FURROWS



BY JOSIAH ALLEN WEATHERBY

It don't make no difference what name you give a bad thing it don't change its nature none. You can call a sales tax anything you want to and it will be a sales tax just the same. And accordin to my way of thinkin it lays the burden on the wrong class of people, and that burden ain't no lighter to bear just because the sales tax may be fer a worthy cause.

Mr. Roosevelt is a good President so fer and I reckon he'll continue to be a good one if he don't try to do too much. But I can't see my way to agree with him in this sales tax proposition. Of course it won't make no difference whether I agree with him or not. He will go ahead and have Congress pass that bill if he wants to, and I'll have to pay my part of the tax along with the rest of the pore people of the country. But it don't look like good government or good business to tax the pore to help the pore. Of course the rich will pay the tax too, but the proportion of what they'll pay to what they are able to pay will be clear out of joint with that of the pore people of the country.

Let it be remembered that the sales tax levied this year fer the simple purpos of payin the carryin charges of the big bond issue ain't the end of the matter. Some of the same people that is goin to be taxed in their poverty now to git the bond issue goin is goin to be taxed later on to git the bond issue stopped. Bonds has to be paid back, and all sorts of taxes will have to be resorted to when these bonds falls due. That's one of the big troubles with our government now, too much bonds floatin around bearin interest to be paid, ad the principal fallin due also.

It ain't none of my business to tell the President how to run this here government. But I got a right to say what I think and that's what I'm doin. Instead of tavin the pore people of this country with a sales tax to make work fer some of the pore people (and then give the road contracts to rich contractors that uses a lot of men-displacin machinery) I think it would be better to raise the income tax on big incomes. But just let him start to raise the income tax and see what a big lobby will git busy down there in Washington. The pore can't lobby. All they can do is to suffer and endure the tax. But the rich hire high priced lawyers and lobbyists to go to Washington and work on Congress to gum up the works. It's like the Bible says. Them that has gits more and them that ain't got loses what they have.

This here sales tax is just a feeler to git the people used to bein bled by slow degrees. After they git used to it then a general sales tax will be put on to balance the budget. The President and Congress better git down to brass tacks (not tax) and do some more cuttin down expenses. In my way of thinking we've got too much goverment now and to pile a lot more on the people ain't goin to help matters. What this country needs most is less cost of government and reduced prices on farm machinery and farm tools so that farmers can make a livin. And a sales tax ain't goin to do either one of them things.

The Curbstone Diplomat

BY

WILLIAM S. COLLINS

They say "the depression is over and we are on the road to prosperity, but many people we all know are still losing their jobs. Welfare boards are feeding many that could work and the old time bum is having an easy time, as he can now use the stall, "Out of Work," and people believe him, especially the charity organizations.

Union wages for labor are still high and the union members will walk the streets before they will take less wages. It seems to us there have been less travelling beggars this past month and many worthy people are really feeling the depression. It is a hard matter for the charity workers to determine the deserving from the spongers.

Not criticising the local gang that are planning and have already done much to help the poor, but right here at home it is going to be hard to help the deserving, without all the bums in the county climbing aboard the gravy train. I have heard the bums planning.

Wheat sold for a dollar a bushel in Queen Annes last week. No, that is not what the buyers are offering for the new crop. Two representatives of the New York Life Insurance went over there to pay a claim to a widow. While they were at the house, a miller called and wanted to buy some old wheat. The widow sold 600 bushels for $600.00.

Well the beer license at Millington as revoked and because, chiefly, the Good People of that town gave the man the reputation of conducting an unlawful business. Yes, a poor man has spent sixty or seventy dollars trying to become a law abiding citizen of the town and about 80 citizens black-balled him. What is he supposed to do? How can he become one of the law abiding and what are the Good People going to do to help him?

Turning communist for a moment, (As they are the only people that can criticise courts and judges and get away with it) it seems that we are a long while hearing as to whether or not the College Hill Filling Station can sell beer. The promise was that it would be decided in two or three days. Maybe it was not necessary to be a communist to rap the beer commission because maybe it is not considered a court.

