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FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1938

DEATH BEGINS AT FORTY

The Travelers Insurance Company has issued a little booklet, "Death Begins at Forty," in which it is pointed out that underlying reasons for America's horrifying automobile accident record in 1937 were "too much speed and too little courtesy."

According to the booklet statistic show that if one has an accident while driving under forty miles an hour there is only one chance in forty-four that somebody will be killed, but if the accident come while one is traveling faster than forty, there is one chance in nineteen that somebody will be killed. Forty-thousand-three-hundred persons met death in traffic accidents last year. Nearly forty per cent of these fatalities were directly traceable to speed, and ninety-seven per cent of drivers involved in fatal accidents had one or more years of driving experience—in other words, they should have known better.

The driver guilty of speed and discourtesy on the highway is a potential murderer—and should be treated as such upon apprehension. Common discourtesy is usually simply a mark of ignorance, but when applied to the fast driver it is a mark of maniacal disregard of human life. No amount of "wire-pulling" should allow such a person to escape punishment.

Laws in themselves cannot instill common sense and chivalry in a road hog—only fear and respect for the law will do that; and rigid, impartial enforcement is the club to use.

NICE SEEKS REELECTION

Governor Nice on Thursday night announced he would be a candidate for reelection on the Republican ticket.

Breaking his political silence that has kept the rank and file of the party in suspense for many months, he announced his intention on a broadcast over stations in all sections of the State and in Washington.

After a "condensed statement of the record" of his administration, the Governor, who has said several times he would not seek a second term, reported he had reached his decision "after consultation with the leadership of my own party."

His primary purpose in becoming a candidate, he emphasized, is to complete the program he has started. The benefits of this work, for the greater part only just begun, he added, "will be lost unless the constructive policies we have inaugurated are carried on by the administration which inugurated them."

On July 3rd was dedicated at Gettyburg a shaft to be known as The Eternal Light Peace Memorial. This dedication was in connection with the seventy-fifth anniversary observance of the battle of Gettyburg held from June 29th to July 6th. It was dedicated to every man, woman and child who in any way participated in the war between the states. The shaft is 85ft. long, 42 ft. wide and 55ft. high. On the top will shine an undying flame fed by natural gas and visible in an area of 200 square miles.

"Peace Eternal in a Nation United" is carved upon it.

One year ago a box full of guesses was sealed up at Princeton and was opened recently. The guessers were newspaper men, historians, lawyers, magazine editors...men of such businesses. 80% of these predicted a European war, most of them saying the war would come in the next eight years. Only 20% thought the United States would remain neutral. 50% guessed the present war in Spain would be won by the Loyalists. Nine tenths of those registering their gueses declared the United States would never have a dictator of Fascist or Nazi type.

The proposal reported in the press for a joint move by Great Britain and the United States to prevent Japanese interference with their trading rights in China drew sharp oppostion last week in a radio address from Washington by Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel of the National Council for Prevention of War, who declared that "if the sympathies of the American people for the Chinese people are played upon to lead them into a war in Asia, it will not be a war to save China for the Chinese but a war for commerical interests in which American lives will be sacrificed to save American and British dollars."

WHAT OF THE SIGNS?

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C.—There are signs at the Nation's crossroads. Government reports tell the answers; Pointing East, they say: "Improvement in the stock market". Pointing at industrial charts that say: "Employment has declined in factories, mines and on railroads. Pointing to manufactured new machinery: "Down 25 to 56 per cent. Pointing to clothing industry: "Down 16.5 per cent, and 7 per cent in boots and shoes; 6.6 per cent to 14.1 per cent. Plumbers and builders are enjoying improved conditions.

* * *

Man of Action

Ambassador Kennedy, miracle man of this Administration, is home from London. He reports progress of British-American trade treaties.

Early in the month Mr. Kennedy was supposed to be trying to get the British to pay their war debts.

Kennedy moves fast. His tracks are still plain in the two big jobs he headed in the Administraton—both of which, SEC and Meritime Commission, are in bad way.

Anyhow, things stir whereever and whenever Kennedy gets busy.

