantic Refining Company, however, is the first to take definite steps to determine the existence or non-existence of oil in commercial quantities in the Island's subsurface formations.

'Tuberculosis is Greatest Health Danger of Youth

TUBERCULOSIS is the greatest single cause of disability among high school and college students. It kills one out of every seven young men who die and one out of every four girls.

In a sensationally frank article in the October issue of Good Housekeeping Magazine, Henrietta Ripperger, well known writer, points out the alarming danger of tuberculosis infection during adolescence and suggests preventative measures which can be used.

"We know that if discovered in the early stages tuberculosis is usually easily arrested," says Miss Ripperger. "If discovered in time, the disease can nearly always be successfully treated without interfering seriously with ordinary work. During this time the individual should be kept under constant observation by means of X-ray and blood tests, and the progression or recession of the disease watched."

"The precautions against tuberculosis must be made as routine as the precautions against athlete's foot," she writes. "This routine must provide first for finding cases of tuberculosis and bringing them under treatment and second for the protection of those who have not been infected."

The establishment of such a routine demands complete cooperation of schools, parents, doctors and local health officials, and it necessitates a carefully-worked-out-plan for determining the presence of tuberculosis.

The one most commonly relied on is the physical examination by a doctor. But neither the eye of experience nor the stethoscope can be entirely relied upon to find the enemy when it first attacks.

The tuberculin test is another method. It is given by injecting tuberculin in much the same way as is done in making the Schick test for diphtheria. The thing to remember, however, is that the tuberculin test does not distinguish between the mild or serious types of infection or between an old case long since arrested and an active one. All it does is tell that some time or other the person who reacts positively has "picked up a bug."

Henrietta Ripperger

The third mechanical aid in discovering tuberculosis is the X-ray which enables the physician to find a lesion and to distinguish between an old lesion which is healed and a new one which may, if unarrested, break open. It has been proved that the X-ray may find a lesion two or three years before it produces symptoms.

The ideal routine for any cooperative effort would provide for tuberculosis tests once a year for everybody and an X-ray of all who react positively to it. If the fight against tuberculosis is to be effective, Miss Ripperger sums up, it is evident that general medical examination, no matter how skillful the physician who gives it may be, is not enough. When the presence of tuberculosis is definitely determined, it must be brought under proper treatment and the second big part of this big job is to see that those who do not have it never get it.

"MORE JOBS NOW THAN EVER" DECLARES INVESTIGATOR

WHEN our forefathers packed the chickens, the seed, the spinning wheel, and the baby into a covered wagon and started out into the western wilderness, they sought new worlds to conquer.

Young men and women today are all too prone to sit and mourn that there are no more frontiers; that in this mechanized civilization jobs are few, and those few are dispensed by industrial overlords; that man not only is not captain of his soul but he doesn't even wield an oar!

"That," says Maxine Davis in the October issue of Cosmopolitan Magazine, "is nonsense."

"Never in the history of mankind have there been so many kinds of jobs," the writer maintains. "Nor have there been so many potential needs to meet, and I say this in spite of the fact that the country is in the midst of a serious depression."

Pointing out that millions are unemployed and daily engaged in a vain hunt for work, Miss Davis says that there are still good ways of life for young men and women with vigor, imagination, and will.

In the United States census of business, service trades come sixth in the list of employers of men and women, according to the article. In these trades a person can earn a reasonable income, sufficient for marriage, home, and children.

Miss Davis, after an investigation covering several weeks, has analyzed a half dozen trades and professions, among them beauty culture, radio service, the laundry business, and others. In addition to her probe of the service professions, the writer has looked into unusual occupations.

"Yes," says Miss Davis, "there are few fortunes to be made in the service trades, but there is a great deal of fun. The business is yours, you are not afraid of technological improvements, you are not a cog in a big machine and you are wholly independent. And best of all, you have the satisfaction of knowing that you created the job and that it is your own. So you see, there are still frontiers. There are still jobs."

Valerie Parks Own Show Featuring Billy (Boob) Reed

There is no better exponent of tantalizing than Miss Valerie Parks, star of her own new company of Burlesque and Vaudeville artists, which comes to the Gayety Theatre, next week, starting with matinee Sunday, March 5th. Valerie is a superbly formed exotic dancer. Her graceful movements, poise, and ability, is a source of enjoyment to both men and women. Another high spot is Billy (Boob) Reed, celebrated rustic comic. His "Hayseed" humor and homely wit provokes much laughter.

Others in the cast include Billy Wallace, tramp clown, with intoxicating flavor, that's rousing fun; John Ensley, straight man; Harry Ryan, gossipy master of ceremonies; Grace Gordon, Anna Smith, and Nydia, three sparkling young strip-teasers; Wilbur Rance, skillful jeuvenile and singer of current ditties; Harry (Hickory) Le Van and Lettie Bolles in an amusing sketch "Mere Nonsense," and a bevy of well-trained chorus sweeties.

A "Pocket Borough"

A "pocket borough" is a borough whose right of representation is controlled, or virtually owned, by a single person or family. The term is chiefly British.

The Living "Teddy Bear"

Koala, the living "Teddy Bear," is the best loved of all Australian animals and may be seen in parks near the cities and in the "bush." He is a soft bundle of fur, about twenty to twenty-five pounds in weight when fully grown. He never drinks, obtaining enough moisture from the young eucalyptus leaves on which he lives.

Sanctuary for Debtors

Visitors to Edinburgh may see one of the most remarkable sanctuaries in the British isles. At the Canongate gateway to Holyroodhouse palace stands a Sixteenth century house. The curiosity was once Scotland's famous sanctuary for debtors. Sanctuaries for debtors were one of the curious features of former days, when people could be thrown into prison for debt. Among other items of interest is the small den near the top of the oldest building, lighted by a small window looking up the Cowgate, which was used as the jail for the debtors and other delinquents condemned by the Mint's own officers.

The Crossbowman

According to an early writer, the crossbowman was the gentleman sportsman of that time.

Many of the wealthy noblemen of the Middle ages, who liked to hunt, lavished money on their crossbows. Just as some hunters of a later day liked their shotguns beautifully engraved and inlaid with gold and silver, so the wealthy sportsman of the Middle ages called upon the best workers in ivory, silver, mother of pearl, and gold to ornament their favorite crossbows. This was especially true of the Sixteenth century crossbows made on the continent.

Go ahead! Let your mouth water

But Remember

ELECTRICITY COOKED 'EM!

Ask the woman who cooks electrically, and dollars to doughnuts, she'll tell you her foods look just as luscious as these. And she'll probably say—"they taste better, too".

But looks and taste are only two of many reasons why so many women now cook electrically. Most important are the fact that today's electric range is fast and cheap to operate.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Electricity—CHEAPER IN QUANTITY