VOTE FOR TYDINGS AND MARYLAND

Return To The Senate The Man Who Has Brought National Acclaim To Your State

A Daring Soldier — *Courageous*

A Brilliant Statesman — *Independent*

A Wise Legislator — *Fearless*

A LEADER IN WAR AND PEACE

Hold For Maryland The Prestige Tydings Has Won

By reason of his distinguished service of the last twelve years, Tydings is now Chairman of the important Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, Ranking Member next to the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, fourth on the District of Columbia Committee of fifteen members and seventh among the twenty-four members of the powerful Committee on Appropriations.

VOTE FOR TYDINGS---

Maryland's Fighting Champion!

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THE MARYLAND POLITICAL POT

By ENDICOTT G. RICH

Political observers concede to Senator Millard E. Tydings an excellent chance of carrying 19 or 20 of Maryland's 23 counties. Reports indicate that he will make a clean sweep of the Eastern Shore's nine counties, of the three counties in Central Maryland, five out of six in Southern Maryland, and two, possibly three, counties in Western Maryland, Mr. Lewis' home district.

These counties carry enough votes to insure the Senator's renomonination by a wide margin. Reports from the various sections of Baltimore City indicate that he will pick up in them an additional 28 to 35 votes.

In other words, it looks now as though Senator Tydings will go into the convention with twice as many votes as Lewis can hope to muster.

The Southern Maryland Counties appear not to have forgotten the benefits Senator Tydings has helped bring to them. Five of the six counties depend on tobacco as their chief crop. Senator Tydings was successful in having the Farm Bills amended so as to give home rule to Southern Maryland tobacco farmers in acreage control, and thanks to his efforts, tobacco acreage cannot be reduced in Maryland unless tobacco farmers vote reduction upon themselves.

Chesapeake Bay watermen are practically united behind the Senator's candidacy. Their daily work keeps alive in their memories Tydings' efforts to promote the Seafood Industry of the Cheapeake by inducing Virginia to prohibit the taking of sponge crabs, by getting for Maryland a Seafood Laboratory with a chemist and a bacteriologist to discover better ways in packing seafood, and by standing back of owners and operators in various measures to relieve them from harsh regulations.

"One of the first things dictators and communists demand is the right of free speech, and one of the first things to which an end is put when they get into power is freedom of speech and freedom of the press. There is no freedom of speech or of the press in Russia, Italy or Germany. Dictators are afraid of the truth."

First Plows of Tree Branches

The first farm plows were made of crooked tree branches and worked by man power.

BRITISH OBSERVE FOURTH CENTENNIAL OF OPEN BIBLE

This year Great Britain celebrated an event which took place 400 years ago, when an open Bible translated into the English language was first placed in every parish church in England under the order of King Henry VIII. The translation of the first complete English Bible was made by a Yorkshireman, Miles Coverdale—a graduate of Cambridge—under the instruction of Archbishop Cranmer. It was published in 1535, three years prior to the King's order. The title page of the translation states that it is "truly translated after the veryte of the Hemrewe and Greeke texts by ye dylygent study of dyverse excellent learner men, experts in the forsayde tongues. Prynted by Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch."

The King's order popularizing the Bible was followed in 1543 by an ordinance containing provisions for fine and imprisonment for its violation. The ordinance reads, in part: "***no woman (unless she be noble or gentle woman), no arrtificers, apprentices, journeymen, servingmen, under the degree of yeomen....husbandmen or labourers" should use or read any part of the Bible.

It would appear that the ordinance, however, was not issued for the purpose of excluding all Bibles to certain of the English population, as it excepted Cranmer's Bible, known as the Great Bible, which was published in 1539.

It should be said to the credit of England's most maligned King that the importance of his act to the spiritual and intellectual welfare of the English people, and consequently to the world at large, cannot be over-estimated. Not only did his order bring the study of the Christian religion closer to the lives of the masses, but it was intrumental in opening their minds to other literature, and thus made the Englishman creative in the world of letters, religion, and science. It was also an indirect factor in promoting commerce, industry, and many other phases of English life.

