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FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1940


## THE WORKING MAN PAYS

Who bears the heaviest burden when an unjustified strike is called? That is easy to answer: the working man.

The San Francisco Employers' Council recently published a survey of what happened in a number of recent strikes. In one case, 185 employees lost 81 days' wages—and the strike was finally called off. In another, 153 employes lost 67 days' wages—and the strike was called off. In another, 250 employes lost 107 days' wages—and the strike was called off.

So it goes, down a long list. And in the case of really big strikes, such as that against Chrysler, the wage loss to workers runs far into the millions.

Labor organization is desirable. A well organized and fairly operated union is a great asset to the laboring man. But the unjustified strike is usually the result of unprincipled, self-seeking leadership. Such labor leaders don't have to worry—their salaries go on as usual. It's the working man who pays and pays and pays.

## HIGHWAY SAFETY

Long-range planning for highway safety will be discussed at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Keystone Automobile Club in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, on the night of Thursday, April 25.

More than 15,000 members and their friends are expected to attend the meeting, which will be addressed by J. Borton Weeks, President of the Club, and other speakers on the highway safety topic.

Keyston's meetings in Philadelphia's Convention Hall are annually the gatherng of motor vehicle owners in the United States. The Club is the only motoring organizaton of comparable size which holds meetings of the membership every year, and since Convention Hall has been used for this purpose, the great auditorium has been taxed to capacity.

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This has been a quiet Congress so far—but that doesn't mean that the lawmakers lack major issues about which to debate. Congress' superficial lethargy can be laid to two causes: First, this is a general election year, and the members of both parties naturally are largely occupied with partisan political problems; Second, the war in Europe continues to hold the headlines and the public eye, at the expense of domestic affairs.

Most ominous issue facing the Congress is what to use for money, and what to do about the national debt. As was expected, the solons have gone far beyond the proposed budget in expenditures. Signal example of spending is found in agricultural appropriations. The House passed a farm bill calling for some $714,000,000—and the Senate upped appropriations to nearly the $1,000,000,000 mark. The results is that

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the national debt is now only about $2,500,000,000 short of its statutory limit of 45,000,000,000. The Treasury cannot legally sign checks when spending passes that limit. There are three possible solutions: Congress must hold its appropriations down, raise the debt limit, or increase taxes. And all three solutions are distasteful for Congressmen whose thoughts this year are primarily occupied with where and how to get votes for themselves and their party.

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Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt feels the greatest contribution this country can make to humanity today is to solve America's domestic problems, but cautions we cannot set our own house in order without cooperating with the rest of the world. What's more, she says, this cooperation is probably the best way to stay out of war.

Unemployment and farm price parity are the most important domestic issues of the coming campaign, Mrs. Roosevelt holds, but "the country's attitude on peace and international affairs overshadows everything else."

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Things work out nicely. The people who would be horrified by the worst of man's rottenness never have a chance to learn about it.

## WHEN POLITICIANS REFORM

By J. E. Jones

The latest political joker before Congress would forbid national political committees spending more than 3 million dollars each in the present campaign. This addition reform was passed by the House as a part of approval of the Senate Hat anti-politics bill.

The Hatch bill would bar all persons receiving pay from the Government from sticking their nose in politics.

In 1936 the Republican Committee reported the spending of more than 8 million dollars and the Democrats more than 5 million dollars. Just what reason the politicians—and everbody in Congress is a politician—have for thinking they can get through a red hot campagn such as we are approaching for less money than was spent in 1936, is hard to tell.

The fact is that this alleged restriction of war chests, and activities of the campaign boosters, is about 98 per cent bunk.

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### Say They Are Not Hard-Boiled

The Securities and Exchange Commission denies the criticisms and complanits that they are "stifling" the flow of capital into industry, as charged by the public utilities. Chairman Jerome N. Frank says that utility companies are now allowed to issue new securities except in cases where it is deemed essential to bring out necessary information.

In view of the expenience of the public with many of these overcapitalized utility companies the impression naturally is that the Federal organization cannot be criticised carelessly if it makes rules that displease some of the utility executives who are interested in selling inflated securities—such as resulted in private investors losing their shirts in past years.

