THE CECIL COUNTY STAR

(Established 1882)

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT
ELKTON, MARYLAND

W. EARLE JACOBS ..... Editor
GARVICE C. SLIGH ..... Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS

By the Year $1.50
Single Copies ..... .03

Entered at the Post Office at Elkton, Maryland as Second Class Mail Matter
Publication and Business Office ..... Elkton, Md.
Telephone ..... Elkton 395

ADVERTISING RATES UPON REQUEST

Communications are welcomed and will be gladly published when signed by the writer's name, not for publication, but for our own protection.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936.

THE FARMERS' MEETING

Cecil county farmers, and especially those who are members of the Cecil County Farm Bureau, are looking forward with much interest to the sixth annual meeting of the organization which will be held Friday evening of this week. This gathering, quite a home-like affair, has in the past featured the social program and banquet as the highlights of the evening, but this year, with the Agriculture Adjustment Act having been thrown out the window three letters at a time, it is easy to forecast that interest is going to be centered on those discussions pertaining to the future of agriculture and what the government is going to do about it.

Throughout the country, since the adverse decision of the Supreme Court, and here let us say it was a majority, not a unanimous opinion, there has been exhibited a new determination among rural groups to secure for agriculture a greater portion of parity with other industries, and recently, Maryland farmers in their various county meetings have held the largest number of discussions in recent years. Practically all of these gatherings, we are told, devote some of the time on their programs to the need of united farm support to correct the national situation where an unprotected agriculture must vie with protected industry, finance, and labor, and it is not to be said that Cecil county farmers are any less interested in the future of their vocation and business than those in other sections of the State or country.

With speakers on the program who are able to discuss intelligently the farm situation in the country at large, and well versed in the new proposals that are being offered as substitutes for the AAA, the meeting no doubt will attract a large representation who will be seeking light on a problem that continues to be one of the nation's most complex subjects.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR SCOUTS

This week in Cecil county, as elsewhere, the eyes of the public have been turned to the Boy Scouts and the twenty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the movement. During the past twenty-six years, approximately 7,000,000 boys and men have come under the influence of the Scout ideals and its happy, healthy outdoor program. And, during the celebration which has just closed, the entire membership including Sea Scouts, Rural Scouts and Troop Scouts and their leaders rededicated themselves to the Scout oath and law.

What such a youth program is doing, has been done, for over a quarter of a century, in contributing to the virility, idealism and social responsibility of our national life both now and in the years to come, is beyond counting. A man power is being created "physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight," dedicated to service and loyalty to God and country, friendliness to man, beast and bird, and even to the very trees of the forest.

The Boy Scouts in Cecil county may well congratulate itself, on this twenty-sixth anniversary. Prominent men in the county have recently become awakened to the possibilities presented in the Scout movemnt, and they too have dedicated their talents and ability to further interest, not only among the scouts themselves, but among the entire citizenry of the county. And, with men of such outstanding character and ability back of the movement, scouting in Cecil county will take on added meaning and enthusiasm in carrying on its fine, practical ideals and its great outdoor traditions. It is indeed a matter of deep gratitude for the present, and hope for the future.

GIVE BENEFIT WHERE DUE

It is marked with much gratification that the campaign to curb death on the highways has brought out a feeling among magistrates hearing cases resulting from automobile crashes that there will be no leniency shown to drunken drivers. This then presents a situation, as most law does in the hands of scheming lawyers, whereby legal experts will in all probability, be called in to devise methods to determine the degree of intoxication that is dangerous under law. The State of New York, in its effort to drive the drunken drivers from the roads, has already run afoul this technicality in the law.

Drunken-driven automobiles are nothing less than engines of death, and an intoxicated person has no more right to be on the highway behind the wheel of a motor car than has a lunatic with a machine gun in a crowded street. One is about as responsible for what might happen as the other. Railroads and other transportation companies would or could not permit a man to drive a locomotive, trolley, train or bus if known to have been drinking, and the citizens of this and every other State should demand the same protection, technicalities of the law and crooked lawyers notwithstanding, against the drunken, reckless drivers on the highways.

