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FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1938

WAR COSTS

Civilization cannot finance another great war and survive as it is known now. This is the gist of a recent world-wide survey by the United Press.

The survey points out that the next war would cost 1,000 billion dollars—at least three times that of the World War. This estimate is based on the assumption that the conflict would last for a minimum of four years and involve all the major powers. Experts say, however, that it would probably last much longer—until all the participants were bankrupt.

Attention is called to the fact that last year the seven great powers—United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia—had 45 million men under arms or in reserve forces, and spent a total of 15 billion dollars on their war machines. Indications are that the war preparedness expenditures of these seven nations this year will be considerably increased over last.

In subtance, the United Press findings bear out the fact that although another world war will deliver a knock-out punch to the entire world's financial system, every leading nation is exhausting her resources in advance preparing for it.

As for the United States, the last session of Congress granted the navy over 546 million dollars in regular appropriations, 39 million in deficiency funds, and 38 million in public works money from the relief bill. In addition to the 73 vessels already begun, the bill authorizes construction of 46 combat vessels and 26 auxiliaries, including 3 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, 9 cruisers, 23 destroyers and 9 submarines.

The taxpayer will have to dig over 463 million dollars in regular appropriations for the army, plus 68 million more in deficiency and Public Works funds.

A recapitulation of military and naval expenditures and authorizations by the Congress just adjourned shows that it is going to cost the people of this country $2,328,749,347 for so-called defense—a veritable boon to the shipbuilders and armament makers.

FAMILY NECESSITIES

Sewing machines "hold their own" in numbers in American homes. But stoves have been discarded for heating plants. The open milk-pan in the cellar has been promoted to an honored place in the Frigidaire. Oil lamps are scarce.

Three out of every four families in the United States own a radio—a device that was in its cats-whisker stage less than 20 years ago. Piano ownership in villages ranges from 27 to 42 per cent of homes, and phonographs—the rage before radios, are only half as numerous as pianos. Bicycles are having a steady boom in popularity, but the Government statisticians have neglected to supply figures about them.

A recent Government statement says that "American village life definitly includes the automobile." The cars are 100 per cent superior to the models of 20 years ago, and standard machines are only about half the former prices.

In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa 69 per cent of villagers own their automobiles, and New England is just a little behind. Southern States hold a score of 62 per cent ownership. The Western States hold up with the East in their purchases of new cars.

HOUSES BY THE POUND

Home building has been increased and it has given employment to a lot of workmen who would otherwise be idle. A strong objection to the existing plan is that it usually costs too much money to build what should be an inexpensive house. That is a vital objection.

Experts in the building material industry declare that the answer is: Pre-fabricated houses manufactured by mass production and sold by the pound, in proper sized pieces and sections so that they may be set up like a kitchen cabinet, or a sectional bookcase.

That might not help the workers, and employment is the country's first problem.

The recipe for peretual ignorance is: be satisfied with your opinions and content with your knowledge.—Elbert Hubbard.

If you would be happy let the other fellow do the worrying.

GROWING OF A NATION

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., July, 25.—Delaware recently celebrated the settlement of the Swedes in that state three hundred years ago. Delaware was the first State to ratify the Constitution. Ohio reminds us by its automobile tags that it escaped British captivity in the Northwest Territory 150 years ago when it was ceded to the United States. Eight Presidents have come from Ohio. California and Texas came to the United States less than a hundred years ago.

Every State has contributed its thrilling chapter of growth and development through the years. They have all come by way of the primitive forests and unsettled lands, to find places of importance in a growing Nation. That Nation began with a narrow strip of 13 quarreling States along the Atlantic seaboard, and those States were unwilling to submit to Federal control.

The early pioneers crossed the Continent by traveling for several months, or they sailed around the Horn and back. It took a year or two. They had no visions of Our Future, when fresh citrus fruit from Florida and California would find their way to breakfast tables in every State. How could they contemplate the future of Muscle Shoals, Niagara and Columbia Rivers, or Boulder Dam?

Steamships began using oil and electric drives 30 years ago; railroads have very recently recognized the value of Diesel engines.

The automobile ranks first in transportation though it was a mere infant in 1900. Before a single wheel turns in any motor manufacturing plant, the purchases have already begun in the process of moving money to Main Street.

The far-stretches of space and time have been brought closer by modern transportation and communication. In consequence neighbors and customers are no longer the few who live in the narrow spaces of a single community—they spread out into every nook and corner of a Nation that had its simple beginnings in Virginia, Massachusetts and Delaware. Finally the family of a Nation was complete when Arizona and New Mexico were born. Today we are the most progressive Nation in the World with 130,000,000 people—contrasted to less than 4,000,000 when George Washington pushed off as top-man of the new Government.

