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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1937

MOTHER'S DAY

Sunday next, May 9th, is Mother's Day, so designated by Act of Congress and proclamation by President Roosevelt, every American should give thought to the true significance of the day and observe it with the solemnity that befits the occasion, in a manner that has a real meaning.

It is Mother who not only exercises watchful care over her children from infancy until long after they are able to take care of themselves, but it also is she who willingly makes many sacrifices that her boys and girls may escape perils; it is she who, more than anyone else, undergoes many sleepless nights that her little ones may pass throhgh periods of illness safely, that their ills may be lightened.

No person is more solicitous than is Mother for the happiness and well being of her boys and girls when they become men and women. She exerts herself to the extreme in her efforts to add to their success; she encourages them in their work and applauds their achievements. She sympathizes with them in their mishfortunes and helps them to overcome the setbacks they encounter along the way.

None should forget these things at any time. Sunday every living Mother should receive some message of affection and appreciation, either orally or written, or some material token of love, from every son and daughter, and every person should in some way pay tribute to those Mothers who have passed on.

Mother should be Queen always. She should be exalted to the highest pedestal in the estimation of the public, and on Mother's Day the fact that she is so revered should be emphasized.

LEGISLATORS WRESTLING WITH TAX PROBLEM

It is predicted that the special session of Maryland Legislature will come to a close this week, but the lawmakers at Annapolis were still in a tangle the first of the week over the income tax question.

Attorney General O'Conor warned the Legislators that one of the two income tax proposals being considered may be a dangerous measure to enact.

The measure warned against was the one the House of Delegates tentatively voted to adopt before adjournment Friday. Spnsored originally by Delegate James H. Broumel (Dem., Harford), it would levy one per cent on the earned income of individuals, omitting corporations.

Mr. O'Conor pointed out that the measure was discriminatory and so would be open to all manner of court attacks if enacted. It would, it was claimed, tax only the wage earner and leave untouched three classes, one of them, at least, of considerable affluence.

The Attorney Geenral was said to have pointed out that an income tax is supposed to fall upon the person best able to pay, whereas the Broumel bill does not.

Before the Senate is another income-tax bill differing considerably from the Broumel proposal. This bill would levy a tax of one-half of one per cent upon the incomes of both individuals and corporations, and would not make the exemptions the House bill does.

With the "non-controversial" program generally agreed upon by both branches—the program embraces automobile titling, reregistration of automobile drivers, cosmetics, documents, admissions, plus levies on beer and whisky that are almost the same as those now in effect—and the income-tax principle also accepted by both branches, only one or two items that are being seriously considered seem likely to produce a fight and consequent delay.

According to the last census 159,244 acres of vegetables, excluding Irish and sweet potatoes, were harvested for sale in the state of Maryland. This included 17,242 acres of snap beans, 34,259 acres of sweet corn, and 60, 983 acres of tomatoes.

DRINKING DRIVERS AND PEDESTRIANS

"Drinking" drivers and pedestrians are coming under the observation of authorities charged with the duty of preventing highway deaths and casualties.

There is a growing tendency all over the country, the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland says, to substitute the word "drinking" for "drunken" in peering into the causes of highway smashups. In consequence of this trend, it is now possible to approximate the effect of conviviality on the driving and walking habits of Americans.

One authority estimates that approximately 7 per cent of all the country's drivers in fatal accidents last year had been "drinking". The extent of inebriation, of course, has not been determined, but it is held to be significant that any such number should be in any degree under the influence of intoxicants at the time of accident.

It also has been developed that one out of nine pedestrians killed in 1936 had been "drinking" prior to the accidents which caused their deaths. Slightly more than 5 per cent of all pedestrians injured also were shown to have been "drinking".

"On the basis of these percentages applied to the various classes of accidents," said Robert E. Gambrill, Regional Supervisor of the Club, "it appears that 2876 fatal accidents were due in some degree at least to the influence of intoxicants on drivers; that 1776 fatalities among pedestrians were likewise due in some measure to the fact that the pedestrians had been 'drinking'; and that some 15,500 pedestrian injuries can be attributed to the same cause."

