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CHAOS IN MOTOR CODES ADDS TO TRAFFIC PERIL

All the States require registration of motor vehicles and display of icense plates as a condition of driving on public highways. This is one of the relatively few provisions in which the motor laws of all States are uniform.

But there is wide disagreement in the registration authorities. In compiling its report—as requested by Congress—on Motor-Vehicle Traffic Conditions in the United States, the Bureau of Public Roads found seven different classes of organizations for registering motor cars.

Another example of uniformity is the provision in each State which prohibits drunken driving. Every State makes it a criminal offense to drive while in an intoxicated condition. Penalties, however, vary widely in the various States.

A thrid example of uniformity is that every State provides penalties for the driver who does not remain at or return to the scene of an accident which results in death of injury to any person. In all but six States a driver is required to stop even if only property damage is involved.

Penalities for "hit-and-run driving" are anything but uniform, however, although in many States the penalty is severe. In 31 States a driver may forfeit his license for this offense. Fines may be as low as $10 in some codes and as high as $5,000 in others, with the range of imprisonment varying from 30 days to 5 years.

A summary paragraph in the report says that analysis of the motor-vehicle laws "clearly demonstrates an amazing lack of uniformity," and that the "chaotic nonuniformity prevails not only in matters that are minor or relatively uninportant but also with respect to many of those provisions that are essentially fundamental in all major problems relating to traffic safety."

UNEMPOYMENT COMPENSATION

Benefit payments by the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board in the month of September dropped more than thirty per cent from August. The total paid in September was $725,128, in August it was $1,051,966.

In the same period the nunber of original claims filed also receded, but not so rapidly. In August the aggregate was 5461; in September it was 4932, a reduction of almost ten per cent.

In the first eight days of October the benefit payments to the jobless amounted to $177,580 and original claims filed were at the rate of a few less than 200 a day—about the same as September.

These figures indicate improvement in general employment as well as the progress made by the Compensation Board in disposing of claims which to date have numbered more than 145,000, representing that many unemployed persons. Many of these claims, paid weekly, run as long as sixteen weeks, the limit of the Maryland law. A claimant is required to file a renewed claim each week until his wage credits are exhausted or he obtains reemployment.

If a claimant obtains work while on the benefit roll his name is removed and payment is stopped.

Horse pulling contests continue to attract attention, according to Joseph M. Vial, livestock specialist for the University of Maryland extension service, who has conducted a number thus far and scheduled a number for future dates.

Pulling contests have been held to date, he states, at Centerville, Bel Air, Timonium, Taneytown, and Harwood. At Timonium, a light weight pair from Dunloggin Farm, Ellicott City, hung up a new state ecord.

FARM WAGE RATES IN MARYLAND

Farm wage rates reversed the usual trend during this year's harvest season but the monthly and day rate in Maryland was the highest of the eight South Atlantic States, a survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, shows.

The monthly average wage-rate for farm help in Maryland during the past harvest season was $27 a month with board and $38 without board. The day rate in the State with board was $1.50 and without board $1.95.

Wages in Delaware were a close second to those of Maryland. In Delaware the monthly rate, with board, was $25.50, and without board $37. The day rate in that State was, with board $1.55, and without board $2. The latter figures top the Maryland scale by 5 cents per day.

In Virginia the monthly rate, with board, was $21, and without board, $30. The daily scale, with board, was $1.05 and without board, $1.40.

The bureau reported that the unseasonal decrease in wages paid farm workers during the past quarter was attributed to "a greater-than -usual decrease in demand for farm labor and a less-than-usual decrese in supply."

Reports from crop correspondents indicate that the supply of farm workers for the country as a whole averaged more than 111 per cent. of demand on October 1, compared with about 109 per cent. on July 1 and less than 88 per cent. on October 1, 1937.

ALLOTMENT OF N. Y. A. FUNDS

More than one-fourth of the $105,781 allotted by the National Youth Administration in 1937-38 to assist Maryland college students in paying their way through school was spent at the University of Maryland, an NYA program report shows.

The report, made public by Ryland Dempster, State NYA director, showed 313 of the 1,274 collegians in twenty-six institutions who received the Federal aid were enrolled at the State University, and were paid a total of $28,801.

