



IN THE NEWS

Welcome Midwest Ag Services



The Stanton Chamber of Commerce recently held a ribbon cutting to welcome Midwest Ag Services to Stanton.



Congratulations and thank you to Paul Olson for his volunteer service to the Stanton Swedish Heritage & Cultural Center Board!

Fun at the Stanton Library



Many kids have enjoyed story time at the Stanton Library recently!

HEALTHY HOMETOWN COMMITTEE HOSTS BIKE RODEO

On Tuesday May 17, the Healthy Hometown Committee, Viking Center, and Stanton Community Schools partnered up with the Iowa Bicycle Coalition to host a Bike Rodeo for all students in 2nd-4th grades. These classes learned proper bike safety including proper bike maintenance, helmet wearing, and signals when sharing the road. Helmets were donated and given to those students who were in need of one. A special thank you goes out to the Iowa Bicycle Coalition, Jon Werger with Wellmark Bluecross/Blueshield for helping with the program and donating helmets, Dr. Kim Truka for donating helmets

and assisting Wayne Donahue with a helmet wearing demonstration! We also would like to thank the

volunteers that helped with helmet fitting and directing students on the course!



Midsummer Celebration



The Swedish Heritage & Cultural Center recently hosted Swedish School and ended with the Midsummer Celebration. Thank you to all who made this possible!



SPEED AND AGILITY CLINIC



The Stanton Viking Center recently hosted a Speed and Agility Clinic for area youth.

BASEBALL DAY



UPCOMING EVENTS

- July 7** ♦ Tyler Folkerts, 7pm at Swedish Heritage & Cultural Center
- July 15** ♦ Eric Nelson, 7pm at Gibbs Chophouse
- July 26** ♦ Farmers Market at OLY, 4:30pm-6:30pm
- July 28** ♦ Trail Night

Stanton

SUMMER Concert Series

JULY 7

Tyler Folkerts

7 p.m.

Swedish Heritage & Cultural Center

JULY 15

Eric Nelson

7 p.m.

Gibbs Chophouse

AUGUST 13

Chautauqua Road Band

7:30 p.m.

Stanton Old Lumber Yard Events Center

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Junction Days 2022



Red Oak's annual Junction Days event was this past weekend in Red Oak. Among the events was the Junction Days parade. Pictured above, Nick Hildreth promotes the Red Oak Ambassadors flight breakfast. (Pictures by Nick Johansen and Tess Nelson/Red Oak Express)



Red Oak Mayor Shawwna Silvius takes part in the annual Junction Days parade.



One of the children in attendance collects candy thrown from one of the floats.



Red Oak Tiger youth sports players participate in the parade.



Members of the Red Oak class of 1967 wave to the crowd.



Montgomery County Veterans Memorial Court of Honor members ride in the parade. Pictured are, from left: Larry Barnett, Marty Barnett, Brian Bills, and Chairman Bob Fenstermann.



Red Oak Scout members march in the Junction Days parade.



McGruff and Fire Pup, pictured from left, ride with the members of the Red Oak Fire Department.



Red Oak Ambassadors members serve up food at the flight breakfast.



Junction Days attendees taking part in the Minute To Win It event.

Better Financial Living

Volatile markets and uncertainty:
A financial plan is now more valuable than ever

Dan Miller
Certified Financial Planner

Everyone is scared. Things are volatile and uncertainty on what to do and where to turn, is running rampant. Baby formula shelves are empty, the news is negative, and the stock market is in turmoil. Where can you turn for some sense of clarity, unbiased advice, that proverbial port in the storm?

If you have ever wondered if working with a trusted financial planner was worth it, well we are now living through times that will answer that question. During these times trained advisors serve as a rock, that sense of calm amidst the chaos. There is no one, except maybe those who share your last name, who cares more about your financial situation than we do.

Now, can a certified financial planner Professional working on your behalf assure you that your account values will not fall or that you will not lose money? No. No one can. But they may be able to develop a plan that takes this type of volatility into consideration and build an income plan for you that will always be able to sustain itself, even when the markets fall.

So how do they do it? By analyzing someone's full financial picture and really understanding what is important to their family. Professional, trained advisors don't use cookie-cut-

ter ideas; work out of their basement or the trunk of their car! They design plans built to accomplish your specific goals! By understanding how various investment tools, accounts and strategies work together, the team at MFG works to control what we can and limit the effects of the things we cannot.

Think about it like going to a doctor. If you just have scratch on your arm, you can handle that yourself. Put a little disinfectant on it and a bandage. But say now you have an emergency, or you suspect that you may have a bigger health issue. Do you "just handle it yourself" or "look it up on WebMD" and figure that will be good enough? Or maybe you figure the guy at the office that had a similar health issue can give you advice on what you should do? That will

probably be good enough, right?

