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EFFICIENCY MEANS CONSERVATION

"Efficiency means conservation as well as production." That memorable sentence was spoken by A. W. Hawkes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a talk at the 75th annual dinner of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Every resource which is saved means a step toward national defense. And every resource which is destroyed means a slow-down in building defense. That is the reason for the vital importance of fire prevention at this time.

Any man knows what fire can do to defense industries. A major fire in a key factory could delay the production of vital materials for weeks. What is not well enough understood is the need for preventing fire even when no defense project is directly involved. A home burns, and must be rebuilt. That means that materials, labor, money and effort may be diverted from other uses.

The slogan, "American defense through fire defense," thus has real meaning. And the work the fire insurance industry is now carrying on against fire is among the most important being done in the country. In the words of Robert P. Patterson, the Undersecretary of War, "The voluntary services of the established insurance organizations of the country are without parallel among the many patriotic services being rendered by our citizens in the defense program." Fire insurance is going "all-out" to fight fire, and it is getting results.

In this great work, the help of all is needed. No group can do it alone. Make your home and business safe against fire--and, in doing that, you will be performing a real service for your country in this time of peril.

In a recent speech, Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York, did some straight talking about the farm problem.

"The position of the American farmer is well-nigh desperate," he said. "Farmers are confronted by the most acute labor problem since 1920.

"Food may not win a war, but neither will guns, tanks and planes unless there is food for the armed forces and the civilian population.

"Farmers will provide the food if government will recognize their problems as it has those of labor. . . and industry.

"Agriculture is literally being 'pushed around' in the nation's capital."

Agriculture can't be treated as a "country cousin" indefinitely. It should not be favored nor discriminated against. It should and must be given absolute equality with all other groups.

Hope of many is that Russia and Germany will wear each other out--that the doctrines of both Communism and Naziism may perish on the Russian steppes. In the view of military authorities, there is small chance of that happening. Most of them think that the German army is too efficient and too well organized for the Russians--even though the Red army is probably larger in man power, and may be larger in tanks, field pieces and other equipment. At the same time, they think that Russia, even though she eventually loses, may inflict staggering casualties on the Germans. Reports of the early days of the fighting indicate that is happening.

This government is making no bones about the fact that it has little faith in Soviet Russia, and holds extreme distaste for the Communist ideology. The British government has taken much the same position. However, both of the Democratic powers have welcomed Russia as an ally. They are working on the basis that when your house is in danger of burning down, you must accept your neighbor's aid, whether you happen to like him or not. Big job now is to lick Hitler, and all other considerations and problems must be held in abeyance until that is done, is the view of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchhill.

The saddest fact in human experience is that history repeats itself. It means that man keeps on making the same dumb mistakes.

Men who attempt to drown sorrow merely attempt to irrigate it.

JAMESTOWN ISLAND, VIRGINIA

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C. July 14—The last Sunday of June, 1941, was a bright, sunshiny day, and the birds sang, and the James River went rolling by to the sea, the same way that nature and the birds and the river performed their part on Jamestown Island 334 years ago when Reverend Robert Hunt held the first Holy Communion for the first Permanent English Settlement in America at this spot.

Captain John Smith reported: "I well remember we did hang an awning (which is an old saile) to three or four trees, to shadow us from the sunne, our walles were railes of wood, our seats unhewed trees; our pulpit a bar of wood nailed to two neighbouring trees. . .wee had daily Common Prayer morning and evening, every Sunday two Sermons, and every three months the holy communion, till our minister died (the Rev. Robert Hunt) . .wee continued two or three years after, till more preachers came."

Reverend Francis H. Craighill, Jr., Rector of Bruton Parish Church, of Williamsburg, which succeeded the church at Jamestown as the Court Church of Colonial Virginia, arranged the 334th Commemoration Service at Jamestown Island, and he took with him the Choir and Congregation of famous Bruton Church. Bishop William A. Brown celebrated the Holy Communion. Reverend E. Ruffin Jones of Norfolk, delivered what he called "more an address than a serman", and Chaplain Lloyd off a ship of His Majesty's Royal Navy took part in the service. He was accompanied by a group of officers and sailors from a British ship.