* * *

Politics On The Air

Political broadcasting will soon become a good deal of a public nuisance. In a few weeks you will likely find, when you go to a friend's house for a quiet evening, that he will tune in on a radio station and make you listen to somebody that he wants to hear—the same "somebody" that you don't want to hear.

Under the new rules of the Federal Communications Commission there is a provision prohibiting stations from exercising censorship of any speech broadcast by a duly qualified candidate. This opens the way to more mud-slinging than has been permitted on the radio in the past.

While political candidates will all have to pay the radio fiddler the facilities will be open as at present to free programs. And those are frequently the worest of all.

* * *

Farm Machinery Manufactures

The International Harvester Company and a half dozen other manufacturers of farm machinery are being watched with hawk-like eyes by Federal agencies, on account of their closely knit relations, which make them look exactly like monopolies to those who are looking for those kind of tie-ups among the big fellows.

* * *

Restricting Stock Purchases

Under the present regulations of the Stock Exchange the officers of large corporations are restricted in the purchasing of stocks in their own corporations. Washington officials claim that this has helped to steady the market.

A proposal that comes from the Federal Trade Commission asks for a new law from Congress to prevent large corporations from purchasing the stock or assets of competing firms.

Thus the policy of Government is being broadened to such an extent that our large industrialists are liable to suspect that the New Deal expects them to save their money for taxes.

* * *

Merit System Is On Waiting List

There is no need to grow optimistic over hopes that the merit system will—all of a sudden, replace political spoils—which have always had the best of the merit plans in Government employment. It may be that some forward steps will be made towards Government reorganization, but that will not come in a hurry. When it does there will have to be a Congress in the saddle that thinks more of the United States than it does of political patronage and reprehensible politics, such as now control the Nation.

IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT WAGE REPORTING

Employers' quarterly tax reports, which are submitted to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, are due on or before August 1. The Social Security Board is interested in this return, because from it they get the information which they post to the individual wage-earner's account.

Ordinarily, the deadline for the report is the last day of the month following the quarter for which it is filed. However, since July 31 falls on Sunday, Bureau of Internal Revenue regulations provide that the report may be filed on next following business day, August, 1.

The return covers employees' wages during April, May, and June. It is the second quarterly report to be made on the new Form SS-1a. Taxes are payable at the time of filing the quarterly return. This new procedure for wage reports which was put into use early in 1938 helps to simplify the work required of employers.

Mr. Luther Becker, Manager, Baltimore Field Office, emphasized the fact that employers' wage returns must show each employee's name and his social security account number, and the amount of taxoble wages paid to him during the quarter. He also said that each employee's benefits are based on his total wages from employment covered by the old-age insurance plan, and for this reason employers should see that the names shown in their pay rolls conform exactly with the names on their employee's cards.

Wage reports are submitted at regular intervals by the employer to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. After these reports are checked, they are used by the Social Security Board to enter the wages (as reported thereon) in the worker's social security account.

Businessmen can save themselves unnecessary work and also help their employees get full benefits due them by making sure that wages paid each employee during the quarter are correctly reported. Making corrections in erroneous wage reports results in double work for the employer and also delays the posting of the wages to employee's social security accounts. Tax returns must be sent by employers to the Bureau of Internal Revenue on or before August 1.

In order that each employee's social security account number may be given in the wage report, employers should keep a permanent record of these numbers. If an employee fails to apply for a number, the employer is required to file an application for him. Applications may be made at the Baltimore office of the Social Security Board, at 100 Hopkins Place.

TIME TO STOP LIQUOR ADVERTISING

Under direction of the National Temperance and prohibition Council, leading temperance organizations are preparing to launch a determined drive against liquor advertising.

Those who object to liquor advertising coming into their homes are requested to protest to the owners and managers of radio stations, to the editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines advertising liquors. Congress will be asked to stop liquor advertising.

During the last session of Congress several bills aimed at liquor advertising were before committees. The Culkin-Capper Bill, H. R. 13 and Senate 1369 was intended to prohibit all liquor advertising across state lines, while the Culkin-Johnson Bill, H. R. 9264 and Senate 3550 was directed against radio advertising only.

Many petition are being prepared for presentation to Congress at its next session.

Reports from the Federal Reserve System and the Department of Commerce in Washington indicated that business is pointing up. The claim is made that agriculture is giving a good account of itself throughout the Nation, and that the employment outlook has been improved through Government spending, and increases in industrial emplyment. Retail trade is gaining in a majority of American cities, according to the scattering reports.

Things even up. By the time you reach middle age, you are too set in your ways to reform much, but you no longer have pep enough to be naughty.

