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FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1939.

C. I. O. BOSS WINS

Business wrecker, John L. Lewis, boss of the C. I. O., who continues to draw a nice salary while the little follows belonging to his labor organization lose their daily wage whenever ordered to strike, appears to have won in his coal strike, as 15 of the 21 coal associations in the Appalachian conference have signed an agreement.

The agreement was a victory for the Union, because for the first time in its 49-year history, it obtained the "union shop" in the Appalachian area.

This means that all men hired in the mines covered by the contract must become members of the United Mine Workers Association within a limited time.

With the contract signed, 3,000 Appalachian mines were reopened by the return of 300,000 U. M. W. A., members. In addition, operators outside the Appalachian districts, except in Alabama, entered into separate "union shop" agreements and 100,000 western miners returned to work.

WHEAT CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Against price-depressing crop surpluses, the AAA of 1938 provides a triple-barreled defense—conservation payments to restrict acreage; crop loans to peg prices; marketing quotas to hold excess produce from market.

The first two barrels have already been trained on wheat. In return for conservation payments, farmers trimmed their wheat land by 15,000,000 acres. Crop loans averaging 59 cents a bushel on 85,000,000 bushels now stored in Federal warehouses have held prices above depression lows.

Last week, Agriculture Secretary Wallace announced that the first two steps had worked so well that he would not have to use at all the third and most drastic—marketing quotas. Under the AAA, the Secretary must hold a referendum among wheat growers when the total supply reaches 135 per cent of one year's normal domestic and export needs—about a billion bushels. If two-thirds of the farmers agree, each must sell no more than a certain part of his crop.

In deciding that there need be no such vote this year, Wallace estimated the winter crop of 543,900,000 bushels (20 per cent under last year's), spring wheat at 160,000,000 bushels, and carryover at 270,000,000. Though he hailed the decision as proof that the AAA program was a success, skeptics suggested that severe drought in the southwest had played some part in holding the wheat crop within bounds.

WHITE CANE LAW ENACTED

Senate Bill No. 100 recently signed by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor became effective June 1st. This act makes it compulsory on the part of all motorists and operators of all vehicles to come to a full stop at the appearance of a white cane held in the hand of a blind pedestrian at all street and highway crossings throughout the State of Maryland. Any operator who violates the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of $100.

The Blind Brotherhood of Maryland, Inc., the originators of this act is deeply interested in the safety of the blind pedestrian, urges operators of all vehicles to co-operate in carrying out a program designed to educate the public as to the merits of the law.

Fashion's custom brought out the straw hats in Washington on May 15. At about the same time Maryland had its greatest event since the triumph of Senator Tydings over the November purge, when a Maryland horse won the Preakness race. Also, on that day one thousand newspaper men; including their guests, went out to a West Virginia race track and had a day's fun—in the rain. Of such lighter Spring events are happy days made.

Half a million "surplus" American farm families, unable to scrape more than a bare living from their present farms, may be settled in Brazil under a 10-year migration plan outlined last week by Rep. John Tolan, California Democrat. He said the U. S. would pay transportation costs and Brazil, which has a shortage of agrarian labor, would settle the farmers on government-subsidized wheat and coffee farms.

AN OLD AMERICAN CUSTOM

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., May 31—A good deal is written and said about the economy blocs in Congress. The record of the blocs covers a good many Government appropriation bills, including the 50 million dollars cut from the President's relief bill. What a victory?

The other side to this story appears in the action of the Senate voting 61 to 14 the $1,200,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill, thereby raising it above the vote of the House, which had appropriated $835,118,613. That sum was 7 million dollars under President Roosevelt's estimates. Another—what a victory! Now the two branches of Congress will try to reach an agreement through a conference committee.

The last chapter finds the President and Congress trying to agree upon some sort of "tax reform." The President insists that the total amount of taxes estimated in the budget must be voted in taxes, no matter what kind of "reforms" there may be. "Reforms" are spasmodic, since the records show the Administration recommendations may be raised, or be lowered—as indicated above. The total amount of taxes at this session of Congress is certain to be way under.

It is an old American custom to pay public bills from the sums levied and collected by taxation that will be sufficient to bring in enough money to pay what will go out. The only change is found in streamlined annual deficits.

Under the New Deal the Treasury puts "I. O. U." slips in its cash drawer—usually in advance of the meeting of Congress, reading: "Deficit, this year 3 billion dollars."

It's a bad practice that has gradually raised the national debt to the highest point in American history.

* * * *

The Farmer And The Truck

Truck gardening bids fair to be supplanted by "truck farming."

