In The Schools

CHESTERTOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

by James Crouch

This is another view of what the Chestertown Elementary School is doing.

First we look in on the First Grade. In September and October most of the First Grade were content to learn about the school building and the different teachers and rooms. This year the class has shown decided interest in the larger world out side of the school. First they were going to take a trip to Florida. Many children brought maps and much interest has been shown in the different weather conditions to be found there. Another boy has gone to Novia Scotia to visit his grandmother. This was largely because we can learn about the two extremes of the Eastern Coast of North America. The picture of "Columbus" fitted in splendid with our study of trips and we are now much interested in the compass and its magnets.

The Second Grade hearing the Fourth Grade were reading stories about dogs, found stories of "Angus and the Cat" and "Now Open the Box," and Waldo Barrot and Shirley Lancaster were sent to read them to the Fourth Grade. After the children heard them read they found that they had competition in the Second Grade.

Looking in on the Third Grade, we discover that children are finding out how seeds are spread and are bringing flowers to show how they protect themselves against enemies. If the Third Grade heed to the things they are learning about poisoned plants they might live to be a ripe old age.

Now, let's see what the Fourth Grade has to say.

They are still visiting Hawaii, and have wondered at the marvelous swimming and surf boat riding of the Hawaiians. They are still more amazed at the boiling craters. Now going among the sugar, rice and pineapple plantations, where they find more Filipines, Japanese, Chinese and Portugese then native Hawaians. They think Hawaii with its beautiful scenery, delicious fruits, mild climate and delightful sports, would be a wonderful place in which to live.

Next comes the Fifth Grade.

They have been talking about the migration of birds. They have found out that most birds migrate to find a more comfortable place to live. However many birds migrate even though they have a comfortable place in which to live, and can find food enough. Many of the winter birds, as the snow comes migrate from colder regions of the north to our section. The bobolink begin to migrate as early as July and August. He is called the grain bird in the Middle Atlantic States. By the time he reaches Bermuda and other islands he is very fat. Therefore he is called the butter bird. He goes as far as South America before he decides to spend the winter.

In athletics the Sixth Grade and Seventh Grade are running races in dodge ball and speed ball. They start on Monday and play every recess until Friday. Who ever gets the highest score is the champion for the week. It's lots of fun.

Worton Events

Mrs. George T. Williams was the guest of her son Mr. George T. Williams, Jr., and family, of Baltimore, several days last week.

Mrs. Henrietta Rasin who is spending the winter with her daughter Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rouse, of Aberdeen, spent the week end at her home here and entertained the following Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Rasin, of Cambridge, Md., Mr. and Mrs. Millard Sewell and daughter, Betty, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. George N. Coleman, of Rock Hall.

Mrs. Joseph Dwyer and Mrs. John Dwyer, were entertained at the home of Mr. J. W. Carter Friday. Mrs. Joseph Dwyer who has been visiting here returned to Wilmington Tuesday.

Mr. Lawrence Lee, of Wilmington, was the week end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Lee.

Mr. Norman Baxter who has been very ill is some what improved at this writing.

The Boy Preacher Charles Schaffer, of York, Pa., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hadaway this week. No one should miss hearing him as he is indeed wonderful.

Mrs. H. T. Williams visited Baltimore last week.

Mrs. Arthur Mason who has been suffering with neuritis is better at this writing.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson entertained relatives from near Church Hill Sunday.

Mr. John Dwyer, Mrs. Wm. Knight and Mrs. Henry Rasin, spent Tuesday in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Ford Matthews and son Samuel Sheridan, of Clarendon, Va., spent several days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Matthews, returning home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Purnell Jones, Sr., are the guest of their son Mr. P. O. Jones and family.

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One of the largest pecan orchards in south Louisiana lies within the boundaries of New Orleans. It is situated on a plantation below the immigration station and contains 2,500 trees in good condition.

Policies of New Deal Found Creating New Relief Problem

Nation Asked What Will Happen, If Recovery Takes Up Normal Share of Jobless, To Those Who Like the Security of the Dole

By Nicholas Roosevelt

For the National Republican Builders, Inc.