In a bar, or at home, it may be the right of any man to guzzle all he wants or can hold, but when he carries more liquor than he can manage behind the wheel of an automobile, it is the public's right to call a halt. With the death toll rising each succeeding week and month, it seems then, nothing less than foolish and grotesque to quibble about where the line should be drawn in determining when a reckless driver is or is not intoxicated.

If there is doubt, let those who have the decision to make, visit the silent, curtain-drawn home, or look in on the bed of some child whose bones and body have been broken and bruised; there would then be no question as to whom should have the benefit of that doubt.

BILL TO CURB COURT POWER

Senator James J. Pope, of Idaho, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate which requires the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the members of the Supreme Court to invalidate a Federal statute. As the Court is now constituted, this would means that seven justices would have to agree to an opinion holding an Act of Congress unconstitutional.

Reference to Abraham Lincoln's criticisms of the Supreme Court when an adverse decision in the Dred Scott case brought from the Civil War president the retort that "the decision must be changed by a change in the Court," was made by Senator Pope, "lest," he said, "my motives be questioned on the grounds of party passion."

"There are those who would place the halo of sanctity on the pronouncements of the Supreme Court of the United States as expositions of basic, fundamental and eternal truths," he told the Senate.

"If there existed a metaphysical body of external law from which decisions could be drawn, I would not for a moment question the decision.

"The dissent of three able jurists, however, indicates either that no such body of law exists or that our judiciary is not uniformly endowed with psychic power."

Referring to the Supreme Court's invalidation of the AAA in the Hoosac Mills case, Mr. Pope said:

"I do not regard a decision apparently barring all governmental assistance to agriculture as the settled doctrine of the country. Neither do I desire to place this nation under the absolute rule of nine men, however wise, where rules are grounded in nothing more firm than majority opinion.

"Fundamentally, sovereignty is vested in the people of a democracy. I hope that such an investure shall be made a living force in our national affairs rather than a tradition to which lip-service occasionally is paid.

"It is incongruous, inappropriate, and out of accord with the spirit of our Constitution that their enactments shall be swept aside on the basis of a majority of judicial opinion."

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

The people of the United States paused this week to observe the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln.

Throughout the nation, including the Southern states, there is a general recognition of the character of this simple man who led his nation through its most destructive crisis. Students of history fully appreciate that his assassination produced an era that reflected no credit upon his successors, in fact, it revealed the true character of the political buzzards with whom he continually had to fight. The conviction is general that if Abraham Lincoln had lived to serve out his second term as President, the United States would have been completely reunited many years earlier than proved to be the fact.

Of course, not every politician who pays lip service to the memory of the Great Emancipator cares for the principles he deemed important. Their allegiance to those principles are nothing more than hollow mockery to be brought out for campaign purposes only. Individuals, who want to know Lincoln, are advised to read a good history of his life rather than to heed some of the encomiums heaped upon him by present-day orators.

RIDING A HOBBY

Beginning February 21 a weekly article by Max Chambers, on hobbies of the peninsula people will appear in this paper. The STAR is especially interested in young people and feels that youthful as well as the adult readers will find pleasure and profit in reading this column.

Few men have studied and understand youth as does Mr. Chambers. He is well known for his activities in the avocation field and his interest in youth problems. For a number of years he taught at Federalsburg High School but now is directing the National Youth Administration work on the Eastern Shore. We recommend this column for you and your children and suggest that if you have child problems, you communicate with Mr. Chambers through this paper or at Easton, Maryland.

THE STORY

If I should take her out to tea
And give her fragrant flowers,
I wonder in my eyes she'd see,
The story I would tell her.

And as she bends her stately head
Above my floral offer,
If she will read the truth instead—
The story I would tell her:

If she will find the heart that grows
Aflame within love's cloister;
The single bud—the scarlet rose—
The story I would tell her.

