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FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1940

ALIENS MUST REGISTER

Between August 27 and Dec. 26, 1940 the 3,500,000 aliens in the United States must go to any one of 7,300 post offices and be registered and fingerprinted in accordance with the Alien Registration Act of 1940.

Aliens will be registered at all first and second class post offices and at all county seat post offices, of which there are a total of approximately 7,300 in the country. Forms will be translated into six languages.

The blanks contain 15 questions. Most of the questions are routine, covering names, ages, physical description, places and dates of arrival in this country, employment and present citizenship status. One question asks for full information on any past criminal record, except minor traffic violations.

All those who register are required to notify the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in Washington, D. C., of any change of residence address. This must be done within five days.

Aliens found to be illegally in this country will be liable to deportation, though Immigration Service officials admit that deportation to many countries is physically impossible at this time. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will have access to the fingerprint cards assembled, adding an alien file to the criminal and civilian files is now maintains.

All aliens over 14 will be required to answer the 15 questions at time of registration. The parents or guardian of each alien under 14 will be required to answer nine questions in his behalf.

There is a penalty for failure to comply with this provision of the act.

"OUT TO LUNCH"

France perished still observing a government enforced "two hour noon hour." Her people were "out to lunch" economically, politically and militarily when the Germans marched in. This is the only possible conclusion to be drawn from news reports, and in them lies an eternal warning for America.

France carried "social reform" to the point of national decay. Politically we have been following a parallel path. We too have been chasing rainbows of unreasoned reform.

The world owes no one a living. The impact of realism, not Hitler, destroyed France. There is no security except that attained by constant labor. This is not theory. It is a basic law which will untimately decide our future individually and as a nation, as it did that of France.

For long years we have acted on the belief that by arbitrary shortening hours of work, penalizing ambition and profit, and curtailing productive enterprise, we could, some how, someday, lose ourselves in the distant blue haze of collective security. We have been gyrating in a vicious, futile circle, labor against capital, politician against business man. Witness the sitdown strike, the provocative, business-baiting extremist generalizing on scattered abuses by industry, the pathetic picture of thousands of communities and millions of individuals dying for "free" public money--each striving to get a share of the loot.

These are the things that destroy nations, and make rich paturage for fifth columnists. They destroyed France. If we go back to work now, a nation of free men under a system of free enterprise, they will not destroy us--we will not be caught "out to lunch."

The innocent often suffer most in this world--and that is true in the case of war. There will be a famine in Europe this winter, say the authorities, and only two powers will be comparatively immune. Those are the two belligerent powers--Germany and England.

Germany has systematically looted the granaries of the countries she has seized. And the English fleet is still adequate to keep her merchant shipping going.

Famine means plague, disease, untold misery. And if it comes, it means the collapse of the Europe we have known. It takes many years for a people to recover from the effects of even one season of starvation and malnutrition.

THE UNITED STATES GOES ON AS USUAL

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., August--For many weeks the people of the United States have lived in a state of excitement and fear over the European war, principally because the German raiders have been horrible, and successful in their methods. Our Government programs have been whipped into shape and everything is on the move. The United States will be on a war basis to defend our country and the Western Hemisphere by the time the Germans conquer Europe, and are ready to come-up-and-see-us, and try to fasten us to their "axles."

The last loud speech by Hitler is a threat to destroy England, but between the lines there are notes of a desire for peace, for the likely reason that the tyrant has bitten off more than he can chew, and is troubled about enforcing his authority over the innocent victims he has battered down. In any event Great Britian is ahead of us, and we are compelled to await the outcome before anticipations that Swastikas will be presented to the nephews of Uncle Sam. We are not next on the list, even though some of the politicians in Washington are hysterical enough to believe that we are.

The plans are made, the money is voted, the contracts are being let and U. S. national security is in the bag. The work will be finished and ready in plenty of time to greet Herr Hitler as soon as he can get ready to come over here and try his game on us.

Suppose we give this war stuff a "breathing spell" and turn our attention to the important business before the American people.