A very casual visitor to a Sunday School sees that money is still being raised for foreign missions. Perry unlocked the doors of Japan and secured trade for the United States. Missionaries went there to convert them and educate them. They have become so educated that they can manufacture goods and seel it in America at a cheaper price than American competition. Also they have learned how to fight and are today an invading nation. They accepted the education but discarded the religion. Many of those who have contributed will regret the money they contributed to spread the gospel in Japan. The Japs can fight. What is being done toward the religious training of our own law breakers? Some gospel could be spread at the jail.

To those that walk on the bridge, roll on the ground and go through other sorts of exercises to reduce, there is one thing to remember. May be you are not getting fat but are just developing the middle-age spread. If so, why all the work?

About 80 are scheduled to attend the Yacht Club banquet this Friday night and a much deserved present is to be given. A question that has been argued many times is "What is a Yacht." Quite often you hear someone ask, "How is your yacht running," and the reply will be "I have no yacht, it is just a pleasure boat." According to racing rules a boat to be a cruiser must have two permanent bunks and those certain plumbing fixtures. According to Capt. Kerr, of Rock Hall a yacht is any boat that can carry six sandwiches and two quarts of whiskey.

Speaking of politics it is rumored that Harry Russell is scheduled for chairmanship of the Democratic State Central Committee. He has already eliminated, attorneys Perkins, Vickers, Collins, Beck and Healey from the democratic nomination for States Attorney. The others have his permission to run.

On Decoration day the activities of the American Legion will be a more or less formal ceremony. They will pass a park which the town keeps in dreadful condition and go to a well kept cemetery to decorate the graves.

But the colored folks are planning a big time with a brass band parade, athletic events and a big dance.

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CHURCH NOTES

Kennedyville M. P. Church

J. McLain Brown, pastor. Sunday School 10 a. m., Mrs. Harry Johnson, Acting Supt. Men's Bible Class at ten o'clock in the School Building. Morning worship at eleven o'clock. Christian Endeavor service at 7.30 p. m. Miss Carrie Lipscomb, leader. Preacning by the pastor at 8 p. m.

We are always glad to greet the friends and strangers who are cordially invited to worship with us.

At a recent meeting of the Church Membership Mr. W. T. Hague was elected delegate, and Mr. S. T. Bramble Alternate to attend the session of the Maryland Annual Conference to be held in Denton. June 14th.

Pomona Charge

Services nor Sunday, May 21, 1933.

Bond Chapel

Sunday School at 10 a. m. Worship service 11 a. m. Epworth League 8 p. m.

Mowbray's Chapel

Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Epworth League 7.15 p. m. Worship service 8 p. m. /Theme for both services. "The Scene by the Well."

H. O. Hufnal, pastor.

Chestertown M. E. Church

Rev. Frank White, pastor. Visitors in our town are cordially invited to worship with us. Students at the college are urged to make our Church their Church.

Services are as follows:

10 a. m. Church School in all departments, under direction of J. S. Kreeger, Supt.

11 a. m. morning worship with sermon by the pastor.

7.30 p. m. evening praise service with short sermon One hour of joy in song and meditation.

Wednesday, 7.30 p. m., Prayer Meeting.

St. James M. P. Church

Rev. J. Lee Marker, minister. 10 a. m. Sundya School, George Carroll, superintendent. The lesson theme for Sunday, "Jesus Answers His Adversaries." The opening service will be conducted by the Ladies Class. 11 a. m. regular morning services. Preaching by the pastor. Let everyone be assured they are welcome at all of our srvices here at St. James.

7.30 Christ ian Endeavor led by Mrs. Stanley Sutton and Harriett Clark. The occasion is Girls Night and all of our girls are urged to be present. "What Parts of the World are Still Without Christ?" will be the topic of the evening.

Mr. H. Stockton Startt has been elected delegate to represent St. James at the annual session of conference to convene in Denton M. P. Church June 14. Mr. Sewell J. Lee was elected alternate. The pastor was givn a unanimous invitation to return as pastor for the sixth year.

Lynch M. P. Church

2 p. m. Sunday School. All are welcome to study the word with us.

3 p. m. Preaching service.

7.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor led by Mrs. Collins on the subject: "What Parts of the World are Still Without Christ?"

