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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1940

FLAG DAY

Friday of this week, June 14th, is Flag Day, when we celebrate the anniversary of our country's flag.

The flag speaks to us of the past, the present and the future. Its stripes symbolize the States in existence when it was first given to the air.

Then we were a nation of but few people, scattered along the Atlantic seaboard. Under that flag our ancestors spread across this great country and became a mighty people. The present greatness and glory of this nation are symbolized by the constellated stars on the field of blue.

The flag stands as the symbol of patriotism, just as the cross is the symbol of Christianity. It stands for the principles on which our country was founded—liberty, equality and justice to all.

We may well rejoice in the thought that ours has never been a flag of imperialism or selfish aggression on the rights, territory or liberties of others. Under the flag we enjoy unequalled happiness and prosperity.

The flag blesses all, enriches us all, and gives to everyone of us a share and a voice in shaping the destinies of our country.

Let us preserve it for future generations as the standard of humanity, the emblem of liberty, and the hope of the world!

GRADUATION WEEK

This is closing and graduating week in the schools of our county, when pupils have completed well ordered courses of study. Some in the high schools to receive their diplomas, others in the elementary schools to graduate into the first year of high.

For those who have completed their schooling, the future lies ahead. Not the future of well order courses, but rather one of uncertainty, with diverging paths from those they have known.

Those who embark upon careers in which to earn a liivelihood, will face a world of unrest and turmoil, but despite this the future should be bright.

With youth, and confidence, they can face and overcome difficulties encountered, just as they faced and solved their difficult problems during their school years.

ONE PER CENT OF NATION'S INCOME FOR EDUCATION

The National Resources Planning Boards has just issued the following figures on how the Nation spent its $59,300,000,000 income in 1935-6: Food, 29%; housing, 16%; household operation, 9%; clothing, 9%; automobiles, 6½%; medical care, 4%; recreation, 3%; personal care and tobacco, each about 2%; transportation, 1½%; education less than 1%, which ranks lowest except for a few miscellaneous items.

According to the above figures, 85% of the total income was spent for current consumption, 10% was saved, 4% was given away to relatives, friends, churches, and philanthropies.

Almost 6½% of the total consumer income was expended for the family car; only 1½% to all other kinds of transportation, which included bus, taxi, subway, railroad, streetcar, airplane, steamship, motorcycle, rented automobile, horse-and-buggy.

Commercial television has been barred by the Federal Communications Commission until the industry agrees on transmission standards.

The National Broadcasting Company has made an application to erect a station in Washington and they are being held up by the Communcations Commission which says that "the public should not be inflicted with a hodge-podge of different television broadcasting and receiving systems." That action of the Government Commission is based on the grounnd that several broadcasting stations are now in existance and that they are "experimenters" using different transmission standards.

The Dutch used to import coal from Germany . . . 150 pounds a minute! The supply, of course, has been stopped.

CONFUSION AT THE CAPITOL

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., June—The European War grips the political powers of our Nation and foreign affairs have crowded out domestic problems.

Efforts were promised last January to reduce Federal appropriations and spending. The National debt limit was to be saved from crucifixion. Heavier taxes were not to be thought of. Now, see what's upsetting the political apple-carts.

Congress has rushed to the support of a preparedness plan which will cost many billions of dollars. The Yanks are going. Some say: "going nutty!"

Groups of business men recognized under the name of the Business Advisory Council recently functioned under direction of Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

It is understood in Washington that Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau has been given unusual responsibilities as head of the experts who will supply planes.

Members of the Business Advisory Council issued a statement declaring that the United States confronts problems "of unprecedented gravity and responsibility," and urged that the operation of military and Naval forces "must be based on an industrial and economic foundation," and "the need for complete cooperation."

William L. Batt of the Council, expressed "the hope that the Government and business would understand each other better." Mr. Batt also observed that "business does not like war," that "business always comes out at the short end of the horn."

At a press conference Harry Hopkins said that the Business Advisory Council is engaged in discussions that relate to National defense and to the strengthening of our economic defenses. There is no use denying that the country lacks confidence in Secretary Hopkins' ability to meet, and lead, the existing situation.

The entire newspaper colony of the National Capital knows that the Administration of our Government is surely political, and that there are very few business men in it. The confusion indicates that individual and private business will have to continue to obey political orders.

