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HITLER'S HORDES HINDERED

The magnificent defensive work of English fighting planes and the bulldog character of the British people in the face of the biggest air raids in history have brought renewed hopes for an ultimate British victory to America's best informed military experts. Early in August, with the English defense as yet untried against the massed raids of hundreds of Hitler's bombers they believed the German high command's predicted victory withi na week or so when the concentrated attacks finally started.

But huge bombing squadrons have struck again and again at London and other British cities, and there is still no sign that England is in danger of immediate defeat. On the contrary, aircraft defense is apparetnly tightening up as the war progresses, well-informed sources say the British losses are still much smaller than the German, and Royal Air Force bombers are still able to make sizeable air raids upon German-held territory from the northern coast of France to Berlin.

435 CONGRESSMEN RUNNING AGAIN

Forty-seven Congressmen were involved in the primaries held September 10. The biggest turnover was in the State of Louisiana where four Democratic Congressmen were refused renomination, with three others being compelled to face "runoff" fights. The preliminary scrimmages have occurred in less than a dozen States.

The Senate is controlled by the Democrats who have majorities big enough to offset any losses that may take place in their ranks this Fall. But all of the 435 Representatives must run the gantlet, at the polls this Fall, and no one knows at this time what the final results may be.

Should the Republicans win the lower House they will be able to control all appropriations. That would make it impossible for President Roosevelt, in case he should be reelected, to continue the rate of spending by the New Deal.

The political fight is now being waged between the two nominees for the Presidency and not very much interest is being shown in political circles over the general results involved in the Congressional elections.

Such plans as conscription of industry, and heavy tax levies on all profits that flow from defense contracts, are clubs that are being held over business and manufacturing concerns that may be called upon to carry out prepardness orders.

In the World War similar drastic provisions were included in the defense act, and while there were several threats that those provisions might be put into effect they never were used. But the present National Administration is not as sympathetic with the big industries as the Wilson Administration, which passed into history before centralization and control of industry became so strongly entrenched in Washington.

The Federal Works Administrator tells us about plans to construct 3,000 miles of "access roads" to military reservations, and for the improvement of 75 thousand miles of strategic highways as part of the defense plan.

zThe States will match the greater part of the Federal expenditures, which in total amounts will reach about 400 million dollars.

Priority in construction is being given to strategic highways in the defense program. Nearly all highways will be open to public travel.

Of the nine million under-nourished school children who are eligible for free school lunches the U. S. Department of Agriculture helped to feed three million last year. This school year it plans to provide lunches of surplus farm commodities for six million school children, and expects to feed all nine million the following year.

Men's straw hats are made all year round in the U. S.—sold only seasonly. Average rate of production is $25 worth every minute of every hour.

THE BEST BANKERS

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., September 23-"The principal obstacle to the prosperous development of small business is the difficulty by small business men in securing venture capital with which to finance their operations," says Senator O'Mahoney in a report and recommendation of the Temporary National Economics Committee, popularly known as the Monopoly Committee.

The above position of the Committee is flatly disputed and challenged by an association of investment bankers that declares the condition throughout the country to be "an exactly contrary condition," and that "there is an abundance of private investment capital" which small business men can borrow today.

From the standpoint of this correspondenct from Washington to leading local newspapers in all parts of the country we are inclined to side with the following viewpoint of investment bankers, which says:

"Either the accent will be on Government competition with private investment savings or the accent must be on encouragement of the flow of savings into profitable empoyment. The two are not blood brothers. And if Government goes further into this field, the little and large pools of private savings alike which are seeking work will be dried up in proportion."

Apparently there is a strong movement in Washington that favors more facilities, and money, for the purpose of extending and increasing Government financing of business, especially so-called "small business." This tendency has been in operation for several years, and gradually it has been placing restrictions on bankers outside the big cities. The trend is towards centralized control of local banks and interference by Government agents in the management and direction of local banks. Some bank examiners and inspectors are reported to assume that they know more about the customers of banks than the prominent and substantial officers and directors of the community who manage the affairs of home financial institutions.

