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THE AAA DECISION

It is unfortunate that by the same action in declaring the AAA unconstitutional, the Supreme Court would not have put the veto on the tariff. It is the opinion of the Harrisburg, Pa., Patriot. While perhaps constitutionally unlike, the tariff and the AAA are as similar economically as two peas in a pod. Both are designed to tax the man for the benefit of the few. The AAA was simply old fashioned tariff doctrine applied to agriculture as well as industry. Before the bar of economics, both would be ruled.

Ever since the American farmer awoke to the discrimination he suffered from the tariff on the goods he bought, he has demanded that if the industrialist was to have protection to keep prices up, then, by gum, the farmer was going to have his own products protected. Under President Hoover and his predecessors attempts were made to accomplish this purpose. If failed until the AAA idea with its processing taxes was involved.

The most disappointed man in the country is not President Roosevelt and his New Deal counselors, however sincere they are, but the farmer who looked upon his AAA check with the same fondness the manufacturer revels in the profits made possible by the tariff. It is the farmer who will seek to neutralize as much as possible the Supreme Court decision and demand some remedial action from Congress.

SUITS OVER PROCESSING TAX

Throwing out the AAA failed to decide who paid the processing tax, and who should get back the \$200,000,000 of it impounded by federal courts pending the outcome of the whole legal controversy.

The processing tax was the means adopted for financing benefits to farmers who had voluntarily restricted their production of specified products.

On Monday the Supreme Court made more trouble for the Roosevelt administration, and complicated matters still worse by ruling that \$200,000,000 of processing taxes impounded by the courts must be returned to the taxpayers, refused to pass on the validity of the Bankhead cotton act at this time and adjourned without ruling on the constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley authority act.

The tax decision did not go into whether processors had to prove they had not passed the tax on to consumers before they could recover, a main point at issue. The decision was unanimous.

The banking system in this country will not be ideal until some plan is worked out whereby no depositor need ever lose a dollar because of a failed bank. Whether this be done by government insurance, by all loans being amply secured, or by each bank building up a surplus sufficiently large to protect every deposit, is not important. The time is not far distant in this country when barring dishonesty within, bank failures will become unknown. That such a condition does not exist generally already is a reproach to our intelligence.

At the beginning of 1935 or seventy years after the Civil War there were 15,647 Civil War veterans and 106,901 of their widows and dependents on the pension rolls. There were also five widows of the war of 1912. This furnishes a suggestion of how long it takes to pay for a war, though the payment of pensions by no means represents the whole cost of a war. It is estimated that payment of pensions to survivors and dependents of the World War will continue until around 2055.

The sales tax is gaining ground. At the present time one-half the states are using it. Three years ago only three states, Mississippi, North Carolina and Washington had what is known as a retail sales tax. In some states it has been adopted as an emergency money raising plan and may be abandoned when normal times return.

FARMERS FACE JOB OF REPLACING AAA

The Supreme Court's decision rendering the AAA unconstitutional again places before Congress the problem of equalizing the handicaps placed on agriculture by an industrial tariff, in the opinion of C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation. This problem has been before the country almost constantly since the first post-war depression of 1921, says the Federation's secretary. It's temporary solution through the AAA led the way to recovery by increasing farm purchasing power by approximately three billion dollars, and this increase is now beginning to show its full effect on industrial recovery, he believes.

"While the decision is thought of primarily as affecting agriculture, which will feel its first effects, it is of just as great importance to industrial and financial interests," says Mr. Wise. "Wages paid labor and manufacturers' profits followed the decline in farm income downward in the early days of the depression, and started upward only after AAA, coupled with effects of the drought, brought an increase in farm buying power."

"Immediate effects of the decision on Maryland farmers can only be discovered when announcement is made as to what arrangements will be made in regard to control contracts now in effect. More than 10,000 farmers of Maryland have been paid well over a million dollars each of the past two years. Organized farmers face the task of drawing up a program for replacing the AAA and fighting for its adoption."

HIGHWAY SAFETY PROBLEM

Limitation of motor vehicle speed by mechanical means is not the answer to the highway safety problem, in the opinion of engineers of the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland.

In reply to recent proposals of safety advocates to put governors on motor vehicles limiting top speed to 50 miles per hour, Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Club, declared that "the governor belongs in the brain of the driver—not in the carburetor of his motor."

