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FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1838

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN PRINCIPLE

Communities considering the ill-starred "Green River" ordinance will do well to study the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Griffin, Georgia handbill case. The high court held unanimously that the right to distribute printed matter from house-to-house was guaranteed under the Constitutional safeguard of "freedom of the press". Chief Justice Hughes, in reading the decision, especially stressed the matter of distribution, holding that circulation was a necessary adjunct to publication.

The Green River ordinance, it will be remembered, brands any call by an uninvited salesman a nuisance. Soliciting newspaper subscriptions, taking orders for merchandise, and other forms of direct-selling are therefore banned in cities and towns having this ordinance. Now comes the highest judicial tribunal in the land to declare it is the inalienable right of men and women to go from home to home with printed matter. And there is qualification as to what this printed material shall be so as it is not obscene or offensive to public morals. The implication is plain. While not directed at the "Green River" measure, it draws the teeth of that law when it maintains that persons with printed matter to distribute cannot be forbidden the premises.

A NEW PARTY

Governor and Senator LaFollette remember very well the experiences of their father in launching a third party. The "country wasn't ready for it" was the verdict then. Is the country ready now? The LaFollettes are very able politicians and usually look before they leap.

In the hot-bed of Washington one answer is that the New Deal is a new party, since most of the old-time conservatives of the Democratic party are not included in the leadership of the Administration. The LaFollettes' have been New Deal assets up to now.

"At the end of ten years," says Governor LaFollette, "we still have not solved the fundamental underlying problems that caused the depression."

The LaFollettes will need to make their appeals to "progressive" voters, most of whom are sailing under the New Deal colors.

If the Roosevelt leadership is repudiated by Congress and needs a receiver, Senator LaFollette may be a Presidential candidate. Is that the foundation of this idea of a third party?

The LaFollettes appear to be turning on the heat to prove the present Administration is running down.

There will have to be something a little more tangible from the LaFollettes than we have up to date to be able to follow "what they have in mind," about this third party.

But, there is something big in the wind—at least it appears so. Save your guesses, and maybe you'll be surprised.

Millard E. Tydings, who is seeking re-election as Maryland's senior Senator, will keep hands off the Democratic primary contest for the Gubernatorial nomination in his State, he has announced.

Believing that some of his friends and supporters are divided on the question of the Governorship, the Senator intends to refrain from taking sides and will treat all candidates for that office alike, he said.

The last agricultural census in the State of Maryland showed that Dorchester county, with more than 10,000 acres, has the largest tomato acreage of any county in the state. The same county ranks second in watermelons with an acreage of more than 600.

The Mississippi river annually deposits 406,250,000 tons of eroded material in the Gulf of Mexico.

A DEFICIENCY OF NEW BUSINESS CAPITAL

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., May, 10--Washington is alive to the fact that a main trouble of the country is found in a deficiency of new business capital, which is one of the reasons for business stagnation and unemployment of millions of workers. Big industries and their help are hard-pressed.

A long procession of business men and competent advisers who are not swayed by political conditions have been making headway in the efforts to improve conditions by Government action. The House and Senate appear to have compromised their taxation measure so that everybody is partly satisfied.

The restrictions placed on the issuing of new securities have slowed down the investing markets. Official Washington is told that "under-investment is one of the reasons for the present recession." Since all phases of these problems are being considered it might seem as though policies of Federal regulation of the Exchanges might come in for revisions. Unfortunately, prosperity has dangerous corners still to turn.

* * *

The ancient practice that to the victor belongs the spoils is still in full operation. There has always been a disposition in the national capital to take care of political favorities outside the Civil Service. The high-salaried positions in Washington are given to the faithful ones.

Chairman Farley has not attempted any denials along these lines. On the contrary he justifies the proceedure on the grounds of expediency.

The result is that the party in power has spread its favor over a broad base and the Civil Service is broken down. What's being done about it? Nothing!

* * *

No one in Washington has the slightest fear of war, and yet money is so cheap and so easy with our Government that vast new armaments will be provided for in appropriations.

* * *

The compromise on the tax bill was brought about by a give-and take truce between the President, Senate and House leaders.

* * *

The dream of an adjournment of Congress in early May has passed. So, likely, it will be June before the lawmakers get away.

FARMERS AIDED BY CHEMISTRY

Chemistry's aid to farmers—in using raw materials and improving crops—was described over the "Cavalcade of America" program by L. F. Livingston, manager of the DuPont Company's agricultural extension division.

Mr. Livingston traced chemical efforts to control pests taking a six billion dollar toll each year, development of dust and sprays to protect crops, fertilizers, paints, ultra-violet window material for poultry houses, and dynamite.

He declared "chemistry is one of the American farmer's best customers," taking more and more crops for industrial uses.

"The farmer, in turn, looks to the chemist for new products to help him improve his crops and make a better livelihood from farming. The DuPont agricultural extension division brings the farmer and the DuPont chemist closer together.

"Thus the farmer benefits, industry benefits, and above all, the consumer gets better quality at lower cost."

The program dramatized the 4-H movement and the benefits derived from it by more than 1,000,000 farm boys and girls.

