ANDOVER NEWS

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Our Keynote:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

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Glorious Spring!

SPRING has come in all its glory to farm, village and city alike. In the cities its advent is observed and welcomed, but its impulse is not so stirring and vital as in the rural farming areas. In happy release are the constant drone of the tractor's motor and the team of horses, the companions of the farm owner and his helpers. Cows and the young cattle are already exploring the remote regions of the pastureland. Sheep still unshorn for the most part, appear somewhat apologetic because of this, while their awkward lambs find their balance on legs too long and still unwieldy.

Plowed acres stretch invitingly in the warm sunshine. On some of these the wheat and oats crops have been seeded. Other fields are being prepared for planting to corn. The outlook on the farm, modern or old fashioned, is for busy days ahead. Planted crops must be cultivated almost constantly. Haying soon follows the spring work.

The American farms have given to industry, to culture and to government much more than the grain which is made into bread, or the other foods and material which have fed and clothed the nation. This process of growth is operating now on a wider plane with the National call to arms. City boys and country boys wear a common uniform, as they march, sail or fly away to serve, while neighbors and friends share alike in carrying the heavy burdens which war imposes — Meantime spring is here in all its glory, to whatever sacrifice or service is required.

The Supreme Test

IN A RECENT speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Donald M. Nelson made these thought-provoking remarks: "Our free institutions are meeting their supreme test.

"Our enemies say that free institutions are inefficient; therefore they have abolished them. They say free labor cannot serve a war economy efficiently; so they have destroyed free labor and made every worker a slave. They say free industry cannot be as useful in a war economy as state-controlled industry; so they have put all industry under tight controls and made of every individualist a servant. And they say that a free press is a hindrance to a nation which is fighting for its life; so they have destroyed the free press and made of every editor a lackey.

"It is up to us to prove that they are wrong—by showing that our free institutions, our free labor, our free industry and our free press, give us more strength than they can muster thru all their controls. We shall prove it in the way of free men, by—showing that free men driven by their own loyalty and determination are better than slaves driven by their master's lash."

The free institutions of this country must meet this supreme test or perish. There is no middle ground. No one who knows the history of this nation doubts they will meet it. There has been delay and waste. There has been stupidity in government and industry and in labor. But these are little things, lost in the picture of American achievement.

All our freedoms depend on one another. Without freedom in industry we could not have freedom of labor. Without freedom of the press we could not have free, representative government. Dictatorship, by its very nature, must be all-encompassing. It must destroy all freedoms—for all freedoms are its enemy.

We will win this war in the way of free men. And while we are winning it, we must make sure that when the war is over we will have a world in which men can still speak their minds, still do the work they want, still operate their own businesses. That is the kind of world we are fighting for, a world in which every man, no matter what his origin, is free to go as far as his abilities can take him.

Life should not be all work; everybody is entitled to recreation and amusement, whether everybody gets it or not.

It might be a good idea to send a division of peace-at-any-price fanatics to the Philippines and see how they manage it.

The Fifth Column Worker

HE TAKES all America has to offer with a smile and awaits a chance to return the favors with a machine gun.—He coils in the flag, hides in the quartet singing the National anthem and crouches behind the Bill of Rights.

He accepts your invitation to dinner and makes a mental blueprint of your home so he can return and snatch the silver.

He lets you help him on with his coat while he plans to steal your shirt.

He lets you pay his golf fee while he figures out how much powder it would take to blow up the clubhouse.

He becomes your week-end house guest and spends most of the time estimating how good a target for bombers the children's bedroom would make.

He applauds America First programs and laughs himself to sleep over the fact his face didn't betray him.

He makes soap-box orations in a public park under police protection and denounces the system that protects him.

He takes off his hat when the flag passes, but he never removes his foreign collar, regardless of what passes.

He stands when "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played, but eases his conscience by assuring himself that he was tired of sitting, anyhow.

He looks like a man, but performs like a rattlesnake.

He shakes your hand while his wandering eye measures you for a knife in the back.

He is the skunk that walks like a man, the hyena that waltzes like a patriot and the rat that masquerades as a human being.

He expresses astonishment at the genius of American industry, but puts in plenty of time reporting back to the enemy on weak spots for attack.

He not only bites the hand that feeds him, but eats the other hand for dessert.

He says "It can't happen here," while planning to help the enemy do it.

