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THURSDAY JULY 1, 1937

FOURTH OF JULY SWIMMERS

Predicting that there will probably be more swimmers in the water on the Fourth of July than on any other day of the summer, Dr. Robert A. Frazer, Chief Medical Director of the New York Life Insurance Company offers three simple rules which should go far in preventing the large number of swimming accidents which occur every year during the summer months.

Dr. Frazer has been making a special study of hot weather accidents and disablements. "If everyone," he says, "will remember the following three rules many lives will be spared and much sorrow avoided: First, never go swimming alone; second, keep out of the water for at least one full hour after a meal; third never dive into water until you are sure of its depth.

"They are just 'common sense rules', "Dr. Frazer said, "yet failure to observe them probably accounted for the great majority of the 5,500 swimming fatalities estimated by the National Safety Council for the year 1936, the latest figures that are available.

'Many people are drowned every year because they insist on going swimming alone and are powerless to help themselves when seized with a cramp or faced with some other sudden emergency.

"As for keeping out of the water directly after eating, a life guard at one of the large semi-public swimming pools here in the East tells me that he and the other guards know that their busy period will occur in the hour between two and three o'clock every day when diners rush from the table into thewater and are seized with cramps. More people get into difficulty during that hour than at any other time during the day.

"And finally, the dangers of diving into water without first knowing the depth are obvious to every one."

WHO FOOTS THE BILL ?

Strikes cost money.

That salient fact must be overlooked as violence steals the headlines. But as dangerous as it is when mobs run rampant through the country, halting mail trucks and interfering with other people who want to work, the long term factor that strikes are costly cannot be overlooked.

First, they are costly to the minorities who decide to strike. Secondly, they are costly to the greater numbers who are forced out of employment in their own plant or who are laid off because a customer plant has been closed or a source of supply cut off. They are costly to the shopkeepers,the doctors, lawyers and candlestick makers in every community. With losses running into the billions of dollars, they are cutting heavily into the national income, out of which comes the living standard of all the people.

These factors are felt immediately by the various groups directly affected. But the toll that the present wave of strikes and compulsory wage increases will take in the future of the buyer of manufactured goods cannot be calculated.

Let's look at it calmly. From 70 to 80 per cent of the cost of manufactured products is labor cost. As these costs go up and up the selling price of goods must go up, too. That is when the consumer begins to feel the effects of an economy dictated by violence rather than by peaceful consultation. And the farmer, caught in the squeeze, finds himself pinched as the goods that he buys in the city become dearer and dearer.

A WARM SUMMER AHEAD!

Warmer than average weather is what the sun-spots indicate for this summer, according to astronomers who, even yet, do not understand the correlation between our temperature and the cycle of whirling masses that measure 60,000 miles in diameter as they float across the sun, the giver of life to this planet.

We chronicle this prediction because there is nothing that the people of Cecil County like more than advance information about the weather. Of course, we are cognizant of the fallibility of forecasts and our readers know how unreliable weather prognostications prove to be, but just the same, all of us like to read them and wonder if they are correct.

So, take it or not, the summer of 1937 will be hot—at least, on many days!

French Foreign Legion Rule

Frenchmen are not wanted, nor can they serve as Frenchmen, in the French Foreign legion. They may join it, however, notes a writer in Collier's Weekly, by securing permission through special authority and by forfeiting their rights of nationality.

Largest Piece of Jade

The largest piece of jade ever found in North or South America was discovered in an ancient Mayan mound near Guatemala city. According to the Carnegie Institution of Washington, it was 16 inches in diameter and weighed almost 200 pounds.

Pacific Tides Higher

Tides on the Pacific coast are generally higher than those on the Atlantic coast, partly because of eastward winds.

New York's Oldest Church

The Dutch Reformed church (1628) was the first church in New York City and is known as the Collegiate Church of New York City.

Stars Mostly Very Hot

Most stars have a surface temperature of 3,000 to 35,000 degrees with a maximum of perhaps 50,000 Centigrade.

Before House Numbering

Before houses were numbered, London's business streets were lined on both sides by a succession of gay signboards exhibiting an almost infinite variety of blue boars, black swans, red lions, flying pigs and the like. Even with these signs it was often hard to find one's destination, for the signs were often so badly painted that it would have puzzled a naturalist to make out the animal meant.