I wonder as she looks at me
Across the shining silver ,
If she will span the mystery—
The story I would tell her.

The lights' soft glow, the shadowed wall,
The music and the laughter—
Well, now she knows—and we recall
The story that I told her.

—Orvilla Adele Gilpin.

MY VALENTINE

If I could touch your hand, sweetheart,
And feel your pulsing breath;
Could hold you always in my arms
Forever until death:
If I could make you understand
The weight of tenderness,
The one desire within my soul
That means my happiness—

Like violets your presence, dear,
Is sweeter than the rose;
Your radiance diffuses dusk
As incense at night's close.
Oh, sweetheart hear my fervent plea
And let me call you mine;
Seal with a kiss our plighted troth—
Just be my Valentine!

—Orvilla Adele Gilpin.

Dispelling The Fog

There appears to be little progress in the efforts of the Republicans, open or undercover, to solve their twin problems—their candidate for the Presidency and the platform on which he will stand.

There never was a more vocal party. It is a poor day that does not bring a speech. More words already have been expended in their assault on the Roosevelt administration than suffice for an ordinary full campaign—and we have nine months to go, and yet it is undisclosed what policies they ask the country to accept, or what kind of a man they mean to offer to carry out their non-existent program.

Even Alfred E. Smith, their latest apologist, in his "Liberty League" tribute said nothing that has not already been said in a hundred forms by every yearning candidate from Ex-President Hoover down to Senator Dickinson of Iowa in inveighing against the President and his emergency program. At that it was a good political speech, with plenty of humor, sarcasm, a proper amount of humility, and a suitable seasoning of disclaiming of personal ambitions officeward.

He said what he came to say under the auspices of the duPont organization much better than his predecessors on the same theme. He is a better workman on the hustings than any of them. He did not explain how the militant Liberal of his Gubernatorial days, and of his Presidential candidate period came to be the spokesman of the most reactionary outfit in the picture. He did not once refer to the innumerable speeches which he made during the years of his Democratic activity, in which he took a position as vehemently for the things Roosevelt is standing on now, as he did against them when he discussed the high character and altruistic motives of the Liberty League the other night.

He told us that there could be only one Capital, Washington or Moscow. It used to be Washington and Wall Street in those so different days. He assures us there could be only one flag—the stars and stripes or the red flag of the Godless union of the Soviet, and eloquently assured us that our country would brook no dictator. Now, I don't recall a Supreme Court upsetting the plans of Mussolini, Hitler or Stalin, nor do I find any of these despots patiently seeking a method to bring his objectives within the limitations set by the court.

The League Needed A Colloquial Endorser

Incidentally the question most frequently asked about the speech was why did Al Smith make it. The answer is obvious. The "Liberty League" needed it. That outfit, with its roster made up of multi-millionaires, their lawyers and lobbyists, associated with every effort to hinder liberal legislation, has been discredited from its beginning, particularly in the West. The necessity of having somebody with a popular appeal vouch for it was required to dim the stain of special interest that clouded it,—and Smith, with his rough and ready personality, his man-of-the-people quality, his colloquial eloquence, and his political grievance, was the ordained goat.

Well, the Lobby League has had its party—there was more than a billion dollars represented in its guests—but how far has that feast advanced the enterprise of stopping Roosevelt? There has to be an opposition candidate, and in that connection there has been no more interesting essay than that of Robert Moses of New York.

He was the Republican candidate for Governor last election and leads at least one branch of his party in that state. He takes for his theme, not who the Republican candidate for President must be, but who he cannot be.

For instance, foremost on his list of unavailables are "former leaders whose names are indelibly associated with ineptitude and defeat." That eliminates ex-President Hoover.

Second on his ban are "old reactionaries and standpatters. The Republican party has more than its share of these embittered old statesmen." Exit Wadsworth and Ogden Mills of New York.