THE FARM BILL

(continued from page one)

Q. How will this plan help the farmers?

A. It is designed to give them greater income.

Q. How many farmers will be helped by the plan?

A. When action on wheat, cotton, and hogs becomes effective, perhaps 2-3 to 34 of all farmers will profit from greater returns. Others may be benefitted by trade agreements. And the prices of all farm products should react to a rise in the prices of basic products.

Q. How much do you intend to cut down reduction of wheat, pork, and cotton this year?

A. We can't tell until after public conferences and hearings are held. Calling these conferences will be the first step in operation under the law.

Q. When will you issue the first order to farmers to cut down their acreage?

A. We won't order farmers to cut down acreage. If we decide on that action on any crop, we will offer those farmers who do cut acreage a chance to share cash benefits.

Q. When will the farmers get their money?

A. It may be worked out so that they will get part of it before harvest time—as soon as the reduction in acreage has been proven.

Q. Where will you get the money to pay farmers to cut down their production?

A. From taxes on the first processing of the commodities involved.

Effect on City Man

Q. How much will the living costs of the average city family be increased by this plan?

A. A specific answer cannot be made until commodity hearings are held. The adjustment benefit should raise the cost of living only slightly—not enough to offset the increased city incomes which may go along with it. At most, it will add no more than a cent to the price of a loaf of bread, and no more than a nickel to the price of a cotton shirt.

Q. What good will it do the city man to increase the buying power of a section of the population that in the best of times buys only one-fourth of the industrial products of the country?

A. Nearly half of the population lives in rural communities or on farms. Furthermore, a given increase of purchasing power in farmers' hands is more effective than in the hands of others, since farmers will spend largely for equipment and machinery that leads to expanding circles of employment. A rise in farm income and in farm prices leads also to a strengthening of the entire credit and financial structure—the necessary bases for industrial revival.

Q. Will this measure give the farmer a bigger share of the money that is spent to feed the unemployed?

A. Products sold for distribution to unemployed are exempt from the processing tax.

Processing Tax

Q. Why do you call it a "processing" tax?

A. Because it is based on the bushels of wheat processed (manufactured) into flour, or bales of cotton spun (i. e., processed) into yarn or thread.

Q. What does "first processing" mean in connection with milk, peanuts, corn, oats, wheat, tobacco, pork?

A. That means milling wheat, slaughtering hogs, or spinning cotton. Oats and peanuts are not in the Act. For milk and tobacco, it has to be determined separately for each product—butter, for example, would be when churned.

Q. How will you decide how much tax to levy on each commodity?

A. First, in public hearings or conferences find how much of a crop we want to grow; second, determine how much must be paid to achieve the necessary reduction; and adjust the taxes accordingly.

Q. Who will be your principal advisors in fixing taxes?

A. Responsible representatives of the groups engaged in the production, processing, and distribution of each product.

Q. Does a farmer have to pay the processing tax on garden stuff he raises for his own table? On the hog he butchers for his own family?

A. No.

Distribution Costs

Q. Won't the packers and millers and bakers and storekeepers tack on the amount of the processing tax every time it passes through another pair of hands, and won't the tax be doubled and tripled before the consumer has to pay it?

A. The Secretaary of Agriculture can use the licensing feature of the Act to prevent profiteering. The consumer must not be gouged.

Q. If competition among food dealers on a buyers' market hasn't kept down distributing costs, how will Government "partnership" in trade agreements cut those costs?

A. By eliminating wasteful and costly competition.

Administrative Details

Q. Will the farmer be expected to keep the acreage he retires from cultivation bare?

A. That remains to be determined, for each crop and in each area. If crops are removed this will be done as early in the growing season as possible, and the basic crop will, so far a possible, be replaced by a non-competing cover crop, such as grass. So to replace part of a sowing which promises to prove unprofitable has long been recognized as sound farming practice.

Q. How many men will you hire to enforce the acreage cuts?

A. Just as few as possible. No great force should be needed. Most of the local administration will be through committees of representative farmers.

Q. Who will actually sign the agreements with farmers?

A. The properly accredited local committees or representative, acting for the Secretary of Agriculture.

Q. Is there anything to prevent a farmer from leasing his whole farm to the U. S. D. A. and getting paid for doing nothing?

