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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1939.

NEW STATE BUDGET LOWERS ADMINISTRATION COSTS

$800,000 YEAR

Annapolis, Jan. 24—The Budget for 1940-1941, submitted tonight to a joint session of the General Assembly by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, carried out his campaign pledge of economy by providing for a reduction of $800,000 per annum in administrative costs; allotted increased appropriations for the support of the Public School system throughout the State; and, while providing for total Bond Issues for construction of $3,368,000.00, gave assurance of a net reduction in State Bonded Debt during the biennium of $9,671,000.00.

Further carrying out his campaign promises, the Governor assured the Legislature that the Budget would be balanced by the tax program to be submitted, which would provide a tax yield of $8,500,000 per annum. The total amount allowed by the Governor for the various agencies and departments was $6,382,968.50 less than the amounts requested by the department heads.

For the first time, the General Budget included appropriations and program for Public Welfare and Assistance.

In achieving the Balanced Budget he had promised so many times during his campaign, the Governor called the attention of his audience to the fact that there would be:

(a) No Gasoline Tax Diversion;
(b) No Increase in Real Estate Taxes;
(c) No Salary Increases, and No allowance for New Positions (except for required nurses and attendants to man additions to hospitals, etc.,)

To accomplish an increase in State activities, while actually decreasing the funds allotted for them, economies were necessitated generally, including the elimination of 100 present positions in various departments, of which a group of 72 in the States Roads Commission accounted for a reduction of $98,000, in total salary allowance. Provision was made, too, for a revision in the form of the State Roads Commission Budget, and inclusion therein of normal administrative costs as a seperate item. Other important savings were effected by abolishment of the State Department of Engineering, recently established: and by the transfer of duties of the Commissioner of Loans to the Bank Commissioner.

In his comprehensive Budget Message, Governor O'Conor made a number of important recommedations in keeping with his promise to provide a "long range" policy towards the outstanding problems of the State. He recommended a change in procedure, and adoption of a definite policy, in dealing with all State-aided Hospitals, Schools, Colleges nd charitable institutions; and urged a complete survey of educational facilities and costs, particularly in the field of higher education, and including the University of Maryland.

Governor O'Conor on Thursday revealed to the Legislature the schedule of taxes he wants imposed to raise the $17,000,000 needed to balance his $95,000,000 biennial budget.

He handed the General Assembly the recommendations of his revenue committee headed by William Lee Rawls and sent with them a message stating his unqualified indorsement.

The prime recommendation and bulwark of the committee's plan for putting the State on a strict pay-as-you-go basis was a net income tax, classified between two and a half and six per cent.

With this income levy—classified as to earned, unearned and corporation income—the committee also urged the reenactment of a number of the taxes imposed in recent years to meet the relief bills, some of them in modified or stepped-up forms.

The income tax alone, so the committee's estimates stated, would produce $5,600,000 of the approximately $8,500,000 essential to balance the budget as it now stands.

And the committee included in its recommendations the information that after its study of the State's needs, the income levy must become a permanent part of the tax structure.

The man who is afraid of doing more than his share is the last to get promoted.

MEXICO MUZZLES THE PRESS

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., January, 1939—The other day a couple of American newspaper correspondents made their customary call on the official press chief in Mexico City. They inquired about Washington reports that the Mexican Government was trying to sell German equipment, obtained in exchange for confiscated oil, to other Latin-American nations. The reporters were Frank L. Kluckhohn representing the New York Times and Williams Lander of the United Press.

Instead of receiving the information they asked for Mr. Kluckhohn was seized and brought before a Mexican Government official and ordered to leave Mexico within 24 hours. The United Press correspondent was informed that the outside world "is not interested in oil deals with Germany," and the United Press Association was fined 5,000 pesos. Other correspondents who have been writing about the new political and economic ties between Mexico and Germany have been reprimanded.

Correspondent Kluckhohn has written the news from Mexico for two years during which time it has turned largely upon the confiscation of American-owned farm lands and the seizure without compensation of foreign-owned oil fields. These matters have been of great concern to our Government. He had recently discovered and printed the fact that the Mexican Government made a 25 million dollar deal, by which it was to exchange confiscated oil for German merchandise.

But when the correspondents uncovered the scheme for a more extensive deal between Germany and Mexico the Mexican Government tried to hide the facts.

American newspapermen covered themselves with glory in making this sensational discovery—fraught even with war dangers. The Times man explains that he is "serving as a warning to other correspondents of the attempt to cut off impartial news at its source."

* * *

The National Income

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury are on the defensive regarding spending and pump-priming. They say that their way is the right way to boost the national income to 80 billions dollars a year and that by reaching that goal the recessions and depressions of frequent intermission would all be stopped and that would turn America into a land of employed workmen, good business and prosperity.

In 1933 the total accountable income received in the United States was $44,000,000,000 and this increased to more than $67,000,000,000 in 1937, and dropped somewhat in 1938.

The cost of preparations for the war "next spring", costs of old-age pensions and the national health plan, and a flock of other costly plans would leave the Government budgets still far in the red. Taxation would automatically increase and become more burdensome than it is today. The Administration skips most of that phasse of the question.

Senator Byrd takes the Administration apart and shows that the Government and the country are going deeper and deeper in the hole, and that it will have to turn over a new leaf if it expects to get out. He and many members of both branches of Congress are fighting for economy.

* * *

The Farm Act Under Fire

The number of new bills before Congress to revise the Farm Act indicates that there is nationwide dissatisfaction with the agricultural scheme. Members of Congress who sponsor new proposals, come from the wheat, corn and cotton producing States. Surpluses have been too great, prices so bad that the Department of Agriculture has failed to make good on its prophesies and promises.

The whole question of farm relief seem likely to be reopened at this session of Congress.

The Horticulture Department of the University of Maryland announces that the annual Nurserymen's Short Course will be held on February 21 and 22, the annual Florists' Short Course will be held on March 7 and 8, and the annual Garden School is scheduled for April 12 and 13.

TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Prepared by
Lucy Meacham Thruston

The world's military expenditures for 1938 amounted to approximately $16,083,500,000 an increase of about $2,439,500,000 over the year 1937. The seven great powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and the Soviet Union spent about 78.7 per cent of the world total in 1938.

An American delegation representing the Friends Service Committee recently returned from Germany, saying that they had Nazi approval of a threefold program for moving Jews to other countries. The plan under the Friends would be (1) Set up transient camps outside Germany where emigrants can be fed and housed until they can be sent to new homes. (2) With the cooperation of the German government, send out as soon as possible 150,000 of the younger Jews to new colonies in other countries. (3) Cooperate with these 150,000 to have them take their families out of Germany.

* * *

Dr. Rufus M. Jones, head of the mission said that they had also obtained permission from the German government to send Quaker commissioners there to oversee distribution of relief to non-Aryans. This aid would go to approximately 200,000 persons—the aged, infirm and the very poor—who will never be able to leave Germany.

* * *

From a letter from abroad comes the following word "In contrast with the way in which Germans were treated in this country during the war and Jews now in some other countries, some 100,000 of Chinese resident in Japan are said to be persuing business unmolested. A correspondent in Japan writes that there is little flaring up over victory and he declares 'none of us dreams of the old fashioned territorial ambition but eagerly looks forward to and believes in the day of mutual prosperity nd cooperation, as well as a new and brighter day to come in the history of the Orient'. Much of what our friend says sounds like the echo of official propaganda; and he seems to live very far away from the horrors of Nanking and the refugee problem created by the ruthless drive of the Japanese armies in the south as well as the north of China. But there is truth in the fundamental claim, despite the cruelty of its form, that Japan and China cannot do without one another."

Walter R. Ballard, specialist in horticulture for the University of Maryland Extension Service, says that the scarcity of berries on locally grown holly this winter may have been caused by unfavorable pollenizing conditions, alternate bearing, or a previously heavy devitalizing crop. Holly has the different sexes on different trees and the pollen must be carried largely by insects. It is thought that pollen may be carried for considerable distances by bees and other strong flying insects.

Mr. Ballard points out that since methods have been worked out for successfully rooting holly cuttings, it should be possible soon to purchase even small plants with the assurance that they will be good fruiting forms.

DIPLOMATIC RIFT HEALING

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has announced the reopening of the Ironian legation in Washington, and the full resumption of diplomatic relations with Iran (Persia) after a partial break oof two years.

The new Iranian charge d'affaires, Ali Akbar Daftary, reopened the legation after a formal call on Hull.

The legation was closed two years ago following an automobile incident at Elkton, Md., involving the Iranian Minister, who asserted he did not receive diplomatic protection due him. Charged with speed, he said, he was handcuffed and otherwise treated in a way not benefiting his rank.