Third of those Mr. Moses proscribes are: "Village Hampdens dressed up to look as much as possible like Abraham Lincoln. The defense of such nominations is always that Lincoln was an uncouth, homespun character who developed enormously after he got into office." Out of the picture goes Governor Landon of Kansas.

The fourth of the series are "amiable gentlemen with no conspicuous qualifications and experience, who would like very much to have the job, and who are already out in front before there is a program." Colonel Frank Knox of Illinois will please take notice.

"Pawns of Powerful Groups" Also Barred

He puts the bar upon "stooges and pawns of powerful groups," and adds as an example: "I present the spectre of the dying Boies Penrose, directing the 1920 convention from his sick bed, ordering with his last breath the nomination of Warren Harding and thus raising the curtain on an amazing melodrama in which only death, prosperity, fool's luck and Calvin Coolidge saved the Republican party from impeachment and lasting disgrace." There are so many sporadic candidates in this classification that it's hardly worth recounting them.

Then he pays his respects to "Republican demagogues who sprout radicalism at every show and run away from every showdown. Every party has them. This is not a year for Republican New Dealers." Senator Borah will please rise and take his hat.

Mr. Moses is sadly vague when it comes to the positive side, but perhaps there is a glimmer of light as to where his heart lies when he says:

"If a conservative Democrat, whose party has left him, fits principles and platform, why not take him?"

However, Alfred E. Smith declared in his speech the other night that he was "not a candidate for any nomination by any party at any time."

The usual form of abnegation under these circumstances runs something like this when the individual wishes to declare himself completely out of it: "If I am offered the nomination I will decline it. If, in spite of that I am nominated, I will refuse to run."

I think it was General Sherman who in all our political history so specifically barred himself from the Presidential race.

Right Out Of The Air

By R F SERVICE

Major Bowes begins his third year of Amateur Hour programming in February. These Sunday evening broadcasts have attracted the largest audience in radio history, and are becoming more and more popular. The genial Major auditions more than 500 hopefuls each week, awards 14 to 16 aspirants with a turn at his Amateur Hour microphone. Listeners marvel at the ability of these neophytes, and are sympathetic with their efforts. The high quality of performances is maintained because of the vast number of amateurs from which the Major may choose.

Major Bowes

*** A half hour before the Bowes Amateur Hour, many listeners are dialing the program which features Robert L. Ripley, Ozzie Nelson and Harriet Hilliard. The dramatizations of Ripley's famed "Believe It or Nots" are developing into one of radio's outstanding features.

*** If you were to visit the Radio City studios on Thursday evening you might see a determined young man dashing madly for the elevators, muffler afly. It would be Rudy Vallee, who must cover six city blocks, amble on the stage at the "Scandals" in which he is starring, just nine minutes after his broadcast ends each Thursday night.

*** Betty Wragge, who plays the part of Peggy in "Forever Young," the new program being heard Mondays through Fridays over the NBC red network, is probably the most promising of the young girl actresses in radio. Many listeners have expressed the opinion that her "Peggy" in the serial is the character herself rather than a young actress playing it. And that is just what the author, Mrs. Elaine Sterne Carrington, is striving for.

Betty Wragge

*** When Helen Marshall, lovely taffy-blonde soprano star of the Tuesday evening Sigmund Romberg Studio Parties, was told by a friend that she had been chosen "Miss Radio of 1936," she was so surprised that all she could say was, "Who, me?"

*** The best news of the 1936 radio season to date is the return of "Sherlock Holmes" to the airwaves, with the original star of the series, Richard Gordon, again playing the famous sleuth. The program is now heard over Station WOR, WLW and WGN, three 50,000-watt stations, every Saturday at 10:30 p. m., e. s. t.

*** Lawrence Tibbett may become a member of the President's Cabinet. His name has been advanced by those who are agitating for a Department of National Arts, as one of the branches of the Federal Government.

*** A year ago the doctors told Lee Wiley, one of radio's finest song stylists, that unless she went to Arizona for her health she would never sing again. She took their advice, and she was so taken with Phoenix that she bought a fruit ranch, and has just returned from it in perfect health.

