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FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1939

GOVERNOR TO INAUGURATE MOVEMENT FOR HIGHWAY SAFETY

Aroused by the continuing toll of deaths and serious injuries on streets and highways, Governor Herbert R. O'Conor has announced his intention of launching a movement to cut down to a minimum the great number of fatalities that have become a seemingly unavoidable consequence of the present day desire to keep on the move by motor.

With other citizens of the State", the Governor declared, I am deeply concerned over the appalling loss of life and the increasing number of serious injuries, through automobile and traffic accidents. Nothing strikes me as more important than to promote every measure toward giving greater security to the lives and safety of our citizens, and I think it incumbent upon the State to take leadership in such an undertaking. We have only to recall that during 1938 there were 466 deaths caused by traffic accidents in Maryland. I refuse to believe that all of these accidents were unavoidable.

"The tragic proportions reached throughout the country each year in deaths and serious accidents should stagger all of us into a realization that sometihng drastic must be undertaken to cut down the terrific toll of life, and to bring home to our populace generally the conviction that conditions can improve only as we make up our minds to do something about them.

"I believe that if a well-conceived and concerted movement were started in Maryland to reduce the death and accident rate on our highways and streets, we could effect surprising results, and I propose to undertake such a movement. At an early date a State-wide Safety Committee will be named, with representation from each county to head the County Safety Committees. This State-wide committee will coordinate safety efforts throughout the State and seek the coperation of the newspapers, the radio, State Departments, civic organizations, schools and colleges, individual drivers, bus and trucking companies, etc., to the end that every possible source of help may be tapped to arouse the people of the State to the importance and absolute necessity of action if we are to make any headway against the increasing accident rate."

DISTRIBUTING SURPLUS CROPS

The food stamp plan of the Department of Agriculture may become like the snow ball that rolled down hill. Now it is to be extended "as a secondary experiment" to families not on relief, but with total incomes of not more than $19.50 a week.

The new plan is to be tried out in Oklahoma where families are to be certified by the Shawnee Chamber of Commerce to receive free Government trading stamps like those being issued to relief families in 100 American cities. These stamps will be accepted by Shawnee merchants in exchange for Government-declared surplus stamps crops given out through the Federal Commodities Corporation. These surplus crops started with cotton and a few agricultural crops, but now include butter, eggs, cornmeal, dried prunes, dried beans, flour, rice, cabbage, fresh peaches, fresh tomatoes, fresh peas and onions. The list of "surpluses" is gradually extended to include other commodities.

An investigation of a $20,000,000 lottery which, it is claimed, included a fake scheme to raise funds for a memorial to Will Rogers, the cowboy humorist, who was killed in a plane crash in 1935, has resulted in an effort to indict seventy men before a Federal Grand Jury now holding in Boston.

The United States Postal agents who for over a year have conducted the investigation under John J. Breslin, chief of the New England area, disclosed a lottery with headquarters in Chicago and branches in twenty states. Some six tons of tickes were seized by postal inspectors.

United States Attorney Edmond J. Brandon, in presenting the case to the Grand Jury, stated that hundreds of thousands of men and women in many parts of the United States had bought tickets at fifty cents each, thinking that they were helping to found the Will Rogers Memorial Hospital.

NOW IT'S A POLITICAL DEPRESSION

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14—Forty-seven House Democrats joined with 146 Republicans in defeating the President's lending bill. This was the worst blow ever administered to the New Deal, inasmuch as it was a definite refusal to continue the spending policies of the Administration, even though the label had been changed to "lending." Spending the way out of the financial depression has been basic New Deal philosophy from the very beginning.

Taken in connection with such legislation as the Hatch bill and the defeat of Neutrality it has thrown the Democratic party in a political depression in which individuals are struggling to find their way out. On the surface the situation is bad for the party. Looking below the surface, well-informed Washington newspaper men discovered weeks ago that many New Deal Senators and Representatives had lost their faith in pump-priming through spending and lending. The failures of past experiments had shattered their belief in such plans. They couldn't go through with it! But it is also a fact that there were many Congressmen who voted to have the House take up and discuss the lending bill, even though they had declared that they were opposed to its principles.

The political depression in the majority party as it broke out in Congress is not construed by trained newshawks in Washington as a definite revolt against Franklin D. Roosevelt. It signifies lost confidence in his major lending policies, and as many New Dealers will tell you confidentially, they believe that the "experiment" had been tried long enough, and they hoped their leader would acknowledge the failure of his experiment. The 47 deserters joined in this fresh political revolt.

What will happen next? Nobody knows, although everybody in Washington is guessing.

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Arts And Practices of Diplomacy

The first and fifth presidents of our country left precedents to posterity that are defended today just as they were when Washington declared against a third term and Monroe against any attempt of a foreign power to make any conquest in Central or South America. Doesn't it seem strange that neither "doctrine" has ever been backed up by the passagee of a law? Democracy alone has been the prop that has sustained these personal presidential opinions.

On the other hand "Diplomacy" has been backed by books of laws, armies and navies. It was claimed in 1924 that diplomacy was "taken out of politics," when the Rogers Bill was passed making the diplomatic service a "career."

