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PROTECT SUMMER HOMES AND CAMPS FROM FIRE

The pleasure and profit to be gained from summer homes and camps can be transformed easily into tragedy and loss by fire. These temporary homes, by their very nature, call for greater vigilance during week-end and vocation occupancy.

The use of kerosene for lamps and stoves is a common source of fire. But if a few simple rules are observed, the danger can be greatly reduced. Fill lamps and stoves in the daylight so you can see what you are doing. Store kerosene and all other flammable liquids outside the house. Use a tank or drum that has a drip-proof faucet and keep a drip pan under the faucet. Never start or hasten a fire with kerosene or any other flammable liquid. If a portable kerosene heater is to be used, make sure it is one listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Don't make improper alterations or extensions of electric wiring. Guard against over-heating of stoves which are near wood work; the usual sheet of metal attached to the woodwork is of little value in protecting against ignition. Smoke-pipes should not pass through walls or partitions of wood or with wood lath.

Burns accumulations of rubbish and litter in a metal incinerator. When fires are started outdoors never leave them unattended.

Because summer homes and camps usually are remote from fire departments, and since water is not always readily available, keep fire pails and pump tanks or fire extinguishers on hand and know how to use them. If there is an extinguisher in your car, that too affords valuable fire protection to the summer home as well as on the road or in the garage.

Throwing lighted cigarettes and cigars out of the windows of your car as you pass along, may cause loss of life and property. Use the ashtrays provided by the car manufacturer for disposing of stubs and ashes. And be sure you have plenty of ashtrays around that summer camp or cottage.

Do your part to protect your life, your property, and the great outdoors against fire.

LABOR TROUBLES

A continuous row goes on in Washington over proposed legislation to improve the labor laws. Laws are made for the purpose of furnishing an equal amount of protection: first—to the public; second—to the workers; and lastly to the employers. This is easy enough. But the fact is that the AFofL and the CIO are at daggers-point, and that one of them tells Congress to "do this." The other side says "don't you dare do that."

Politicians are the same in the National Capital as those in city halls and on town boards. They all are afraid of the labor vote—and frankly admit it. That explains why labor legislation is tied in double-bow knots.

ONE TERM, THREE TERMS!

The candidacy of Senator Vandenberg for the Republican Presidential nomination is announced, accompanied with a proviso that the nominee should be "pre-pledged" to a single term.

What Roosevelt' attitude toward a third term may be has not been disclosed. But the question of the length of the tenure of office of a President is likely to be discussed a great deal in the coming months.

There is an established precedent aginst any President remaining in office more than two terms. The nomination of a popular President for a second term is also a thoroughly entrenched system. If Mr. Vandenberg should win he might find himself in exactly the same position with Woodrow Wilson, who was elected in 1912 on a platform favoring a single presidental term. He served eight years and his biographers made it fairly clear that he would not have been adverse to a hird term if his health had not failed.

President rarely find that they have "completed" their tasks, regardless of how long they have been in office.

Persons in America with an annual income of over $10,000 pay income tax at an average rate of $2,000 every time just one minutes goes racing by.

HOW RICH IS THE U. S. A.?

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., July 3—During the past year the total national income was 64 billion dollars. To the layman this means just another bunch of figures. Reduced to the common denominator of understanding it means that persons in this country had an average income of $500 last year. The overwhelming majorities had far less, while a few million persons had more. In considering our people as a whole it has been awfully tough going for 75 millions as they have struggled to make the poorest kind of a living.

For many years there have been continued promises that the national income would go up to the heights of 1929, when the score was more than 82 billion dollars. Political prophecies that this might come about were based on false hopes as proved last year when the national income dropped 11 per cent below the previous year.

The above understandable facts show the folly of many political Utopian dreams surrounding business appeasement, relief, old age pensions, monopolies, and other popular problems.

That there are millions of persons going hungry in our land of plenty is a condition that just does not make sense. What's to be done about it—if the U. S. A. is as rich as it claims to be?

Everyone will admit that most people in the United States are living beyond their means and trying to keep up with the "Joneses." The tragedies appear to arise from the efforts of millions of folks to keep up with the mad spending pace of the Federal Government.

This country hasn't reached the place where there is any practical reason to expect it to register an 80 to 100 billion dollar annual income.

The present Congress is appropriating 9 billion dollars this year. That means that this Government will run behind 3 to 4 billion dollars—which is another condition that doesn't make sense.

The national debt is 40 billion dollars. The U. S. A., isn't rich enough to reduce it. It will go higher. "Brag" is a good Republic, just the same, but it would be better if more attention was devoted to Thrift.

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Was It Sabotage?

Investigations of the sinking of submarines have proved nothing. But there are plenty of people in Washington who believe that the tragedy of the American submarine was sabotage, and not an accident.

