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FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1941

FSA INITIALS COULD STAND FOR "FAVORING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE"

School doors have been opened to more than 200,000 farm children as a result of better living conditions and increased incomes for the farm families aided by the Farm Security Administration, a recent survey reveals.

This "back-to-school" movement was heaviest in the areas of lowest farm incomes. Although only 45 per cent of the families covered in the survey lived in 10 Southern Cotton States, they had 65 per cent of the children who went to school as a result of FSA assistance.

Parents in the 361,192 families surveyed reported 210,253 children who would not have been able to go to school but for FSA assistance.

With the aid of FSA supervisors, these families worked out sound farm plans. They used FSA loans to buy livestock and equipment necessary to produce enough of their own food for more adequate diets, and to obtain cash income from as many different enterprises as possible.

Better incomes relieved many of these families from the pressure which made it necessary for them to keep their children at work on the farm to help make ends meet instead of sending them to school.

Tenant families were helped to get long-tern written leases which enabled them to stay on one farm and keep their children in school. Balanced diets resulted in better health and regular classroom attendance. Medical care programs which have been estblished in 731 counties and serve 90,000 farm families made possible for many children the care they needed when sick.

WHEN MORE HAVE MORE TO SPEND

"I am proud", said Secretary Wickard in his National Farm Institute address, "that the Department of Agriculture has helped take the lead in the effort to increase domestic consumption. All along thoughtful farmers have known that this problem called over-production could be turned right around and called under-consumption. Thoughtful farmers have known, too, that their best potential markets were in the cities. Thousands upon thousands of city families wanted to buy more milk, more meat, more fruit, more butter, more eggs, more clothing and more of almost everything that the farmer had to sell. But they didn't have enough buying power to purchase the extra food and clothing which they wanted.

"Farmers ought to try to figure out ways to get this extra purchasing power into the hands of the poor people just as an enterprising salesman figures out ways to reach new markets. The immediate increase in the purchases of certain foods, as soon as the defense program began to increase the incomes of workmen, shows what happens when conditions improve and more people have more money to spend.

"The food and cotton stamp plans, the school lunch program, and other Federal programs to increase consumption benefit farmers as well as consumers. In reality we can't benefit one group without benefiting the other."

The bill, introduced by Senator Dudley Roe in the State Senate, to eliminate State taxes on real estate, passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 8. As this bill is an amendment to the State Constitution it will have to be voted on at the next general election in 1943 if it should pass the House and be signed by the Governor.

President Roosevelt's Cabinet will be delegated special authority to straighten out some of the complications that have developed among National Defense Chiefs. The regular heads of Departments are expected to take matters in hand and act as a war industries Board. This may simplify the duties of some groups of men in charge of National Defense.

New legislation to save concerns having national defense contracts nearly $100 million will protest investments made in building factories that are likely to become obsolete at the end of the war.

However, it is absolutely certain that the rates of Federal income and other taxes upon all of the people in the United States will be more, not less.

TOO BUSY TO WORK

By J. E. Jones

Washington, March 24--The nation's big job during the past year has been preparing for the production of defense materials. The production job is now getting started, although we have a long way to go before we can feel secure.

There is another phase of defense, to which more attention will be paid as time goes on. That task, which we can tackle in earnest as soon as we achieve quantity production, is the development of new and better materials for defense.

American ingenuity and inventiveness are our greatest asset. Is there anything which they could not accomplish, with sufficient time? Is there any doubt that our technicians, our research--if given time--can make us invulnerable?

One industrial concern, which is contributing in an important way to defense production, has an exposition on the road to show the value of research. The exposition, which is known as the "Parade of Progress" and is sponsored by General Motors, was recently rebuilt and revised. Observers who have seen it have expressed some surprise that the lessons of peace apply to defense.

Some of the developments mentioned, which give promise of greater national strength, are already in production, while others may be little more than a hope for the future. There are tiny, mercury vapor lamps which have possibilitis as search-lights for airfields; lightweight high-powered electric motors using glass insulating tape; lightweight metals, such as magnesium, used in aviation engines; laminated plastic-treated plywood for airplane wings; synthetic rubber for tires; and many other radically new devices. Quite properly, the main lectures are held in a tent which is poleless and quickly set up and taken down.

Charles F. Kettering, General Motors research leader, sounded the keynote of the new exposition when he said that the permanent defense of America, both in the immediate future and in succeeding years, will require greater ingenuity and inventiveness, more dissatisfaction with old and inefficient ways of doing things, and more real hard work than ever before.

This will strike a responsive chord among forward-looking Americans who are too busy to lose confidence in the future.

* * * *

Ol' Man River And Aluminum

The announcement by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes that another producer would soon be turning out ingot aluminum at a new plant in the Pacific Northwest helps to temper the talk of shortages in this essential light metal. The plant the Reynolds Metals Company will establish within the Bonneville-Grand Coulee territory is their second aluminum producing unit, the first being located at Lister, Ala., in the Muscle Shoals district. Both plants are expected to be in production before summer.

Recent allotments of power in the TVA tetrritory and the Bonneville district show the tremendous power loads required for the production of aluminum. Aluminum plants have been considered for many other sections of the country, but locations have not been available because of a lack of power supply. All of which leads to appreciation of help from the enormous hydroelectric facilities in the Tennessee Valley and on the Columbia river.

For many years the production of aluminum has been largely in the hands of a single company. The entry of the Reynolds Company into this picture is a healthy sign. The fact that Reynolds was not satisfied with one ingot plant, but proposes establishing another shows a progressive spirit, one that can only be counted as an aid to the entire defense movement. If there is a shortage of aluminum, albeit this condition is questioned in some quarters, the sooner new factories begin to produce this metal, the better.

* * * *

No End To Monopoly

Rumor spreads that the Federal Monopoly Committee will fold up and go out of business. Don't believe it. The anti-monopoly probe is moving forward on many fronts under control of several Government departments.

EXTREME CARE WITH FIRE URGED AS FIRE SEASON OPENS

State Forester Says Meager Tools And Fewer Employees Aggravate Fire Danger

Baltimore, Md., March 18--State Forestry employees were today assigned to forest fire duty in several sections of the State by State Forester F. W. Besley, who at the same time called upon the people of Maryland to use extreme care in the use of fire during the next five or six weeks. Curtailed funds for forest fire protection have made it impossible for the Department of Forestry to employ the usual personnel to cope with the spring forest menace, or to supply the forest wardens with much needed pumps and tools for fire fighting, according to the State Forester. Full cooperation of the public is, therefore, urged in order to prevent fires and assisting in control of any that may start while of small size.

Eight forest fires occurred the early part of this week in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's and St Mary's Counties, the largest of which burned 65 acres. Lookout towers were placed in service thruout the eastern part of the State on Monday and Tuesday, but those on the west of Frederick will not be opened until next week. Mr. Besley stated that funds may not be sufficient to operate all towers until the end of spring fire season, in which case a few will be closed toward the end of April while fires are still occurring. Due notice will be given in the local press if this becomes necessary, so that property owners and others may take steps to patrol forest areas in the absence of lookout service.

There will be a shortage of forest guards for investigating smokes and fighting fires in nearly every county of the State this spring, according to information at the headquarters of the State Forestry Department. This is due to a reduced State Forestry budget for the current biennium. Only 15 forest guards can be employed for a very limited period, although in previous years as high as 40 to 45 guards have been provided under more liberal allotment of funds.

The State Forester plans to employ forest guards about six weeks this spring at Frostburg, Allegany County; Long Hill, Anne Arundel County; 13 Mile Hill, Baltimore County; North East, Cecil County; Waldorf, Charles County; Church Creek, Dorchester County; Kitzmiller, Garrett County; Stepney, Harford County; Hollofield, Howard County; Middletown, Frederick County; Burtonsville, Montgomery County; Blair's Valley, Washington County; Brandywine, Prince George's Co.; Great Mills, St. Mary's Co.; and Quantico, Wicomico Co. The State Forester explained that one of the important functions of the forest guards is to contact persons making campfires, burning debris and making other use of fire in order to encourage proper precautions and prevention of forest fires. Without such contacts an increased number of fires may occur which the Forestry Departmen is poorly prepared to bring under control.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

Late in May, the National Board of Fire Underwriters will celebrate its 75th anniversary.

During those seventy-five years—years in which this country came from economic infancy to maturity—the National Board, representative organization of the nation's principal stock fire insurance companies, has rendered a signal service to the United States. It is the National Board which carries on an unremitting campaign against fire—a campaign which knows no "quitting time" and no holidays. It is the National Board which battles arson and sabotage on all fronts, and has been responsible for sending a long list of fire-bugs to prison. It is the National Board which surveys communities, and then provides the basic information which is needed to eliminate fire traps and make towns safer. It is the National Board which works steadily to improve fire departments, water supplies, alarm facilities, etc. It is the National Board which maintains great scientific laboratories where building materials, electrical appliances, heating equipment and similar articles are rigorously tested for fire hazards. It is the National Board, in short, whose primary work is to make the homes and farms and industries of America safe from the ever-present enemy-fire. Today, as in 1917, the National Board has put its facilities, without charge, at the disposal of the War and Navy Departments in order that the rearmament program may not be delayed and imperiled by fire.

BARGE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER BECOMES A COUNTESS

Disclosing how a modern Cinderella's beauty and good behavior attracted the attention of a nobleman who immediately fell in love with her. One of many illustrated articles in the April 6th issue of

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UPPER SHORE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

"Honorable Senator Claude Pepper, U. S. Senator from Florida, will Address Upper Shore Region of the Maryland Teachers Association".