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### A Rose That's Called "Tariff"

There has been a lot of talk about the Hull trade treaties, and a good many people do not realize that they are in effect the same thing as the old protective tariffs. The difference is that the State Department makes arrangements with foreign governments to trade tariff benefits back and forth so that everybody may be satisfied; whereas the old protective tariffs were arranged by Congress without asking foreign governments what they thought about them. Under this old system the tariff was frequently called a local issue because Senators and Representatives from different states traded support, and votes, for "tariff protection" for their state.

The old system became so notorious that Secretary Hull succeeded in putting in the new formula. But the trade-treaties are also full of holes, and that's why there has been so much opposition on Capitol Hill to renewing them before expiration-time in June.

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### Another Trick

The confiscation of 1,500,000 acres of land in Mexico furnishes the Federal Government in Washington with another reason to worry about the bad neighbor south of the Rio Grande, particularly in view of the fact that this land involves the investment of many American citizens who bought the properties from chicle companies a great many years ago. By another magic twist of the wrist Mexico discovers that a deal contracted half a century ago is illegal.

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### Economy Drive Blows Up

At the beginning of the session the House of Representatives made a show of economy, in high slashes of appropriations for farmers, the Civilian Conservation Corps the National Youth Administration, and relief measurers.

The President kept his peace—for once, and as a result the economy efforts all came back to Congress like sheep wagging their tails behind them.

So, from now on you will be able to read in the daily reports all about extravagance and spending by the reformers who promise to raise the roof this Spring.

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### Relief Money On Installment Plans

A bill in the House of Representatives calls for $86,000,000 to carry through Federal relief to the end of the present fiscal year. Administrator Harrington says he has funds for only 2,120,000 jobs, and that there are nearly 300,000 more persons on relief at the present time. The reason all these figures don't balance is because President Roosevelt and Congress missed their guesses a year ago by 86 million dollars. So, there will be a second installment to cover this year.

In this billion dollar era the President wants that many simoleons appropriated for the coming year. Congress says he can't have within 250 millions of that sum. Well, if Congress doesn't vote the whole sum now, the second installment will be voted after election.

## TO DISCUSS RELIEF PROBLEMS

### Maryland Chief Executive One Of Three For Most Important Question On Program

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor has been invited by the Governors' Conference, composed of the forty-eight Governors of the country, to be one of three Governors to participate in their most important discussion at this year's annual conference—namely, "What To Do About Relief".

The conference will be held in Minnesota, June 2, 3, 4 and 5, and the discussion in question will consume the entire session Monday afternoon, June 3.

Governor O'Conor has been asked to discuss specifically what the present relief program—Federal, State and Local—are, to appraise them from the standpoint of their adequacy an ddefectiveness, and to make suggestions, etc., with respect to these programs.

Governor Sprague, of Oregon, will discuss the "State Administration of Relief", and Governor Rivers, of Georgia, the "Tax and Financial Implications of Relief".

While Attorney General of the State, Govenor O'Conor took an active and leading part in the Association of Attorneys General, and served as its President for one year. He was prevented from attending the much publicized Governors' Conference in Albany last June because of the National Shrine Convention held in Baltimore the same week.

## FILMS IN EDUCATION

The demand for visual education is increasing, Prof. Abraham Krasker, head of Boston University's Division of Teaching Aids, said in an interview during the 11th annual Visual Education Conference at Boston University's School of Education.

Nearly 2,000,000 students in 16 colleges and 120 school systems have made use of Boston University's unusual film library during the past year.

Educational films, which form four-fifths of those used at Boston University, are more popular than the Donald Duck or Mickey Mouse variety with education students, while lantern slides take second place, Professor Krasker said.

"Visual education as a teaching aid developed gradually in the more progressive universities from a necessity for bringing realistic experience to the students, Prof. Krasker explained. "For example,—it is not always possible for a teacher to take a class to a large municipal court to observe judicial proceedings, or to visit a large factory to watch actual applications. Hence, some other mehod becomes necessary.

"Motion picture films, when properly presented and supervised, offer the best medium. They should never, however, replace the school trip, which is extremely valuable. But films do make available to every teacher millions of dollars of plants and material, such as art museums, which would be beyond the ordinary reach of the teacher and class. Then, too, films are available the year 'round."