*** Little four-year-old Ann Shirley, who is "Joan" on "One Man's Family," is the youngest actress heard regularly over the air. The tot, who bears a striking resemblance to Shirley Temple, can handle three syllable words without difficulty, but she must memorize all her lines, being unable to read. Her folks, who are non-professional people, report that she is an ardent radio listener.

Ann Shirley

*** Helen Hayes spends every Saturday morning visiting the orphans at the New York Foundling Home. Since the beginning of her NBC new network series dealing with the problems of such an institution, she has taken an intense interest in the welfare of these orphaned children.

*** When Ray Noble, famous maestro of the "Refreshment Time" program over CBS Wednesday nights, writes a tune, it is news. His latest composition, "If You Love Me," the first he has written in a year, is being broadcast by every noted maestro in radio.

*** Phil Baker, the Great American Tourist, has an easy life for now he is broadcasting his program from Florida every Sunday night. He is taking it easy on the beach during the rest of the week. His cast, including Beetle and Bottle, accompanied him South. Bottle, played by Harry McNaughton, is going to devote the winter to try to find out what the wild waves are saying!

Harry McNaughton

Pages From The History Of Elkton

By Catherine Eckels Wilson

(Copyrighted 1936)

It has been truly said that one cannot write of the early history of the Head of Elk without writing of the Hollingsworth family, so great was their influence on its destiny. There are two reasons for this: The first Zebulon Hollingsworth had a large family of sons who either settled at Head of Elk or kept their business connections with the town and they were men of wide influence.

The same can be said of the second Zebulon and his sons. So we find the name and influence of the Hollingsworths running, an unbroken thread, through the years of Head of Elk's greatest importance. By some strange turn of fate, although there are many descendants of the first Zebulon Hollingsworth remaining in our town, there is now not one bearing the last name of Hollingsworth.

The first Zebulon Hollingsworth left to his children land that reached from "The Landing" north through Hollingsworth's woods, besides large tracts in the county and adjacent states. But, of more value than land, he had given to them the best schooling possible in a new world of limited educational advantages, and trained them to become active and industrious men. He also left them an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity as well as for hospitality and a fondness for good-living.

Zebulon Hollingsworth, the first, married twice, first Ann Maulden April 18, 1727, daughter of Col. Francis Maulden of Cecil County. Their children were: Elizabeth, Stephen, Jesse, Zebulon, Henry, and Levi. Ann Mauldin died Nov. 13, 1740.

July 25, 1741 he married again, Mary Jacobs. Their children were: Jacob, Lydia, Thomas, Stephen, John, David, and Samuel.

Zebulon Hollingsworth died in 1763 and was buried in the old graveyard on their property, where the pulp-mill now stands.

His oldest living son, Jesse, became a prominent business man in Baltimore.

Levi, his youngest son by Ann Maulden, went into the milling business with his father and later with his brothers. When only eighteen he was captain of a sloop carrying flour to Philadelphia. He entered into partnership with his father and continued in business in a large way until the war broke out. He had moved to Philadelphia and was one of the founders of the famous First City Troop of Philadelphia Cavalry. It became a Light Horse Troop and served with General Washington throughout the Revolution. Levi Hollingsworth's civic and military record made him one of the outstanding men of Philadelphia.

It was Zebulon Hollingsworth, his father's namesake, who inherited "The Landing," as the farm at Elk Landing was known. It was his home during the stirring days before and during the Revolution and for the reconstruction days, until the dawn of another war, in 1812.

The Revolution was a stern fight for freedom and every ablebodied man was called on to do his part. Zebulon Hollingsworth became a Commander of a comapany of Cecil County Troops although he did not see the very active service of his younger brothers.

Actively engaged in the milling and shipping business he owned warehouses both at Elk Landing and Head of Elk. Johnston tells of the Captain of a small sloop stealing from Zebulon Hollingsworth's warehouse, on the wharf in the "Hollow" forty pieces of "Check." One of his sailors sold three pieces for $500.00 a piece in Baltimore.

