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FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1939.

WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

The President's public statements on foreign policy are causing a great deal of concern in Washington. The attitude of the Administration, as typified by the President's remarks in Georgia and in Washington, is one of forcing a showdown in Europe. Where this policy may lead is anyone's guess. The President hopes that his speeches and actions will stiffen the British and French and make them stand up to Hitler and Moussolini. The President believes that, by placing the United States on the side of France and Britain, the Fascist states can be bluffed into behaving themselves. Can this be done without a war That is the big question and the dangerous question which is now confronting the world and the United States. If the bluff fails, as it has to date in the Far East and in Europe, what will be done? With a whipped-up national emotion—anything can happen and war may happen.

There is no signed pledge saying that the French and British can count on American assistance. That is now tacitly understood from the President's policy. The President and government leaders in Washington are not thinking any longer about what we can do to keep out of war if it does come. They are now planning how we can supply the Ango-French bloc with war materials. This is the same policy which preceded our entrance into the last war.

USE YOUR BRAINS!

The winner of a school prize wrote: "A match has a head but no brains. When you use its head use your brains!"

That's good advice for every person in this broad land of ours—adult as well as child. For matches and smoking, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, cause three times as many fires as any other known cause.

They are responsible for four times as many fires as overheated chimneys and flues; and almost six times as many as lightning.

Putting it another way, matches and smoking cause 27 per cent of all fires of known cause—and fires of known cause comprise 83 per cent of the total. That means that misuse of matches is responsible for the burning to death of thousands of people every year—to say nothing of property destruction running into the tens of millions.

The tragic phase of this is that every fire caused by a match or by smoking material is a preventable fire.

RURAL U. S. GOING DRY

Rural America is climbing back aboard the water wagon with such rapidity, after five years of repeal, that at least a quarter of the nation's chartered communities will be under prohibition again by next fall.

This statement is based on the results of a survey just annouced by the Country Home Magazine, national farm publication.

"Despite intensive campaigning by the liquor interests urging temperance," the magazine states, "and heavy pressure brought to bear by numerous state liquor monopolies more than 5000 towns had, at the end of 1938, used the local option privilege provided by the repeal referendum to ban the sale of alcohol within their limits.

"Including the 3500 communities in the five states that prohibit distilled liquors, the new dry roster will easily pass the 10,000 mark by next December.

The new prohibition comes on apace despite the legal and moral dams erected to hold it in check. Rural America is going quietly, unspectacularly dry", concludes the article.

MOTORISTS PROTEST "TAG LOCK" LAW

Governor O'Conor has been asked by the Keystone Club to veto a bill, which mysteriously slipped through the legislative mill in the closing hours of the Maryland legislature, requiring every motorist to purchase a "tag lock" at a cost of 50 cents.

Club officials declared the law is "outrageous." It will, George E. Keneipp, Club manager pointed out, impose another financial burden on the motorists of Maryland, without accomplishing any useful purpose. There is about as much need for a "tag lock," as there is for traffic lights in the Sahara desert.

CONGRESS TURNS TO ECONOMY

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., April 24—Democratic Leader Senator Barkley and many of his followers in the New Deal reversed their position when they finally voted on relief. For six years they have yielded to the wishes of the President, but the time came when they cut 50 million dollars off a WPA relief bill.

Economy has won its first great victory—for that is what the vote means. Congress has made it perfectly clear that it is satisfied to vote all necessary money NEEDED for relief, but it has been just as emphatic in saying that there are too many officers and officials who promote extravagant methods in administering relief.

Senator Barkley, the Democratic chieftain of the Senate said: "If the course I have pursued and the vote I am going to cast here today subjects me to criticism, I accept it from whatever sourse it may come, whether on the inside of this Chamber, or on the outside." That was defiance from the prince of New Deal Senators. It was a direct contradiction to the letter of April 11 from President Rosevelt to Senator Pepper, saying that the reduction of the appropriation would deprive 300,000 or 400,000 reliefars from receiving aid, and also dash the hopes of 700,000 or 800,000 people on the waiting list. Congress has declared for economy in relief adminstration, and not economy in relief.

Evidently the economy fight has begun in real earnest.