Because of its human as well as its political and economic aspects, relief for the unemployed is undoubtedly the most important problem which the country faces. It was serious enough before the Roosevelt administration took it over. Today, thanks to the demoralizing effect of the Roosevelt relief policies, the country has on its hands a vast army of idlers fed, clothed, housed and cared for by the Federal government.

In the opinion of these people, it is not only their right to be thus supported, but it is the duty of the government to support them on a higher standard of living than the average employed European enjoys.

In order to understand the relief problem in all its implications, it is well briefly to analyze it and review the way that it was dealt with in the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations.

There are in the country today from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 persons known as "unemployables." Most, but by no means all, of these people have been on relief for years. They include the disabled and those who are mentally or morally incapable of sustained work.

Temporarily Unemployed

In addition there have been for years—even at the top of the boom—from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 persons temporarily out of work. Many of these are transient workers or persons shifting jobs. These two groups together totaling from 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 individuals constitute the normal load of the unemployed.

But, as a result of the depression, the country also has from four to six million workers out of work who normally would be employed. Due to technological changes in industry it seems likely that about a third of these will not find re-employment. This means a total of from four to six million permanently unemployed and another three to four million who will get back to work when recovery is no longer restricted.

The present problem is therefore two-fold—the short-term one of caring for those who, as recovery comes, will normally be reabsorbed in employment and the long-term one of caring for the permanently idle.

Hoover Opposed Dole

Mr. Hoover dealt with the problem by encouraging private charity and leaving the burden on the localities. He knew the evils that lurk in a permanent dole and hoped and sought to avoid it. He knew that public works, while theoretically the solution, were difficult to plan, slow to carry out and excessively expensive. He also recognized that the local people knew best who among the local unemployed really needed outside aid, and for this reason he tried to hold the localities responsible for caring for them.

Mr. Roosevelt went in extensively for Federal aid. He decided—with the approval of the country—that no one should be permitted to starve because he was out of work. He therefore asked for a large sum of money—$3,000,000,000—in 1933 for various public works projects and announced that these would put 4,000,000 men back to work, and an even larger sum—$4,800,000,000—in 1935 to put 3,500,000 back to work. Neither public works program achieved its purpose.

Instead, the inevitable happened. As it became clear that the government was prepared to support as many people as were out of work, and as the government allowances in many cases approximated individual requirements, persons on relief preferred to remain on relief, which was secure, rather than risk the uncertainty of work, than risk the uncertainty of work. In fact, many left good jobs to go on relief. The states, seeing that the Federal government would make up the difference between their contributions and their needs, gradually surrendered more and more of the burden of relief to the Federal authorities.

At the same time, Washington took over the local administration of relief, and by trying to centralize the system was responsible in many instances for creating or perpetuating conditions which those on relief regarded as intolerable.

What is the present situation? The Federal relief, while staving off hunger, has been so handled as to increase rather than reduce the number of persons on relief; relief organizations have been broken up or demoralized; the President's tax measures have made it more difficult than ever for private charities to function, and, worst of all, the country now has a large army of people who feel that they have a vested interest in being supported in idleness by the government.

Relief Recipients Mean Votes

And the Administration recognizes in this vast army, as long as it is dependent on the Federal government, a voting strength which it is loathe to relinquish.

What can the Republicans do about it? No problem, as already indicated, is harder to solve.

For the temporarily unemployed the obvious relief is re-employment, which will come about when the government stops retarding recovery.