He screams at the Dies committee as un-American, talks loudly about freedom of speech, demands that the Constitution remain uninfringed and then goes back to his rathole for a good laugh.

He sips the wine of hospitality—and secretly plans to sock his host with the empty bottle.

He renders evil for good, thinks the double-cross is the noblest work of man and eats with his knife because he never wants to have to depend on a fork when the time comes to stab his host.

He would steal the pennies off a dead man's eyes, but prefers nickels.

He is a skunk in sheep's clothing—and that opens us to a libel suit from the skunk family.—(By H. I. Phillips in "The Once Over.")

Victory Gardening

MANY boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 16 years of age in this area are being organized in a "Victory Garden Co-operation." This emphasizes the importance of raising "Victory Foods." This food plan which is a part of the agricultural program is to conserve food by efficient planning of its use, by fully utilizing seasonal fruits and vegetables that might go to waste, to stimulate communities to consume food raised in their own gardens, also to stimulate the nutrition value of the home grown commodities fresh from their own gardens.

Each member will have to earn his or her title of "Victory Co-operator," as there are certain requirements and submit evidence of hand skills acquired in this program.

We have heard so much about this subject that it has become commonplace, but when it ties itself in directly with the war effort, there is good reason to look at it as a very worthy co-operation.

Maritime Day Observed

LAST Saturday, May 22nd, was Maritime Day. The nation launched 27 ships to honor it. This is the greatest nation-wide launching since World War 1 and marks the start of the two-ship-a-day rate in the vast building program. Greatest number of ships ever launched in a single day in America was July 5, 1918 with 95 vessels.

Thruout the United States there is unmistakable and enthusiastic sentiment of action as well as talk. In all the war industries, men and women are working with an unflagging speed and skill which no amount of money or oratory could buy. They're in this thing to win—and win they will, because it means their future chance for a decent life. Also there is the joy which the American man and women takes in invention and achievement and the glory in the ability to build fast, well and in immense quantity. Production is already at an extraordinarily high level which looks good to Americans.

Your Dime's In The Army Now!

A Week of the War

President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, reduced his WPA request for fiscal 1942 from $465 million to $283 million. He said the war effort is drawing workers from every available source,, thereby reducing the need for a work relief program. To meet labor shortages, he said, even organized migration of workers may be necessary. The revised WPA program would provide for an average monthly employment of about 400,000 persons "who will not be hired by private employers because of age, lack of skills, or other handicaps."

Chairman McNutt of the War Manpower Commission directed the U. S. Employment Service to maintain lists of skilled occupations essential to war production in which a national shortage exists, and to make preferential referrals of workers to employers in war industries. He directed the WPA to classify war plants and war products in the order of their urgency to the war program. He also instructed Selective Service local boards to confer with local U. S. Employment Service offices before reclassifying any men skilled in war occupations.

Mr. McNutt said if it is possible to insure full utilization of manpower through voluntary means, "it will be unnecessary to put into effect legal controls" to limit freedom of action of workers and employers. He said compulsion "may from time to time be necessary," however, in the administration of the manpower program. He stated four-fifths of the jobs in vital war industries can be handled by women.

Rubber and Gasoline

The WPB said if Americans do not conserve the transportation miles in their tires it may be necessary eventually to transfer automobiles and tires to communities where they are needed more. The Board reported no rubber can be spared in 1942 or 1943 to make new tires for ordinary passenger cars, because the armed forces need all the rubber the nation can muster from its stockpile, synthetic program and greatly curtailed crude sources. The synthetic program might produce 30,000 tons of rubber this year and 350,000 tons in 1943, the Board said.

Price Administrator Henderson reported a preliminary count of car owners in the Eastern rationing area showed about 10 per cent received X ration cards, 31 per cent received A cards, 11 per cent received B-1 cards, another 11 percent received B-2 cards, and 37 per cent received B-3 cards. The OPA ruled X cards must be surrendered if the essential purpose for which they were issued does not cover "substantially all" of the use of the cars for which they were provided.

The Armed Forces

House and Senate conferees agreed on legislation to increase the pay of privates and apprentice seamen to $42 per month, and of privates first class to $48, and to provide pay raises for the other ranks of enlisted men. President Roosevelt set June 30 as the registration date for young men between the ages of 18 and 19 and for those who reached their 20th birthday between December 31, 1941, and June 30, 1942. Only men 20 or older are subject to military service under the Selective Service System.