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Fruit growers of the state who need to rent or buy bees for pollination should get in touch with George Abrams, specialist in apiculture for the University of Maryland Extension Service, for available sources of bees.

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Unemployment benefits paid by the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board in the quarter ending March 31 amounted to $1,607,743, which was $222,482 less than the aggregate of such payments made in the corresponding period of 1939.

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Maryland sawmills produce annually nearly 40,000,000 board feet of lumber, valued at approximately $700,000 at the mills, according to C. E. Winslow, specialist in forestry for the Extension Service.

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The acreage of strawberries in Maryland for 1940 is estimated at 8,300 acres as compared with 7,900 acres for last year, according to the State Crop Reporting Service.

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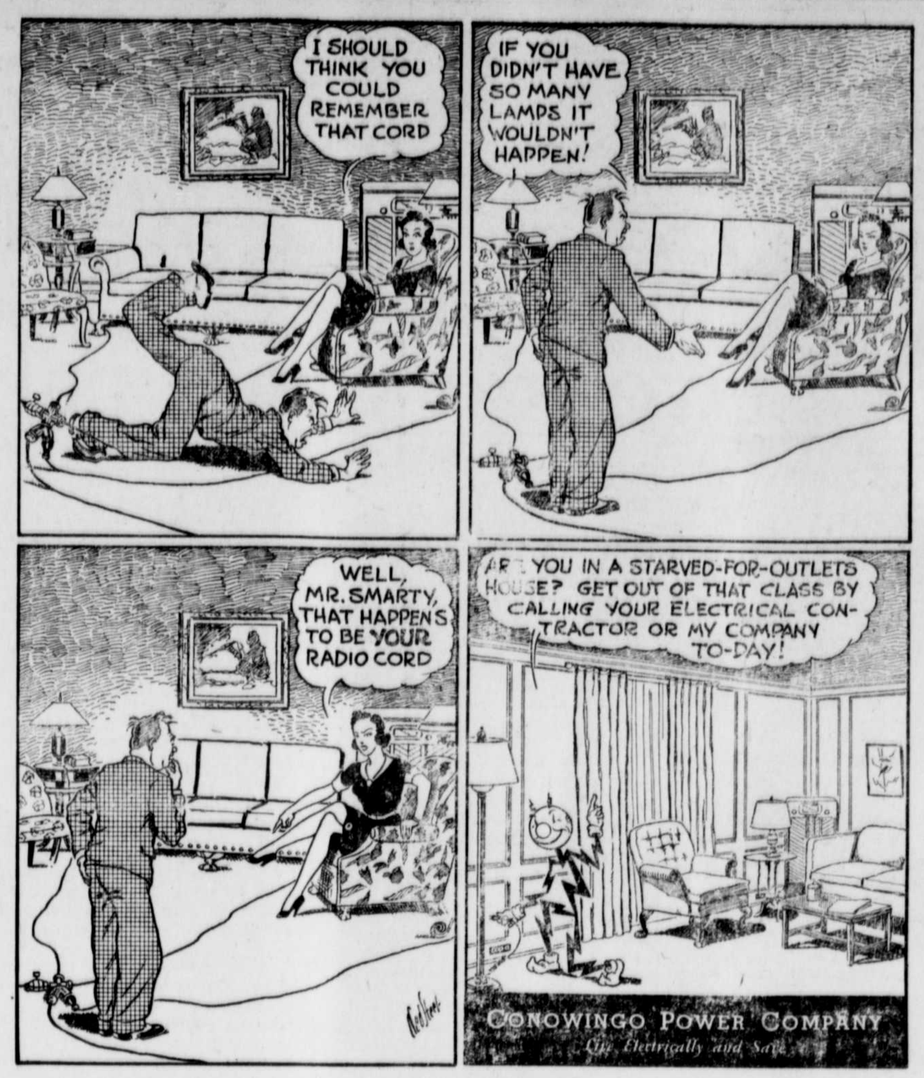
The Maryland cabbage crop is expected to be about 10 percent smaller than a year ago, it is estimated by the Maryland Crop Reporting Service.



