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SHALL WE LEGALIZE LOTTERIES

Article 3, Section 36, of the Constitution of Maryland says: "No Lottery Grant shall ever hereafter be authorized by the General Assembly."

The 1935 General Assembly passed Chapter 463, introduced by Senator Wyatt which submits this section to the vote of the citizens at the November 8, 1938, election.

The Maryland Civic Committee requests your cooperation to defeat this Referendum, now prohibited either by the Constitution or Statutory Acts of every one of the 48 States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

We may as well make up our minds. Common sense, that rarest of vitues, is sadly needed. Business is struggling in a quicksand of problems. The depression is with us, still with us, yet with us and apparently still to be with us. Billions are pouring out in pump-priming, pubic works, relief. Other billions are pouring out of the same pockets into the tills of the drink trade, into the pockets of profiteers in vice. The ancient moralities and maxims are suspended, some of them by law, others by common consent. Having "cured" the depression by legalizing a vast trade in liquors, a policy which has reduced (?!) taxes, solved the crime problem and ablished drunkenness (!), we are now led further on the same road and promised another social "solution" through the legalization of lotteries.

It is time to think. It is time to "look at the record." And there is a record—fortunately. History stands ready to tell us what the legalized lottery is, what value it has as an instrument of public finance, how it "solves" the grambling problem, and the results, beneficent or otherwise, which flow from its toleration. It has all happened before. All the needed facts are written in the record of the world, of Great Britian, of America. Unless it is true that the human race is incapable of learning from past experience, unless it is true that every generation must repeat the errors of its fathers, unless Puck was right when he exclaimed, "What fools these mortals be," we find a judgment in history and render it now—emphatically.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that many of those seeking repeal of the anti-gambling laws are motivated by a vindictive desire to heap contempt upon the moral principles of the Protestant Churches. Their ultimate objective is a radical change in the fundamental character of American civilization—its divorce from the customs and traditions which have set the pattern of our living heretofore. In other words it is only part of a struggle to wrest control of the American future from "Puritans" and "nativists." The proposal to legalize lotteries constitutes a distinct departure from policies which for more than a generation have recognized in our daily political life the considered moral judgment of Americans whose forefathers made use of the lottery as a political and social expedient and found it anything but good.

These remarks are not an a priori judgment. In the words of the Royal Commision on Lotteries and Betting which made its Final Report in Great Britian in June, 1933, "All serious writers who have recorded their views upon the subject have roundly condemned lotteries." There is not in the United States a difference of opinion so much as a difference in motive and purpose.

The lottery as a source of revenue is inequitable, frightfully expensive and painful to the public because of the disappointment and dissatisfaction in general. As a device to support charities, it still further reduces voluntary contributions and brings charity itself into disrepute. A lottery automatically increases the relief problem as its funds are principally drawn from ignorant and "shiftless" people. The money which should be spent for clothing and food is not only lost to legitimate trade but must be drawn from the pockets of more forehanded citizens who are burdened with the support of those who have gambled away their scant funds.

The churches in the United States are opposed to the legalization of lotteries, despite the fact that some members of all of the churches have forgotten our historic position.

Is it not about time for this country to return to the principles of common sense which have been so fruitful in our history? Shall we continue to compound with criminals as we have in the liquor issue, extending this policy to every vice and economic cost and social distress which results?

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., October 25—It is everybody's business to find out what is wrong with the American business system. There are witch-hunters in Washington listening to the witch hunters in towns, cities and the country—all telling us ways to run American business.

One cure, pushed hardest, is to have the Federal Government make all the plans and policies, and have all the industries, workers, and the rest of the country follow the Washington charts and blueprints.

This method has been followed in the affairs of the railroads—and see what a mess they are in. Collective bargaining, wages, hours, flying navigation and in other forms of transportation, commerce, monopolies, rules of trade pracitces, the use of the land, the distribution of relief, and hundreds of other important affairs have been brought under control of the national government.

Meanwhile the states and local communities are gradually ceasing to function with force, due to the fact that the states led the procession in surrendering. There was all kinds of money in Washington, and it was easier to get it from the national treasury than from the taxpayers in the states.

But now the states and their taxpayers have discovered that in the processes of evading local taxes they are like the proverbial fish that jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.

Out of all the controversy, strife and quarreling that has been going on in these recent years about all these problems the conviction seems to grow and spread throughout the country that there is too much government in business and not enough business in government.

Through their misfortunes the American people are educating themselves, trying to find out ways to help themselves by helping strengthen the American business system, instead of joining in constant attack upon it.

* * *

Cotton And The Carryover

There is a surplus of 13 million bales of cotton. "Cotton Ed" Smith headed a delegation from Southern states to Washington to ask that the rate of loans by the government be raised. The President wouldn't see them. The Agricultural Department thought the "peak" had already been reached.