Although the channel of the Big Elk was different in those earlier days it did not permit boats with a deep draught to come up the Creek so the larger boats used Elk Landing. Coaches and wagons being used to reach the growing settlement of Head of Elk.

When General Howe, on his way to Brandywine and Philadelphia, visited Head of Elk, August 27, 1777, he landed at Oldfields Point. It had rained for two days but it had cleared at last, and the early morning sun shone brightly as Howe and his Hessians marched in columns of three up the Elk Neck Road to Elk Landing on their way to Head of Elk. In their red coats the sun glistening on their swords and bayonets they made a beautiful martial picture. Crossing the Little Elk their vanguard began tearing down all fences and obstructions as they spread out over the fields on their way to their camping ground at Head of Elk.

At the Landing Howe was expected, and there, as well as in Head of Elk there must have been a grand burying of jewels and silver and a hiding of other valuables, as well as of live stock. Many of which were never again found as their hiding place was forgotten. The small children had been sent to a place of safety. Mrs. Zebulon Hollingsworth had remained behind. When Howe's columns appeared in the distance, at the causeway near Fort Defiance, the big iron knocker on the front door sounded the alarm. Mrs. Hollingsworth took her pet lamb in her arms and mounting her horse galloped swiftly across the plantation to Head of Elk and on to her family near Port Deposit.

During the years of the war there was constant moving of troops north and south. Many of these were sent by water and Elk Landing was a busy scene, for besides the troops there were supply boats coming and going up and down the shore.

A Correction

Attention is called to a typographical error in recording the marriage and children of Valentine Hollingsworth in last week's article. In the twelth paragraph it read, Valentine Hollingsworth married in Ireland April 7, 1655; first Anne Ree, who died in 1671, there children were Samuel, Enoch, Valentine, Ann, John, Joseph, and a second Enoch. The paragraph should have read as follows, and those saving this history are requested to substitute the following:

Valentine Hollingsworth married in Ireland April 7, 1655: first Ann Ree, who died in 1671; their children were Mary Henry, Thomas, and Katharine. In 1672 he married Ann Calvert, also of County Armagh, Ireland. Their children were: Samuel, Enoch, Valentine, Ann, John.

(Continued Next Week)

Announces Pre-Easter Services At His Church

The Rev. Albert E. Thomas, Pastor of the Elkton Presbyterian Church, has announced pre-Easter Sunday morning services at his church as follows: Feb. 16, "Peter, the Fisherman;" Feb. 23, "James, the Practical;" March 1, "John the Spiritual;" March 8, "Andrew, the Faithful;" March 16, "Philip, the Careful;" March 22, "Matthew, the Business Man;" March 28, "Thomas, the Doubter."

For Palm Sunday Rev. Mr. Thomas has chosen for his subject, "A Greater Than Solomon Is Here," and for the Easter Service his sermon will be on "The Answering of the Ages." There will be Vesper services each Sunday evening at 7:30 and a cordial invitation is extended the public to attend all services.

Early Dayton, Ohio

There were only five families residing in Dayton, Ohio, when the town was made the county seat in 1803 at the some time the county was organized.

J. Allender, the Elkton Manager of the Telephone Company says:

519 Residences in Elkton and surrounding territory have telephones.

519 Families enjoy the convenience of a telephone to:

order supplies
make neighborly calls
arrange parties
inquire about market prices

519 Families in Elkton enjoy the protection of a telephone if:

a fire should threaten their homes
a marauder should be prowling about
a loved one should suddenly become ill

519 Families in Elkton enjoy the comfort of a telephone knowing:

they can talk to anyone with a telephone anywhere in the country, at any time.

Telephone rates have been reduced. You can now have a home telephone for as little as $1.75 a month. Call Mr. Allender using any public telephone—no charge—at Elkton 9900.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY