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THE FOURTH OF JULY

The Fourth of July brings with it a double meaning to the citizens of the nation as does nearyl every other holiday that is celebrated nationally.

It is a time for a vacation from work, a day for picnics and outings, a day of rest and a day for enjoyment.

The other and real meaning of the day is something different. It is not just an occasion for flag waving and picnics; it is a time for sober reflection and deep rejoicing over the heritage that is ours, handed down to us by our valiant forefathers who had the courage and perseverance of purpose to conceive and fight for the independence of their country.

As the decades have rolled by since that memorable occasion of the Declaration of Independence, this nation, the struggling for its very existence, has grown into the greatest power on earth. The foundation laid down by those great men who gave us our independtnce has been adequate to serve through the ensuing years without basic change, guiding us and offering incentive to every national action of note.

This Fourth of July is the most opportune time of all to give real consideration to the ideals upon which our country was founded--a time to study the principles of true Americanis mand rekindle the spirit which permeated the minds of our noble forefathers. We shall march on to new triumphs if we keep the faith with those ideals.

THE DOCTOR IS A SOLDIER

Early in June, more than 7,500 American doctors went to Cleveland, Ohio. They went there to attend the annual meeting of the American Medical Association. which is the largest meeting of its kind in the world. And this year the gathering was of more than ordinary interest, for its dominant note was the role of medicine in the national preparedness program.

It is apparent that the public health is a very vital factor in defense. And that concerns more than the health of our new and fast-exanding army, important as that is. It concerns more than the health of millions of men who work in our factories, and who operate the machines which produce the implements of war. It concerns the health of farmers, who raise our food. It concerns the health of the civilian population, which must play its part in one way or another to speed the defense drive to a successful consummation.

The doctors of America are the custodians of the public health. Upon them rests the gigantis responsibility of curbing and fighting those diseases which take men's lives, which reduce men's productive capacities, which waste and destroy great human resources.

The doctor is a soldier—a soldier fighting an ever-lasting war against disease and plague and death. Today medicine is mobilized to make that fight even more effective.

EIGHT LEGS ARE BETTER THAN FOUR

"Farm power" has come to mean a tractor to the average reader, says R. M. Merrill of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Ithough engineers have helped to popularize this view, it is not what they mean in discussing power. "The horse and mule are certainly sources of farm power and will be for many years, at least in certain areas," he says. "By advocating larger and more efficient power units, the engineers are not necessarily recommending tractors. If two mules are available instead of one, the power unit is doubled and more efficient tools may be used. Two 1,100-pound mules and a 12-inch walking plow would appear to be a big unit to anyone trying to turn under a winter legume crop with one 700-pound mule and a 6-inch or 7-inch plow." Lack of power, the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering points out, has been one of the reasons why some one-mule farmers have not grown cover crops. It has been too difficult to turn the green crop under in time for cotton planting.

Recommendations for a hot dish or hot lunch were followed in 195 schools in Maryland to the benefit of 6,088 children in 1940, according to reports received by Miss Margaret McPheeters, specialist in nutrition for the Extension Service. In addition, 1,974 mothers reported improvement in home-packed lunches as a result of recommendations.

NEAR THE EDGE

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C. July 1—When a German submarine sank the United States freighter Robin Moor about the last cord of friendly relations between Germany and the United States Government was severed. Feeling ran very high in Washington for several days, but cooled off when news reached the Capital that all of the missing survivors had been rescued.

The President ordered the freezing of all German assets in the United States, and then the State Department was directed by the President to request the German Government to close all of its consulates, and travel and propaganda agencies in this country by July 10. The German Embassy still functions in Washington.

Blustering Hitler has gone beyond his threat that he would sink an American freighter carrying British supplies. The Robin Moor had no such supplies, and the sinking of it was accepted by our own Government as definance of our claim of "freedom of the seas", even outside the war zones.

There will be more declarations of purpose by the United States Government that Germany will think hostile. About the next thing that may be expected to happen will be the discontinuance of maneuvers and precautions by American Naval ships in the Atlantic; inasmuch as the Administration is committed to deliver arms, ammunition, food and supplies to England. That means that our Government is ready to meet Germany and if necessary, to go-gunning for submarines and destroyers that interfere with American merchant or Naval Ships.