Your reporter for the Journal sat in the congregation, facing the Robert Hunt Shrine, over which the Bruton Church folks "did hang an awning" (which was new canvas), while over the heads of the congregation there "did hang" a large new tent, and we sat on chairs in the place where fewer persons than we had stood at service 334 years before. Down the pahtway stood Captain John Smith--in bronze--and I thought he looked pleased with our Church service. Beyond was Pocahontas, also in bronze, and maybe she was there is spirit, too. If so, her "good ear" must have burned as it was related in the sermon that a period of more than four years of freedom from Indian attacks resulted from her marriage in the Church at Jamestown.

The Jamestown Church Tower, close by the Robert Hunt Shrine, dates back more than 300 years. Within the walls of the Church on Jamestown Island the first Legislative Assembly in America, convened July 30, 1619. The Jamestown Monument was erected here on the Island by the U. S. Government in 1907 and the inscriptions on it, and on the House of Burgesses monument, trace legislative Democratic government from early days in Virginia in a direct line down to today.

Services over, we followed along the sea-wall. A steamer named "Captain John Smith" was crossing the James. We visited the site of the last State House of Jamestown; trod the ground where Bacon's Rebellion took place. In fact we had lived at midday on Jamestown Island through all the periods of America, from the days of 1607 to 1941.

We had walked with God.

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A Good Idea

The English plan brings on another shift in the British Cabinet. But the United States is not so lucky. Ask nine men out of ten what they think of Ickes and Perkins and they will vote in favor of changing that part of the Cabinet.

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What About The Shooting?

Some printed reports have stated that the United States Naval vessels were "shooting or destroying" German naval craft. At least three famous columnists have published these reports. Senator Wheeler wants an investigation to find out whether these reports are true.

Captain James Roosevelt, son of the President, when asked what the Navy was going to do about trouble in the Atlantic, made the cryptic reply that he "didn't know whether the Navy was in the war or not." But Secretary of the Navy Knox is rather impatient in demanding that "the time to use our Navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand."

Congress is determined that before any shooting is done that the Senate and House must authorize it and not the President or members of his Cabinet.

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A Great Standing Army

The Executive order of President Roosevelt provides for an army of 900,000 men to be inducted into the land forces of the United States within the next year. Lincoln called for 300,000 men to put down the war in ninety days. Evidently our new army will continue to grow unless the European War comes to an unexpected close.

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Republican Friendship

It is perfectly evident that Mr. Wendell L. Willkie and Alfred M. Landon, candidacy vintages of 1940 and 1936, are not being recognized in Washington as chief advisors to the Republican party. There are a number of Senators and Representatives who outrank these former big shots as spokesmen for the GOP.

On the other hand, Herbert Hoover has been ringing the bell practically every month since the last election. It all goes to show what a fickle political world we live in.

1941	JULY					1941
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27	28	29	30	31		

DRIVE TO SEEK U. S. ECONOMY

Baltimore, Md., July 14--Formation of a nation-wide citizens' committee to work for a reduction in non-essential and non-defense expenditures of the Federal government was announced to-day by Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University. Immediately following this announcement Harry S. Middendorf, President of the Maryland Public Expenditure Council, pledged the fullest cooperation of that association to Dr. Wriston and his committee.

This national group which will be known as the Citizens' Emergency Committee on Non-Defense Expenditures will soon open headquarters in Washington and will eventually include in its membership outstanding citizens from the 48 states. The Committee will be representative of all elements in American life; the consumer, business, agriculture, labor, women's groups and church organizations.

Leading citizens, economists, tax authorities and college presidents from 32 states have already joined the Committee.

In outlining the objectives of the Citizens' Emergency Committee, Dr. Wriston pointed to the record appropriations of $33 billion just approved by this session of Congress, a figure equal to $1,100 for every family in the country and which is $14 billion more than the previous record of appropriations for any single session of the Congress.

