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FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1941

STRIKES COST U. S. $119,000,000

An administration official recently answered queries about strikes in defense industries by saying that they have affected only about one-half of one per cent of the nation's defense production. He intimated that the increased publicity given to such strikes is the reason for the common belief that this activity has slowed down defense production.

The Los Angeles Times, apparently dissatisfied with this explanation, recently completed an investigation that, though admittedly not complete, throws some light on the situation. Its survey showed that, translated into dollars and cents, the total value of production lost due to strikes in the eight months preceding February 9, 1941, was $119,000,000.

Further, in more than 100 strikes in defense industries, 36 involved more than 100 men each, and 30 of these 36 began in the 10 weeks preceding the survey. During all the strikes, about 95,000 workers were made idle and a total of 1,453,770 man days were lost. About $2,000,000,000 worth of defense contracts were delayed.

Observers are agreed that the United States must get maximum production in defense industries during the next few months. Critical days lie ahead, and the only chance of a British victory and the survival of the United States as a free nation is to push defense production and other parts of the defense program to the limit. This is admitted by interventionists and isolationists alike.

Without attempting to pass on the cause of the strikes, it would seem that the nation can ill afford the losses occasioned by differences between labor and management. Certainly, private individuals who control the various defense industries should not make fortunes at the expense of the rest of the country during the national emergency. It seems equally clear that labor should not try to take advantage of the times to push exorbitant demands.

Regardless of who is at fault, the fact remains that strikes continue to disrupt production in certain industries. At a time when stepped-up production is imperative for national security, it seems evident that the Federal Government should take steps to prevent them from blocking the way to full productive capacity. Surely the differences between labor and management can be ironed out to their mutual satisfaction without placing the security of a free United States in jeopardy.

TWO JOBS

Modern farming involves two distinctly separate and highly technical undertakings. First, to be successful, a farm must be productive in a competitive sense. That is, it must be able to produce enough salable goods not only to maintain a family, but to obtain and maintain thousands of dollars worth of equipment. An imposing percentage of farms today use the last word in scientific methods in order to secure productivity from every acre of soil. It costs money and requires knowledge to farm scientifically.

Second, after crops are produced, a farm must market them profitably. This task is a highly technical separate undertaking with which the ordinary farmer is unable to cope if he gives the needed time to actual farm operation. For that reason, marketing cooperatives were formed. The prepresent farmers in all matters pertaining to marketing and distribution. They do the vital selling job while the farmer works at production.

MONDAY HOLIDAYS URGED IN MEASURE

Legislation to make Monday holidays out of Washington's birthday and Decoration Day—and "freeze" Thanksgiving Day as the last Thursday in November—was introduced in the Maryland Senate last week.

A combined Washington-Lincoln birthday observance would be a legal holiday on the third Monday in February, and Decoration Day would be observed legally on the last Monday in May, rather than May 30.

South America, lentils used for soups at the rate of 10 pounds a minute the year around.

130 MILLION REASONS

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., March 17—This isn't the first time that the United States has been on the verge of war. This isn't the first time there has been wholesale sniping at business men. This isn't the first era of disturbing strikes. But, even the old-oldsters are not able to remember a time when there was a greater rush to build up national defense and preparedness than in this year of 1941. To mention hope that there will be "business as usual", appears to invite a scolding. Nevertheless, in the office building where this item is being written there are several hundred persons employed, and nearly all of them are doing about the same things that they have been doing in the past years. In a dozen large buildings of the surrounding half-dozen blocks about 90 per cent of all the workers are carrying on "business as usual". Across the way there is an antique store, a real estate office, a beauty parlor, a parking lot and a restaurant, and just beyond, is the United States Chamber of Commerce, where typewriters and mimeographs clatter as usual, and within less than a square mile are the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee of Industrial Organizations.

Out on the city streets and for endless miles through the rural areas of connecting Virginia and Maryland and beyond, everything seems to be "as usual", which is accounted for by the fact that 90 per cent of all the people of the United States are working away at the same old jobs, in the same old ways.

My local habitat is just three city blocks from the White House.

Nearly every editor in the whole country might make an interesting survey of this kind in his own community.

There are 130 million reasons to earn a living in these United States and to follow the old process of through "business as usual". The necessities of defense and military precautions employ a comparatively few million people. They are expected to do a good and perfect job, backed and supported by the country's business and professional men, the civilian population of cities and farms, and by citizens in all walks of life.

The historic old formula is operating to provide necessary work, as usual, business as usual, and all the old-fashioned ways of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as usual, with occasional time off for such recreation as church choir practise, golf, moving pictures, bridge parties and a wide assortment of strictly "usual diversions".

* * * *

Highway Post Office

The first rural free delivery service of mail was in 1895, and those were horse and wagon days. The total daily mileage of the United States service of 45 years ago was about 30 miles. Rural delivery grew very slowly because good roads were few and far between in those days. Today more than 6 million rural mail boxes are scattered across the country.