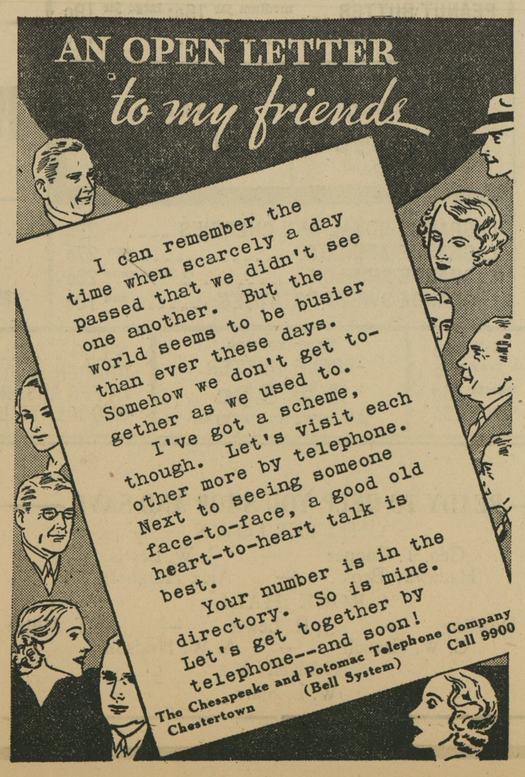
Even for the permanently unemployed business recovery will be of great help, as it will not only make it easier for families at work to care for their unemployed relatives, but will also make it possible for private charities and local institutions once more to take their share of the burden.

If recovery lags, a number of questions remain to be answered. How shall those who can work be cared for? By public works? This means a yearly outlay for relief much larger than the President's five-billion-dollar fund.

If not, shall it be by the dole? If a dole, shall this be paid by the Federal or the state authorities? Shall it be at a rate to give more, or less than a minimum standard of living? If the Federal government provides the money, who shall administer the funds? Shall the government support those who refuse to work or will the policy be "No work, no relief"?

In the final analysis, if the Republicans manage to restore recovery, the relief problem caused by the depression will largely solve itself. But the relief problem created by the Roosevelt administration will remain to plague this country.

The army on relief has political power and wishes to perpetuate its intrenched position of living at the public expense. Will the Republicans dare to disband this army by forcing it to accept work, or will they cringe before it as other politicians have before other clamorious organized minorities engaged in blackjacking the Federal government for their own selfish benefit?



Wallace Beery And Jackie Cooper In Feature Here

Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper are united once more in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "O'Shaughnessy's Boy," coming on Monday and Tuesday, October 28 and 29 to the New Lyceum Theatre. Their new picture is described as a dramatic, human interest story of father love told against a background of universal appeal—the circus with all its pathos, humor and spectacle, abundantly punctuated with sure-fire animal thrills.

The picture was directed by Richard Boleslawski, whose star is the fastest rising in Hollywood, with such recent hits to his credit as "Les Miserables" and "Clive of India."

Here is the picture Beery-Cooper fans have been waiting for ever since "The Champ" one of the most successful pictures of all times. It is their picture from the opening shot until the final fadeout.

Again the spirit and essence of "The Champ" have been captured from a different, novel angle, with an appealing, heart-throbbing twist—a father's regeneration through the love of his son—the son, realizing the sacrifices of his father, in turn sacrificing himself, as the picture reaches a triumphant, smashing climax.

From the standpoint of circus spectacle, "O'Shaughnessy's Boy" has never been equalled on the screen. A complete circus was erected at M-G-M—menagerie tent with elephants, tigers, lions, monkeys, camels, water buffalo, llamas, and many other animals; Big Top and Side Show.

There is a circus parade and many intimate shots of the circus on the road, the "privilege car," and the thrills of circus life.

Wallace Beery has one of his finest roles as "Windy," the confident, easy-going, swaggering lion tamer, Jackie Cooper plays his son, and Spanky McFarland plays Jackie as a child. Leone Maricle, Broadway stage actress, makes her motion picture debut in the role of Cora, "Windy's" neurotic wife; Sarah Haden is seen as Martha, her spiteful sister; Henry Stephenson appears in the role of Valkenburg; Granville Bates is the doctor; Willard Robertson plays a circus boss; Clarence Muse has a sympathetic part as Jeff, colored roustabout, and Ben Hendricks plays Franz, ringmaster.

The story is an original by Harvey Gates and Malcolm Stuart Boylan.

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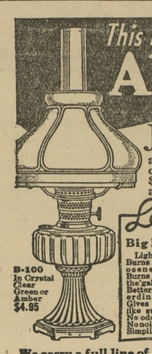

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