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FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1936

GOVERNOR NICE SUGGESTS BORROWING TO EXTEND RELIEF

Urging that a \$25,000 reserve fund be expended "to the last penny" to help meet January's needs, Governor Nice asked Harry Greenstein, State Relief Administrator, Thursday to serve notice on the city and counties they are authorized under the law to borrow money for relief in such an emergency as now exists.

"The State is prohibited from borrowing for relief purposes," the Governor said in a letter to Mr. Greenstein, "but, on the other hand, every county in the State of Maryland and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore are, under the law, authorized to borrow for relief purposes in cases of emergency."

"I feel the emergency now exists and that you should immediately bring this phase of the law to the attention of the County Commissioners and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and let them be the judge as to whether the emergency is of such a nature as to justify their immediately borrowing for the purpose of meeting the emergency relief needs within their own limits, at least temporarily, or until the Legislature shall have convened in special session and provided otherwise."

Governor Nice announced that he did not believe the gross receipts tax would yield more than \$1,800,000 by next March 31, when it expires. From that amount approximately three and a half per cent. must be deducted to meet administrative costs.

On the assumption that the measure probably would yield \$5,000,000, the last General Assembly dedicated \$3,500,000 to relief and \$1,500,000 to old-age pensions. A proportionate measure of the total yield has been expended monthly up to the maximum allowed by the law for relief, but comparatively little of the old-age pension money has yet been spent.

AGRICULTURE'S BIG PROBLEM

During the last two years, a tremendous change has occurred in the agricultural situation in the United States. From a food exporting nation, we have become a food importing nation. Where we used to have heavy surpluses of such basic crops as grain, dairy products, meat, lard, nuts and others, which could be shipped abroad, we now suffer shortages and must bring in foreign farm products to fill our needs.

This situation has put a big job up to the American farmer. More than ever before, he must seek to make supply of agricultural products meet the domestic demand. More than ever before, he must try to scientifically develop and stabilize his markets. In this work, the farmer-owned and controlled agricultural cooperatives will play a preeminent part—they alone give the farmer a permanent, non-political marketing machine with which to do the job.

Liquor drinking by crowds today offers a real problem to the decent and sportsmanlike conduct of athletic contests, but can be controlled by courageous methods, the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church concludes in a survey of the problem.

Simultaneously with this serious aftermath of repeal, comes an apparently notable concession: The Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., through its administrator, Dr. J. M. Doran, announces that manufacturing distillers included in this group are discontinuing advertising their products over the radio.

This is the first major surrender to the pressure of public opinion that has come since the repeal of prohibition. It is taken as an indication that the revulsion of the general public is really beginning to be felt.

The distillers' decision was taken after a canvass of industry members, it is announced, a preponderance of whom had not actually engaged in radio advertising.

THE TOWNSEND PLAN

The Townsend Plan—to tax every business transaction in the country 2 per cent, and from the proceeds pay each American citizen, under certain stipulations, \$200 per month—is probably being discussed more than any other as a means of solving our economic difficulties.

This plan appeals to the imagination as no other proposal does. It immediately stirs the sympathies, for few there are who begrudge those in declining years comfort and ease. It arouses hope of relief in those who are heavily laden and upon whom the care of the aged falls. There are also millions to whose avarice the plan silently appeals—to children and grandchildren who would welcome an opportunity to help "Pa" and "Ma," or "Grandma" and "Grandpa" dispense of their \$200, each, monthly pensions. Perhaps the greatest applause for the plan comes from this group, for among the older generation there is yet that sense of thrift and independence of character which would revolt from such an unnecessary orgy of taxing and spending as the Townsend Plan would entail for their ostensible sakes.

Although the Townsend Plan proposes to tax transactions in forms of wealth, there are yet other transactions arising out of earnings and incomes which the plan would scarcely touch in proportion to the magnitude of their returns to their owners, such as: unearned increment from real estate holdings, profits on watered stock in public utilities, commercial and industrial corporations, speculations, the immense profits made in manipulating our credit system of financing, and the enormous salaries paid the officers of our great corporations. Comparatively little of his wealth could be recaptured by the Townsend Plan, it is claimed, hence its utility in accomplishing any constructive results.