When it comes to picking out the best bankers it seems logical to suppose that they are home-town folks.

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The 1941 Automobiles

In a few weeks everybody will be going to the automobile shows where a lot of surprises may be expected. Buick has already announced an entirely new design, called the "sedanet". It combines features of the sport coupe and two-door sedan. New Fisher bodies have gone thru revolutionary improvements in order to furnish more room. Some of the passenger compartments measure a full nine feet from the dash to the back of the car.

An outstanding development in the new models will be Buick's "fireball" engines which incerase high compression ratios through the adoption of improved engine designs, having dome shaped pistons and a combustion chamber that compresses the fuel into the shape of a flattened ball directly around the spark plug. This is augmented by compound carburetion, making use of two carburetors per engine, that adds to fuel economy and makes it practical to increase acceleration and speed.

The torpedo type of body introduced last year is now fully streamlined from hood to tail, thereby adding to the attractiveness of the car. The inbuilt or concealed running board should prove a popular feature of the new models. For the first time in motor car history the engineers have actually designed the license plate into the car. Heavy chromium enriches the styles.

Most important of all are new engineering improvements, and new gear ratios which contribute to the fullest and most improved performances of the engines. Car owners who look for colors will not be disappointed with this year's Buicks, which have nineteen different selections all at the same cost. There are about twenty-two different body types.

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The Answer That'll Come In November

An attempt to hold hearings before a Senate Committee upon the question of a third Presidential term fades out because conditions have changed since the legislators on Capitol Hill solemnly resolved that no one should run for a third term. The renomination of Franklin Delano Roosevelt puts the question up to the voters. If he is elected for a third term the precedent will lapse, and be broken.

President Grant sought a third term but after a bitter fight the Repubican convention refused to nominate him. Theodore Roosevelt served less than two terms but declined to be a candidate in deference to the third term precedent. Four years later he sought another term and was defeated for the Republican nomination by President Taft. Then Roosevelt ran on the Progressive ticket, and lost in the election.

The belief exists in Washington that Woodrow Wilson expected to be nominated for the third term on his war record, and was very much disappointed because he was not chosen. Later on Calvin Coolidge stood in the position of having served less than two terms and when he made the cryptic announcement that he "did not chose to run" his party and the country took him at his word. But Washington believes today that he wanted the nomination at the time that it was captured by Mr. Hoover.

That's the way things are and if tradition stands up Mr. Roosevelt cannot win. But no President in history has smashed so many old customs as President Roosevelt. His party managers seem confident that he can win in spite of the third term tradition The Wilkie leaders are likewise positive that the old rule of two terms and out will be upheld by the vote in the November election.

We will all have to wait until November for the final answer.

Eyes of All Ages

VOTE THE STRAIGHT SIGHT-SAVING TICKET

Softly diffused, glareless, indirect light that makes all eye-work effortless! These are the qualities you get with I. E. S. Sight-Saving Lamps. They are qualities that both eye specialists and lighting engineers strongly recommend for eyes of all ages. Use these lamps in your own home and you, too, will vote the straight Sight-Saving ticket!

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

LIVE ELECTRICALLY AND SAVE

WHEAT CROP INSURANCE SIGN-UP IN MARYLAND SHOWS INCREASE

There was a substantial increase in the numebr of farmers who took out wheat crop insurance policies in Maryland for the crop of 1941, according to Paul E. Nystrom, who is in charge of the crop insurance insurance program in Maryland.

Mr. Nystrom says that a total of 1,700 Maryland wheat growers signed up in the campaign which closed on August 31. This represents a 35 perecnt increase over the year previous.

Talbot county, with a total sign-up of 391 or one-half of the commercial wheat rowers in the county, lead all counties of the state. Carroll county took second place with a sign-up of 282 and Kent county was third with 244 growers.

Mr. Nystrom points out that crop insurance is an important phase of the general agricultural program in the state and protects wheat growers against losses due to unfavorable weather conditions, diseases, insects, fire and other natural hazards. For a small cost farmers are guaranteed three-fourths of a normal crop on an acreage not in excess of that allotted to them under the conservation program. If at harvest time it is apparent there will be a loss in wheat yield, the crop will be inspected and the grower will be paid for the loss according to the market price of wheat at that time.

