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LET'S QUIT KILLING!

The automobile death rate can be reduced. And the reckless and inconsiderate drivers, who are responsible for some 36,000 deaths a year in this country, can be curbed. A number of cities have proven this. One of them is Portland, Oregon, which has been carrying on "Let's Quit Killing" campaign that has produced fine results in a relatively brief length of time. Where the national automobile death toll during the first ten months of this year, was at the highest point on record, traffic fatalities in Portland declined about 25 per cent.

The "Let's Quit Killing" program can be carried on by any community. The campaign in Portland has been led by a newspaper, working with safety authorities and the automobile association. Pamphlets, such as the sensational "—And Sudden Death," have been widely distributed. Cartoons and statistical material have brought the horrors of automobile accidents home to thousands of citizens. And the local judiciary has cooperated by levying sizable fines and prison sentences against violators of the traffic laws.

The automobile, properly handled, is one of the most lethal weapons. In the "control" of a drunken, irresponsible, congenitally reckless or incompetent driver it is as dangerous as a machine gun in the hands of a maniac.

The automobile, in its brief history, has killed more people in this country than all wars in which we have engaged. It is increasing the massacre every year. What are you, as a citizen and an automobile driver, going to do to stop this carnage?

ESTABLISH A WORKING BALANCE

Wishing all Marylanders health and happiness in the New Year, Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, turned his attention especially to grown-ups of middle age and the years beyond that period.

His advice to these groups is: "Check up on your health assets and liabilities, just as you would on your financial resources. If you have not had a complete physical examination within the past twelve months, go to your doctor for a thorough going over. If his verdict is that your physical liabilities are greater than your assets, get his advice as to the best ways of strengthening and conserving what you have. Then adjust your expenditure of your physical resources in accordance with his instructions. If you don't wait too long, he will probably be able to show you how you can cut down your accumulation of destructive liabilities, and help you to establish a good working balance of health. "If you haven't had your physical resources checked up recently, put that down on your calendar as the first item of personal business to be attended to in the New Year."

PEACE WORKERS DRAFT LAW

A tentative draft for a new American neutrality law descended on Washington with the impressive backing of 30 national peace organizations. Its terms came as a compromise between Senators Nye and Clark, who want all trade embargoed from all belligerents, and the Roosevelt group, which wants authority to embargo trade with an aggressor only, and continue to supply the nations upholding the Pact of Paris and the League Covenant.

The peace organizations' plan would permit a one-sided embargo only when:

1. League nations have agreed on who is the aggressor.
2. Congress consents.

With the present temporary neutrality law expiring Feb. 29, a major legislative struggle is shaping up between the various groups of opinion.

Courtesy flies to the winds when other people are discourteous.

Every man seems to need just a little bit more money than he has.

MILK AND ITS REGULATION

Whether it was manipulated or inspired in any way does not matter, the action of the State Grange in demanding less control of the milk business finds widespread approval. The feeling grows that the attempt to regulate the price and volume of milk is getting nowhere in this or any other state.

There is one law which will attend to that matter promptly and completely. That is the law of supply and demand. Public health requires an adequate measure of regulation. Diseased and dirty milk should not be allowed on the market. When that is done, then about all is done which can be done by man-made regulation.

The attempt to restrict production of milk in the interest of higher prices for the producer is merely an incentive for producers to get and produce more. Economics has a better way. When too much milk is produced the price falls. When production goes down the price rises. Dairy men need no law to tell them that and no human-resigned regulation will alter that.

One difficulty about such regulation is that there is no end to it. It is nonsense that a farmer can not sell at his own price surplus milk to a neighbor who comes to his dairy farm for it. Regulations of that type merely invite evasion. All over the State are complaints that milk regulations of this and similar type are ignored. It is what should have been expected.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

RESULT OF CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE

It is hoped by the officials of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association that those persons who have not yet made their returns to the Christmas Seal chairman of their respective counties will do so as soon as possible. William B. Matthews, Managing Director of the Association, stated that "as soon as all of the people to whom Christmas Seals were sent are heard from the Association can go ahead with its plans. It is not too late to purchase these little seals and help wage the war on tuberculosis."