Hippo Surprisingly Agile

Some people regard the hippopotamus as a very gentle beast, more or less in the class of the common moo-cow as a fighter. Actually he is surprisingly agile when aroused and has large, sharp tusks in his huge lower jaw with which he can slash sideways with devastating effect. His weight, sometimes amounting to four tons, is a formidable factor, especially when he is in his favorite element, water. On at least one occasion the hippo is reliably reported to have upset and crushed between his jaws a native canoe. He has been known to ram even a river steamer.

Covering of Atlantic Cables

The Atlantic cables are covered with a thin layer of an alloy of nickel and iron known as permalloy. There is some copper in this mixture.

"ENTERTAINMENT" ★ "ON THE AIR" ★

Eighty-five pounds of singing dynamite is what the radio control engineers call the torch-warbling Judy Starr. That is what she weighs, but her throaty voice is so powerful that they have to move the microphone an extra foot away when she sings. She's heard on the air Thursdays over NBC.

Judy Starr

*** Perfectionist is the word for Werner Janssen, now directing a radio orchestra for the first time, although he is world famous as a symphonic conductor. Janssen won't even allow watchers to whisper while he is rehearsing his orchestra.

***Three full hours of network broadcasting each week is in Horace Heidt's music schedule. Heidt and his Brigadiers are featured on the Monday night CBS coast - to - coast variety show, and are heard via the Mutual network Saturdays in a full-hour dance concert. During the week, the band is picked up twice by the networks for national airing. Featured with the Brigadiers are Larry Cotton, tenor; the Four King Sisters, Art Thorsen and Jerry Bowne.

Horace Heidt

***Singing of Jane Pickens over NBC on Sunday nights resulted in a unique break for a popular singer, for she was also invited to sing with the Philadelphia orchestra in one of the Robin Hood Dell concerts.

Harriet Hilliard

***Ozzie Nelson has had a three-month summer vacation from radio for the last four years but each year he's spent the time in "research." To Ozzie the research means getting down to earth with music and finding out what the dancers like at the moment. Back from Hollywood films to help with the research is Harriet Hilliard, in private life, Mrs. Ozzie Nelson.

***Wilbur Hatch, who has served as musical director of Columia's west coast key station KNX for seven years, has aided the careers of many top-notch radio artists. One is Francia White, for whom Bill served as accompanist when she first entered radio.

***Top comedy thinker-upper of the moment is Edgar Bergen who puts all the funny answers in the mouth of his now famous dummy, Charlie McCarthy. It was Charlie who uttered that classic line to Carole Lombard: "Er-h, Miss Lombard," he said, "what would you think of a lemonade?" That was the beginning of a comedy trend—the life and loves of Charlie McCarthy, a dummy.

Carole Lombard

***Morton Bowe, the popular network tenor, has launched a fad among air artists which is proving exceedingly popular. It is whittling, and the studio janitors are hoping that the fad dies a fast death.

***Harry Salter, creator of "sweep music," is again being heard on the Hit Parade programs. Salter ranks as one of radio's most versatile maestri, and experts say the outstanding quality of his dance music is charm. He is also the leading exponent of "mood music" on the airways.

Harry Salter

*** Margaret Daum, Metropolitan Opera soprano, made a solo appearance on "Your Unseen Friend" before she left for the St. Louis Civic Opera series.

*** Lucille Manners, comely soprano star who is heard on NBC Friday nights, has had her contract renewed. Three years ago she was a stenographer and she has stepped from a typewriter to front rank as a radio star in that period of time. She wil be heard on the air for many months to come.

Lucille Manners

History Of Cecil County Churches

St. Francis Xavier Church

On a height of ground about two miles from the town of Warwick, Md., stands the church of Saint Francis Xavier, better known as Old Bohemna, a mission founded by the Jesuit Fathers in 1704. At the time the spot selected was near Bohemia Landing, an important trading post between the Delaware and the Chesapeake Bay, at the head of Little Bohemia Creek. It was also in the midst of exellent farming country from which the priests could eke a living, for the people then contributed nothing to their support. The mission was founded by Father Thomas Mansell of the Society of Jesus who came to the colony of Maryland in 1700, and a few years later to the northern part of that colony. In 1704 he founded his church, and in 1706 he acquired a tract of land by patent. This tract contained 458A. Other parcels of land he purchased from James Heath, the founder of the town of Warwick, thus enlarging his estate by 335 A. Here he built his church and house of logs. His followers were a small group of Catholics in the midst of a very decided Church of England colony, and often they were compelled to remain in seclusion to avoid unpleasantness, if not actual persecution at times Father Mansell worked at his charge until about 1712, when he was transfered to another charge and Father Thomas Hodgson came to take his place. When he died in 1726 he was buried at Bohemia, but because the Jesuits did not permit markers of any kind, the site of ihs grave is not known. Probably the early priets were interred under the altar or just outside of the church.

