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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1939.

GOVERNOR SIGNS REVENUE MEASURE

Maryland's $8,500,000 revenue bill became law Thursday and Governor O'Conor predicted the budget-balancing new law would contribute to business recovery.

The Governor signed the revenue measure, which had his backing in the Legislature, the $4,130,000 state building bond issue authorization and twelve other measures

The O'Conor-backed $95,000,000 budget bill became law on its passage in the final days of the session. It is the only legislative enactment which does not require executive signature.

The $4,130,000 State bond issue will permit acquisition of Morgan College as a State college for Negroes. This was held necessary to preserve the present dual-race system in the State.

The Supreme Court recently has ruled that Negroes may enter white schools, if the State does not maintain educational facilities of comparable quality for them. It is O'Conor's announced plan eventually to improve Morgan State College until educational opportunities there are equal to other institutions in the State.

The State revenue bill is based on sharp increases in the income tax. Earned income taxes were jumped fivefold to 2½ per cent. Taxes on corporate incomes went up to 1½ per cent. from ½ per cent.

The tax on income from securities and investments was fixed at a flat 6 per cent. The tax on beer was boosted from 75 to 90 cents a barrel. Tax on titling new cars was doubled from 1 per cent.

The new revenue measure outlaws pinball machines by failure to include a licensing provision. Their present licenses expire May 1, and they will be eligible to seizure under gaming laws. The revenue bill also abolished the ten per cent. tax on cosmetics and toilet goods.

FIRE ON THE FARM

The substantial rise in fire loss that occurred last year should be of especial interest to the farmer. For farm fires generally result in complete destruction of the property involved, and the chance of loss of human and animal life is far higher than in cities. Individual farmers can very easily reduce to a material extent the chance of fire destroying their homes and buildings.

Take unremitting care in handling and storing gasoline and other inflammables. Oily rags used to wipe machinery should never be left lying about, and should be kept in covered metal containers. Don't burn brush when it's windy—or when an excessively dry condition obtains. Finally, if you're a smoker watch where you throw your cigarette, or knock the ashes from your pipe.

It's little precautions like these that prevent fire. They cost you next to nothing. They take little time. And they may save your home and your life.

TWO BIG UNIONS

In the very beginning of the split between AFofL and CIO the latter organization built up a big membership, principally during the sit-down strikes. But this appears to have been a mushroom growth. The labor union situation is receiving consideration in Congress and in view of the Supreme Court decision a determined attempt will be made to amend the Wagner Act. Early action will be delayed to await the results of the labor peace conferences. Congress must judge more impersonally than in past years the rights of the public, the workers and the employers. This would seem to be a comparatively simple undertaking inasmuch as collective bargaining, wages, hours and many other points of controversy have become settled.

WORLD'S FAIR TRADE

The New York World's Fair expects visitors to spend a billion dollars in the metropolis. San Francisco is leaving no stones unturned to draw the crowds—perhaps not alone for the money they will spend but for the privilege of showing the visitors the glorious sights of sunny California.

Government competition with private power companies goes right on, with the Administration asking for new millions of dollars for enlargement of the experiment.

vote.

DEMOCRACIES AND MONARCHIES GET MIXED UP

J. E. Jones

Democracy was established in the New World to oppose monarchy. We still have the two schemes on different continents. The monarchy from which the United States escaped is still a monarchy—and it is also called a democracy. Athens and Greece had claims of their own, as democracies, in ancient times. But it was the western hemisphere that improved all the previous brands, and for which President Monroe proclaimed his Monroe Doctrine.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced the style of a "five-year-plan" and it was distateful and sickening communism to the democracies. Now, the Cardenas "Six-Year-Plan" is democracy in Mexico. Under this new democracy began the "Mexicanization of industry." This democracy proclaimed an "economic decision" and confiscated several hundred million dollars worth of British and American oil properties—the books, offices and personal properties of the companies included in the raids.

This Six-Year-Plan of Mexican democracy provides for socialization of schools, government control of public utilities, reform of co-operatives, redistribution of land, and the placing of peons on farms which they operate for the Government. The central government joins in complete accord with radical forms of labor unions and turns over to their management oil properties and other seizures that were held and managed by foreign capital. The stolen properties are included in Mexico's new democratic novelties. This democracy, separated only by a river from our own borders, defies all the United States' rules of diplomacy that have been recognized by American Republics since their foundation.