Foreign trade, commerce and travel have been badly upset, but the United States is having better times than the other-fellows, and our Hemisphere is sufficient unto itself and capable of taking care of all problems. The war plans and manufacturing enterprises are EXTRAS in the industrial scheme. They don't and will not supplant regular manufacturing and activities.

But get the fact straight in your mind, that the United States is going on as usual. That's Democracy--and regardless of wars and political battles Democracy will survive.

* * * *

MASS PRODUCTION FOR DEFENSE

Americans are proud of our heritage of mechanical ingenuity and of our mass production methods by which we have manufactured the necessities and luxuries of life in great quanities. In good years, we have produced approximately 5,000,000 motor vehicles, which would mean about ten a minute, day and night, week-days and Sundays. And we think nothing of it.

Now that national defense needs are imperative, it is only natural to assume that war necessities could be produced with just as great seeming ease.

From that standpoint, a recent discussion by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, sheds interesting light on the problem of mass production for defense. Mr. Sloan expressed confidence that American industry can produce whatever it may be asked to produce.

Lest the impression that miracles can be performed overnight gain credence, Mr. Sloan warns that such an assumption will only lead to confusion in the program and to unnecessary disappointment. He points out that even in the automobile industry, with its long experience in quantity production, the annual model changes require a year's intensive work. In connection with production of defense materials, he indicates the many steps required after the design is agreed upon, and cautions against over-optimistic expectations.

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THE WOMAN IN THE CASE

Mrs. Roosevelt stepped in front of as angry a body of politicians as ever got "rough", at the Chicago convention. In ten minutes they cooled down and finished the business before them as the ancient poet observed, long ago:

"O woman! lovely woman! Nature made thee to temper man: we had been brutes without you."

BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT UNITE FOR DEFENSE DRIVE

With the President's Advisory Commission working toward the double objective of aiding the Allies and at the same time carrying out the country's defense program, American business and the Government have begun to mobilize the nation's industrial power. For the first time since NRA days, business is back in harness pulling with the Government in its plans for large scale production of defense equipment.

Government officials and industrial leaders have decided that oranization of industry for war equipment production cannot wait upon the war's outcome, despite France's defeat on its own battlefields. The Nat'l. Defense Commission, charged with getting action from industry, is operating under full authority from the President to get results.

Both William S. Knudsen and Edward R. Stettinius are devoting full time to their tasks. Mr. Stettinius is busy now surveying and preparing plans to acquire stocks of raw materials in which the United States may be deficient. Mr. Knudsen is seeking to develop order and standardization out of comparative chaos in airplane and military equipment types. The tasks of Ralph Budd, in dealing with transport problems, and of Leon Henderson and Chester Davis, will come later. Mr. Henderson is charged with watching prices to warn of any danger signs of a runaway, while Mr. Davis has the important task of finding markets for the surplus production of American agriculture.

President Roosevelt has told newspapermen that he had not yet run against the problem of determining priorities in manufacture of equipment for defense. Under section 120 of the National Defense Act of 1916, the President has the power:

1. To place orders with any factory in the United States and to require that factory to give precedence to government orders.

2. To requisition and to operate the plants of any producer who refuses to comply with the request of the Government.

3. To punish with jail sentence and fine anyone who refuses to fill a governmtnt contract under the terms of the law.

It is under the Defense Act of 1916 that authority is given to create and enforce a plan of industrial mobilization. The War Department has such a plan, but it is the President's decision to operate in event of an emergency through existing government agencies, supplemented by the National Defense Commission.

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO FARMERS

A summary of five years experience in the rehabilitation of needy farm families by the Government Farm Security Administration shows that more than 2,000,000 farm families were on relief during the depression, and that relief payments did not cure, and that rehabilitation loans have been made to more than 800,000 farm families which could not get farm credits.

Although much of the $385,000,000 loaned to the 8000,000 families is not due for repayment for several years, more than $130,000,000 has been repaid. The FSA is optimistic enough to estimate that from 80 to 85 per cent of all loans eventually will be repaid, in spite of wholesale defaults.