Mr. Matthews also announced the reports for the various counties that were made by the Seal Sale chairmen. The reports for the receipts are:

Allegany	\$1,500.00
Anne Arundel	915.77
Baltimore	1,714.45
Calvert	55.10
Caroline	163.40
Carroll	337.85
Cecil	292.34
Charles	81.00
Dorchester	No Report
Frederick	841.80
Garrett	94.75
Harford	437.70
Howard	39.90
Kent	280.70
Montgomery	1,699.56
Prince George's	754.70
Queen Anne's	152.39
St. Mary's	103.30
Somerset	86.75
Talbot	415.75
Washington	1,041.03
Wicomico	557.20
Worcester	181.90

Starting the campaign against tuberculosis early the Maryland Tuberculosis Association has arranged for sixteen clinics in January for several of the counties. The counties selected are: Allegany, Anne Arundel, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, Prince George's, Queen Anne, St. Mary's, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester. These clinics are conducted free of charge and anyone may attend upon the recommendation of their physician.

Governor Nice has announced a special session of the Maryland General Assembly will be called for the first week in February. The purpose of the special session is to enact measures for unemployment relief, social welfare programs and financing the deficit on the remodeling and refurbishing the executive mansion. Under the constitution of Maryland a special session is limited to thirty days with no restrictions as to the kind of legislation to be introduced.

Some folks can have so much personality, you can't stand 'em.

TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Prepared by Lucy Meacham Thruston
 Because of the prominent part that Great Britain has been forced to take in the discussions and action of the League, the bitterest kind of feeling has grown up against the British nation in Italy. This feeling has been intensified by what seems to Italians to be the position of moral superiority adopted by English political leaders in discussing the Italian attitude.

News of the naval conference now convening in London is snowed under by the eager search, point by point, for some hopeful break in the Italo-Ethiopian situation and for at least the beginnings of a solution which may put an end to the destruction of life in that ancient land, and which may, in turn, help as solvent in the tense situation in Europe. Yet this naval congress is of vital importance in the progress of the world. It should, of necessity, settle many questions, chief of which is,—can not the nations by mutual agreement of limitations in sea force limit also the enormous sums spent on battleships, air-craft, cruisers and so on and turn this sum obtained by taxation of citizens back to some practical progress and help for the citizens themselves—or aid the citizenry by lessening the tax burden?

Aid in constructing bridges across three Central American rivers will be given by the Government of the United States. The rivers are in the Republic of Panama, in Guatemala, and in Honduras. Funds for the work will be taken from the \$5,000,000 granted by Congress in June, 1935. "To meet such expenses as the President deemed necessary to enable the United States to cooperate with the several governments, members of the Pan-American Union in connection with survey and construction of its proposed Inter-American Highway."

Persia is becoming interested in Student camps and conferences. Such a camp was successfully held this year at Teheran under the World's Student Christian Federation.

A gift from Japan has been received by the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation. Two stone lanterns, six feet high, weighing more than 4,300 pounds, carved by distinguished Japanese artists is the gift, which is representative of eternal light.

Australia is the first country in the world to approve postoffice proposals for the use of airplanes to fly mails at ordinary letter rates.

One need not have to learn to speak and read Latin and German and French and Italian and seven or more languages to understand one language which every one understands, it is the language of music. A German may have written it or an Italian, but when the strains bring their message to the ear, that word is understood. So the RUSSIAN STUDENT CHOIR has captivated HOLLAND. During October this choir, which was already well-known in Great Britain and Switzerland, made a tour in Holland. They sang mostly the music of the Russian Eastern Orthodox church, and the people of Holland were so pleased and enthusiastic that in many cases no church could be found large enough to hold all the people who wanted to come in and listen.

There is a little new Prince in Japan. He was born on November 28, and his name is Mashahito Yoshinomiya, which means Prince of General Righteousness. When the little Prince was born his father, The Emperor himself, wrote down two names on a sheet of soft white paper and the sheet with the name characters upon it was carried with great pomp into the infant's presence.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND WINTER SCHOOL

The second annual Winter School of the University of Maryland will be held from January 6 to February 14, it is announced by Dr. Harold P. Cotterman, Associate Dean of the College of Education and Director of the Winter School. This is the second year for the school and a large enrollment is expected.

The school is sponsored by the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University. It was established to meet the demands of those beyond the high school age who wish to continue their education. Courses are intensive, and are at a time when they are least likely to interfere with duties at home or on the farm. The cost is kept as low as possible and anyone over seventeen years of age, whether a high school graduate or not, may attend. Many college graduates find the Winter School an opportu-

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS CONDITIONS SEEN

By W. H. TAYLOR, President Philadelphia Electric Company

The New Year opens with brighter promise than any other New Year since 1930. People feel encouraged by the slow improvement in business which began last Spring and look forward hopefully for gradual betterment in conditions. These hopes are fortified by the knowledge that the United States has gone through other disastrous periods and has emerged from them stronger than ever.