In fact, this boasted good neighbor of ours is more closely attached today in economic relations with Germany and Italy than with the United States. Of course no one calls the Hitler Mussolini governments democracies, because those two rulers openly express their distrust and hatred of democracies. Still they are "gooder" neighbors of Mexico than we seem to be.

Just where the United States comes in with future relations concerning democratic Mexico is not at all clear. But it is perfectly plain that this continuing scandal in the family of good American neighbors must be cleaned up. Just how is not clear! Secretary of State Cordell Hull has probably "turned the other cheek" for about the last time, and the nation is waiting to hear from him.

* * * *

Conflicting Reports

Some official Washington reports appear to be as speculative as the pep-talk of private bureaus in indicating their belief that prosperity is just around the corner. The notion has taken hold in many directions that the country would be all hunky-dory if the national income should pivot to 80 billion dollars a year. Business throughout the Nation is officially "better". To account for the alleged improvement the admission is made that the costs of living have been reduced 3 per cent or more. It is doubtful whether the most enthusiastic optimists can balance these conflicting reports, since careful analyses of business show that there has been very little change in basic conditions, and that no constructive gains have "come out of Washington."

Some of the leading national industries have cut loose in hopes that it is time to have a "good year" in 1939 But so far as basic changes are concerned it is doubtful whether any have occurred.

* * * *

Stalemate

Government business proceeds slowly. Reasons are obvious. Congress and the White House are antagonistic. The President may have "the drop" on certain policies. But the magic-days of "must" are over. On the other hand anything like constructive Congressional proposals are few and far between. The margin of strength in the opposing forces is narrow and uncertain. In a scratch Congress could hardly beat a President's veto with a two-thirds progress

TREND OF AFFAIRS

Prepared by Augusta Thruston

The Good Neighbor Policy inaugurated by President Hoover and emphasized by President Roosevelt bore good fruit. And Secretary of State Hull's success at the Montivideo conference in convincing Latin America that the United States had no desire to dominate but to cooperate changed the unfavorable sentiment in the Latin American countries to a more friendly feeling.

Today new airway systems, faster steamers and a partially constructed international highway have brought Latin America within easier traveling distance of its northern neighbor. Depite differences in race and civilization the people of the Americas can learn to know and understand one another better, more fully and to cooperate in enterprises for the improvement of themselves and humanity.

* * * *

Spain is now counting the cost of war. Estimates of the casualties in Spain's 32 month civil war ran to more than 1,200,000. Of these the fatalities are believed to be more than 500,000. The cost of the war, including loss in foreign trade, money expended for munitions and war materials and damage done by shells, bombs and other war destruction mounted into the tens of billions of dollars.

One official of the Spanish Nationalist Treasury Department privately estimated the war had cost Spain about $40,000,000,000—more than the cost of the World War to the United States Government.

* * * *

On April 20, designated as Peace Day, 200 colleges and 150 high schools throughout the country participated in Peace demonstrations. The movement originated in 1934 on a small scale with about 25,000 students backing it. Each year it has grown and now Peace Day has about 1,000,000 students as supporters. Although it has not yet been indorsed by all schools and colleges, the State of Minnesota and New York City designate April 20 as Peace Day.

* * * *

Advocates of mandatory neutrality have introduced a series of proposed amendments which would take from the President some of the discretionary powers given him under the present neutrality law. Senator Nye of North Dakota, co-author with Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington and Bennett C. Clark of Missouri said the amendments would give Congress, as well as the President the right to determine when a state of war exists. This authority heretofore has belonged to the President alone.

Another amendment would add the word "forthwith" to the section specifying that the act shall become operative whenever the President or Congress shall find a state of war exists. Also a substitute is proposed for the cash and carry provision which expires May 1, in which not only war materials but all other supplies would be placed on a cash and carry basis, whenever the act is invoked.