Senator Claude Pepper, U. S. Senator from Florida will address the Upper Shore Region of the Maryland State Teachers Association on Saturday, April 5, at Washington College, at 10 A. M. The subject of Senator Pepper's address will be "Education and Democracy".

This meeting will include teachers from the counties of Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, and Talbot. Approximately eight hundred teachers, supervisors, superintendents, and other state educators will be present at this meeting.

The Committee has carefully considered the part that the schools must play in our present day emergency. Therefore, they have selected this theme for the day's discussion, "Education for National Defense".

Following the general meeting which will be high lighted by Senator Peppers' address will be sectional meetings led by noted state educators. These sectional meetings include various subjects for secondary and elementary schools.

Such subjects as art, foreign languages, socia lstudies, industrial arts, English, library, home economics, commercial, and agriculture will be the chief subjects discussed in the sectional meetings.

To lead these discussions the committee has secured the following leaders: Mr. Paul Harris, Annapolis High School; Dr. E. Clarke Fontaine, Supervisor of High Schools; Dr. E. H. Stevens, Principal Aberdeen High; Mr. John A. Seidel, Asst. State Supt. in Vocational Education; Dr. Winten Tolles, Washington College; Miss Adeline J. Pratt, Director of Public-Libraries; Miss Elizabeth Amerey, Supervisor of Economics; Mr. Thomas N. Greene, Catonsville High; Dr. Jesse E. Coop, Washington College; Dr. Abram Z. Gottwals, Arundel High; Dr. William R. Phipps, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, of Talbot County.

The committee is especially anxious that all teachers, and those interested in school activities be present for these meetings. This year they have endeavored to make the sectional meetings more interesting to the elementary teachers by having a meeting led by Miss Catherine Leonard of Trappe Elementary School.

The committee in charge of this meeting consists of Mr. M. U. Zimmerman--Principal of Easton High--President; Mr. Frosh Day--Supt. of Schools of Queen Annes' County--Vice President; Mr. J. W. Lord--Principal of Perryville Elementary School--Secretary; Miss Hermione Riches--Chestertown High School--Treasurer; Mr. W. J. Stenge--Principal Chestertown High; and Mr. F. G. Livingood of Washington College are also members of this committee.

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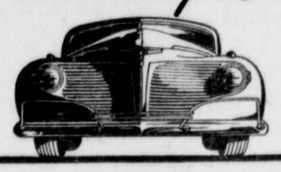

The H. M. Duyckinck Co. Phone 47 Rising Sun, Md.

Mirror-Making Changed by New 'Silvering' Process

The ancient art of mirror making has yielded at last to modern industrial science.

Since 1835, when Baron Justus von Liebig, a German chemist, poured a silvering solution out of a white china pitcher onto a pane of glass, the pitcher has been the principal tool of the mirror manufacturers. The process was slow and tedious, but despite its handicaps more than 500 mirror makers produced an estimated 80,000,000 square feet of mirror glass annually by the pitcher-pouring process.

William Peacock, Philadelphia metallurgist, is credited with bringing streamline, mass production methods to the mirror industry. After nine years of experimentation and thousands of tests he found a better, quicker method. The principal feature of his new process is a silvering solution that instantaneously deposits a film of silver on a pane of glass.

Because of this instantaneous action, Mr. Peacock was able to spray his silvering solution onto the glass with a spray gun, not unlike those used to paint automobiles. Mirror glass which formerly had to be laid flat on a table can be stood almost erect on racks, saving valuable floor space and cutting down the time required to turn a pane of polished plate glass into a silvered mirror.

Norway has suffered terribly since the German invasion. Hundreds of private homes and apartment buildings have been damaged and losses are still running at the rate of . . . $60 worth of property . . . every minute.

SAFETY LEGISLATION INDORSED

Indorsement of bills in the Maryland Legislature affecting the interest and safety of motorists is announced by the Keystone Automobile Club. Senate Bills 62 and 101, amending the Financial Responsibility Act, are declared by the club to be "eminently desirable". The first eliminates the minimum judgment of $25 in motor accidents as a cause for the suspension of operator's license, and the second provides that discharge in bankruptcy or under insolvency proceedings shall not relieve owner, operator or chauffeur from the obligation to satisfy any judgment resulting from a motor accident before having his license reinstated or his certificae of registration restored.

The Club heartily indorses the proposal in H 393 to compel pedestrians on highways to walk facing traffic and to carry a lantern or flashlight after dark. The provision that violation of the act shall be considered prima facie evidence of contributory negligence in case of accident should, in the opinion of the Club, be a strong influence in forcing compliance with the law.

Another bill backed by the Club provides for engineering determination of safe speed by the State Roads Commission, with proper signs erected at maximum points where conditions are found to necessitate deviation from speeds permitted by law.

Cuba does not raise potatoes, which accounts for its large importation of this product from America at the rate of 80 pounds of potatoes . . . per minute.