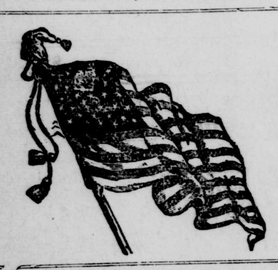
The American Union.

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GILBERT H. RUE, Editor and Publisher.

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THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1921



PROSPERITY IN DENTON

There is nothing of greater importance to us than the prosperity of our community. Prosperity at home is based on local business conditions.

If our local merchants and storekeepers transact a large volume of business their prosperity is communicated to every person in the entire community.

The value of our real estate increases. Wages are increased. There is more money in circulation and it is more readily obtained for purposes of expansion, paying for improvements, buying luxuries, etc.

In every way we can discover better conditions on all sides when our business men are busy.

There is every reason in the world why we should spend our cash at home instead of sending it to the big cities. By keeping it in circulation in our home community we profit in many ways.

Every dollar sent out of our town to the mail order houses detracts just so much from our own individual prosperity, as well as from the prosperity of the store keepers and from the community in general.

Think of the consequences if we should all send to the mail order houses for our necessities and our luxuries. How long would it be before our local merchants would have the "closing out sale" signs on their doors, to be followed by the "for sale" signs on the stores themselves?

And when the business houses are all advertised for sale what will be the value of our own houses and lots?

Such conditions have actually prevailed in some communities. It has happened that the citizens became "mail-order-mad" and sent to the big cities for the greater part of their merchandise. The local merchants abandoned the field, because there was no business there for them. The burden of taxation fell on the various property owners, because there were no business concerns to bear the big proportion which generally falls to their share. Property values decreased until there were no biddrs for undesirable real estate. The town became dead.

In the meantime the head of a big mail order house in Chicago was drawing an income of over a million and a quarter dollars, made possible by the business received by his concern, by mail, from such communities as the one above described and from our own community, as well as from others all over the United States.

Of course, it was all done unthinkingly. Those who sent their dollars to the mail order house did not stop to consider that these same dollars would add to the prosperity of the home community if expended at home. They did not stop to reason that by helping those in their own community they would best be advancing their own interests.

THIS COMMUNITY NEEDS YOUR HELP. YOU NEED THE HELP OF EVERY DOLLAR IN ORDER TO MAKE A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO LIVE. YOU NEED PROPERTY OF GREATER VALUE AND TO GIVE YOU PROPERTY OF GREATAER VALUE AND TO GIVE YOU THE BENEFIITS OF A BETTER COMMUNITY IN WHICH TO MAKE YOUR HOME BRIGHTER, MORE DESIRABLE AND WORTH MORE IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

WOMEN STUDYING GOOD CITIZENSHIP

There's nothing so pleasant to write as the story of somebody's success This is the success story of two million "somebodies," who have led by an intrepid band of eleven women known as a national board.

At the Companion officers we are proud to tell the story, because a year ago we picked that little band of eleven as winners. To-day, we like to close our eyes and visualize their two million followers scattered through every state of the Union, to think of the wonderful things they are doing together. For they are not just two million women: they are two million voters,armed with the knowledge of how to use the ballot intelligently, discriminately, and for the good of the community.

But let us start, as a good story should, at the beginning:

In February, 1920, the Editor of the Woman's Home Companion and the present director of its Good Citizenship Bureau went to Chicago to attend the Victory Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to learn, if possible, what the women who had fought so hard for the fanchise proposed to do with it.

And there we saw born a new organization for women interested in good government, the National League of Woman Voters.

It came into existance at the tag-end of an exciting week, and without blare of trumpets. Among its leaders were some of the women who had grown a bit weary in the long, hard fight for suffrage. Many were the prophets who said it would not survive its first year. But the spirit which pervaded those brief organization meetings challenged the interest of the Companion's Editor. And so, from month to month, you may have followed on this page the growth and progress of the National League of Women Voters.

It has more than justified the faith it inspired. It has more than realized the dreams of its founders. It has sunk its roots into forty-eight states. It has brought dismay to the hearts of narrow, party-bound politicians who resent independent thought and action on the part of voters. And it has come to stay and achieve, so long as women are interested in good government.