* * *

Do It The Hard Way

Daniel Boone was once asked by a friend if he were ever lost in the woods. "No, I never got lost," said Daniel, "but I was bewildered once for three days." This anecdote was related to a graduating class at Olivet College, Michigan, in a commencement address by Harlow H. Curtice, president of the Buick Motors to illustrate the common fallacy of today in which humanity finds itself looking for short-cuts to salvation. The address stands out above thousands of others throughout the country because it is entirely free from dolorous sympathy for graduates facing what has been so frequently referred to as the responsibility of "setting foot into an economic world that has gone askew," a world barren of opportunity with no welcome for the young men and young women who come into it eager for advancement.

"I have no patience with that point of view" challenged business leader Curtice. "Are all the old tasks finished, all the new ones begun? Is there no call for courage, for diligence, for understanding, for wisdom, for invention, for self-reliance, for leadership? Have we found the perfect soluation for all our problems—for unemployment, for justice as between all men, for unity among all our people? Reviewing these matters he found that right now "the times are far richer in opportunity than we have ever known," and he added. "It is your future that is concerned. In that sense, you graduates are like my friend Charles Kettering, who once said: 'Of course I am deeply interested in the future. From now on I am going to do all my living there.'

"Do it the hard way, think ahead of your job. Then nothing in the world can keep the job ahead from reaching out for you. Have a purpose, as the old Scotch preacher had in his prayer: 'Oh Lord, guide us aright, for we are verra, verra determined.' "

Serious legislative thought to the bicycle as a traffic safety problem is likely to be hastened in this State, the Keystone Automobile Club believes, by the precedent set in Massachusetts, where the Legislature is considering a proposal to register all "bikes" and control their use in the same manner as motor vehicles.

The object of the bill before the Massachusetts Senate is to promote a greater degree of care in the operation of bicycles, and to this end provision is made for suspension of registraton for serious violation of safety rules.

If there ever was a time when farmers needed to stick to the oranizations which they have, and to support and stand by their own tried and true leaders, it is right now in this year of 1938... The farmer's only safe and sure protection is found in his own well established organization.—The Dairymen's League.

Employment which Galen calls "nature's physician," is so essential to human happiness, that indolence is justly considered as the mother of misery.—Burton.

YOUR OLD-AGE INSURANCE

What Old-Age Insurance Means to Women

Baltimore, June 28.—Many girls who have jobs in stores, offices, laundries, factories, restaurants, hotels, will continue to work five or six years; then they will marry and leave the business world for awhile, maybe forever. What will become of that old-age insuance benefits? Such benefits, as may accrue, will be waiting for them in the Treasury of the United States, when these woman reach the age of 65.

Whether a woman marries or not has nothing whatever to do with the matter of her old-age insurance. Quite often marriage takes a woman out of the wage-earning class, or interrupts her employment. But during all the time—between the last day of 1936 and her 65th birthday—that she is emplayed in any line of busniess or industry, which comes under the old-age insurance law, her wages will be credited to her social security account.

Even though she changes jobs, often, and is employed by many different firms, that will not alter an insured worker's right to old-age insurance protection.

Old-age insurance will be paid to workers who are entitled to such payment, regardless of property or other income. Income of another source does not effect this payment in anyway, shape or form.

The amount of old-age insurance each wage-earner will receive depends upon the total amount of wages paid her between the last day of 1936 and her 65th birthday. The amount of the payment will be 3½ percent of all wages shown on her social security account.

There is no chance for the woman who participates in the old-age insurance plan to lose. If she lives to be 65 years old, she will receive benefits amounting to more than she has paid into the fund. If she dies before receiving benefits to which her wage-earnings entitle her, a near relative will receive a lump-sum payment, amounting to more than the deceased worker had paid into the fund.

WHAT THE FIRE INSURANCE INDUSTRY DOES

Today the average rate for stock fire insurance is 40 per cent lower than it was in 1905. Back of that fact, which means a saving of millions of dollars to policyholders each year, is a long and dramatic story of unremitting work by capital stock fire insurance companies to make homes and factories safe from the Fifth Horseman, fire.

This work hasn't been widely publicized—but it deserves a big book in which to detail its achievements. Your fire and water departments are better equipped and trained—because the stock companies, through the National Board of Fire Underwriters, cooperate closely with towns and cities to bring such organizations to the highest peak of efficiency. Homes are built safer because the industry has perfected a model building code which has been widely made into law. Household appliances and building materials are safer than they used to be—because the industry maintains great laboratories where all manner of things are tested to determine their resistance to fire. Your home is protected against the despicable crime of arson—because the industry, cooperating with local authorities, maintains a bureau which ferrets out incendiarm, and never rests until the mystery of a suspicious fire is solved and the guilty person is behind bar.