Sign-up in other counties for the coming year was: Queen Annes, 137; Howard, 116; Washington, 109; Montgomery, 100; Caroline, 90; Dorchester, 66; Frederick, 63; Baltimore, 53; Cecil, 48; Harford, 25.

The average poet is rich in expectations.

According to a small boy, a coincidence is twins.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN MISSION

"Christianity has the answer!" is the slogan of "The National Christian Mission," the nationwide spiritual-emphasis crusade, just launched by the Protestant Christian churches in America.

The objectives sought by the Mission are summarized in its "Statement of Purpose":

"In a world at war the National Christian Mission is thrust forth with a high sense of immediacy urgency. At its heart is the conviction that the Christian gospeel has the only adequate message for the world today. It is a united movement of Christian forces to bring the Gospel, in all its validity and vitality, to the people of the nation for their sincere consideration and their personal acceptance."

Under the leadership of Mayor Howard W. Jackson of Baltimore and Dr. J. M. T. Finney of the Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, as honorary chairman, the Mission will include Maryland and Delaware in its stride during the week of November 24 to December 1. Baltimore will be focal point in the local crusade when 30 national and internationally known Christian leaders will speak before more than 500 groups in Baltimore and vicinity. Meetings will be held with civic clubs, governmental officials, women's clubs, educational groups, luncheon, commercial, industrial and labor organizations, as well as mass meetings each evening in the Armory, educational seminars and special youth conferences.

The Baltimore Mission will be the tenth in a series of twenty-two beginning in Kansas City the week of September 29th and closing in Los Angles the week of March 16, 1941. The undertaking is envisaged as a travelling religious campaign of evangelism and education, country-wide in scope and is expected to gather spiritual momentum with the crosisng of State frontiers.

NEW OFFICIAL RECORDS

Two Guernsey cows owned by Donaldson Brown of Port Deposit, have just finished new official records for production which entitles them to entry in the Advanced Guernsey Cattle Club. These animals include six and one-half year old Cherub's Royal Betsy 418449, producing 11307.9 pounds of milk and 574.5 pounds of butter fat in class AA, and three year old Challenger's Rose Babe 478820, producing 9780.5 pounds of milk and 525.3 pounds of butter fat in class EE.

The University of Maryland, in cooperation with Station WBAL of Batimore, will present a new ten minute radio program direct from the campus at College Park each week-day from Monday through Friday, it is announced by Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University. The program will be under the supervision of George J. Abrams, of the Extension Service, and will be heard each day from 12:20 to 12:30 p. m.

Another exciting game is to drive at night and meet a one-eyed car and assume that it is a motorcycle.

Money doesn't always lead to happiness, but it helps in the search very materially.

WHERE DOES DEATH VALLEY SCOTTY KEEP HIS GOLD

Interesting story of the career of No. 1 Mystery Man of the Desert Castle who has been spending for 40 years without even tax collectors finding where he gets his "millions." Don't miss this illustrated feature in

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

the big magazine distributed with

NEXT SUNDAY'S BALTIMORE AMERICAN

MONEY IN POLITICS

Money talks, says an old proverb. Some political observers suspect that money also votes. For with only two or three exceptions, the political party that has been able to spend the most money has captured every Presidential election since 1860.

Moreover, the cost of political campaigns has grown enormously. The 1936 campaign, which set an all-time record for lavish expenditure, cost the Republican and Democratic National Committees more than 14 million dollars. This outlay was more than 93 times as much as the two committees expended in 1860. The hot race of 1912, to come to more recent times cost the two major national committees only one-sixth as much as the 1936 campaign.

Nor does that comparison give a full picture of the expensiveness of modern election drives. Sums spent by the national committees represent only a small part of the total outlays made in Presidential campaigns. For state, county and local organizations also spend liberally. As a result, the cost of the contest of 1936 was far in excess of the 14 million dollars reported by the national committees. The most authoritative estimate placed the total cost above 48 million dollars.