A. Probably only a given percent of the land in any crop on each farm will be leased, during this year at least.

Q. Must a farmer let his land go absolutely idle, or can he grow garden stuff on it or his own family?

A. He probably will be required to handle the land so as to prevent erosion and maintain soil fertility, but not for production of cash crops.

Q. Will the Extension agents enforce the Act out in their counties?

A. They may act as secretaries or the local committees or organizations of farmers, but the local ocmmittees will do the enforcing.

Exports

Q. How is this going to help our export business if we can't sell stuff in the world market without this processing tax tagged on?

A. The tax is refunded when processed goods are exported.

Choice of Commodities

Q. If this bill is good for some agricultural products why doesn't it apply to all of them Doesn't it discriminate against the fruit growers and the poultry farmers and the rest whose products are not in the bill?

A. You must make a beginning somewhere. The products included in the bill are those suffering most from foreign competition and international trade restrictions.

ADVISES TYPHOID VACCINATION

ARE YOU PLANNING FOR YOUR VACATION

As the summer approaches, thoughts of holiday trips and of week ends out of doors loom up pleasantly. In preparation for such trips, Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, says to boy and girl scouts, to prospective campers, and hikers, and to other vacationists, "If you are nlapning to go camping or hiking or on long automobile trips, and have not been vaccinated against typhoid fever within two or three years, go to your doctor ad be protected against the disease before you start. If you have no doctor, ask your health officer to do it. Three inoculations a week apart are necessary to complete the immunization. The protection lasts for a certain period and then must be repeated.

"Typhoid fever," Dr. Riley explained, "is one of the diseases that flares up during the summer and early fall. Therefore this is the season when we want to take all possible precautions against it.

"The disease usually is contracted" he continued, "by way of the mouth from the use of water, milk or other foods that have been contaminated by the disease producing germs. Every case of typhoid is linked either directly or indirectly with some previous case or carrier. The disease producing germs are discharged with the body waste of the person who is ill with the disease or who has had it at some time and is a carrier of it. Unless great care is taken to disinfect the urine and other body waste discharged by such persons, before it is disposed of, the germs pass into and pollute the soil, or into streams and wells and pollute the water supply. Milk and other foods may be contaminated if handled by carriers who are careless and not clean in their personal habits.

"A carrier is a person who is apparently well, but who has had the disease at some time—possibly years ago—but who still continues to excrete the typhoid germs. Very often a 'carrier' does not know that he or she is a source of danger to others and takes no precautions to protect others.

"Typhoid fever is not the menace it was before ways of preventing the spread of the disease were understood as thy are today, and before precautions were taken to protect public water supplies, milk and other foods from contamination by the disease producing germs. But as I have pointed out, there are still insidious sources of danger that can be best warded off by the individual by vaccinating against typhoid feber within two or three years, and are going on a trip during which you are likely to be exposed to these daners, go to your doctor, and your health officer, and have it done."

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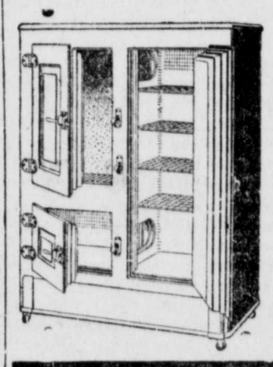
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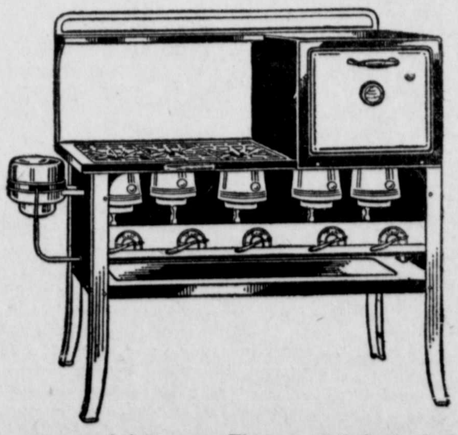
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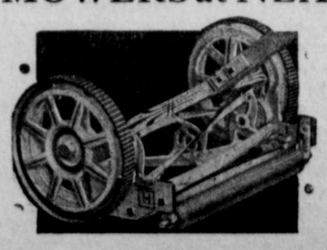
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