Perhaps you never heard of these activities—they haven't been carried on with a fanfare of trumpets. But nothing that is done in this country touches you more closely. Nothing is more intimately related to your personal welfare—and the welfare of your family and friends and neighbors. A saving of billions of dollars and thousands of lives is the result of the fire prevention work of the stock fire insurance industry.

It is stated by Japanese economists and statesmen that Japan hopes to obtain American and British capital for developing what she calls her "newly conquered area in China".

Recent events in Europe have offered one consolation to observers on this side of the Atlantic—the consolation of being on this side of the Atlantic.—Business Week.

That new bill says poor people had no music till WPA supplied it. Which means that upper-class officials had no knowledge of the poor till WPA supplied it.

Why is the big shot a deadbeat? Well, being a big shot enables him to buy much and pay nothing, while if he paid what he owes, he'd be too poor to be a big shot.

Are big corporations necessary? Well, what little fellow could spend $50,000,000 a year, as the big ones do, looking for new oil fields to supply the world's needs?

Do not trust all men, but trust men of worth; the former of course is silly, the latter a mark of prudence.—Democritus.

TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Prepared by
Lucy Meacham Thruston

"And you're really going to Europe this summer? Going to the land of the midnight sun? Better call it the land of the smiling faces."

Smiling faces! Because the people have learned to get along together, to get along with other nations, to keep out of war, to use their riches for the good of its people. Sweden has had no war in 125 years, the last being the Napoleanic wars. Denmark has had no war for 75 years, the last being war with Germany and Austria in which she lost a third of her territory, by surrendering Sleswig and Holstein to Germany. The northern half of Sleswig was returned to Denmark by the Versailles Treaty, but Denmark herself has made no effort to retrieve her lost provinces, her slogan being "What is lost is lost" and working out a new slogan, "Gain inside what is lost outside."

Scandanavia has had many questions to settle, but she has settled them all peaceably. One of the major of these questions was the separation of Norway from Sweden. The leaders of these nations met and talked things over, and in 1905 Norway was given the right to secede. Up to 1814 Norway and Denmark formed one kingdom which claimed Greenland. When Norway left Denmark and united with Sweden, Greenland remained with Denmark. Later on Norway put in a claim for Greenland, the matter was put up to the Hague Court which decided in favor of Denmark. This decision was accepted.

Denmark had also claimed Iceland. In 1908 Iceland asked for independence. It was granted and Iceland today is an independent country. There were other important issues between Sweden and Finland, between parts of the Scandanavia countries. When asked about these peaceful settlements and about their peace mentality which enabled them to escape the World War, one of their statesmen gave a reply of which this is the gist: We in north Europe feel that we have abolished war from our midst, because we are what might be called adult nations. We have reached the grown up stage ahead of other countries. With nations, as with individuals, physical encounter is a symbol of childishness and impetuosity...We deny to statesmen the right to exterminate the populations of entire cities and even countries, to destroy the basic wealth of such countries by destroying their industries. There are more human ways (more profitable ways) in which to settle international conflicts.

By keeping clear of the World War Scandanavian countries saved war expenses, destruction and waste; were faced with no war indemnities, had no war widows nor invalids to support or rehabilitate. Instead of such obligation they have been able to establish a system of welfare institutions (social and health) which it would take pages of describe. Public Works have been constructed. Bridges have been built, railroads electrified, good roads built.

Recently Sweden has established a net work of rural and urban cooperatives. This Union caters to the needs of 568,000 families, builds homes for them, raises food. 42,000 houses have been built, apartments, rents reduced, while the Cooperative Publishing House is the largest book publishing house in Sweden.

These are some of the living conditions which make Scandanavia the land of smiling faces, versus the tense and nervous unhappy ones of central Europe. The world has long waited for the dawn of the day of peace. Its sun rises not IN THE NORTH.