In announcing the cooperation of the Maryland Public Expenditures Council which has been organizing taxpayers for local economy action in Maryland since last October, its President, Harry S. Middendorf, said, "The American people without complaint and in a spirit of sacrifice are assuming tremendous new taxes for defense that will undoubtedly entail a reduction in their savings, their comforts and their standard of living. It is also necessary that theiri Government sacrifice some of its costly non-defense schemes which are of questionable value even in normal times and which in these critical times are little short of sabotage of our most vital national resources--our ability to pay the cost of defending the nation.

"Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has said at least $1,000,000,000 of non-defense expenditures should be saved--Congressman Disney of the Appropriations Committee put the figure of possible savings at $1,800,000,000--other experts enumerate possible savings up to $2,000,000,000.

"Yet notwithstanding our dire emergency; our defense needs; the sacrifices which citizens must make;-non-defense appropriations of the Federal government were increased almost $90,000,000 over last year.

"It is amazing but evident that we cannot depend on official Washington to voluntarily economize; therefore, it is up to the citizens of the nation to see to it that the costs of democracy are not made so burdensome that they rob us of the blessings of liberty.

"I heartily approve the announced purposes of the Citizens' Emergency Committee on Non-Defense Expenditures which Dr. Wriston outlines as follows: 'The purpose of the Citizens' Emergency Committee is to explore the possibilities of and make recommendations concerning vitally needed reductions in non-defense spending as a partial offset to huge defense requirements; to assist the Congress and other public officials in effecting these reductions and to inform the citizens of the United States on the need for strictest economy in non-essential public spending if the nation is to survive this emergency and at the same time retain its democratic form of government".

What Would You Do IF YOU FOUND $25?

Only you can answer this tantalizing question. But we have a suggestion as to how you can easily save this amount of money . . . even double it. And it's — take advantage of our limited time offer on either or both 1941 improved Electric Ranges and Electric Water Heaters. This offer is not applicable to summer residents on our lines.

1941 ELECTRIC RANGES

Reduced as much as $25

Any of our brand new 1941 Electric Ranges—Universal, Hotpoint, Westinghouse, Quality and General Electric—installed under standard conditions—are cut as much as $25. In fact you can get Universal (1051) for —

as little as $99.95 Cash and your old range

1941 ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS

Reduced as much as $25

We'll install a Pemco Electric Water Heater, under standard conditions, and you'll save as much as $25. Actually our 50-gallon heater now costs —

as little as $87.00 Cash and your old heater

Prices subject to change without notice and slightly more on budget plan

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Live Electrically and Save

TELEPHONE MEN AND WOMEN GET NATIONAL AWARDS FOR HEROISM

Mrs. Mildred Lothrop, Northwestern Bell Company, Receives Second Vail Medal Of Gold For Courage Displayed During Flood

The award of three gold and seven silver Theodore N. Vail medals to Bell telephone employees for acts of noteworthy public service during 1940 has been announced by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Cash awards of $1,000 accompanied each gold medal and $500 each silver medal.

A posthumous award of a gold medal was made to Frank Atkinson, combinationman of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Fort Morgan, Colorado, who lost his life after displaying "supreme courage, initiative, persistent effort and self-sacrificing devotion to service in attempting to restore telephone circuits during a blizzard."

Frank Atkinson

Mrs. Mildred Lothrop, agency chief operator at Homer, Nebraska, for the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, and Mrs. Nelle Lazure, agent operator for the Northeastern Telephone Company at Winnebago, Nebraska, were both awarded gold medals for "courage, initiative and effective use of telephone facilities in warning inhabitants of a flood and in directing rescue work in the face of great personal danger."

Mrs. M. Lothrop

In 1920 Mrs. Lothrop performed heroic service in another flood at Homer, for which she received the first Vail medal of gold. Thus, she becomes the only individual ever to be awarded two national Vail medals.

A silver medal was awarded Luther Elbert Lamb, combinationman of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company at Winona, Mississippi, for "initiative and prompt, intelligent and courageous action in the rescue of a man who had come in contact with high voltage wires."

Mrs. Nelle Lazure

Six employees of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, at Dover, N. J., received silver medals for "prompt action, courage and devotion to duty in restoring telephone service in the face of personal danger during an emergency following a munitions explosion in a large powder plant at Kenvil, N. J.