* * * *

And Now It's The Japs

The Japanese challenge the rights of the British in the foreign concessions of China. That has long been a controversial issue. The United States immediately gets into the fray in defending the British. Already the war talk involves the United States, particularly in view of the fact that our State Department backs up the British position.

The chances are that the matter will be straightened out by streamlined diplomacy.

* * * *

Dollar-For-Dollar

Dollar-for dollar put up by the Federal and State Governments for public improvement appears to have been shelved.

This was the method by which the great system of public highways was started and which brought road building into flower. But it is not the New Deal philosophy.

* * * *

Insurance Companies

The investigation of life insurance companies in Washington, produces few facts that are not generally known by policy holders. The monopoly committee has brought out plenty of information to prove that different company experts get together to compare experiences, consult over rates and new plans—all of which seen to be practices in the public interest. Evidently the life insurance companies are not hurt by the monopoly-hunters.

* * * *

The Third Term

Broadside-broadcasts by Cabineteers Ickes and Murphy are accepted in Washington as efforts to secure a definite reaction from the public in favor of another term for Mr. Roosevelt—a probable indication that the latter is "willing."

The President has never let precedents stand in his way.

'On the Beautiful Blue Danube,' Popular Waltz

Probably the most popular piece of dance music ever composed—known and loved around the world—is Johann Strauss Jr.'s group of waltzes called "On the Beautiful Blue Danube."

One says "waltzes" even in speaking of a single composition because all the Strauss waltzes are really a series of waltzes in varying keys and moods. Usually there is an elaborate introduction, that no doubt summoned the dancers to attention, observes a writer in the Detroit News.

The waltz is the heart and soul of old Vienna. There was something in the very air that swept down from the surrounding hills and woods that made the people gay, child-like and courteous. Lovely Vienna!

Johann Strauss senior was the first waltz composer, and then his three sons, Joseph, Edward, and Johann Jr. It was Johann Jr. who earned the title, "The Waltz King of the World."

He wrote waltzes, waltzes, waltzes—five or six hundred of them. And he played them all the way from the brilliant courts of Franz Joseph (and even of Napoleon in Paris) to the public parks where the people of his native Vienna loved to dine and dance. Naturally each was given a name—any name, like "Vienna Blood" or "Tales from Vienna Woods." "The Blue Danube" has made that river eternally blue, though in reality it is blue only if the sky is in a very good humor.

The people have placed a "denkmal" (think often) of Johann Strauss Jr. in the city park. Beautiful rhythmic figures in stone float around him, where he seems still to stand and play his violin.

Animals and the Weather

In the old mythology cats were supposed to have a great influence on the weather. The stormy northwest wind was called the "cat's nose." The dog and the wolf were both attendants on Odin, the storm god. In old pictures, there was often shown the head of a dog or wolf with gusts of wind issuing from its open jaws. So we can take the cat as a symbol of heavy rain and the dog as representing the strong wind usually accompanying a rainstorm.

HOW LONG WILL CONGRESS LAST?

A United States Senator was asked the other day how long this session of Congress would last, and he said "until the first Saturday in July," and then he quickly added: "If that should come out true I'll always be considered a great prophet." As a matter of fact" he reflected: "I haven't the least idea of how long Congress will last." Neither has anyone else.

CALIFORNIA'S GOLD TRAIL

The story of hard men, brave women and desperate outlaws in a wild, frantic scramble for riches. Read this colorful story of California's gold rush in an illustrated article in the July 16th issue of The American Weekly Magazine, distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Sacrament" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 9.

The Golden Text will be from Isa. 51:10, "Create in me a clean heart, 0 God; and renew a right spirit within me."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Isa. 55:7: "He was oppressed and he was afflicted, yet he opend not his mouth; he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter; and a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, page 20, "Despised and rejected of men," returning blessing for cursing, he taught mortals the opposite of themselves, even the nature of God, and when errors felt the power of Truth, the scourage and the cross awaited the great teacher."

DO YOUR LEGS NEED SLIMMING

A few simple muscular exercises may help women who are embarrassed by this season's short skirt fashion. Read the helpful hints in the July 16th issue of The American Weekly Magazine, distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.

Carnauba wax is used for floor wax, soap, carbon paper, etc. Brazil produces 36 pounds of it every minute.

You can tell an experienced wrong-doer. When the amateur gets in a tight place, he can't keep his tongue still.

France spends 6,500 francs, in one minute, on the nation's labor and health.

Will Conquer Great Desert

Waters of Rio Grande Soon Will Flow Into Three Southwestern States.

DENVER.—Conquest of America's great southwestern desert—started 400 years ago by Spanish explorers—is under way again, this time for a prize more valuable than the fabulous gold sought by the helmeted Conquistadores.