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Sound Philosophy Of Advertising

What sounds like an intelligent and timely philosophy of advertising was offered recently in a talk, "Advertising—An Integral Part of Our American Formula," delivered before the Advertising Federation of America by Paul Garrett, Vice President and Director of Public Relations, General Motors Corporation.

Mr. Garrett's answers to several pertinent qestions frequently raised for discussion warrant further dissemination. Here they are:

"Advertising even in case the demand for goods exceeds the supply is not needless but needful effort in the same way that designing, engineering, production and merchandising are needful."

"Advertising at a time like the present is patriotic in the same sense that production, except as it interferes with defense, and merchandising, except as it disrupts the defense flow, are patriotic. It is patriotic unless it is put to an unpatriotic use."

"Except in those clear cases where defense would suffer loss of a particular material or service, consumer demand helps defense by strengthening the economy to meet the burdens of defense. No consumer should be stimulated to demand something needed for defense. But production for defense, which comes first always, needs to be backed by a strong people."

"The greatest obligation of all is to strive for ever better understanding through advertising."

It is not popularly understood who benefits most from the American formula. It is the worker who with a machine can make a dollar an hour as against a previous dollar a day without a machine. It is the customer who could not even hope otherwise to own the things this mass economy brings to his doorstep.

But, as Mr. Garrett says, "mass production is not self-perpetuating. It is through individual enterprise that we distribute them. It is the customer that makes the choice."

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Banks Loading For Defense

The general impression is that the Government of the United States has loaned all of the money needed by manufacturers having defense contracts. But a statement issued in Washington shows that commencial banks have loaned a total or more than 1 billion dollars to be used for plant expansion, or working capital. Seventy-four of the 3,627 individual loans were over 1 million dollars each.

Being loyal to your group is a fine idea—provided your group includes all Americans.

1941	JULY					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	31		

LET IT REMAIN A SYMBOL

In 1876, the United States observed its one-hundreth aniversary as an independent nation. Philadelphia celebrated by holding a centennial exposition. In the Machinery Hall at Philada., there were on exhibit some weird and strange contraptions forecasting the world to come. Two of the exhibits marked the start of a dramatic story that is still going on in this modern world that depends on tremendous quantities of mechanical power.

One of these exhibits showed two crudely fashioned electric dynamos, designed by the Belgian inventor, Gramme, and the American, Wallace Each supplied current to a single arc lamp and one drove a small pump. The public gazed at these gadgets with the curosity of an audience watching a flea jump at the command of its trainer.

But what really took the public's eye was another exhibit that was huge and awe-inspiring--the Corliss steam engine, a mechanical mountain of man's ingenuity. It stood thirty feet high and was capable of producing 1,000 horsepower. Interest in the Corliss engine was in proportion to its size; the public could not visualize that the latent possibilities in those freakish little dynamos sitting insignificantly off to one side would in a short while supplant the steam engine in most power fields. The efficiency of electric power has revolutionized the home and factory, although steam power is still indispensable to the uninterrupted production of electricity.

Electric power has made this world we live in more convenient and efficient, and reduced the labor demanded of man in producing the necessities and luxuries of life. All this has been brought about by the initiative and enterprise of free men, not by government edict.

Let us hope that the magic of electricity will remain a symbol of the public service that flows from the American system of free enterprise.

THE BURNED CHILD DREADS THE FIRE

John B. Gontrum, State Insurance Commissioner, warns parents to safeguard children against fire.

"Too many times, in the course of a year, we read that some child has been fatally burned or disfigured for life because of fire. The child played with matches. The child tipped over a pot of boiling water. The child got too near a stove or a heater. Usually, when we read such items in our papers, we ask, "What were that child's parents thinking of?" And yet, year after year, these pitiful accidents continue to occur. American parents think they are being careful, but obviously, they are not being careful enough.

"Children act very quickly. As soon mother's back is turned, they may be in mischief. They seem to be playing very harmlessly, but, six seconds later, they're in trouble. Children are quick and fire is quick. That is why fire precautions, in a home with children, have to be 100 per cent intelligent.

