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FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1939.

NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Annapolis—Measures looking to the reorganization of administrative procedure in many phases of the State's activities, as recommended by the Commission appointed by Governor Herbert O'Conor, and headed by President Isaiah Bowman of the John Hopkins University, are making rapid progress in the Assembly, with each week bringing one or more to the Governor's desk, ready for his signature to make them a law of the state.

Among the more important of the measures that have received his signature to date is that creating the much-discussed legislative Council a deliberative body designed to coordinate and make continuous the process of considering and passing proposed new legislation for the State. Composed of fourteen members, seven from the Senate and seven from the House, the Council would be empowered to meet at intervals between the regular biennial sessions of the Legislature, to prepare the way for the work of that body, and to assist it by having ready in advance as much as possible of the facts, arguments and public reactions to current and proposed legislation as would be helpful to the Assembly in its deliberations and decisions.

The Council would be required to meet at least once during each quarter of the "off season" of the Assembly, and, with its Director of Research, would be empowered to study and report on any suggestions that might come before it; to collect information covering the government and general welfare of the State; to examine the operation of current laws and to recommend amendments thereto; to study the rules and procedure of the Senate and House of Delegates, and to recommend from time to time changes to improve and expedite consideration of legislation by the General Assembly; and to prepare a legislative program in the form of recommendations and bills, to be presented to the next session of the Assembly.

The Council would be composed of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the chairman of the two most important committees and the minority floor leader in each branch, together with three additional members from both the House and the Senate. With its power to appoint committees to investigate any matters that it may deem necessary, and to hold hearings on current or proposed legislation, the Council can give to involved matters concerning the State's welfare a type of careful study that is all but impossible under the present system of biennial ninety-day sessions, in which, particularly toward the end of the sessions, so much proposed legislation has to be jammed through in the final days that careful consideration is really impossible.

Progress also is being made with regard to the measure that seems to reform the County Justice of the Peace system. This system was attacked vigorously by Governor O'Conor during his campaign, and, in the bill now in the Assembly, the Governor is attempting to raise the standard of justice in the county courts by abolishing the fees system of payment, and providing for salaries that will attract capable men to the office of county magistrate.

GOVERNOR SAVES JOB OF POLICE COMMISSIONER

After Governor Herbert O'Conor had announced his intention to exercise his veto power with regard to the Police Retirement-at-70 measure, which would turn Police Commissioner Stanton of Baltimore city out of office next January 1, the Senate last week recommitted the bill to the city senators, where it will either languish to the end, or reemerge shorn of the power to affect the incumbent commissioner. The measure already had been approved by the House of Delegates.

To the State at large, Governor O'Conor's pronouncement gave further assurance, if any such assurance were needed, of the Chief Executive's determination to uphold the hands of the State's law enforcement agencies in every way. In threatening his veto, the Governor expressed himself as being in sympathy with the general aims of the bill, but felt that, in the interests of fair play and respect for law and justice, the bill should not affect the present commissioner.

CONGRESS PASSES THE RED LIGHTS

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., March 20—The National Congress hasn't done much in arranging or disposing of its duties to the American people. The President's suggestion that it will help business if Congress speeds its affairs and adjourns early sounds like the usual request "to get out and I'll do everything."

Congress has just passed the red lights and the green has flashed "GO".

It is recorded that the size of Congress is 96 Senators and 435 Representatives. That indicates the importance of the legislative body in our Constitutional and Democratic Government. They are well paid—$10,000 a year each, plus too much mileage and allowances.

There are plenty of big things for them to do—enough to keep them busy until July or August. The hot Washington weather is no longer an excuse to quit, as all Congressional quarters are air-cooled—lots more comfortable than most legislators are fixed-up at home.

If this is a 7 or 8 billion dollar country Congress should stay in session most of the time and uphold Constitutional government.

* * *

The Constitution

The Constitution of the United States received all its well-earned bows from the Nation's highest officials on its 150th birthday. The President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress and other important individuals did their country and its time-honored program all the honors.

The Chief Justice is truly a great man, but he does not appear often in public ceremonies. The President is a familiar figure, so that no particular significance rests in the fact that Mr. Hughes was outstanding as the celebrity in the Congressional celebration, and the ovation to him was a personal tribute.

The Constitution is a good document to live by, and more people should familiarize themselves with its contents. Anyhow, it has successfully resisted all attacks, which shows how well the Founders planned this Government of ours.

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Motorcar's Debt to the Chemist

A section of the American Chemical Society served as the sounding board for a dramatic story of the Chemist's role in the development of the automombile when T. A. Boyd of the research department of General Motors told how the retail price of cars was lowered between 1925 and 1937 on an average of $300 per vehicle, thus saving the purchaser 30 per cent at the same time he was getting a bigger and a better automobile.

Tires are one of the chemist's contribution. Charles Goodyear started his experiments with rubber by mixing it with surphur and then heating the mixture which changed gum elastic from a useless stuff, into one of the most useful materials in the world. The research chemist pointed out that each car now has 250 or more parts of rubber and that 80 per cent of all rubber goes into automobiles.

