The Curbstone Diplomat

By William S. Collins

NOBODY'S BUSINESS

FREE ADVICE

Anderson, S. C., Oct. 25, 1931

Dear Farmers:

Won't you please let me give you a little advice? The government and the farm board and all manner of politicians have been showering advice upon you for, lo, these many years so, surely, you'll let me advise you just once?

1—Don't grow a single thing to sell for the next 2 years, not even a collard of a cabbage or a bushel of wheat or a potato or a grain of corn or a lock of cotton. What I mean is—STRIKE and stay struck for 24 months.

2—Now of course, you must produce off of the food and feed that you and your family and your stock shall need, but not an ounce more. If folks get hungry and are willing to come out to your farm and eat what you find desirable to give them, that's all right—but don't offer anything for sale.

3—If you decide that 50 bushels of wheat will be all that you and your folks will need for 12 months, destroy any surplus that you might have or feed it to your pigs. (The past few years have proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that you should not grow anything except what you should consume at home.) And treat other crops in the same manner.

4—Farmers, you have struggled, sweated, gone half naked, passed up nearly all of the comforts and pleasures that every man is entitled to—for a very long time, and now is your chance to show that you are the backbone of the country—not the tail-end of nothing—so, look out for your own needs and let the other fellow go.

5—If you will follow this plan for 12 months, the folks off the farms—who are getting your stuff without paying you much for it—will learn to both appreciate you and respect you. If they want any food, let them grow it themselves. It's not your place to feed the world all the time and make a slave of your family—by doing so.

6—That's all. Figure out what you will need to plant for your own use and plant it. If you do this, you won't need any commercial fertilizer, and you will not need to hire any extra labor. It is easy to make a living on the farm if you try, but it is hard to make money farming. If you have plenty to eat and something to wear, you won't need much money. This may sound foolish, but it is the only relief in sight, in my opinion, at this time.

Yours Truly,
Gee McGee.

(McGee Syndicate, Anderson, S. C.)

The above article appeared in a southern newspaper and the clipping was sent to a resident of Kent county, who turned it over to me for publication.

Farming around here is hard but it has a lot of advantages, that are overlooked.

Many of our farms in Kent County, are farmed by tenants. These tenants have a house to live in, are able to grow enough food for their family and mostly have enough free fuel. They are on equal social footing with the rest of the community. Sure they are in debt, work hard and have a hard time making ends meet. They get their money to do business with for 6 per cent. and this money is collected in an ethical way.

Let us take the man in the city, that gets up very early in the morning to work in a factory. Hard times have caused him to work half time. He still has his rent to pay, water bill, fuel bill and in most cases car-fare to and from work and when hard times comes and he needs a little help he is forced to seek a finance company. These charge 42 per cent. interest and their methods of collection are something that no farmer here has had to deal with. Among other things they have a lien on his wages and soon he is without any work.

Farmers here know they have a house to live in and food to eat, but the city man whose bills are unpaid does not know what day he will be hauled into court, furniture sold and he and his family put on the street. In this time of depression jobs are almost impossible to find.

The farmer will be helped when the city has money enough to buy his products.

The new town council has passed its first blue law; so we have the [illegible] For the past year the town cleaning force, has been cleaning the gutters on Main St. of the trash left there on Saturday night. The idea of these men being compelled to work on Sunday has caused some of the citizens to howl. Councilman John W. Barnes led the fight, to have this Sunday work stopped and although he had a hard time putting the measure across, put it across he did.

BROADCASTING LIBERAL ARTS MOVEMENT

SPEECH OF DR. A. N. WARD, OF WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

Address by Dr. A. N. Ward, President of Western Maryland College and Chairman of the Liberal Arts College Movement, in the Broadcast of the Liberal Arts Colleges Sunday, November 15, 1931, from the Washington Studio, WRC, of the National Broadcasting Company.

"Last night from the New York Studio of the National Broadcasting Comvany, the speakers in the national broadcast in the interest of our American colleges, addressed an audience estimated at fifty million people. Tonight, in the local broadcasts for Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia and near-by states, we are speaking to at least two million people.'

"It is not generally known that the tuitions paid by students in college, state or privately controlled, meet only about forty percent of the cost of education. If students paid the full cost of their education, only the children of the rich could go to college. The other sixty percent of the cost of a boy or a girl's education must come from state appropriations, private gifts, endowments, profits from dormitories, and the like. Without private or state benefactions no college could be maintained.'