"All matches should be kept on high shelves where the children cannot reah them, even by standing on a chair. When a child is old enough to know the use of matches, he should be told how dangerous they can be. As he matures, he may be taught to strike a match and blow it out. But he should never go around carrying matches in his pocket. Perhaps he is careful, but he may meet other children who are not so careful.

"Of course a very small child should never be left alone in a room with a hot stove or heater. Not even for a moment, nor with any vessel containing hot water. As he gets older, he must be taught that such things are dangerous. The mother of John Ruskin, the great English essayist, taught him to stay away from fire by deliberately putting his little hand on a hot stove. That is too Spartan a method, and not recommended. But children must be trained to keep a safe distance from fire.

"Children like bonfires. Under no circumstances should they be allowed to build bonfires. And they should watch bonfires only under an adult's supervision, staying a good distance from the flame and smoke.

"It is true that a burned child dreads the fire. The pity is that so many children in learning that lesson, lost their lives or wear scars to the end of their days. It is far better for them to dread the fire before they are burned."

Making silage from grsses, cereals, and legumes has become a common practise on many dairy and livestock farms in Maryland during the last five or six years. It often enables a farmer to save a good crop of forage that otherwise would be ruined by unfavorable weather--such as the first cutting of alfalfa, or late planted soybeans.

TRY THE COMMUNITY PLAN

Over 1,200 persons in Maryland have been injured in connection with Fourth of July accidents from fireworks, in the last four years, according to records filed with the State Departments of Health by the Maryland Society for Prevention of Blindness, of surveys made year by year, by that organization.

In 1937, 295 persons were injured; 304 in 1938; 307 in 1939; 303 in 1940--a total of 1,209. There were four deaths among those injured--two little girls, one, five, the other eight years old, died of burns caused when sparklers set fire to their dresses; one, a boy of twelve, died from injuries caused by the explosion of a home made cannon put together out of lead pipe and powder from firecrackers, and the fourth an adult, died when an aerial bomb went off prematurely, fracturing his skull.

Citing this large total of accidents and the four deaths as examples of the risks involved in the irresponsible indulgence in fireworks or other explosives, Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, advised those who feel that Independence Day celebrations are incomplete without fireworks to limit their indulgences in such explosives to adequately safeguarded community displays.

Emphasizing the importance of protecting children against the dangers involved in the indiscriminate handling of fireworks, Dr. Riley said that State records show that approximately two out of every three of those who have been injured in Maryland in the past four years have been youngsters under fifteen --792 of the total of 1,209. This group included, he said, one baby under a year old; 45 children from one to 5 years old; 316 from 6 to 10, and 433 from 11 to 15. The rest ranged in age from 16 to 70 and over.

"Firecrackers--big and little--were responsible", Dr. Riley continued "for the injuries to the greatest number. Nearly a thousand persons--963--were injured in accidents or explosions from this source. 138 in accidents caused by miscellaneous types of fireworks; 35 by torpedoes; 31 by skyrockets; 27 by Roman candles and 15 by sparklers. There were probably many other, similar, accidents that were not reported.

"The reported accidents read like the casualty list in an aerial bombing--burns, lacerations, cuts, injuries to the face and eyes, threatening the loss of sight; to the arms and hands causing the loss of fingers in some instances; to the feet, legs and other parts of the body. But no idea can be given of the pain and suffering endured or the anxiety of those threatened with loss of life, or sight, or of permanent damage to some other part of the body.

"Plenty of thrills and a great deal of enjoyment--with much less danger can be gotten out of community displays of fireworks. Try the community plan this year--but see that the display is safeguarded by properly qualified handling."

URGED TO ENFORCE FIREWORKS REGULATION

Insurance Commissioner John B. Gontrum urges citizens of Maryland, particularly parents to cooperate in enforcing the rules regulating the sale and use of fireworks which have been promulgated by the Insurance Commissioner's office pursuant to the power and authority delegated to the Commissioner by the Legislature.