NEALY THIRD OF FARMERS HAVE INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

One farmer in three has an income from non-farm sources according to a special report released today by William L. Austin, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This statement is based upon a special preliminary survey of 3,000 farms in selected counties in 40 States that was made in preparation for the coming Census of Agriculture, 1940. The report is the result of a cooperative project in which the field work was done by the statisticians of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the tabulations anud technical work by the Division of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Many surprising facts are indicated by this survey. Among which hitherto have not been called to the attention of the public are: the high proportation of farmers who have outside income; the relatively high average return from such farm operators, which average is equal to about three-fourths of the average income from the farms themselves; the difference between the income of those making farming their principal operation and those whose principal occupation is not farming, but others, such as banking, keeping store, professional service, and the like. In a special Census monograph, "Part-time Farming in the United States," a study made of farmers who performed work off their farms for pay or income, it was found that there were about 2,000,000 of such farmers. This report on non-farm income is of unusual significance because it bears out preliminary surveys from other sources which show that non-farm income is a material part of the rural picture. For the 975 farmers who reported non-farm income a total of 558,522 is recorded or an average of 573 per farm. About one-fourth of the farmers with non-farm income receive less than $100, another fourth from $100 to $300. These amounts, while of relatively little importance in themselves, will be helpful in appraising the figures.

COLORA GIRL WINS FELLOWSHIP AWARD

A Colora girl achieved national recognition recently when it was announced by the Danforth Fellowship Foundation that Helen Balderston had been awarded the 1938 Home Economics Danforth Fellowship for two weeks' study in St. Louis, and two weeks leadership training at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp at Shelby, Michigan. The summer scholarships are given jointly by the Ralston Purina Mills, and William H. Danforth, founder and chairman of the board of this national feed and cereal organization.

Helen Biderston arrived in St. Louis, July 17. For four weeks she will be a member of one of the most representative groups of home economics students in the United States.

With junior girls representing 33 leading state colleges she will have an opportunity to view the "inside" of big business and study the relation ship between home economics and industry, and learn of the opportunities now open for young women with a home economics background. The fellowship program is designed to give young women on the brink of graduation from college a preview showing of what to expect in the business and professional world, and to aid them in "catching hold" immediately upon graduation, rather than changing from one position to another the first few years out of school.

As winner of the fellowship, Helen Balderston will be taken on inspection trips of large wholesale, manufacturing, and industrial plants. Research laboratories, department stores, and the problems of institutional and hotel management will be studied under experts. A trip to a large experimental farm is included in the schedule.

The last two weeks will be spent at the American Youth Foundation Leadership Training Camp on Lake Michigan. Leadership courses for personality development and enlargement of abilities will be taught by nationally known educators, ministers, and professional men and women. A well-planned recreational program will be coupled with study at this camp where hundreds of young women meet annually for a fortnight of training and fellowship.

Helen Balderston is typical of the young women chosen for this honor. She was selected from the entire junior home economics class of the University of Maryland this past spring because of her outstanding scholarship record, wide participation in campus activities, religious interest, and all-round development.

At college, Miss Balderston belongs to the W. A. A., International Relations Club, and Home Economics Club. She also served as chairman of May Day Flower Committee.

Helen Blderston is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi H. Balderston, of Colora.

Now unbreakable window glass is predicted for everybody. Some body is always taking the joy out of life for little boys.

POLITICAL CARDS

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Having been urged by many friends and members of the bar to become a candidate for re-election. I take this method of announcing my intentions of becoming a candidate for re-election as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland. This method of announcement is adopted because the office which I hold, and the duties incident there to preclude me making a personal campaign.

Thomas J. Keating.

FOR STATE SENATOR

At the Democratic Primaries on September 12th next, I will be a candiate for nomination for State Sentor, and I earnestly solicit the support of all voters. Should I be nominated, and later elected, it will be my ambition to serve the people and taxpayers of Cecil county, without fear or favor, always remembering I am a servant of the people.

Frederick H. Leffler,
Elkton, Maryland

FOR CLERK OF COURT

I hereby announce my candidacy for Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil county subject to the Republican primaries in September. Your support will be greatly appreciated

Ralph R. Crothers,
Zion, Md.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Cecil County subject to the Democratic primaries in September and I earnestly solicit your support.

Daniel H. Garrett.
Elkton, Md.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS

I hereby announce to the voters of Cecil county, that I will be a candidate for Register of Wills, subject to the Democratic primaries on September 12. I earnestly solicit the support of all voters.

W. Norman Clark,
Elkton, Maryland.

I hereby announce my candidacy for Register of Wills for Cecil County subject to the Republican primary in September. Your support will be appreciated.

Jesse E. Pierson,
Elkton.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Commissioner subject to the Republican primary in September. Your support will be appreciated.