It has been feared in some qaurters that elections are becoming plebiscites of dollars—decided not by the will of the majority but by the money of the few.

Against such alarmist views, sober students of politics insist that national elections cannot be bought, regardless of the amount spent. Despite the all-time peak expenditure made for Landon in 1936, they point out, despite the fact that Democrats spent much less, the Republicans succeeded in capturing only two states. This would seem to suggest that it takes more than money to swing an election.

Many careful observers, moreover, are in no way alarmed over the growth of campaign costs. This they regard as an inevitable by-product of the growth of population and per capita wealth of the United States. For when campaign expenses are figured in relation to the number of votes cast, the cost per vote in past elections appears to be almost stationary.

Since 1912, when an official accounting of national committee outlays was first required by Federal laws, the increase in campaign costs has done little more than keep pace with the increase in the number of voters.

The only disproportionately large expenditure since 1912 was the Republican National Committee outlay in 1936, which came to 52 cents per ballot won—more than $8,500,000 for about 17,000,000 votes. But it is likely that this spendthrift tactic, instead of helping the Republican nominee, played no small part in his defeat. The hgue financial contributions, which were dumped in Landon's lap, indentified him in the public mind with the "big-money crowd."

But despite such evidence that the vote of the American people is not for sale, many liberals have fought a long hard battle to limit the use of money in elections. Largely as a result of their efforts, corporations and national banks were forbidden to contribute to political slush funds by a 1907 act of Congress. The Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 prohibited candidates for the Senate from spending more than $25,000, or candidates for the House of Representatives from spending more than $10,000.

No curb upon the use of money in behalf of Presidential candidates was made until July of this year, when the 1940 Presidential race was just ready to start. Into the Hatch "Clean Politics" Act, which prohibits "pernicious political activities," Congress wrote these two financial limitations: (1) no person, directly or indirectly, may contribute more than $5,000 to a committee or organization acting in the behalf of a candidate for an elective Federal office--which includes the Presidency and (2) no political committee may receive or spend contributions aggregating more than $3,000,000 in any one year.

If the Hatch Act means what it said some politicians feared this campaign would see them operating on a shoe-string.

But early in August Henry P. Fletcher, general counsel of the Republican National Committee, gave the boys a reassuring pat on the back. Fletcher called their attention to a clause in the subsection on gifts. "This subsection," states the clause, "shall not apply to contributions made to or by a state or local committee."

Fletcher's advice to the political managers, therefore, was that the national committee separate themselvse from the state groups, and have "all solicitations (for funds) made by the state or local finance committees." Thus each state committee could conceivably have its own $3,000,000 limitation. Rich contributors could still donate large amounts—simply by splitting their gifts among a number of separate committees. The limit, as in the past, could be the sky.

Attorney-General Jackson tentatively ruled that no such plan would be "accepted or approved" by the Department of Justice, but, in a letter to Senator Hatch, he admitted that "it might be accepted by the courts." With such assurance that the bark of the Hatch Act was worse than its bite, old-line politicians began to feel happier.

—The Pathfinder.

AMERIAN BOY IS COMPANION TO THOUSANDS

Hundreds of thousands of boys and young men read THE AMERICAN BOY Magazine every month and consider it more as a living companion than as a magazine.

"It's as much a buddy to ne as my neighborhood chum," writes one high school senior. "THE AMERICAN BOY seems to understand a boy's problems and considers them in such a sympathetic and helpful way. It gives advice and entertaining reading on every subject in which a young fellow is interested. Iy is particularly helpful in sports. I made our school basketball team because of playing tips I read in THE AMERICAN BOY."

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Teachers, librarians, parents and leaders of boys' clubs also recommend THE AMERICAN BOY enthusiastically. They have found that as a general rule regular readers of THE AMERICAN BOY advances more rapidly and develops more worthwhile characteristics than do boys who do not read it.

Trained writers an dartists famous coaches and athletes, explorers, scientists and men successful in business and industry join with an experienced staff to produce in THE AMERICAN BOY, the sort of reading matter boys like best.

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