The rules, as modified by the Court, provide that all persons purchasing exposive fireworks shall first secure a permit from the Insurance Commissioner for public display. The rules also provide that only persons with a display permit may set off explosive fireworks. Violations of the Insurance Department's rules will bring a fine up to $500.00 for each offense.

"If the rules are followed," stated Mr. Gontrum, "Fourth of July be celebrated and enjoyed with a minimum of danger of life, sight and limb."

Although the Court ruled that fireworks of non-explosive type do not come within the provisions of the law, nevertheless, it is pointed out, some types of non-explosive fireworks, particularly sparklers, are quite dangerous and their use has often resulted in serious burns and even death.

Parents can help make this a happy and safe Fourth of July by cooperating with the enforcement officers of the State and in maintaining the strictest supervision of thier children's activities during the Holiday.

HOSPITAL ARCHITECTS SELECTED

The board of managers of Union Hospital, Elkton, have selected the firm of Buckley and Van Hagen of Baltimore, as architects for the construction of a new hospital to replace the present frame structure which has been in use for nearly 40 years. A committee composed of John M. Smith of North East, and Edwin S. Dorcus and Harry W. Pippin of Elkton, has been named to have charge of the construction of the building.

Another thing men can't understand is why a hat makes a woman happy when it's that kind of hat.

PASTURE GRASSES LIKE SOUP, DAIRY FEED EXPERT SAYS

Water Content So High That Even a Large Amount Goes But Short Way.

"Because pasture grasses contain so little solid matter and so much water, they are something like soup," says D. H. Van Pelt, dairy feeding expert with the Ralston Purina Company.

"When a cow eats 60 pounds of fresh grass, she actually consumes six gallons of water and approximately 11¾ pounds of digestible dry matter," he explains. Van Pelt uses 60 pounds of grass as his basis for figuring since this is the amount of grass the aver-

age cow gathers and digests on good pasture in 24 hours. "On scanty pasture," he asserts, "it is doubtful whether a cow would be able to graze half of that."

Pasture Alone Not Enough

Research shows that the average milking cow must obtain about 8 pounds of digestible dry matter from her ration daily to maintain her body weight. Obtaining 11¾ pounds of digestible dry matter from grass leaves her only 3¾ pounds of dry matter for the production of milk. This means that if she is to maintain her body, all she can make from this amount of dry matter is 12 pounds of milk daily—three quarts to a milking.

"So if a cow is producing 35 pounds of 4 percent milk daily, and she is getting grass alone, she must do either one of two things," according to Van Pelt. "If she's inclined to be beefy, she'll favor her body, and milk production will drop. If she's inclined to be a good milker, she'll neglect her body to keep the milk pail full. But no matter how 'willing' she may be, the milking cow can't go on filling the pail many weeks on just pasture alone."

What to Feed With Pasture

Here's Van Pelt's solution. He says that at the Purina Experimental Farm, Gray Summit, Mo., they have developed for the grain raising dairy farmer, a special mixed grain ration formula to be fed to cows on pasture. It consists of 300 pounds of ground ear corn, 200 pounds coarsely ground oats, and 200 pounds of Purina 34% Cow Chow. He says that equally suitable rations for farmers who do not raise corn and oats have also been developed by this Farm. To obtain these rations, Van Pelt recommends seeing the local Purina dealer.

"On flush pastures," Van Pelt explains, "these rations are fed at the rate of one pound for every six pounds of milk produced by Jerseys and Guernseys; for Holsteins and Ayreshires, one pound for every eight pounds of milk."

As the season advances and grass loses more and more of its stimulation, Van Pelt recommends that the amount of these rations for cows on pasture be increased just enough to maintain production.

"When pastures become burned and dried up," says Van Pelt, "something succulent must be fed along with these rations to hold up production. For this purpose he recommends the feeding of one gallon of Purina Bulky-Las, morning and evening. He says Bulky-Las is very palatable, laxative, inexpensive to feed, and supplies many of the nutrients that dried up pastures lack."