The Navy announced it will begin recruiting about 1,000 Negroes a month on June 1. The Marine Corps' first Reserve battalion of Negroes will recruit about 900 men during June and July. The Marine Corps also reported it will waive certain physical requirements in order to present commissions to civilian specialists 20 to 50 years of age. The Army doubled the quota of 111-A SS registrants it will accept monthly as volunteers for officers training.

Women's Army Auxiliary Corps

Army Auxiliary Corps first officer Candidate School will begin May 27, the War Department reported. Application blanks may be obtained only by going in person to one of the 440 Regular Army recruiting stations throughout the country. The term of enrollment will be for the duration of the war and for not more than six months thereafter. Officer candidates must be citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 45, with a high school education or its equivalent, in good health and of excellent character. They may be married or single. The first class will consist of approximately 450 women, and will begin about July 15.

The War Front

President Roosevelt said the U. S. still faces the prospect of a long war, and overly enthusiastic optimism about its progress is not justified. The President presented the Congressional Medal of Honor to Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle who led the party of 80 men who bombed the Japanese mainland in Army B-25 bombers April 18. No U. S. planes were shot down in the raids. Gen. MacArthur's headquarters in Australia reported the sinking of another Japanese cruiser, two cargo ships and two enemy transports. United Nations planes in Australia destroyed 17 enemy aircraft and damaged nine others. Twelve more United Nations vessels were sunk by enemy submarines in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

Protection of Civilians and Essential Facilities

The President announced the Federal Security Agency, Office of Civilian Defense and Red Cross have agreed upon a coordinated plan to assist civilian victims of enemy action in this country. The OCD Emergency Medical Service will have immediate responsibility for care of persons injured in air raids or shelling, and emergency feeding and housing will be under OCD Local Defense Corps. The Red Cross will furnish supplementary equipment such as ambulances. The President directed the OCD to formulate (with War Department approval) a Facility Security Program to protect "essential facilities" such as highways, communication systems, utilities and mines against sabotage, and to correlate it with such programs already placed in effect by the Army, Navy and Federal Power Commission.

Transportation

The Office of Defense Transportation bannned operation of all sight-seeing bus services and restricted use of chartered buses to such essential operations as transporting members of the armed forces, war workers and school children. Four bus lines operating between New York City and Washington, D. C., were ordered to pool their services, stagger schedules, permit interchange of tickets and eliminate duplicating runs. The ODT also reported it has begun a survey of intercity bus and railroad passenger travel in 100 selected cities to determine necessary adjustments of travel requirements to available facilities. The Office requested employers to help reduce week-end travel by arranging staggered departure for employees who plan vacations.

The President, in a National Maritime Day statement May 22, said "we will perform this miracle of ship production. The nation's shipbuilding capacity has been increased more than 500 per cent. That of itself is an outstanding achievement." War Shipping Administrator Land said 138 ships have been delivered into service so far this year, "approximately 31 percent more than were delivered in all of last year. We have reached the stage of delivering two ships a day. By fall, we will be delivering three a day." Maritime Day was observed also with the mass launching of 27 cargo vessels.

Nineteen AFL building trade unions signed an agreement with the Government to stabilize wages on Federal construction for one year at rates paid under collective bargaining agreements in effect July 1, the Labor Department reported. A seven man Wage Adjustment Board, comprised of Assistant Labor Secretary Tracy, three members of the building trade unions and three representatives of the Government agencies involved, will administer the agreement. The House completed Congressional action on legislation to increase from $300 million to $800 million the amount of housing loans which may be insured by the Federal Housing Administration. The Federal Public Housing Authority said it will receive bids in June on construction of 31,000 housing units.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOURS?

"Navy Takes Care of Its Own"

For more than 100 years it has been to be exact—the officers and men of the United States Navy have maintained one of the most efficient relief organizations ever to have been established in this country. Working quietly and without fanfare, it has been seldom heard of by the public. But every man in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard knows it as his "anchor to windward." Officially, it is the Navy Relief Society.