Rain water, caught directly from the air in an earthenware or glass dish, is satisfactory for use in storage batteries, according to Ray W. Carpenter, Agricultural Engineer for the University of Maryland Extension Service.

WHY WORKERS HAVE SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS

More than 541,786 men and women in Maryland now have Social Security account numbers.

A few workers who could qualify for old-age insurance and who have not as yet secured their Social Security account numbers, remain in this State.

Each worker in covered employment should have an account number whether he is the only employee, or is one of a hundred. Workers in small establishments such as barber shops, bootblack parlor, bakeries, drug, grocery, or general merchandise stores, service stations, as well as employees of doctors, dentists, lawyers and of other professional people, are included.

Each wage-earner must have an account number in order that his Social Security account may not be confused with any other. Employers must know the account number of each and every person on their pay rolls, because they must give those numbers when they make their wage reports to the Government. The amount of each employee's wages is credited to the Social Security account bearing his number. His wages are posted on this ledger.

The total amount of wages received by an employee on jobs covered by the Social Security Act, from the last day of 1936 until he is 65 years old, will be used in calculating the amount of his old-age insurance payments when such benefits fall due.

Application blanks for employee's account numbers can be obtained from any post office or from any office of the Social Security Board.

Questions concerning old-age insurance may be sent to this paper or to Mr. Luther Becker, Manager of the Social Security Board office at 100 Hopkins Place. Answers will appear in this paper.

INVESTIGATING WELFARE CASES

Baltimore, May 10—In cooperation with the Federal Works Progress Administration and the Board of State Aid and Charities, of which the Baltimore Department of Welfare is a part, the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board has in recent weeks disposed of nearly 7000 cases of individuals who have applied for public work or relief and whose status has been questioned. Investigation of cases brought to the Board's attention by these agencies is still in progress and will continue indefinitely, the current rate being about 200 a week.

This cooperation in effort has been found very beneficial not only to all charitable agencies and the WPA but also to the Compensation Board itself in that it has brought to light a number of instances of tax dodging by liable employers and also shown that many employees have been handicapped by lack of knowledge of the law's requirements concerning the filing of claims and obtaining Social Security registration numbers before benefits can be paid.

While the WPA for Maryland has charge of employment on its own projects, it can hire only the able-bodied. The Board of State Aid and Charities has supervision over all State charities and in addition cooperates with private relief agencies so vital in the exchange of confidential information necessary to the work now so vital. This interchange is for the purpose of obviating duplication of effort and expenditure of funds none too plentiful.

This system of interchanging information has resulted in the prevention of chiseling, concerning which evil there has been complaint in other States where unemployment laws are in effect.

The daze that besets the Republican party in relation to a program or platform seems to have spread to the field of practical politics.

Dr. Glenn Frank, in his numerous speeches and proclamations, has with great clarity pointed out that something has got to be done and that President Roosevelt was once a good man and a statesman-like leader but isn't any more and that therefore the Republican party, in its efforts at self-resuscitation, must do something vital, drastic and impressive, but is strangely reticent as to what this something ought to be.

Impatience turns an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into despair, anger into rage, loss into madness and sorrow to amazement.—Jeremy Taylor.

But if the big industrialist and the big shot in Washington should changes places, each would think as the other now does.

Hindus bathe in the sacred Ganges river because they believe it rises from the feet of Braham.

And to think—

Minnie Mindpennies has been arguing with her Mortimer for years—trying to convince him that an Electric Water Heater is cheap to operate. As is evident, Mortimer finally weakened. And here's Minnie proving she was right.

RENT an Electric Water Heater

Let us explain fully our easy rental plan, offered for a limited time only to our residential customers . . . and also our special low off-peak rate of 1¼c per kilowatt-hour for heating water electrically. (Minimum monthly bill $1.00)

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Electricity — Cheaper in Quantity

Northwest Territory Was Under Ordinance of 1787

The "ordinance of 1787" was an ordinance under which the Northwest Territory was organized as a territory of the United States. Northwest Territory was the name given to the region west of Pennsylvania, east of the Mississippi river, north of the Ohio river, and south of Canada. The greater part of this territory belonged to France prior to 1763, when it was ceded by treaty to Great Britain, which, at the close of the Revolution, ceded it to the United States. For several years, owing to conflicting claims, of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, and Connecticut, its exact status was uncertain, says a writer in the Indianapolis News, but at length these disputes were settled, and the region was organized as a territory of the United States under the ordinance of 1787.

The ordinance prohibited slavery; provided that not less than three nor more than five states were to be formed; that a state was to be admitted to the Union when it should have a population of 60,000; and that a general assembly was to be organized for the territory as soon as the population should have reached 5,000. The ordinance contained a bill of rights, secured freedom of worship, the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and exemption from cruel and unusual punishments, and encouraged education and good faith toward the Indians.

The authorship of the ordinance has been disputed, but the credit probably belongs jointly to Nathan Dane and Manasseh Cutler. In the main it served as the model upon which subsequent territories were organized, except as regards slavery restriction.