From April 11th to 16th, inclusive, the first annual convention of the National League of Women Voters will be held in Cleveland, Ohio. This is another reason why we are glad to tell something of its history in the April Companion.

If you have not read the Good Citizenship page each month, you may not understand the aims and the work of the League, so let us consider these first.

The League is Not a "Woman's Party"

Many persons decide offhand that the League of Woman Voters is a new party, a third party made up exclusively of women. Emphatically this is not true. The two objects of the league are: Frst, to educate women in the intelligent use of the ballot, through nonpartisan schools or courses in citizenship; second, to educate and interest women in legislation, local, state and Federal, that they may understand and work for measures of value to the community, the nation. The combination makes for a far-sighted, forward-moving electorate. The question of choosing her political party is left to the individual woman; but she is urged to join, and work through her chosen party.

The honorary chairman of the organization is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. She calls herself its godmother. Some of us, watching the growth of the League, have often wondered if she does not wield a fairy wand.

The active chairman is Mrs. Maud Wood Park, and her cabinet is as follows: Mrs. George Gellhorn, vice chairman and acting director of organizations and citizenship schools, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Solon Jacobs, secretarq, Birmingham, Alabama; Mrs. Richard Edwards, Peru, Indiana.

The country has been divided into seven regions according to geographical location, and the regional directors are: First, Miss Katherine Ludington, Hartford, Connecticut; Second, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, New York; Third, Mrs. Julian Salley, Nashville, Tennessee; Fourth, Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser,Girard, Ohio; Fifth, Mrs. James Paige, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Sixth, Mrs. George Gellhorn, St. Louis, Missouri; eventh, Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Portland, Oregon.

The legislative work is handled by seven committees, and includes phases of government closely related to working and living conditions for women.

For illustration, the Child Welfare Committee has stood behind the Sheppard-Towner Bill, which provides Federal support for prenatal and child-birth care of women, a measure of special interest to every mother living in a remote or detached district. The Committee on Protection of Women in Industry has worked with organized wage-earning women for better conditions and working hours. Another committee has been working toward the unification of laws concerning the civic status of women, and others are interesting women voters in lection laws and methods, social hygiene, food supply and demand, and American citizenship, including Americanization of foreigners.

The national headquarters are in the Musey Building, Washington, D. C. From this office is directed the work in Federal Congress for bills indorsed by the organization. And from this office the national chairman, Mrs. Park, sends to state chairman the country over reports on the progress of bills, and suggestions for state activities which will be in line with the Federal work.

The educational work for voters is carried on through Citizenship Schools. The first school was held at Chicago, in February, 1920, directly after the National League of Women Voters was organized. This school, lasting a week, was conducted by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and was designed to train women who would later hold similar schools in their own states. It was such a success that a second normal school was held in St. Louis, Missouri, in August, 1920, with Miss Marie B. Ames, field director of Citizenship Schools, in charge.

You Can Shop for Next Election Direct or By Mail

Students graduating from these schools of intensive training have carried the work into many different states. For example, between March, 1920, and December, 1920, Miss Emily Kneubuhl, director of Political Education, Minnesota League of Women Voters, spoke in 53 counties and 66 towns, conducted 55 schools and gave 22 individual lectures. The earlier schools had a maximum attendance of fifty students. The last schools of the year 1920 showed an attendance varying from four hundred to seven hundred, according to the community.

State universities, answering the demand of women for education in government, civics and politics, are cooperating with the National League of Women Voters in Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Arkansas, North Carolina, Nebraska, and Missouri.

Various state leagues issue nonpartisan, educational pamphlets for women voters. Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Minnesota all offer manuals which make clear the state government and election laws. The New York State League issues at a nominal cost a course in citizenship, consisting of seventy-two leaflets, covering every phase of progressive state and local government. The New York League also issues two publications: presents for the consideration of voers all measures offered in the Federal Congress, the State Legislature, and the various city councils. Men and women, irrespective of party affiliations, find this report of legislation most useful. It is interesting to learn that Tammany Hall subscribes for two copies per year, and that during the agitation connected with housing lgislation the demand from lawyers, judges and business mn exceeded the supply.

What They Did With $3,585

Every member of the New York State League who pays her dues receives also a copy of the "Bulletin," a monthly record of league activities throughout the State.

The Minnesota State League sends its members a similar periodical, "The Woman Voter," and the Missouri League issued "The Spotlight" from the state capital every week while the legislature was in session. This little eight-page magazine analyzed bills of special interest to women, reported the activities of all welfare organizations lobbying for bills at the state capital, and recorded the vote of legislators on these bills.

Before leaving the general purposes and work of the National League, just consider its record for economy: The National Board started its work with exactly $3,585 in its treasury. On this sum it conducted its seven regional conferences, one or two members of the board visiting and holding inspirational metings in every state a record unequaled in the history of national organizations. As a member of the board explained: "We have proven that women can keep inside any limit set for them. We had only that sum of money to spend. And we have proven that women, being economical, can be trusted to safeguard the public purse."

But the big achievements of the national body are no more interesting than the items which may be selected almost any day from the newspapers. Read any paragraph containing the words "League of Women Voters," and you will strike progressive work for the community. Consider that town in Oregon whose city fathers thought their power impregnable. But they woke up the morning after the last election to find themselves and their followers swept out of office by the local League of Women Voters, cooperating with the better class of men voters. No; they were not replaced by women office-holders, but by men and women who believe in the rights of mere citizens.

Then there's Marblehead, Massachusetts. You remember how in Revolutionary times its justly indignant women tarred and feathered an objectionable citizen. Well, history repeated itself when the local League of Women Voters, objecting to the modern nickname of the town,"The Monte Carlo of Massachusetts," inaugurated an effective campaign against the selectmen who permitted open gambling. They cleaned up the town. In Washington, Pennsylvania, the local league backed the new burgess, Lillian B. Brownlee, when she issued orders to the chief of police to close all the gambling joints and clean up the pool-rooms.

Cook's Tour of the City Administration

The New York League of Women Voters hired the new Town Hall, and invited women, irrespective of party, to join in what it termed a "Cook's Tour of the City Administration." Controller Craig, F. H. LaGuardia, president of the Board of Aldermen, and the five borough presidents all were given the opportunity to tell what they had accomplished in office.

"Give us the old town hall and its meetings," has become a league slogan in hundreds of cities and towns where league workers are urging voters to become acquainted with officeholders, state and municipal.

Connecticut was the last state in the Union to organize a state League of Women Voters. Miss Katherine Ludington, regional director, thus describes its methods:

"We organized slowly, deliberately. A committee, consisting of fifty women representing all the women's organizations of the state, was asked to shape the league's state policies. We wanted every woman voter, irrespective of race, creed, and party affiliations, to be interested in the welfare of Connecticut, its political life. As a result, three hundred and fifty representative women were present when we organized on January 18th, 1921, in New Haven, and signed the papers as charter members. Our legislative program, paralleing that of the National League, is in the hands of eight standing committees; but we are working toward a great forum which shall study the questions of the day before it demands new legislation. In other words, we do not want propaganda spread among our women voters. We want to presnt the elements of a problem, and let public opinion grow out of this presentation. Then the League of Women Voters will have behind it an irresistible demand, public opinion, and will be a real experiment in honest democracy."
—Woman's Home Companion

BANDED BIRDS ACCIDENTALLY FOUND SHOULD BE REPORTED

Persons engaged in outdoor activities, wheather or not trained bird observers, are requested to cooperate with the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, by furnishing data to supplement the bird-banding work that is being conducted by the bureau. When anyone happens to capture a banded bird or to come upon one that has been hurt or killed, it will be of great assistance to the investigators of the department to have a report made of the facts by returning the band (if the bird is dead; otherwise the band should be removed, but its number noted), together with details as to when and where the bird was found, and its kind, or at least its description

The aluminum bands issued by the Biological Survey carry the abbreviation "Biol. Surv." and a serial number on one side, and "Wash D. C." on other. But as other bands have been used on a large number of birds by various individuals and institutions, it would be advisable for anyone finding a bird that carries a band not marked as above indicated, or of which the address is not clearly understood to forward the information to the Biological Survey, where every effort will be made to locate the person responsible. These bands are placed on the bird's tarsus, the bare portion of the leg immediately above the toes.