The Vail medal awards received by these telephone employees are made annually and are provided for by a fund established as a memorial to Theodore N. Vail, former president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Under the terms of the establishment bronze, silver and gold medals are awarded to telephone employees for acts of service which conspicuously illustrate Mr. Vail's ideals in public service. Bronze medals are awarded by committees in the territory of each associated company of the Bell System. Silver and gold medals are awarded by a national committee.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING MOTORISTS

Important legislation affecting motorists interests passed by the last session of Maryland Legislature and approved by Governor O'Conor is summarized in a statement prepared by George E. Keneipp, Manager of the Baltimore and Washington divisions of the Keystone Automobile Club.

Of vital general interest is a measure providing for the creation of a commission to study and investigate the entire subject of motor vehicle regulation and control. This bill was prepared and sponsored by the Club which presented convincing arguments to the Legislature that a revamping of motor vehicle laws is highly essential.

Of importance to motorists as individual drivers is the legalizing of flashing red stop signals and flashing caution signals. In the same category is a new law requiring drivers to depress, dim or use a distribution of light and composite beam so timed that glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of oncoming drivers.

An amendment to the Automobile Financial Responsibility Act provides that discharge in bankruptcy or under insolvency proceedings shall not retrieve an owner, operator or chauffeur from the obligation to satisfy a judgment before having his license renewed or his certification of registration restored.

Another measure approved by the Governor shortens and simplifies condemnation procedure for acquisition by the State Roads Commission of rights of way for road construction. This also the Club strongly favored as a means of improving the highway system.

In the field of highway safety, a law was passed making it optional with Boards of Education in the several counties to offer high school instruction in the safe operation of motor vehicles to students who have attended secondary schools for at least two years. Each county is permitted to determine whether the course shall be elective or required.

Students at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., are now offered a course in practical telephone speech.

The course, which takes four weeks and makes use of the familiar "hear your own voice" technique, was developed by Associate Professor Richard C. Reager of Rutgers, and was inaugurated in April as a permanent part of senior-year courses at the university in public speaking and debate.

Students are taught telephone speech through the use of a microphone and loud speaker. Two members of a class go to isolated telephones. They converse on various topics, such as a detailed business transaction or a campus problem. Their conversation is heard in the classroom by loud speaker and a portion is recorded. Then the participants join the class to hear the recordings and take part in the critical discussion.

Professor Reager's innovation at Rutgers well illustrates the increased public interest in good telephone speech.

People who are never in a hurry to begin believe in the theory that it is never too late to mend.

Diamonds Play Important Part In Manufacture of Copper Telephone Wire

Diamonds are hard stones—so hard in fact that the Western Electric Company pulls copper telephone wire through them at a speed of 120 miles an hour in order to reduce the wire to the required size.

Machines for this high speed wire drawing are designed, made and operated by Western Electric as the manufacturer for the Bell telephone system. One of these machines pulls about 20,000 miles of wire through a diamond die before it is necessary to repolish the stone. The wire starts larger than the hole and is passed through diamonds with successively smaller openings until it is of the desired size. Western Electric engineers reported that by using a die of the next best material only about 200 miles of wire can be drawn at once.

This new speed for wire drawing is of great importance now in rushing wire for national defense purposes.

Writers of abusive letters have the grace to feel ashamed. That is why they don't sign.

DELAWARE MELON CROP

The Delaware watermelon and cantaloupe crops will be bigger this year than last, and will exceed the average of the past ten years, it was estimated last week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture crop reporting service. Favorable reports on the corn crop of the Delmarva Peninsula were also given by the Service.

The watermelon acreage this year is estimated at 3,500 acres, 100 acres above last year, and nearly double the 10-year average of 1,880 acres, relates Wilmington Morning News.

The cantaloupe crop in Delaware is estimated at 3,400 acres, 100 acres above one year ago, and 300 acres above the 10-year average. Shipment sof cantaloupes from Delaware and Maryland are not expected to begin for about a month, the office said, reporting the crop got off to a poor start, but is now making about normal growth.

At last we know why R. F. C. lost a quarter of a billion. It loaned money to any crackpot who thought he knew a way to make some.