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THE TRADITION OF THE DRAFT

A great deal has been said to the effect that the draft—selective compulsory military service, to give it its full and accurate title—is a grave and fateful departure from American tradition.

The facts are that George Washinton favored universal military training in the militia, that several States drafted men into the militia during the Revolutionary War, and that both the Federal and Confederate Governments invoked conscription during the Civil War. The Selective Service Act of 1917 in the World War represented a great improvement in fairness of the system by which men were classified to be drawn. It is on that basis the Burke-Wadsworth Bill proposes to build today.

The departure, if there is one, lies in the fact that the draft for military training now is proposed in what is rather euphemistically called "peacetime." In so far as the term implies that the United States is not engaged in war it is technically accurate. But a period when war is rampant in as many parts of the world as it is today can scarcely be a time of complete peace anywhere.

If it be conceded that tradition has been to wait till war had arrived before applying conscription, it may be pointed out also that the war in Europe today is no traditional war. Poland, and to some extent Norway and the Netherlands, were overrun before even organized reserves could be fully mobilized and find their positions. If this be the case, would an attack in the Western Hemisphere wait for the United States to raise and train an army by volunteering? —The Monitor.

SCHOOL DAYS

The children of this community and countless others throughout our land, are flocking back to school this week, marking the beginning of aonther period of study and training.

According to tradition, each child plods along unwillingly, to tackle the problems of spelling, grammar, geography and all the rest of the studies, together with the more complicated subjects of the high school. But most pupils, as a matter of fact, enjoy going to school today. The long vacation play was fun but there are also many pleasures and attractions in school life. Study is varied and made as interesting as possible from the human interest point of view. It is interspersed with other activities that are enlightening as well as recreational.

The friendships that are born and fostered with school life form one of the greatest drawing cards to the student of any age in fostering the desire to go back to school. From first grade childhood to the mature friendships of high school age, the chums of school days are dear to every boy and girl. They are often life-long affairs and if not, because of separation, the memory is always a bright one.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Strange as it may seem, it is reported that a gross misunderstanding exists in some parts of the country to the effect that if a Democrat casts a vote for a Republican candidate, the voter makes himself a Repubican instead of a Democrat, and vice versa, and thereby terminates his affiliation with his own party.

If such a mistaken idea exists, it is important that voters be informed that they can vote for whom they please in general elections, without in any way changing their party affiliations or their right to vote in primaries and other local elections.

There is a big IF in increased farm production, as "Food Marketing in New England," a publication of the First National Stores of Somerville, Mass., recently pointed out. The IF is this: "More of farm products are fine, IF they can be marketed and consumed, and, by being turned into dollars, can bring the modern joys of living to the producer and his family."

Farms in Southern Maryland are becoming progressively smaller, according to a recent survey of that section. In 1880, the average farm in Southern Maryland contained 157.2 acres whereas in 1935 the average farm had 99.8 acres.

WHY MANAGEMENT?

By J. E. Jones

"Many hands make light work," sings Mother cherrily as she encourages her children all to pitch in so that the dishes and beds may be disposed of quickly and the family off to a picnic or other group celebration, or to each one's separate bent of the moment.

But the many hands making light work do not represent individual effort alone. Or the job would not be quickly or well done. In this particular case it is Mother, the manager, who kindly and lovingly, but nonetheless efficiently, guides the many hands into true cooperative accomplishment.

Similarly, industrial coordination—developed so efficiently in the last generation or two, better in this country than elsewhere—permits us to get more work done than we possibly could do if each of us had to depend on his own efforts alone.

The science of coordination—of planning what can be done and of bringing together at the right time and place all the skills, tools and materials necessary to do it—has grown out of the accumulated experience of technicians in engineering, industrial research, production and all the many phases of modern business management.

