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FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1938


## A LITTLE MENTIONED STRAW VOTE

Nowadays when the newspapers of the country are full of political forecasts, straw votes, and real or invented surveys of the American trend of thought, it might be supposed that when an authority produces one of these estimates it would be prominently displayed.

The headlines and editorial comments in the anti-administration press appears to be confined to such forecasts as imply a recession from President Roosevelt's popularity and criticism of the New Deal measures.

The other day, Forture magazine, which can hardly be suspected eiher of great admiration for the President or a devotion to the emergency and reform measures that were the striking elements in the proceedings of the Seventy-Fifth Congress, went in to the survey business rather elaborately. The editors announced that their Quarterly Survey to be published next month indicates "that 54.7 per cent of the population approved of Mr. Roosevelt, while 34.4 per cent dissapprove, and 10.9 per cent 'don't know'. The survey even indicates a possible majority disapproval of the phenomenon of a rebellious Congress: 47.2 per cent think that Congress should work more closely with the president, while 40.6 per cent prefer it to show an independent spirit and 12.2 per cent 'don't know.'"

Fortune is a big business magazine. Suppose it had announced that its survey had shown an opposite trend of public sentiment. The anti-New Deal newspapers would have screamed the result in big headlines on every first page. As it was, the few of them that mentioned the conclusions of the Fortune poll printed just a little bit of it, very deep in the back of the paper. Most of the big newspapers ignored the whole account, although advance copies were furnished them by the magazine. One of the great metropolitan journals passed up Fortune's survey and the accompanying editorial, though it gave a long account of a sectional bankers' conference in Springfield, Illinois, in which the New Deal was attacked.

Curiously enough, not one of the prominent newspaper columnists who seize with avidity on anything that seems to throw doubt on the success of the New Deal measures and who see in everything evidences of revolt and disintegration in the Democratic party also paid any attention to the magazine's story or its editorial.

## U. S. AND CANDA PLAN CELEBRATION

There are 30,000 members of the Good Neighbor League in the United States. These and the members of the group in Canada are planning to celebrate, in the fall of 1938, the 125 years of peace between the two countries. The celebration will take the form of a chain of dinners held in 100 major cities on both sides of the border and announcement of this program has been made by Dr. Stelzle, Executive Director, who has already declared that such celebrations have the approval of outstanding leaders in both countries.

The fact that countries, whose combined population includes more than one fourth of the entire human race are now at war, that almost another quarter live in countries which are on the fringe of war, and that out of the 43 democracies at the end of the World War very few are left, is ample reason for Canada and the United States to rejoice because of their long continued friendship. The situation throughout the world demands that these ties of friendship be further strengthened.

A new toy-lending library has been established at San Antonio, Tevas, by the junior study group of the American Association of University Women of that city. A positive rule is that firearms and military toys are distinctly and finally barred from distribution...the Library's aim is to lend play-tools which will teach wholesome and constructive things.

Japan has remodelled her cabinet and dubbed it The Quick Victory Cabinet. At present the Japanese forces are meeting with strong resistance and the Chinese are recalling an old proverb which is being repeated by a correspondent of the Associated Press. "He who rides a tiger finds it difficult to dismount".

## WHY WEAR A LONG FACE?

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., June, 20-Never in peace-time history have there been such tremendous appropriations for relief as those now being set aside to care for human needs.

There is no evidence that the spirit of America is crushed; and the Government is proceeding upon the theory that its citizens "will see this thing through."

This is "the good old Summertime" to those who are fortunate enought to maintain themselves and families. There are vacations ahead for them.

The tourist business ranks as the principal source of revenue for a large number of States—East, West North and South.

After all, everybody will keep warm. Old Sol will help. Nobody is likely to starve. With the kind of initiative that brought our forefathers through in their fight with Indians, wild animals and the unfriendly wilderness, everyone should find some way to push forward.

There have been lots of depressions before, but like the rain they have stopped after awhile.

Mother Nature is promising abundant returns from her orchards and fields. Even the whistles may be blowing to call men back to the factories in a few months. This is the time for optimism. Why wear long faces?

* * *

### Investment Trusts

A number of individuals are under indictment in Washington, New York and other cities charged with fraudent missappropriation of investment trust funds. In the boom days of 1929 a lot of men who thought themselves shrewed bought stocks in many companies. Their theory was that "some of them would go up while others go down."

That was considered a smart thing to do in 1929, but in 1938 a lot of fellows were playing the markets in the same way. As it turns out, all those swell stocks went one way—in the wrong direction. The "good stocks" turned out to be as bad as any.