The chemist and metallurgist have eliminated waste in the iron and steel industry, and encouraged the development of alloy steels as materials of construction. The materials with which cars are being finished nowdays are almost entirely synthetic chemical products, thereby reducing the time needed to paint a car body from four to nine days formerly required to but a few hours.

Citing the Chemist's gift in the matter of the investigation of petroleum, back in 1855, and the subsequent developments in the refining of gasoline, Mr. Boyd explained that while all these improvements have been yielding more and better gasoline, the retail price of gasoline, exclusive of taxes, has gone down steadily.

Every element of the motorcar, except the few wooden pieces and possibly the water in the radiator, is either a chemical or metallurgical product, or else it has chemistry involved in its manufacture.

It is even chemical reaction, namely, the burning of gasoline and air, which makes the automobile go. But other factors mentioned by Mr. Boyd as important, included safety glass, aluminum, brass, bronze, bearing metals, spark plugs and other items. He found the useful information that one fourth of all the industrial research laborities in the county are maintained either by the automobile industry itself or by the makers of materials used in motorcars.

TEACHERS URGE SALARY INCREASE

Maryland's school teachers were described before the Legislature Wednesday as living in "respectful and respectable poverty" by speakers urging a salary boost for the instructors in the State public schools.

Appearing before the Ways and Mean Committee to urge passage of a bill sponsored by Delegate John S. White of Prince George's county which would increase teachers' pay, ranging from $50 to $650 per year in various classifications, groups of those interested in schools and education presented their case.

The State Teachers' Association, the Parent-Teachers Associations and the County Superintendents of Schools joined in the plea, declaring that teachers of the State earned far less for their training and ability than persons in other professions.

Mrs. Ross Coppage, past president; Mrs. G. R. Prentiss and J. D. Blackwell appeared for the bill on behalf of the P. T. A., while superintendents from many of the counties joined in the hearing.

The hearing was held in the House of Delegates chamber, which was crowded with teachers from all parts of the State, most of whom, it was declared, had gained a day's leave of absence from their duties, paid their own substitutes and their expenses to Annapolis to appear for the bill.

The boost in teachers' pay has been one of the most ardent campaigns by the Partent-Teachers Associations of the State, which have contended that salaries paid them are too small for the ability and training necessary to instruct the children of Maryland.

The bill does not, however, make any provision for increases to teachers in Negro schools.

At present, the legal salary minimums for white school teachers holding first grade certificates, but no degree is $950 annually for the first two years, grading up to $1,150 after eight years' service.

The White bill would boost the minimum to $1,000 annually for the first two years. Teachers with 17 years' experience would draw minimum of $1,600 a year.

Teachers holding first grade certificates and a degree would draw from $1,200 to $1,800 a year. Elementary principals would draw $200 to $600 more yearly than the basic first-grade certificate scale, depending on attendance and number of teachers in the school.

High School principals in first group schools would range from a minimum of $1,650 annually to $2,450 a year, with up to $400 extra a year for increased enrollments.

The bill contains no provision for raising the basic first grade minimum of $585 for first-year teachers to $765 for teachers with eight years' experience in the colored schools, now the present law in Marland.

INTERSTATE USE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

In response to widespread demand for information on the Federal Government's attempt to regulate the interstate use of motor vehicles, the Keystone Automobile Club has issued the following statement:

"A bil lintroduced by Senator Truman, of Illinois, has passed the Senate and now awaits action in the House. It prohibits the operation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce by unlicensed operators, and sets up requirements which operators must meet before licenses may be issued to them in the various States; that is, licenses complying with the Federal formula to permit free passage between the States.

"Should the bill become a law, it would not become effective until four years after its enactment, thus giving opportunity to the states which do not now have licensed operators to enact the necessary legislation. It is contended the bill does not infringe on States' rights. Its purpose is to require licensing of all drivers by the States, with the further provision that the licenses be issued in accordance with the Federal requirements before they will be Federally recognized.

"The principal requirement is that licenses be issued only to persons 'passing an examination which includes a test of the applicant's eyesight, his ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning and directing traffic, and a demonstration of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonably control in the operation of a motor vehicle.'

"For purposes of Act 'interstate commerce' means driving a motor vehicle from one State to another.

"Eleven States now have strict requirements for drivers' licenses.

Twenty-two states have requirements which would conform to the Senate bill. Proponets of the measure favor its enactment in the interest of safety and also as a means of aiding the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other police agencies."

Are You an Outlet Chaser?

You are unless your house is adequately wired to handle all possible electric servants . . . and equipped with plenty of convenience outlets . . . conveniently placed for every use. All this not only saves you time and irritation but insures your getting full value of electricity at all times. See your electrical dealer or consult us for advice on adequate wiring.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Electricity—Cheaper in Quantity

ALMANAC

"The bird that flutters least is longest on the wing."

MARCH

26—The Embargo Act was passed, 1794.

27—Gunpowder was first used in Europe, 1380.

28—Court House riots took place in Cincinnati, 1884.

29—Foch is made chief of the Allied armies, 1918.

