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FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1939.

DISPLAY OF THE FLAG

Wednesday, June 14th, is Flag Day, marking the 162nd anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the National emblm.

As it is a universal custom to display Old Glory on that date, the rules governing the exhibit of the grand old emblem will be found timely.

There are hard and fixed rules for the display of our national emblem that should be observed, but to which few people pay little heed, as is repeatedly manifested if one will watch the public displays.

Many people, with the best of intentions, use the flag for decorative purposes, and otherwise display it improperly, when a few simple rules for ordinary use of the flag might be remembered. They are easy to keep in mind if once definitely fixed there.

Protests from patriotic societies a few years ago brought to light the face that the war department has published a bulletin giving a few rules on the subject, not based upon law, but upon fundamental rules of heraldry and good taste.

The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm and therefore the place of honor. The staff edge of the flag is carried, as in a procession, with another flag or flags, the place for the national flag is on the right, i. e., the flag's own right.

When the national flag and another flag are displayed together, as against a wall from crossed staffs, the national flag should be on the right, the flag's own right, i. e., the observer's left and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the national flag should be in the center or at the highest point of the group.

When the national flag is hung either horizonally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i. e., to the observer's left. When displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill or the front of a building, the same rules should be observed; the union should go clear to the "truck," as the peak of the staff is called, unless the flag be at half staff.

When the flag is suspended between buildings so as to hang over the middle of the street, a simple rule is to hang the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

The American merchant has given the American people the best retail service in the world. A typical small-town store in this country, dealing in food, harware, drugs, dry goods, or anything else, offers a far wider selection of goods, of a far better quality, than a typical store in any other land. This goes for single-unit as well as multiple-unit merchandising.

The most important chapter of the book published in England describing ways and means of persuading the American people to join in a foreign war, which Senator Nye recently discussed in the Senate, will be reprinted in this country and copies of the reprints may be obtained through Senator Nye.

Editor Kellogg, President of the California Newspaper Publishers, gave a timely warning recently, when he said that the newspaper is the bulwark between democracy and dictatorship, that freedom of the press is a safeguard not for the newspapers, but for the public.

There are persistent reports that Great Britain will soon make a token-payment on its war debt. We have been hearing about that for the past year—and no one need believe it until Great Britain makes the offer.

Strike was recently threatened by workers in the egg industry in California, but no one was able to get the cooperation of the hens.

The recent intercollegiate live goldfish gulping contest gave the cannibals a mark to gulp at.

Canada's total trade with foreign countries, exclusive of the British Empire, averages $2,000 a minute.

SEEING THE FAIRS

J. E. Jones

World's Fairs had their big beginnings at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876 and the Chicago fair in 1876 and the Chicago Columbian Exposition in 1893. San Francisco is trying to get people west to see the town, and New York City is boosting for the same reason.

Lots of false rumors are afloat. But don't hesitate to go and see either one for fear that they "aren't done." If you live to be a hundred years old you can't see all that is now finished. A a matter of fact no fairs have ever been opened that have been more complete than the fairs of 1939. Don't carry your lunch, because the prices for good food are the same as they are in the cities of San Francisco and New York, ranging all the way from popular low prices to figures that satisfy sports, spendthrifts and millionaires.

The advertising theme dominates most of the exhibits, but that does not detract from the satisfaction of it all. At the New York show there are long lines of visitors at the General Motors exhibit that has been running at full capacity since the opening day. The show is free and it is a representation of the highways and the nation 20 years hence. It's the "knock-out" of the Fair. Ed Hungerford's Railroads on Parade is the finest and best historical account of transportation during the past century that has ever been produced.

The most attractive and outstanding feature of the two world's fairs is obtained by riding and walking around the grounds and beholding them by day and night in all their lovely fullness. You cannot help but wonder how so much could be put in small areas, and shown for a small admission fee.

