Schools AT WAR

A REPORT TO THE NATION

Independence Hall
PHILADELPHIA
1776

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☆

SCHOOL Hinton High School

ADDRESS Hinton, Okla.
STREET TOWN STATE

Hinton

WE REPORT TO THE NATION

We herewith submit a bird's-eye view report of our SCHOOLS AT WAR Program. It includes factual and pictorial accounts of our War Savings Program and other outstanding war activities. It is tangible proof of the resourcefulness, skills, activities and the will to win of every student, teacher and parent enlisted in our SCHOOLS AT WAR Program.

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Name of School Hinton High School

Address Hinton, Oklahoma

Enrollment 324 Grades 1 - 12

No. of Teachers 12 No. of Classrooms 16

Size of Community 1000

Cash Value of War Stamps and Bonds sold during SCHOOLS AT WAR Program $6,781.00

HINTON SCHOOLS AT WAR

Early in the school year the students of Hinton schools were called together and a school at war program was presented to them by the superintendent and faculty. At this meeting every boy and girl from the Primary grade up were told the many things they could do this school year to help in the war cause.

The primary project, the schools set out to accomplish was to get every boy and girl to purchase defense bonds and stamps regularly. As of this date this project has had good response, and many students are participating because of the encouragement that they received from the faculty and student body.

As of February 8, 1943 the students and faculty had purchased a total of $4065.95 in bonds and stamps with 71% of the student body participating.

The school also sponsored a Bond Queen Contest in connection with the F. F. A. Box Supper, and sold a total of $2715.00 in defense bonds and stamps. The American Legion of Hinton took the responsibility of selling Defense Bonds and Stamps for the month of January 1943, and to climax their efforts on this drive they also sponsored a Bond Queen Contest which netted $14,000.00. Most of the nominated queens were school girls and the school as a whole participated 100% in this drive. The American Legion expressed their appreciation to the school for helping to put their defense bond and stamp drive over.

The second major project the Hinton Schools participated in to help the war cause was collecting scrap iron and rubber. In the school scrap iron drive last fall the students collected 52½ tons. The school organized the drive on a competitive basis among the different classes. A $10.00 prize was given to the class bringing in the most pounds of scrap iron and rubber. To further stimulate the drive, the school set up a per pound basis where as each student could become a corporal or sergeant. If they made the rank of corporal they were allowed one-half day holiday and if they made the rank of sergeant they were given one full day holiday.

This was an added incentive for the students to work and get in their quota. Every student collected enough to become corporal, and over fifty per cent of the student body became a sergeant and was awarded the full holliday. They were permitted to take any day they wanted this school year for their holliday. Most of the students who collected and sold scrap purchased defense stamps with the money received.

Other things that Hinton Schools have done to help the war cause include the following:

1. A physical fitness program has been organized for every boy and girl that is physically able to participate throughout the entire grades. This program has had a very good response. Even though Hinton does not have a gymnasium we are getting results from our physical fitness program.

2. A Physics class was organized after school started last fall for boys who will be eligible for the selective service this spring or summer.

3. Vocational Agriculture students under the supervision of Mr. L. R. Foster have been encouraged to participate 100% in the farm production program. They are also helping out with the Victory Garden program, and they have built several hog feeders for local farmers.

4. Hinton Schools were closed six days during the cotton picking season and the student body picked and pulled 99 bales during this period.

5. Hinton displayed the liberty brick and have already made plans to participate in the official presentation of the brick to the schools of Oklahoma February 22, 1943.

6. The faculty and several students gave their services in the rationing of gasoline, and are going to do the same in issuing ration book number two.

Hinton Schools possibly have not reached the zenith of work for the war cause, but what we have done, we have entered into with a great deal of pride and joy. We are of the opinion that this program "Schools at War" will help bring freedom to all the peoples of the world much sooner. We the students and Faculty of Hinton Public Schools are thankful for the privilege of living in a country such as ours, and for the opportunity of participating in this "Schools at War Program". We will continue this program so long as our country needs our help.