Ratification by Texas, Colorado and New Mexico of a compact apportioning the flow of the great Rio Grande opened the way for expansion of thousands of acres in farm lands that line the 1,800-mile-long river valley.

Guns and lances have no part in the modern conquest of the Southwest—rather the weapons will be dams, reservoirs and irrigation canals. The result will produce a fortune in tillable land far surpassing the wildest dreams of the conquering Spaniards when they marched northward from Mexico centuries ago.

Ratification Up to Congress.

Only the further ratification by congress is necessary to make effective the tri-state compact permitting actual work on a $50,000,000 program for construction of dams, power plants, diversion canals and reservoirs at various points on the river's course.

Hydro-electric, irrigation and flood control benefits will improve an area comparable in size to Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined.

Starting as a trout stream in the two-mile-high snowfields of the San Juan range in southern Colorado, the river flows through sand dunes and the volcanic badlands of New Mexico, runs placidly to El Paso and continues its lazy way after plunging out of Santa Helena canyon just southeast of the Texas city. Near its mouth, the river streams through the rich citrus farms of southern Texas.

Fulfillment of the Rio Grande compact was the result of more than 50 years of work by water experts, engineers, and the governments of the three states. The treaty provides yearly quantities of water that must be delivered at the Colorado-New Mexico boundary and the amount that New Mexico must deliver to Texas. It limits the amount of water that may be stored during various stages of the river.

Studied by Engineers.

Army engineers already were studying the proposed Wagon Wheel Gap reservoir which would water the San Luis valley of southern Colorado. This $14,000,000 dam and its companion projects would supplement the present development of approximately 350,000 acres of the fertile valley. Flood control and power benefits also would accrue from the completed project.

Power for Albuquerque, Santa Fe and other northern and central New Mexico communities would be the product of a proposed dam near the Colorado-New Mexico state line. This structure also would be used to harness flood waters that annually flood the lower New Mexico valley regions causing thousands of dollars damage.

A projected series of slit reservoirs, dikes, canals and channel-deepening projects in the south-central section of New Mexico would cost approximately $10,000,000. Value of bordering farmlands would be doubled by this work.

Farther south, the Elephant Butte hydro-electric power plant and dam would be expanded and work completed for extended irrigation facilities.

Seven in Japan Attain a Yearly Income of Million

TOKYO.—Seven persons in Japan have incomes of more than a million dollars a year.

The exact income of the seven was not given in the finance department statistics, which showed that the largest tax-paying group was in the bracket earning about $400 a year.

The seven persons in the $1,000,000,000 bracket are from three families, not listed by name, but presumably the Mitsuis, Mitsubishis and Sumitomos.

Eight families are included in the 15 individuals earning between $550,000 and $1,000,000 annually.

Thirty-five families cover the 48 individuals in the bracket between $275,000 and $550,000.

The group earning between $325 and $400 a year is composed of 340,872 persons from 79,593 families.

Income taxes reach into the low incomes in Japan and a person earning $275 annually is subject to a levy of 10 per cent. There are 40,929 in this group.

Mississippi Girl Eats Her First Ice Cream Cone

MEMPHIS, TENN. — Alma Mardis, 16 years old, ate her first ice cream cone and listened to a radio for the first time. The girl, who came here from rural Mississippi, had never seen an electric light, a Christmas tree, or a movie; had never been higher up than two stories; had never even heard of an elevator, and didn't known Franklin D. Roosevelt is President. She was given shelter at the juvenile home in Memphis after arriving here penniless.

Arrival Of U. S. Fleet At Norfolk Extends Augmented Phone Facilities

Telephone Booth Trailers Popular As Call Volume Increases 44 Per Cent

When the entire U. S. fleet—47,000 men, 110 ships, 350 aircraft and all the trimmings—sailed into Hampton Roads and Yorktown, Va., recently, outgoing long distance telephone calls broke all records in the Tidewater area, according to officials of The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia. During the fleet's stay in Norfolk there was a 44 per cent increase in telephone calls.

The combined Pacific fleet and Atlantic squadron composed the visiting armada. This combination of naval strength included 7 battleships, 20 cruisers, 49 destroyers, 4 airplane carriers and 30 auxiliary ships. About 36,000 of the personnel were aboard the ships anchored in Hampton Roads and 11,000 were at Yorktown.