Experts in bird work are using the banding method to solve a variety of interesting problems relative to the migrations and life histories of our native birds which are thus approached from the aspects of the individual birds. Some of the more important questions that can be solved by banding operations are:

How fast do the individuals of any species travel on their periodic migrations; that is, how many miles per day will any one bird average during these journeys and what is the total time consumed in a trip?

Does any one flock continue in the van or is the advance made by successive flocks passing one over the other in alternate periods of rest and flight?

Do individuals of any species always follow the same route, and is it identical for both spring and fall flights?

Do migrating birds make the same stop-overs every year to feed?

How long do birds remain in one locality during the migration, the breeding, or the winter seasons?

Do birds adopt the same nesting area, nest site, and winter quarters during successive seasons?

For how many broods will one pair remain mated, and which bird, if not both, is attracted next year to the old nesting site?

How far from their nests do birds forage for food; and, after the young have left the nest, will the parent birds bring them to the feeding and trapping station?

How long do birds live?

A minimum of 100,000 banded birds is planned, from which it is hoped that valuable information will be obtained in regard to the habits of migratory birds.

PNEUMATIC TIRES ON MOTOR TRUCKS SAVE HIGHWAYS

Many roads not originally intended to carry heavy traffic were seriously damaged during the period of the war by the impact of heavy motor trucks. The natural result of this was to warn highway engineers of the importance of planning all future roads with reference to the kind of traffic that is likely to use them. The engineers responded immediately by building thicker roads and roads of more durable material; but in the absence of definite knowledge of the probable strength of the impact they have not known exactly how thick or how strong the roads must be made.

Recent tests of the impact of motor trucks made by the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, develop the facts that when a solid-tird truck strikes a 1-inch obstruction, the impact may be as high as seven times the load, an average being about four times.

The tests show, however, that the impact depends largely on the kind and condition of the tire. Pneumatic tires cause least damage to the road surface, the cushion of air reducing the impact so that it is seldom grater than 1¼ times the static load on the wheeis. Although the impact increases with the speed of the truck, and it is therefore highly desirable to limit speed by strict regulation, the use of pneumatic tires would make higher speed permissible.

The tests of the Bureau of Public Roads have pointed the way to more scientific designing of roads for motor truck traffic, and there is every assurance that engineers will now be able to build roads with practical certainty that they will withstand the blows of heavy vehicles

Further reassurance in this respect lies in the information that manufacturers are not building as many trucks exceeding 5 tons capacity as formerly. The number of industries in which very large trucks can be kept continuously working is extremely limited, so that the likelihood of forthcoming motor truck damage to public highways is considerably reduced.

Get your Epworth League Topic Cards at The American Union.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS .

This is to give notice that the subscriber of Caroline County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Caroline County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of

PULASKI N. POWELL

late of Caroline County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, on or before the 31st day of January, 1922, or they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July 1921.

FRED R. OWENS,
Admin. Pulaski N. Powell, deceased.

No man ever could understand why any woman should be jealous of any husband.

PUPIL NURSES

The Shephard and Enoch Pratt Hospital Training School for Nurses offers a three-year course, one and one-half years of this time in an affiliating general hospital. During this period of training, pupil nurses will receive full maintenance—room, board, laundry—in addition to salary. For further information, address

Superintendent of Nurses
SHEPARD AND
ENOCH PRATT HOSPITAL
Towson, Baltimore, Md.

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* * *

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The man who works on the stack makes rapid progress upward. He's building a foundation under himself all the time.

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Quaker Flour, the best Flour on the market, no exceptions. This company buys for cash in car lots, makes quick cash sales at small profits and is the logical place for the careful buyer to deal.

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It is not a money making, but a money saving institution. By dealing with this company you not only save money yourself but you foster and encourage the community spirit and help solve the high cost of living.

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DENTON, MD.

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