HINTON SCHOOL PUPILS ARE PICKING COTTON

To aid in harvesting Hinton's cotton crop, the Junior and Senior classes of highschool are pulling boles today, Oct. 1, on the Wayne Jaques farm, southwest of town. About 50 pupils left Hinton on the bus and started picking at 9:30 a. m. and will continue till 3:30 p.m. with an hour rest for lunch.

The senior class consiclers themselves experienced pickers since they have gone to the cotton fields the past two years. In 1941 the girls averaged -66 pounds each and the boys 188 pounds each. In 1940 the girls averaged 164 pounds each, the boys 301 pounds each.

Money earned in today's work will go in the class funds.

HINTON

SCHOOL NEWS

Four hundred and fourteen passenger cars were registered at the Hinton highschool last Thursday, Friday and Saturday for mileage rationing, which is to go into effect at midnight, Monday, Nov. 30.

Every pupil in Hinton highschool and gradeschool now has 15 minutes of exercise in the Physical Fitness program, now established. The program includes calisthenics, running, volley ball and marching. The school has a new volley ball court and two new volley balls; also new teter-totter boards and nine new swings.

A highschool physics class, taught by A. J. Evans, is now being given to the 18 and 19-year-old boys who may soon be called into the armed forces of the United States.

The school is doing everything it possibly can to prepare these boys for advancements after they are in the service.

The Hinton school, in cooperation with schools at Anadarko and Gracemont, is now having a picture show once each week for the pupils. The films are educational and timely in scope. E. F. Lyon operates the projector. Films are furnished by the Extension Division of Oklahoma University.

WAR INSTRUCTIONS AT HINTON SCHOOL TUESDAY JANUARY 26

Trooper Janssen and Roy F. Blankenship of the State Highway Patrol will be at the Hinton highschool Tuesday January 26, from 2 to 4 p.m. to give instructions in war gases and incendiaries.

The entire student body from the 6th grade up will be given these instructions. Patrons and townpeople are also invited to attend.

School Students on The Line for Scrap Drive Here

Hinton's youth, moving swiftly to insure its stake in the future, has mobilized every school child, and is impatiently awaiting the October 5 "zero hour" to send Scrap Salvage Patrols charging through homes and barns, garrets and cellars, farms fields.

Corroborating with a nation-wide movement involving 30 million school children, many Hinton boys and girls already have begun to scout out and collect the waste materials they will start to turn in on October 5, inauguration day in the intensive two-weeks drive. The school itself is leading the way, having salvaged more than a ton of scrap on the school property.

The "Victory Army" of the state has been organized with State Superintendent A. L. Crable as Commanding General. The school superintendents in various schools over the state are Colonels, principals are Majors and teachers are Captains.

The pupils are Pivates, Corporals, Sergeants and Lieutenants, according to the number of pounds of scrap they collect.

Quotas in Hinton range from 10 pounds in the primary to 50 pounds in the senior class for a student to gain a commission.

At the special Victory Army chapel Wednesday the Senior class challenged any class in Hinton to excell their scrap collecting record.

"Colonel" Evans has promised a one-half holiday to every student who gets their quota and a full-day holiday for those doubling their quota.

President Roosevelt said this week, "The boys and girls of America can perform a great patriotic service for their country by helping our National Salvage effort. Millions of young Americans, turning their energies to collecting all sorts of scrap metals, and rubber can help the tide in our ever-increasing war effort. They will earn the gratitude of every one of our fighting men by helping to get them the weapons they need—NOW. I know they will do their part."

ANY POTS AND PANS TODAY? Anthony Marino, 5, used the hawkers' technique as he roamed the streets of New York collecting pots and pans in the drive for this vital war metal. Tony takes his job seriously for he knows that 7,700 of these pots and pans will provide enough scrap aluminum to build an American pursuit plane for our fighting men.

Superintendent Evans has gone over the science department and has salvaged about 200 pounds of scrap metal, including some copper, which will be put in the scrap drive for war production.