All but forty-three of the number aided in the State were undergraduates who received a maximum of $20 a month. The forty-three were graduate students, who were paid as high as $40 monthly.

In addition to the college aid, paid to students who, otherwise, would have been without funds to continue their education, $59,108 from the Federal agency. These were paid a maximum of $6 monthly.

FINAL SOIL BUILDING DATE

Maryland farmers cooperating in the conservation phase of the 1938 Triple-A program are reminded by W. G. Finn, director of the East Central Divison, that they still have time to earn full payment for achieving the soil-building goal for their farms. October 31 is the closing date for carrying out soil-building practices underthe 1938 program.

Mr. Finn points out that provision for improving non-crop open pasture land is included in the 1938 soil-building goal for the farm. This allowance can be earned by applying lime, superphosphate, or potash to pasture land prior to October 31, 1938.

Credit toward earning the soil-building allowance also will be given for new seedings of specified grasses and legumes, including bluegrass, clovers, lespedeza, and winter legumes, in adapted areas.

In addition to applying lime, superphosphate, and potash on established pastures, the soil-building payment may be earned by the application of these materials in connection with fall seedings.

Farmers may obtain further information concerning soil-building practices from their county agent.

Indifference is a pump for drawing secrets from a woman.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

A survey of the political situation in the Eastern states indicates that only the New England states are likely to go Republican . . . Indications point to a tough fight in the next congress for the thirty-hour week . . . Roosevelt got a real break in the New York Democratic convention.

WASHINGTON.—Maine and Vermont, the only two states which gave their electoral vote to Alf M. Landon two years ago, are the only two states absolutely sure of going Republican this November. More than that, the Republican leaders who know what is going on do not even claim, in private conversations, that the G. O. P. will carry enough states to make a formidable showing—not enough to make a total of one-third of the electoral votes if this were a presidential election.

Maine has already had her election, and will send a solid Republican delegation of three to the house. That's what she did in 1936. Vermont will also send a solid Republican delegation, of one, to the house, and re-elect a Republican senator.

New Hampshire is doubtful, though indications are that she will defeat Sen. Fred H. Brown, Democrat, and elect not only a Republican senator but two Republican representatives.

In Massachusetts the Republicans hope, but are far from sure, that they will be able to elect a governor, due as much to the hatred of various Democratic groups for the Democratic gubernatorial nominee, James M. Curley, as to the strength of their own ticket. There is no senator to be elected this year, and the Republicans do not hope for any gains in the house. The Democratic sweep never hit the Bay state's congressional delegation as it did most other states. She has ten Republicans and five Democrats now in the house.

Gov. Lehman

Republican leaders have little hope for anything in Rhode Island, and, since the renomination of Sen. Augustine Lonergan despite his being one of the anti-court packing group of purge fame, they have virtually no hope in Connecticut, although the Nutmeg state has a solid Democratic delegation of six in the lower house. The answer here is that there has been no Republican solidarity since the passing of J. Henry Roraback. Any one of the Republican factions striving for supremacy would rather see the Democrats win than any other one of the Republican factions.

Whole of New England Shapes for Republicans

So the whole of New England shapes up for the Republicans, from present prospects, as a gain of one senator, in New Hampshire, and one representative, also in New Hampshire, and one governor, in Massachusetts, with none of these gains absolutely sure!

The most optimistic Republican to whom the writer has talked does not believe there is a chance for the Republicans to gain a senator in New York, though two are being elected in November. Some think Thomas E. Dewey might beat Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, but not many. But the really important point is that the Empire state, whose 47 electoral votes are an absolute necessity to a Republican presidential victory, is expected to elect two Democratic senators this fall, and to elect 29 Democratic members of the house to 16 Republicans!

In Pennsylvania re-election of Sen. James J. Davis is regarded as certain, but that is not a gain. There is also the probability of gaining a Republican governor. The Keystone state will tell the story of whether the Republicans make any substantial gain in the house this campaign.

In New Jersey there is another real battle, with odds about even as to whether ex-Sen. W. Warren Barbour, Republican, can defeat his Democratic opponent. Barbour's election would be a gain.