* * * *

Trade Losses

Barter deals with Germany, Italy and Japan are destroying the leadership of the United States in the Mexican machinery market, says a statement issued by the United States Department of Commerce a few days ago. The official survey reveals that the United States supplied 74 per cent and Germany 16 per cent of the imports in 1937, and that Germany switched the orders so that for the first six months of 1938 the United States had 63 per cent and Germany 25 per cent of the business. "A further reduction in the shipment of machinery is anticipated this year," is a significant conclusion of the Commerce Department. By translating pesos into American dollars it appears that the Germany barter inroad is taking away approximately $15,600,000 in commerce from United States manufacturers and transferring it this year to Germany.

* * * *

Warning Aggressors

President Roosevelt has been talking rather sharply to European dictators, and Mussolini and Hitler have retorted with some very hot criticisms, telling us to mind our own business. The President explains that statements such as he made at Warm Springs that " I'll be back in the Fall if we don't have a war" were meant as a warning to the reckless despoilers of civilization that the forces of democracy were against them.

Inasmuch as the critics of the President in Congress have been using the same sort of forms of speech warning Hitler & Co., to keep off the American grass it seems only fair to reach the conclusion that the true opinion of the world's leading democracy has been explained in plain, blunt American style.

* * * *

Farley Booms and Looms

The presidential candidacy of James J. Farley grows in volume—which may all be accounted for by the fact that he has distributed nearly all the politcal jobs that are being held under the present Admnistration. Political plumbsters are showing their gratitude by booming Farley.

* * * *

First Ladies To Wear Wool

News comes from London of the acceptance by her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of England of a dress from the wool growers of America. From Washington comes word of a similar acceptance by Mrs. Roosevelt of a dress from the wool growers of the British Dominions. As a result of these gracious gestures the farmers of England and the British Empire will have a personal interest in the forthcoming Royal visit.

The fact that these two "first ladies" are to wear the dresses on the occasion of their first meeting is symbolical of the friendship which exists between the peoples of the two nations and of the great part which the woolen industry has played for many years in the prosperity of both England and America.

CCC PROJECTS IN STATE

In the year ending March 31, 1939, State Forester F. W. Besley reports, eight CCC camps under his jurisdiction put in a total of 247,920 man-days on the development and protection of State forests and parks. On the basis of $1.50 per man-day, this represents an expenditure for labor of $371,880.00. Besides this, the Government spent during the year for materials and supplies and for salaries of the supervisory force the sum of approximately $200,000.00, while other sums were expended by the Army for necessary items of camp operation. Danger that these camps would be closed because of failure on the part of the State to provide for the maintenance of CCC projects upon completion was averted when the last Legislature, at the request of Governor O'Conor, appropriated money for the purpose.

Work on two important CCC recreational projects, one at Herrington Manor on the Swallow Falls State Forest, made satisfactory progress during the year, the State Forester says. Each comprises an artificial lake, rustic cabins and other recreational structures, along with water supply and sewage disposal systems. A third recreational area is under construction at High Knob, not far from Frederick, and a fourth on the Elk Neck State Park at the head of Chesapeake Bay.

In 2539 man-days spent in fighting forest fires the CCC made its annual contribution to the protection of public and private property in Maryland.

NOTICE TO FISHERMEN !

Mr. William C. Adams, Director of the Game and Fish Division, Conservation Department of New York, has requested us to notify the fishermen of Maryland that Governor Lehman has recently signed a bill, effective immediately, prohibiting the taking, having in possession, and sale of striped bass (rock) measuring less than sixteen inches from the nose to the fork of the tail.

We are aware there are shipments of fish made by the commercial fishermen of Maryland to the New York markets and we, therefore, call your attention to this new law prohibiting possession or sale of striped bass (rock) measuring less than sixteen inches, and any striped bass (rock) found in any of the markets of New York State measuring less than sixteen inches will be confiscated and no returns will be made to the consignors for the shipment.

The Maryland law provides it to be unlawful to take, or have in possession, any striped bass (rock) less eleven inches measuring from the tip of the nose to the end of the caudal finn or tail. The law also provides it to be unlawful to take or have in possession anv striped bass (rock) weighing more than fifteen pounds. This specie of fish found in our markets in violation of this law will be confiscated.