The celebration of the 400th anniversary of placing an open Bible in every parish church in England has been observed in the schools of the country. A syllabus of study was inaugurated by a National Council, some 70,000 copies of which were in demand by public elementary and secondary schools soon after the celebrations began. Also in demand was a special pamphlet, prepared by the London County Council to aid teachers in giving lessons on the syllabus.

The Scriptures have been translated into the thousandth foreign tongue during the past year. Twelve new languages were added by the British and Foreign Bible Society's list during the same period, bringing its number to a total of 723 foreign tongues. During the twelve months here referred to, there were 11,318,575 volumes of Scripture circulated.

EASTERN SHORE FARMERS TO HEAR NATIONAL FARM LEADER

President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation will address a group of 2,000 Eastern Shore farmers at the Salisbury Municipal Park August 19. O'Neal is one of the nations outstanding farm leaders and has worked hard for agricultural legislation during the past ten years. Many in the National Congress recognize him as a millitant leader and a forceful and entertaining speaker.

Ample arrangements for parking have been made and the days program prepared by the General Committee.

According to Claude Phillips chairman of the general committee this will be the largest Farm Bureau gathering ever held on the Eastern Shore. An all day program is planned starting with a soft ball game between Wicomico and Worcester Counties at 10 A. M. At 11:30 the Wicomico 4-H Club boys will present a "Clean Milk" demonstration. Other features on the program include a band concert, community singing, races and swimming. The speaking program will start at 2:55 with short talks by Secretary C. E. Wise, Jr., and President H. H. Nuttle of the Maryland Farm Bureau and the address of the day by President O'Neal.

An invitation is extended to all Maryland farmers to attend this meeting.

If it rains on Aug. 19 the speaking program will be in the Salisbury High School auditorium.

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.

Jenny Lind's Grave

Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, is buried in Malvern, England.

Nature of Competition Vastly Changed From Former Days

Development of New Products and Raw Materials Added to Price Rivalry

Washington—Are our "giant" corporations holding down living standards by holding up prices, in an effort to make exobitant profits? Has competition declined so that the production and distribution of goods needed for higher living standards is being hindered?

A study which has just been completed at the Brookings Institution found that competition is as real as in former days—perhaps more real. But it operates in a different way. Manufacturers today compete not only in the pricing of their products, but also in the development of new products and new uses for raw materials. The result may be even more useful to the people as a whole than in the days when the prices of nearly all goods were fixed by direct bargaining in the market.

The making of prices over a large part of industry is vastly changed from what it used to be. The producer estimates in advance a price at which an article can be bought by an expanding number of people and then finds a way to turn out a product within that price.

Almost everyone is aware that this is the way automobile prices are set, and the study found that the three largest concerns in this industry have set the high water mark of competition thus far.

Today, it is almost impossible for so-called monopolies to keep prices unduly high in order to make big profits. Advances in physics, chemistry, and engineering have been so great in recent years that, whenever a corporation tries to do this, some one comes along with a satisfactory substitute at a lower price.

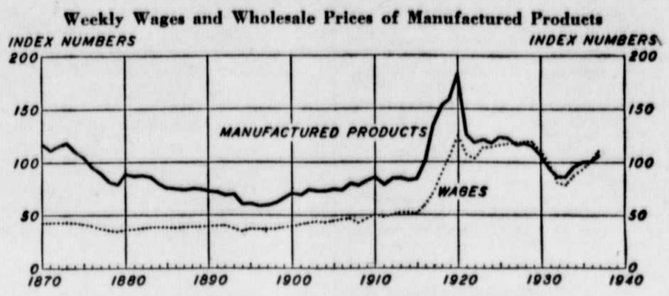
Previous studies made at the Brookings Institution indicated that the best method of passing on to the public the benefits of improved productive efficiency is by giving the consumer lower prices.