Pointing out that many more accidents occur at speeds under 50 miles per hour than are recorded at speeds in excess of that rate, he said that limitation of speed by mechanical means can become an important factor in traffic accident reduction "only through the imposition of such drastic restrictions that the usefulness of the motor car would be destroyed."

"On the surface," he continued, "a definite speed limitation might seem desirable, but the fallacy is at once apparent when the subject is carefully studied. High speed—that is 60 to 80 miles per hour—is not a major cause of traffic accidents. True, when accident occurs to a vehicle traveling at such speed the results are disastrous, but the great majority of accidents happen to vehicles traveling at much more moderate speed."

"Speed too fast for conditions is the greatest single cause of traffic accidents. A rate of 30 miles per hour where a 40-mile rate is permissible can be, and often is, too fast for the conditions existing at the moment. Similarly, an operator observing a 20-mile limit may be driving entirely too fast."

"Putting 'governors' on cars to limit their speed to a 50-mile maximum would have practically no effect on accidents in cities and towns, because, with few exceptions, accidents in built-up areas are not due to speed equaling or exceeding 50 miles per hour, but to failure of the human mechanism properly to appraise conditions and act always with good judgment."

In a recent test conducted by engineers thousands of people were asked the question, "When you are going 40 miles an hour on a dry, level road, what is the shortest distance in which you can bring your car to a full stop? Three out of four said they could stop in less than fifty feet."

TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Prepared by
 Lucy Meacham Thruston

Who owns the earth? Man, says the worker who is thinking of the earth, its products and his needs. "The earth is the Lord's," says the psalmist and though the fullness thereof belongs to the Divine it must be distributed among the earth's occupants and huge land areas must not be owned by any one man. It was the vast estates of France under one ownership and the need of land by the peasant which was the major factor in the French revolution at the close of the eighteenth century; the great ownership by a few of the forest and field and stream in Russia which was a major factor in the revolution in that land of the early twentieth century. And since the World War estates in Britain and Germany have been broken up into smaller holdings. These are all old records ancient stuff, they might be dismissed.

But there is a new land movement which is startling in its significance. It is in China. Most students of China or travellers there are impressed with the tiny holdings called farms. But this is in the part best known along the eastern coast, in the Yangtze valley. This movement is in the west, the far western districts, where communist doctrines have gained most power. One strong factor of the communist propaganda is the statement that every man should and will have his own piece of land. To offset this the Chinese Central Government is working out this plan. The plan calls for the purchase of privately owned land and the transference of it to village community ownership. When this transference has been made, every able-bodied villager of working age is supposed to be entitled to an equal share of land. Although this plan has not yet gone into effect, it is being seriously considered by the central government at Nanking. Such an arrangement or rearrangement would bring about a contented peasantry. And a contented peasantry would not be swayed by communist doctrine. Then too it is claimed the land would be better cared for when more people possessed ownership in it. There would also be a more united front against banditry and looting when every one who receives a share of land will have a personal interest in defending it against attack. This will promote social peace. The sight of a few wealthy lords living in idleness and luxury creates envy and hatred.

In the Eastern sea-coast districts and the valley of the Yangtze the population of China is crowded, with a ratio of 2,000 to every square mile. But the vast plains of the far western districts are the ones being considered in this redistribution plan. The Chinese central government is realizing that fairly contented people is the best barrier to Russian influence on the west and north and better than the famous Chinese Wall to the constant push of the Japanese. This is the new lesson the lands are learning: justice and peace at home are a country's best safeguards.

Public opinion is the most powerful factor in any country—this has long been preached. It has been believed in, but now has proven itself. The horror of the world at the Hoare-Laval offer to Mussolini of over two-thirds of Ethiopia, which is in itself an independent country, has brought about the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare in the face of much indignation at home and abroad, the weakening of the present British ministry, the tottering of Laval's influence in France. Says the Christian Science Monitor of December 19th, "The nations were made to feel through the failure of men who did not rise to their opportunity that one of the greatest moral prizes—the outlawry of aggressive war—had been lost. London and Paris and Geneva know today that there is not likely to be any loss except of statesmen whose eyes have not actually reflected the lamps of faith. . . . Neither statesman nor layman should be amazed if plainly they can see what must appear to be spiritual forces driving them to higher manifestations. . . . Man needs to expect great things, to be unafraid to be kind."