In 1731 Father Peter Atwood was sent to Bohemia. A neighbor, having purchased Middle Neck Manor, laid claims to portions of the land already granted to St. Xaverius, so Father Atwood settled this claim by purchase and otherwise increased the property of the church, until at his death it amounted to about 1350 A. All the priests who followed had their headquarters at the mission but travelled many miles down the Eastern Shore holding services and visiting the sick among the Catholics of the time.

Under Father Thomas Pulton a school was begun in 1745. The Jesuits were essentially a teaching order, and were interested in the education of the youth of the period but the laws of Colonial Maryland were hostile to the Catholics and so the school did not last long, probably no longer than a decade. But it was very successful while it lasted, for it answered a long felt need by giving the Catholic youth of the colony an education on this side of the Atlantic thus saving their parents much trouble and expense, and them the necessity of being away from home many years. It numbered among its pupils many boys who later became famous John and Charles Carroll, and Robert Brent. All traces of the school are now gone but it stood on the lawn, a few feet south of the manse, and was built of bricks that were used later in building the house.

From this time until the Revolution the religious toleration that had been in the mind of Lord Baltimore when he founded his colony seemed to have been sadly forgotten, for the laws against the Jesuits were constantly introduced in the Legislature, their lands were open to seizure, their priests liable to annoyance while going about their business, and their activities continually critized. And all because they lived in the midst of a decided Protestant neighboorhood, who were very jealous of the Jesuits. They even accused the Jesuits during the French and Indian War of inciting the Indians to massacre them. But in spite of all ths hostility the Catholics remained active going on long missionary journeys down the shore.

In 1764 Father Mosly, who had been at Bohemia only a few months, was sent into Talbot County to found the mission of St. Joseph's. The other priest at Bohemia paid for the land and the Head of the Church in America donated slaves to work the land. Thus the large territory of Bohemia was divided and the priests there had neighbors, so that for the next ten years each worked at his own post but visited as often as possible. In 1773 the Jesuit Order was suppressed, and the priests were permitted to leave. They preferred to remain, however, until 1790 when they departed to found Georgetown University.

Now that the Colonies had become the United States of America, and the right of religious liberty had been definately written into the Constitution, the Catholics were free to keep an exact record without fear, so on July 1, 1790 when Father Beeston came to Bohemia, a house diary, and account book and all the Church registers were well kept. t is interesting to note that in that first year there were 7 marriages performed at Bohemia, and 23 baptisms. Under this priest the chapel was begun, as excerpts from his diary show. April 21, 1792. Threw down the old chapel. May 7, Pulled down parlour chimney and part of both ends of gables of house. May 8, began to rebuild. May 10, began to dig the foundations of the new church. May 15, Rev. Beeston laid the first stone of the new church, at the N. W. Corner. Oct. 29, brought stocks to the saw mill for the new church. Nov. 2, Began to frame the roof of the new church. Jan. 25, 1793. Scaffold for roof. March 7, Made the grave-yard. May 1, Roof raised. May 18 Fathre Beeston left Bohemia. The church which he was seeing built remained unfinished until Rev. Ambrose Marchal became pastor. His diary gives the following account, May 30, 1797, Laid the floor of the chapel, and put up the laths. Oct. 1, 1797, Said Mass for the first time in St. Francis Xavier's Church at Bohemia. During the years from 1793 to 1799 the register of the church were admirably kept as was also an Account Book in which all the activities of the church farm were written down. In the meadow below the house was a Priest Mill, which provided a valuable source of revenue from grain ground and lumber sawed. This book also contained an accurate statement of the negroes who lived on the lands as slaves whom he fed and clothed with only the barest necessities. The census of 1790 shows that Father Beeston had 49 slaves. Toward the end of the century, however, there was an actual slave traffic going on at Bohemia to increase the revenues, and the account book gives the number of negroes bought and sold. This was not approved by the Society and a definite aim was made to stop it. But from time to time, as the need arose, slaves were sold, some going as far off as Louisiana.