Policies of Many Corporations Are Examined

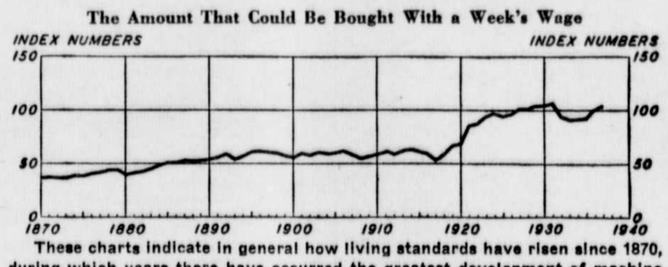
In the latest study, entitled "Industrial Price Policies and Economic Progress," specific inquiries were made into the policies of many manufacturing concerns to find out whether they were aimed in this direction. The study was made by Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, director of economic research, and Dr. Horace B. Drury, a member of the staff. It was financed under a grant by the Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh.

Big corporations since the World War have sought to effect economies and promote efficiency, the study found. This is in contrast to the aim of combinations of a generation ago, which was chiefly to control markets, suppress competition and raise prices. Some of these older combinations were able to hold up prices for a time, but eventually such attempts broke down or aroused so much resentment that the combinations were dissolved by governmental actions.

Weekly Wages and Wholesale Prices of Manufactured Products



The Amount That Could Be Bought With a Week's Wage



These charts indicate in general how living standards have risen since 1870, during which years there have occurred the greatest development of machine production and the growth of large corporations. The upper chart shows that, although the wholesale prices of manufactured goods were about 9 per cent lower in 1937 than in 1870, the weekly wage had increased more than 150 per cent. The lower chart shows how much a worker could purchase with his weekly wage, assuming that retail prices kept in step with wholesale figures; in 1937 it was nearly three times as much as in 1870. This increase came in spite of the fact that the length of the working week was reduced by approximately one-third during this period.

The study did not find that the percentage of the nation's business done by "giant" corporations has been increasing. Production by such large enterprises comprises about 40 per cent of the total, which is about the same percentage as obtained a generation ago.

Big and Little Companies Work Together

The study shows how big and little companies work together to the advantage of both. Large corporations are generally able to spend more freely to maintain competent technical and management staffs, and these companies have usually been in the front of price reduction.

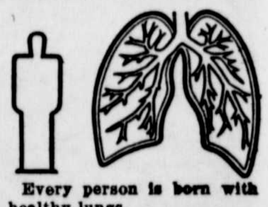
But smaller concerns also benefit from this large-scale production. With larger concerns purchasing their supplies in large quantities and planning production far in advance, smaller companies which sell them supplies and raw materials are in turn able to plan production on the most economical basis. Many small concerns also find it easier to borrow money from local banks and other sources when they have contracts with large corporations.

Operation of industrial enterprises at their practical capacity is necessary if the nation is to have maximum production of goods, the report of the study says. Forward-looking price policies, constantly aiming toward giving the consumer more for his money, were found to be the most important factor in bringing about capacity operation.

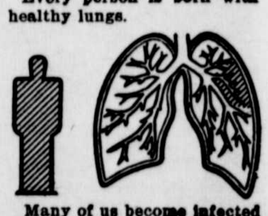
The high level of employment which would come with such capacity operation would have far greater effect in raising living standards than any employment which the government could provide.

Since 1870, while our large corporations have been developing, the amount of manufactured goods which the average worker's weekly wage would buy was multiplied by two and a half. At the same time, the working week was reduced by about one-third.

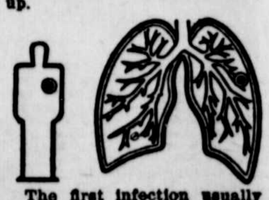
Tuberculosis Develops by Stages



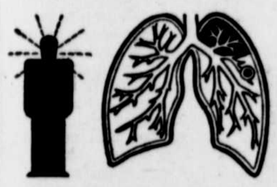
Every person is born with healthy lungs.



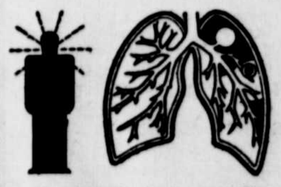
Many of us become infected from other people as we grow up.



The first infection usually heals. The person is well and no germs escape from his lungs. It is important to find this first infection in children.