The United States Security Exchange Commission concludes that investment trusts have furnished opportunities for looters and confidence men.

* * *

### Government Ownership

There is more talk now than at any time in recent years about the possibilities of the Government taking over the railroads. Railroad employees do not propose to accept cuts in wages.

Railroad investors are turning thumbs down on railroad bonds and securities. The Government, instead of granting increases of rates to the railroads, offers to lend more money to the lines. But this hasn't worked out successfully and railroads have heavily over-borrowed and are now on their last legs.

Government ownership of public utilities gradually moves forward. The Tennessee Valley Authority invites the rest of the country to join its procession.

The telephone and telegraph lines are also prominently mentioned as in line for Government ownership. Meantime the Administration furnishes evidence that it intends to open both barrels upon all trusts and monopolies. These are just straws in the wind that show the way the wind blows. You'll hear more about these matters in the coming election campaigns.

* * *

### Hope-Springs

The new relief plan is intended to begin at once and to continue until about next March. If in the eight months the depression is beaten then it will not be necessary to continue relief except on a small scale.

Neither politicians, nor financiers, dare to predict what shape our country will be in next Winter. "Hope" as of old, "springs eternal in the human breast. Man never is, but always to be blest."

* * *

### More Good Roads

At the beginning of this session of Congress there was a good deal of uneasiness about attempts to cut down the appropriations for Federal-aid for highways. But the relief bill carried wholesale sums for that purpose—in fact to the tune of about a billion dollars in different bills.

## TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

By Lucy Meacham Thruston

The years since the World War have been so full of change that they have been comparable only to a kaleidoscope with their glittering bits of color changing places from minute to minute. But now nearly two decades have passed since cessation of such tragedy and several attempts at analysis are being made. Analysis in itself must be preceded by restatement. The World War began in 1914 and ended in 1918, but five more years were taken up in considering peace terms. The treaty of Versailles was not the concluding peace treaty, this was followed up by the treaty of St. Germain of Neuilly, of Trianon, of Lausanne. With the coming of this last into force in August 1924, peace was formally established. Meanwhile what achievements had been made, what currents set in motion, what driftings allowed?

The treaty of Versilles was soon found to be full of mistakes. It was, the Germans claim, a dictated treaty, as are nearly all such terms between victor and vanquished. The Germans were given the terms and allowed five days in which to accept—or resume war activities—and when their answer was to be received, the two signatories were brought in "Like signatories were brought in "like criminals in the dock". It is true that this treaty was founded on idealism. It provided for creation of a League of Nations, an International Labor Organization and a mandatory system of government for the colonies ceded by Germany.

It rearranged the map of Europe but not always to advantage. Slav and Teuton had lived long pressed sideby side, with conflict and irritation, yet with some attempts at adjustment, some necessary neighborliness. But Wilson knew his history, the ambitions and traditions of submerged peoples and the boundaries in connection with ambitions of those submerged lost to Germany 25,000 square miles of territory and 7,000,000 people. Czechoslovakia was formed, Alsace-Lorraine was given back to France, Poland was remade, a part of Schlesnnig-Holosstein was given back to Denmark; an d these among the adjustment of boundary lines only.

The League was established at Geneva. Form 1924 to 1930 was the time of its greatest power. In those years commissions on sanitation, education, transportation, health, aid to refugees were established as well as negotiation successfully made between waring countries. The Dawes reparation plan was put through. The Locarno treaty was signed, and the naval treaty in London. Then came the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, civil war in Spain, chaos in the Far East—Whither World? What are charts and driftings showing? This skeleton of world achievements holds within itself, less heeded than its spectacular steps, adrift, a stronger and stronger current towardsdesire for adjustment of difficulties as they rose between nations and the growing organizations working to this end...by intervisitations, peace camps—this is the hopefull movement growing stronger. The visions of Isaiah and Micah of swords being beaten into plow shares and of every man sitting under his own vine and fig tree still stand, as does that of Tennyson who looking far into the future saw the flags of nations furled around the hall of the parliament of the world. To us is the hope that this is not too far into the future.

## FEDERAL HOUSING RENTALS

The Federal Housing Administration aims to produce low-rental housing by encouraging the construction of dwelling units suitable from the start for rent at modest figures, rather than by arbitrary restrictions of rents, Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator has advised Henry W. Webb, State FHA Director.