E. Lee Le Compte,
State Game Warden

The general details of a new Government-Business plan for disposing of surplus food products at low cost to the needy, have recently been disclosed. While the plan is subject to further modification and revision, and is not complete as to particulars as yet, one salient point is clear: Both government officials and business leaders appear to be convinced that the surpluses should be moved by using established private trade channels—and not by some superimposed distribution system to be operated by the government.

More than 25,000 new homes, valued at approximately $135,000,000 financed by FHA-insured mortgages and built under FHA inspection, have been started since the first of the year throughout the United States and territories, Kent R. Mullikin, State Director, has been advised by Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald. In March alone, the number was 11,000.

Much of the most important agricultural history of the last two decades has been written by the marketing cooperatives. In the brief span of a generation, they have grown and developed to their present dominant place in the economic and social life of the farmer.

Air safety note: The Bureau of Air Commerce obtains information for fliers through bulletins, maps, pictures—and that service costs $29 a minute!

Chromite is a mineral used for the production of stainless steel—it is so much in demand that the world produces 4,000 pounds of it each minute, day and night.

"Know thyself," says the philosopher. Yes, but who is to introduce us?

See This Handsome New CRAWFORD Electric Range

Streamlined and styled to bring fresh beauty to any kitchen, this new Crawford Electric Range is designed to give fast, cheap cooking. One-piece cooking top insures easy cleaning. Extra insulation means cool cooking . . . even comfortable baking and canning in the hottest summer weather.

And best of all, this new range gives you waist-high broiling that is even superior to charcoal broiling. Units are easy-to-clean, fast T-K units; each with five heat controls. Extra large, dust-proof storage space is also provided. Price—$137.50 cash (installed under standard conditions). Slightly more on budget plan—easy terms! See this and the '39 Hotpoint, Quality, and Westinghouse models!

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Live Electrically and Save

Rome to New York In 15 Hours Seen

Sikorsky Predicts Speedy Airplane Service.

NEW YORK.—Flights from New York to Rome in 15 hours, around the world junkets in a week, and hops to the North pole in two or three days in "flying yachts" within 10 years were predicted by Igor Sikorsky, noted American plane designer.

"At the very latest by 1940," said Sikorsky, "there will be regular passenger flights across the Atlantic."

The giant flying boats, he said, will carry 80 to 100 persons, have six motors of 2,500 horsepower each and fly at 350 to 400 kilometers an hour. They will carry 30 tons of gasoline.

"The idea of having intermediate stops at 'floating islands' must be abandoned. They only cause loss of time. The flight must be accomplished in one hop, let us say, from New York to Brest, France.

"The crossing will be made at a height of three or four thousand kilometers to eliminate the necessity of compression cabins. It is obvious why a large machine is needed. The space is increased, the passengers have more room and on a long trip there is need of movement and freedom."

Sikorsky declared the future of aviation lies in the large ships. "They are safer and speedier than the small ones," he said.

"I believe that the pioneering era of aviation is well over. It was finished for good with the flight of Colonel Lindbergh across the Atlantic. The Lindbergh flight has had an enormous influence on the development of transcontinental aviation.

"On the basis of that flight and the experience of others who have followed him it is now possible to inaugurate regular transatlantic service," the plane designer said.

With regular passenger service across the Atlantic in 1939, Sikorsky said, "commercial aviation reaches its full maturity."

Sikorsky, while conceding that sub-stratosphere flying will be utilized, doubted if the bulk of commercial flying would be on this level because of lack of information of "complications which might be encountered" in that region.

Science to Gauge Effect Of Sunshine on Nordics

PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA.—Has sunshine a degenerating influence on Nordic stocks?

That is the question that scientists expect to be in a position to answer when they have completed an investigation in the Union of South Africa.

Insufficient radiation is known to retard development of skeletal structure, teeth and other tissues, but some scientists believe an excess is almost equally detrimental. Recently experiments indicate progressive deterioration.

Observation stations will be established at Stellenbosch, Johannesburg, Durba, Mont-aux-Sources, Nelspoort and Bloemfontein.

At any given moment of day or night, insects are destroying one tenth of everything man grows.

