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FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1941

THE STRIKE MENACE

Our nation is face to face with labor conditions which threaten its future.

Labor dictatorship which can force men to leave their jobs regardless of their own wishes, the welfare of the nation, and in defiance of government itself, is inexcusable.

After all, it is the men, women and children in the United States whose lives, liberty and happiness are at stake in our preparedness drive. No labor dictator can save them from an aggressor, if his acts cause a breakdown in our defense ability. Witness the fallen countries of Europe.

The public favors good wages, fair hours, the best working conditions, and every thing within reason that labor has stood for. But, it will finally turn on corruption and arrogance in labor mangement which threaten the life of a nation, and the right to work for the safety of home and family.

Hundreds of thousands of boys from homes throughout the land are training for the army. Ask them if they have enough rifles, machine guns, airplanes, tanks, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, enough ammunition for practise--enough of anything.

The boys in training are offering their lives for the nation. Strikers who are deferred from military service at high pay, who shut off coal supplies and manufactured products which are indispensable, actually imperil the lives of the boys who are serving their country for $30,000 a month.

Commenting on methods for remedying this intolerable situation, the New York Times says editorially: "While strikes should not be outlawed, neither should they be encouraged by governmental policy. State and Federal labor laws should be revised necessary to embody the principle that while men are free to quit their jobs at will, they are not free to forcibly prevent other men from taking those jobs. On the same principle employers should not be prevented from offering those jobs to men willing to take them. This means that mass picketing and violence to workers who attempt to enter a plant must not be tolerated by local authorities or by local law. It means also that Federal law should not in effect condone or encourage such violence".

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS

According to a Harvard professor, 1,000 different kinds of weeds have come over from Europe and established themselves in America during the last 300 years. Among these farm gangsters, who laughed at farm gangsters and evaded quarantine, are such fearsome names as pigweed, Canada thistle, dock, burdock, plantain, white daisy and "stinking Willie" (for St. James wort).

These rascals sneaked in, says the professor. They hid in stockings, trouser bottoms, skirt hems, in the blankets of immigrants and in old packing straw. The stoways found a thousand ways to slip in. Some, like the devil's paint brush, disguise themselves as flowers. Once here they became rampant and flourished in that way the wicked have.

Many good things have come to us from Europe. In fact, practically all of us came from that general direction. So there is nothing to do but take the evil with the good as philosophically as we can. We hate these pests, but we sort of feel that if we didn't have them we'd have others.

Now that fruits have set on the trees, a sorting out process should be followed, according to Albert F. Vierheller, specialist in horticulture for the University of Maryland extension service.

Thinning of fruits, he states, allows the grower to balance the fruit with leaf surface, tree size or vigor. It lightens the load, preventing tree breakage, and also provides more water supply to fruits that are left on the trees.

BRIDGE BILL TO BE VETOED

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor, in a telegram to Mr. Omer L. Carson, president of the Havre de Grace Chamber of Commerce, announced he would veto the bill authorizing the State Roads Commission to reopen the old Havre de Grace-Perryville bridge.

The Governor stated that the Attorney General had filed an official opinion invalidating the Susquehanna bridge bill, claiming it is in volation of the provisions of the indenture.

HOW IS OUR WAR GOING.

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C. June 2—The program for building up National Defense is progressing very well, and industries and business firms are "delivering goods" according to agreements, to the Government. The biggest slow-down has resulted from strikes, and there are no indications that we have seen the last of these.

The testimony of high Naval officers is that there have been only about a dozen ships lost that carried American goods. Planes have been flown across the Atlantic to England with practically no loss in transit.

In the meantime the American Treasury has been giving all-aid to Britian, by and with the consent of the Administration and Congress. The number of our own ships has been supplemented by reason of the "capture" of vessels of many nations that sought refuge in our harbors, and by new merchant and war vessels being built in our own shipbuilding plants.

The European War isn't going just exactly the way official Washington helped plan it. That may partially explain the increase of propaganda by private organizations and groups that are trying to bring pressure on the National Administration to drop "neutrality", and use the American Navy and our Merchant marine for out-and-out participation in the war.