* * * *

Keeping Our House In Order

There are a great many good aliens in this country. In fact the country was made by aliens who went through our "melting pot" for 300 years. At first they were Somekind-Americans, and parents of American citizens.

In order to keep our house in order the Government is providing for the finger-printing and registration of aliens; and Federal and local officers are hot on the trails of Communists, Nazis, Facists, and other undesirables.

Even the President has withdrawn support from Miss Perkins, by providing in reorganization plan number five for the transfer of the Immigration Service from the Labor to the Justice Department. That's liable to be pretty bad news for Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast bad-boy, number one.

The Dies Committee is entitled to credit for digging up a mass of evidence showing how spies, saboteurs and traitors have been working against the United States. Senator Connally said the other day: "Congress means to clean house and clean it well," and engage in deporting aliens who are proven enemies of our Nation.

* * * *

Congress May Not Adjourn

There is a growing conviction on Capitol Hill in Washington that Congress should remain in session most of the Summer and face the music. The legislators cannot dodge the issues they have tied themselves to in authorizing billions for preparedness. Where's the money coming from? Right now the Govt. faces great responsibilities to the country--so a new tax law may be patched up by Congress. The debt limit can easily be arranged--a new law would fix all that.

A penknife weighing 42 pounds and having 1851 blades is the largest ever made. It is valued at more than $7,500.

Facts vs. Fancies

By THE W. C. T. U.

DICTATOR HITLER'S propaganda policy, as told in "Mein Kampf," is that a colossal lie often-repeated will convince the poor suckers.

The brewers evidently have a similar policy of "reiteration of misrepresentation". Their propaganda campaign throughout the past year was a clever attempt designed to convince John Q. Public that repeal has solved the tax problem, the labor problem, the farm problem, and the education problem.

The American public, especially the small city and rural resident, is different though. While clever arguments may convince him momentarily, in the long run he will listen only to facts. And the facts indicate that the brewers have overstepped themselves.

In the Factory.

Until the war-stimulated boom in the fall of 1939 there were as many men out of work as there were in 1933, hence the brewers' claim that beer has "created one million jobs in 100 industries" cannot be accurate. Beer's annual output of 50 million barrels has taken from the laboring man a great part of the two billion dollars now spent each year for beer. Yet, the industry is biting the hand that feeds it by increasing unemployment through depleting efficiency and incapacitating many laborers.

The brewers never have tried to claim that the beer habit is an asset to a man looking for a job. Yet, it has been estimated, that there are from five to 10 patrons of every tavern or bar whose jobs are in jeopardy because of their steady drinking—and there are 436,000 bars in the United States.

In the Treasury.

For every dollar of tax moneys paid by beer to the various governments the beer industry extracted $5.50 from each man, woman or child. The beer industry has expended 400 million dollars in annual taxes; in 1939 it took in two billion dollars against federal taxes of $263,340,994.

The per capita cost of beer in 1938 was $16.07 for every individual, or about $65.88 for every family. At the same time, the yearly income of retail merchants and farmers was decreased by a large part of the two billion dollars which went for beer.

Soil Particles Graded By Novel 'Wind' Gadget

When dust storms of 1934 and 1936 darkened the sky from the Southwest to the Atlantic ocean the grit that settled at Cincinnati was finer than the particles dropped at Kansas City, and dust deposits at Washington, New York and Boston were progressively finer. A modification of what happens in a "duster" is the basis of a new device for grading soil particles developed in the soil conservation service laboratory at the California Institute of Technology.

When the laboratory staff needed soil particles sorted accurately according to size it developed a simple machine that creates a gentle "duster." The machine drops assorted sizes of sand or silt particles in suitable drawers, the coarser bits nearest the feeding hopper and the finer particles at a distance. For the most accurate sorting the staff members run the dried sand or silt through twice, first in a rough sifting by a slow breeze and second a resorting of fairly uniform material in a brisker but still mild draft.

The sorting machine is a bell-mouthed wind tunnel about 15 feet long with a grating as a floor to let the sorted material drop into the collecting drawers below. A small electric fan draws air through the tunnel at not more than 2½ feet a second, less than two miles an hour.