"It goes without saying that colleges are hard hit, along with agriculture and business in general, in these times of depression. Hundreds of colleges are fighting with their backs to the wall.'

"There are a million students in American colleges. The one hundred and fifty most highly endowed colleges do not and cannot meet the entire needs of our American college population. To meet these needs at elast five hundred additional colleges are necessary. Without the small colleges the state institutions would be swamped with students, and the tax-rate would mount higher and higher. The independently controlled colleges, supported in most part by variate benefactions, must share with the state in a just distibution of educational opportunities among these million students.'

"The colleges at the top of the list, one hundred and fifty in number, already over-crowded with students, hold three-fourths of the endowment funds held by all institutions of higher learning in the United States, but they care for less than one-half of the college population. Ten colleges, at the very top of the list, hold one-half of the total endowment funds. The argument that the state can assume the entire load in higher education has broken down. Private institutions, supported by private benevolence, must share with the state the responsibility of providing higher education for our American youth. In this realm lies a field for philanthropy, an outlet for wealth which by wise distribution would educate the sons and daughters of the people who helped to make this wealth. A thousand men and women of wealth, in cooperation with the loyal support of alumni and friends of the colleges, could put five hundred colleges on a sound financial basis, the very colleges which must be kept going if the hlaf-million students are to go to college at all.'

"Take a state like Maryland. The state is fortunate in having about a dozen privately endowed institutions of higher education in which are enrolled about three-fourths of the college under-graduate population of the state. Some of these institutions are state-aided, but state-aid to these institutions costs less to the state than would be the case if the state had to assume full responsibility for higher education. As the colleges of Maryland get on their feet and become firmly established, a reduced tax-rate will be the result; and the state university, relieved of the necessity of scattering her resources over too wide a field, will be better able to concentrate upon those activities most needed by the state. Without her many colleges, Maryland would be face to face with a serious situation with respect to her support of higher education. And what is true in Maryland is the case in practically every state in the Union. Without the aid of the privately endowed colleges the taxrate for higher education would be doubled or trebled throughout the United States.'

"I am pleading for five hundred colleges scattered over the country, colleges which are needed in the field of higher education and which the nation cannot do without. I have a deep interest, of course, in the colleges of my own and neighboring states. I want to ask the people of this section of our great country to rally to the support of our colleges. In a changing economic order there are some things we must not let go. We must stand by our colleges and our churches. Church and college are allies in any reconstruction of society which can have lasting value. An average of two million dollars spent on each of five hundred coleges would give employment to hundreds of thousands, would stabilize our educational institutions, give them buildings and equipment that a returning prosperity will permanently endow, and will enable our American coleges to "carry on" in the nation's greatest crisis.'

"The American college is a democratic institution, existing for all and not for the few. It is too wide in its sympathies and too sound in its philosophy to commit itself to a policy not democratic at heart. It would include all American youth in its overtures. In the field of cultural education it stands suvreme. It is the door through which the nation's best leadership must pass. It is the greatest provision ever made for the cultural development of the mind and spirit of man."

RECLUSE MURDERED AT TEMPLEVILLE

Shot to death by an unknown assailant probably yesterday, the body of a man known as John R. Hall, but believed to be John R. Follansby, of New York, was found late Tuesday afternoon in a small woods near his home at Templeville, Queen Anne's county. An examination of the wound indicated that he was killed with a shot gun fired at a distance of 10 feet. His body was found by two neighbors who were gunning on his property.

A cocked but undischarged pistol lay near his hand, indicating either an attempt at defense or an unsuccessful effort to drive away a trespasser.

In the shack where Hall lived were found numerous diaries in which the dead man referred to himself as a fugitive and in which he expressed the fear that those seeking him would some day be successful. Whether he was the victim of a hunter who trespassed upon his land and shot when the owner threatened him with his pistol or whether he was slain by former accomplices in New York are details which the local police are seeking to unravel tonight.

The personal effects of Hall contained numerous deeds to farms and other properties in Maine, Arkansas and various sections of the country. Through the record of his life as penned n his diary ran the thread of a constant fear and frequent references to "a storm that always raged."

