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FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1939.

PULLING TOGETHER

Dr. W. I. Myers of Cornell University, recently observed that "there is a close relationship between farmer and business man. One cannot succeed without the other."

It is apparent that hard times on the farm narrows the maket for the products of our factories—even as hard times in industry narrows the market for the products of agriculture. Business leaders are solidly behind any movement which promises to soundly aid the farmer, and help solve his problems. They have, for example, widely looked with approval on the growing agricultural cooperative marketing movement, and encouraged it.

The Welfare of this country depends upon all pulling together. Wise farmers and business men know that and work for profitable production and marketing practices.

DICTATORS COME HIGH

One of the favarite tricks-of-the-trade of the dictators is to show how they have ended unemployment and want in their countries, and to argue from this that one-man government is the way to human happiness and prosperity. The government-dominated German press, for instance, is always publishing articles about want and starvation in America, as "proof" of their theory that democracy is a degenerate and out-of-date theory of government.

In the light of that, some figures presented by Paul Mallon, representing "months of careful personal investigation, penetrating guarded dictatorial secrets," are of exceptional interest.

In Russia, according to this survey, the average worker gets $11 a week, and in Germany he gets $12 to $15. In the United States, he gets $23.32.

In Russia, the lowest paid class of workers get $3.60 and in Germany $4.25. In this country they get $4.85 (PWA minium).

And that doesn't tell half the story. The big thing of interest to the worker anywhere is "real wages"—that is, his pay computed in terms of what it will buy, rather than in terms of dollars, marks or rubles. And here the comparison is even more unfavorable, to the industrial slaves of the dictators. A pound of steak costs a dollar or more in either Russia or Germany as against 38 cents here. A pound of coffee costs $12 in Russia and $1.25 in Germany, as against 23 cents here. A dozen eggs costs $1.26 in Russia and 72 cents in Germany, as against 44 cents here. So it goes, down the list of necessities and luxuries.

In these days when, in various parts of the world, there are leaders of great numbers of men who are encouraging atheism and not the worship of God; selfishness and not altruism; intolerance, and not toleration; hostility, and not neighborliness; hate and not love; the world is in serious danger. A departure from the ideals and principles upon which the civilization which we have known has been built will cause it again to crumble, as has happened in centuries long past. Unless those ideals which are the landmarks of civilization can be preserved to actuate the impulses of the leaders of thought and action and, through them, the majority of mankind, our children and children's children are destined to a repetition of the darkness of the Middle Ages, and of those ancient days of which we read in history when the great civilizations of the world toppled and fell.

—Melvin M. Johnson.

State and Federal salaries will not escape taxation much longer. The State Finance Committee has approved by a vote of 14-5, legislation providing for this tax.

The measure already has passed the House. It would carry out part of President Roosevelt's recommendations for reciprocal taxation of all public salaries and securities.

The legislation would authorize the Federal Government to tax the incomes of State and local employes and would consent to State taxation of the incomes of Federal employes. It would also waive all back Federal claims for income tax which might otherwise be valid against State and local employes.

New York City consumes 1,900 pounds of fish a minute.

GOOD NEIGHBORS AND BAD ONES

J. E. Jones

South American Countries are approaching the United State in single file, because—if we must face the truth, the Lima Conference of 21 Republics was not such a howling success as we might have wished it to be.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, has just talked "off the record" before the newspaper army of Washington. He is one of the outstanding diplomats of all Latin-America, and considerable prominence has been given in Washington to his visit.

Brazil is bigger in size than the United States and we buy most of its coffee; and in turn they are good customers and good neighbors of ours. In testimony thereof the Maritime Commission named a ship of the Good Neighbor Fleet "Brazil".

Brazil is putting forth its best arguments to support its hopes that the now United States Export-Import Bank should make large loans to Brazilian institutions to accelerate trade—a program of the Washington Administration to use tax payers funds to purchase good neighborliness, which has not so far worked in Mexico. But Dr. Aranha has nice, pretty hobbies that streamline into popular news headlines and thrill American officials. He suggests immigration of unemployed from the United States to Brazil. He declares that Brazil is willing to offer free entry to certain American products. Sandwiched in between, he is hot in his belief that American capital will find profitable investment opportunities in Brazil.