The electric industry, providing public service for the factory, the store, the home and, in fact, for trade in all its phases, feels any change in business very quickly. Therefore, the rise in the production and use of electric energy, which brought the output up to its highest levels for all time during the later months of 1935, may be looked upon as proof that conditions have been and are getting better along a broad line which includes virtually every line of trade.

The past year has seen rate reductions of large proportions and of true benefit to the public. There have been important additions to the facilities at the disposal of the company for its service to the public. These additions assure not only adequate and uninterrupted service, but an increased capacity to meet hoped-for increases in use which, in turn, should lead to still further reductions in rates.

These are our hopes. They are more than that—they represent our goal. Our sales organizations are hard at work to carry our service to more industries, to more homes and to enlarge the use of our product generally.

It should be borne in mind, though, that the constant increases in taxes make it more and more difficult to reduce rates.

At this time, each dollar received by us actually amounts to only about 85 cents—the other 15 cents goes for taxes.

This is a grave problem and it is one with which the electric industry finds itself confronted at all seasons. The people generally are immediately and importantly concerned with this problem, for taxes have a great bearing on the charges made by this and other companies.

The electric industry prospers, its service expands and its rates go lower as the use of its product increases in the factories and homes. New lines of work, new inventions and the development of new processes are all helpful. And, one thing that strengthens our confidence in the future is the knowledge that progress has just begun and that there is much still to be done in the world.

I have seen recently an extract from a report issued by the United States Commissioner of Labor in 1886. At that time, half a century ago, this labor official took the view that nearly everything necessary to the maintenance of daily life (as measured by the living standards of that period) had been invented and completed. It was his idea that the big job of the American people had been finished. Thus he saw an end to all of the larger opportunities in trade and industry.

The gloomy prediction of that far-off time has been disproved by everything we see around us. Homes are better built and better equipped for comfort. There is the radio, the airplane, the automobile, the air conditioning system, just to name a few of the things that stand out to show what has been accomplished on top of what once seemed, at least to some persons, the "finished civilization" of 50 years ago.

We cannot see into the future—into the next 50 years—any better than that labor official of 1886. But we can and do look into the future of the American people with confidence and faith that still new wonders are to come.

TO TAKE MYSTERY OUT OF BANKING

TO TAKE MYSTERY OUT OF BANKING

By ROBERT V. FLEMING, President American Bankers Association

The American Bankers Association has cooperated wherever it could properly do so in every measure for national recovery. It has offered constructive recommendations for such changes in banking laws as were recognized were necessary, and we now have a better law under which to operate. The Banking Act of 1935 affords us opportunities for broader service and, at the same time, retains the fundamentals which we believe are so vital to our national welfare and which have played a large part in bringing our country, in a comparatively short space of time, to the position of the greatest industrial nation on the earth.

The Public and Banking
 It is necessary that the public have a thorough understanding of the functions of banks, what they can do and what they cannot do, for it must be recognized that to many people the business of banking is still somewhat of a mystery.

We should frankly explain these functions to the public, acquaint them with the laws under which we operate and emphasize the vital part which banks play in the economic life of the Nation. Therefore, in order that there may be the fullest cooperation and understanding between the bank and the people of the country, it will also be one of our objectives to take the mystery out of banking wherever it exists in the public mind.

Banking Conferences

A series of Regional Conferences on Banking Service will be held in strategic sections of the country, embracing all types of banking. The new banking laws and the regulations issued thereunder will be carefully analyzed so that our bankers will have a thorough understanding of the broadened services now made possible.

The question of public relations and how we can best serve the people of our communities will be another topic of discussion. Clinics or forums on specific questions of interest to bankers and the problems confronting them in their particular localities will also be included in these conferences.

PUBLIC ATTITUDE HELPS THE BANKS

Annual Bankers Convention Says People Have Had Confidence Restored—Recommends Changed Government Policy

The restoration of public confidence in banking has put it in the position where it can function fully and vigorously in playing its full economic part in the progress of recovery, said the American Bankers Association in its annual convention resolutions.

"The passage of a generally constructive banking law in the Banking Act of 1935 has stabilized the banking situation and enabled bankers to devote undivided attention to the normal administration of their institutions in promoting the business and public welfare of their communities," the resolutions said.

"We feel that it is a particularly important feature of this law that it aims to create through the revision of the Federal Reserve Board a Supreme Court of Finance which, with the non-political appointment of exceptionally competent men, should constitute one of the greatest forward steps in building a sound banking and credit system for this country."