No document which would solve his identity was found, but numerous papers show the use of the names Hall and Follansby. The latter appears to have been generally used by the man between 1920 and 1928, and since that time his papers all bear the name Hall.

The documents include records of his enlistment in the New York National Guard and his registryl in the select draft and neighbors say he told them he served in France during the World War.

The body of the recluse was found this afternoon by Thomas Golt and Stephen Roth, neighbors, while hunting in the woods. Both Golt and Roth were on friendly terms with Hall and he permitted them to hunt on his property.

They immediately reported the discovery and an investigation was conducted by Corner S. Charles Walls, with Dr. C. H. Metca uldefo,felrffsS, with Dr. C. H. Metcalfe, of Sudlersville, as physician to the jury of inquest. The jury rendered a verdict that Hall came to his death from a gunshot would inflicted by an unknown assailant.

It was determined that the wound in Hall's head was from gun shot fired from a distance of not more than ten feet.

Constable William M. Dunn conducted a preliminary investigation this afternoon and later this evening Constable Louis B. Perkins visited the scene of the shooting. He is said to have obtained the names of several hunters known to have been near the scene some time yesterday.. He also found two youths who alleged they were threatened last year by Hall because they ventured into his woods in pursuit of game.

Hall's private records disclosed that in 1928 he was a letter carrier from the Times Square Station in New York, but that he resigned in February of that year. He purchased the farm near Templeville on October 28, 1930. Neighbors said, he frequently received money from New York and a small su mof money was found in his home.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES

Ticks are long-lived creatures, and some individuals may live for as long as two or three years without food.

A lime-sulphur or nicotine-sulphur dip will cure mange, or common scab, on cattle and sheep. At least two dippings are necessary, from 10 to 14 days apart.

The exhaust gas from an automobile will "gas" rats in their burrows. Attach a hose to the exhaust pipe and hold it in the burrow, letting the engine run at moderate speed for about 10 minutes.

It's a good plan to dispose of hens at the end of their first laying year. This improves the average production of the flock. It also helps to keep the flock free from tuberculosis, which usually affects fowls more than 1 1-2 years old.

Sometimes a few feet of fall in even a small stream of water can be made to operate a hydraulic ram and thus furnish an inexpensive supply of water for home, garden, and Stock purposes. Information on rams appears in Farmers' Bulletin 1448-F, Farmstead Water Supply, mailed free by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The open-furow method of sowing winter oats may reduce injury from winterkilling, except in very cold seasons

Southern forests cover approximately one-fourth of the total forest area of the United States. When the uniformity of type and fast rate of growth of tees in the southern "piney woods" also is considered, they are unrivalled in their total productive capacity by ers by proving which of several new

The 1930 drought helped corn breeders by poving which of several new strains of corn had also high resistance to drought damage.

An electric waffle iron should never be greased. If the waffles stick, try adding one or two extra tablespoons of melted shorteing to the batter.

Soaking any kind of fresh meat in water before cooking is a mistake. It draws out the juices which give the characteristic flavor and add to its food value. If the meat needs cleaning, wipe it of with a damp cloth or trim it.

More dairymen are feeding commercial mixed feeds. Laws governing the sale of mixed feeds require that the label on the bag give the chemical composition. The open formula differs from the closed formula in that the former also gives the kinds and quantities of ingredients in the mixture.

Gasoline taxes brought in a net revenue of $246,373,000 in the first six months of 1931, accordng to reports to the Bureau of Public Roads. The money will be used chiefly for road building. Nearly 7,118,000,000 gallons were taxed, or 4 1-2 per cent more than in the same period last year.

In western Kansas, winter wheat planted on summer fallow produced on the average nearly twice as much grain as an cropped fields.

In the last 10 years taxes paid by farmers have mounted 172 per cent, and farm income has declined from twelve billion to nine and a half billion dollars.

The wettest weather station in the United States is at Glenora, Oreg., where the annual rainfall averages 131 inches.

PROTECT CHRISTMAS GREENS

STATE FORESTER SAYS CROP IS VALUABLE

State Forester F. W. Besley, in a recent communication to county newspapers, is urging that landowners in Kent county assist in putting a stop to vandalism and prevent the cutting of holly and other Christmas greens on their properties It is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment to take holly or other greens from the property of another.