"Just about a fourth of the trucks plying the highways are carrying farmers' products and agricultural commodities, if spot surveys from 14 widely separated states are a reliable indication of the national total," reports the publication "Automobile Facts."

A recent Farm Credit Administration bulletin summed up farm views of the motor truck as "a modern mechanism which enables them (the farmers) to meet unfavorable economic conditions by bringing transportation costs more nearly in line with their returns."

The FCA study showed a breakdown of the reasons why some 3,600 farmers in 9 states depend on truck transport: "More prompt delivery" 43 per cent; "More convenient," 31 per cent; Cheaper," 24 per cent; "Less handling" 20 per cent; "Produce reaches market in better condition," 10 per cent.

* * * *

Business Prespects

A good many items enter into the officials reports about prospects of business for the coming months. Unemployment continues on so big a scale that there can be no real prosperity. Reports of sales from big and little business show very little change from what they were at the turn of the year. Apparently the large and small private investors are hiding their money and are afraid to buy securities. The capital structure is rather stagnant. On the whole it seems fair to report from Washington that things are "just moving along."

The new Secretary of Commerce attempts to cheerful notes for the purpose of spreading optimism. But Harry Hopkins in his new position is not very convincing.

* * * *

Argentine Beef

A Washington housewife upon reading the first blast from the White House about Argentine beef laid down her newspaper and went into a chain store to investigate. She found big stocks of canned beef on the shelves. It was canned in Chicago and labeled from "Argentine" and "Brazil."

If you make your own investigation perhaps you will find the same result.

American meat of lower grades is used for hot dogs. Argentine claims that it uses its best cuts for canned meats. Either way—and its only a short-time incident.

VIRGINIA RECEPTIVE TO MARYLAND'S NEW CONSERVATION SET-UP

Economics of Bay Sea-food Industry Bound Up With Conservation.—Sportsmen to Control Game and Inland Affairs

Annapolis, May 22—An extended survey of both Maryland's and Virginia's Tidewater country, just now completed, reveals general approval of Governor Herbert R. O'Conor's move in abolishing the superannuated Conservation Commission, and establishing in its place a Commission of Fisheries, and a State Game and Inland Fish Commission. The people whose living depenos upon the bay particularly praise the Governor's recognition of the fisheries problem as being an economic one, which demands immediate action towards marketing the Bay's seafood at prices profitable to the now-starving industry. The old Conservation Commission, they say, still functioned in the manner of past generations and allowed the Bay industries to 'flounder along' totally unconscious of the lapse of time, and of the new marketing and competitive conditions the industry must face today.

People now days, they contend, demand modern packages of seafood—and they will respond to interesting publicity regarding the necessity in the diet of certain minerals and vitamins found in abundance in the Chesapeake's products. The old Commission, they complain, gave no help or encouragement to the industry to adapt itself to modern distribution of fresh foods, through rapid transportation and vastly improved refrigeration. Nor, apparently, did it realize the necessity of well-directed advertising, to assist seafood to get its share of the highly competitive food market, which is crowded with other food products, produced under strict standards and sold profitably with the aid of huge advertising campaigns.

Back To Prosperity

Governor O'Conor's program, they point out, expresses his determination that the Commission of Fisheries shall lead the industry back to prosperity. With the abandonment of the outdated Oyster Navy set-up, and the installation of a modern mechanism of law enforcement; together with an efficient method of collecting the important statistical information vital to all great enterprises, the Commission will be able to do many things for the Industry that have been impossible heretofore.

It will be able to cooperate in seeking the best methods of preparing and packing the products. It will furnish every opportunity to take advantage of modern means of distribution; and it will establish a collective advertising program to profitably publicize the Bay's seafood. All of which activities, centered under the leadership of the Commission will again make the public conscious of the necessity of seafood—Maryland seafood— in the well-balanced diet.

Virginia's Help Needed

Another point of great importance deals with cooperation with our sister State of Virgina, with whom close and continued harmony is absolutely imperative if Maryland is to 'get anywhere' with even the most carefully thought-out Bay Conservation program. Our efforts heretofore, for instance, to stop Virginia's sponge crabbing, so detrimental to the Maryland Crab Industry, have been fruitless, for many reasons, mainly political. Virginia also controls the supply of finfish in the Chesapeake Bay, her control of the Bay. Not until some mutual cooperation is established will the Chesapeake Bay again become filled with fish.

The survey of the Tidewater Counties showed beyond a doubt that Virginia's fisheries, as well as members of her government, entertain high hopes that now at last a feasible plan for joint action will be accomplished; and they were even kind enough to express their whole-hearted willingness to do their part towards bringing about a satisfactory working agreement profitable to the industry of both states. They contended that Governor O'Conor's move in this direction was the first courteous and comprehensive approach made to them towards settling this important problem of lack of cooperation that is now wrecking the fishing industries of both States.