The scrap drive will continue as planned. Superintendent Evans announced. Eight tons of metal was brought in by school pupils the opening day of the drive.

F. F. A. Boys To Pickup Scrap Here Friday, Oct. 9

If you wish to donate your scrap to the F. F. A. organizatoin, you may do so Friday, Oct. 9 by calling L. R. Foster, sponsor, at 78 or 53. The F. F. A. boys will be equipped with wrenches and truck and will stage a house-to-house canvas on that day. To speed up the work Foster advises you to place your scrap in a pile, so that the boys wont' take something you might need in every-day life.

Throw Your Scrap Into The Fight!

Bond Queen To Be Crowned In January Legion-Sponsored Drive

Following are the rules to govern the Legion-sponsored Community Bond Queen contest here

Community Bond Queen Contest Rules

1. Nominating period Jan. 9 to Jan. 13.

2. Anyone buying an $18.75 Bond may nominate a candidate for Queen.

3. Each penny's worth of Stamps or Bonds bought will constitute a vote. For example, 10c stamp allows 10 votes; $18.75 Bond allows 1,875 votes.

4. Anyone buying Stamps or Bonds may vote for any candidate.

5. Anyone buying Stamps or Bonds will receive receipt at the place of purchase.

6. Contest to close the night of Tuesday, Jan. 26 with a program and auction and the Crowning of the Queen who will be given an $18.75 War Bond.

Legion-Sponsored Bond Drive Is Off To Good Start--10 Candidates

Betty Rigg Leads Queen Candidates

American Legion January Bond Queen Candidates	Total Votes Thurs. Noon
Grace Hampton	7,500
Ann Shirley	3,750
Betty Green	4,280
Esther Marie Entz	1,875
Cleo Howard	2,125
Kay Ports	1,875
Betty Frances Porter	11,250
Lora Belle Fossett	1,875
Betty Rigg	75,000
Bernice Jaques	3,750
Grand Total Thurs. Noon	**$1,132.80**

Community Bond Queen Contest Rules

1. Nominating period closes Sat. night Jan. 16.

2. Anyone buying an $18.75 Bond may nominate a candidate for Queen.

3. Each penny's worth of Stamps or Bonds bought will constitute a vote. For example, 10c stamp allows 10 votes; $18.75 Bond allows 1,875 votes.

4. Anyone buying Stamps or Bonds may vote for any candidate.

5. Anyone buying Stamps or Bonds will receive receipt at the place of purchase.

6. Contest to close the night of Tuesday, Jan. 26 with a program and auction and the Crowning of the Queen who will be given an $18.75 War Bond.

Bond Queen Contest To Close Jan. 26 with Pie Supper, Program, Bond Auction, Crowning of Queen At Hinton Highschool Auditorium Next Tuesday Night, 8 p. m.

DARKEY CHURCH SERVICE "PARSON" CAB REAGAN

Folks, you wouldn't miss it at all, if you really knew what is going to happen next Tuesday night at Hinton highschool auditorium beginning at 8 o'clock.

First of all will be a program, the high-light of which is a comic, Negro church service, with Cab Reagan, "darkey preacher," at his best. Rehearsals with twenty other local talent personages, to be blacked-up, promise to give this community an evening of real entertainment. Rev. Ed Shirley was drafted by the Legion to direct this part of the program.

PATRIOTIC LADIES TO BRING PIES . . .

After the program, M. E. Scott & Son will take the platform to auction pies and donated articles for bonds. It'll be a war bond and stamp auction, with the pie thrown in, said Joe Ratzlaff, Legion commander and director of the Legion-sponsored Community Bond Queen contest.

Ladies are requested to bring and donate pies or boxes to be auctioned for bonds.

Business men are urged to donate small articles to be auctioned for Bonds and Stamps, also.

As Bonds and stamps are purchased by auction the votes will be tabulated and at the close of the auction, the Queen candidate having the largest number of votes will be crowned Hinton Community January Bond Queen, in a fitting ceremony as the grand finale of the evening's entertainment.