But the war mongers are not supported by public oipnion, as has been shown by the Gallup Poll, which has the reputation of being thoroughly reliable. The same condition reported from private investigations is sustained in the flood of letters to Senators and Congressmen whose mail shows overwhelming opposition to all proposals that would send the young men of this country to war.

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The Women—Bless Them!

At the fiftieth annual meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs just held in Atlantic City special tributes were made to the heroines and pioneers at a Golden Jubilee. It was the greatest delegate group of women ever to assemble, and records at the Haddon Hall, the Chalfonte and other hotels indicated that 10,000 women came to the New Jersey resort. They not only enjoyed their meetings but they also filled their lungs with the purest air on the Atlantic coast.

Among those specially honored were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, recent minister to Norway; Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin of Montana; Katherine Lenrott, Director of the Federal Children's Bureau and Mary Anderson of the Federal Woman's Bureau, all women standing at the top in Washington. Appropriate recognition was also extended to Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, and other outstanding women of the National Capital.

The rails and the highways are doing their daily work in transporting passengers from the National Capital to Atlantic City, in search of the healthful benefits of the Atlantic Seaboard.

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Bond Are A Good Buy

The Government needs money and that's the reason why special bonds and stamps have been placed on the market. But the Treasury Department seems to be more enthusiastic over the bond program than the American public because sales of these National Defense Securities are below expectations. If you don't help the Government out on bonds that will pay you interest on your investment you are quite sure to "pay through the nose" in higher taxes. So, there is more than one way to figure out that bonds are a good buy.

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Who's Games Come First

Labor strikes have been more frequent and have involved a larger number of workers during the past two months than at any time since the sitdown strikes in Detroit. There has been no end of critisicm of the National Administration because of its continued defense of "labor's gains", as a reason for not cracking down on big strikes that have interfered with national defense. The present agitation of the question favors greater power to the Mediation Board for settling labor strikes. But it does not seem probable that anything will be done in that direction or through the passage of new laws by Congress. It is common talk in Washington that the politicians are all afraid of the aggressive CIO and its affiliattd unions.

1941	JUNE					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	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

ECONOMIC WARFARE

What is economic warfare, Roughly, it is any non-military action designed to damage the enemy's capacity to produce. Its relation to military warfare may be described by comparing a nation to an individual soldier. A soldier may be put out of action by being killed or wounded in battle. But his military value is as much destroyed if he is cut off from food and supplies and starved into surrender.

A nation, too, may be defeated in battle, as was France. Or it may be deprived of the food and supplies required to support its people and industrial machine. Not even the United States, more favored in natural resources than any other nation on earth, can live without trade. We must import certain essential materials—drugs like opium and quinine; metals like tungsten and nickel; and rubber, hemp, and other commodities. For other countries, imports are even more vital. Lacking them, or substitutes, they may be "starved" into surrender, though undefeated in battle. Many observers agree that it was Germany's economic defeat which brought her military capitulation in 1918.

Almost on the first day of World War II, Britian set up a Ministry of Economic Warfare. Working out beyond the blockade, its job was to spot every source of earth where supplies were available to Germany, and then to cut off these supplies—by buying them first "'preclusive buying"), by making trade agreements, by issuing "navicerts", or safe conduct passes, through the blockade, only to shippers who agreed not to send materials to the enemy. Another of the Ministry's jobs is to learn the location of war-essential German industries, for the benefit of the R. A. F.

But economic war is a deadly serious game, which both sides can play. Germany's economic warfare in the Balkans—barter business which had knit those countries into the Reich's economy before the shooting war started—preceding actual conquest of those countries. Economic war helped rot still further the shaky pillars of conquered France, until she collapsed into "collaboration" with her conquerors.

Germany's economic war, too inevitably has its military side. The submarine blockade is one example; the drive into Iraq toward the Near East's oil-fields is a more recent one.

The United States, which still hesitates to call its spade a spade, has no Ministry of Economic Warfare. But throughout the Government a loose-knit group of organizations in a dozen agencies now employ more than 500 persons full time at two distinct functions of economic warfare: (1) to prevent any war-vital supplies from reaching the Axis and its allies; and (2) to pool resources in democracy's arsenal, and to pump supplies to the democracies.