If later a person becomes infected again, the serious disease tuberculosis may begin. The germs that escape from the lungs are likely to infect others.



If tuberculosis is not discovered early, the disease spreads. A hole (cavity) may form in the lung which is an incubator of germs that escape and menace everybody who comes in contact with the sick person.

Friday, the Thirteenth, Held to Be Unlucky Day

Few adults seriously believe that a four leaf clover brings luck, that spilled salt must be thrown over the left shoulder, that if the sun shines through rain the devil is beating his wife or that warts come from touching a toad, but aversion to the numeral 13, an aversion centuries old, lingers still and strongly.

A 13 anywhere, except 13 trumps in bridge, is held to be unlucky. Any Friday similarly is a day of ill omen. Thus when both come at once, a double hex is cast. Both beliefs antedate Christianity, stretching back into the days of the early Norsemen when Frigga was goddess of the sky and Baldur, her son, was god of justice and the sun, writes Marcia Winn in the Chicago Tribune.

Friday, named for Frigga, was a day sacred to her, and those audacious ones who pursued their own fancies on that day, ignoring her festive worship, were doomed to ill fortune. Thus began a fear persisting through the ages and perpetuated with the crucifixion of Christ on Good Friday. "Friday's moon," goes the legend, still repeated, "come when it will, it comes too soon."

Fear of the mystic 13 also is credited to the Norsemen, who had 12 aesirs or demigods. Into their midst, at a banquet in Valhalla, strode Loki, the evil one, making 13. Shortly thereafter Balkur, the beloved, was slain.

In American history both 13 and Friday have played pleasant roles. Columbus set sail on a Friday, sighted America on Friday and landed on a Friday. The 13 colonies chose a flag with 13 stars and 13 stripes.

Thousands of Canoes in Great Lake Erie Battle

Thousands and thousands of canoes were massed together for what might have been the first great battle on Lake Erie.

It was fought between the Eries of the region south of the lake and the eastern tribes off the coast of what is now Buffalo about 1625. The Eries and these tribes of eastern America despised each other.

As the Indians were without guns, a great deal of the fighting was carried on with the canoes side by side, where the redskins could slash each other with tomahawks. From stories handed down through the years to Indians of this region, the battle was terrific, relates H. J. Carr in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The lake must have been a dull, sickly red from the blood of the dead. Some canoes were upside down, others were shattered by tomahawk blows. Finally the Eries won.

For about the next quarter of a century, five eastern tribes, the Oneidas, Cayugas, Senecas, Onondagas and Mohawks prepared for another battle with the Eries. And then the five tribes returned and practically annihilated all the Erie warriors in one great battle.

One Inch of Rain

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of one inch over one acre of ground would mean a total of 6-272,640 cubic inches of water states a writer in the Indianapolis News. This is equivalent to 2,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of one inch of rain over one acre of surface would be 226,512 pounds or 113¼ short tons. The weight of one United States gallon of pure water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of one inch over one acre of ground would mean 27,143 gallons of water. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each. A rainfall of one inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet would mean 432,000 cubic inches or 250 cubic feet available for the cistern. This is equal to 1,870 United States gallons, or 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each. Ten inches of snowfall equals in water content one inch of rain.

Rheumatic Fever Attacks Young

Rheumatic fever is known to the public as inflammatory rheumatism but its principal effects may not be on the joints which become temporarily inflamed and painful but on the heart which is sometimes permanently weakened by inflammation. The disease occurs most frequently among children and adolescents. It is quite likely to strike an individual again and again. In its recurrences it becomes more and more serious and annually kills at least 40,000 persons in the United States. The average age of its victims at death is only thirty years.

Cartier Founded Quebec

Quebec city was founded by Jacques Cartier, the St. Malo adventurer, in 1608, and since that time has written its epic story in battlements, and monuments, in churches and universities quaint houses and winding cobbled streets. Two structures overshadow the entire city—the Chateau Frontenac and the Citadel. Both are perched atop precipitous Cape Diamond overlooking the St. Lawrence and side by side they contrast the graceful architecture of a Norman chateau with the grim bastions of a fort designed by the duke of Wellington.