USE OF GASOLINE NOT MUCH AFFECTED BY RATE OF TAX

The rate of gasoline tax in the different States does not appear to seriously influence cosumption. Reports from the States to the Bureau of Public Roads show that for the last 2 years the greatest increases in consumption—with two exceptions—have been in states with tax rates above the average.

In 1937, 12 States increased their gasoline consumption by more than 10 percent. In 10 of them the tax ranged from 4 to 7 cents. During the year 4 States increased the rate of tax by 1 cent, so that the average rate for the United States rose from 3.85 cents in 1936 to 3.91 cents in 1937. Rates of tax ranged from 2 cents in the District of Columbia and Missouri to 7 cents in Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

The 6 States—New York, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Texas—in which consumption exceeded a billion gallons each, are all in the 3 or 4 cent tax zone. Nebraska and Tennessee were the only States that did not report 1937 consumption exceeding 1936. New York—with 1,702,621,000 gallons, netting the State nearly $62,000,000—leads in both volume and receipts. For the United States the totals for 1937 are 19,218,121,000 gallons taxed for highway use, for which the States collected $756,930,000. Other receipts under gasoline-tax laws brought the total to $761, 998,000.

Pensioning the old and broke is fair enough. Why shouldn't the old veteran taxpayer get a pension for past services?

Bushmen Practice Simple Life; Are Always Happy

In the Kalahari desert of the Bechuanaland protectorate may be found a Stone age race, which has had to give way first to the Hottentots and then to the Bantu and the European.

A special refuge camp had been provided in this desert for these Bushmen—a people without country, creed, or protective government—where they may live secure from surrounding tribes of Bantu and be saved from extinction, writes a correspondent in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Bushmen are small, about 4 feet 8 inches in height, with an average weight of 95 pounds. Sun-baked from infancy, their skins are shriveled and the soles of their feet callused from long wanderings on the desert sands. Rough shelters of branches covered over with loose grass provide their "homes." Water is scarce, and is preserved for drinking in ostrich egg shells buried in the sand.

Throughout their lives the Bushmen never take a bath, but smear themselves with fat when meat is plentiful. The procuring of food and water is the whole business of life. Certain trees provide a few berries; tsama melons, filled with water, grow in the sand, and the bush country provides antelopes. But subsistence is at a low level, and is eked out with scorpions and insects of all kinds. White ants and their eggs are an especial delicacy.

The Bushmen's weapons are the bow and arrow, and with these they are remarkably good hunters, keen at tracking and stalking and tireless in pursuit. The arrows do not kill, but inject a slow poison into the animal which must then be followed patiently until the poison takes full effect.

Canada Has "Townships"; Divided in Early Times

For a generation following the American Revolution which ended in 1783, the Canadian-United States international boundary line was only vaguely known, and some considerable settlements were made by people who may have thought they were still in the United States. Most of the settlers came from the New England states and established themselves in what are known as the Eastern Townships of Quebec, relates a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This territory was divided into townships in the early years of the British regime in Canada. This mode of division distinguished the section from the parishes of the lowlands near the St. Lawrence that were established during the period of French control. The "townships" comprise 13 counties and occupy some 8,000 square miles of rolling plain. On the south and east they extend to the international border and are adjacent to the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

The location of this storied area of French-Canada makes it of easy access to the motorist who will find that nature and man have cooperated in making it one of the finest holiday centers of the continent.

Much of U. S. Part of Mexico

Nearly a third of the territory of the continental United States was once a part of Mexico. It was acquired by the United States in three annexations. The first was when Texas, which had rebelled from Mexico and set up a separate government, was annexed to this country in 1845. The question of the Texas boundary led to the Mexican war, at the conclusion of which our southern neighbor ceded everything north of the Rio grande and Gila rivers. In 1853 this country settled a number of questions of boundary, property and damages by purchasing an additional strip of southwestern land from Mexico—the Gadsden purchase. Included in these three cessions were all of the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California; more than half of Colorado, and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas and Wyoming.

We Use Many Unnecessary Things

In the customary way of life man has long been habituated to the routine usage of various substances and materials that are not physiologically necessary to his continued existence. Tea, coffee, alcohol, tobacco, opium and betal nut are statistically among the more conspicuous examples, according to a Johns Hopkins university authority. It is probably safe to say that over 90 per cent of all adult human beings habitually make use of one or more of the component materials included in this group. All of them contain substances of considerable physiological potency.