ADMISSION PRICE IS LOW . . .

Admission is set at 15 cents for children and 35 cents for adults. Children will receive admittance and a 10-cent stamp, ALL for 15 cents. An adult will receive a 25-cent War Stamp and a seat in the auditorium for 35 cents.

It's a BOND DRIVE and a BOND SALE Folks, with a lot of entertainment thrown in at very little cost to anyone.

"We have set $12,000 as Hinton's goal in the "Buy A Bond in January Drive," said Mr. Ratzlaff Wednesday.

Nearly one-third of that amount had been sold here up to Wednesday evening.

Following is the tabulation of votes in the Legion-sponsored Community Bond Queen contest as of 3 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 20:

American Legion January Bond Queen Candidates	Total Votes Thurs. Noon
Esther Marie Entz	1,875
Nola Fern Weathers	1,875
Lora Belle Fossett	2,375
Cleo Howard	2,125
Ann Shirley	6065
Betty Green	5,280
Kay Ports	6,740
Betty Francis Porter	55,375
Bernice Jaques	90,590
Grace Hampton	11,250
Betty Riggs	149,875
Geneva Jo Garrison	5,625
TOTAL Bonds Bought	$3,390.50

Hinton Tops Quota Legion-Sponsored Jan. Bond Drive

Kay Ports was crowned Bond Queen Tuesday evening at the close of a program at the schoolhouse climaxing the American Legion and Auxiliary drive to sell War Bonds in January.

A total of $14,466.40 in bonds and stamps was sold, exceeding the quota for Hinton which was $12,000.

With each vote worth one cent the Queen polled a total of 446,075 votes.

Running a close second was Betty Rigg with 435,265 votes. Betty Frances Porter was third with 286,830 votes.

Other queen candidates and the votes they received are: Bernice Jaques, 98,920; Grace Hampton, 85,350; Ann Shirley, 28,675; Betty Gail Green, 27,405; Pete Howard, 10,375; Lora Belle Fossett, 7,675; Geneva Jo Garrison, 5,625; and Esther Marie Entz, 2,055.

At the auction, conducted by M. E. Scott and Charles Scott, a box of chocolates contributed by Mrs. E. L. LLoyd sold for a $1,000 war bond. To show the spirit of the crowd, one chicken was bought and re-auctioned six times.

More than $6,000 worth of bonds was sold during the auction.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Morene Foreman

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-) inaugurated March 4, 1933, as the thirty second President of the United States. He is the fifth cousin to Theodore Roosevelt 26 th President of the United States His wife, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, is the daughter of Theodore Roosevelts' only brother, Elliot.

Franklin D Roosevelt is of Dutch, Flemish and English stock. He was born in Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York, the only son of James Roosevelt and his second wife, Sara Delano Roosevelt.

Young Franklin received his early education from tutors in the United States as well as in Germany and France and thereafter attended Groton School, Harvard University and Columbia University Law School. A tall, handsome, energetic, and of pleasing personality young man, he has distinguished himself by his ability to obtain

the cooperation of his ability to obtain the cooperation of his friends in anything he undertook.

In 1907, Roosevelt was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law with one of the leading firms in New York City. He began his political career in 1910 as the Democratic candidate for state senator from his district along the Hudson. He broke a precedent by making a whirlwind house-to-house campaign in an automobile, which was then considered a highly unpopular invention among the farmers, and to the surprise of the politicians he was elected.

In 1920 Roosevelt was fully established as one of the most promising younger Democrats in the country, and he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket headed by Governor James M. Cox of Ohio. After their defeat in the Harding landslide, Roosevelt returned to private life. In the following summer

at the age of 39, he was stricken by infantile paralysis. Both of his legs were left paralyzed, and his career was apparently at an end. But he refused to surrender. He found that he was benefited by exercising in the waters at an old summer resort in Georgia. Finaly he bought the place and turned it into an institution for the treatment of crippled persons.