Subsidies to manfactures, and gifts of cotton goods to the poor, and those on relief are suggested remedies. The suggestings are not new in meeting an "emergency".

The situation is very serious—and no one knows better than Secretary Wallace that the answer is still missing.

* * *

Who Wants Wheat?

The farm plan is also in trouble about wheat. Unlike cotton it has not lost its foreign market, providing the price can be made cheap enough abroad. So, just because it is the cheapest way out, the Government proposes to subsidize foreign wheat shipments, and pocket the loss. The foreigners will then buy the wheat cheaper than the price in the domestic market.

Disscussion of a legalized lottery to help finance the state government a move that has been condemned by church and civic groups, has been brought into the open in the gubernatiorial campaign by Gov. Nice.

An amendment to legalize lotteries in Maryland will be submitted to referendum in the Nov. 8 general election.

Republican Gov. Harry W. Nice, speaking at a party rally in Ellicott City, challenged Domocratic gubernatorial nominee, Atty.-Gen. Herbert R. O'Conor, to state defilitely his views on the "gambling question."

O'Conor has advocated a graduated income tax which also comes up for referendum in November. Nice demnded to know whether O'Conor, if that proposal is defeated, would advocate lotteries and run the state on results of gambling."

The sharpest man has his blunt points.

THE OYSTER—THE TRUE SYMBOL OF GOOD EATING

Dr. Lewis Radcliffe, Director
The Oyster Institute of N. America,
Washington, D. C

Oysters have been esteemed throughout history as one of the most highly prized articles of food. The presence of large numbers of shells found buried with stone axe-heads and flint instruments used by the ancients bear mute testimony to the fact that oysters were eaten by primeval man. The graves of the early British and Saxons contained necklaces of the shells strung on fibre or sinews. A form of cultivation through the formation of artificial beds flourished in China at a very remote period, presumably antidating by some centuries the beginnings of oyster farming in Italy about 95 B. C.

The Romans were especially fond of oysters, consuming them in large quantities and devoting considerable attention to their cultivation. Among the many philosophers and early writers who dwelt upon the various qualities and values of oysters as an article of diet were Cicero, Horace and Seneca. In fact at no period in history were oysters so highly prized as by the Romans at the luxurious height of their civilization when slaves were dispatched to the coast of the Atlantic to gather them for the feasts, and many Roman houses contained great tanks of water in which oysters were kept fresh for the table. It has even been suggested that the fame of the British oyster was a deciding factor in the mind of Caesar in setting out on the conquest of Britain.

During the Roman occupation of Britian about 78 B. C., oysters were exported at great expense and with much difficulty from Kent, England to Rome for serving at banquets. The oysters were carried in bags tightly packed with snow and ice, not only preserving them but preventing opening of the shells and the loss of moisture necessary to keep them alive. Considering the lack of transportation facilities and good roads in those times, the attempting of such a feat is conclusive evidence of the high regard of the early Romans for this choice seafood. In fact the remains of the Roman settlements in England are concentrated chiefly in the vicinity of the oyster beds in Kent, Sussex and Essex.

According to report, the first English Whitstable oysters taken back to Rome created a new passion among the gourments of the Empire Agrippa is accredited with having swept Lucrine oysters off his table, replacing them with the British species. In giving an account of an ornate and sumptous banquet given by Trimalchio, Petronius, the Satyricon, describes one of the surprise courses of the feast in these words:

"All of a sudden two slaves burst in having apparently quarreled while drawing water at the cistern; at all events they still had water jugs hanging around their necks. While Trimalchio was arbitrating between the disputing parties, neither paid the least attention to his rulings, but began smashing each other's water jugs with their sticks.

"We stared at the brawlers, aghast at this drunken insolence, when behold we saw that oysters and mussels were pouring out of their big jugs; a young slave gathersd them up and handed them around on a tray."

In 50 B. C. Salust wrote of the Britons, "The poor Britons—there is some good in them, after all—they produce an oyster."

MORE THAN MILLION GET TO SCHOOL THROUGH WPA AID

Recent reopening of public schools revealed details of a little known part of the far-flung WPA program. Communities are aware that thousands of school houses have been constructed and kept in repair by WPA workers; that recreation and playground equipment have been installed at many schools and even books supplied, from the same source. This powerful prop to education from Federal funds was due to need for economies resulting from decline in revenues in literally thousands of localities.

But it was not generally known that more than a million young children were able to start school with adequate clothing and assurred noon day lunches through the scholastic year. The school lunch program was resumed with renewed vigor, "all to the end," WPA announced in Washington, "that the nation's youth, our hope for the future, shall not be starved in mind and body solely because their anxious parents are not able to work at decent wages."

In the last two years WPA has prepared and served more than a million and a quarter nourishing, hot lunches. Result: not only improved health but better school work, as shown by teachers' reports. WPA sewing rooms, set up to provide jobs for women, have accumulated great quantities of warm clothing This service, sarcastically called boondoggling by reactionary Republican spokesmen, supplied many thousands of adults with work, including not only seamstresses and teachers, but doctors also.