State buildings do full credit to the many sections of our country and many of the buildings in the international section are knock-outs. The Soviet exhibit is a wonderful representation and explanation of "what it is all about, plainly told." See it! The buildings of France, Holland, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Great Britain and other countries should be included in your list of things to see.

Is This More "Smearing"?

The Dies Committee has been in the limelight again, with a lot of explosive testimony, that has not been convincing, that some of the accused persons have violated rules of good citizenship. Prominent attention has been given to one or two witnesses whose testimony indicated that they were harmless, or cranks.

* * * *

Old Age Pensions

It is estimated that there will be an increase of $1,200,000,000 in old-age benefit payments during the next five years, and some of our big statesmen claim to have discovered that eventually the United States will get on a pay-as-you-go system of old-age benefits.

Within the next two and a half years widows, orphans, aged persons will be included in benefit payments according to authentic opinions held in Washington. But when you ask if it will be the Townsend plan the answer is sure to be "no." The idea is to have legislation worked out that will conform to the Social Security Act. But none of the wise men of the Washington Administration seem to have formulated definite plans that furnish any certainty that these popular visions will come through.

* * * * *

The Royal Guests

Royalty will be entertained in Washington in truly royal ways. The Democratic United States hasn't made much fuss over the Royal House of Britain since the time the English troops came here and burned the White House. But President James Madison didn't have much of a military force to show the British a century and a quarter ago. President Roosevelt is going to let the King and Queen look over our military and naval forces, including tanks and airplanes, as a part of the royal welcome. They will be surprised when they find out how forgiving and nice we Americans are.

America must be about right. The Reds call us wicked capitalists, and the Fascists call us dangerous Reds.

BENEFITS OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE BILL CITED

Many Workers Will Benefit Next Two Years—Several Thousand Affected

May 31, 1939—Maryland's Workmen's Compensation Act was broadened considerably to include sufferers from numerous occupational diseases, in House Bill 484, signed by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, to become effective June 1. Under the Bill, compensation is provided for disability or death resulting from any one of thirty-four listed extra-hazardous employments.

It is estimated that this additional coverage will add several thousand a year to the number of Maryland workers sharing in the benefits of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Though vigorously opposed by representatives of the C. I. O. section of Labor, who also helped to secure a veto for a similar measure two years ago, the measure "will give untold benefits to the working classes of our State", in the opinion of Governor O'Conor, and it was for this reason that he decided to sign the present Bill, instead of waiting for a possible 'perfect' Occupational Disease measure in 1914.

Veto "Unfair", Says Governor

"It would be easy for me to veto this measure", declared Governor O'Conor, "and to suggest that because of some of the objections that have been raised since the legislature adjourned that the whole matter should go over for the next two years. However, this would be manifestly unfair to the great number of people who will contract occupational diseases during the next two years and who, under the provisions of the proposed law, can now receive compensation."

Admitting that it is entirely possible that the measure just signed may require amendments to accomplish more completely its purposes, Governor O'Conor pointed out that it is the history of Workmen's Compensation legislation that progress has been achieved through successive steps. For the last quarter of a century in Maryland, he said, industrial legislation after first being enacted has been amended and amended in succeeding Legislatures to meet changing conditions in our industrial and economic life.

Referring to the great amount of study and consideration given to the subject of occupational disease coverage before the present legislation was enacted, Governor O'Conor told of the many public hearings that were held on the matter throughout the State over a period of several years. All the preparatory work was under the supervision of a non-partisan Commission, among whose members were representatives of employees, employers; the Federal, State and Municipal governments; labor organizations, insurance companies, and members of the medical, legal and other professions.

Laws of Other States Studied

Much data was assembled by the commission, in addition, bearing on legislation adopted or contemlated by other States, as a result of all of which the present legislation was drawn up, introduced into the legislature, and given thorough consideration by both branches, with the usual public hearings. Little opposition was voiced during the session, but after the Assembly adjourned, objections developed to certain provisions of the Bill.