He was nominated for Presidency on July 1, 1932 and carried all but six states and defeated President Hoover by the electoral vote of 472 to 59 and by a popular plurality of nearly seven million votes.

In his inaugural address, Roosevelt promised vigorous action; and the nation did not have to wait for it. Probably the two most far-reaching acts were the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Other important measures were

(1) the Economy Act which reduced federal salaries and payments to veterans by about $500,000,000 and enabled the President to balance the budget for regular expenditures of the government. (2) The Cullen Act (3) The Emergency Relief Act (4) The Home Owners Loan Act (5) The Emergency Conservation Act (6) The Emergency Railroad Transportation Act (7) The Tennessee Valley Authority Act (8) The Glass-Steagall Banking Act (9) The Securities Act (10) A resolution annulling the clauses in contracts which required payment in gold dollars of a stipulated number of grains.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is one of our most outstanding Presidents, being the first President of the United States to be elected President for three terms in succession.

He is now facing one of the most important problems any President will have to face.

His decisions now will mean

how this nation shall be
and stand a few years from
now.

AMERICA'S SACRIFICE?

Do we here in America know what suffering and sacrificing is? I don't think we do. Think about it a little while. Do the American childrem know what it is to run to an air-raid shelter? Are we afraid that every time we open our mouths to speak that we may not live the next day to utter one, single word? Are we limited to one egg a month; or a very small bowl of rice a day? Have we seen hospital patients torn to shreds by bombs? Have we seen our homes and churches demolished until there isn't even one wall standing? The people of Greece, China, Russia, England, France, North Africa, Holland and many other European and Asiatic have.

When we stop to think of what our allies and enmies have given up and what we Americans here at home have done, it seems very little in comparison. Oh, you say you've given up lots of things.....coffee, sugar, gasoline, tires, and last summer's vacation that you might put that money in war bonds? Well, what of it? There is still more we can do. And after we do more we can do a little extra.

In England women are doing nearly all the farming and labor. They are doing without food and that new dress

or pair of shoes they had hoped they might have this winter.

In France: "The average monthly ration for an adult works out about like this: sixteen ounces (about a pint) of cooking oil, six ounces of a watery, greasy liquid used for salad oil, seven ounces of oleomargine, two and one holf pounds of meat, including bone or fat, eight ounces of imitation coffee, thirty-five ounces of sugar, fifteen ounces of noodles or macroni, fourteen ounces of cheese (a piece about three inches by two inches by two inches), fifteen ounces of dried vegetables, four ounces of jam, thirty-six ounces of potatoes, one egg and four bottles of wine. All this amounts to less than one pound of food a day." (From: How We Live in France, by Elizabeth Hoyt. Reader's Digest, January, 1943.)

In America we can still get all the shortening, macaroni, cheese, fresh vegetables, potatoes, bread and eggs we want. As yet we have no rationing cards for butter, milk, meat, dried or canned vegetables and we are allotted enough coffee and sugar for healthful living. We may not have just quite as much gasloine as we want but just think! on an "A" card we can go approximately sixty miles in one week.

What are we suffering? For what are we sacrificing? Maybe we give up a movie onee in a while. We give it up so we can attend one a few months from now. Or because of the gasoline situation we have to stay at home

on Sunday afternoon. We stay at home so we may go on some war mission during the week. In other words, we give up a few things now that we may have a great many things in the future----chiefly, freedom: Freedom of speech, Freedom from want, Freedom from fear, and Freedom to worship the god of our choice.

Rosemary Forman
December, 1942

The Ideals of an American

The home is the life of a nation. That is what established America. Home loving people came from foreign countries seeking homes and free rights of religion. Home life and religion is the foundation of patriotism to our nation.

Citizenship starts in the home where your mother and father shape your mind in the fashion of true americans. All the things you learn in the home will have a direct bearing on the way in which you will conduct yourself as an American citizen. That is one of the policies of our nation. "Good citizenship begins in the home

The first thing you learn at home besides how to eat is obedience Obedience is a definite factor in family and national regulations. When a soldier does not obey promptly the command of his superior officer he is punished

Things would indeed be in a turmoil if everyone refused to obey his superior.