The Navy Relief Society has always been supported by contributions of the men and officers from their salaries and has these aims: no widow, orphaned children, no mother or other member of the Navy man's family shall suffer hardship if it can be prevented. Stated in another way, the Society gives immediate financial aid to the family when necessary after a Navy man dies from any cause; gives help in emergency operations and medical treatment in the family; provides continued aid to the Navy man's dependents who need care and helps in the education of dependent young, giving them a right start in life. The Society operates through outright grants, by regular payments while need continues and by loans without interest.

During 1941 the organization cared for approximately 11,000 cases, expended more than $500,000 in loans and grants and disbursed about $136,000 in monthly grants and outright gifts in 4,000 cases.

Because the present war has imposed a burden far greater than the Navy Relief Society can carry, the National Citizens Committee, with Clarence Dillon of New York as chairman, has inaugurated a campaign to raise $5,000,000 to assure the men in naval service that the emergencies in their families will be met promptly and fully.

Ask the Scientist

Question 1.—What is meant by the term "five-inch gun"?

Answer.—The term, five-inch gun simply means a gun using a projectile of five-inch diameter, needless to say, an artillery or naval cannon.

The term calibre differs in use when applied to the big naval rifles on ships of war and when applied to smaller rifles carried about by the individual fighting man. When our service rifle of the army is designated as 30 caliber, it means that the bore is 30-hundredths of an inch in diameter; but when a huge rifled cannon in the turret of a battleship is listed as of 50 caliber, it means that the barrel is 50 times as long as the diameter of the bore. For example, a 16-inch gun of 45 caliber would be 60 feet long.—Prof. Henry N. Jones.

Question 2.—Does the root structure of a tree differ from the stem except in producing leaves?

Answer.—Yes, it is different. Each has a core of primary conducting tissue, but the arrangement of the parts of that core are different. In large roots the wood is softer and coarser textured than in the stem. Roots such as of walnut are dug up and made into very valuable veneers and plywood.—Prof. Nelson Brown, forester.

Question 3.—What is the lethal gas used to execute prisoners in some states?

Answer.—Hydrocyanic acid gas is now being used by eight of our states as a method of capital punishment. The prisoner becomes unconscious with the first breath and death follows rapidly.

Carbon monoxide might also be used and has been recommended by some because it is odorless and acts almost as quickly. Any gas which does not contain sufficient oxygen to support life would be lethal. The states using hydrocyanic acid gas for capital punishment are: Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, North Carolina, Wyoming, California, Montana and Oregon.—Dr. Aden King, chemist.

Question 4.—What causes the difference in the grain of woods?

Answer.—I presume the writer refers to the light and dark parts of softwoods and conifers. Trees grow an annual ring each year. The part of the ring grown in the spring is one of rapid growth and generally light colored, soft, and porous compared with harder, darker wood grown in the summer. Most lumber is flat sawn, and when planed and not covered with paint or varnish, the springwood and summer wood are very different in appearance.—Prof. Brown.

Question 5.—Why is the kissing of small infants by healthy parents dangerous?

Answer.—All persons, parents or otherwise, are carrying around a varied assortment of streptococci and other bacteria of undetermined virulence. These adults have developed an adequate protection against their own particular bacteria, but if these same bacteria are transferred to another person, particularly an infant, they may cause serious trouble.—Prof. Brown.

Question 6.—What is the difference between cloth and paper?

Answer.—Cloth is woven with fibers in a definite direction and paper is a matter sheet compacted under pressure with the fibers pressed in at random directions. The same fibers may be used for either cloth or paper.—Prof. Brown.

Question 7.—What is the difference between "pulps" and "slicks" as applied to magazines?

Answer.—Pulp magazines are made from mechanical or ground wood pulp the same as newspapers. Slick magazines are made from a paper coated with a mineral pigment which has been burnished or smoothed under high pressure to give it a smooth surface.—Prof. Brown.

Question 8.—Do seals live in the tropics?

Answer.—Yes, quite a number of species live in the tropics. One of our rarest species is found on the Midway Islands and Hawaii, and has been protected by law. They are the monk seal. They differ from other Pacific seals in that they do not have any claws on their feet.—Dr. Verlus Lindeman, zoologist.

If you have a question to ask the scientists, mail it to the New York Press Association, The Castle, Syracuse, N. Y. The science board of the Radio Workshop at Syracuse University will answer each week in the Andover News those questions considered most interesting and timely.