Just two probable senate gains from the Mason and Dixon's line to Canada!

See Tough Fight Ahead for Thirty-Hour Week Law

Every indication is that the fight for the 30-hour week is going to be closer in the coming session of congress than ever before, with the distinct possibility, though not probability, that it will be enacted.

When the proposal was first made by the then senator—now justice—Hugo L. Black, it was regarded as fantastic. There was loud clamor from business that it was impossible, that it simply could not be worked, and that it would wreck returning prosperity.

Sentiment for the idea was obviously greater in the last session of congress, but its supporters realized that it did not have any possibility of mustering a majority vote, and hence it was not seriously pressed.

But the situation has changed. Curiously enough, while in all the "purge" contests, save that in the Sixteenth New York district, the more conservative candidate won, this more radical proposal is now obviously going to be stronger in the next congress than the one that is expiring.

Most important in bringing about this change of sentiment is the continuance of the unemployment problem—the fact that it is increasing. So that a definite proposal to remedy the situation forces attention, especially when no one is proposing anything which sounds more sound economically. Not that there is general opinion that the 30-hour week is sound, economically. Quite the contrary. But its friends are fond of remarking that it is a situation which confronts us, not a theory, and that something must be done.

More Government Spending Seen as an Alternative

The only alternative that has been suggested, incidentally, is still more government spending. Nobody likes this very much except a comparatively small minority who agree wholeheartedly with Harry L. Hopkins, and who worry no more about the mounting federal debt than Marriner S. Eccles of the federal reserve board.

Not only that, but not even the most fanatical Hopkins follower believes that if government spending were doubled all unemployment would be eliminated. The problem would still be present.

Second in importance in the elements bringing about a stronger sentiment for the 30-hour week is the able fight already begun for it by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. It must be recalled that Green's prestige and influence on Capitol Hill have been boosted almost beyond exaggeration since the last meeting of congress.

Green's record of primary victories is extraordinary.

Real Break for New Deal In New York Convention

President Roosevelt denies having had anything to do with the action of the New York state Democratic convention, but if he had "planned it that way" it could not have served his purposes any better. It was a break for the New Deal from soup to nuts.

Had the original setup been followed and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman been nominated for senator, no one doubts very much that he would have been elected—but—he would have been decidedly a "yes, but" Democrat in the senate.

He would have followed the White House when he thought it was right, and differed when he thought it was wrong. This was evidenced by his letter to Sen. Robert F. Wagner on the Supreme court issue, in which he opposed the President's pet policy. And is evidenced even more importantly—because after all the Supreme court enlargement is generally regarded as dead—in his differing fundamentally with the President about government spending. He thinks the federal government should retrench.

The man nominated for the seat made vacant by the death of Sen. Royal S. Copeland, to which Governor Lehman aspired, is James M. Mead of Buffalo. Mead is a 100 per cent New Dealer.

Expect Democrats to Win All Three Major Offices

Washington assumes now that the Democrats will win all three major offices, re-electing Governor Lehman and Senator Wagner, and electing Mead to Copeland's seat. Mead has had no state-wide experience as a candidate, but he is a good campaigner. He will run like the proverbial bear cat in Buffalo and through Erie county, and will of course get the full organization vote in New York city.

It had been desired to run him for governor if Lehman refused to stand for renomination. Friends thought he could beat most Republicans, but it was the growing conviction that Lehman was the only man who could beat Thomas E. Dewey which resulted in such tremendous pressure being put on to change Lehman's mind.

T. E. Dewey

It is the expectation of observers here that Dewey cannot beat Lehman, which makes the whole slate such a break for Roosevelt. With Dewey elected governor in 1938, and two years to make good and enhance his national reputation, he might have constituted a real threat to the Democracy in 1940. If he is not elected, there is no one yet on the horizon who can become such a menace. Certainly no one who could start off with the prestige, national publicity and lack of opposition that Dewey boasts.

Thus Lehman is put in the position of disposing of the one man calculated to frighten the New Dealers, and at the same time putting in the senate a man who will vote for New Deal measures to which Lehman knows now he will find himself in opposition. It is a very curious political situation, to put it mildly.