The Northwest Territory was governed as such from 1788 to 1802, Arthur St. Clair being governor; and from it were created the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Jenolan Caves Created by Underground Rivers

Among Australia's sights are the Jenolan caves, a series of caverns in the valleys of the Great Dividing range. The caves were created by underground rivers and are decorated with limestone formations.

There are ten of these caves, which have been decorated by the ceaseless dripping of water through the limestone belts above them.

The Grand arch is a natural bridge 470 feet long and 40 to 80 feet high with a varying width of from 50 to 227 feet. Just below it is the willow bordered blue lake. Carbonate of lime colors the water. This lake is the confluence of three rivers, two of which flow underground, and the third through the Grand arch. There is another natural bridge high above the Grand arch. It is Carlotta arch and is 60 feet high and 40 feet wide. The River cave, through which flows the river Styx, has a depth of 25 feet.

The caves were discovered in 1838 by a Charles Whelan, while he was following the tracks of stolen cattle. But an outlaw named McKeowan had been there before him. His camp was found by Whelan. The river flowing through the Grand arch is known as McKeowan's creek. Jenolan is an aboriginal word and means a high mountain.

Some men's only bad habit is boasting of their good habits.

Transylvania, Kentucky, Once Set Up as a State

Transylvania embraced a little more than half the area of Kentucky—the middle section—and extended to Tennessee. It was set up in the Cherokee country in 1775 by Richard Henderson of North Carolina.

It was Henderson's aim, according to a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, to establish beyond the Alleghenies a proprietary government like that of William Penn. With eight associates, he bought title from the Indians in March, 1775, and soon afterward brought about 200 settlers into the territory. There was conflict at once with the government of Virginia, which claimed jurisdiction over the region and had already made grants of some parts of it.

Henderson and his co-proprietors proceeded, however, with the organization of their domain. In May, 1775, they gave the community a constitution, guaranteeing annual legislatures elected by the people, and establishing courts.

The disputes over jurisdiction were carried to the Continental congress, which disposed of Henderson's claims by referring the whole matter to the Virginia convention of 1776. This convention insisted on Virginia's jurisdiction over all of the territory of Transylvania, and the latter, as an independent colony, came to an end. The Transylvania proprietors, however, were granted a compensation of 200,000 acres of land.

Gainsborough, Society Painter

Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788), the first of the distinctly English school of painting, was the most celebrated society painter of all time. His procedure was to have his sitter patiently wait while he painted the most attractive woman he could imagine. After that he began to work down to a point that approached the appearance of the lady in question. When she began to see a resemblance, he quit. He confessed to George III that he preferred to paint landscapes, his works of which as art rank as high or higher than his portraits, but his wife's extravagant demands made him turn to the more lucrative portrait painting. Gainsborough portraits are in clear and transparent tones of blue and green.

Salt Spring on Prairie

A few yards from a main road in Kansas, salt water trickles out of the ground. Indian legends attribute the Waconda springs to a forgotten arm of the Pacific ocean, left there when the Great Father ordered the ocean to leave its beautiful continental basin. The Ocean God, however, only agreed to depart on condition that he was allowed to leave his representative behind him. The spring is one of the few "bottomless" pits in the world, and though many have tried, no one has been able to find exactly how deep it is.

Caterpillars Can Hear

This statement has been made because experiments have shown that these insects have the ability to hear; for certain sounds result in sudden movements of the body. Hairs that absorb sound are provided in place of ears. In experiments, when these hairs were coated with shellac and noises were made, the caterpillar did not respond.

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The J. E. Jones Letter is accurate, definite, brief, straght to the point. It concerns the high spots in the relations between government and the welfare of 130,000,000 people. It is BIG in its plan and execution.

Safety on the highway and increased business are the dominant themes in National Tire Safety Week, May 14-21, launched by tire manufacturers, distributors and dealers throughout the country.

Sponsors of the movement point out the hazards of driving on smooth, worn tires and the foolishness of attempting to get the last few miles out of a set of worn tires. In addition, a vast purchasing movement would be created and employment would be accelerated, not only in the tire industry itself, but in the many affiliated and contributing industries.

Horseshoe and Good Luck

According to Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable the legend that a horseshoe brings good luck is supposed to have originated with St. Dunstan, who was noted for his skill in shoeing horses. One day Satan himself is said to have appeared and demanded that his "single hoof" should be shod. St. Dunstan, recognizing his customer, tied him rightly to the wall and proceeded to do as he was bid, but purposely inflicted so much pain that his Satanic Majesty begged for mercy. Thereupon St. Dunstan released his captive after having extracted from him a promise that he would never enter a place where a horseshoe was displayed. Thus reads the legend. And so, for many centuries, observes a writer in the New York Herald Tribune, the horseshoe has been looked upon as a charm against evil and a bringer of good fortune. At one time it was affixed to the front door of the house as a protection against witches. Lord Nelson caused one to be nailed to the mast of his flagship the Victory and, today, we still find this emblem of good luck installed in many homes.

Used Cave for Glass Work

The first glass maker in Scotland was George Hay (1566-1625). He took advantage of a peculiarly formed cave at Wemyss on the Fife coast, and set up his furnace therein.

The race is not always to the swift, and it is never to the loafer.