—The Pathfinder

TWO JOBS FOR FARMERS

In a recent address, Fred R. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, said that farmers have two jobs before them now: First, they must produce this nation's food, and food for export as well; second, they must insist upon prices sufficient to keep food production at the necessary level, and to maintain the farm population's standard of living.

This doesn't mean that the farmer is out to profiteer and to cash in on the nation's emergency. It does mean, however, that the farmer can't be expected to pay higher wages to labor, higher taxes to government, and higher prices for supplies of all kinds without receiving a proportionately higher return for what he sells. The farmer is not a magician; he can't produce money out of the air.

The big job of the farmers' marketing co-ops now is to establish an equitable relation between operating cost and selling cost. Agriculture remains the backbone of the nation. If it starves, we'll all starve with it.

ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS ON JULY 1

By proclamation President Roosevelt has designated July 1 as the date for a second registration of men eligible for compulsory duty under the selective service law.

The immediate purpose will be to obtain the registration of all male citizens who have become 21 years old since the last registration date, October 16, 1940.

Officials estimated that nearly 1,000,000 young men would be affected by the new call, whichthe President said was required "in the interest of national defense".

There are 37 Canadian border stations where one alien a minute is being examined.

VITAMIN NEEDS OF CHICKS ARE HIGH, RESEARCH SHOWS

Ingredients Discovered for Adding Vitamins.

"Because of the rapidity with which the size of a baby chick's body increases, chick rations must have a high vitamin content," reports Dr. H. J. Smith, director of research for Purina Mills.

Dr. Smith states that research at the Purina Laboratories has shown that the vitamins most apt to be lacking in baby chick rations are A, D, and G. Proven ingredients have been discovered for adding these vitamins to a ration to meet the needs of baby chicks.

Dr. H. J. Smith

"Pur-a-tene," Dr. Smith explains, "is a concentrated source of pro-vitamin A. Fish oils supply vitamin D. Puri-Flave supplies not only vitamin G, the filtrate factor (pantothenic acid), but also Vitamin B_6 which is necessary for the normal development of chicks, and B_1 which has a great deal to do with metabolism.

"At the Purina Research Laboratories we're constantly studying the vitamin requirements of baby chicks and searching out new methods for meeting these requirements," Dr. Smith reports. "Last year more than 40,000 chicks were used to carry out these tests. After our Laboratories have discovered something that produces better chicks, we take it out to our Experimental Farm for extensive trials to see if it is practical. Then it's not hard for us to decide if this new discovery should be included in our chick starting ration."

In commenting on chick starting rations, Dr. Smith emphasized strongly the importance of giving baby chicks a ration into which the vitamin carriers are so carefully mixed that every thimble-full carries its full share, as that is the amount a baby chick eats daily the first few days of its life.

Fertilizer Profits Low

A ten-year average profit of the fertilizer industry as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows a return of only one and five one-hundredth cents on a dollar of sales while 32,000 farmers in a recent survey reported a return of $3.60 in increased yields for each dollar spent on fertilizer.

In the last ten years for which figures are available 1929-1938—total fertilizer profits amounted to one and five-hundredths cents for each dollar of sales, or 94 cents on each ton of $26 fertilizer sold.

Figures just released by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on corporation income tax returns by industries for 1938 shows returns for 374 fertilizer manufacturers. Of this number 161 or 43 per cent reported deficits. The average return for 1938 was 3.6 per cent. The S.E.C. reports returns of 16 large chemical companies not engaged in fertilizer manufacture showed a return of 20.5 per cent.

The temptation is always strong for chicks to huddle in a dark corner of the brooder house. Because they may chill that far away from the hover it is good practice to build a little fence around the hover the first few days. After the chicks are two or three days old the fence can be set farther back. At the end of the first week it should be removed entirely.

Soap, water and elbow grease are just as important in protecting chicks against disease as are disinfectants. There is no use spraying Cresofec on a brooder with droppings from last season's chicks. And there isn't much use rinsing a drinking fountain with Clorena if there is a scum all over the metal.

CHECK THE ROADS BEFORE STARTING A TRIP

The way to avoid unpleasant detours is to check the roads before starting on a trip, the Keystone Automobile Club advises in a bulletin pointing out that the highway construction season is getting into full swing, necessitating much reroutings of traffic in this and other states.