Are Your Eyes as *Lucky?* not unless your home is

LIGHT-CONDITIONED!

Do you know that eyestrain is one of the chief causes of nervous fatigue and headaches? And do you know that scientifically correct light—light conditioning—is man's best prevention of eyestrain? It's true. And that's why we urge you to give your eyes the benefit of I. E. S. Sight-Saving Lamps . . . the lamps that give a softly diffused, clear light that makes for easy and strainless seeing.

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COLORA

October 12, 1938

Mrs. Cecil Kirk, of West Nottingham, is a patient at Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore.

Mrs. Asa Stephens, near Liberty Grove, is confined to bed with sciatic rheumatism.

Wanda Reynolds, of Rising Sun, and cousin Helen Fitzgerald, Colora, have resumed their tap dancing lessons in Wilmington. Lois Fitzgerald is a new music pupil of Mrs. John Wilson, Rising Sun.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dowland, of Concordville, Pa., visited Mrs. Anna Kennard, Mt. Pleasant, Monday and attended the funeral of Mrs. Agnes Reese that afternoon.

Mrs. Adaline Bradley has been spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Slater Pyle.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Boyle, of Philadelphia, visited his sister, Miss Hanna M. Boyle, for a few days.

Mrs. R. F. Pierce spent the week-end with her niece Mrs. S. W. Fitz gerald, and family. Callers at the same home on Sunday were Mrs. James Foote and children, Wayne, Sara Leigh Foote, Lewis A. Coulson, Miss Alice Reed, Mrs. Grier Murray and children.

COULSON—REED

Lewis A. Coulson, son of the late Eli and Fannie Rambo Coulson, West Nottingham, and Miss Alice Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Reed, of Rising Sun, were married Monday afternoon, Oct. 10, at West Nottingham Manse by Dr. S. J. Venable. They were atteded by Mrs. Alfed H. Love, sister of the bride, and their brother, Ralph Reed. The newleyweds left for a trip South. They will reside at their newly furnished apartment at Hockessin, Del., where the groom has been employed for quite awhile.

MRS. M. AGNES REESE

Wife of the lete Thomas Reese, Colora, died at Union Hospital, Elkton, early Friday morning, Oct., 7, aged 83 years, she having been an invalid for a long time.

She is survived by one son, Ransom R. Reese, of Norwood, Pa., five grandchildren and one great grand child; also two sisters, Mrs Annie Ewing, Colora, and Mrs. Laura Wigton, of Greenhurst, and three brothers, George Kennard, near Oakwood; John Kennard, of Chester: J. Otis Kennard, of Rising Sun.

The deceased was a daughter of the late Jacob and Hannah Griffith Kennard. Funeral service in charge of Rev. John E. Jones, pastor of Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church, was held at the Funeral Parlor of J. E. Tyson Monday afternoon, Oct. 10. The bearers were three grandsons and three nephews, James Reese, Samuel E. Ewing, Homer Reese, Elmer Reese, Charles Ewing and John Henry. Interment was made in West Nottingham cemetery.

The Cecil Kirks lately entertained friends from Los Aageles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Blesch, of Lafayette Inn, spent a day last week in Philadelphia.

Hugh Jones and family week-ended in Washington, D. C.

Miss Virginia Smithson entertained at dinner last Thursday evening, in honor of the birthday of Mrs. W. Fowler Buck. The dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. Fowler Buck, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Stetson, Miss Margery Murphey, Mr. Gress Hanna and Mrs. Richard W. Holstein.

HI-YO, SILVER!

Youngsters thrill to this popular cry of "The Lone Ranger", the dauntless hero of a new adventure feature which appears regularly in the Comic Weekly "Puck", distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American.

Idol of millions of comic-page readers, "The Lone Ranger" in a few short months has become the most widley read adventure feature in the country.

"The Lone Ranger" is only one of a number of new features recently added to the enlarged Comic Weekly with the Baltimore Sunday American. Other new pages include the $10,000 Comic Puzzle Contest, the Stars and Stripe Club with 100 weekly cash prizes, movie wiggle lines, doll cut-outs, and many other fascinating features.