Demand for Meat as Old As Most Ancient People

In the story of food, meat is of prime importance. For thousands of years, men have eaten meat, bought meat, traded for meat, hunted for meat, and fought for meat.

The demand for meat is as old as the human race. Old China enjoyed roast pork and sausages before the dawn of the Christian era. In all countries, meat is a highly valued article of food.

We Americans are hearty meat eaters. It takes 142 pounds of meat each year, per person, to satisfy us. More than 47 per cent of this meat is pork and 48 per cent is beef and veal. Poultry and eggs, too, are produced on nearly 6,000,000 farms of this country, to the extent of billions of pounds, asserts an authority in the Wisconsin Agriculturist.

In our plans for securing a supply of meat, we have come a long way from the time when the head of the house went out with club or spear to hunt the wild game. The gigantic job of supplying meat for our table is so carefully planned and these plans so completely and thoroughly carried through that we scarcely realize what a tremendous business it is.

During recent years, the census of manufacturers lists the meat packing industry as first or second in the United States in every report issued.

In all the ages, our savage forefathers, their more enlightened descendants, and our nearer pioneer grandfathers found no more important work than how to find food and how to carry it back to the home cave, or hut, or cabin. We either directly or indirectly, spend most of our time solving the same problem.

Hornbill, Odd Bird, Has Beak Heavier Than Body

Hornbills, birds of the Picarian order, range from about 11 inches in length to one which measures five feet from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail. When we look at one of the larger hornbills, observes a writer in London Tit-Bits magazine, we wonder how it manages to keep its balance with a beak that appears to be heavier than the body. Some species carry a crown or horn above the great beak, and this adds to the weight.

It is thought that the strange appearance of hornbills caused the ancient invaders of India to originate the myth of the phoenix. This tells us of a fabulous female bird that lived for five or six hundred years in the desert, then built for herself a funeral pyre of wood and aromatic gums, to which she set fire by the fanning of her wings, and so consumed herself; but from the ashes she sprang up again in youth and freshness to live a few more centuries.

The hornbills of Africa have a loud, weird cry which often frightens superstitious natives; it resembles the braying of an ass or the loud cries of a person in pain. This remarkable note not only keeps away native hunters, but also monkeys, wild cats, and other creatures that might prey upon them.

Egypt's cotton crop is now record for all time...2,000 pounds a minute!

A visitor a minute goes up to the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

ALMANAC

"A boaster and a fool are two of a school."

APRIL

30—Louisiana became a state, 1812.

MAY

1—The first grain cutting machine was patented, 1803.

2—Tornado does much damage in Oklahoma, 1920.

3—Columbus discovered the island of Jamaica, 1494.

4—The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was founded, 1780.

5—The Battle of the Wilderness began, 1864.

6—King Edward VII of England died, 1910.

Tradition and Modernism Combined in New Houses

NEW YORK.—American homebuilders are striking a happy medium between staid traditional and the "nudist" type of ultra-modern architecture by swinging more strongly than ever to traditional forms, but with modern treatments, says Architect Arthur E. Allen.

"Colonial, American - looking homes which are true to our heritages and traditions can be and are being constructed without sacrificing the spaciousness and light which constitute a chief virtue of modernistic architecture," says Allen, who has been the architect for more than 18,000 homes throughout the nation in the last 11 years. "The newer homes of Georgian design have picked up the outstanding good points of the modern trend, notably the large window areas. They are made bright and cheery inside, in contrast to the colonial houses of our forefathers, through use of plentiful windows, modern interior planning, generous use of wall mirrors and smart selection of furnishings."

Architects and home-buyers are shunning extreme modern styles to such an extent, Allen said, that modernistic styles are actually barred in some planned suburban communities.

Capital Museum Houses $130,000,000 Exhibits

WASHINGTON. — Collections of the National museum are now valued at more than $130,000,000, Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, recently told a house committee. The museum, administered by the Smithsonian Institution, houses national collections of natural history, anthropology, biology, geology, arts and industries and American history. The catalogue entries now total more than 16,000,000 individual items and last year brought more than 300,000 additions.

The Smithsonian institution is one of the capital's most popular tourist objectives. The attendance last year was 2,412,195, the largest in the institution's history.

America consumes over $22,000 worth of food a minute!