To these suggestions the United States is friendly, particularly because Brazil resists the efforts of Fascist and Communist nations to gain footholds on their soil.

There are other nations in Latin-America that can present equally good cases. In fact most of them are our good neighbors. But just as a rotten apple in a barrel spreads its taint to other apples so does a bad nation in the Southern Hemphere polute the good neighbor situation. It seems natural to cover up the faults of the black sheep and try to reform them. But to what extent is this justifiable?

Mexico is our outstanding bad neighbor, and her offenses have been recited many times in this correspondence. Mexico has stolen hundreds of millions of dollars worth of American-owned properties at different times—principally American oil properties. Mexico takes these products and barters them with enemies of democracy, in Europe. What are we doing about it?

We have a remedy! The United StatesStates has no reason left to buy Mexican silver. We don't need it. Still, Mexico sells us her silver at prices that have been inflated so high above the world market, through taxation and other processes that it costs as much as domestic silver. Why continue this folly—just "to help them out." All the United States needs to do to bad neighbor Mexico is to stop soft-soaping her. And one way to quit soft-soaping her is to quit buying her silver. That's a practical way to reform a bad neighbor. In doing so we would gain in greater respect from Good Neighbors like Brazil—and other Republics that are standing up to scratch for the solidarity of America.

* * *

Who Shall Judge?

In 1916 Woodrow Wilson appointed Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court. Brandeis wasn't very prominent. In Washington he was spoken of as "The People's Lawyer," a term applied to him because he appeared as the champion of persons and organizations that were poor of purse. Brandeis was one of the socially-minded reformers who yearned to help his fellowmen. He might be compared to Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins, or Harry Hopkins, who have been pulled off the bottom of the social-service pack and had their faces lifted until they are now Queen and King in the deck.

Brandeis' appointment was bitterly attacked throughout the country and he was called a "radical" and a Jew. He was guiltless of the first charge—guilty as a Jew.

After 22 years service on the bench he resigns at the age of 82, and all his countrymen acknowledge that he has been one of the greatest of all Judges.

* * *

Flying High

The National Administration is given aid and support to everything connected with aviation. Of course the movement is being aided by the new preparedness movement so that we will be ready to go when the "next world war" opens, and keep Europe's boasted democracies from being smashed. France is buying hundreds of American planes for the coming fight.

TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Prepared by Augusta Thruston

A symbolic Peace Beacon has been constructed as a major feature of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition which is just opening in San Francisco. The Peace Beacon—a 20 foot prismatic glass cylinder—is the focal point of Peace Projects Inc., representing more than 6,000,000 people of the nation. Located in the south wing of the Hall of Western States, Peace Projects present a streamlined, modern exhibit, showing both the problems and destruction of war and the positive activities of peace.

Peace Projects contrast war with peace. Its Peace Beacon symbolizes light. "Intelligence not force" is revealed as the way out of the world's disturbing dilemma. The purpose of the exhibit is "to present the choice of peace or war to each and every visitor and to try to clarify his or her thinking on just what he or she can do to maintain peace as the dominant world trend today".

The Peace Beacon is the central feature, the brilliant prismatic glass becon lighting the whole exhibit. At he doorway is a large bas-relief which depicts millions of men marching to destruction as contrasted to a peaceful family scene with postive economic activities in the background.

On a lower floor are exhibits showing the cost of war in fatalities and property damage. On the upper floor in brilliant colors, are presented the positive activities of peace. On a rear wall is a photo-mural entitled "Live and Let Live" showing peace action in industry, sport, at home and of universal scope.

* * *

Dr. Paul Tahl, member of the staff of Hawkins Laboratory, New York, recently returned from the hinterlands of British Guiana, described the district as very favorable for the settlement of Jewish refugees from Germany. A mission settlement in that area was growing all the crops grown in California he said, and other facilities of the listrict were favorable.