Istanbul in Three Parts

Istanbul (Constantinople) is divided into three parts, Stamboul and Pera-Galata on the European side, with the Golden Horn between them, and Scutari on the Asiatic side across the Bosporous. Stamboul is the Turkish city proper, and Pera-Galata, the European quarters. The most celebrated building in Constantinople is the Mosque of Saint Sophia, the greatest Mohammedan church in the world. Erected in the Sixth century, it is beautiful despite the ravages of time.

HOW

TO CONTROL BLACK WIDOW SPIDERS AROUND HOMES.—Because of its wide distribution and solitary habits the control of the black widow spider is very difficult. It is possible, however, to reduce the numbers around buildings by making a very thorough clean up of all spider webs which one can find.

The egg sacs of the black widow are conspicuous, consisting of a ball of cream colored web about one-half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter. These should be collected early in the summer, and burned. You must exercise great care in collecting these, as the spiders are most prone to bite while protecting the eggs, warns a writer in the Montreal Herald. They cannot bite through a thick pair of gloves, but you must take care to see that the spider does not run up your sleeve or get into the gloves. If you have an outdoor toilet, the underside of the seat and corners of the box should be painted with creosote or crude oil. Creosote can be used as a spray in all places where it will not be objectionable or injurious. Creosote, besides killing the spiders, acts as a repellent, and will keep them away for some time.

How to Harness Heat of Sun Told by an Expert

Dr. Charles G. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian institution, who has been trying for years to popularize his devices for harnessing the sun's heat, has some new ideas.

You can make the sun cool you in summer, he says.

Here's how: The rays are picked up by a concave mirror, transferred to a tube of water, and make the water boil. The water is piped off to the kind of refrigerator that runs on a gas flame. Boiling water takes the place of the flame.

And here's how to store summer heat on the farm for the winter: A current of air passing over the tube of boiling water is sent into a large insulated chamber filled with sand and stone. The heat inside accumulates all through the summer, then is released gradually into the home when needed.

How to Take Fingerprints

"How to Take Fingerprints," issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, says:

"Finger impressions should be taken on 8-inch by 8-inch cards, for this size has been generally adopted because of the facility of filing and the distributing of a uniform medium of exchange. There are two types of impressions that are involved in taking fingerprints. In the first the prints are taken individually of the thunb, index, middle, ring and little fingers of each hand, in order named, and are known as 'rolled impressions.' In the other type the impressions are taken by simultaneously printing all the fingers of each hand. Those are called 'plain impressions' and are used as a check upon the sequence of rolled impressions."

How to Patch Furniture Scratches

Light scratches on furniture may be remedied by rubbing them over with boiled linseed oil, turpentine and white vinegar mixed in equal proportions. For deeper scratches use a paste made of thick mucilage mixed with coloring matter to blend with the wood in question. For oak use burnt umber and raw sienna; for mahogany, Venetian red; for walnut, burnt umber, and Vandyke brown.

How to Dry-Clean the Puppy

If the puppy is too young to give a bath and yet his soft fur seems in need of cleaning, stand him on a newspaper in the yard and rub cornmeal gently but thoroughly through his fur, repeating several times but using the same meal. Then follow with a good brushing and you will find his coat lovely and clean.

How to Clean Pipes

Tobacco Leaf, the trade magazine, recommends cleaning pipes with cold coffee and a pipe cleaner. Soaking in the coffee for an hour will soften the caked material, which may then be pried loose with a blunt instrument. Stale pipes can always be cured by the cold coffee treatment.

How to Kill Weeds Between Bricks

To prevent grass and weeds from growing between bricks on the quaint brick garden walk, empty the soiled gasoline left from your next dress cleaning along the cracks. The gasoline will evaporate immediately, killing all the weeds at the same time.

How to Clean Furniture

To clean furniture that has become badly soiled, wash it with soap and water to which has been added two or three tablespoons of kerosene or turpentine. Then rub dry with soft cloth.

How Penguins Keep Eggs Warm

Emperor penguins stand for weeks during the long Antarctic night with the egg between their feet to keep it warm, the parents sharing the task between them.

How to Store Kitchen Knives

If kitchen knives are to be kept sharp they must be stored properly. Fit them into a grooved box. Knives become dull by rubbing against other articles.