"Unpleasant experiences can be avoided", said J. E. Prizer, Manager of the Club's Touring Bureau, "if motorists take the precaution to check the routes they propose to use. Many construction projects are under way in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, and some long detours are in effect, although in numerous intsances traffic is maintained around the construction work".

"Because of the constantly changing road condition picture, the Club advises motorists to seek advice from its touring counsellors just before they intend to travel. Week-old information is apt to prove disappointing, except in cases where the road program is not subject to change in the interim, a fact which may be determined at the time inquiry is made."

CECIL FARM GROUP DISCUSSES SCHOOL QUESTION

The Cecil Farmers Club met at Russell Kincaid's on May 21st. Called to order by Pres. Alonzo Criswell. Roll call showed all but one of our members families represented, and we especially welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Vera S. Gulver and Mr. George K. Bailey new members. Miss Helen Irene Smith and Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Miller were also present. Mrs. Kincaid extended the cordial greetings from Mr. Kincaid who is now aiding in the emergency airplane production program, being at Detroit at this time.

A card was received and read from the family of our late member John S. Cullen, expressing appreciation for our floral piece. Upon motion, a committee composed of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Lippincott and Lloyd Balderston were appointed to write resolutions of respect for our late member, John S. Cullen and present them to our next meeting.

The proposed Article 12 of our By-Laws which was presented to our last meeting was now adopted by unanimous vote.

Fred S. Martenis then expressed a concern that we might take a more active part in community and civic betterment. Members generally concurred in this concern and it started a general discussion about the needs for an 8th Grade in our school system. Our group favored the introduction of this addition to our educational work and at our afternoon session a motion was passed authorizing our President to name a committee to further study the matter and if possible to aid or influence the School Board in the adoption of an 8th Grade.

Miss Smith informed the Club of the forming of a 4-H Club Senior Council at the Recreation Room at the Court House with 19 boys and girls present.

She felt that this group should develop much needed leadership among themselves and then they could be of great aid in producing better 4-H Clubs throughout the several sections of the County. She also said that 45 Cecil County women planned to attend the Short Course at College Park from June 16-20.

George K. Bailey told us that movies of the last International Live stock Exposition were available through the "Eastern Breeder". Mr. Miller said the Fair Board had Movies of the last State Fair, showing Livestock judging, etc. The use of such films are very educational as well as entertaining and we felt that they could be used in our meetings.

Leon Ewing, Howard Mendenhall and Ernest Cullen were appointed an inspection committee. Our hostess then invited us to dinner.

Upon reconvening Leon Ewing reported for the committee: we all enjoyed a splendid dinner after which the men made their usual farm survey. 11½ acres of wheat, 12 of barley, 5 of winter oats, 3 alfalfa and 3 soybeans were the growing crops which looked very well. Owing to Mr. Kincaids absence the dairy herd had been sold, and very little farming was being done. The farm machinery was in good condition, a combine is ready for the grain harvest. Mrs. Kincaid asked our opinion of the proper time to cut her fine field of alfalfa. J. Z. Miller replied that there had been of discussion on the subject when we were in the field and that perhaps our hesitation to reply was because of the failure to entirely agree at that time. However he felt the proper compromise would be about the first of June. The amount of bloom, at least half out, and the presence of well started new shoots from the crowns of the plant are the usual indications of the proper time to cut providing the weather is fair.

Lloyd Balderston then told of purchasing Kansas alfalfa seed from two reliable sources and seeded it in the same field last August. The germination and original stand showed no difference, but one lot was badly thrown out by the winter freezing while the other held tight and looked at least 100% better this Spring. The lot that winter killed however has partly compensated for that loss by producing a larger plant.

County Agent Miller then told of the plans for the Kent- Cecil livestock show to be held at Galena, the cattle on Aug. 20 and horses on Aug 21. Every exhibitor of Dairy cattle will be permitted to show 6 head for which $2.50 will be given for each animal shown as well as any ribbons or other awards which they may win from placing. A 4-H club herd of 6 animals may be shown from the same farm making another exhibit. He also informed us of the referendum vote on wheat marketing quotas on May 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Martenis, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Reynolds and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ewing were appointed to make plans, etc., for a summer picnic.