Commenting upon these objections, Governor O'Conor declared: "While everyone agrees that this present Act may be improved in future Legislatures, I know that we are making a decide step forward in the interest of labor by placing this law on the statute books of Maryland now. I might add, that at the convention held recently in Western Maryland, the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution urging me to sign this Bill. Subsequently the Baltimore Federation of Labor announced its wholehearted backing of the measure".

Occupations Covered

Following are some of the occupations covered by this new legislation:

Anthrax, resulting from handling of wool, hair, bristles, hides or skins.

Lead, zinc, mercury, phosphorous or arsenic poisoning, resulting from any process or occupation involving the use of or direct contact with the elements named.

Poisoning by wood alcohol, by benzol or derivatives of benzene; by any sulphide, by nitrous fumes, by nickel carbonyl, or by formaldehyde and its preparations.

Dope poisoning, hydrocyanic poisoning; chlorine, ammonia, cadmium or manganese poisoning.

Chrome ulceration or dermatitis.

Cancer or ulceration of the skin or the corneal surface of the eye, due to pitch, tar bitumen, mineral oil or any compound or product.

Glanders, from the care or handling of any equine animal or its carcass.

Compressed air illness.

Miners' including only cellulitis, bursitis, ankylotomiasis, tenosynovitis and nystagmus, contracted in connection with mining or underground work.

X-Ray Poisoning Covered

Cataract in glassworkers, from exposure to the glare of molten glass.

Radium poisoning or disability due to radioactive properties of substances or to roentgen rays (X-Rays).

Poisoning from methyl chloride; by sulphuric, hydrochloric or hydrofluoric acids; carbon monoxide poisoning.

Respiratory or other disorders due to contact with petroleum products and their fumes.

Disability arising from blisters or abrasions, from any occupation involving continuous friction, etc.; or from bursitis or synovitis.

Dermatitis, contracted from any process or occupation involving the use of or direct contract with acids, alkalies, oils, brick, cement, lime, concrete, mortar or other subtances capable of causing this diease.

Silicosis or asbestosis, from exposure to silicon dixide dust or asbestos dust.

A medical Board of three physicians, one of whom shall be especially trained in roentgenology, shall be appointed by the Governor, for terms of six years. All claims for occupational diseases, involving medical questions, must be referred to this Board by the State Industrial Accident Commission.

Stocks are apt to recover from a fall quicker than the operator does.

Save TIME, PATIENCE and MONEY

with an Electric Water Heater

Dirty faces . . . grimy necks and ears . . . grubby knees! All-too-familiar sights to Mothers, especially during hot, sticky weather. The only cure is plenty of hot water and soap. And one sure way to have the hot water whenever you need it is—use an Electric always - on - the - job Water Heater, requiring no attention.

Best of all, it costs little to operate an Electric Water Heater — only 1¼c per kilowatt-hour on our low off-peak rate (minimum monthly bill $1). Popular 50-gallon size Pemco Electric Water Heater—$87 cash (installed under standard conditions). Slightly more on budget plan—$5 down, $2 per month.

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Live Electrically and Save

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

We've heard so much about our tax and fiscal problem that it may come as something of a shock to be told that current tax revenue would far more than pay for all the expenses of the normal, universally accepted activities of the Federal departments, and leave plenty of balance to be used for reducing the debt.

Why, then, is the debt soaring, in spite of the highest taxes in American history? The answer to that is simple—continued "emergency" expenditures, plus the vast sums of money we are spending in the name of national defense.

Vivid light on the issue is cast by a United States News breakdown of the 1939-40 budget. While Congress has not yet completed its budgetary demands on the Treasury, it is believed a certainty that more than nine billion dollars will be appropriated. It is known, within a very small percentage of error, where this gigantic sum of money will be spent. Close to $1,400,000,000 will go for national defense, as against the $500,000,000 appropriated to this end seven years ago. Almost three billions will be spent for public works, and for relief in all its many ramifications—work relief, direct relief, CCC camps, National Youth Administration, etc. Almost a billion dollars will be spent for paying interest on the public debt. Some $600,000,000 will go for the aid of veterans of past wars. And agriculture will be subsidized in one way or another to the tune of $1,500,000,000.

