

State is so largely dependent. There may be a few examples here and there of employers who exploit their workers. Such practices ought to be ended by the use of whatever appropriate power the State possesses. I believe firmly in the principles of collective bargaining and feel that enlightened Maryland employers believe in it also—and wish to see the practice extended. We must realize that capital and labor produce wealth together, that each in its own sphere helps in our common production. Satisfactory solutions result when each realizes that it alone cannot have all of the advantages; that in this world of “give and take” neither capital nor labor has a right to expect all the milk in the coconut. Experience has shown that both sides are directed by human beings and as human beings, neither side is free from shortcomings, neither commands all the knowledge and wisdom in the world.

Maryland labor should be vigilant to protect itself from “boring from within,” undertaken for the promotion of theories alien to the traditions and principles of our own people. Neither labor nor capital should be misled by doctrines espoused by people with historical backgrounds so completely unlike our own.

And while we hear constantly of rights, as the right to strike and the right of collective bargaining, let us never forget that there also exists another right, namely, the right to work. This right is ingrained in the American philosophy underlying our economic and social order, and so long as this country has respected it, we have advanced on the pathways of civilization.

The agencies that are established to administer laws to promote this harmonious relationship between capital and labor must be administered with the utmost impartiality. These agencies should not be dominated by labor, nor should they be dominated by capital. Justice for those immediately involved should be the guiding motive in the settlement of every dispute for only through justice can we serve the welfare of the whole body politic and soundly improve the economic conditions of our time.

An important obligation of the State, which must never be shirked, concerns the welfare of the indigent, the homeless, and those who by reason of mental or physical infirmities depend upon the State for their sustenance. Not only is it inherent in our conception of a Democratic form of government that unfortunate citizens who cannot sustain themselves, despite their eagerness to earn a livelihood, must not be allowed to starve or to be without shelter, but also our innermost feeling of friendliness to our fellow men dictates that we must give the really deserving the necessary aid and succor.

In order that resources and funds available for deserving cases be not dissipated, we owe it to the taxpayers to eliminate unworthy cases. The State does not owe an obligation to support everyone but rather confines its attention to those who are unable, through their own efforts, to obtain the necessities of life. Those who are entrusted with the handling of public funds for relief purposes have a grave obligation to guard expenditures jealously and refuse improper demands.

The State's obligation to the patients in the mental institutions, the hospitals for the tubercular and feeble-minded must be met squarely, and accommodations afforded in keeping with decent standards of living and hospitalization. An example of what might be done for the betterment of conditions is to be found in the situation concerning the almshouses of Maryland. Conditions in