Under Section 207 of the National Housing Act, the Federal Housing Administration is empowered to insure mortgage loans up to $5,000,000 on large scale housing projects designed for rent. The FHA regulates the amount of rent which the corporation owning the project may charge, as well as its capital structure, rate of return on the investment, and methods of operation, so long as the mortgage insurance remains in force.

These regulations are in the interest of a sound financing program for the rental property in question, acting to protect both the mortgage and the equity capital. Moderate rents are considered essential in order to assure a broad and stable occupancy demand and a minimum of risk from income shrinkage.

The restriction of rentals, the Administrator explained, does not take the form of an arbitrary limitation below a level which the property might obtain in an unrestricted competitive rental market. It is the desire of the Administration to accomplish low-rental housing by directing its energies toward projects which will rent for a reasonably low figure, fully in line with the existing market for housing of a comparable class.

Warning to the majority: The real rules of a nation are the minority groups that stick together and gang np on anybody who offends them.

## YOUR OLD-AGE INSURANCE

### What Old-Age Insurance Means to Older Workers

Baltimore, June 16, 1938.—There is now a law in this county which will give millions of employees something to live on when they are old and have stopped working. This law, which also provides other benefits, is called the Social Security Act.

Under this law, the United States Government will send checks every month to insured workers, both men and women, after they have passed their 65th birthday and have met a few simple requirements.

There is also provision under the Social Security Act for insured workers who are so close to their 65th birthday they will not have a chance to qualify for monthly benefits before they reach the age of retirement.

How do they benefit under thi law? The Gvernment agrees to make a lump-sum payment to these older employees, who work some time in employment, included under the law after 1936, and before they reach their 65th birthday.

Old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act went into operation January 1, 1937. That is why no wages earned before that date are taken into account. Wages earned by a worker after he reaches the age of 65 are not counted in his wage record.

Suppose Bill Young, a stone mason, aged 62, goes on working as an employee of a construction company for several years. Following his 65th birthday he may file claim for a lump-sum payment, amount to 3½ percent of all wages earned after 1936, and before he attained the age of 65. If he earns, say $7,800 in the construction business (between the close of 1936 and the day he reaches the age of 65) then his lump-sum pament should be 3½ percent of $7,800, or $273. In order to receive this payment he does not have to give up his job at. He can take the check, use it as he sees fit and go right on working in any kind of employment he chooses, as long as he is able.

## INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURNS

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Helvering has issued a bulletin showing the number of individual income tax returns for 1936, filed through Dec. 31, 1937.

The number of individual income tax returns filed for 1936 was 5,488,055, compared with 4,666,504 for 1935. The table shows that in the State of Maryland in 1936 the number filed was 106,492, while the previous year the number filed was 94,125.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Christian Science" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, June 26.

The Golden Text will be from Isa 35:10: "The ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and sorrowing and sighing shall flee away."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Isa. 55:1 "Ho, everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy wine and milk without money and without price."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following page 12: "In divine Science, where prayers are mental all may avail themselves of God as a very present help in trouble.' Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries; 'Ho, everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.' "

## PEOPLE WHO ENJOY STARVING THEMSELVES

A fascinating article that points out how inferiority complexes inspire persons to fast. One of many illustrated articles in June 26th issue of The American Weekly, the big magazine distributed with the Baltimore American. On sale at all newsstands.

The softer the road the harder it is to travel.

The righ armament is just enough to make others polite and not puite enough to make us impolite.


## Effective Printing

means good type, good presses, good workmen and good paper. We have the equipment and the workmen for you, and use Hammermill grades of bond, safety and cover papers. Let us show you.


## UNHAPPY ADVENTURES OF A STAGE STAR

First of an exciting new series of articles by a famous dancer, who reveals secrets behind the scenes. Don't miss this big feature in the June 26th issue of The American Weekly, the magazine distributed every Sunday with the Baltimore American. On sale at all newsstands.


BEN AMES WILLIAMS

Crucible...

A dark night and a murder . . . a staid Boston family thrown into confusion by impossible disaster. John Sentry went to prison awaiting death. His wife learned to know her heart through suffering . . . and one of his daughters deserted the sinking ship when the end seemed near. But the great mystery of this affair was not solved until it was almost too late, until John Sentry had surrendered all hope. Read "Crucible" in these columns.

A GREAT SERIAL!


## WINDMILLS TO SUPPLY POWER ON DESERT LINK OF TRANSCONTINENTAL 'PHONE LINE

### "Booster Current" Obtained From Air On Oklahoma-California Section

Windmills will supply power for transmitting telephone conversations over some sections of the recently completed "fourth transcontinental" telephone line where it crosses desert lands in the southwest. This first-known use of such machinery for this purpose was recently decided upon after the Bell Telephone Laboratories in New York City had made tests with an experimental windmill in New Jersey.

