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FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1936

With a new farm bill starting its troublous way through Congress, President Roosevelt has asked from Congress \$296,185,000 in supplemental appropriations to pay for continuing obligations under the old Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The money, larger than had been anticipated, is to pay rental and benefits on farm contracts already carried out under the outlawed farm program. All these contracts were written prior to Jan. 6, when the Supreme Court threw out AAA. It includes salaries and administrative expenses.

Housewives have begun to feel a few reductions but no general drop in food prices as the result of the Supreme Court's invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act crop reduction program.

For two and a half years the men who stock grocery shelves with staples have been telling the housewife to blame the AAA processing tax for the higher prices, but with the removal of the tax there has not been the general reduction in the cost of living that might have been expected.

A tightening of the motor vehicle laws of many states with a view to the prevention of accidents was reported at a regional conference on highway safety at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York city this week.

The meeting was called by the New York Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Co-operation. Nine states were represented, all of them going strongly on record against the motorist who has many accidents.

It was stressed that records were being kept of all these "repeaters" and that this record acts unfavorably upon the violator with varying degrees of severity, depending upon the laws of the individual state.

The U. S. Constitution Sesqui-centennial Commission, created by a joint resolution of Congress and approved August 23, 1935, to conduct a celebration of the 150th anniversary of the U. S. Constitution, will present its first report before the end of January, 1936, according to a statement issued by Mr. Sol Bloom, Democratic Congressman from New York and Director General of the Commission. This report will disclose the general plan of the Commission, in order that enabling legislation may be enacted.

Essay contests and debates on the Constitution will be urged among young people, and special celebrations of particular days will extend over the period from September 17, 1937—the 150th anniversary of signing the constitutional draft—to April 30, 1939—the 150th anniversary of the Inauguration of Washington as the first President under the Federal Constitution.

Al. Smith, the "Happy Warrior," threatens to bolt the Democratic party, or read President Roosevelt, out of the ranks of the party. Time was when the late Teddy Roosevelt, engineered a revolt against his party, but did not get very far. And the late Teddy had more influence in the G. O. P. than Al has in the Democratic party.

NEW CODE OF LAWS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

A new code of laws for the operation of motor vehicles in Maryland will be presented to the special session of the Legislature in March, it has been announced by John E. Raine. Mr. Raine is chairman of the Governor's commission on revision of the motor laws.

The purpose of the revised code is to "promote safety on the highways and reduce the number of accidents and fatalities."

The idea behind the original motor laws was primarily revenue. The new code, however, according to Mr. Raine, will remove them from that category. They will be unified under a single article. The new code is modeled upon a national code suggested by the Bureau of Public Roads.

CAMPAIGN OF FEAR IS ABANDONED IN NEW SAFETY DRIVE

A nation-wide campaign for greater traffic security is under way today stressing constructive safety instead of "fear" and "horror" which leaders in the automotive industry say adds to the hazards of the situation.

A co-operative educational program for safer driving will be conducted by a committee headed by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors.

Instead of featuring the horrors of accidents resulting from reckless driving the campaign will include intercity safety contests, renewal of public school safety essay and safety lessons contests, increase of the schoolboy patrol, high school driving courses, support of enforcement of traffic laws and the distribution of films, literature and educational material through civic and fraternal groups.

At the same time assistance will be given in the training of traffic patrol personnel and measures will be taken to bring about more effective co-operation for safety between automobile dealers and owners. Research will be carried on in various fields, a grant already having been made to Harvard University for a survey by its bureau for street traffic research.

Organizations having nationwide membership are enlisted in the campaign. The program links up with efforts by state and city officials throughout the East for greater highway and street safety through uniform traffic laws.

PEOPLE STILL READ

Despite enormous demands on leisure by radio-casting, sport and cinema, the old-fashioned habit of reading persists. If the experience of Great Britain is typical, it seems to be increasing its hold. Last year more books were published in Britain than ever before in its history—16,678, this being a rise of 184 on the previous best year, 1930.

These are significant figures. Men's actions depend on their thought, and thought is to a large extent molded by books.

The best-seller of the year has not been a novel, but Col. T. E. Lawrence's "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," which, at a price three or four times that of most fiction, has sold 100,000 copies.

Even so, fiction easily heads the list. It accounts for 5310 publications, a rise of 483 over 1934. Yet, fiction itself is not merely entertaining nowadays. Wells, Galsworthy, Huxley and others have made it a forceful instrument of social comment, and their example has been widely followed. Altogether, the reading lists of Great Britain—and he same is true of some other countries—show a steadily rising standard of national intelligence.

Every Masonic Lodge in the State of Michigan held a "Constitution Night" meeting recently at the instance of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Mr. Harvey A. Sherman. The purpose of the meetings was to launch an Americanization program in schools, colleges, and universities of Michigan to counteract the communistic propaganda in these institutions. The Americanization program proposed the establishment of a curriculum in the various schools, which would afford a more thorough study of the Constitution and its relation to liberty and freedom in working out in an orderly manner processes of government, as opposed to revolution and disobedience to the laws of the country in exciting mob violence.

The Maryland State Department of Forestry says that in general a properly located fire tower can be counted upon to permit adequate detection of fires for a radius of ten miles from the tower, providing that intervening elevations are not too high. Where no obstruction exists this permits location of towers from ten to twenty miles apart.