Dry sand and silt is fed in a thin sheet from a hopper on top of the tunnel. Larger particles drop almost vertically. The finer the sand or silt particles the farther they are carried by the breeze. Particles of equal size drop at equal distances from the feeding apparatus. Walls of the tunnel are made as smooth as possible to prevent eddies, but there is some difference in the air action near the walls, so the drawers have partitions at each end and this material is rejected. What drops in the central compartment is graded more accurately than is possible with fine sieves. The machine will handle from 60 to 100 pounds an hour.

Hungary Finds Oil

BUDAPEST.—Oil fields have been discovered in Hungary which are said to be sufficient to meet all the country's demands, with a surplus for export.

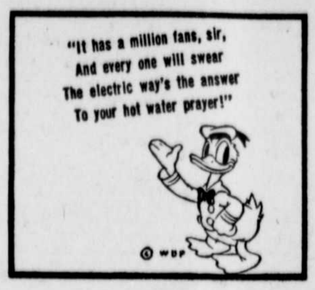
U. S. residents do more smoking than any other people on earth—and licorice is used in making their tobacco! Fifty pounds a minute! Seventy-five pounds of sugar a minute go into cigarette manufacture in North America.

The value of food stuff produced in Sweden is now $700 every minute!

U. S. women are so careful about their looks they spend $35 a minute on face creams!

Follow Suit . . . Have Constant

HOT WATER the cheap Electric Way



You won't go wrong when you follow the lead of a million users . . . many of 'em right here in this territory. They know that electric water heating is really a cheap luxury, because of the special low rate for this service (only 1¼c per kilowatt-hour — minimum bill $1).

Get in the habit of enjoying clean, automatic, hot water, always heated to a just-right temperature . . . without a moment's attention!

Choice of Thermo-Watt, Hydrohot and Pemco (50 gallon size) $97 cash, installed under standard conditions. Slightly more on budget plan. Small monthly payments.

Prices subject to change without notice.

CONOWINGO POWER CO.

Live Electrically and Save

Fire-Fighting Chemical Used in Killing Insects

Methyl bromide, sometimes used as a fire extinguisher, is proving even more useful as an insect "extinguisher" or fumigant, as it will in many cases kill insects without injuring the plants upon which the insects are feeding.

Entomologists of the United States department of agriculture are working with this fumigant to determine the time and temperature most effective for treatment to kill insects without injury to plants.

Methyl bromide is used—in control of the Japanese beetle—in the fumigation of fruits and vegetables from within quarantined areas. It also has been found particularly useful for treating potted plants and nursery stock which may be infested with the larvae of this insect. After treatment the plants can be shipped outside the quarantined area without danger of spreading the pest. A few species of plants are injured by this treatment; others may be stimulated to more rapid growth.

Methyl bromide is useful and economical in sterilizing soil, as 2½ ounces of the gas costing about a dime will kill all the larvae of certain species of insects in a cubic yard of soil.

Experience with sweetpotatoes infested with the sweetpotato weevil shows one of the peculiarities of the gas in its effect on living plants. When sweetpotatoes are treated direct from storage in the winter they may break down into watery, worthless masses. But if allowed to warm up gradually for a few days and then treated with gas at high temperatures the potatoes endure a fairly high concentration of gas, and when bedded to produce planting stock they yield more draws or sprouts for planting than the untreated roots.

Idaho Is Using Beaver In Building Small Dams

When it comes to building dams, man may rank himself first, but the beaver deserves a considerable share of the laurels too. The beaver doesn't pretend to build dams like Boulder and Grand Coulee across big rivers—but set him down on a small mountain stream at the headwaters of a river and he'll build a series of small dams just as sturdy and effective in their place as the big ones. At least this is what the U. S. forest service says from its long observations of beaver.

Just as an example of the confidence the forest service has in the beaver as a water conservationist, the foresters transplanted more than 500 beaver in Idaho last year from the lowlands, where their talents were not appreciated, to the high headwater streams on the Targhee, Challis, Boise, and several other of the southern Idaho national forests. The moving was done with the cooperation of the Idaho state game director and state conservation officers.

The transplanting program in Idaho is to be followed by close observations of beaver populations so that as the numbers increase and the streams become fully stocked, the surplus animals can be removed by regular trapping.

A single colony of termites, in South America, may contain 3,000,000 individuals.

13th Century Mummies Found in Arizona Cave

Three perfectly preserved mummies, complete with the feathered robes and trappings in which they were interred during the Thirteenth century, have been discovered in northern Arizona by University of Arizona scientists.