According to a law recently passed by the state legislature of Wisconsin, cooperative marketing and consumer's cooperation must be taught in all state schools, universities, teachers colleges, normal schools and every public high-school and vocational school. A knowledge of cooperation will be required to teach economics, social studies, or agriculture; the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Dean of the College of Agriculture at the State University will prepare outlines and text materials for the guidance of teachers of these courses.

PRESIDENT APPROVES FIVE EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS

Five educational projects, all to be financed with emergency funds at a cost of \$1,983,000, have been placed under the Office of Education. Dr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, it was stated, will direct the work, coordinating the enterprises and placing them under the management of state and local education officials.

Approved by the President, more than 3,400 unemployed "white collar" workers will be put to work on the five projects immediately. The first is a comprehensive university research undertaking, in which graduates of universities and colleges will cooperatively engage in the study of a number of educational problems. The results of the work on each problem will be reviewed by specialists in the Office of Education, and then prepared for distribution to various persons and institutions. Mr. Ben W. Frazier has been named director of this project, for which \$500,000 has been authorized.

The second project, regarded by students of municipal and national affairs as having far-reaching possibilities, is the demonstration of the Des Moines public forum plan of adult civic education in a number of centers which present different problems and conditions.

So awakened are the people to their need to give more attention to civic matters that thousands of educators and other citizens are requesting that the Office of Education send them data and advice in regard to the establishment of forums. Three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is authorized for this project.

Broader and a more thorough study of vocational education and guidance for Negroes has been long desired. The third project will embrace such a study in approximately 150 communities of 34 states. This project will be under the direction of Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the Office of Education, specialist in Negro education. The sum of 234,000 has been authorized for this undertaking.

The radio is believed to hold many potentialities for education. The fourth of the five projects, approved by the President at the suggestion of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, is one of the first major attempts to develop the educational possibilities of radio. To this end, a radio workshop, staffed by talented workers from such relief groups as the CCC Camps and WPA professional projects, will be established in or near Washington, D. C. The proposed plan will prepare and present educational radio programs, among which will be vocational guidance programs.

Mr. William Dow Boutwell, editor of the Office of Education, and who has been directing the regular Education in the News coast-to-coast broadcast during the past year and a half, will direct the emergency radio project, for which \$75,000 has been authorized.

The fifth project will be of very material help to district schools in planning economies and improvements in their organization administration. Information to this end will be collected in ten states. Although the work will be done under the auspices of the state departments of education by emergency workers, paid for by the Federal Government, the Office of Education will furnish the materials and basic survey "blueprints" with which the states may launch their studies. State school administration specialists of the Office of Education, Mr. Henry F. Alves, will have charge of this project, for which \$844,000 has been authorized.

According to the statement issued by Dr. Studebaker, the Assistant Commissioner of Education, Miss Bess Goodykoontz, will have general supervision over the university research project, the Negro survey project, and the study of local administrative school units.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Nothing can make your iron smoother, if rough, than running it over a fresh spray of cedar. The oil in the cedar keeps it smooth for a long time and makes your linens shine.

To remove mildew dip the article in buttermilk and lay in the sun. When making mush to be fried use a little milk with the water and it will brown quicker.

Use the liquor from pickled peaches, cherries, plums, or other tart fruits in your mince-meat. It will take the place of boiled cider usually called for and sometimes hard to get. Adding sugar to taste to stewed or creamed turnips makes them delicious.

In making open face fruit pies remove some of your dough before adding water and crumble on top of filling and cover with cream. Makes a delicious looking pie.

Ink stains can be removed from the fingers by dampening and rubbing with a match head.



And Now CANNED CORN-ON-THE-COB

CORN-ON-THE-COB—all year round—well, that has been pretty much the dream of Americans. For it is only in America that the growing, cooking and serving of corn-on-the-cob is done to perfection. A native of this country, corn finds its best roots in its native soil, flourishes best in its sunshine—and, boiled to just the right degree when it is fresh picked from the stalk, served piping hot with butter and salt—it is, indeed, something to dream about. The recent method of packing under vacuum has made possible fresh-from-the-field corn all year round. It is packed without water, the only liquid being the juice of the corn which is held intact in the plump kernels, just as it is when you eat it out on the farm. In fact, canners have conscientiously adhered to the old farmer's adage—have the water boiling while the corn is being picked. In this way there is no chance for the sweet succulence of the kernels to become dried out before it is cooked.