CZECHO-SLOVAK PAVILION OF DEMOCRACY

The Republic of Czechoslovakia was among the nations which are to participate in exhibits to be made at the World's Fair, New York City this summer. Its unfinished pavilion on the World's Fair grounds stands for a nation in chains which was not given the slightest chance for a fair fight against the enemies of Democracy. Like the Spanish Loyalists its people are brave and courageous, and like them, had they not been the victims of the cupidity and cowardice of the world democracies and the sinister désigns of a world power which has ever been against democracy, they would have given an excellent account of themselves in a military defense of their nation.

This nearly completed Czecho-Slovak pavilion with scaffolding still around it is now, by right of conquest perhaps, the property of the German Government. Even so, begun an exhibit of a free and a proud repulic now under the heel of a despotism, powerful influence should be evoked to keep the pavilion as is until the close of the Fair. As a symbol it would remind our people under the shadow of the Statue of Liberty, that our republic itself is not secure against the machinations of the enemies democracy.

SERVICE TO THE FARMER

The primary purpose of agricultural marketing cooperation is to sell on the most favorable possible terms, the produce of the member farmers.

But the leading cooperative marketing organizations likewise perform other important services to agriculture. Their officials, for example, have worked with representatives of government in the preparation of legislation dealing with foreign trade and domestic agricultural policy. Thus the farmer has had a telling voice in legislative halls.

Further, they do a great deal to help educate the farmer on any number of matters affecting his business—monetary policy, taxation, production, etc. All in all, they have proven themselves to be a mighty influence in favor of agricultural progress

Acrobatics are fine in a gymnasium ...BUT

Such exercises as the gentleman above carries on every morning denote a lack of regard for limbs . . . and a tenacious anti-modern mental attitude. No wonder Ready Kilowatt looks pained! Plenty of convenience outlets would solve this gentleman's problem . . . and they're such a cheap comfort. Live the modern way . . . see that your wiring and outlet supply are adequate for all your needs. Consult your electrical dealer or us.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Live Electrically and Save

CROP INSURANCE NOT A NEW IDEA

Although 1939 sees the principle of "all-risk" insurance extended to wheat growers on a Nation-wide scale under the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the idea of crop insurance is not new.

Benjamin Franklin was one of the first to advocate the use of insurance to protect farmers against crop losses. In 1788 the crops over a large portion of France were destroyed by a severe storm, and Franklin wrote to a friend in that country: "I have sometimes thought it might be well to establish an office of insurance for farms against the damage that may occur to them from storms, blight, insects, etc. A small sum paid by a number would repair such losses and prevent much poverty and distress."

In 1888, a German economist, P. Mayet, made a study of crop insurance for the Japanese Government. About 30 years later crop insurance received public attention in the United States when three companies attempted to write "all-risk" insurance on small grains in the spring wheat area. These attempts failed, partly because a severe drought struck in the first year in the area where the insurance was written.

Other crop insurance enterprises were tried in the early 1920's, but ran into difficulties because of slumps in prices as well as crop failures. While these pioneering efforts in crop insurance experienced bad luck, they aided the cause of crop insurance by stimulating the United States Department of Agriculture to study the idea and causing farm organizations to sponsor a Government-backed insurance plan for crops.

Crop insurance was translated from an idea to an operating program in 1938 when the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was established and charged with conducting a national program of crop insurance for wheat. It is estimated that the wheat harvest in 1939 will be insured on about 150,000 farms. Under this program, wheat growers may obtain policies which assure 75 percent of their average yield against all unavoidable risks.

SWEEPSTAKES TICKETS

The Federal Government has at last opened a drive to stop the sale of sweepstakes tickets. The drive, according to United States Attorney Benjamin Harrison at Los Angeles, is to be directed primarily at the "sweepstakes machine"—the importers of tickets in large quantities—and not the agents or distributors to the public.

It is claimed the Irish sweepstakes tickets are imported on the Pacific and Atlantic coast in bale lots, and that Southern California alone spends between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 annually on the Irish sweepstakes tickets.

Now that United States Attorney Harrison has taken effective steps to abolish the sale of the tickets on the lotteries conducted in Ireland, it is hoped that other U. S. Attorneys throughout the country will proceed in like manner against the sale of the "Irish Sweeps." If they do not voluntarily do so, local citizens should find out why.

England was Hungary so she dipped a Turkey leg into a bowl of Greece, and got in Dutch.