With much appreciation for the splendid day which Mrs. Kincaid, in the absence of her husband, had made possible, we adjourned to meet with Geo. B. McKeown on the 11th of June. Lloyd Balderston, Sec.

In quantity . . . there are more non-jewgled watches manufactured in the U. S. than others: 25 watches per minute.

Our limitations are blessings, too. If we could see as well as a bee does, we wouldn't eat anything.

WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENT SET AT 55 MILLION ACRES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced a 1942 national wheat acreage of 55 million acres, by E. I. Oswald, assistant director of the University of Maryland extension service. This allotment, which is 7 million acres smaller than the 1941 allotment, is part of the national wheat program designed to aid farmers in meeting the problems of export market losses and mounting surplus, it is stated by officials of the Department.

The allotment is adjusted each year, it is explained, so that with the prospective carryover it will provide wheat enough for normal domestic consumption, normal exports, and at least a 30 per cent reserve. Officials point out that since the 55 million acre allotment is above the level necessary to provide that objective, above-normal reserves continue a definite part of the U. S. Wheat situation for at least 2 or 3 years.

State allotments, which represent an apportionment of the national allotment, are made on the basis of each State's wheat acreage during the last 10 years. Maryland's allotment for 1942 is 340,920 acres.

In calculating the 1942 allotment, the 1941-42 supply of wheat was estimated at 1,236 million bushels. This does not include the 12 million bushels in crop insurance reserves. Of the total supply, it is expected that 675 million bushels will be consumed domestically during the 1941-42 marketing year. The balance of 561 million bushels will be available for export during the year and for carryover at the end of the year. Since exports are not expected to differ greatly from the 30-35 million bushels sold abroad during 1940-41, the July 1, 1942 carryover would be by far the largest on record, or more than 500 million bushels.

MARYLAND FARMERS FAVOR WHEAT QUOTA

Unofficial and complete returns from Maryland's twenty-three counties showed that 77.6 per cent of the State's wheat farmers who participated in a special "election" on May 31, favor establiishment of marketing quotas for the 1941 crop.

The vote, as announced by R. O. Stelzer, Maryland executive officer for the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, was 2,812 for the quota and 811 against.

Stelzer said 11,009 Maryland farmers were eligible to vote and that approximately thirty-seven per cent went to special polling places set up by farmer committeemen.

Early returns from the nationwide farmer referendum gave a favorable margin for an Agricultural Deartment proposal to establish rigid marketing quotas on this year's wheat crop.

Incomplete returns from eighteen of the thirty-seven States in which polls were established gave 39,069 votes for and 18,573 against quotas This was a favorable margin of sixty-eight per cent. Approval by two thirds of the farmers voting was required.

The rigid marketing control measure was proposed as one means of dealing with a surplus wheat problem that thratens to overtax commercial tsorage facilities and interfere with transportation of defense materials. Under the quota system the department could tell farmers how much they might sell.

The voting took place in wheat-producing States under provisions of the 1938 AAA farm law in the first grower test of Federal farm marketing control measures for a major crop produced principally outside the South. Quotas already have been voted for cotton and tobacco.

Legislation enacted recently authorizes a wheat loan rate of eighty-five per cent of parity—or about 97 cents a bushel—compared with last year's rate of fifty-six per cent, or 72 cents a bushel.

If approved, quotas would limit farmers to the sale of wheat produced under 1941 AAA planting allotments, plus any wheat from previous crops. Grain produced this year on excess acreage would be subject to a penalty tax of half the Government loan rate unless stored under bond for future use or delivered to the Government for relief use.

NATIONAL NUTRITION CONFERENCE

Miss Venia M. Kellar, assistant director of the University of Maryland extension service, Miss Margaret McPheeters, nutrition specialist, and Miss Dorothy Emerson, girls' club leader, participated in a National Nutrition Conference for Defense, which was called by President Roose velt in Washington on May 26, 27 and 28.

The purposes of this conference, which is the first of its kind ever held in this country, were to report on the present state of human nutrition in the United States and to outline the effects of inadequate nutrition on the health, efficiency, and morale of our people.

Attending the conference from all parts of the country were about 400 leaders in the fields of medicine and public health, social work, nursing home economics, nutrition, agriculture, education, labor, industry government, and community organizations. Recommendations were made to the President for an immediate program of action.