American ability to coordinate long has been outstanding, we are again reminded by GM FOLKS, the monthly pictorial magazine of General Motors employes, and the article most clearly goes to the basis for our confidence in America's ability to meet the current emergency, as expressed in these words:

"In the world of today much depends on a nation's ability to solve quickly and expertly difficult problems of production. We have experienced men to work out the methods. That, plus our willingless to apply all our energies to the task, ought to give us better than an even chance of successfully solving our national defense problem and of holding our own in the years to come."

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Public Enemies

The Federal Government has an able and efficient oranization, known as the G-men that is in close cooperation with State and local authorities in all parts of the country. They know every brand of reds, black shirts, Communists and Nazis that exists—and they are watching them. Don't worry about Fifth Columns and traitors. They can't get away with much rough stuff. But, if you have any definite knowledge that you think is of importance step around and tell the Mayor, or Chief of Police about it. Local officials will see that matters are attended to.

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Dairy Situation

It seems probable that prices of dairy products during the last half of 1940 will average higher than in the last half of 1939, says the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics which observes that the principal factor accounting for this improvement will be the higher level of consumer purchasing power. It is expected also that there will be a considerable increase in exports of manufactured dairy products.

The outlook for the Summer and Fall is for heavier production than last year. Pastures are better than a year ago, there are more cows on farms, and prices of dairy products are more favorable for the production of dairy products. Total milk production on July 1 was about two percent above the preceding peak for that date a year earlier. The output of manufactured dairy products in May was the second largest on record for that month; on a per capita basis production was about ten percent above the average.

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What'll We Do Without Them?

Popular government in our States, cities, counties and towns is rapidly disappearing and is being replaced by Paternalism, Centralized control over the human lives and economic rights and affairs of all the people.

What This Country Needs

According to the best information available in Washington the people of the United States are in favor of some form of selective draft, and they also approve of direct aid to Great Britian, by such processes as selling destroyer ships to England.

The President of the United States and Prime Minister of Canada met on the border and pledged their two nations to protect each other. And nobody kicks like they did in the old times when Taft was President and shocked the country by making a speech in which he made a harmless proposal for trade reciprocity with Canada.

It seems to us here in Washington what this country needs more than a good 5-cent cigar is less 5-cent radio news broadcasts.

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Politics On Parade

Nominee Wilkie opened his campaign at Elwood, Indiana, with a very carefully prepared keynote speech.

Just why the Democrats designated Secretary Ickes to reply to the temperate statements of Mr. Wilkie is not clear. Ickes wasn't much good and there was no occasion to start a political rough-and-tumble.

Politics are simply on parade—more properly on dress parade—exhibiting their nice points, and their newly-pressed nomination clothes to the voters.

Political issues and the real contest are not likely to get very far until late in September. Meanwhile, your guess is as good as Dr. Gallup's.

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He's All Right

Democratic Chairman Flynn is pictured as sort of a democratic ruffian. His greatest trouble is that he can't smile as sweetly as his predecessor, whose methods he is trying to follow.

THE ONLY WAY

Here's an important message from Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, to parents whose children will enter school this fall.

"Don't forget", Dr. Riley said, that our Maryland law requires every youngster to be vaccinated against smallpox before he or she may be enrolled in any public school in the State. If you have neglected to have your small son or daughter who is starting to school this fall, protected against this disease, don't wait any longer. Go to your doctor or the nearest health officer and have it done.

"Physicians practising in Maryland are expected to vaccinate all babies under their care before they are a year old. Until the children are of school age, the responsibility rests with the parents. After that it is shared by the school authorities. Any teacher, school commissioner or trustee who admits a child who has not been successfully vaccinated against smallpox is liable to a fine of ten dollars.

"We hear so little about smallpox in Maryland that it is hard for us to realize how prevalent it is elsewhere. We can point with considerable pride to the fact that we have been practically free from the disease for over ten years. One case listed as smallpox was reported in 1935, but the diagnosis was doubted by those familiar with the disease. With that exception our record has been blank since 1930.