Where Tulips Grow

The tulip has a wide dispersion in the wild state and is to be found in the northern hemisphere around the shores of the Mediterranean, North Africa and the Levant, in Armenia and the Caucasus and Persia, and so far away as Japan and Turkestan. But we associate it especially with Holland, where it arrived from Constantinople and the Levant in the Sixteenth century and was put into intensive cultivation as an important industry. From Holland it spread to England and tulip bulbs became a substantial item in international trade. All our gardens in America prize the tulip which by skillful cross breeding has developed hundreds of varieties. The artistry of nature has had few finer inspirations than the tulip, and the artistry and science of man have enhanced it.

Wetter Than Water

Water permeates certain substances more rapidly and thoroughly than others, and manufacturers of textiles institute tests to discover materials that are impervious to water and in what degree. But certain textiles take a considerable period to become thoroughly saturated, some cotton fibers, for instance, being proof against water for days. To accelerate such tests, says London Tit-Bits Magazine, water is made "wetter" by being mixed with a chemical agent, the chief ingredient of which is a synthetic alcohol. It is effective even when mixed with hard water, and penetrates the most resistant substances rapidly.

Bridge Arches Different in Size

Have you ever seen a bridge in which each arch was a different size? There is such a bridge in Bideford, North Devon, says London Answers Magazine. It spans the River Torridge. The bridge was built by public subscription, and the arches are sized according to the subs from different localities. The arch representing a generous locality would therefore be larger than that of a less open-handed neighbor. Or so local legend has it.

Making Nails by Hand

Making of nails by hand for shipment abroad was one of the earliest industries, colonists of pre-Revolutionary days using ore they found here in shaping nails for shipment to the mother country. Odd nails are used by every craft for various purposes and can be found made of almost any material.

Mirthfulness and the blues are never chummy.

Electric companies in New York city alone pay $100 a minute in taxes.

Did you ever hear about the locksmith who was a key man in the case?

A man is never quite sure whether a woman is worried by her own troubles or by those of her neighbors.

HOW TO BANISH WARS !

War must stop! But how to stop them? That's the question! Read the highly informative illustrated article in the April 30th issue of The American Weekly, the big color magazine distributed regularly with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale by all progressive newsdealers.

SMALLEST NEWSPAPER WITH LARGEST CIRCULATION NOW IN 10th YEAR

"The C. and P. Call," Telephone Company Publication, Has Half Million Circulation

What is believed to be the smallest newspaper published in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, "The C. and P. Call," has begun its tenth year of publication. This little newspaper, which is published monthly by The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies, now goes to telephone subscribers in hundreds of cities, towns and communities in territory served by these companies. It was first published in January 1930 and now has a circulation of more than 509,000.

During 1938, 5,529,180 copies of "The Call" were distributed, 1,359,000 in Washington, 2,022,000 in Maryland, 1,624,680 in Virginia and 523,500 in West Virginia.

A recent check of "The C. and P. Call's" mailing list shows that it has both national and international circulation, requests for copies having been received from sixteen states and five foreign countries. Each month copies are mailed to Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Nova Scotia and Switzerland as well as to Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Missouri, Georgia, Texas, Nebraska, Connecticut, Illinois, Florida, New York, California, Iowa, Ohio and New Jersey.

Although it has only four pages, and is small enought to fit in the telephone bill envelope, "The C. and P. Call" contains many of the features found in its larger contemporaries. It has an editorial section, news articles with illustrations, jokes and many other interesting features characteristic of a modern metropolitan newspaper.

The first telephone exchange in the state of Virginia was opened just sixty years ago in Richmond, on April 1, 1879.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Probation After Death" will be the subject of the lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, April 23.

The Golden Text will be from Psa. 23:4, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Eph. 5:1: "Be ye therefore, followers of God, as dear children."

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. 39, "The Bible calls death an enemy and Jesus overcame death and the grave instead of yielding to them."

STARS OF HOLLYWOOD

Get all the news from the land of the movies. See your favorite stars in scenes from their new pictures, enjoy all of the gossip from the big studios. You'll find it all in The Green Spotlight Magazine, regular feature with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale by all progressive newsdealers.