The second thing you learn is to grasp responsibilities suited to your capability. No person, even in so small a group as his family, fails to have certain obligations that he owes to others in his group. So far as you live up to those responsibilities at home, you are making our country more stable. Look at the Countries in which population takes no responsibilities in the government. There is never anything but revolutions and discord.

To lead a smooth life a nation must be to the interest of the people and the people of interest to the nation. Our Government is exactly what Abraham Lincoln said it was in his Gettysburg address "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

We should indeed be proud of our country. In less time than any other country in the world we have developed beyond all expectations. We now stand United and free and enjoy the worlds most luxurious living even in this time of war.

China was once at the peak of civilization but she fell because her people were ignorant and uneducated. Here in the United States the is still as much or more opportunity than there was when the land was cropped with trees and undergrowth. We have the finest schools in comparason with any other nation having a public school system in the world.

I say that a country where very few are illiterate and none not well informed of world affiars could not fall.

Our country has never lost a war (even if we should we would never be conquered internally)

Every nation in the world looks up to the United States. When trouble starts, such as war, Countries do not hesitate to send their valuables to this country for safe kuping.

We have led the standards of production since the latter part of the 19 century. Our country has the most beautiful scenery and buildings and Highways in the world. We Rank at the top in production of livestock, poultry and grain.

Before the war our population steadily increased with immigration.

To show the interests our government takes in its people; it is the only country that cares for the old; doctors the sick in poverty and sits down to meals with just plain common folk.

Our government takes to interest the farmers problem as seriously as it does the big business mans.

That is due to the fact that the farmer and small business man has as much say in the government as the big business man.

Look around you and let your chest swell. We've a country to be proud of.

Compiled By,

Joe Ratzlaff

Our National Anthem

The Star Spangled Banner is an American patroitic song, written by Francis Scott Key, and sung or played to an air composed by John Stafford Smith. Army and Navy regulations provide that it shall be designated as the national air of United States. Several Presidents have approved the choice, but Congress has never crystallized this favorable sentiment into a statue.

How The Song Came To Be Written

After the burning of Washington, D. C., by the British soldiers, in August, 1814, Dr. William Beanes of Upper Marlborough, Md., threw the three British refugees into jail, and for this he was arrested by the English forces and taken as a captive abroad a warship in Chesapeake Bay. John S. Skinner of Washington, and Key, then a young attorney in the District of Colombia, were granted permission by Secretary of State James Monroe to intercede for the doctor, and these two boarded the vessel just as it was preparing to bombard Fort McHenry, the chief

protection of Baltimore. The British officers agreed to release Beanes, but refused to allow the two americans to leave the vessel until after the battle, lest they should tell the plans to the patriots on land.

On Tuesday, September 13, 1814, the bombardment began, continuing that day and almost all night. To Key and his companions, it seemed impossible that the fort could survive the attack, as its guns were small and its defenders were few. All night they walked the deck in anguish, & even when dawn came could not discover the outcome, because of haze and smoke. Suddenly, at seven o'clock, a rift in the mist showed, for a moment, the flag gleaming over the walls. Thrilled by the sight, Key wrote the greater part of the poem in a few minutes on the back of an unfinished letter, and completed the stanzas that night in a Baltimore hotel.

The next morning, the poem was printed on handbills, and during that day Key's brother-in-law suggested that it be set to an old English drinking tune, "Anacreon in Heaven", which was already familiar to Americans. ~~to the~~ It was first sang in public at Baltimore by

an actor named Ferdinand Durang. It immediately became popular. It is now played each evening at ~~each~~ every American fort or garrison at flag lowering, + on every American battleship throughout the world.