"Telephone Hour" Stars

The smiling trio pictured above provides millions of radio listeners —11,000,000 to be exact—with the best there is in musical entertainment. You've probably heard them many times but never seen them so we present James Melton, tenor, Francia White, soprano and Donald Voorhees, conductor, the three stars of the Bell System "Telephone Hour," heard each Monday night at 8 P. M. over stations of the N. B. C. Red network. These fine artists, together with the 57-piece Bell symphonic orchestra, make up the program which is now entering its eleventh month.

But the insect pest that costs America most year after year is the humbug.

INDEPENDENCE DAY 1941

One hundred and sixty five years ago a new political gospel was proclaimed among men--"All men are created equal" possessing the inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"; Further--"to secure these rights governments are instituted deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Pioneer ground was broken in this Declaration and the courageous action was taken while a hostile fleet was in unopposed possession of New York bay and the invader was landing tens of thousands of disciplined troops on Staten Island. At that moment the skies hung dark above the thirteen small struggling colonies but they did not falter and their achievement has brought a higher degree of liberty to a greater number of people for a longer period of time than the world had ever known. In 1776 three million people asserted the Declaration; today one hundred and thirty million enjoy the freedom that it brought. To the south of us through its inspiration twenty American republics have sprung into being and a very few years ago it seemed that in Europe as in America governments were coming to depend on the consent of the governed.

How appallingly different is the world scene in 1941! Nearly a dozen liberal European governments have been overthrown and an autocratic dictator now dominates that unhappy continent. Hitler's Germany has forged a military machine that has thus far proved irresistible and his ambition does not stop at the boundaries of Europe. "Today we rule Germany, tomorrow the whole world" are his words.

Ten days ago Hitler in shameless violation of his pledged word made a sudden, unprovoked attack on Russia--a country with which he had signed less than six months earlier a solemn treaty of friendship and non-aggression. In this action as on numerous former occasions it is obvious that truth, good faith, honor, justice are words that are meaningless for the present German regime.

After Russia, Great Britian, and after Great Britian America is the Hitler program. "America is ours" say the Nazis and they are convinced that this "accidental conglomeration of mongrels" will fly apart under the impact of German might. "Degenerate Yankeedom is the last revolting death-rattle of a corrupt and outworn system." America rich and selfish, soft and weak needs and will presently have a German dose of "the drastic medicine of war" and in Hitler will find her master.

On this Independence Day as never before our American heritage is in danger. Through a century and a half this precious gift has been transmitted to us and it is at once our high privilege and our sacred duty to keep it safe and to pass it on unimpaired. But while the Hitler system dominates Germany and Europe our regime of liberty and justice can never be secure. As we respect our American heritage and love our American way of life we must give all possible aid to the nations that are in arms against the all-devouring German monster. In very truth their cause is our cause and our government in aiding the Allies is justly entitled to our firmest support.

Independence Day 1941! To the faith of our fathers, to the preservation of our national heritage, to the defense of our government our liberty our way of life let us on this day re-dedicate ourselves, and in the closing words of the great Declaration "mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

William F. Peirce

INDUSTRY AND LABOR

Testifying before a Senate committee, Leon Henderson, the Federal price adminstrator, said that he will oppose further wage increases if they force unjustified increases in commodity costs. He then praised American industry for cooperating with his department in the vital work of preventing inflation and holding down prices.

Labor is taking a mighty short-sighted point of view if it believes it can keep on getting higher wages without, in the long run, producing price increases which will have a ruinous effect on the standard of living of the great masses of the American people. What really counts is a family's "real wagees" --that is, its icome budget by the light of what it will buy. Today labor's "real wages" are the highest in its hiistory. Strikes and lockouts which result from unjustified and unfair demands on the part of labor must eventually force "real wages" down by inflating prices.

American industry, as Mr. Henderson said, is doing a fine job on behalf of the public.

Labor, if it is interested in its own welfare, to say nothing of the nation's welfare and security, would do well to take a page from industry's book. Some of labor's best friends have said time and again that there is no legitimate excuse for most of the recent strikes which have delayed production of essential supplies. It is to be hoped that Mr. Henderson's far-sighted point of view finds its reflection in other high governmental circles.

An important woman has a right to talk big. The one who irritates people is the lady who talks big because her husband is important.