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FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1940

WHEN SPRING COMES

Spring is a time for many things—a time for writing poems, for plotting military attacks, for watching wide-eyed and wondering as nature renews itself after the long winter.

Spring is a time for good things and bad—for sweet fevers of laziness, for sulphur and molasses, for art, for war, for love, and for the purely practical. And the latter is not by any means the least important. For when spring comes in a peaceful land, the purely practical releases forces much more significant than is commonly supposed.

Here in America, as spring comes and as war abroad as yet affects us only indirectly, the purely practical means largely the humdrum business of patching up and cleaning up, of repairing and rebuilding. For millions of American housewives, it means things like washing, mopping, sweeping, dusting, polishing and redecorating. And for millions of American family men, it means getting out the screens, fixing that loose brick in the doorstep, painting the cellar door, straightening the porch light, buying some putty and a new pane of glass for the basement window.

On the surface, these purely practical springtime activities seem little more than dull domestic chores. Viewed in the aggregate, however, viewed as something done en masse by the solid citizens of the nation, these tasks take on dignity and importance peculiar to themselves. In at least three respects, they are of outstanding value to America's well-being: (1) hygienically, because when households clean up on a country-wide basis, public health is incalculably aided; (2) socially, because when homes are seasonally refurbished, their livability is enhanced and individual domestic tranquillity is promoted thereby; and (3) economically, because seasonal housing repairs not only increase property values but also serve to stimulate a key business field—the building materials industry.

A spreading realization of such facts as these is expected to show itself in the months ahead, chiefly through a special seasonal spurt of activity in the building-materials field. At any rate, this is the time for that kind of activity in the United States—a time for the so-called dull domestic chores, when householders repair, replace, spruce up and modernize. Abroad, the coming of spring means only that war grows bloodier, but in America it means, among other good things, the peaceful, practical business of making better homes.—The Pathfinder.

TRAFFIC SAFETY POSTER CONTEST

Much interest has been developed throughout the State in the Safety Poster Contest being conducted by the Maryland Traffic Safety Committee, in cooperation with St. Mary's Female Seminary Alumnae Association. To date 18 county superintendents have notified the Committee that the high schools of their counties will participate, as follows:

Allegany, Charles L. Ropp, Supt., Cumberland; Anne Arundel, George Fox, Supt., Annapolis; Carroll, Raymond S. Tyson, Supt., Westminster; Charles, F. Bernard Gwynn, Supt., La Plata; Frederick, Eugene W. Pruitt, Supt., Frederick; Harford, C. Milton Wright, Supt., Bel Air; Howard, H. C. Brown, Supt., Ellicott City; Montgomery, Edwin W. Broome, Supt., Rockville; Prince George's, Nicholas Orem, Supt., Upper Marboro; St. Mary's, Miss Lettie M. Dent, Supt., Leonardtown; Caroline, Benjamin C. Willis, Supt., Denton; Cecil, H. E. McBride, Supt., Elkton; Dorchester, W. Theodore Boston, Supt., Cambridge; Kent, Louis C. Robinson, Supt., Chestertown; Talbot, J. Willard Davis, Supt., Easton; Queen Anne's Franklin D. Day, Supt., Centreville; Wicomico, James M. Bennett, Supt., Salisbury; Worcester, Arthur C. Humphreys, Supt., Snow Hill.

Fires in the U. S. caused by spontaneous combustion from oily rags alone—cause $50 worth of damage every minute.

The United States uses explosives at fabulous speed. Five hundred pounds of explosives are used every minute of every hour.

NO NEED FOR MORE CONGRESSMEN

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., April—In the year 1910 Congress took a look at itself and reached a wise decision to freeze the membership of the House at the figure of 435 Representatives. There is has stood for years.

In the old-days every Congressman had a chair and a desk in the legislative Chamber, but these are gone, and benches have taken their place. Two huge House Office buildings have been built, and there is where you go to meet your Congressman.