The windmills will drive generators which will charge batteries supplying current to the vacuum tube amplifiers or repeaters stationed at intervals along the line between Oklahoma City and Whitewater, Calif., to "boost" human voices on their way. Ordinary power lines not being available in certain sections of the desert country, it was decided that a windmill at each repeater station would produce the power most satisfactorily.

There is an almost constant breeze in these regions, but should a prolonged calm or any break in the windmill machinery interrupt this source of power, a gasoline-operated generator will automatically start when the battery reaches a certain stage of discharge. Should this equipment fail, another automatic device will sound an alarm to the nearest "inhabited" repeater station, sixty or seventy miles away.

On this important new voice highway to the Pacific, a new type of "carrier current" telephone channel, recently developed by the Bell Laboratories, will be used. This system, with a wide frequency range, makes it possible to carry on as many as sixteen conversations simultaneously over one pair of wires. In addition to telephone channels, the new route will also provide circuits for broadcasting networks, telegraph and teletypewriter service and picture transmission.

## WHY

### There Are Cooking Failures and Probable Causes.

Cooking failures would probably be fewer if cooks knew what caused them. Here are some common cooking failures, according to an authority in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If the cheese on the macaroni is stringy and rubbery, it may have been because the cheese was green, or because it was heated too long at too high a temperature.

If the meringue falls and is tough, perhaps it was baked too fast, or in too hot an oven, so that the upper part hardened and the under part remained uncooked and watery, causing the meringue to fall.

If the angel food cake is tough, it may be that the oven was too hot. About 250 degrees Fahrenheit is the proper temperature for most angel food cakes.

If cracks and uneven surfaces appear in the cake, perhaps too much flour was used or the oven was too hot.

If the cake is heavy and sticky, perhaps too much sugar was used, or the mixture was underbaked.

If the cake has an uneven color, perhaps it was baked too fast or was not mixed enough.

If the cake falls, perhaps it did not have enough flour, had too much fat, was underbaked, or the oven was opened or jarred early in baking.

If the baked potatoes are soggy, they may have been baked too long, or the skin may not have cracked or pierced when they were done to let out the steam.

### Why Volapuk Language Was Finally Discarded

The international language, Volapuk, was invented by Johann Schleyer, about 1879. It was founded, as to 40 per cent, on English, but the roots were so distorted in accordance with arbitrary rules that they were almost unrecognizable, and the language was further encumbered by an almost Greek profusion of terminations and variations.

The collapse of Volapuk (which in 1889 claimed a million adherents and had held three successful congresses) was insured by the refusal of Schleyer to permit any modification. Kadem Bevuretik Volapuka, the central Volapuk academy, directed by Dr. W. Rosenberger, however, continued its researches into the best possible form of an international language, and in 1898 it issued a vastly improved language, which it called Idiom Neutral and changed its own name to Akademi de Lingu Internasional.

Don't refuse to let your wife have her own way—she'll have it anyway.

## VAIL MEDAL AWARD

Helen Rosalie Sullivan, telephone operator and heroine of the Plaza Hotel fire in Jersey City, N. J., who has just been awarded a Theodore N. Vail gold medal for heroism by The American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Miss Sullivan received the award posthumously for her heroic devotion to duty during the disastrous fire. She remained at her switchboard spreading the alarm until her clothes caught fire, causing burns which eventually resulted in her death.

Vail medals are awarded for noteworthy public service in the line of duty.

### Used "Ejaculatory Prayers"

In Eighteenth-century Scotland, pious persons used to punctuate their conversation with "ejaculatory prayers," or spontaneous exclamations to God, considering these better than long prayers because they rose to heaven before Satan had a chance to spoil them. Eventually the custom died, says Collier's Weekly, because these holy expletives began to sound out of place in shops, offices, stables and saloons.

### The Blue Grotto of Capri

The Blue Grotto of Capri is 164 feet in length and 98 feet in width; the height of the entrance is slightly over 6 feet and about 4 feet wide. The grotto was known to the Romans, but it was rediscovered in 1826 by the German painter and poet A. Kopisch. One is astounded to see the water like a blue-burning fire lighting up the entire vast vault. Everything gives back the reflection, including the bodies of the bathers, which gleam with silver.

Stick to your business with the glue of industry.