No, you seek the assistance of a doctor, a trained professional. Someone that will plan the best course of care for you that is available. Someone that knows and understands exactly what treatments will work the best for you now, and over the long term.

That is exactly the value of working with an experienced, certified financial planner Professional and their team. We will design a financial / retirement income "plan of care" to control what we can and lessen the effects of situations like we are currently experiencing right now. The planning serves as a guide to help you survive storms that we encounter such as the severe market corrections we are seeing right now.

The unknowns we are

experiencing right now are scary. We all realize that. But you do not have to face all of these storms alone, or without a plan. That's what our team at Miller Financial Group, Inc. is built for.

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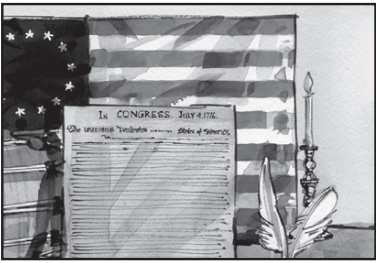
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Getting to know the Declaration of Independence

The Declaration of Independence is a formal document that served as the signatory colonies' statement that they were now "free and independent States." It is a vital document in American history.

On July 1, 1776, delegates from the original 13 colonies, making up the Second Continental Congress, met in Philadelphia to vote on Richard Henry Lee's motion for independence. After some deliberation, ultimately 12 of the 13 delegates voted in favor. In recognition of those 12 delegates, here are 12 facts regarding the Declaration of Independence.



1. The drafted document was officially adopted on July 4, 1776, two days after freedom from Britain was approved. However, most delegates signed the document on August 2, 1776, while others signed on a later date. John Dickinson and Robert R. Livingston never signed the Declaration of Independence.
2. John Dunlap was the official printer of Congress at the time. He worked all night and into the morning of July 5 to produce the large, single-sided sheet, known as a broadside. About 200 copies of Dunlap's broadside were made.
3. The University of Virginia owns two copies of a rare early printing of the Declaration. It is on display in the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library. It is believed the copy once belonged to George Washington.
4. Benjamin Franklin, George Read, Roger Sherman, Robert Morris, George Clymer, and James Wilson signed both the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution.
5. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were hidden at Fort Knox during World War II, two weeks after Pearl Harbor was attacked.
6. Despite what the movie "National Treasure" will have one believe, the message on the back of the document is visible and reads "Original Declaration of Independence dated 4th July 1776."
7. Richard Stockton, a lawyer from New Jersey, was a signer of the Declaration who later recanted his support of the American revolution. He subsequently swore his allegiance to King George III after being captured by the British.
8. In 1989, an original Dunlap Broadside was found hidden behind a picture a Philadelphia man bought at a flea market for \$4. It later sold for \$8.1 million. Ultimately, 26 copies of the original prints have been found.
9. The United States celebrates Independence Day on July 4th, even though independence was accepted on July 2nd.
10. Early on, not everyone in America was supportive of the Declaration of Independence. Partisan politics led to discord. Federalist John Adams was feuding with Republicans and Thomas Jefferson. The anniversary date of the signing was not widely celebrated until the Federalists were no longer involved in politics.
11. The one-year anniversary of Independence Day and the celebration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence slipped the minds of Congress in 1777. When they remembered it was July 3rd, they planned a last-minute celebration on July 4th, and each year thereafter.
12. John Trumbull's painting "Declaration of Independence," which was made into a lithograph replica by Ralph Trembly, hangs in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. It is a fictional depiction of the five-man drafting committee presenting their draft to Congress, and not the signing. The painting shows 42 of the 56 signees, since Trumbull couldn't get likenesses of all involved. The men featured in the painting were never all in the room at the same time during the Declaration's debate and signing.

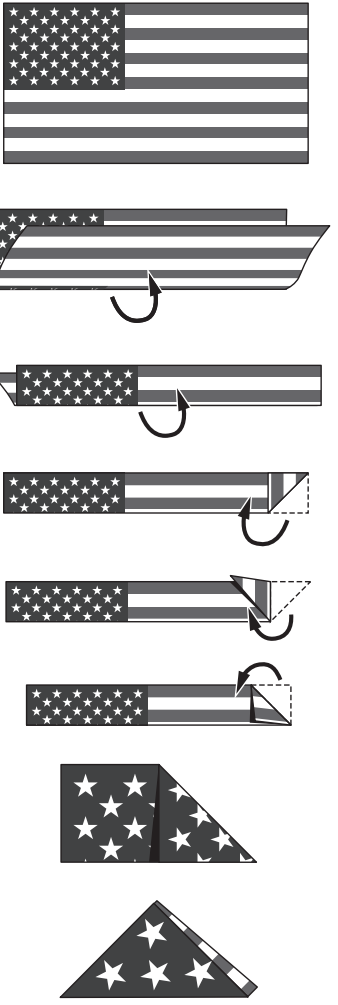
United States flag facts and handling etiquette



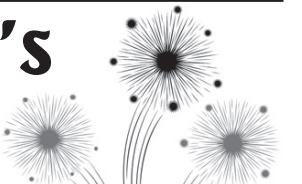
The United States flag was first imagined after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. The Continental Congress authorized creation of the first national flag on June 14, 1777. It was decided that the flag should have 13 stripes, alternating red and white, to represent the original 13 colonies, and that the new union be represented by 13 white stars in a blue field to signify a "new constellation." Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is most often credited with the original design.