"But you will find a very different picture if you look at the records of other sections of the country. Over 1,900 cases have been reported to the U. S. Public Health Service since the first of this year. The majority occurred in states in which vaccination is not compulsory.

"Some idea of what is likely to happen when vaccination is not required, may be gathered from the experiences of the State of Kansas which has very nearly the same population as Maryland, but which does not have a vaccination law. Nearly 2,700 cases of smallpox were reported among residents of that state during the five years from 1935 to the close of 1939.

"On the other hand, a recently published list gives the names of eight states, including Maryland, in which there have been no cases of smallpox for from two to twelve years. All have compulsory vaccination laws. Here is the list: Rhode Island, 12 years; Maryland, 10; New Jersey, 8; Massachusetts, 7; Penna., 6; Connecticut and New Hampshire, each 5; and New York State, 2 yrs.

"Smallpox is highly contagious. Anybody who has not been vaccinated against it, and is exposed to it, is likely to contract the disease. The only way to avoid having it, is through vaccination. Our practical freedom from smallpox in Maryland has been due to the intelligent cooperation of the people of this State with the health authorities in the observance of the vaccination requirements. With continued cooperation we can keep the record blank."

Lithuania, now a Soviet possession produces a pound of butter a second—which will now go to hungry Soviet citizens.

Many a man puts his best foot forward only to have his corns trod on.

Love and pain are more or less chummy.

ONLY FOUR RELIEF GROUPS ABLE TO GET SUPPLIES INTO EUROPE

Of the 538 recognized groups collecting funds for the relief of Europe, only four are now able to send money and supplies abroad without difficulty. They are the American Red Cross, which recently sent a shipload of food, clothing and medical supplies to Europe; the American Friends Service Committee, whose representatives in Toulouse, France, are able to use money collected to buy food and supplies; the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., which sends money through its U. S. Treasury Department license to the unoccupied portions of France, and to Switzerland and Spain to help refugees from Holland; the Commission for Polish Relief, which is able to buy food for Lithuania and ship it into Poland to feed an estimated 10,000,000 children congregated in the Warsaw area.

Other groups continue to raise funds on the theory that they will eventually be able to use them in the conquered and oppressed areas. Any aid they are now able to send is subject to chance, as they have no relief channels constantly open to them. Of the organizations registered with the State Department in Washington, D. C., on August 1st, 191 are for the relief of Poland, 131 for France, 84 for England, 21 for Germany, 15 for Belguim, 8 for Norway, 7 for Holland, 4 for Italy, and 3 for Luxembourg. Most of them were organized in the East.

Between September 1, 1939, and July 1, 1940, the American Red Cross collected $20,143,230 and spent in Europe $7,324,824. This money went largely for medical aid, food and shelter for refugees. All other registered agencies collected in the same period, $8,384,095 and $3,228,070, less an unknown amount for operating expenses, remains unspent.

NIGHT DRIVING

Food as a preventive of night traffic accidents!

Not as fantastic as it sounds, the Keystone Automobile Club tells motorists, in an article by William Ullman, noted writer on automotive topics, in the current issue of Keystone Motorists.

Declaring that recent investigations by scientists in the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have proved that insufficient Vitamin A in food renders one subject to night blindness or inability to see in dim light, he says the Bureau is rounding out its studies to determine just how much of the vitamin the human body needs daily under normal conditions.

While the Club is of the opinion that persons who have difficulty with night driving should obtain competent professional advice relating to proper diet, it quotes the Federal investigators as saying common sources of Vitamin A are yellow and leafy green vegetables, egg yolks, whole milk, and orange and tomato juice.

POPULAR TOMATO ALMOST SPANS VITAMIN ALPHABET

The tomato—according to a supreme Court decision in 1893—is a vegetable. Botanically, it is a fruit. Dietetically, it is an inexpensive source of vitamin C. By one and all classifications, says Miss Margaret McPheeters, nutrition specialist for the Extension Service, it is a popular food with delicious flavoring and attractive color.