A new and efficient mail service is in operation between Washington, D. C. and Harrisonburg, Virginia, a distance of 140 miles. In the pomp and ceremony of launching the system the U. S. Post Office Department hailed the "Highway Post Office" as a companion-piece of the railway mail service.

The first "Highway Post Office" consists of a specially equiped motor bus in which mail messengers perform the same services in sorting and delivering mail as the railway mail service. The experiment will be supplemented by other routes designed to test out different types of vehicles and special accessories adaptable to the work.

There are 48 thousand communities in the United States that completely lack railroad service. Most of these communities have been served by motor trucks carrying mail sorted in city post offices, and dropped off at local post offices on the routes.

Those mail carriers have covered more than 1,392,470 miles each scheduled day with their automobiles and trucks and rendered regular service for 29 million individuals. The "Highway Post Office" is an important factor in the development of the finest postal system in the World.

* * * *

Subject To Taxation

The U. S. Treasury is about to issue new securities to be sold to the public, because Uncle Sam must have more money. These new bonds will be subject to taxation, thus ending tax-free securities.

* * * *

Talking Down Strikes

Strike news is not exaggerated in the public press. The Administration seems to think it can catch strike flies with molasses. It is the old theory that "you can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar".

Meanwhile all suggestions that have been made to Congress to take a hand and put through some new legislation to prevent, or stop strikes, is being discouraged by the dominating powers of the Administration here in Washington.

BRITISH WAR AIMS

What are Great Britian's war aims? This question, in the opinion of close observers, is raised by some in good faith, but is pressed by others who would confuse the issue. The latter do not discuss Hitler's war aims. These are too obvious. Moreover, he has declared them. Germany, as a self-appointed sperrace nation, is to be the center of the social, economic and political world. Democracies, the light and hope of the individual, are to be destroyed even to the last man who holds to that form of government. Hitler has issued his challenge to them: "Our capacity for work is our goal, our capital", he says, "and with it we will defeat the entire world". The military conquest is but the prelude to imposing upon the world an overlordship of the Nazi economic system. This means a life and death struggle Nazism and the only civilization we know".

Some, whose motives are honest, would like to know whether the British Empire, if victorious, will compel Germany to make full reparation to the countries which it has despoiled. They hope to see full justice done these countries, even if this means stripping Germany and putting it under bondage for years as it is even now doing with the countries it controls.

Others, equally honest in their inquiry, would have Great Britian pursue a more lenient course. While they believe that Great Britian should force Germany to restore the seized nations to their previous status as sovereignties, they would make the terms of reparation short of those of the Versailles Treaty. Pointing to the present cataclysm following so closely upon the World War, they argue that nothing is gained by severe terms in peace treaties. Still others with high motives are anxious that Great Britian implement as her terms of peace a United States of Europe, wherein Germany would be but an integral part.

Many British writers and publicists envision a federal continental Europe free from a morbid nationalism and those elements that make possible a tryant's lust for conquest. This idea more than any other dominates the fighting spirit of Great Britian and those for the most part who, from the nations now under German control, are fighting under the Union Jack.

The answere to the keenest observers to those who honestly question Britian's peace aim is: If we do not give all-out aid to England, the war can end badly for the United States. Possibly the greatest single event in the most desperate hour of recent British history, they point out, was the rise of Winston Churchill to the Premiership and, later when he announced as theessence of his program the four words of the French tiger, "I am making war". It is upon the continuance of this war to victory that our whole nation policy is now shaping and in which lies the hope of our civilization.