We manage our lawn trees like managing the country. By raking up the leaves, we deprive them of their normal feed; then we use artificial fertilizer.

The final proof that you have no vanity is to stand before a mike, with millions listening, and try to answer question that expose your ignorance.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Spirit" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, February 5.

The Golden Text will be from II Cor. 3:17: "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Psa. 143:10: "Teach me to do thy will; for thou are my God; thy spirit is good, lead me into the land of uprightness."

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 241: "The Bible teaches transformation of the body by the renewal of Spirit."

WHY

Many Corporations Procure Charters in Delaware.

One often is asked why so many corporations whose principal business is in other states get their corporate charters from the state of Delaware.

The answer, as might be expected, is that the laws of Delaware providing for incorporation are among the most flexible of any state in the country. Comparatively speaking, states an expert in the Chicago Tribune, the organization tax, filing fees and annual tax are moderate. Delaware corporations may hold annual stockholders' meetings anywhere, whereas the laws of some states provide that it must be within the state of incorporation.

Further, Delaware laws place no restrictions on the place of residence of members of the board of directors. Broad powers are granted as to the scope of business in which a company may engage. There is no limit to the amount of indebtedness, and no maximum or minimum stock which may be issued. As in all other states, laws of Delaware provide that an office of the corporation be maintained within the state.

Many companies, of course, incorporate in other states. Other things being equal, firms usually choose to incorporate in the state where their principal business is carried on. Thus, many companies are incorporated in Illinois and New York and other states where the laws of incorporation are relatively flexible.

Why Name "Copperhead" Was Used in 1862-1863

The American political epithet, "copperhead," was applied by Union men during the Civil war to those men in the North who, deeming it impossible to conquer the Confederacy, were earnestly in favor of peace, and therefore opposed to the war policy of the President and of congress. The term originated in the autumn of 1862, and its use quickly spread throughout the North. In the western states early in 1863 the terms copperhead and Democrat had become practically synonymous. The name was adopted because of the fancied resemblance of the peace party to the venomous copperhead snake which strikes without warning. Though applied as a term of approbrium, it was willingly assumed by those upon whom it was bestowed, and some of the advocates of the peace policy, to emphasize it, wore badges of heads cut from copper 1-cent pieces.

Why It Isn't a Penknife

"Lend me your penknife a minute." How many have asked that question of a chum at school some time or other? Well, in these days there isn't such an article as a penknife. They haven't been used since the days when pen-holders and nibs took the place of quill-pens. And that was some time ago! You see, in those days, quills had to be continually sharpened to retain a fine point and make them write clearly. Thus, the knife was called a penknife. So the next time you sharpen a pencil, remember you are using a pocket-knife.

Why New York Has Skyscrapers

One reason why New York is a city of towering buildings is that of varying depths; for the length of Manhattan island there is a stratum of mica schist, commonly called "bedrock." Without this unyielding base New York would be a city of six-story buildings like London. At midtown the schist in places is but five feet below the surface. In lower Manhattan it has sometimes been necessary to go through 40 feet of quicksand and 25 feet of hard pan (sand and gravel cemented by clay) before reaching bedrock.

Why Stanton Was War Secretary

Lincoln chose Edwin M. Stanton secretary of war because of the Ohioan's pugnacity as a lawyer. In a case tried in 1855 a trio of lawyers —Lincoln, Stanton and George Harding—were supposed to work together. But Stanton and Harding pushed Lincoln in the background and ignored him. Lincoln, hardly more than a spectator now, listened while the other two fought the case. He was impressed with Stanton's ability, later making the appointment despite the insult.

Why Car Lock Is on Right

The lock on an automobile door is on the right side instead of on the driver's side as a safety precaution. The right door is nearest to the curb and is the one reached first when the owner leaves his home. When a driver is parking his car it is safer for him to lock the right door near the curb than to stand in the pathway of traffic and lock the left door.

Why It Is "Shorter" Catechism

The Larger Catechism is "for such as have made some proficiency in the knowledge of the Christian religion," but it is generally too detailed and minute for memorizing and has never received anything like the reception accorded to the Shorter Catechism, which is "for such as are of weaker capacity."

Why It Is Hendon Field

Since the Middle ages there has been a parish and town of Hendon in England. The airport which was established in the vicinity was given the same name.