When it comes to supplying food value—the tomato almost spans the vitamin alphabet. According to the nutritionists, one medium sized ripe red tomato will furnish about half of a day's requirement for ascorbic acid or vitamin C—and about one-fifth of the vitamin A needs of the day. For good measure, it will also contribute some of vitamin B1 vitamin G, and the pellagra-preventive vitamin.

Tomatoes are one of the vegetables easiest to can successfully at home Miss McPheeters points out. And, according to recent experiments, tomatoes put up by recommended home canning methods, even though they lose some of their vitamin C in storage after canning, still rate as a good source of that vitamin.

Unlike most vegetables, tomatoes are an acid food. Therefore, they need not be processed in a steam pressure canner. Instead, processing in a water bath for a reasonable length of time will kill any dangerous or trouble-making bacteria that happens to be present.

Ideal tomatoes for canning are ripe, firm, medium in size and free from decay. Skin the tomatoes and core them, then pack either hot or cold into glass jars or tin cans. To can them "cold pack", put them as closely as possible in to the containers. Add 1 teaspoonful of salt for every quart, fill the can or jar with tomato juice, then process. To pack hot, cut the tomatoes in quarters, heat them to boiling, pack hot into containers with one teaspoonful of salt for every quart and process. Tomatoes packed hot will need considerably shorter processing than those packed raw.

MARYLAND FARMERS BOOST WHEAT YIELDS 120%, SURVEY SHOWS

Father and son inspect a bumper crop. Inset (1) Unfertilized root system, (2) fertilized root system gives strength to enable plant to go through the winter with less loss.

Maryland farmers who use fertilizer increase their wheat yields by 12 bushels per acre on the average, or 120 per cent, according to a recent national survey in which 32,000 farmers told of their experience with fertilizer. The wheat growers who were interviewed verified on their own farms the results achieved at experiment stations, which show that wheat is very responsive to fertilizer.

In addition to the increase in yield, 73 per cent of the farmers who were interviewed in 17 States reported better market quality; 85 per cent had noticed that fertilized crops got a quicker start; 45 per cent observed that crops were more resistant to disease; and 76 per cent reported that crops matured earlier.

Experiments carried on at experiment stations show that generally the best place in a crop rotation to make a liberal application of fertilizer is on wheat In addition to increasing the yield and quality of the grain, fertilizer promotes a vigorous growth and larger yield of the clover or other hay crop which follows, which in turn benefits the crop coming next in the rotation.

Maryland farmers can substantially reduce their cost of wheat production per bushel by increasing their yield. In the eastern part of the United States it costs on the average around $15 to grow an acre of wheat, regardless of yield. If the yield is 15 bushels the cost is $1 per bushel; if the yield is 10 bushels the cost jumps $1.50 per bushel; while a 30 bushel yield reduces the cost to 50 cents. The value of the increased wheat yield in Maryland resulting from the use of fertilizer is equivalent to about $1.80 for each dollar spent for fertilizer.

County Leaders Urging Adoption Of People's Court Amendment

Leaders of the Maryland Bar, outstanding jurists and civic minded men and women in every section of the State have accepted invitations to serve on the general committee of the Non-Partisan Citizens group seeking adoption of the People's Court Amendment to the Constitution of Maryland. W. Clinton McSherry, State Chairman of the Committee, announced that the following civic leaders have become members of the Committee and are actively engaged in enlisting the support of voters in all parties for the Amendment:

William H. Adkins, Easton, Maryland, former Judge of the Court of Appeals; Bruce T. Bair, Past Commander of the American Legion Department of Maryland of Westminster; James E. Boylan, Jr., Westminster Attorney.

Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland; J. DeWeese Carter, Denton attorney; Emanuel Gorfine, Chairman Judicial Proceedings Committee of the Maryland State Senate.