According to students of tax problems, over \$35,000,000,000 in taxes was collected from people of small incomes since the depression. These people had little or nothing left for savings accounts. In this period those with incomes of over \$5,000 per annum had an aggregate net income, above income taxes and surtaxes, of nearly \$44,000,000,000.

While it is probably true that a considerable proportion of the taxes needed to cover the \$1,500,000,000 monthly pension fund would come from those who could afford it, the bulk of it would be likely to come out of those whose salaries and incomes were much lower than those of the pensioners. In other words, the load of carrying the pensions would be on the backs of the people who work for small incomes, and according to the law governing the pyramiding of taxes the system would shortly break down, leaving the whole of society bankrupt and demoralized.

In 1929, according to the figures of the Department of Commerce, the national income reached an all-time peak of \$83,000,000,000. Since the Townsend Plan provides for a pension of \$2,400 per year, each, for some 9,600,000 persons who have reached the age of sixty, it will be seen that each pension would absorb the equivalent of the per capita incomes of four persons on the 1929 basis of \$681. While it is admitted that prices would go skyward and the national income reach fictitious heights, the 2 per cent on the total transactions could never exceed the total income, and that, as indicated for 1929, was \$83,000,000,000.

According to the statement of one analyst who based his figures on the 1929 level, about 26 per cent of that income would be set aside for old people. From the experience tables on tax pyramiding, he declares that 45 per cent of the earnings of the workers would, when the plan was established, be absorbed in taxes—a thing which cannot possibly be escaped for the reason that the plan is based on a sales tax.

Many contend that some plan must be inaugurated to capture the fruits of monopoly and excessive profits, and to convert them to social uses, Bureau.

CONFERENCE LAYS SAFETY PLANS

Practically every national organization interested in safety work has shown interest and a desire to participate in the safety drive suggested by President Roosevelt. As a result, a conference called by Secretary of Commerce Roper was attended by governors of 25 states or their representatives along with traffic and police heads, and representatives of insurance companies, safety and other organizations to discuss ways and means of reducing the national accident toll—estimated at 100,000 killed and 10,000,000 injured annually. It was explained by Secretary Roper that the purpose of the gathering was not to create a new agency but to stimulate, aid and unite activities of those now in existence. Outlining a four-point program designed to obtain a definite knowledge of the number of accidents, their causes, the remedies and a quick way to put the latter into effect he declared the toll of preventable accidents in America "constitutes a disgrace to the intelligence of this nation," called for a national war on accidents, and pledged the fullest support of the federal government. Hundreds of proposals to reduce the annual toll of accidents were considered by the delegates.

The greatest hindrance in the past has not been the lack of effort but the lack of coordination of activities. Groups have been working for increasing safety at sea and at present there are no less than 10 bills pending in Congress on this subject. Some have been striving to keep air hazards as low as possible. Others have labored for safer conditions in the home and on the highways. It is generally recognized that traffic hazards are increased by lack of uniform traffic regulations. Many are endeavoring to bring about adoption of a uniform traffic law in all states. It is hoped that the Roper organization under the leadership of Senator A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, will aid in uniting all these scattered efforts.

In recent years government and private agencies have been able to gather fairly accurate records of traffic and industrial accidents. Now attention will be given to other types especially those occurring in the home. It is expected that the health survey now being conducted in 19 states by the Public Health Service will fit in with the first step of the new campaign. From it will be obtained data on the frequency and cause of all types of accidents in city, small town, rural areas and among families in all classes of society. It will also provide figures for an accurate estimate of the actual cost in dollars and cents of accidents involving medical care and loss of time from employment.

THE PUBLIC PAYS

It should be everlastingly emphasized that every "class" or special tax falls eventually on the consumer. The business taxed simply acts as the agent of government—it collects the tax from its customers, who provide its only means of revenue, and passes it on to the public treasuries.