Once again an appeal for a census of the jobless has been made. Differing from others who place the figure nearer 7,000,000, Senator Vandenberg has just estimated that there are only 3,000,000 persons unemployed and he has asked that steps be taken to gather definite statistics on the subject. In view of the fact that such wide differences of opinion exist over the number out of work, the altogether sensible thing would seem to be to determine the matter with some degree of accuracy.

It is becoming increasingly evident that both industry and government are in need of figures on unemployment. Industry, to carry out its business, should know what the markets are like. The government, to shape its relief and public works programs, should have adequate statistics to guide it.

"The radio should not be used in any manner as an advertising medium for distilled spirits, wines or malt beverages," declared Wilford S. Alexander, Federal alcohol administrator, in a warning to the trade. "No liquor advertising material should appear in Sunday newspapers or in the magazine sections of Sunday newspapers. Why start practicing again the very same abuses that brought the industry into disrepute?" he said. "If you do, you're crazy.

Information to determine the factors which influence the success or failure of various farmer cooperatives, and help guide their future activities, is the objective of a survey now being made by the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives in cooperation with state colleges and universities, Dr. F. B. Bomberger, president of the bank, announced.

The bank's survey covers Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Puerto Rico and is being conducted as a part of a nation-wide activity of the Farm Credit Administration to obtain facts useful to all business cooperatives of the nation.

Economy may be wealth, but you can't use it to much advantage in politics.

Some men are unable to learn to save money because they haven't any to practice on.

MARYLAND FARM REAL ESTATE VALUES

College Park, Md., April 29—The Maryland index of farm real estate values on March 1 this year was estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, at 98 per cent of the 1912-1914 average, according to the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. This was the third consecutive year of increase from the low point of 90 in 1934. These gains are in line with increasing farm incomes which have shown marked expansion during this period. Maryland land values on March 1 this year were 4 per cent above those on the same date a year ago. The United States index on March 1 was 85 as compared with the low point of 73 in 1933. Last year the United States index was 82 per cent of the 1912-1914 average

During the period 1912 to 1937, Maryland farm real estate values rose steadily to 1920 when there was a rise of 30 points in the index over that of the previous year. This was followed by a 20 point decline in 1921. Steady declines varying from 1 to 5 points continued to 1932 and 1933 when there were decreases of 14 and 16 points respectively. There was a change in 1934. A slight gain, the first in 16 years, occurred in 1935. Following a moderate increase in 1936 and again this year the index is now about 9 per cent above the low point in 1933 and 1934.

The Maryland index of farm real estate values has varied from 166 in 1920 to 90 in 1933 and 1934. This range is smaller than the average. The United States index has ranged from 170 in 1920 to 73 in 1933. The highest index in any state during the 26 year period was 230, the lowest 48. Over the period 1912-1937 Maryland farm real estate values have averaged 18 per cent above the 1912-1914 base. The United States average for this period was 13 per cent above the base. Maryland land values have been above the 1912-1914 average, 20 out of the last 26 years, those for the United States, 19 out of the last 26 years.

J. A. EWING,
Agricultural Statistician.

VEGETABLE GROWERS AIDED BY 1937 AAA PROGRAM

Growers of vegetables on a commercial scale will find that the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program offers an opportunity for improving their land and for earning payments to assist in defraying the costs of conserving and building up their soil, County Agent J. Z. Miller announces.

Provision is made in the 1937 program whereby vegetable and truck growers may build up organic matter in the soil, improve its condition and water-holding capacity, prevent erosion, and, at the same time, qualify for payments.

Payments may be earned in either of two ways—by carrying out soil-building practices, or by diverting land from production of soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops.

A soil-building allowance will be established for each farm. This allowance is a maximum amount for which payment may be made for carrying out soil-building practices on the farm in 1937.