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☐ Beauty & Health (formerly Physical Culture) ..... 1 Yr.
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☐ Farm Jrnl. & Farmer's Wife 2 Yr.
☐ Breeder's Gazette ..... 2 Yr.
☐ Capper's Farmer ..... 2 Yr.
☐ Modern Romances ..... 1 Yr.
☐ Pathfinder (Weekly) ..... 1 Yr.
☐ American Poultry Journal ..... 2 Yr.
☐ Hunting & Fishing ..... 1 Yr.
☐ American Fruit Grower ..... 1 Yr.
☐ Nat'l. Livestock Producer ..... 2 Yr.
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What Is Free Farmers Inc.

Early in March a nationally syndicated Washington column broke the story that John L. Lewis intended to organize the dairy farmers of the country, as members of his United Mine Workers, under the Dairy Farmers Division, District Fifty of that union.

District Fifty of the United Mine Workers is the creation of its bushy-browed leader, and is known as the "by-products" branch of the U.M.W. It is busy organizing a heterogeneous mass of workers in industries ranging from cosmetics to plastics. Nominally presided over by Lewis's lieutenant and stooge, Ora Gasaway, as president, the real boss and personal representative of her father, is Kathryn Lewis, at an annual salary of $7,500 per year. Just where farmers come in, between cosmetics and plastics, is not clear; nor is Miss Lewis's statement clear when she claims that U.M.W. is going to organize the dairy farmers of the nation, "because we think we can do something for them."

The article went almost unnoticed by the general public, except to be dismissed with a laugh at its obvious absurdity. Even the farm and news magazines treated it facetiously. The idea of John L. Lewis becoming the farmers' champion seemed to them to warrant such treatment. They reported it under such titles as "Milking the Farmer," "Lewis Organizes the Cows" and "John L. Lewis—Pick and Shovel Farmer."

But to the dairy farmers themselves, the idea suggested was not funny. And when it was confirmed by the appearance in Michigan of U.M.W. organizers, their opposition crystalized in action, particularly in the New York City milk-shed composed of dairy farms in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and some in Vermont and Connecticut. In Michigan Lewis's organizers felt the heavy hand of farmer disapproval. One organizer was given a minimum of time to leave town; another found the fan of his automobile twisted into a knot.

In Ithaca, N. Y., a determined group of farmers met in Willard Strait Hall on the Cornell campus to discuss the situation. The meeting was continued in the afternoon, presided over by Ed Eastman, editor of the American Agriculturist, and at this meeting it was decided to actively fight any such proposition as that put forward by Lewis and his United Mine Workers. A temporary organization was effected, under the name "Northeastern Farm Conference," and a committee of nine men appointed to carry on plans for a more permanent organization.

This committee then called a meeting for Tuesday, March 10th, which was held at the Commodore Hotel, in New York City. A permanent organization was born at this meeting, known as "Free Farmers, Inc." The original committee of nine became the officers and directors.

On Monday, April 13, last, Free Farmers held another meeting at the Hotel New Yorker, New York City, and the public, thru the press, was advised that a determined and organized fight would be made against any unionization of dairy farmers by John L. Lewis or his United Mine Workers.

The response of the press was hearty and gratifying, and may be best summarized by head-lines of April 13th and 14th:

"Lewis Would Rule Prices of Milk Under Union Plans" (N. Y. World Telegram); "Big Farm Coalition Is Formed to Fight Union Drive" (N. Y. Times); "Free Farmers Band to Fight Lewis Union," (N. Y. Journal-American); "Free Farm Group Formed to Battle Lewis Milk Drive" (N. Y. Daily Mirror); "Farm Groups Give New Life to Spring Anti-Union Drive," (P. M.); "John L. Lewis Grabs at Milk Industry" (N. Y. Daily Mirror, editorial); "Experts Fear Milk Rise if Lewis Wins," (N. Y. World Telegram); "Lewis Drive Called Racket" (N. Y. Post); etc.

At this time, when the country is preoccupied by war, and the thought and effort of every good citizen are concentrated on the war effort, and toward ultimate victory, Free Farmers, Inc., believes that John L. Lewis attempt to muscle his way into control of the dairy farmers of this country is just another flagrant exhibition of his unscrupulous thirst for power, economic and political. It is in direct line with the character of his activities, from the time when the start of his career touched off the Herrin Massacre in the coal fields of Illinois, to the very recent exhibition of disregard for the safety of his country and the expressed request of its President in the case of the strike called by him in the steel company mines, just before Pearl Harbor.