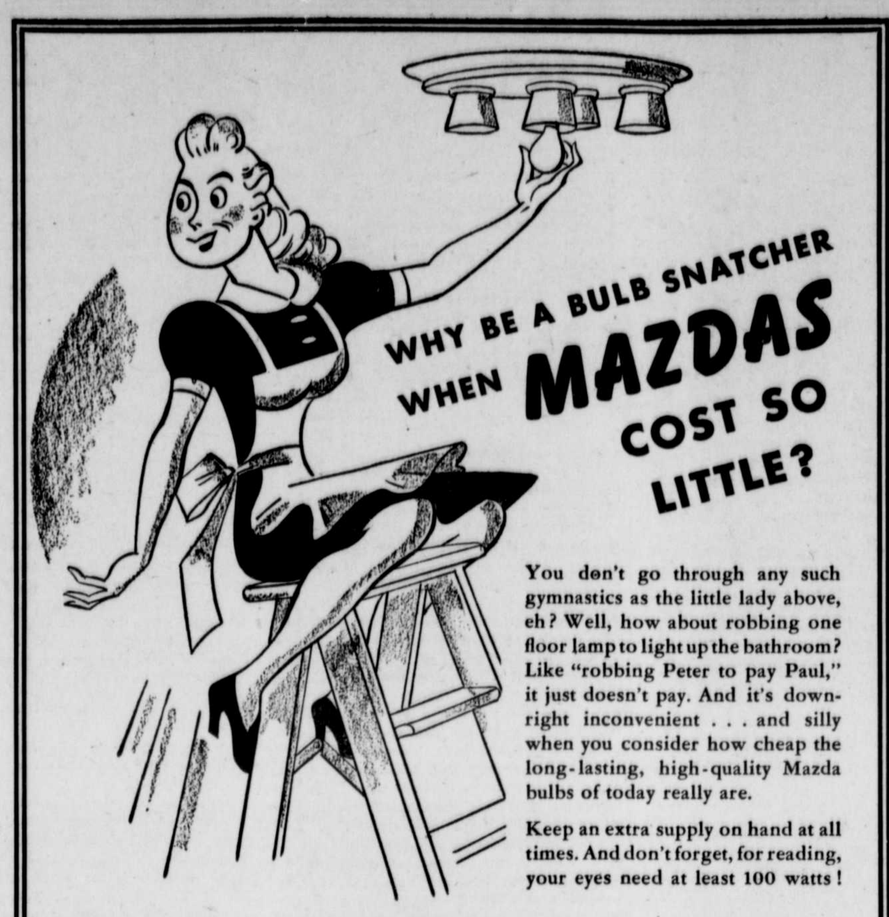
Without our assistnce the war could end badly for the United States if Hitler won by a complete collapse of the British Empire. This would leave the United States open to military attack by the Axis powers, both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and would result in a disastrous economic war.

A negotiated peace with Hitler, which is urged in certain circles, would likely be such as to leave Great Britian in command of its fleet, but with a British-German understanding that would result in strangling our foreign commerce throughout the world.

It is the conviction of many who have given much thought to the subject that the chief concern of every American citizen should not be what are the aims of Great Britian, but how can the war and worldwide economic aims of Hitler be defeated? This is the question which matters most, for it will prevent the enslavement of Europe and the implementing of a slave-driven population of 400,000,000 people into a springboard to world dominance.

—News Bureau

Americans are happiest when they cry: "Let's go!" They fret only when they must ask, "Where do we go from here?"



WHY BE A BULB SNATCHER WHEN MAZDAS COST SO LITTLE?

You don't go through any such gymnastics as the little lady above, eh? Well, how about robbing one floor lamp to light up the bathroom? Like "robbing Peter to pay Paul," it just doesn't pay. And it's downright inconvenient . . . and silly when you consider how cheap the long-lasting, high-quality Mazda bulbs of today really are.

Keep an extra supply on hand at all times. And don't forget, for reading, your eyes need at least 100 watts!

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Live Electrically and Save

1941	MARCH					1941
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23/30	24/31	25	26	27	28	29

CECIL COUNTY DEEDS

Margaret A. Cole, widow, to Thomas R. McLhinney and wife. Land in the Seventh Election District of Cecil County, Md. $5.00.

Kathryn Goodyear, a single woman to Robert A. Ramsey and Sarah Elizabeth Ramsey. Land in Cecil county, Md. $1,000.00.

Charles R. Brown and Olive V. Brown to the State of Maryland to the use of the State Roads Commission. $1.00.

Arthur W. Hornbarger and wife to Wilson H. Clark. Land in the village of Aiken, Seventh Election District of Cecil Co., Md. $10.

Jennie G. Price, widow, to Sarah K. Buckworth and husband. Land in the Second Election District of Cecil Co., Md. Containing 112 acres and 137 acres. more or less. $10.

Harry M. Brown, widower, to Willard P. Brown. Land in the Third Election District of Cecil Co., Md. Containing 62 acres of land, more or less. (agreement)

Sidney A. Coleman, et ux., et al., to the State of Maryland, to the use of the State Roads Commission. $1.00.

Eloise W. Ash widow to G. Reynolds Ash. Land in the town of Elkton, Cecil County, Md. $1.00.

Chain Stores Realty and Development Company, a body corporate, to Johanna Simon, unmarried. $5.00

NO BAR MAIDS PERMITTED IN PENNSYLVANIA

A 63-year-old statute, originally passed as a labor act, prohibits the employment of women as bar maids or to serve liquor in the taprooms and bars of Pennsylvania, Judge Howard W. Hughes, of Washington, Pa., says.

Hostesses, too, are prohibited. Waitresses could be employed, but only to serve food, said Judge Hughes, who in an opinion held that the Act of 1878 was still in "full force and effect" in the State. The law prohibits the employment of "any female" to "sell or distribute liquor".

Asked to clarify the ruling, Judge Hughes explained that the old law was enacted to prevent women from "in any way participating in the handling of liquor".