* * *

Symbolic of the friendship between the peoples of Japan and the United States—a thing apart from war problems—a large consignment of cherry trees was recently received in San Diego, California. The trees have been distributed to San Diego's new Civic Center, to the State College, to parks and schools At ceremonies connected with the planting of the trees the Mayor said 'Particularly do I wish to pay my compliments to the younger Japanese who are sponsoring project that have to do with making better friendship".

* * *

At the recent Pan-American conference at Lima a resolution was adopted recommending that the Pan-American Union publish biographies of the women of the twenty-one American republics who have distinguished themselves by their social, economic, political, scientific literary or artistic achievements "in order to do them historical justice and to stimulate by their example, the women of the world".

ARE YOUR CHILDREN SAFE ?

"School authorities too often feel that because they've never had a fire, they're never going to have one," writes T. Alfred Fleming of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in the Kiwanis Magazine "This cruel fallacy is a menace to the lives of American school children, for actually there are five school fires a day in this country. We cannot, unfortunately, eliminate all of them. But we can, by efficient fire drills, get our children out of burning buildings safely."

Mr. Fleming wishes to "convert every school official and parent to the Texas system." In that state the study of fire hazards is included in all school curricula, and two fire drills a month are held in all schools under the direction of student committees. Various drill officers are appointed from the older pupils, and are charged with such specific duties as helping crippled children to escape, seeing that rooms are empty before doors are closed, checking on cloakroom and lavatories to see that they are vacant, and leading lines of children to safety. Here the Lone Star State has set an example that should be immediately followed by all other states. America has had enough of ghastly school fire disasters.

The Caroline County Farm Bureau leaders in conference at Denton passed a resolution opposing any wage and hour bill that may come before the State Legislature that does not include processing of farm products.

Go ahead! Let your mouth water

But Remember

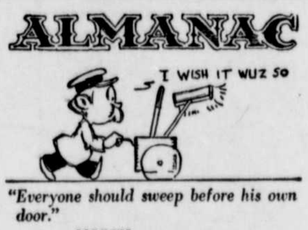
ELECTRICITY COOKED 'EM!

Ask the woman who cooks electrically, and dollars to doughnuts, she'll tell you her foods look just as luscious as these. And she'll probably say—"they taste better, too".

But looks and taste are only two of many reasons why so many women now cook electrically. Most important are the fact that today's electric range is fast and cheap to operate.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Electricity—CHEAPER IN QUANTITY



"Everyone should sweep before his own door."

MARCH

5—Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers organized, 1903.

6—Decree was issued organizing the Paulist Fathers, 1858.

7—First New York-London radio talk was made, 1926.

8—Union Pacific Railroad was completed, 1869.

9—The Monitor defeated the Merrimac, 1862.

10—First certified milk was delivered, 1893.

11—An act to found the United States Navy was passed, 1794.

NEW NOTIONS

An edible jelly is being made from seaweed gathered on the African coast.

Shark liver oil has been found to be a rich source of vitamin A by a Japanese scientist.

An Austrian inventive chemist has made matches that are capable of being lighted 600 times.

Scientists are now making milk, meat, coffee and automobile accessories from the soy bean.

Even golf sticks now may have meters, for the invention of Michael Plese, of Brooklyn, measures the force of impact with the ball.

A German engineer foresees ocean steamers equipped with wings like those of airplanes, to prevent rolling and to increase speed.

What is most honorable is also safest.—Livy.

Senator W. F. Davis, Caroline County, has announced that he will make a fight for the reduction of the State's appropriation for relief for the next two years from $5,000,000 to $4,000,000. Speaking in the Senate, Senator Davis said that the taxpayers of the State believe in the Governor's pay as you go program and that they definitely wanted the cost of relief curtailed.

AMENDMENTS TO COMPENSATION LAW

In order to clarify the unemployment compensation law so that it may be better understood by employee and made easier to administer the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board has prepared a series of amendments to be submitted to the Legislature for approval at the current session.