Sportsmen Will Rule

With respect to the new State Game and Inland Fish Commission, what it does is to provide that all present game and fish law shall remain intact, but that the affairs of this section shall be taken from the control of the Commission that handles and directs tidewater affairs. It provides for a Commission of five nonsalaried members to be appointed by Governor O'Conor on June 1, 1939, for terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively, and thereafter for five-year terms

Under the Bill, no one is eligible for appointment as Commissioner unless he has a hunter's or an angler's license and unless he shall be 'well informed on the subject of wild life conservation and restoration, especially water-fowl, birds, game, furbearing animals and inland fishes'. The Bill provides that the Commissioners shall appoint a State Game Warden, but stipulates that the first State Game Warden, appointed as of June 1, 1939, shall be the present State Game Warden, and that he and all of his subordinates continue under the Merit System.

Life in London Is So Different

Visitors From America Are Amazed at What They Have to Learn.

LONDON.—An American listens, looks and learns in London town.

Grapes are $1.25 a bunch and undersized oysters $1 to $2 a dozen according to distinction of the place you eat them and avacados are the rarest of luxuries. You can get milk, cream and butter only at a dairy store. Pork, beef, chicken and fish all are sold at separate stores and if you go to a provision house they are all grouped at separate bazaars.

The impressive London "bobbies" are hopeless in directing you to any given address, even if it's just around the corner. The taxi drivers never have any change. The big cumbersome double-deck busses keep traffic in a constant snarl. Sometimes as many as half a dozen in a row keep the traffic line frozen.

All traffic is left-hand drive, and any American who wants to get back home safely must remind himself to "look left, look right" every time he crosses the street. The taxis park in the center of the street. Regent street and Fleet street at the height of traffic hours make Fifth avenue and Times square look like race tracks by comparison.

Drinking Hours Restricted.

Saloons, "pubs," close from 3 to 5:30 in the afternoon and at 11 at night. A drink of scotch is a pony. You have to order a double scotch to get the equivalent of a full sized American drink. Whisky is just as expensive here and is less potent. By law all whisky is 70 proof as compared to 86 proof in America. A double scotch costs a shilling and 6 or 8 pence (35 to 45 cents).

When you order a mutton cutlet with tomato sauce you get a plain mutton chop and a bottle of catchup. Chili sauce seems to go under the name of tomato chutney. If you order English muffins you get crumpets. You never get a glass of water in a cafe unless you ask for it.

All night clubs close at midnight unless they have extension night (once a week) which grants them a license to remain open until 2 a. m. and dispense alcoholic beverages.

When you want a shave or a haircut you go to a hairdresser but you can't get a shine there. In fact you can't get a shine any place in London except by putting your boots outside your door the night before and the hall porter gives them a once-over lightly.

One Store Has Everything.

There's one department store where you can do your banking, order your theater tickets, take a nap, be completely outfitted for any climate under the moon or sun, make a will, have your blood pressure taken, or name it yourself. But outside the department stores, tobacco can be purchased only in tobacco stores, shoes in shoe stores, hats in hat shops, etc. American cigarettes cost 1 shilling 6 pence (about 35 cents) and are longer and thinner than the home variety. The tobacco also is cured in the English manner.

You can ride a bus a reasonable distance for 2 pence (4 cents), and make a telephone call for the same sum. But making a telephone call is an education, with a system of punching button "a" and button "b" and a series of buzzing noises only the natives ever fully understand.

The subway is called the underground and the fares range from 2 pence up according to the distance. But before you can ride the underground you have to go through a preliminary period of training providing you wish to arrive at your destination.

Fliers Report Island As Primitive Paradise

SINGAPORE.—Amazing tales of a primitive paradise in the Indian ocean were told by a party of Royal Air Force officers and men who have returned to Singapore from the Nicabor islands.

They were sent there to repair one of the Short Sunderland flying boats which was damaged in a forced landing at Nancowry island. As the only white men on the island, they were the guests of the matriarchal monarch, Queen Ishlon, who entertained them with war dances and a royal regatta in which native canoes took part.

"Electricity is life," says a physician. Anyway, both are shocking at times.

A schoolboy's idea of a good teacher is one who isn't as strict as the others.

SPEEDING UP VITAMIN TESTS

St. Louis, Mo.—The "man in white" has triumphed again. Biologist and research chemist have joined forces with electrical science to produce a new laboratory instrument that measures, to the millionth of a gram, the amount of vitamin A (Carotene) in feedstuffs for poultry and livestock.