A new Reapportionment Law was passed in 1929. Owing to the increase in population the 1940 reapportionment, which will be made in 1941, will provide an average of about 300,000 population for a Congressional district, an increase of 20,000 for each district. Under that plan each State will adjust its representative in accordance with the new census. Estimates of population indicate that 5 new Congressmen will likely come from the Southern States. The number of Congressmen in Northern States, somewhere between the Atlantic Coast and the Mississippi River will decrease—a loss of about 4. Another loss of 1 Congressman will fall in Dakota, Nebraska or Iowa. Texas or Oklahoma will lose a member. Washington or Oregon will gain a member.

The estimates are based on losses in approximate ratios of population, but there remains a question as to the exact States that will be hit.

Six States will each lose a member, while at the same time 6 states will gain a member. Each of these States will rearrange their own Congressional districts.

The 1910 reapportionment changed the House into a sort of town-meeting assemblage—owing to the increase in size. In these past 30 years the House membership has remained large, and consequently unwieldly. As a result it is, today, somewhat clumsy in transacting public affairs. It is impossible to decrease its size. But forauunately it can be held down to 435 members—there is no need for more.

* * * *

Permanent Labor Peace?

Labor Leader John L. Lewis recently threatened to lineup the CIO forces into a solid political body that would really mean a third political party. President William Green charges the worst kind of motives to Lewis, and he says that the latter is attempting to ride into power as a "dictator." Green asserts the fact that the AFofL has never backed any political party, or sought to force its members to become party goose-steppers.

Of course there can be no permanent labor peace with two great unions, AFofL and CIO, scratching out each others eyes every once and awhile. Gestures of our National Administration that the unions "get together," and consolidate, or make peace—or do an impossible something is about as futile and unreasonable as it would be to ask the distillers and brewers to join the Women's Christian Temperance Union. As long as the CIO is a wild and radical crowd, and as long as the AFofL remains a conservative business organization and brings home the bacon to its members, the two groups cannot be expected to get together—except for another fight.

The National Labor Relations affairs, and the flaws in the Wagner Act, may be referred to as "an open book" so far as the responsibilities of the Government are concerned. The nature of needed amendments are well known to both legislative bodies. Only a roar of disapproval throughout the country could compel these politicians to amend the labor laws and thereby make permanent labor peace in our country.

* * * *

Who's Who In The Political Pot?

Washington is the political pot of the United States. The guess this week is that Hull leads the Democratic procession—if one is willing to believe that Roosevelt will not run. Dewry stands in the lead, according to gingerly admissions of Republican authorities. They tell you the fight is now between the New York attorney and Senator Taft.

But, maybe there are a lot of things that the "political pot" still has to brew from the homelands of the old U. S. A., where power to pick the nominee exists—whenever it goes into action.

1940			MAY			1940
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

MACHINERY—HAS IT CAUSED FARM REVOLT

A revolution is sweeping American agriculture as comprehensive, complex, and basically upsetting as the industrial revolution in the United State from 1870 to 1930.

That is the testimony of two sets of experts before Congress. So concerned is Congress over the subject and so startled are certain members with the national aspect now presented to them for the first time, that the House unanimously approved a $25,000 appropriation to study the problem of inter-state mass migration.

Cumulative expert testimony heard before two congressional committees, declares that the story of the "Grapes of Wrath" is not the isolated product of a single set of geographical circumstances, but that rather fundamental economic conditions are transforming agriculture, and that the arrival of the machinery-farmed farm is having simultaneous effect, North, East, South, and West.

Paul Taylor, economist at the University of California, told the temporary National Economic Committee that not California alone, but the whole American way -of-life is involved in the gagantic change that has made machinery suddenly the agent of agriculture.

In different language, but almost thought for thought similar to the Taylor testimony, the La Follette Civil Liberities Committee issued an interim report on its extended investigation of migratory farm workers, and declared that it had altered its whole bose of attack on the problem. Its study, it announced, had convinced it that California's situation "is not an isolated one" but a symbol of a "much more far-reaching problem, national in scope" and that "the recent marked development of the use of labor-saving macherinery and large-scale operations threatens to displace from the land ever-increasing numbers of the 2,000,000-odd farm tenants and 800,000 share croppers in our great wheat, corn and cotton belts."