"This was passed as a labor act, not a liquor act. It was intended to regulate the employment of women," he added.

Judge Hughes made the decision in a case that arose nearly a year ago when a Charleroi constable arrested the owners, managers and two women employed in Charleroi grills.

Ruling that "the repeal of statutes by implication is not favored", Judge Hughes declined to dismiss the indictments, and added:

"There is nothing—inconsistent with the regulations laid down by the Act of 1878 and those of the Act of 1933-34 and its amendments."

Dam the Flood!

THOSE mental experts who probe far back into your head to find out what makes you act a little bit "tetched," have discovered the lush field of the alcoholic.

It should be a rich field for mental study.

In this day of the relegalized liquor traffic, all the forces of modern merchandising and high pressure salesmanship are being used to make drinkers out of non-drinkers (including youth—a new customer field every year), regular customers out of occasional drinkers, and topers out of steady drinkers.

Each year the nation's drinkers spend three billion dollars for liquor. With such a money total there evidently are many millions of drinkers.

Dr. William Mayo said that three out of every ten who begin as social drinkers end as addicts (while the other seven show the physical effects some day). On that percentage—well, at least it would mean two or three million addicts who'll need the attention of mental experts!

Mental hospitals of the nation bear out such computations. We sowed hops when we relegalized liquor and now we're harvesting the "hop-heads"!

Why the Alcoholic?

They've probed through the fumes in these alcoholic brains and come up with quite a number of reasons why people drink alcohol—which one eminent psychiatrist classifies as a "widely used poison."

Generally these reasons hinge on escapism. In other words, the drinker puts part of his brain to sleep in order to avoid immediate pain, family troubles, inferiority, or the like.

This research, of course, deals with those who already are drinkers. Entirely neglected is the primary field, where the fact that the man or woman is an "occasional drinker" may be laying the groundwork of his later troubles. Also neglected is that other field—of why a person takes a drink in the first place. That would bring in a whole set of factors, such as homes, social customs, experimentation—and easy availability!

Drug Addiction.

It isn't strange to those who, like the W. C. T. U., have studied such matters, but the mental experts and the doctors have found strong similarity between alcoholism and drug addiction in general and specifically in the uncertain possibility of a cure.

It took many long years of work before society decided not to tolerate opium, cocaine, morphine, or marijuana addiction, then to outlaw these drugs legally. They still are bootlegged but society and government unite in fighting them.

The other narcotic—alcoholic liquor—still is tolerated socially and merchandised openly in the market places.

The W. C. T. U. says "turn off the faucet of the liquor flow at the source and you won't have this human debris floating on its flood."

Unemployment at the end of December was 7,906,000 and it will be 6,500,000 at the end of 1941, says a statement from the American Federation of Labor this week.

TUBERCULOSIS ESSAY CONTEST

The fifth Annual Tuberculosis Essay Contest for negro students attending normal schools and colleges was announced today by the sponsors, the Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

This year the students will have a choice of three subjects: "How Can I In My Future Profession Help to Control Tuberculosis", "The College Essay Contest on Tuberculosis", or, "The National Student Health Association".

It was pointed out by Mr. William B. Matthews, Managing Director of the Maryland Association, that the purpose of this Contest is to interest negro students in the problem of tuberculosis and help them in their future lives as leaders to combat the disease among their race.

Mr. Matthews also said, "The incidence of tuberculosis among negroes is four times higher than among whites, and one of the most effective means of solving this problem is through education. If we can familiarize the future educators and leaders, they, in turn, can enlighten their people. This Essay Contest is one of the best methods of approaching the problem."

The winning papers in the Maryland Contest will be forwarded to the National Tuberculosis Association for entrance in nation-wide competition. Last year one of the Maryland winners was awarded honorable mention in the national contest.

The State Contest will close on April 30th and will be judged by a Committee selected by the sponsors.

AVERAGE FARM SUPPORTS 21.6 PERSONS

It takes eight acres of farm land to feed an average American.

The Census Bureau, figuring it another way, found the average farm—174 acres at last count—supported 21.6 people as far as food output was concerned.

This was some improvement since the first farm census in 1850, when it took 12.7 acres to feed a person. At that time the average farm was 203 acres and it raised food for 16 persons.

Just to show we can still do better, the statisticians added that in Belguim the produce of a single acre feeds one and a half people.

IF JUNIOR WON'T MIND MAYBE IT'S YOUR FAULT

Three famous child specialists point out how parents can control their children by kindly and understanding treatment of the youngsters' problems. A helpful illustrated article in the March 30th issue of

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN

In just one minute—New York city's metropolitan area produces over a million and a half gallons of sewage.

America is the largest leather producing country in the world . . . $800 per minute is the wholesale value.

Got a safety pin? You should have. Thirty-five safety pins are made in America every minute!