"Vitamin A is essential to the healthful existence of man, bird and animal," says Lamar M. Kishlar, manager of Research for Purina Mills. It is known as a resistance builder. It helps the body to function normally and resist certain types of disease.

"For years after the discovery of the importance of this vital element in poultry and animal nutrition, the only way to measure the Vitamin A (Carotene) content of feedstuffs was by actual feeding tests on chicks, white rats, and other small laboratory animals. Naturally it took from 8 to 12 weeks before research men could tell, by the growth and development of the animals, just how much or how little vitamin strength the tested feed or ingredient contained," Kishlar says. "But now after many years a speeding up process in vitamin testing has been developed in the Purina Agricultural Research Laboratories. Today, with special photo electric equipment built by Purina Research scientists, it is possible to detect and measure Vitamin A (Carotene) content in four hours instead of weeks of feeding experiment.

"By this new method, twelve samples can be tested in a little over four hours and their Vitamin A (Carotene) content measured to the millionth of a gram."

NEWS

Boiled Down for You

Millions of words are printed each day to give the reading public a knowledge of national and world affairs. News pages, sports pages, financial pages, editorial pages—all are designed to inform the reader. Obviously it is impossible to assimilate all this information. There is too much of it for daily absorption. Today's important, far-reaching story may be forgotten tomorrow.

Our WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS gives you a condensed interpretation of national and world events. It is a forceful, timely feature which eliminates the trivial and explains the important news of the week. We believe that no paper can offer its readers a better foundation for intelligent discussion of today's history in the making.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

The 'Seven Cities of Cibola'

On March 9, 1538, Fray Marcos de Nizza, with another monk, a Negro and several Indians, left Culiacan, Mexico, in search of the fabled "Seven Cities of Cibola." After traveling some distance, he sent the Negro ahead with instructions to report on the progress of the expedition, using a curious method of communication. If the country he discovered was of ordinary size, he was to send back "a cross of a hand's length"; if of more importance, one twice that size, and "if larger than New Spain . . . a large cross." Soon messengers returned with "a cross as high as a man"—a prophetic symbol of the extent of the United States, the present boundaries of which they were to traverse. Cibola proved to be an Indian pueblo, probably that at Zuni, N. M.

Prizes From 'Lost World'

Scientists collect many live specimens of rare plants and animals from the little-known "Lost World" of the British Guiana highlands. Their principal prize is the largest species of ant in the world. No pleasant place is British Guiana, with its hot sultry climate, its unhealthful conditions, its near impregnable jungles. Almost 90 per cent of the land is covered with heavy tropical growth. Sugar and diamonds make it a valuable colony. Little is known as to the extent of the diamond fields. The world's highest waterfall was discovered in the heart of them.

Divide House When Divorced

Formal, legal marriage is largely dispensed with among the native population on Barbados island and so legal divorces are superfluous. But there is the problem of the house when a household breaks up. The custom is to divide that by a partition. Then the complainant picks up one half and walks away with it, probably planning to join it to another bisected home. The defendant remains in the stationary half. Maybe some other moving mate will add a complementary room to it later on. It's a very practical idea in a climate that permits featherweight dwellings.

The Secret Service in this nation costs $2 every 60 seconds.

MORE THAN SEVEN OUT OF TEN FARMERS TAKE NEWSPAPERS

The lure of radio, movies, and automobiles has not taken the farmer's time away from his newspapers. On the contrary, farmers take and read more newspapers today than they did 10 years ago. This was revealed today in a survey made by The National Fertilizer Association on the sources of information which the farmer uses and the farming practices which he employs. The survey reports that more than seven out of ten of the 32,000 farmers personally interviewed in 35 States, take a daily newspaper, and more than half of them take a weekly.

This represents a gain of 7 per cent in farmer-readers of daily newspapers over the number reported in a similar survey made 10 years ago by The National Fertilizer Association. The increase in daily newspapers was not made at the expense of weekly papers, because the weeklies also show a gain of 1 per cent,

The gain in farmer-readers of newspapers is credited to the fact that farmers of the past decade have been forced to keep up with better farming methods, and also with local and national political situations and, that the newspapers have kept pace with the demand of farmers for timely and accurate information which they must have in order to conduct their business.

DID YOU SEND YOUR CHILD TO COLLEGE FOR THIS?

An eminent psychologist explains why campus show-offs do such silly things as eating live goldfish and phonograph records. One of many illustrated features in the June 11th issue of The American Weekly, distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands..

The United States of America imports butter from 30 foreign countries. Its largest buy is from Soviet Russia...Four pounds of butter every minute.

Query—can a pretty woman be a plain cook?

The blackboard is the original board of Education.