Of particular interest to vegetable growers is the fact that the soil-building allowance for any farm, in addition to the allowance otherwise provided, will include $1 for each acre on which commercial vegetables were grown in 1936. It will include an additional $1 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936. Commercial vegetables in this case means any acreage of vegetables or truck crops including potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, cantaloupes, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn and peas for canning.

The approved soil-building practices which may be carried out by vegetable and truck growers in earning the soil-building allowance for the farm include: Seeding approved seeds of legumes, plowing or disking under specified crops as green manure, and applying specified quantities of ground limestone on crop land or non-crop pasture land. Superphosphate, or potash and superphosphate, when applied on permanent pasture or in connection with certain soil-conserving crops and green manure crops, also is an approved soil-building practice. The rates of payment for most of these practices range between $1 per acre and $2.50 per acre.

Payments for diversion of acreage from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops may be earned on farms where commercial vegetables and truck crops are grown, the same as on other farms. The rate of payment for diverting from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops will average $11 an acre for the State of Maryland, varied among farms in accordance with the productivity of the land on the farm.

Meeting Daily Needs

EVERYONE has daily needs, and in many cases they are numerous. Thus, everywhere people are engaged in devising ways and means of meeting these needs.

Food, clothing, and shelter are generally considered to be the most important daily necessaries. Throughout the ages, humanity has worked to cultivate the soil for crops, to weave material for clothing, to build homes for shelter and repose and ships for transportation. These and other methods of supplying the needs of mankind are constantly being increased in scope. In their turn the world's busy workers receive payment with which to buy these necessaries, so that the so-called law of demand and supply may be carried out.

But sometimes this so-called law does not seem to be working properly. On the one hand there appears to be unemployment, stagnation of trade, poverty; and on the other, such a surplus of food that there is no longer any demand and little return for it. Then, too, a sudden decrease in value of stocks and shares, or rents from houses or lands, may bring a sense of insecurity and even, at times, lack to the one who has relied on a settled income for the supply with which to meet his needs. In this maelstrom of material living everyone needs to find a reliable source of supply, one which cannot possibly fail, because its basis is neither material nor limited. . . .

. .

In that most wonderful of all sermons, the Sermon on the Mount, our Way-shower, Christ Jesus, said (Matthew 6:24), "No man can serve two masters," clearly showing that we cannot put our reliance on matter and material methods and still avail ourselves of the true and enduring substance which does not fail. Illustrating the need for simple trust in God, he said (Matthew 6:26): "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them." Evidently the Master discerned humanity's fear of limitation and the consequent anxious hoarding of material things. He continued, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

The kingdom of heaven, the reign of harmony for each one, is ever at hand, because our Father-Mother, God, the only source of real supply, is omnipotent and omnipresent. No longer, then, need anxiety or fear assail us regarding the necessity of meeting today's or tomorrow's needs. When we turn wholeheartedly to God, and realize man's inseparable oneness with Him, with all good, we can be certain that our need will be supplied. We shall begin to see that our real need is to know and demonstrate more and more of our God-given freedom, health, and happiness. Encouraging us along this pathway of right thinking, Mary Baker Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 186), "Rest assured that He in whom dwelleth all life, health, and holiness, will supply all your needs according to His riches in glory."

What unspeakable comfort, what a loosening of heavy burdens, for all those whose family, business, or career needs daily care! When one seeks first the constant supply of spiritual ideas, of wisdom, intelligence, loving-kindness, co-operation, and purity, through quiet, unselfed contemplation of the spiritual nature of man as the child of God, every right endeavor will be abundantly blessed for the benefit of all. To such a one there is no insurmountable barrier of lack, unemployment, or stagnation; for he is proving the truth that each idea of divine Mind is ever engaged in true activity, where the enduring qualities of Mind are being joyously expressed.