Harry D. Barnes,
Elkton.

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Commissioner for Cecil county, subject to the Democratic primary in September. Your support will be apreciated.

Lawson C. Tosh,
Rising Sun, Md.

Having decided to be a candidate for County Commissioner from the First Commissioners District, subject to the Democratic primaries on September 12, I take this means of asking the support of all voters.

Walter B. Scarborough,
Elkton, Md., R. D. 4

I hereby announce myself a candidate for County Commissioner, from the Third Commissioner's district, I will appreciate your support at the Democratic primary on September 12.

L. H. Balderston,
Colora, Md.

I hereby take this means of announcing to the voters of Cecil county, that I will be a candidate for County Commissioner (Second Commissioners District) subject to the Democratic primaries in September next. I earnestly solicit the support of all voters.

Reuben Reynolds,
Fair Hill, Md.

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Commissioner for Cecil County. Subject to the Democratic Primaries in September. Your support will be appreciated.

Howard S. Vincent,
Elkton.

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Commissioner for Cecil County, subject to the Democratic Primaries in September and ask the support of all voters.

Howard R. Brown,
R. D. 2. Rising Sun, Md.

I take this means of informing the voters of Cecil county, that I wil be a candidate for County Commissioner from the Third Commissioners' District, subject to the Democratic primary on September 12th. I respectfully ask the support of all voters.

W. Earl Fisher,
Colora, Md.

CANDIDATE FOR STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

I hereby announce my candidacy for member of the Republican State Central Committee of Cecil County, subject to the September primary. I respectfully ask the support of all voters.

Geo. L. Ewing,
Rising Sun, Md.

FOR SHERIFF

Former Night Officer at Elkton, Md.
DAVID J. RANDOLPH,
Candidate for
SHERIFF OF CECIL COUNTY
Subject to the Democratic Primary,
September 12, 1938
I respectfully Ask Your Support

I wish to announce to the public that I will be a candidate for nomination for sheriff of Cecil County at the Democratic Primaries, in September, next. I earnestly solicit the support of all voters.

Roland A. Nickle,
R. D. 4 Elkton, Md.

FOR JUDGE OF ORPHANS' COURT

I hereby announce my candidacy for Judge of the Orphans' Court subject to the Democratic Primary in September. Your support will be appreciated.

J. Frank Blake,
Child, Md.

Having decided to be a candidate for Judge of the Orphans' Court of Cecil county, I hereby ask for the support of all voters at the Democratic primaries on September 12, next.

Sylvester Preston,
North East, Md.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSONER

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Commissioner from the Third Commissioner District, subject to the Republican primary in September. Your support and friendly influence will be greatly appreciated.

Perry A. Gibson,
Rising Sun, Md.

REGISTER OF WILLS

I hereby announce my candidacy for Register of Wills for Cecil County, subject to the Democratic Primary, Sept. 12, 1938. If nominated and elected it will be my desire to serve the people to the best of my ability.

Claude C. Buck
Rising Sun, Md.

FOR STATE SENATE

I hereby announce to the voters of Cecil county that I am a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the Democratic primary on September 12, 1938.

Cecil Clyde Squier
Port Deposit, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

Robert S. Wilkins, an infant by Ralph D. Wilkins and Elizabeth S. Wilkins, his father and mother and next friends,
Plaintiff

vs.

Mary J. Short, also known as Mary Short Wilkins, an infant,
Defendant

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CECIL COUNTY IN EQUITY
No. 5298

The object of this bill is to procure a decree annulling the alleged marriage between Robert S. Wilkins and Mary J. Short, also known as Mary Short Wilkins.

The Bill is brought by Robert S. Wilkins by Ralph D. Wilkins and Elizabeth S. Wilkins, his father and mother and next friends, and recites that the plaintiff is a resident of Pitman, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and that the defendant is a resident of Pitman, Gloucester County, New Jersey; that on June 22, 1938, by fraud, duress, intimidations and threats, the plaintiff and the defendant went through an alleged marriage cermony at Elkton, Maryland, upon an alleged marriage license obtained thereon that date; and the plaintiff and the defendent have never since the alleged marriage cohabited nor has said alleged marriage ever been consummated or ratified.

IT IS THEREUPON ORDERED by the Circuit Court for Cecil County, in Equity, this 18th day of July, 1938, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newpaper published in Cecil County once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of August, 1938, give notice to the defendant, Mary J. Short, also known as Mary Short Wilkins, an infant, whose postoffice address is Pitman, Gloucester County, New Jersey, of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 7th day of September, 1938, to show cause, if any she may have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Walter E. Buck,
Clerk.

True copy, TEST:

Walter E. Buck,
Clerk.