It continued: "There are ominous signs that the Nation is confronted with a transition from the traditional family farm toward industrialized or co-operative agriculture.

"Farming, as a way of life, is threatened."

Professor Taylor took the subject up by broader agricultural belts; from the west cotton belt of Texas to the plantations of the Deep South, from the Dakota wheat belts to the corn belt of Iowa. The coming of mechanization and cheaper, more economical, more proficient mass-scale farming by use of modern machinery, is presenting a human problem which is steadily growing bigger, and threatens to become tremendous. The "Joad Family" is only its fore-runners.

The La Follette Committee listed no less than 15 States in which the "nomadic farm migrant" already has appeared as a problem, besides California, emphasizing that the matter is not confined to one region as popularly supposed. The area ranges from the Pacific Coast to "Eastern Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey."

Its comment wound up: "The Nation faces again, as at the time of the Homestead Act in 1862 and the inquiry of the Commission on Country Life in 1909, the periodical necessity of restating our national ideals of the place of agricultural workers in society."

SENATOR ROE ASKS SUPPORT

As the campaign draws to a close I am convinced of an overwhelming victory. I have travelled 11,000 miles on the Eastern Shore of Maryland since January first, and have been receieved wonderfully in every section. I am confident that I will carry Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's Caroline, Dorchester and Somerset Counties and that I will get a substantial vote in Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester.

I ask my loyal friends to continue to give me their wholehearted support until the polls close on May 6th.

Dudley G. Roe

It isn't age that makes the old guy easy to lead astray. It is hunger for the romance he doesn't get at home.

MERGED GROUPS OF METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE

The first quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Church opened April 24, in Convention Hall, at Atlantic City, with 800 delegates, lay and clerical, who will spend two weeks in making laws and determining policies for the new Methodist organization. The merger of the three major branches of American Methodism, effected one year ago in Kansas City, brought into being a Church numbering 8,000,000 members, with a total constituency conservatively estimated at 20,000,000.

Delegates representing in equal numbers the laity and the ministry have been elected from the 150 anual conferences into which Methodism is divided. They were assigned among the 24 committees for the purpose of sifting the many proposals for legislative changes.

Matters which hold primary attention of the Conference include the adjustment of problems related to the church press, a uniform system of pensions for retired ministers, the admission of women into full ministerial standing, the relocation of consolidated boards and services of the Church, the reorganization of the work of church women. Numerous denominational papers, some officially subsidized and others independent, with an aggregate circulation of 35,000 are now being published. There are proposals involving consolidations, regional editions with central control, demands for a lay-edited weekly to appeal to the lay mind, and in some quarters suggestions for a Methodist daily paper, frequently describ-as "like The Christian Science Monitor."

Ministerial pensions at present vary widely from conference to conference, the amounts depending upon the funds held by each of these administrative units and the ability of the constituencies to defray the costs. This system is accused of being unbrotherly, and a uniform system is advocated to make each retiring minister's pension the same per year of service regardless of where the service has been rendered. By only a few votes women were denied ministerial standing as members of annual conferences by the uniting conference last May, and it is expected that this issue will arouse heated debate.

At present women are granted licenses to preach and are ordained with what are called "local" orders, but complete professional standing is denied them. While some are in charge of Methodist pastorates they are appointed as "supply pastors" and do not hold full professional status.

Women's work from the local church to the overhead organization is in for a complete revision. This will be accomplished by the unifications of three types of church organizations, ladies aid socities, women's home missionary societies, and women's foreign missionary societies. In the local churches this consolidated unit will be known as the Women's Society for Christian Service.

WHY NOT SENATOR ROE?

For the past several months many candidates have been presented to the voters, of the First District of Maryland for the Democratic Nomination for Congress. Practically every county has had a favorite son mentioned for the nomination.

Now the time is growing short, and for the sake of harmony for the Democrats, some of the candidates are dropping out of the race.

Senator Olin Higgins, of this county, who was making a wonderful impression on the voters, has decided to withdraw.

nhM icib do wn,oSeOc-ts b.firdw tor Higgins strongly recommended the nomination of Senator Dudley G. Roe, of Queen Anne County. In part he said:

"Since my first interest in Shore-wide affairs, I have given momentous thought to the qualifications a candidate should possess to represent the First District in Congress.