Today there are 50 stars on the flag to represent the 50 states, while the 13 stripes still represent the 13 British colonies that became the first states. While this may be common knowledge, Public Law 94-344, known as the Federal Flag Code, may not be as widely known. The code dictates that the flag is to be treated with respect and proper etiquette. The code is extensive, but the following guidelines can help private individuals interested in displaying their flags do so in accordance with the law.

- ★ Flags should only be displayed in public from sunrise to sunset, unless the flag can be properly illuminated during darkness. In this instance, it may be displayed at all times.
- ★ When displayed with other flags, such as on a single staff or lanyard, the U.S. flag should be above all other flags. If flags are displayed in a row, the U.S. flag goes to the observer's left.
- ★ State and local flags are traditionally flown lower than the American flag.
- ★ During marching ceremonies or parades with other flags, the U.S. flag should be to the observer's left.
- ★ The flag should be displayed at every public institution and at schools during school days.
- ★ When displayed vertically and not on a staff, the union should be on the left when observed. It should be suspended so its folds fall freely as though the flag were staffed.
- ★ The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.
- ★ The flag is often displayed at half-staff on days of mourning, including Memorial Day. The flag should first be hoisted to the peak for an instant, then lowered to half-staff position, which is half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff.
- ★ On a vehicle, the U.S. flag should be displayed from a staff firmly fixed to the chassis. It should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle.
- ★ The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise. It also should never have anything placed on it.
- ★ A flag in poor condition should be destroyed with dignity, preferably by burning. Most American Legion posts and local Boy Scouts troops will have the resources to retire flags accordingly. Many will host annual flag retirement ceremonies on Flag Day.



The history of America's Independence Day



Few summertime holidays elicit as much excitement as the Fourth of July, also known as Independence Day in the United States. Each year, family, friends and revelers anticipate the arrival of the holiday so they can host barbecues, enjoy the sun, listen to their favorite summertime tunes, and commemorate the freedoms afforded by the monumental events that led to the holiday's establishment.

Independence Day became a federal holiday in 1941, but July 4th has stood as the birth of American independence for much longer. July 4th marks a pivotal moment in the American Revolution. According to PBS, the colonies were forced to pay taxes to England's King George III despite having no representation in the British Parliament. "Taxation without representation" became a battle cry and was one of several grievances colonists had with Great Britain.

Conflict between the colonies had been going on for at least a year before the colonies convened a Continental Congress in Philadelphia in June of 1776, says Military.com. On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress voted in favor of independence from England. Two days later, on July 4, 1776, delegates from the 13 colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence is an historic document drafted by Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson was considered the strongest and most eloquent writer of the declaration, writing committee charged with putting the colonies' sentiments into words. Richard Henry Lee of Virginia was one of the first people to present a resolution for American independence, and his commentary was the impetus for the formal Declaration of Independence. A total of 86 changes were made to Jefferson's original draft until the final version was adopted. The signing of the document helped to solidify independence, and eventually lead to the formation of the United States of America.

A total of 56 delegates signed the document. Although John Hancock's signature is the largest, it did not hold more weight than the other signatures. Rather, rumor has it, Hancock signed it so large so that the "fat, old King could read it without his spectacles." However, the National Archives says it was also customary that, since Hancock was the president of the Continental Congress, he be the first person to sign the document centered below the text.

The Pennsylvania Evening Post was the first newspaper to print the Declaration of Independence on July 6, 1776. The first public readings of the Declaration were held in Philadelphia's Independence Square on July 8, 1776.

Why isn't July 2 the day we celebrate?

The Declaration of Independence and July Fourth are indelibly linked. But you may need to be an American history buff to know that the link is less direct than it may seem. The Continental Congress declared American independence on July 2, even though the final wording of the Declaration of Independence had yet to be approved. That approval came two days later, which is why American independence is celebrated on July 4. Furthermore, the

Declaration of Independence now on display at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., was not signed on July 4. The signatures on that document, which have been a source of pride for descendants of the signers for centuries, were written on August 2, a full month after the Congress declared its independence from Great Britain. And in a reflection of life in the 18th century, Great Britain did not even receive the declaration until November of 1776