Increased Air Service

Dallas, Texas.—Passenger service of American Airlines into Dallas during the Texas Centennial Exposition will be augmented in anticipation of increased traffic. Officials of this company announce. Orders for 15 bi-motored Douglas planes, each capable of carrying 32 passengers, for delivery by March 1, next year, have been placed. These ships will be used on the New York-Los Angeles run via Dallas, it is announced.

but they see only the gravest dangers in the Townsend Plan.

Deep concern is felt over the fact that as industry seems to be returning to former production levels, re-employment and new employment does not keep pace with the growth of the volume of production. This is due, in part, to improved technique in production. Some of our foremost thinkers are studying this question. Only a few weeks ago, the Works Progress Administration, under Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, inaugurated a National Research Program, headed by Mr. Cornington Gill, Assistant Administrator, to study the various implications of this question. The country needs to use the scientific approach to its problems, discarding all panaceas, no matter how flattering their appeal.

It is not too much to say that the Occidental world is in the throes of that condition where it has a surplus of things which the capitalist claims, but cannot use, and which the worker produced and needs, but cannot buy. However, the Townsend Plan will not supply the purchasing power—that function most claimed for it—to buy these things. The load would come on persons of low incomes, and they are buying even now beyond their limits.—News Bureau.

Maybe you don't break ice in a pitcher but . . .



DOES the faucet marked "hot" really live up to its name day and night? Unless it does, you and your family, too, are missing endless comfort. For, an ever-constant supply of hot water makes for greater contentment, better health, and happier dispositions. An Automatic Electric Water Heater will never fail to supply all the hot water you need. Popular 50-gallon model costs only \$80 cash. Slightly more on budget plan—\$2 down, 36 months to pay. And thanks to the low off-peak rate, you pay only 1 1/4¢ a kilowatt-hour.*

★ Plus a flat charge of 50¢ a month to cover cost of operating and maintaining facilities necessary to register and control off-peak current consumed. (Minimum monthly bill, \$1.)

At Our Store, or See Your Plumber or Heating Contractor

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Elkton, Maryland

Sanctions

RECENT actions by the League of Nations in Geneva brought to the attention of men a meaning of the word "sanction" which is somewhat unfamiliar to many people. It may be defined as that which is designed to induce the observance of law or to preserve the integrity of mutual agreements. The applying of sanctions to a nation which has disregarded a covenant may be considered by that nation as coercive or as punitive, while other nations would regard the application of sanctions as a means of correction to the offender, and of protection to others.

It will be acknowledged by any Bible student that Jesus understood, obeyed, and demonstrated the will or law of God. He said, as we are told in John (5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing; as I hear, I judge; and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." And, in showing that the will or law of God is beneficent in its effect, the Master healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf; he liberated the sin-bound, and overcame death.

Those who have entertained a concept of God as manlike, as liable to changeableness and wrath, may have thought of the operation of divine law—sanctions, if you please—as implying suffering, and perhaps everlasting punishment. It may be that they have been told by theologians, who evidently were not acquainted with God as Jesus knew Him, that sickness and suffering, disaster and distress, were inflicted or permitted by God for some inscrutable purpose. Such, indeed, was the generally accepted opinion of religious teachers when Mary Baker Eddy learned through prayer and study of the Bible that God, the creator of all that is true, is Love, impartial and universal good, and that divine law, therefore, is always harmonizing and beneficent in its effect.

On page 229 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy makes this appealing and liberating statement: "If God causes man to be sick, sickness must be good, and its opposite, health, must be evil, for all that He makes is good and will stand forever. If the transgression of God's law produces sickness, it is right to be sick; and we cannot if we would, and should not if we could, annul the decrees of wisdom. It is the transgression of a belief of mortal mind, not of a law of matter nor of divine Mind, which causes the belief of sickness. The remedy is Truth, not matter.—The truth that disease is unreal." The recognition and realization of these truths has brought healing of sickness to many who had been given up by physicians, even as was promised by Christ Jesus.