One of the greatest mistakes white men made when they spread over this country with its continental climate was to do a poor job with grass. We plowed up millions of acres of grassland; we overgrazed millions of other acres. We thought too much and we still think too much, in terms of plows and cultivators. My guess is that even today not one farmer in ten uses good pasture methods. Too many still fail to realize that on certain lands in grass, heavy rains wash away less than a ton of soil to the acre in the course of a whole summer -- while the same kind of land in corn or cotton may lose a hundred times as much soil.--H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

MILITARY TRAINING

The different methods for military training and service by citizen-soldiers have not been settled on, but compulsory training seems to be growing more unpopular, and protests against such a system are reaching Senators and Congressmen from the people of their home States.

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DOMESTIC DEMAND

An official statement from the Department of Agriculture says that improvement in business conditions affecting the domestic demand for farm products continued into July. Industrial employment and payrolls have risen along with the expansion of industrial output since April. The domestic consumer demand for meats, dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables has been strengthened by this recent stimulation of domestic business.

Keep Cool . . .

It's a fact! One of the exclusive advantages of electric cooking is coolness. A mighty important feature in hot weather. However, speed, cleanliness and economy are three equally important points that combine to make electric ranges a good buy anytime . . . all the time!

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Elkton, Maryland

GASOLINE TAX IN VARIOUS STATES

In response to tourist demand for information respecting the rates of taxation on gasoline in the various states, the Keystone Automobile Club has compiled a list showing that in one state and the District of Columbia the total tax--state and Federal--is 3½ cents; in ten states, 4½ cents; eighteen states, 5½ cents; ten states, 6½ cents; five states, 7½ cents; one state, 8 cents, and three states, 8½ cents.

A question very frequently asked by motorists planning long trips is the tax rate in the states they plan to visit, and in numerous instances plans are changed to avoid those imposing high taxes, Club officials assert.

Following is the tax rate by states in 1940, including the old 1 cent Federal tax and the new ½ cent defense impost which became effective July 1st.

3½ cents--District of Columbia, Missouri.

4½ cents--California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island.

5½ cents--Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

6½ cents--Arizona, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

7½ cents--Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina.

8 cents--Arkansas.

8½ cents--Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee.

The following states have sales taxes:

Alabama, ½%; Arizona, .02; Arkansas, .01 and .02; California, .03; Colorado, 2%; Illinois, .03; Iowa, 2%; Kansas, 2%; Louisiana, .01; Michigan, .03; Missouri, .02; New Mexico, ½%; North Carolina, .03; North Dakota, 2%; Ohio, .03; Oklahoma, Excise; South Dakota, .03; Utah, .02; Washington, .02; West Virginia, .02; Wyoming, .02.

PENNSYLVANIA'S OPEN SEASON ON DEER

When the open season on deer comes along in Pennsylvania the coming December 2 there will be an open season on both does and bucks, according to an announcement just made at Harrisburg by the State Game Commission.

While both does and bucks will be fair game for the hunters, shooting of spike bucks will be prohibited as usual.

The opening of the season on does follows the death of thousands of deer in Pennsylvania the past winter and the months following from starvation. The deer population of the State is too large for the available food supply, hence the decision to cut down the herds by removing restrictions against shooting of does.

New claims for unemployment benefits filed with the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board are steadily slumping, the total for the two-week period ending July 27 being only 3308, the smallest for any two-week period since February last.

GUERNSEY FIELD DAY DUE TO BE SUCCESS

Judge For National Dairy Show To Tie Ribbons

The Guernsey Field Day for Harford, Baltimore and Cecil County cattle to be held on Friday, August 16th, at Mr. Gladden Davis' "Geneva Farm" near Rocks is expected to be one of the finest events of the kind held in the East during 1940. For sometime this has been recognized as one of the best small parish shows held by Guernsey breeders anywhere, and the measure of its success is best illustrated by this bting the twelfth consecutive year for the show.

The fact that Mr. Guy Harmon, manager at Blakeford Farms, Queenstown, Md., has consented to serve as Judge is expected to be a big drawing card. Mr. Harmon has long been recognized as an expert judge, and some months ago had the distinction of being selected to judge Guernseys at the great National Dairy Show to be held in Harrisburg, Pa., next October. It should be a real education for any cattle breeder to watch Mr. Harmon make his placings.