30—Ether was first used for medical purposes, 1842.

31—U. S. and Japan signed Com. Perry's Treaty, 1854.

APRIL

1—The great coal miners' strike began, 1922.

TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Prepared by Augusta Thruston

The cost of world armaments in 1938 is estimated as $45,000,000 a day.

The cost of world armaments in 1939 will probably reach $60,000,000 a day.

The United States estimate for military expenditures in 1939 is about $1,798,000,000 as compared with $932,000,000 in 1938.

Britain will spend $2,900,000,000 in the 1939-40 fiscal year, compared with $1,940,000,000 and $1,310,000 of the two preceding years.

France estimates that it will spend $1,075,800,000 in 1939 as compared with about $650,000,000 in 1938.

* * * *

Brazilians welcome the Washington proposal for a trade treaty between Argentina, Brazil and the United States. It is contended such a pact would end the United States trade impasse with Argentina. The United States owes Brazil for coffee, Brazil owes Argentina for wheat and Argentina owes the United States for machinery; so a triangular treaty would improve the trade balances between the countries. Such an agreement, it is said, fits into Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal trade policy.

* * * *

America's two great Fairs, the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco and the New York World's Far, have stirred up travel interest in many countries of the world. Word comes from France, India, England, Holland and Norway that groups of people are being organized for escorted tours of either one or both of the Fairs.

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War and preparations for war are taking one barrel out of every 13 in the entire world production of petroleum.

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Strasburg, the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, and the city in which Johann Gutenberg first set movable type, is preparing to celebrate this summer the 500th anniversary of the birth of printing in Europe.

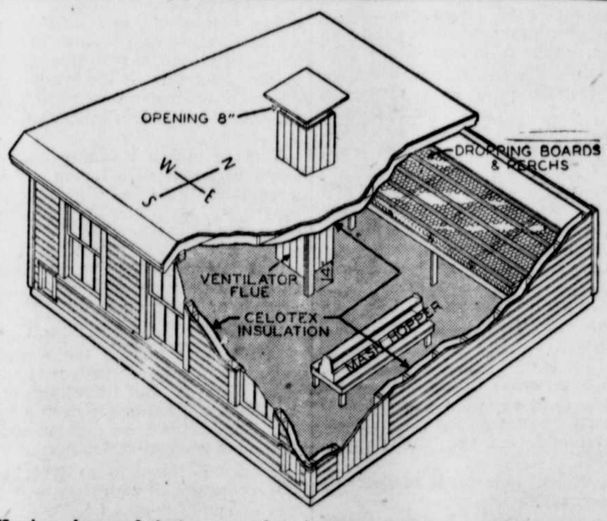
ALL DRESSED UP FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR

Already the dairy barn is built; some of the cattle selected, and definite plans have been made for taking 150 of the finest dairy cattle of North America to the New York World's Fair. In the above picture is shown the ground-breaking party that started the project on its way. The calves came to represent the five dairy breeds which will participate and from left to right they are Guernsey, Jersey, Brown-Swiss, Holstein, and Ayrshire.

The folks with them are: (Left to right) George M. Waugh, Jr., executive vice-president, The Borden Company; Wm. F. Fretz (petting calf), representing the American Guernsey Cattle Club; Lou Morley, Secretary, American Jersey Cattle Club; Everett Waddy, Jr., representing the Brown-Swiss Association; D. N Boice, representing the Brown-Swiss Association; Theodore G Montague, President The Borden Company; Grover Whalen, representing the New York World's Fair; Mark Kenney, representing the Holstein-Friesian Association; D. W. McLaury, the Holstein-Friesian Association; Henry W. Jeffers, Sr., representing the Walker-Gordon Laboratories, Division of The Borden Company

The cows will be milked three times daily and will be fed, housed and cared for as part of the Borden exhibit. The display is located on the Central Mall of the World's Fair and for once the dairy cow has "made Broadway."

POULTRY EXPERTS PRAISE INSULATED LAYING HOUSES



Having observed that egg production falls off during Fall and Winter months when prices are at their peak, many progressive poultry raisers are following the advice of state and county farm advisors and are insulating their laying houses against the cold.

Scientific research has shown that a flock of 125 four to five pound layers gives off in an hour only as much heat as would be obtained by burning about five ounces of coal. Unless insulation is provided, this amount of heat is insufficient to keep a laying house warm in freezing weather and frost will gather on walls and ceiling and the litter will become wet. Also, feed is wasted in the colder house because more feed is needed to keep the hens warm and less is available to make eggs, leading poultrymen have found.

According to the observations of R. E. Cray of Ohio State University, a well-insulated laying house will also increase egg production in summer months. He says in **Everybodys Poultry Magazine** that flocks remain indoors close to mash hoppers until late afternoon when an insulated laying house is provided. When the house is not insulated, the birds loaf during the heat of the day trying to keep cool, he reports.

Illustrated above is a simple method of insulating and ventilating a laying house according to the findings of poultry experts. It is adaptable to practically any house, old or new, and any farm carpenter who is handy with tools can do the work easily.