Free Farmers, Inc., has been formed for the sole purpose of fighting this impudent grab for power. It will continue in existence and grow in resistance until this threat is past. When it has won this fight, the object of its creation will have been accomplished, and its reason for existence will vanish with the Lewis threat. It is not a new farm agency. It is a joint effort by leaders of existing farm organizations for a single, specialized purpose, viz.: to nip in the bud John L. Lewis's insolent attempt to control, not only the milk and dairy industry, but the entire food supply of this country, and thru such a lethal threat, the very safety of our country.

He: "Do you think this would be a propitious time to ask your father for your hand?"

She: "I think it would—I've just asked him for a new automobile."

You Must Have Vitamins A and D

You must have Vitamin A as an aid in protection against infections which are more likely to occur in the nose, throat, eyes, ears and sinuses, when there is a deficiency of this vitamin.

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ONE A DAY

Louisa's Letter

Dear Louisa:

My trouble is this: I am dating a boy I've never dated but a few times. Each time he comes to see me he brings another boy with him. I don't like this boy I am dating so much. The boy he brings with him doesn't have a regular girl friend. We just pick up one anywhere. This is the point: He seems to like me very much and is nice to me but he never asks me for a date. I guess he thinks he would be interfering with the boy who is dating me. How shall I go about letting him know I want to date him? "Worried" (Ala.)

Answer:

This is one of the most irritating features of being a girl or woman. We can rarely take the initiative and directly choose our own men. For if we do we sometimes scare them off for good or, at best, make a bad impression.

But, as the old saying goes, — "There are more ways of killing a cat than by choking him on butter." So you will have to convey the idea to this boy that you like him in a more subtle way than by just telling him so.

I can see where he would feel a delicacy in dating what he considers his "friend's girl." but if you were to have a date with some other boy and let the world know that you did not consider No. 1 your steady, perhaps No. 2 would also get the idea. If he saw other people dating you, he would then feel free to ask you for a date himself.

And sometimes when you are all together you can let him know that while you like No. 1, you are not seriously interested in him. But, after all, are you sure that the latter would like to date you? Sometimes we imagine things as we would like them to be rather than as they really are.

LOUISA

To Rachel—Penn.:

I have just read your letter and as it has been written so long ago, I wish you would write again and tell me the situation as it is today. I shall do my best to answer it right away. Sincerely, LOUISA.

To Worried Wife—N. C.:

It is a bad situation for you and the children to be living in the house with your in-laws. Every family should live to themselves if they can possibly arrange it. To begin with, the parents are old and naturally they feel that they should have quiet and peace. The mother also considers herself mistress of her home which puts you in a bad situation. By being partial to one child they are doing both of them harm and certainly it must keep you upset.

Insist on your husband getting you a house or even a few rooms where you can have your own little private family life without interference. Tell him that it is not because you do not like his parents, but that it will be better for all of you if you can live separately. I do hope you can succeed and that you will all be happier.

LOUISA.

Club Story

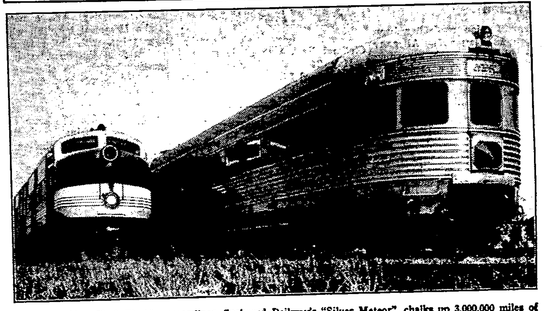
"What's the difference between learning to play golf and learning to drive a car?"

"I give up."

"When you learn to play golf you don't hit anything."

Occasionally one discovers that it is smarter not to talk so much.

Pioneer Completes 3,000,000 Miles of Service



THE first New York-Florida streamliner, Seaboard Railway's "Silver Meteor", chalks up 3,000,000 miles of service as the north- and south-bound units passed at the tiny town of Ridge, Florida, recently. Now a vital link in the north-south traffic artery along the east coast, the Meteor today has "gone to war", is transporting key Army, Navy, and Industrial personnel between east-coast production centers, and is popular as well with service men at the scores of camps along its route.

SCHOOL DAYS — By DWIG