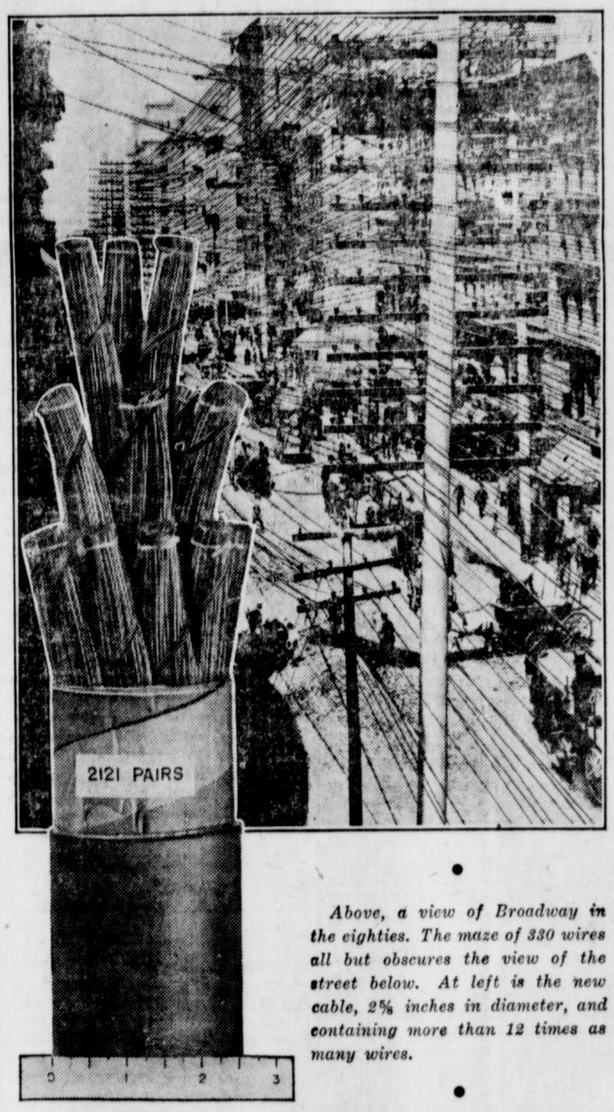
As a result of the long absence from the continent of a large number of the men, it was rightly expected that they would make much use of the telephone, so company officials made detailed advance plans for handling the greatly increased traffic loads.

Telephone booth trailers, mobile units designed for sports events and just such gatherings as the Fleet's homecoming, handled hundreds of calls from officers and men alike.

Traffic forces in the Tidewater area were materially increased, additional pay station facilities were provided, which were supplemented by public telephone booth trailers at the fleet landings at Norfolk and Yorktown, toll circuits were rearranged and augmented to facilitate the movement of traffic, and toll terminals and special lines were installed at hotels and naval reservations. Additional switchboard positions were placed in service at the Norfolk Naval Base and at the Navy Yard. The public telephone booth trailers met a real need and were very popular with the naval personnel.

New Phone Cable Containing 2121 Pairs Of Wires Is Only 2⅝ Inches In Diameter

Wire Size Remains Unchanged as Western Electric Co. Discovers Improved Insulation Technique



Above, a view of Broadway in the eighties. The maze of 330 wires all but obscures the view of the street below. At left is the new cable, 2⅝ inches in diameter, and containing more than 12 times as many wires.

Long recognized as pioneers in the development of lead covered telephone cable, engineers of the Bell System have made another historic advance with the manufacture of cable containing 4,242 separately insulated copper wires. Heretofore, the maximum contained in one cable was 3,636 wires. Despite the increase in the number of wires, the new cable is no larger around than its predecessor, its diameter being exactly the same—2⅝ inches.

Since the diameter of each wire in the new cable is also the same as before, the feat of placing 606 more within the same girth was made possible by an improved technique of wire insulation invented by the Western Electric Company, a method which reduced the thickness of the insulation surrounding each strand. There was thus produced a covered wire with a diameter of 31/1000 of an inch, compared to the former diameter of 34/1000. The decrease in each case was only 3/1000 of an inch but this tiny saving, repeated 3,636 times, resulted in a total saving of space sufficient to afford room for the additional wires.

The use of a cable core composed of wires so closely packed together was in turn made possible by refinements in the science of transmission and in the telephone instrument itself, achievements of Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The first installation of the new cable took place when 14,000 feet of it, manufactured at the Kearny, New Jersey works of the Western Electric Company, were installed by the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company in the Jersey City area.

The method of insulating the wires is in itself a revolutionary development of the last decade. Previous to the invention of this process, wires intended for cable had been insulated by wrapping paper ribbon spirally around them. Then it was discovered that paper pulp could be formed around the wire, and now giant machines literally manufacture a thin coating of paper right on the wire, 60 strands at once, as they pass through a bath of pulp.

The cable core of 4,242 conductors is built up from these individual strands by first twisting two wires into a pair, then binding 101 of these pairs into a unit. Finally 21 of these units are twisted together, and the core, after being dried out in vacuum ovens, is sheathed with lead that is forced through dies under great pressure.