Christian sanctions, then, are corrective rather than coercive; they imply pardon and peace instead of pain and punishment, to all who acknowledge and obey the law of God, good. In other words, we have Scriptural authority for believing that as we yield to the urge of spiritual law as we acknowledge and obey the law of divine Principle, we shall realize and manifest the purifying, harmonizing, and liberating effects which bespeak God as the loving Father-Mother of man and the universe. To be sure, those who willfully disobey the moral law are punished by their disobedience, because "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap," as Paul wrote to the Galatians.

Christian Science exposes selfishness, greed, injustice, passion, and human will as manifestations of the mortal or carnal mind, which is in enmity against God, Truth. These evil beliefs, therefore, may be recognized as futilities to be denied and not feared.

As we thus apply the Christianly scientific remedy—corrective sanctions—in our own thinking and living, it is inevitable that we shall consciously come under the protecting and pacifying influence of the law of divine Love. . . . —The Christian Science Monitor.

DAVIS TO SPEAK AT BUREAU MEET

Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the AAA and Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration will be the headline speakers when farmers gather in Baltimore January 14th to 17th for the annual meeting of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation and affiliated organizations, according to C. E. Wise, Jr., Secretary of the federation who is in general charge of the program. Mr. Davis is scheduled to speak on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th, and Governor Myers the next afternoon.

The progress and opportunity in self-help organizations among farmers will also occupy an important place on the Farm Bureau annual meeting, according to Mr. Wise. Secretary Murray D. Lincoln of Ohio, where Farm Bureau business organizations have built a cooperative business volume in marketing, purchasing, finance, and electrification with a volume running into more than ten million dollars annually, will speak on the Thursday program, as will Mrs. Verna Hatch, long associated with cooperative development in Indiana, and now with the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau.

What projects Maryland farmers will undertake through their Farm Bureau in 1936 are expected to be outlined at the business session of the organization on Friday morning, January 17. The annual banquet of all the affiliated groups is scheduled for Thursday evening, according to Mr. Wise.

SEED FOR THE FUTURE

Nowhere else in the world have such strides been made in perfecting and broadening the services of life insurance as in this country.

A generation ago your father did not buy life insurance—he bought "death insurance." That is, he gave little thought to his own future, but simply bought protection for his dependents in case of his own death. Today more life insurance money goes to living policyholders than to the beneficiaries of dead ones—and thousands of citizens are purchasing annuity-type policies to assure them financially independent old age.

A generation ago little was known of business-reverse insurance, education insurance and similar modern types of insurance. Today policies embracing such features are sold almost as widely as so-called "straight life."

America is the best insured country in the world—and the most heavily insured country. We've gone beyond any other people in planting economic seed for the future.

A lazy man may pray for rain; and he prays for a slow, drizzling one, so that he won't have to get up and shut the windows.

A woman "makes a fool of a man," with his powerful assistance.

INFORMATIVE



Current telephone almanacs containing facts and figures on telephone development and other historic information of interest to students, housewives, business men, farmers and others are now available at any Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company's office, Miss Alice E. Elliott, above, displays the 1936 issue.

These almanacs have been distributed to the users of telephone service in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia and other states since 1922 when this publication was first compiled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

No man knoweth his limitations. Opportunities make them disappear.

COME TO US FOR
PRINTING
That Sells Goods

KILLS RATS

Mice, roaches and beetles—that's RAT-SNAP, the old reliable rodent destroyer. Comes in cakes. They eat it without any bait. Doesn't matter how much other kinds of food is around. Apply it 1st, 4th, and 7th day and cut each cake in 80 pieces, place it where the vermin is seen to run.

25c size—1 cake—enough for Pantry, Kitchen or Cellar.

35c size—2 cakes—for Chicken House, coops, or small buildings.

75c size—5 cakes—enough for all farm and out-buildings, storage buildings, or factory buildings.

R. M. Dempsey, Limestone, N. Y., says "Rat-Snap certainly does the work. It was well worth \$10.00 to get rid of the Rats and Mice in my own house."

Sold by
Ashby's Drug Store
Jos. S. Pogue, Sons & Co.
Rising Sun, Md.