In the 21 American Republics there have been recorded, on paper, numerous declarations and pledges of solidarity, peace and good will. Honesty of purpose, and even pledges to be good neighbors, one and all, have supposedly leveled all these nations into all common understandings that have been found to be necessary to their united interest, as revealed by their histories. The machinery to carry out these programs has been transferred to diplomats.

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The Boys From Michigan

The current issue of the publication "Life" devotes a double-page, illustrated spread to the strikingly similar careeds of two Michigan boys who have made good in a big way: Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County; Frank Murphy, Attorney General of the United States.

Each of these national heroes was born in a small Michigan town within nine years of each other. Each is a man of highest personal and public integrity; each possesses unmatched courage; each began his public career as a prosecutor and each now is an important administrative official—Dewey directing the work of 78 lawyers and Murphy that of 458 district attorneys. And each one is being considered favorably for high office; Dewey for first place on the 1940 Republican ticket by a substantial body of Republicans; and Murphy for second place on President Roosevelt's "dream ticket" by many top-flight New Dealers.

In the story, Life credits the chief New Dealer as having indicated that "what the Democratic Party needs is a young man like Dewey"; a man who, for example, has the ability to capture the national imagination as has Dewey.

If newspaper reports are correct, Murphy is seeking to out-Dewey Dewey in an effort to minimize Dewey's importance and thus subtract from Dewey's public favor. For a while Murphy flew hither and yon over the nation with FBI Chief Hoover in laying plans to prosecute crooked New Deal politicians in many of the nation's great cities. Inevitably the press compared such Murphy activities with what Dewey had done. Such comparsions appeared so frequently and to Dewey's advantage that Murphy once blurted out, "I wish people would stop coupling my name with Dewey's."

One result of Dewey's amazing success is that a political clean-up job today wherever done by anyone in the nation is known as a Dewey job. Thus when Attorney General Murphy or the public prosecutor of Slat Forks does what Dewey has done, the public likens the job to Dewey's, and by doing so seeks to express highest commendation.

Will the final record of these two Michigan boys give fresh truth to the old adage that: "The last shall be first and the first shall be last"?

GOVERNOR O'CONOR'S STAND ON MERIT SYSTEM

Annapolis—In a statement issued by State Employment Commissioner Harry C. Jones, Governor O'Conor's record and policy with regard to the Merit System of the State was hailed as "convincing" and as "notice to all concerned that the State Employment Commissioner will be supported in all lawful efforts to protect the State Classified Service".

The statement followed a pronouncement by Governor O'Conor, in which he declared that "the facts clearly indicate that, since I have been Governor, the Merit System has been strengthened appreciably and its scope extended". Furthermore, Governor O'Conor added, "a brief review of the outcome of legislation affecting the Classified Service will convince fair-minded persons that the whole trend of the present Administration has been towards supporting the Merit System".

"I have repeatedly stated my determination to uphold the principles of the System", the Governor concluded, "and I am happy in the realization that, contrary to practices which were restored to in past years, the record of my administration shows that every effort has been made to manitain the system on the highest possible plane".

Acclaiming Governor O'Conor's statement as "the best possible answer to Classified Employees and all who are interested in the integrity of the State Merit System, and those who have expressed concern as to the future", Col Jones went on to say:

"Personally I have never entertained the slightest doubt as to the Governor's intentions, even during the "stormy weather" the Merit System passed through during the recent General Assembly. I dealt with him too long, as Attorney General, to have had any misgivings. It is a distinct pleasure for me to say now, most emphatically, that never, in the many years I have been engaged in the administration of the Merit System, either for the City or the State, have I received better cooperation than I am receiving from Governor O'Conor."

PARKING METER SYSTEM

Preliminary results in a survey conducted by the Keystone Automobile Club of "motorist and merchant" parking meter sentiment indicates a 7 to 3 preference for the new system in communities where it is now operating.

This is announced in an article in the current issue of Keystone Motorist, nonthly publication of the Club, with the comment:

"In the light of these and similar findings made by unbiased organizations in other sections of the country, Keystone can see no reason to oppose a fair trial of the parking meter system whereever it is proposed by competent public officials in an honest attempt to solve the ever-increasing parking problem.

"At the same time the Club vigorously maintains that any profit derived from operation of parking meters should be earmarked for improvement of traffic conditions in the community. Motorists have a right to receive full value for their money. If revenue from parking meter operation exceeds capital expenditure and cost of maintenance the balance, in all justice, should be devoted to effecting whatever improvements are needed to increase the safety and convenience of motoring."

The 7 to 3 ratio of favorable sentiment was found in a survey which included Washington, D. C., Atlantic City, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Salisbury, Md., and Harrisburg, Shenandoah, Marcus Hook, Chester and Upper Darby, Pa. A complete report is being prepared which will give in detail all the facts developed in the club's study.

The second largest French city is not in France but in Canada—Montreal.

It's One of the Big Hit Spots!