In every state needy children are being given physical check-ups. Physical ailments which otherwise might progress to the danger point, are properly treated. All children are immunized against communicable diseases.

Did You Ever Roast a "Bird" Electrically?

● If you haven't, you've missed a real treat. For, electric roasting means—no covered pans . . . no anxious watching . . . in fact, you don't even need to baste the festive turkey, chicken, duck or goose. The steady, concentrated heat seals in natural juices and provides a mouth-watering outside brownness.

But best of all, electric cooking is cheap. The reason is obvious when you stop to consider improvements in construction which give fast, economical cooking . . . and the extremely low electric rates in this area. Come in and see our handsome electric ranges. Available are—Crawford, Quality and Hotpoint models. Outstanding value is our Crawford at $110 cash. This and all prices are slightly higher on budget plan—easy terms.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Electricity—Cheaper in Quantity

OLD AGE INSURANCE

Q. Several days ago I noticed in the paper that a man, past the age of 65, had applied for benefits under Title II of the Social Security Act, and was told that he was not entitled to benefits because of the fact that his 65th birthday occurred before the Social Security Act went into effect. How is that? I thought the act was especially designed for the care of people over 65.

A. Old-age insurance benefits are provided for working people who have held jobs in some industrial or commercial occupation since the old-age insurance provision of the act went into effect. That was January 1, 1937. Some of them worked for a time in such jobs during 1937-1938, then reached the age of 65 and have already received a lump-sum payment of old-age insurance benefits. Workers who reached age 65 before the first of January 1937 are not included under this section of the law. They simply do not participate in that particular provision. However, there is another provision under the Social Security Act for needy men and women, 65 years old or more. This measure is called "Old-Age Assistance". That part of the Social Security Act which pertains to old-age insurance was called "Title II", while the measure which deals with assistance to the needy aged was designated as "Title I", by the members of Congress who wrote the Social Security Act. To illustrate the difference in the two old-age provisions; There is one man who paid so much every month into a retirement fund so that he might have an income of his own during his old-age. Now he receives a monthly annuity from an insurance company. Another man, who was unable to lay aside anything for himself, is now supported by relatives, during his old age.

If the gentleman to whom you refer wishes to apply for old-age assistance, he should go to his local welfare department and make application. It does not matter when he became 65.

Q. I am 66 years old. I work in a store where the owner of the business and two clerks do all the work. Do I have to have a social security account number?

A. No. Employment after the age of 65 is not covered by old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Therefore, no wage record will be kept for you by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance. Neither does your State unemployment insurance agency maintain a wage record for you, because your employer has only two employees and is therefore exempt from State unemployment compensation law. In this State jobs in commerial or industrial establishments having four or more workers (regardless of age) are included under the State unemployment insurance law, and such employees should have social security account cards. No social security account number is necessary in your case, for the regson that your job is not covered under either old-age or unemployment insurance in this State.

Q. I had a social security card when I was working in California Do I get another one now that I am working in Maryland?

A. No. If you still have your social security card, show it to your employer. If you have lost the card, write or go to the Baltimore office of the Social Security Board and request a duplicate. A worker who has more than one number runs the risk of having his wage earnings, under the Social Security Act, posted on two or more separate accounts on the records of the Social Security Board. This might lead to confusion when the time arrives for him to file a claim for payment.

"Calling All Americans . . ."

American Red Cross Roll Call Poster for 1938.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Everlasting Punishment" will be the subject of the lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, October 30.

The Golden Text will be from Micah 7:8: "Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall, I shall rise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Prov. 11:5: "The righteousness of the perfect shall direct his way; but the wicked shall fall by his own wickedness."

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 322. "Man's wisdom finds no satisfaction in sin, since God has sentenced sin to suffer."

Senator Burke of Nebraska is urging President Roosevelt to summon an international economic and peace conference. Senator Lewis of Illinois seconds the motion. Both are Democrats.

Red Cross Volunteers Assist War Veterans

Red Cross workers in chapters, in hospitals and on posts of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps, assisted 122,355 active service men or veterans or their families during the past 12 months.

Red Cross service to these men included such personal help as letter-writing, shopping and recreational leadership, but it also included financial assistance to their dependents, help in locating missing members of their families, and assistance in filing necessary applications for pensions, disability pay, hospitalization, or for discharge from active service because of home needs.

The average number of men assisted by Red Cross workers each month was 18,790, according to a recent report.

He that from his childhood has made rising betimes familiar to him will not waste the best part of his life in drowsiness and lying a-bed.—Locke.

It isn't vanity that makes a parade-watcher envy big shots in the reviewing stand. Their feet don't hurt.

During the courtship a woman clings to a man's neck, but after marriage she is apt to walk on it.