ALMANAC

"When the devil finds the door shut he retires."

FEBRUARY

5—The steamship "Tuscania" was torpedoed, 1918.

6—Pius was elected Pope, 1922.

7—First telephone conversation made between New York and Chicago, 1892.

8—Japs defeat the Russians at Port Arthur, 1904.

9—The United States weather bureau was established, 1891.

10—Canada was ceded to England, 1763.

11—Ebert was elected first German president, 1919.

Many Lives, Ships Lost In Dardanelles Battles

The first allied attack on the Dardanelles, February 19, 1915, was made by British and French ships. Attacks on February 25 and March 4 were followed by the main assault on March 18, in which one French and two British battleships were sunk by Turkish mines and four ships were put out of action before the allied forces withdrew. In April a combined military and naval campaign was begun. During this Gallipoli campaign the navy rendered important aid, shelling the shore to protect land operations and demoralizing the Turkish communications by submarine, which sank three Turkish gunboats, and other ships. Turkish and German submarines retaliated; the big ships of the allies were powerless and they were ordered home.

By September the hopelessness of the campaign was realized. The navy handled the withdrawal of the troops with great skill, completing evacuation on January 8, 1916, nearly 11 months after the first attack. British casualties totaled 5,053 officers and 114,676 of other rank killed, wounded and missing.

Men applaud your good judgment evey time you agree with them.

How Cellophane Is Made

The first step in the manufacture of cellophane is steeping sheets of pure spruce wood pulp in a caustic soda solution. This converts the pulp sheets into alkali cellulose. The sheets are then dumped into hoppers leading to shredding machines. After shredding the cellulose is white and fluffy, and looks like bread crumbs. Carbon disulphide is then added, changing the cellulose crumbs into an orange color. This is dissolved in another caustic acid solution, and forms viscose, which ripens under carefully controlled conditions. Then it goes to a casting machine, where in an acid bath it is coagulated from a liquid into a solid film, and then it rolls along through one bath after another, becoming progressively purer, more transparent, tougher and more pliable. Then it goes through heavy squeeze rolls, which press out all the liquid. Then it is wound on a core as the finished product.

Deer Are Not Mutes

The deer is usually considered by the layman to be mute. Ranger naturalists of General Grant National park, California, say that frequently a yearling or fawn, when separated from its kind, will wander about forlornly, making a continuous moaning sound. The tones are so light as to be practically inaudible at a distance of 100 yards. Young fawns, old enough to travel about, when thus separated from the does will make a much louder sound than the yearlings.

Panama Shaped Like Caterpillar

Panama is shaped like a crawling caterpillar, with its head touching Costa Rica on the north, and its tail reaching southward to the forested mountains of Colombia, being equal in area to Maine. Panama City is on the Pacific side of the canal. The bay there is a fisherman's paradise. "Panama," in the native Indian tongue, means "abundant fish." The old city of Panama is the oldest town on the mainland of America.

How to Live

Live then, live to your utmost and your best. Do not be afraid of anything; neither the bitterest sorrow that the world holds, nor its most poignant joy, can bring you anything but good, so long as you embrace it willingly, passionately. But, shun a sorrow or a joy, and you are clipped, maimed, blinded.—Benson.

COURTESY PARKING COUPON

Special Parking Arrangements Provided For Visiting Wilimington "Dollar Day" Shoppers.

As it is expected that there will be a great influx of automobiles bringing shoppers from out-of-town into Wilmington to particpate in the official semi-annual "Dollar Day," Wednesday, February 8th, the Mercantile Section of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce has arranged special parking privileges for the City's visitors on that date. The coupon printed below has been sanctioned by the Bureau of Police of the City of Wilmington, and is provided exclusively for the use of visiting "Dollar Day" patrons.

The courtesy extended does not grant the privilege to park free of cost in zones where parking meters are installed, or in violation of the State Law which prohibits parking in front of fire hydrants, driveways, close to inter sections, safety zones. etc.

Clip this Coupon and Paste it on your Windshield

-NOTICE-

Department of Public Safety

The owner of this car is a visitor from out-of-town and guest of the Chamber of Commerce on the occasion of Wilmington's official semi-annual "Dollar Day." Please extend every courtesy and assistance.

(Signed) FRANK J. MAHONEY,
Chief of Police,
February 8, 1939 Wilmington, Delaware

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