In order to encourage small farmer-breeders, $1.50 from state fair funds will be paid each animal shown, with the limitation that no exhibitor can receive more than $7.50. To particulary promote the breed in Harford County, Brooke's Cross Farm has offered $25 in cash for the best two-year-old heifers bred and shown by countians. This money will be split three ways, and is expected to draw some really pleasing two-year-olds from Harford herds.

To meet growing demands, new classes have been provided this year for three-year-old cows and two-year-old bulls. Previously these entries have completed at a disadvantage against older animals.

As has been the custom since the show was organized, attractive silver trophies will be given the winners in each class, in addition to the usual ribbons. Donors of trophies this year are: P. C. Turner, Brooke's Cross Farm, Wheeler Boyce, Brooklandwood Farm, C. C. Spencer, John D. Worthington, Coolbranch Farm, Mt. Ararat Farm, T. Harold Brown, William Price, Dr. W. E. Gallion, Miss Anna Carrere and the Maryland Guernsey Club.

In connection with the show, Mr. Loius McL. Merryman, nationally known Guernsey salesman, will auction off three bull calves which have been donated by Gladden Davis, C. C. Spencer and Brooklandwood Farm to help finance the show. Several heifers from various farms will also be sold.

All entries must be in the hands of County Agent H. M. Carroll by Monday, August 12th, in order that a suitable catalogue may be prepared.

In the interests of health animals from accredited herds must be Bangs tested 60 days prior to the show, while those from other herds must have had a clean test within 30 days of showing.

Judging of young bulls will begin about 10 a. m., and from then on something will be scheduled constantly except during the lunch hour.

A greatly improved road will make it easier than ever to reach the beautiful grove where the show is always held, so mark Friday, August 16th, down on your calendar and don't fail to attend.

CHESAPEAKE BAY FISHING FAIR

It's Fishing Fair time again! With six shots roaring from the cannon of the Coast Guard Cutter, CALYPSO, the 5th Annual Grand Contest will get under way Saturday, at 6:00 A. M., August 10th, at Crisfield, the seafood capital of the U. S. A.

Really, the Fishing Fair is just a big carnival on water, the like of which you never saw before. Exhibits, contests, and tours fill the two day program, and what a program, for the biggest fish, the biggest angier, the best fish caller, the best decorated boat, the youngest angler, altogether nearly 100 trophies and prizes and a mamnoth crab feast free to contestants.

At an average Fishing Fair twelve to fifteen states and several foreign countries are represented. But according to inquiries this year, it would not surprise Association officials if more than the usual five to six thousand anglers attend from fifteen to twenty states. For certainly, this is the largest anglers' convention in the world. Here the visitors will see row boats and ocean liners, millionaires and coal miners. All anglers look alike to each other; they talk together; the high and low are equal, just as all men are equal before fishes and even a fish doesn't care who catches it.

Crisfield has made great preparations to entertain by setting up a special guided tour of seafood exhibits and packing houses, another to the famous Tangier and Smith's Islands and to historic points on the mainland. Of special interest is the amateur photographer's tour under the direction of Norman Harrington, the best young professional in the United States. He got that way riding a hobby of picture--taken with a Brownie.

This year anglers may register by mail, thus avoiding the rush at the registration booth.

You'll see boats from every port on the Chesapeake and if you look carefully you will see the prize Irish bats and the black and red swallows, birds always exhibited at the Fishing Fair Grand Contest.

Many complaints have reached the Keystone Automobile Club lately about hitch-hikers, motorists declaring that curses and coarse jibes often are hurled at drivers who refuse to stop for free ride-grabbers.

Edward P. Curran, Safety Director of the Club, advises against compromise with the highway pest. "So long as some motorists give hitch-hikers a lift, so long will this form of parasite continue to thrive," he said. Motorists, have it well within their own power to squelch the hiker. Unanimous refusal of drivers to pick up the ride moochers would soon put an end to the practise."

INSTANTANEOUS ETIQUETTE

The sixth page of a clever series of amusing sketches—in COLOR—by "Fish," the brilliant English satirist, with captions by the noted humorist, Arthur "Bugs" Baer, that serve, while they entertain. One of many features in the August 18th issue of

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