The Government in Banking

Another resolution said: "We particularly emphasize the desirability of the retirement of government from those fields of extending credits of various types which can be adequately served by privately owned institutions. We recognize that the exigencies of the now passing depression made necessary a large participation by government for a time in the task of meeting the public's emergency financial needs.

"Those conditions have been largely remedied and the obligation now rests upon the banks and other financial agencies to demonstrate to the people of this country that they are fully able and willing to meet all demands upon them for sound credit cooperation. It is our duty as bankers to facilitate in every effective way the retirement of government agencies from credit activities by promoting public understanding of the proper function of privately owned banking."

ACCURATE RECORDS

The keeping of accurate records constitutes an essential part of any successful business management, whether manufacturing, merchandising or farming. It is quite generally conceded that any good business concern keeps adequate records, and this procedure is equally important in the business of farming, declares the Bulletin of the American Bankers Association Agricultural Commission.

The wages of sin are no more cer-

DESCRIBES DAIRY PLAN TO STEP UP COW NET PROFITS

"Cow owners are rapidly recognizing that calving difficulties, retained afterbirth, breeding failures, congested udders, lost quarters—are public enemies numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 to profitable dairying," says W. R. Arends, well-known Purina authority on dairying. "It is easy to see why they cause such losses. Let's take, for example, retained afterbirth—and see how it affects the condition and producing ability of a cow.

"The energy a cow expends at the time of calving," says Arends, "is energy that is entirely wasted as far as milk production in her lactation period is concerned. If she retains her afterbirth and has to be cleaned she is off from 20% to 35% in her milk production. That cuts into the profits. As another example, there is udder congestion. Every time a cow has trouble with her udder a pronounced falling off in milk results. That's another loss.

"An unfortunate thing about cow troubles is that always it is the best cows which are afflicted—always the best and highest producers. The reason for this is that the loafers or boarders in the herd are not working hard enough to be afflicted with such disturbances. It's the best milkers that fall prey to them.

Inside Tear-down Is Cause.

"The underlying cause of these cow troubles can be summed up in two words—inside tear-down—an approach to a condition which is due to lack of proper handling of the cow throughout the whole cycle of production and reproduction. In every year of a cow's life, there are three distinct periods—the eight weeks just before calving, the four weeks of adjustment after calving, and the forty weeks of maximum milking. It is now known by experience and experiment that in each of these periods cows require different handling and feeding.

"But why a different plan for each of these periods in the year's production cycle, is the question frequently asked. The answer is simple, once the problem is stated. First of all, what must a cow do during the eight weeks just before freshening? She must build the unborn calf—over 62% of the calf is developed in those eight weeks just before freshening. Then she must get herself in condition for normal calving. And finally, she must develop a reserve on which she can draw during her following milking period. These are all big jobs that must be provided for in the feeding of the cow.



"After calving," according to Arends, "there's a definite change in the cow's system. It takes four weeks to recover from the strain of calving and to get properly adjusted for milking. Her blood stream has to change its flow from the foetus to the mammary system. During the adjustment period, production must not be forced by changing too quickly to a milk stimulating feed—or the cow will be thrown off her stride before her full strength has been restored and her digestive system has a chance to accept the heavier load. She needs a feed that is especially palatable because she hasn't a particular edge on her appetite and doesn't feel much like eating. The feed should also be sufficiently laxative to work the feverish condition out of her.

Steps Up Milk Flow.

"Clearly then there is a vast difference in the cow's requirements in feed and handling between the dry and adjustment periods. By recognizing these vital distinctions and acting accordingly, any dairyman can easily put his cows in shape for the third period—40 weeks of heavy profitable milking. In coming into the milking cycle, there must be a gradual change to a milking ration. This ration must be balanced and blended to get the cow milking at her best, maintain a steady milk level, and make the most yearly net profit per cow. More than that the feed must furnish the cow everything necessary in proteins, carbohydrates, and mineral matter so that she can keep herself in good shape for many years to come.

"Health and condition are the fundamental principles in any profitable herd of dairy cows. Striving to provide these will help prevent cow troubles and plug up the biggest leak in the dairy business. Not only are many dollars saved in the curbing of costly cow troubles, but the production of the herd is stepped up. The natural result is a greater yearly net profit and that's the thing that counts in dairying.

"A thoroughly cow tested program for accomplishing this aim can be obtained by any dairyman from any merchant handling Purina feeds or by writing the Dairy Dept., Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., and asking for their bulletin 'The Secret of More Milk'."

Perhaps a waning faith in a future life has something to do with the bad behavior here.

Trying to make the people like what they get is one job of reforms.

tain than the wages of error.