## Prisoner Requests Tools Required for Jailbreak

Tom Bunch, Fort Worth, Texas, jailor, likes to accommodate the fellows in the Tarrant county jail, but he had one request that went a little too far.

Bunch takes written orders from the inmates when he passes the cells each day—for tobacco, writing paper, magazines and other articles for shut-ins. Recently, he unfolded one of a batch of such orders and found a request for:

One cutting torch, 1 pack hammer, 1 square paw bullpick, 1 dozen hack saw blades, 2 hack saw frames and 10 feet of cotton rope.

The order, signed "Homesick," asked that the jailor "please rush this order."

County officers saw the humor of the note, but they also noticed that the order had a professional touch—the sender knew the exact needs for his escape and knew how much each item cost. Sheriff A. B. Carter asked that the jailor exercise vigilance to see that "Homesick" didn't get his order filled.

### Grandfather Mountain

Grandfather mountain, rugged eminence near Linville, N. C., was discovered by a French botanist, Andrew Michaux, who in 1794 scaled the peak and recorded this: "Climbed to the summit of the highest mountain of all North America, and with my companion and guide, sang the Marseillaise hymn, and cried: 'Long Live America and the French Republic! Long Live Liberty!'" The Frenchman's exuberance was unwarranted, but the mountain, which is 5,964 feet high, probably was the highest mountain in America at one time. Geologists say it is one of the oldest mountains in the world, possibly more than 140,000,000 years old. The mountain is so named because from certain angles its ridge suggests the upturned face of a sleeping giant.

### National Service Flags

During the World war of 1914-1918 few American homes were not linked in some way to the American Expeditionary forces or the training camps on this side of the Atlantic. Service flags were familiar sights in the windows of private homes, church chancels and even business offices. Service flags were not modern symbols of the sacrifice imposed by war. During the sixties the same emblem was used by families and communities. At the museum in the administration building at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania county battlefields, Memorial National park, Virginia, a service flag is displayed. It belonged to St. George's Episcopal church, Fredericksburg, and bears a star for every lad in the parish who served in the Civil war.

### Diamond in Safe-Keeping

According to the American Magazine, the late Will Rogers gave a two-carat diamond to Chief White Eagle of Trenton, Ill. Since that time there have been several efforts to steal the diamond. But finally, the chief has solved the problem by having his dentist set the stone in one of his upper teeth.

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A scientist says that dark-haired women marry first. An old bachelor says it is the lightheaded ones.


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## MARYLAND HAS PRICELESS PUBLIC DOMAIN

After citing many forward steps taken by the Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission to safeguard and develop the fish and game resources of the State, Governor Herbert R. O'Conor pledged to the Conococheague Sportsmen's Club members the other night, "the sincere and conscientious discharge of his official responsibility in order that conservation in all its phases may be advanced in Maryland."

"We in Maryland have a priceless public domain", the Governor declared, "in the waters, forests and fields of our state. Everyone having regard for the present and future of his state must understand that these resources must be developed carefully and intelligently for the future benefit of our people."

One special point emphasized by Governor O'Conor in his talk, was his endorsement of the formation in the various counties of the State of a County Advisory Council, to work with the State Game and Inland Fish Commission, and to supplement its efforts. "There Councils," he said, "composed of farmers and others interested in forestry, wildlife and the outdoors generally, bring to the aid of the Commission a broadened, intelligent point of view that will be most helpful not only in solving the problems of the individual counties, but in formulating a contnually important policy throughout the State generally".

Governor O'Conor noted as the most important single accomplishment of the Commission during the year, the establishment of the 1,200 acre "Indian Spring Wild Life Restoration Project". He told his listeners that the Commission had placed in the trout waters of the State during the past five months 30,000 trout of legal size and larger, in addition to 300,000 large and small mouth bass, and 50,000 crappie and blue gills placed in the streams during 1939.

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Anybody can diet and get thin. The hard part is to take the pucker out of your skin after you've stretched it.

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If Nature is so wise, why does a peach tree never get the idea that a warm spell in February doesn't mean spring?

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Bicycle riding is again a craze in the U. S. where two bicycles are manufactured a minute now.