(condensed from Worldbook "S")

The Star Spangled Banner

by Frances Scott Key

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's
early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the
twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro'
the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so
gallantly streaming?
And the rockets red glare, the bombs
bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our
flag was still there.
Oh! say, does that star spangled Banner
still wave
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mist
of the deep,
Where the foe's haught host in dread
silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er
the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half
discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morn-
ing's first gleam,
In full glory reflected, now shines
on the stream;
'Tis the star-spangled banner. Oh! long may
it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home
of the brave!
Oh! thus be it ever when freemen
shall stand
Between their loved homes and the
war's desolation;
Blest with victry and peace, may the
heav'n-rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and
preserved us a nation.
Then, conquer we must, when our cause
it is just,

And this be our motto, In God
is our trust."
And the Star-Spangled Banner
in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the
home of the brave.

11" x 14"

CRF

THE STORY OF OUR FLAG

In the flag of every country is woven the story of the nations developments and the bravery of its people.

The name flag came from the Angle-Saxon "flaagan" means to float or fly, in the wind. The typicial form of a flag is an oblong piece of cloth of silk or cotton fastened to a staff.

Flags are flown from masts of vessels to designate the country to which they belong. They are used for signaling at sea.

The story of our national emblem begins with the stormy days of the Revolutionary War January 2, 1776. Washington raised over the American camp at Cambridge the first ensign of the united colonies, known as the Grand Union Flag of 1776. On its blue field were emblems and thirteen red and white stripes.

After the Declaration of Independence in 1776, it was felt that a national emblem of union and independence should be chosen. on June 14, 1777, they resolved that the flag of the Thirteen United States should be thirteen stripes red and white and that the union should be thirteen white stars on a field of blue.

This was the birth of the Stars and Stripes. The story came down that Mrs. Betsy Ross, flag maker, made the first flag and suggested the stars be five pointed.

They say the first flag was made of a white skirt and an old blue jacket and the petticoat of a soilder's wife was the red stripes.

Until 1896, different arrangement of the stars were used.

Secretary of War, Daniel Lamont, ordered their arrangement in six rows. Then President Taft ordered them be six rows and eight stars in a row.

"WHAT THE FLAG STANDS FOR"

In the years that have passed since the United States has adopted the Stars and Stripes, the flag has became to us a symbol of national growth, power, and influence of union and of liberty. Henty Bennett has expressed what the flag really stands for.

Hats Off! Along the streets there comes
A blare of bugles, A ruffle of drums
A flash of color beneath the sky.
Hats off! The flag is passing by!

Blue and crimson and white it shines
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off! The colors before us fly;
But more than the flag is passing by.

Sign of a nation great and strong
Toward her people from foreign wrong
Pride and glory honor,--all
Line in the colors to stand for all

Hats off! Along the streets there comes
A blaze of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are bleating high
Hats off! The flag is passing by!

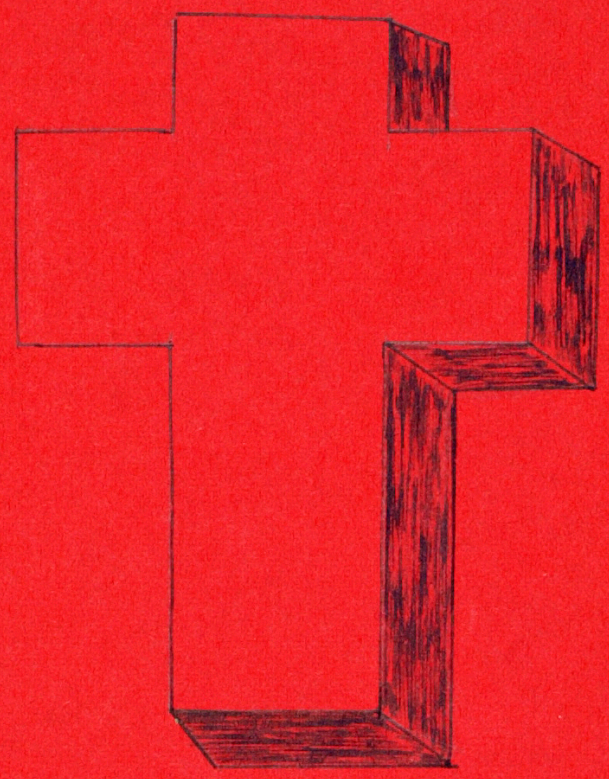
"HOW TO HONOR THE FLAG."