Mrs. J. Stanley Grabill, Mt. Airy, Maryland; Milton Tolle, Chairman Judiciary Committee of the House of Delegates; Francis Petrott, Secretary of State for Maryland, of Frederick.

J. Bryan Hobbs of Laurel, Maryland; John H. Hessey, Grand Master of Masons, Baltimore; Mrs. Harry L. Harcum, Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs, Salisbury, Maryland.

Fertilizer Prices Low Despite War

Contrary to the sharp advance in price of fertilizer during the last World War, demands of the present war and national defense program have not so far boosted the cost of fertilizer to the farmer.

"New developments in science and technology such as the production of synthetic nitrogen have reduced production costs and prices," says the United States Department of Agriculture in a report which also points out that according to 1910-1914 average the price of fertilizer is considerably lower than the prices of most commodities bought by farmers.

Farmers in the eastern part of the United States in 1939 spent on the average only 4.4 cents of each dollar of farm cash income for fertilizer. If the price of fertilizer had been the same as in 1929 it would have taken 5.8 cents, while if farmers were paying 1920 prices their fertilizer purchases would have taken 8.2 cents of each dollar.

Even though the price paid for fertilizer has declined substantially during the past 20 years, the amount of plant food contained in a ton of fertilizer is now 9 per cent greater than it was in 1930 and 40 per cent greater than in 1920. Fertilizer has also been improved in quality in other ways.

An elopement seems more romantic. It takes real love to sacrafice all the gifts that invitations would bring.

To judge their happiness, note whether they are proud or ashamed to have old sweathearts see what they married.

Some men are born leaders and most women are born drivers.

SURVEY SHOWS INCREASE IN HESSIAN FLY DAMAGE

Considerable increase in Hessian fly damage during the past year was found by a recent survey of the stubble in five Western Maryland and three Eastern Shore counties, according to Dr. Ernest N. Cory, State Entomolgist. The survey was made by Dr. C. C. Hill of the Carlisle, Pa., Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The heaviest stubble infestation appeared to be in Baltimore and Cecil counties. Average infestation for the five Western Maryland counties is 6 percent and for the three Eastern Shore counties is 4 percent, making an average of 5 percent for the eight counties.

Actual damage in some fields was quite heavy, Dr. Cory states, but practically the entire damage from this insect can be obviated by strict adherence to the safe planting dates. He explains that at this time in the year the Hessian fly is in the flaxseed stage, and will turn into a small, mosquito-like fly during the latter part of this month and throughout September. If wheat is available when the flys emerge, they will deposit their eggs on the young wheat seedlings shortly after they come from the ground. The maggot that hatches from the egg attacks the plant near the base, causing destruction of the plant.

The larvae lives over winter at the base of the plant, producing a second generation in April, the eggs which are laid on the growing plant. The larvae attack the plants, causing considerable loss in lodging plants and reduced yields of grain.

Dr. Cory makes five recommendations to prevent Hessian fly damage which he urges wheat growers to follow, particularly with regard to the safe sowing dates. 1. Plow all stubble, except where there is a good stand of clover, just as soon after harvest as possible. 2. Rub, disc and roll after each rain to compact the seed-bed and destroy all vonunteer grain. 3. Sow on, or after the safe date for your section. 4. Sow one day earlier for each 100 feet higher then the given place, and one day earlier for each 20 miles north of the given place. 5. Urge your neighbors to observe the safe sowing date.

Dates between which it is usually safe to sow wheat in this section with reasonable surety that the crop will not be injured by the fall brood of the Hessian fly, or by winter killing, are October 3-10.

RED TAPE—UNCLE SAM'S ETERNAL ENEMY

An informative article explaining how America—unusually first to develop new defense weapons—yields them to foreigners because of official muddling. One of many illustrated articles in the September 15th issue of

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN

A woman's egotism has reached the limit if when she walks out she imagines that all the men going in the same direction are following her.

Counterfeit money has no redeeming traits.