"With this thought in mind I have weighed the qualifications of the candidates in the field and I feel that Senator Dudley G. Roe best measures up to these specifications.

"The high position he held in the last session of the Maryland Legislatiure as majority floor leader and chairman of the finance committee, indicates his recognized ability as a proven legislator."—Democrat, Cambridge, Maryland.

The Union of South Africa imports 1,000 pounds of sulphur every minute.

The chief difference between making $20,000 instead of $2,000 a year is that your lady has it charged instead of paying cash.

When a fool hen takes a notion to set she doesn't care whether there are eggs in the nest or not, and some men are built the same way.

VOTE FOR ROE FOR CONGRESS

Because...

He is a typical, traditional Eastern Shoreman. The Roe family has lived in Queen Anne's County continuously since 1706.

He is Eastern Shore educated: A. B. Washington College 1901. A. M. Washington College 1904.

He is farmer born and bred, owns and operates four farms. Has the largest grain business in the East. Knows and understands the farm problem. Agricultural prosperity means National prosperity.

Is Bank President, Churchman, Student of Government.

Has a long record of loyal, faithful support of the Democratic party and its principles.

Believes in a Balanced National Budget. Has always stood for real economy and protection of the taxpayer.

Has always been a friend of the Waterman.

Is Senior member of the Maryland Senate in length of service and was Floor Leader and Chairman of the Finance Committee the last session.

A vote for Senator Dudley G. Roe is a vote to insure able, vigorous, capable representation in Congress for the Eastern Shore of Maryland and all its people.

By authority of J. R. E. TURPIN, Political Agent.

TIMING FOR HIGH EGG PRICES

It pays to start your chicks early enough for them to be well developed and ready to lay big eggs during the months of best egg prices—October, November and December. Then it is, according to averages for the past 10 years, that eggs bring 8c to 10c more per dozen than other months of the year.

Babe Ruth at the plate! Those powerful muscles, those quick eyes that knew just the right split second when to "connect" with the ball. You wouldn't think of him as being a professor of poultry husbandry! Certainly not! But he had a great lesson for the chicken growers of this country . . . a lesson in timing.

If we start one or two broods of chicks for layers and both of those in the spring, isn't it sound judgment to select the right time to start them? Shouldn't we start our chicks in relation to the time we want them to come into production? These logical questions are from C. S. Johnson, head of the Poultry Department for Purina Mills.

8c to 10c Extra

"Facts long established show that September, October, November and December are the months when eggs command the highest prices," he says. "The average price paid to farmers for eggs for these months during the ten-year period from 1929 to 1938 was 27.3 cents per dozen. During the remaining seven months, only 18.7 cents per dozen was paid. A difference of 8.6 cents per dozen. These are the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture Crops and Market reports."

Then when is the time to start baby chicks? There is only one answer, according to Johnson. "Early enough to make sure of big, well-developed pullets, laying big eggs during October, November and December. That's the whole story in a nutshell."

Protective Foods

A research made by the National Dairy council shows that three billion dollars are lost in money and time annually in the United States because of a million and a half daily colds and related diseases during the winter. Rather a staggering sum! Good nutrition of the body as a whole, as well as excellent general physical condition, combat infection, report physicians and nutritionists.

Very often a genial man is one who enjoys fun and comfort at the expense of others.

One thorn of experience is worth a dozen buds of advice.

It sometimes happens that one's past is an ever-present difficulty.

Salt Money

The word salary finds its origin in: Salarium Argentum—a Roman soldier's allowance for essential salt. Salt is so all-important to the human body that, to stay healthy, each person requires about six pounds of cooking salt annually. In warfare, it is known that Napoleon owed his defeat before Moscow to the loss of his salt supply. Thousands of men died whose wounds refused to heal, and whose systems seemed to invite rather than repel disease. Salt is often carried by savages and offered to each other to lick much as Americans offer a chew of tobacco.

Honeyed phrases are very apt to have flies on them.

The U. S. cans grapefruit juice at a rate of 400 cans a minute now.