None of the proposed changes affects in any way the principles or objects of the law, but it has been found in its administration that the payment of benefits may be expedited by clarification of language in a number of instances. An important object is to make it easier for the beneficiary to figure up the amount due him and therefore remove any excuse for disputes that might delay benefit payments.

In a number of other States it has been found advisable to enact amendments to the compensation laws, many of which were hurriedly prepared in order to cooperate with the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act and make it possible to begin benefits in 1938. Maryland was one of the group of early acting States and the result has been the payment of more than $10,000,000 in benefits before the end of the first benefit year—1938.

FINDS WHY HOMES HAVE DAMP WALLS

U. S. Government Says Vapor Barrier Will Stop Formation of Winter Dew.

The reason so many new homes embodying the latest types of construction have damp walls and top-floor ceilings during cold weather has been discovered by the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis.

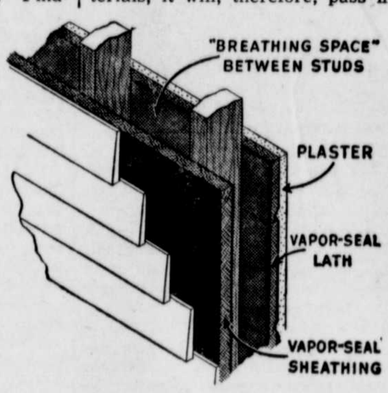
The trouble, according to L. V. Teesdale, the Laboratory's senior engineer, is dew, that beneficent friend of growing things. Nature is unable to distinguish between wanted and unwanted moisture. Finding conditions favorable, she has been using outer walls and top-floor ceilings to condense water vapor into troublesome moisture.

Engineers have found:

1—Moisture which condenses in walls and top-floor ceilings comes from within the house, not from outside.

2—The simplest, surest way to prevent this condensation is by means of a properly located "vapor seal."

3—To be effective, this seal must be located on or near the warm side of the insulation itself or near the warm side of the wall.



Because moisture in walls often rots woodwork, causes paint to peel and plaster to fall, and stimulates the growth of fungi, the government's findings are of major importance to home owners, architects and builders.

According to the government, the remedy for wet walls is a vapor seal or barrier in the warm parts of outer walls and ceilings. This prevents the water vapor in a house from entering the cold parts of walls and ceilings where it may be condensed into water.

Oddly, damp walls are aggravated by the most modern types of construction, Mr. Teesdale points out. He says that storm sash, insulation, weather strips and calking around windows and doors make the normal humidity or vapor pressure within a house higher than in one less tightly constructed. He adds that "improvements that add to comfort and health are worth while and should not be discouraged, but it so happens that they introduce the unanticipated moisture problem."

The physical phenomena which cause damp walls and ceilings in cold weather are explained by the government scientist.

All air contains water vapor. Warm air can carry more vapor than cold air. When moist warm air is sufficiently chilled, it will throw off some of its vapor in the form of water. This is dew. As water vapor will penetrate ordinary plaster and untreated insulating materials, it will, therefore, pass into the interiors of walls and ceilings, where in cold weather it will become sufficiently chilled for some of the vapor to condense into water. This condensation may take place within a building or insulating material, unless remedial action is taken.

The remedy is given in the government's report. It says:

"The most positive, and least expensive, method of control so far experimented with at the Forest Products Laboratory is the use of vapor resistant barriers near the inner face of the wall and under ceiling joists under the attic."

New building materials which follow the government's suggestion have been provided. A new cane fiber lath is vapor sealed on one side with coatings of asphalt and aluminum powder, the uncoated side having a texture to take plaster. The seal, in line with the government's findings, is placed in the warm side of the walls and ceilings where it resists vapor penetration to the cold areas where condensation takes place. Although combining insulation and resistance to vapor, the new product does not block the space between studs and permit walls to continue their normal "breathing."

Let us not worry; Europeans fought for power and territory for centuries without benefit of American meddling.

Funny man! He admits that others have a right to their opinions; then he starts an argument and gets furious because they don't agree with him.

Yes, desire for more and better things makes progress. But, Alas! when coupled with a dislike of work, it only make thieves.