1. The flag should never be used to cover a monent or statue.
2. When used on speakers platform it should be used above and behind him.
3. When with other flags it should be to the flags own right.
4. If a lot of flags it should be in center front.
5. When displayed from a staff the union of the flag should go up to the peak of the staff.
6. When on the wall with another it should be to the right in front

7. When put up others on a staff ours should be up first and down last.
8. Never use as decoration.
9. When on a casket it should be placed so the union is over the head or left shoulder.
10. When the flag is passing by everyone should salute it and face it.

Hazel Evans

The Rub



Chapter

Helen J. Moore

Red Cross Chapter

The American Red Cross organization is not a womens organization, a physicians or a nurses. Its work is suppositly varied important and it requires to ask the voluntary service of the ablest men and women of communities.

The work they do is done in units and that is called the Chapter. The definition for a Chapter is well known. It embraces an entire County. It does not mean that each community cannot or does not have its own Red Cross Organization These Community organizations are known as Branches and Auxiliaries of the County Chapter. To get the meaning of the Red Cross you must first know what Branches, Auxiliaries and Chapter means What and how they differ.

Chapters of The Red Cross

They are permanent local organizations. The represent all of the local activities and agencies of the local Red Cross in their territory. Most generally they are in counties. The members of the Red Cross that are in the Territory of the Chapter are members of the Chapter.

Membership.

The Chapter should not have less than two hundred and fifty members. The Chapters required to establish in all Communities with in it jurisdiction Red Cross organization either Branches or Auxiliaries for whose work the Chapter is held responsible. A Chapter will need to embrace a large proportion of the population of the Headquarters and towns, and must show the utmost

activity in every department of its organization.

At least twenty per cent of any community should be a Red Cross member. Any man, woman or child may become one by a matter of a few pennys or Dollars.

Branches.

A Branch is a replica of a Chapter which performs in its own immediate locality all the functions of a Chapter.

The Branch is a subject to the Chapter in a way that the Chapter is a subject to the Division Headquarters. The Branch recieves its Charter from the Chapter and is assigned its jurisdiction.

A Branch is just as much a part of the Chapter as the portion called Chapter

Auxiliaries

An auxiliary is a local organization of the Red Cross members. It's terms are of existence is one year unless it is granted the right to extend by it's parent Chapter. The auxiliary is held responsible but for one work and it is assigned by the Parent Chapter. Not less than ten members may be called an auxiliary.

Dues.

The dues of the memberships differ but the memberships privileges do not differ. The two dollar membership carrys the Red Cross magizine. The five dollar per year are contributing. The ten dollar per year is sustaining. The fifty dollar is one payment for life. The one hundred

dollar is one payment is patron.

County Chapter

The county seat should have a meeting which the organization should be requested to participate in order to effect the organization of the County Chapter.

Each town having or desiring to have a Chapter Head quarters should have a ballot which will determine where the Chapter headquarters should be located. Each organization should have equal voice and the towns that are smaller the same opportunities as the larger cities.

The Chapter does not belong to the towns in which the headquarters are located but it belongs to the entire jurisdiction.

Womens Committie

The women should and do make garments for the hospitals such as pajamas etc.

The workers are divided into units which consist of not less than ten. They make their things in a work room instead of making their garments at home for the hospital. They knit. They also have instructions for those learning and who want to. They find people that will knit and do there part at home.

The Committee of Surgical Dressings, Training of Instruction in Surgical Dressings.

The Junior Department

There is a Junior membership as same as the Elder folks. They can do many things at school and at home. The boys have

their jobs doing there part just the same as the girls have.

The End

11" x 14"