Hark to These!
 Two amusing corn stories which have come over to us from Europe bear out the statement that it is only in America that you eat good



corn. At a post-war luncheon given in Berlin to American diplomats the chef, eager to serve a characteristic American dish, sent in a covered dish labeled "corn in Washington." It was tiny green ears of corn about an inch long elaborately served in a sauce! Another tale from London describes the astonishment of an American traveler, homesick for the flavor of good American corn, when at last he found it on a hotel menu served cold as an hors d'oeuvre!

THE WORK OF CREDIT

Bank Shows How It Gives Needed Aid to All Classes of Prudent Borrowers

How a bank loan portfolio presents a graphic cross section picture of the business of its community is disclosed by the description which a midwestern bank recently gave of its loans to customers. It revealed also how closely interwoven with its neighbors' varied lives are the threads of the bank's financial helpings.

This description showed that the bank had made a loan of \$100,000 to a local shoe manufacturer to purchase materials, discount bills and meet current requirements.

To a wholesale grocer \$95,000 had been advanced for the purchase of inventory, the loan to be repaid over a period in accordance with specified terms set forth in the loan agreement.

Assistance in Personal Matters
 Another loan had been made to a home owner to the amount of \$200 for painting and repairing. This was made in cooperation with the Federal Housing Administration and was being repaid in twenty-four monthly installments of \$8.33 each.

A dentist had been loaned \$300 to purchase new equipment. He was paying off the debt out of his professional earnings as they came in.
 To a large domestic refrigerator distributor \$30,000 had been granted on warehouse receipts to finance dealer shipments.

A home owner had been granted a \$2,000 mortgage loan to be repaid in three years.

One thousand dollars had been advanced to an office worker on the cash surrender value of his insurance policy to aid him in meeting an emergency.

The National Total
 If each of these various examples were multiplied many times the result would represent the total volume of credit cooperation which the bank was extending to its neighbors in its community, for aggregate loans to all its customers amounted to more than twelve million dollars.

If the typical examples here given were multiplied by many millions of times the result would represent the total economic cooperation which the banking system of the country as a whole is extending to aid the innumerable personal, professional, industrial and commercial activities which make up the whole business life of the nation. The nationwide total of such loans is in excess of 20 billion dollars.

Before blackening the stove dip a



The More The Merrier

GOOD vegetables are so good that we want all we can get of them. Our systems want them—our health demands them. Which is all very nice for everybody except the one who stays in the kitchen to shell peas, string beans, scrape carrots and husk corn. It is very nice to know, then, that you can buy canned mixed vegetables all ready to serve hot with butter, or to toss into a crisp salad, or into a puffy tender omelet melting with goodness. You'll like them prepared in such ways as these:

Full of Vitamins

Vegetable Spanish Rice: Cut two slices of bacon in small squares and fry. Remove from the fat and then sauté one cup of mixed vegetables which have been drained (and the liquor reserved) in the bacon fat for a few minutes. Then add the vegetable liquor and one and one-half cups of tomatoes. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Simmer for a few minutes. Add two-thirds cup rice which has been boiled and drained, and pour into a baking dish. Cover with one-fourth cup grated cheese and bake for twenty-five to thirty minutes in a 375 degree oven. This serves six persons.

Vegetable Omelet: Make a French omelet using four eggs, one-half teaspoon salt, a few grains of pepper and four tablespoons milk. Meanwhile have ready a white sauce made with one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour and three-fourths cup of milk. Add one cup of canned mixed vegetables which have been drained, season with salt and pepper and heat thoroughly. Spread this over half the omelet just before folding. This serves four persons.

Quick Vegetable Soup: Simmer one slice of onion with one cup of canned tomatoes for five minutes. Press through a sieve. Add the contents of one can of consomme, one cup of canned mixed vegetables and one cup of water. Season to taste with salt and pepper and boil for several minutes.

HOT DIGGITY!

By UNA CLINGMAN RANDS

A maid was she of high degree,
 And erudite her style,
 Although so high, I thought I'd try,
 If I could win her smile.

"If you will ride here by my side,
 A little while today,
 'Twill make me quite the gladdest
 sight
 You'll see along the way."

My car was old, my feet were cold,
 For fear she'd be too bigot-y;
 But when she spoke, it was a joke,
 She merely cried, "Hot diggity!"

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.
 50c 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
Abbey's Drug Store
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both in vinegar and rub over it to remove the grease.

Every village has characters enough to fit out any movie play if they could only act.