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FRIDAY, JANUARY, 20, 1939.

NEW PAY RATE FOR TEACHERS RECOMMENDED

County Superintendents Propose Minimum Schedule—Would Add $384,000 To Budget

A new minimum salary schedule for white teachers in the Maryland schools which would add $384,000 to the State budget has been recommended by a committee of county school superintendents.

The committee, in a report which was aproved by the County School teachers' Association, said the existing salary schedule, enacted in 1922 is inadequate.

A bill providing for the new minimum salary schedule will be introduced in the Legislature.

"The present low State minimum schedule in Maryland." the report said, "is the amount paid to teachers and principals in nearly two-thirds of the counties. There is considerable doubt that this schedule is attracting or will attract a sufficient number of the best young people to the teaching profession, especially for the elementary schools, as evidenced by the present small enrollment in the State Teachers' College."

The committee said the 4,500 white teachers in the State could be placed under the new schedule at a cost of $384,000 a year, Approximately $418,000 would be needed to include the 800 Negro school teachers under the existing schedule and an additional $60,000 to include them under the proposed schedule, the report said.

Negro teachers at present are paid at a different rate from white teachers, it was explained. Validity of the law providing different salaries for Negro teachers has been questioned in a recent suit in Federal court and if the present law is declared unconstitutional a new schedule would have to be enacted.

Salaries under the proposed schedule would be apportioned according to the professional preparation the teacher has undergone and not according to the grade or class the teacher instructs.

Inexperienced teachers, classed as elementary assistants, are paid $950 while under the proposed schedule they would receive $1,000 if they should not have a degree and $1,200 if they should have a degree.

Under the present schedule elementary assistants with seven to eight years' experience get $1,500 a year. The new schedule would provide the same salary for teachers without a degree but $200 more for those holding a degree.

OUR SOUTHERN NEIGHBORS

A few months ago there was a "coffee week" in the U. S. The U. S. State Department joined wholeheartedly with Brazil and other Republics in "telling it to America" that "coffee is money" in six American countries. So Uncle Sam cooperated.

Don't over look the fact that the United States is converting the Monroe Doctrine into a powerful program. The first ships put to sea by direction of the American Maritime Commission are the Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay. This service started early in October and when the boats were getting up steam expections ran high in Washington and along the whole Atlantic coast that a new era in Latin-American trade had been launched that would soon show a "definite upswing in trade relations with our Southern Neighbors"— as one prominent official expressed it.

Unless the United State Government is missing its guess by a mile and a half it is finally getting the jump on European trading nations that have been outwitting us in marketing their goods in the Southern Republics.

The military establishment of the nation wants about a billion and a quarter dollars for expansion at this session of Congress.

Authorization for battleships, fighting planes and other implements for "preparedness" were authorized by the last Congress, and it was said that "this is to be a warning to the world that we are ready to defend ourselves."

Now, all that Congress has to do is vote the approvriations and carry out the second stage of the program, originally advertised as a gesture in favor of lasting peace. A hot scrap is ahead regarding this legislation.

CONGRESS CONVENES

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16—All of the wheels of Government are again in motion. President Roosevelt delivered his message to Congress in person and it was very noticeable to us here in Washington that the Chief and the Congress aren't as chummy as they used to be. The Head of the Government defended his past, with the usual eloquence, and "didn't go back on nothin'."

Arguing to the effect that the national income could be raised from 60 billion dollars a year to 80 billion by continued U. S. spending, the President let Congress understand that he expected continued support for all his social and economic policies, including the new medical care and health proposals. These, it is believed in Washington, contemplate a new Department of Health with a new Cabinet official in command.

Reorganization of the Government and a continued extension of Federal control over State and local authority was sketched in the President's message.

On the whole there seemed to be no sign of compromise between the President and his opponents in Congress.

In opening his address the President stressed the importance of arming for protection. Upon that issue there is no indication of a division along political lines.

In all probobility the President cannot succeed with any "must" demands on Congress, and likely he will refrain from making them. But the President didn't ASK Congress,—he TOLD them!

That part of the public that thought the battlefields of the politicians had been strewn with roses will soon be listening anew to the wars of Washington.

* * *

NEW CABINETEERS

The country knows more about Harry Hopkins than it does about Governor Frank Murphy. The nation apparently does not care much about Hopkins' future. Large industries do question the wisdom of the appointment.

Governor Murphy has a record as a lawyer and a judge, and it is very good. The objection to him is that he should have known better than to nulify the orders of Michigan judges who issued orders from the bench to check the outrageous sitdown strikes. The fact that he interferred with the courts is urged as a reason why his appointment as Attorney General should be rejected by the Senate.

There may be a fight on both of the new Cabinet appointees. However, Washington newsmen think that both men will retain their places in the Cabinet.

* * *

RELIEF MIXES IN POLITICS

Senator Sheppard and the fellow Democrats of his Committee were joined by the one Republician member that the WPA was up to its ears in the mire of last Fall's politics. This news (?) is about six months too late to do much good. Attempts will likely be made to secure new laws, so that bad politics like that "can't happen again." It likely won't until 1940.

* * *

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Attempts to snuff out the Dies Committee have failed. Dies took the Secretary of Labor "for a ride," because Miss Perkins was partisan in protecting Harry Bridges, the holy-terror of the Pacific coast waterfront. Chairman Dies and his Committee certainly have the best of the argument, as Congress opens and is told of a plan to impeach Secretary Perkins, and to force the Commissioner of Immigration to put Bridges on the mat and decide the mooted question of whether he should be deported.

Apparently the attempt to purge the Dies Committee has failed, with the result that Congress is likely to have it continue its investigations.