This adds up, roughly, to neasly $7,391,000,000—and most of it is going for purposes aside from the basic business of running the Goverment. The other, regular departmentse of the Federal machine will be kept in operation with the expenditure of a "paltry" $1,952,000,000—not much more than a quarter of that is needed for activities falling one way or another to the "emergency" classification.

U. S. Leads in High Rate of Marriage

Facts Are Brought Out in International Survey.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The United States is the most "marrying" nation in the world, according to an international survey just completed here.

Without legislative promotion, premiums, subsidies and other means employed by some European countries to encourage marriage and raise birth rates, the marriage rate in the United States for a number of years has been a little in excess of 10 per 1,000 of population, the survey shows.

In the meantime, Germany's marriage rate has shrunk from 11.1 per 1,000 of population in 1934 to 9.1 in 1937. The Austrian rate is 6.5 per 1,000 and the Czecho-Slovakian rate, before the country's dismemberment, was 8.3.

In Italy, where a bachelor's tax is imposed to spur marriage, and baby bonuses to encourage it, its former marriage rate of 6.7 in 1935 has increased to 8.6. Other governmental measures to increase the birth rate, however, have not been so successful. In fact, the birth rate is steadily decreasing. From a peak rate of 29.7 in the 1921-25 period it dropped to 22.7 in 1937.

In the two great democracies of Europe, England and France, the marriage rate in the former is 8.6 per 1,000, an increase in recent years, while that of France shows a decline to 6.6 per cent. The latter is regarded to be due largely to unfavorably economic conditions.

The United States still maintains a relatively high birth rate, being 17.9 in 1938, compared to a rate of 22.5 during the 1921-25 period.

While all other countries show a decline in birth rate since the 1921-25 period, the United States is still exceeded by Japan with a birth rate of about 20 per 1,000, Germany 18.8, and Italy 22.4.

Austria and the now dismembered Czecho-Slovakia showed the lowest rates, slightly above 13 per 1,000 of population.

When a hosiery dealer lays in a new supply of goods he is stocking up.

In just one minute—Belgium puts out 16,000 pounds of artifical Portland cement.

Gabriel himself will play the last trump in the game of life.

Scientist Declares Bats Actually Dodge Gunfire

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Why shooting bats at night is almost impossible, why deer are increasing in numbers in Ohio, and why mammals thrive and perish in cycles are questions studied and explained by scientists at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, which houses the world's largest collection of mammals.

"Shooting bats at night is one of the most difficult things on earth to do," said B. P. Bole Jr., mammalogist at the museum. "The bat flies in a circle and chases the wadding fired from the shotgun. This precedes the bullet and since the bats are exceedingly fast, they actually dodge the bullet by diving for the wadding."

The deer, he said, is becoming more and more plentiful and some day may become "really common."

It has been determined that mouse epidemics which wipe out almost completely the mouse populations occur every three or four years.

"These are called mammal cycles," the scientist said. "You might consider them similar to sun spot cycles or business cycles. We are trying to trace a relationship between these and human illness."

Early American 'Ordinary' Forerunner of the Hotel

The early American public house or "ordinary" as it was commonly called, was the crude forerunner of the modern hotel in this country. With the development of roads these "ordinarys" increased. Gradually the old name was dropped, and the public houses, with their taprooms and great fireplaces, became known as taverns. About the time of the Revolution the word hotel was found in general use, relates a writer in the Chicago Tribune.

In 1794 the City hotel, a New York house with 73 rooms, was opened. It was considered a tremendous establishment in its time. Soon other hotels were built in Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore. The new establishments were confined, however, to the principal eastern cities until the development of the railroad.

The first steam trains carried many commercial travelers westward into new business territories. Quickly their numbers increased and as quickly hotels sprang up in the towns and cities which became their stopping places.

Military and war pensions cost Cuba $10 a minute.

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