Headed by Dr. Emil Haury of the university staff, a party made the discovery in virtually unexplored regions of the northeastern section of the state while searching for evidence and remnants of the great Pueblo culture of 700 years ago.

The mummies were found in a holy shrine called the Painted Cave, apparently a place of worship for the Pueblo tribesmen.

The bodies—one of a woman and two of children—were wrapped in robes of turkey feathers and ornately colored blankets.

Despite the fact that the mummies were almost seven centuries old, Dr. Haury said some of the feathered robes "were almost perfectly preserved." One, he said, still was soft and silky to touch.

The walls of the cave were covered with designs and drawings representing Indian conceptions of their gods and real-life scenes of contemporary life. Dr. Haury said the Pueblos painted the pictures with their fingers, using a paint made of desert plants and roots.

The mummies were surrounded by bowls of corn, other food and jars which apparently once contained water, interred to help them on their long journey to the "happy hunting ground."

Oysters' Protection

In 1375, King Edward III of England forbade the collecting or removing from their beds of young oysters in any month of the year except May. His edict also prohibited the collecting of full-grown oysters from May to September. Both of these regulations represent the earliest known law ordering such protection, and were presumably due to biological experiences which indicated even in those early days the necessity for conservation of natural resources, says Dr. Fritz Haas of the Chicago Field museum. Furthermore, the measures taken were in accordance with the dictates of modern science, and thus the proper ones to achieve the purposes sought.

Buying Reflects Jobs

"Every time an unemployed man gets a job, every farmer in America ought to yell hallelujah! That's the real answer to many of his surplus problems," said Milo Perkins in summing up comment on the food stamp plan in a recent address before the National Farm institute. Mr. Perkins administers this plan. "We look upon the stamp plan," he said, "as a necessary stop-gap measure during this difficult period when we are trying to find ways to put idle capital to work so that idle men can get jobs. There are three figures that I hope will stick in your minds. The man getting public assistance has to live on about five cents a meal. If he's lucky enough to live in a town where the stamp plan is operating, he lives on 7½ cents a meal. When it's possible for him to get off relief and get a good job at good wages he spends 12 cents a meal."

The Dutch used to ship to North America more than 50 pounds of seeds every mnute for flowers.

TEACHERS TO GET SAFETY LESSONS

Safety education will be carried intensively this summer to America's teachers.

In order to bring the latest accident prevention methods to those who will be teaching safety in the schools and colleges when classes resume in September, the Center for Safety Education at New York University has announced a series of intersection courses with the cooperation of the University of Illinois, Louisiana State University and Stanford University.

Dr. Herbert J. Stack, direcor of tht Center for Safety Education, will personally head a staff of five instructors from the Center who will lecture and give demonstrations at each of the three cooperating universities. In addition, other members of the Center staff will conduct oneday institutions in 20 states will thus be driver training at colleges in areas generally contiguous to the universities where the main staff will work. It is anticipated that 40 educational institutions in 20 states wll thus be visited.

The Center for Safety Education, which was founded and is maintained by a grant of funds from the National Conservation Bureau, accident prevention division of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, will provide 90 tuition scholarships for students attending the courses at New York University, the University of Illinois, Louisiana State University and Stanford University and Stanford University. Men and women supervisors of safety education in public schools and college teachers of safety are eligible for the scholarships.

The Center was founded two years ago for the sole purpose of preparing teachers for safety education work. It was the first institution of its kind. In addition to classroom instruction and road demonstration at New York University, its functions include giving aid and encouragement to other universities and colleges in a broad extension of safety education and particularly the preparation of teachers for that important activity in the public schools. Leaders in the field of accident prevention believe that the most positive approach to the whole safety problem is through the nation's educational facilities.

President Roosevelt's program of strengthening our national defence has been accepted almost unanimously throughout the Nation. Business men, industrialists, and leaders in every walk of life, regardless of politics, have apparently swung behind the President's plans to safeguard the national interest.

Leading newspapers, including Democratic, Republican and Independents, have published strong editorials endorsing the President's program.

The production of milk per cow in Maryland herds on May 1 was 3 percent below the 10 year average for that date, according to the latest report of the Maryland Crop Reporing Service. With pastures somewhat limited, the grain fed per cow was the highest for May 1 since 1933.