Then let us array our whole thought on the side of good, of abundance, and not waste time thinking or talking of evil, since it has neither place nor opportunity for expression in God's harmonious plan for each of His children. No one is left out of the Father's loving care. With joy and gratitude we can prove the truth of Mrs. Eddy's tender words on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."—*The Christian Science Monitor,*

STORY OF THE CONSTITUTION

The U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, with headquarters in the House Office Building at Washington, D. C., has prepared an attractive, 192-page, bound volume, captioned: The Story of the Constitution. This comprehensive work, dealing with every phase of the organic law of our Nation, was written by the Hon. Sol Bloom, Congressman from New York and Director General of the Commission.

The volume contains, in addition to the history and text of the Constitution, the portraits and brief biographies of its signers. The twenty-one Amendments are described. There is an alphabetical analysis of the Constitution, after which appears George Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States. An interesting feature, which is especially significant at this time, is the presentation of pictures and biographies of the Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court, from John Jay to Charles Evans Hughes.

The book is handsomely bound and sells for 10 cents the copy. It will be widely distributed to stores thruout the Nation, which will handle it on a non-profit basis. It is understood that two or three million copies will be published to meet the expectant demand

May we give you six dollars?

NOT in cash, of course. We're speaking of its equivalent. But here is something for you to consider:

Every year this newspaper brings you at least three outstanding novels in serial form. Purchased as books each would cost not less than $2, making a total expenditure of at least $6 per year.

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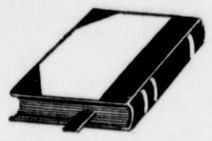

Number of Telephones Shows Gain in 1936

Many business men consider the telephone a barometer of general business trends. If so, the 1936 report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company indicates recovery on a wide front. It reveals that the increase in the number of telephones in service in the United States at the end of 1936 was nearly double that of 1935 and nearly three times the gain in 1934. At the year's end there were 14,453,000 Bell telephones in service, but this number was still 740,000 less than the all-time maximum development of 1930. However, there were 1,725,000 more telephones than in the low month, August 1933. There are approximately 18,433,000 telephones in the United States.

The average daily number of telephone conversations over Bell System lines in 1936 was 65,000,000, an increase of 7.6 per cent in local and 12 per cent in long distance conversations. It cost $659,000,000 to operate the Bell System exclusive of taxes, which amounted to $116,300,000. The tax bill was $22,800,000 more than 1935.

There were 641,000 stockholders on the books of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the average number of shares held by each stockholder being twenty-nine. No stockholder of record holds as much as 1 per cent of the total stock. About one-third of the Bell System employees are stock owners.

At the end of 1936 the total assets were $5,149,000,000, of which $4,259,000,000 were invested in telephone plant. Additions amounted to $244,000,000, while retirements of plant amounted to $173,000,000, a net increase of $71,000,000.

A total of 66,000 persons was hired in 1936 to replace losses in personnel and to handle the increase in business. Of the new employees more than 30,000 were trained as telephone operators. It is probable that the number of operators to be hired and trained in 1937 will be substantially larger than in 1936.

There were 294,000 employees at the end of 1936, a net increase of 28,000 for the year. The total payroll was $475,000,000, an increase of $43,000,000 over 1935.

Bell System employees through the payroll deduction plan are carrying $189,900,000 worth of life insurance.

England has the most linguistically versatile telephone girls in the world. In the London's continental exchange 123 girl operators handle 4,000 long distance calls daily, using nearly 50 different languages and dialects.

Love and poetry are seldom hampered by facts.

Not Even Mother's Cooking?

Nothing on the table tempts you?

And you look back, with grown-up longing to those days when "a hunk of bread and a chunk of cheese" were the *piece de resistance* supreme?

Indigestion, too!

Well, don't try to prescribe for yourself. See your doctor, because chronic indigestion is sometimes a symptom of tuberculosis.

UNCOVER TUBERCULOSIS BY MODERN METHODS

Let the doctor be your guide

Under "Dangerous Practices", the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland lists the use of cowl lights on moving vehicles as one "calculated to produce work for the undertaker."

Club observers say the cowl light oddicts are becoming more numerous, and it is predicted that intersection smashups will increase unless the practice is discontinued.

To avoid electric shock in the home, have all wiring, connections and fixtures inspected frequently.