From 1799 until 1817 Old Bohemia was managed by the Sulpician Order and a corporation until the restored Order of the Jesuits could once more resume control. In 1844 St. Joseph's of Talbot County was united with Bohemia with residence at the latter place until 1851, when it was again seperate with Elkton, Chestertown, and some places in Delaware on this charge.

Father George Villiger was Superior from 1856 to 1878. He was a man of great industry and under him the church and farms prospered. A vestibule was erected at St. Francis Xavier and a marble slab placed over the door, on which was this inscription: "Behold the Lord is in this place and I knew it not. This is no other but the house of God and the gate of Heaven." He added also the belfry and a bell which for years called the faithful to church or daily sounded the Angelus. During his long stay at Bohemia Father Villiger was beloved by all who knew him, Protestants as well as Catholics, and some of the older residents of this neighborhood still remember him riding by in his little drop-foot carriage in which he took all the children for a ride.

Under Father Gaffney (1881-1886) the new church at Middletown was built, for many of the parishioners had moved there and that town seemed to be the center of the charge. In 1898 the Jesuits gave Old Bohemia over to the Bishop of Wilmington, and since then it has been used only once a year for special anniversary services. In 1912, fire destroyed the roof and part of the walls, but all was restored according to the old form and finish.

The buildings that are still standing are the old chapel built in 1795 and the rectory erected in 1825 both of which are in good preservation but unused now. The graveyard adjoining the church is still in use by some of the older families of the neighborhood, who have long been associated with Old Bohemia. Here may be seen the resting place of Kitty Knight, the heroine of the British atack on Georgetown during the war of 1812. Local lore says that she frustrated the efforts of the British to burn her house and that of the neighbors. In the rear of the church lie buried the early priests, their graves unmarked butnow enclosed by old boxwood placed there by some of the congregation.

The entrance to the old church is very impressive. A brick walk lined by more very old boxwood leads to the door, at the other end stands two tall pine trees, which act as sentinels, standing guard over what is now almost deserted. They look as though they are trying to reach the top of the spire which houses the wooden belfry bell ,and cross.

Inside the church is quaint, Most of the woodwork is white with a large trim, the pews are high and straight, Near the altar there is a passageway connecting with the rectory adjoining the church. The yearly memorial service now is held from the porch of this house with the congregation seated and standing on the lawn, where once the school stood. Mass on a beautiful Sunday in June or October under such ancient surrounding means much to both Catholic and Protestant alike.

"Deadhead"

"Deadhead," the term used to designate a person who is admitted or transported on a pass, is a literal translation of the Latin phrase "caput mortuum."

Conquering Difficulties

The wise and the active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them.

Tone Languages Not Whispered

Tone languages such as Chinese Japanese and Burmese cannot be whispered because their inflections are almost as important as their articulation.—Collier's Weekly.

England, France at War

Between the years 1140 and 1815, England was at war with France for 266 years.

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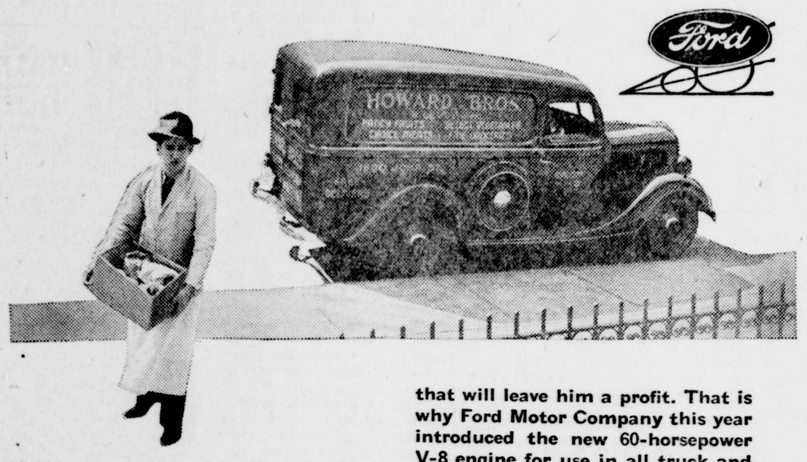

"How soon can you get my groceries to me?"

"I've got to have that suit back by five o'clock."

"Send over a quart of ice cream right away!"

Today, people want service . . . fast, reliable deliveries are an important factor in getting and keeping business. And, in most cases, the cost of this service must come out of the retailer's gross profit, which means that net profit is reduced.

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