Go any day in the week and you'll find farm life going full-speed ahead at the Electrified Farm, New York World's Fair. You'll also see that a steady stream of people are plenty curious to see how this electrically-operated farm really works. And no wonder! It's a rare and exciting sight to see every conceivable electric farm-aid all working towards making the art of farming pleasanter, easier, more productive . . . and naturally, more profitable. If you haven't yet visited the Fair, don't miss it. And by all means make one of your early stops the Electrified Farm. See, too, your electric utility's exhibit—Forward March of America.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Live Electrically and Save

ALMANAC

"There's many a good tune played on an old fiddle."

AUGUST

20—The rotating telephone dial was patented, 1896.

21—The famous Charter Oak was blown down, 1856.

22—United States won the International Cup Race, 1851.

23—Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry died, 1819.

24—The new United States Capitol Building was started 1818.

25—The city of New Orleans was founded, 1718.

26—Severe earthquake causes damage in Java, 1883.

Lovers' Shrine in Avignon Draws Thousands Yearly

That a love story 600 years old can still cause hearts to throb is evidenced in the great number of persons who visit the sweethearts' shrine in Avignon, France, dedicated to Laura and Petrarch, says the New York Times.

This shrine consists of a pillar commemorating the romance of Laura de Noves, the heroine of Petrarch's sonnets. It stands in the gardens of the Calvet museum and was erected in 1823 by Charles Kelsall, an Englishman, to take the place of Laura's tomb, which was destroyed, with the Cordeliers' church, during the French revolution.

Laura's Pillar, as it is called, has become a favorite trysting place for lovers in Avignon; like the tomb of Heloise and Abelard in Paris, it is seldom without flowers. Now and then a poem accompanies the flowers; it is generally a sonnet in which some modern lover tries to imitate the syle of Petrarch.

Sonnets Still Vibrant.

Although Laura died in 1348, and Petrarch in 1374, his sonnets are still vibrant with life as they tell the story of an enduring but unrequited love. Petrarch was 22 years old when he first saw Laura, and she was 20. Although Laura was already married, it was love at first sight—on his side. Whether she ever returned his love it is not possible to say, but the chances are she did not. Indeed, it is very doubtful if she appreciated the sonnets which Petrarch wrote about her, since they brought her unwelcome publicity and embarrassment; in addition, they excited the jealousy of her husband, to whom, everything indicates, she remained a model wife. In any event, she bore him ten children, and then died of the plague in 1348. Seven months later her husband re-wed.

Federal Housing Administration has reduced interest rates from 5 to 4½ per cent on small home mortgages; and cut from 4½ to 4 per cent the rate of mortgages on large-scale rental projects. Twelve thousand banks, building and loan associations and other lending institutions, have been notified of the lowered rates of interest.

Your own special train right to the grounds! . . . Special mounted honor guard of Indians! . . . High officials bid you welcome! . . . $155,000,000 in thrills! . . . 1,500 exhibits, concerts and movies free! . . . Enjoyment plus! . . . Don't miss this great Show!

The greatest Fair this world has ever known is yours for the day! Frolic among its gayly colored buildings . . . Take a "trip abroad" at the foreign exhibits . . . Thrill at the exhibits of great American industries . . . Play and laugh in the Amusement area. Have the time of your life for very little money. Your fare is especially low. It includes your admission ticket. And you can buy the best of food at popular prices. So join your neighbors and their families. Whoop it up on YOUR DAY AT THE FAIR.

JUST SEE HOW AMAZINGLY LITTLE IT COSTS

See the "Hit" Shows of the Fair..."Railroads on Parade" and "Railroads at Work". Ask about bargain scrip tickets for these 2 great features.

SPECIAL COACH TRAIN (Eastern Standard Time)

Lv. North East	6:38 A.M.
Lv. Elkton	6:45 A.M.
Ar. New York (Penna. Sta.)	9:25 A.M.
Ar. World's Fair	9:55 A.M.

RETURNING, Lv. World's Fair Sta., 9:50 P. M.
Lv. New York (Penna. Sta.) . . 10:20 P. M.

$3.50 Round Trip ELKTON to NEW YORK (including admission to World's Fair)

Proportionate fares from other points. Children 5 to 12 half-fare. From Pennsylvania Station, New York, to World's Fair Sta., 10c additional each way.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

CCC ENROLLEES GOING INTO PRIVATE INDUSTRY

According to an announcement at the office of the Civilian Conservation Corps 3,632 young men and War Veterans left that service during the month of May to accept employment in private industry.

Reports from the War Department show that up to May 31, 1939, 508,685 men had left the CCC camps prior to the expiration of their terms of enrollment to accept private employment.

There are over 6,871,000 people in the United States over 65 years of age who are eligible for old age pensions.

Latest official statistics estimate 10,600,000 unemployed in the United States. The lowest number of unemployed in recent years was 8,282,000 in 1937 and the largest number was 13,271,000 in 1933. Prior to 1929 the rate of unemployment had between one and two million for seven years. The figures are from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HELP FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

"Handy Aids to Lighten Autumn Household Tasks", is the title of a timely article by an eminent authority on household efficiency One of many features in the August 27th issue of The American Weekly, the big magazine distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.