Holly, especially with berries, is the most prized of Christmas greens, Mr. Besley has witten, but it does not grow in the north where it is much in demand, so there is a good market for it if properly gathered and handled. A good business can be built up by farmers and landowners who have quantities of greens growing in the woods.

Mr. Besley points out that he has received letters from dealers who are anxious to get in touch with Maryland landowners who are harvesting holly systematically. The Christmas green industry should be handlled the same as growing any other crop and the holly business could be worth many thousands of dollars if conducted properly.

Samuel Epstein, owner of two Centreville stores, on Tuesday was the purchaser of Hotel Centreville when it was offered at public sale by Richard T. Earle, Assignee. The purchase price was $20,000, which also included all the equipment and furnishings of the hostelry.

BETTERTON

The Epworth League will hold a special Thanksgiving service tomorrow evening at seven thirty. Last Sunday evening, Mr. Charles Harris, of Chestertown, was present at the League service and sang several beautiful solos.

Mr. Charles Brice entertained a number of folks on Tuesday evening an electrical demonstration of stove and various other labor saving devices.

The ladies of the Episcopal church held a very successful plate supper last Saturday night at the Chesapeake Hotel.

About fifteen members of the Betterton Epworth League attended the annual banquet at Greensboro last Thursday night. Mrs. Harvey Moore and Miss Anna Crew remained over for the convention the next day. The Betterton chapter invited the convention to meet here next year.

Miss Ruth Brice has retuned home after an operation for tonsils and adnoids at Mercy Hospital last week.

Mrs. George Turner and family, of Secretary, Md., are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. Turner.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Crew, Jr., our newest bride and groom.

Mr. and Mrs. James Curry entertained at a family diner last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Roe and Mr. Norman Duclow, of Philadelphia, were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Crew.

By Popular Request

OUR BIG

Harvest SALE

WILL CONTINUE UNTIL

SATURDAY, NOV. 28th

Bargains For Everybody

NOLAND

Chestertown, Maryland

Wm. Medders & Co, "KEEPING A BETTER STORE" Still Pond, Md

We make FREE DELIVERY via ERICSSON TRUCK to your town

Many Good Things on Sale for Thanksgiving!

BLANKETS and RUGS and BEDDING and STOVES

Everything is Under-Priced, Come and enjoy the Saving.

NEW PRINTS AND SUITINGS



The 25c Prints now 15c
The 50c Novelties now 25c
The 75c Fall Tweeds and Rayons 50c

$5.00 BED BLANKETS ONLY $3.50



Color Sets

...a New Idea in soft, warm, fluffy Blankets

We now offer a delightful new note of blanket color harmony—a Nashua Color Set. The set consists of a plaid double blanket and a Warmthrow in solid color to match. You will find in our selection of Color Sets the exact tones to harmonize with your bedroom.

The $5.00 Heavy Wool mixed pretty Plaids 72x84 now $3.50
The $4.00 Blankets in the plain colors 70x80 now $2.50
The Wonder Blankets wool mixed Pretty Plaids 66x80, half price $1.00

50c Ivory and Green Enamelware now 25c

25c Baking Pans, heavy sheet iron 10c

10 Quart Galvanized Buckets 10c

14 Quart Enamel Dish Pans 25c

Men's $5.00 Wolverine Shoes now $3.65

Men's $6.00 High Top Shoes now $3.95

Men's $1.50 Good Ribbon Union Suits $1.00

Men's $5.05 All Wool Sweaters now $3.50

$35.00 Smith's Axminster Rugs $22.50

$18 New Art Rugs, pretty colors $13.50

$15.00 Heavy Rattan Rugs $10.00

Heavy Matting Rugs now $3.50

$15.00 Stearn's and Foster Mattress $10.00

$10.00 Enamel Beds, all sizes $6.50

THANKSGIVING ROASTERS



LISK ENAMEL ROASTERS

$1.00 Roasters now 65c
$1.50 Roasters now 98c
$2.00 Roasters now $1.35

OIL HEATERS REDUCED



The $6.00 Oil Heaters now $4.85
The $7.50 Oil Heaters now $5.85
$12.50 Giant Burners $9.50

THE NEW SWING TOP HOT AIR STOVES



The entire top of stove swings off admitting large chunks of wood. They are powerful heaters.
Prices $12.50, $15.00, $17.50
Cheaper stoves $2.50, $3.50, $4.50

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