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Herbert F. L. Allen, Editor

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COUNTY FEDERATION URGES PROTECTION TO SCHOOL CHILDREN AND MORE POLICE

Certain projects reported on by the Montgomery County Civic Federation deserve the whole hearted support of the county people.

ONE: East-West Highway west of Connecticut Avenue to Bethesda High School, presents real danger to pupils compelled to walk to school. At all hours of the day speeding automobiles and thundering trucks crowd the thoroughfare. Children going to or coming from school are compelled to walk this highway, their lives in peril. The Federation urges the laying of sidewalks on the school side of the highway running west of Connecticut Avenue. Remember that children walking a roadway today are not as safe as in the horse and buggy days.

TWO: A similar condition prevails on Northern Connecticut Avenue from Chevy Chase Lake up to North Chevy Chase. Here pedestrians and particularly school children are in danger. The Federation urges a reduction in the speed limit from 45 miles to 25 miles per hour, from a point 200 feet south of the lake to a point 200 feet north of the Jones Bridge road intersection. This wouldn't be a hardship to anyone and would contribute something to the safety of the school children. We would go further and recommend sidewalks as a better protection.

THREE: The increased business of the County Courts justifies the appointment of an assistant to the State's Attorney at Rockville. This is also approved by the Federation.

FOUR: The rapid rise in population, particularly in the lower part of the county immediately adjacent to the District of Columbia, brings with it greater responsibilities.

Montgomery County is destined to be some day the great bronx of Washington. Already huge apartment houses are crowding the outer section of Washington, near Chevy Chase, Bethesda, Silver Spring and Takoma Park, and thousands of new homes have been constructed. This is only a beginning of a vastly greater flow of population from inner Washington into Montgomery. The Civic Federation does well in calling attention to the inadequacy of the present police force.

It is urgently necessary that the Montgomery County Police Force be increased as recommended in the report so as "to provide for police duty on the basis of three shifts of eight hours in each twenty-four, and that the pay of policemen and the standards for appointment and service be made to confirm approximately to those of the District of Columbia.

FIVE: The inadequacy of school housing in Takoma Park has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Federation and the County School Board. Professor Englehart, a Columbia University specialist in his recent survey of the County School problems of Montgomery County, reported that the existing lack of housing facilities was retarding the development of the Takoma Park School system. The vital need appears to be additional grounds, with but one lone tract available. The purchase of this land is strongly recommended and should be accomplished without delay.

A petition filed by August A. Ludke, of Oxon Hill, Prince Georges County, for a writ of mandamus, demanding the readmission of his children in the county school, is of as much concern to Montgomery County, as it is to the State of Maryland and the entire Nation.

As a part of the school routine, and following a nationwide custom in public schools, love of the American Flag is shown by a salute of the hand.

The Ludke children refused to follow the example of the other pupils, claiming a religious objection. In this they were upheld by their parents. Thereupon the Prince Georges County School Board barred their return to school.

Citing the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State, the Ludkes claim that the school authorities had no power to expel pupils for refusal to salute the flag.

Apart from the legal merits of the case, one might well suspect that the Jehovah's Witness sect, to which the Ludke family belongs, are glad of an opportunity to play the role of martyr to their cause and profit from the publicity so acquired. This was shown also when several of Jehovah's Witnesses deliberately parked a sound truck near a Maryland public school and broadcast their particular religious ideas.

They claim protection of the State against being "molested" in their religious belief, yet have themselves "molested" children in their school exercises by loud declaiming and singing.

PRESS COMMENT ON ELECTION

NEW YORK SUN
(Republican)

No amount of money could have been the single factor in the sweeping victory of President Roosevelt, but money played a very important part. It was there, billions of it. Some of it went for real improvements, some for boondoggling, much for patronage. But the New Deal's expenditures for relief were its most paying investment. Whether the money went into PWA, WPA, or direct relief, it was effective. The recipients were assured that the largess would stop flowing if Mr. Roosevelt were beaten. * * *

Another important element in the President's triumph was the partial return to prosperity. * * * Will he take it for granted that the vote was an unlimited grant of power to continue the experimentation which was so bold and often so futile? * * * If the President thinks these things, he is unwise.

BALTIMORE SUN

(Independent Democratic; refused support to either President Roosevelt or Gov. Landon.)

One of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by a President seeking reelection. * * * But it does not follow that Mr. Roosevelt should be given blind support in the future or that critical opposition should be relaxed. It is possible to recognize fully his remarkable victory and to pay tribute to his success, and yet to insist * * * upon the great need for the restoration in this country of an active, critical, political intelligence. * * *

* * * Mr. Roosevelt so conducted his fight that he is free to move in virtually any direction * * * and it will not be possible easily to confound him with broken pledges, as after 1932.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM
(Independent, supported Roosevelt.)

Roosevelt's problems from here on are as big and as trying as time ever produced. * * *

Whether he lives up to the magnitude of his chance, as he has in his first four years, will be determined, we believe, in a very large degree by whether he has within him that rare capacity to rise above those perfectly human impulses which prevent most great men from attaining the full measure of their opportunity. * * *

There is much to be done; so many things of so infinitely greater importance than the spanking of a lot of pot-bellied bourbons who lost their balance. * * * The depression has often been likened in its seriousness to a war. Let there be no dark days in this reconstruction.

EMPORIA GAZETTE
(By William Allen White, a personal friend of Gov. Landon.)

It was not a Roosevelt victory and not a Landon defeat, but it was a revelation of a changed attitude toward government.

The current of the new attitude now is rushing on with more fury than direction—perhaps.

What then is this new attitude which has given color and direction to the last two Presidential elections? It is a firm desire on the part of the American people to use government as an agency for human welfare. The general welfare clause of the preamble to the American Constitution will point the way for a new course in American life.

LOS ANGELES TIMES
(Republican, supported Landon.)

President Roosevelt was reelected yesterday by electoral and popular majorities which may set new records * * * but when these majorities are subtracted the votes directly traceable to factors other than the merits of the campaign issues, the result has somewhat less of the aspect of an overwhelming popular indorsement of Administration policies. * * *

Buy Christmas Seals

Help Fight Tuberculosis

One of the "Loose Ends" of Agriculture, Is Hay

Hay, in spite of its importance to the farmer, has been referred to as one of the "loose ends" of agriculture because of the slight attention given its improvement in comparison with other important farm crops, says E. O. Pollock, hay specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Losses which come from late cutting and improper curing are very real, even though not as apparent to the farmer who feeds his hay at home as to the man who makes hay a cash crop.

Early cut, well-cured alfalfa, for example, has a high percentage of leaves and green color. The leaves contain more than two-thirds of the protein of the entire plant. Green color in hay is associated with vitamin A, important in animal maintenance and reproduction. Vitamin A content is greatly reduced when hay is discolored from rain, sun bleach, or improper storage.

Alfalfa leaves left in the sun at the Arizona experiment station for less than three hours at noon lost 20 to 33 per cent of vitamin A, compared to leaves cured in a ventilated, darkened room. Leaves lying over night lost 75 per cent. A further exposure of four hours at noon the next day increased the loss to 81 per cent. Severely bleached alfalfa exposed for a week to sun and rain lost 94 per cent.

Such a prodigal waste, says Pollock, would not be tolerated in many other crops.

"Fly-Safe Dates" for Wheat Puzzle

An Extraordinary Infestation May Reduce Stands of Some Grain.

Supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture—WNU Service.

Two flight periods of the hessian fly last fall in several big grain states instead of a single flight period as usual, reduced the protection ordinarily afforded by sowing wheat on "safe dates," according to Dr. F. N. Annand, bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture. As a rule, adult hessian flies come out and live their short lives before certain dates which have been determined for each area by federal and state entomologists. However, abnormal weather brought out in mid-October a second brood of adult flies that otherwise would not have appeared till next spring.

This extraordinary infestation, Doctor Annand says, may reduce materially the stands of comparatively small, late-sown wheat. Where the weather next spring proves favorable to the new brood, the current crop, at least in local areas, can hardly escape serious injury.

All through the fall, Doctor Annand says, this most serious pest of small grains multiplied enormously from north central Oklahoma through southeastern Kansas, Missouri, southern Iowa, southern Illinois, and much of Indiana, tapering of into light infestations in Ohio, with somewhat heavier infestations in western and central Pennsylvania and New York. The damage feared from the fly was one of the causes of the low condition reported for winter wheat in December. Counts made by department entomologists in December in 24 fields in western Indiana showed an average of 40 per cent of the plants to be infested by the hessian fly.

Millions of flies left the stubble, where they were settling down for the winter, and moved on to the luxuriant growths of volunteer wheat that sprang up unexpectedly under late August and early September rains. Here a new brood matured, resulting in an unusual and extensive emergence of adults. These adults infested much wheat planted after the date that would have been safe if weather had been normal. Their progeny flourished in the mild late fall and early winter weather.

Pays to Terrace to Halt Erosion

Simple and Economical Way Described by an Expert in Engineering.

By E. W. Lehmann, Head Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

By applying labor and power equal to that needed for one plowing, many farmers can halt erosion which is now costing them millions of dollars in loss of fertility, the washing away of valuable top soil and the slow destruction of their farms.

This estimate applies to the terracing of fields with moderate slopes and in good condition. Steeper slopes, gullies and other conditions naturally will increase the amount of labor and power needed for terracing.

The actual amount of cash needed for terracing depends upon how much of the labor and power is furnished by the farmer. Five farmers reported an average cost of $2 an acre, one indicated that the cost was $3 and 17 replied that their terraces had cost nothing, since they did their own work with homemade or borrowed equipment and teams.

Where the field has only a moderate slope and is free of bad gullies, rocks, stumps and depressions, terraces 15 inches high and 20 feet wide may be constructed at a cost of about $1.50 an acre, according to United States Department of Agriculture, the cost may run as high as $15 an acre not counting the cost of outlets.

Variation in the slope is one of the biggest factors in the cost of terracing on good land. Where the slope averages only 3 per cent the land can be adequately protected by about 300 feet of terraces, but a 6 per cent slope will call for about 450 feet of terraces to the acre.

Other factors entering into the cost include the kind of soil, type of machinery and power used, condition of the field as to stumps and gullies, prevalence of brush, and the experience of the operator. However, terraces, like fences, may be considered a necessary evil on most farms. Fences protect the crops from live stock and terraces protect the soil from erosion. Even though a farm might be worth only $10 an acre, the owner would be justified in spending considerable time and effort as well as some cash in terracing it, if the terraces would conserve the farm and make it possible for him to continue growing crops on the land. Terraces may not be justified on badly-gullied land except to protect building sites or roadways.

Woodlot Made Productive, Paying Perpetual Profit

Farmers may not be interested in perpetual motion, but they are interested in perpetual profit, says Robert B. Parmenter, extension forester at Massachusetts State college. By practicing stand improvement, wood lot owners can get money perpetually.

Parmenter pointed out several surefire methods of making the wood lot pay. First, by using horse sense when cutting the winter's supply of fuelwood.

Second, by logging with an eye for preserving the stand and by leaving something for another year.

Third, by making the trees furnish needed farm supplies such as wagon poles, whiffletrees, eveners, or fence posts.

Fourth, by growing and marketing Christmas trees. And fifth, by working the wood lot every winter.

The old cut-and-get-out basis, he said, is a quick way to lose good dollars. In contrast, stand improvement is economically sound and is bound to pay big dividends.

Mark Trucked Animals

Since a good share of the live stock now going to market goes in truck lots, frequently in mixed loads, it is important that every shipper mark his animals so that they can be readily identified at the stockyards, advises a writer in the Prairie Farmer. The trucker should be furnished the marks for his bill of lading. Describing stock by color or sex is not sufficient for accurate handling. The best way to mark cattle and hogs is by clipping marks on the backs. Sheep can be marked with a quick-drying paint. You will be more certain of quick returns on your live stock consignments when it goes to market properly identified.

Agricultural Briefs

Foot-and-mouth disease continues to take its toll of live stock in the United Kingdom.