HOUSEWIFE'S FOOD ALMANACK

Suggestions for full-flavored, appetizing dishes which will add zest to the meals. Also suggestions menus for breakfast, lunch and dinner for every day in the week. An exclusive feature in The American Weekly, distributed regularly with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.

WHY PERIODIC NEW CAR MODELS?

Throughout the length and breadth of the land—in small towns as well as in large cities—millions of people for weeks have been examining the new cars of the various automobile companies.

This new model period has become somewhat of an institution, as might be expected in a country where there is a car for every five persons.

Yet often the question is raised why this industry introduces periodic new models. Part of the business philosophy back of this custom is obvious, part of it, not so clearly understood by the general public.

An analysis of this procedure of the industry was sent recently by General Motors to employes, pointing out why this custom of the industry is such a vital factor in its progress. It is quite illuminating.

It is easy to group, for instance, as pointed out, that this custom is a good guarantee that the industry will not go to sleep but will stay youthful and progressive. It is also to understand how the new models, offer a new and better value, provide an incentive to buy for those who can so afford.

But this is not the whole story. New models serve the public in another way. About one-third of the automobiles sold each year are new cars, the other two-thirds are used cars. Thus the used-car market is twice as large as the new car market.

And here is that part that is not generally grasped. The new car purchases establish a flow of used cars to this large used-car market—cars having thousands of miles of unused transportation, at reduced prices, extending the advantage of ownership to millions of families that could not otherwise participate. It seems logical to conclude, therefore, that the practice of periodic new models has been an important factor in the growth and prosperity of this business, and has resulted in a broadening of car ownership in this country and a consequent creation of employment.

The broadening of car ownership is indicated by the fact that in 1904 there was only one car for every 334 families in this country, while in 1937, there was better than a in 1937, there was better than a car for eight out of 10 families. Seven out of ten cars in the world are owned in the United States. Automobile factory jobs have grown during this period, from 12,000 in 1904 to 377,000 in 1924 and 517,000 in 1937.

STATE ROADS COMMISSION ASKS FOR TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS

The State Roads Commission is seeking approval of a 1940-41 budget totaling approximately $26,000,000.

The amount, which includes Federal allotments but not expenditures in Baltimore, represents an increase of more than $8,000,000 over the last budget of $17,532,861.

Roads Commission officials discussed their budget with Hooper S. Miles, State Treasurer and Joseph O. C. McCusker, Deputy State Comptroller, members of a budget committee appointed by Governor-elect O'Conor.

The committee, after a lengthly session, wound up its hearings on budget requests of State departments, and turned all the material it had gathered over to Mr. O'Conor.

The Governor-elect immediately began reviewing the appropriation requests and will make final alterations. He will have to study more than 8,000 items which will make up the budget.

The budget committee discussed appropriation requests of the University of Maryland with Dr. H. C. Byrd, president.

Funds sought by State-aid institutions, which were included in a report of the Board of State Aid and Charities, also were studied.

The State Roads Commission budget has been studied for sveral days.

Federal allotments now available for the next biennium total about $2,500,000. Expenditures in Baltimore during the last two-years period were approximately $4,000,000, and this figure is expected to be exceeded in the next biennium.

FARMING WITH MACHINES

The nation's farmers are finding much more time for diversen from their agrarian duties.

According to A. W. Clyde, associate professor of agricultural engineering at Pennsylvania State College, machinery has increased the efficiency of the modern farmer as much as 20 times.

With methods used at the turn of the century, a farmer had to expend almost 34 hours in labor to grow an acre of corn, Clyde said. With the latest farm equipment the farmer can produce an acre of corn with five hours' labor.

The modern farm tractor has done to today's agriculture followers what the steel plow did in the 19th century, Clyde asserted.

Germany may control Europe, but it won't last. The Tower of Babel, you remember, flopped because the builders didn't speak the same language.

AH! for an I.E.S. LAMP!

Yes, from the looks of things Percy Puckerbrow has little to talk about. Both he and his wife are suffering from squint wrinkles . . . and all because they persist in using dim lights.

Well, you can just bet that if their poor eyes could speak right out they would say—"Ah, for an I.E.S. Lamp!" And no wonder. For, these scientifically correct lamps give softly diffused, adequate light—light that makes for strainless, non-squinting seeing.

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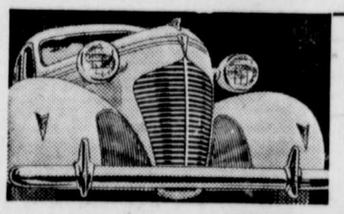
WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO YOU IF HYDRAULICS SUDDENLY FAILED?

YOU'D BE *SAFER* WITH HUDSON'S EXCLUSIVE DOUBLE-SAFE BRAKES

WHY? Because, even if hydraulics should suddenly fail through accident or service neglect, the driver of a Hudson *just pushes farther on the same foot pedal* and STOPS. Thanks to Hudson's exclusive Double-Safe Brakes—*two* braking systems (finest Bendix Hydraulics *and* a separate reserve mechanical system) working automatically from the *same* foot pedal. Many letters in our files tell of accidents prevented by Double-Safe Brakes, standard in all 1939 Hudsons.



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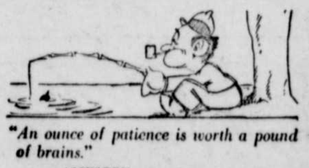

"An ounce of patience is worth a pound of brains."

JANUARY

22—Settlers are massacred at River Raisin, Mich., 1813.

23—The date of national election was fixed, 1845.

24—Typewriter ribbon was first patented, 1888.

25—Germany confiscated all grain for war purposes 1915.

26—United States opened investigation in sinking of Mohawk, 1935.

27—Wilhelm II, Kaiser of Germany, born, 1859.

28—American control of Cuba ended, 1909.

It is always an era of hard times with the shiftless man.

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