PERMANENT PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE SUGGESTED BY DR. SYMONS

Principles used by a number of the cooperative dairy associations in marketing milk are suggested as a basis for a permanent plan for agriculture by Dr. T. B. Symons, director of the extension service. According to this plan, he states, a producer is assured a definite price for a certain basic amount of production. He is free to produce as much more than his basic allotment as he may desire, but must take his own chance as to the price he will receive for any and all production beyond his so-called "base."

The principle embodied in this plan, Dr. Symons explains, is based upon the fact that a continuing milk supply must be maintained for a given market or city. To provide a uniform supply, the producer must be given assurance of a basic price that will enable him to maintain his herd and his farm and to continue in the farming business. This plan, it is stated, is sufficiently elastic that it does not prohibit increasing the herd and the production of surplus milk. It does provide for handling of surplus, which is over and above the basic quantity assigned to the producer, at a much lower price. Consequently, there is little incentive for the farmer to produce a surplus and the lower price serves as a brake on continued production in excess of the quantity that can be disposed of at the basic price.

"I can see no convincing reason," Dr. Symons declared, "why this same principle cannot be applied to all major agricultural products. I believe that a farm can be given a suitable quota for production of different major crops and that the farmer can be assured a reasonable price based upon fair exchange, or parity, or production of his basic quota. He can produce in excess any quantity he desires, for it would be sold in the common market at the so-called world or general price. He would be given the difference between the general sale price and the parity price on his basic production only." Funds for such payments, he suggested, might be raised by either special or general taxes, or other constitutional means.

In his opinion, this proposal does not differ essentially from the policy that has existed in industry in this country for years, wherein the tariff has insured to manufacturers prices that would return a profit on reasonable production. No one associated with agriculture, he asserted, and no farmer desires from the Government subsidies or benefits that are no common to other citizens. The farmer desires to maintain his freedom to act in production, as well as to other activities.

Among the advantages of the proposed plan, it was stated that it would eliminate the general criticism of possible regimentation of agriculture and control of production, and at the same time avoid a return to conditions wherein the agricultural industry was seriously jeopardized. It is urged also that the plan would be readily adaptable to changing conditions.

FUNDS ALLOTTED FOR ATHLETIC PROJECTS

Sport project allotments have been allocated to the government's \$4,000,000,000 work relief fund for more than \$340,000,000 in the last six months.

On the theory that outdoor life builds better bodies, that construction gives employment and that millions of citizens will be benefited, the Government has spent, or agreed to spend on sport projects, since last July 1, a total of \$340,059,174.

The Works Progress Administration reports President Roosevelt has approved outlays for athletic fields, parks, stadiums, swimming pools, golf courses, armories, tennis courts, and game, fish and bird work.

Some of the projects already are finished, construction is under way on others, while work has not yet begun on many. The program calls for 8376 separate projects.

By far the bulk of the money—\$306,463,429—has been allotted to parks, which include baseball and football fields, etc., and various equipment for other sports and for the entertainment of boys and girls on playgrounds.

Organized farmers of Maryland will have one of their busiest years in 1936, judging from the program of activity outlined at the recent annual meeting of the state farm bureau at Baltimore. In resolution, and recommendations adopted by delegates from all but two counties of the state, a program of work was outlined which included projects in county and state, and cooperation with their national group in activities of interest to farmers elsewhere.

What will men shoot at when all the game is gone?

See! Hear! Marvel!

1936 Philco Models

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Excerpts from
A Lecture
on
Christian Science
Entitled
Christian Science: The Law of God Applied to Human Affairs
by
Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C.S.B.
of Kansas City, Missouri
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

There is a way out of every human difficulty, no matter how hopeless it may appear to be, a right way, a quiet way, a way which will bless all concerned, the sort of way of which the prophet once wrote, "For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace."

In quoting from Isaiah I am reminded to say what doubtless most of you already know, that Christian Science derives its sanction from the Bible. Our textbook is named, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and it was written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and its only Leader. One of the religious tenets of Christian Science, to which all members of the church subscribe, reads as follows, in Science and Health (p. 497): "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life." That ought to silence the thought that Christian Scientists do not read the Bible, as has been said. On the contrary, they read and study it daily. To them it is still the Book of books, and no book can ever supersede it.

It was when studying this book that Mrs. Eddy's own healing came about. After reading some passages from Matthew's Gospel, and applying them to her own case, she was able to heal herself of an injury caused by an accident, pronounced fatal by the physicians. She literally "rose and walked," to the astonishment of all beholders. But this was not enough. She must help other sufferers also to find their freedom. So she spent three years in studying the Bible and searching for the solution of this problem of blind-healing, proving it over and over again, until at last she was ready to embody the results of her investigations in the book just mentioned.

And then?—I often think of those early days, when there was just one Christian Scientist on earth, when Mrs. Eddy stood alone with God, triumphant over "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," untouched by the gibes and jeers of those who did not understand. Her first happy con-

science that the world would rejoice to know of her discovery, and hasten to accept it, was found to be misplaced. The churches coldly closed their doors upon her. The press laughed at it. Material medica fought it. Some of her early followers were even fined and imprisoned, and her own life was threatened. But, undaunted, she pressed on, animated by one supreme, overpowering purpose, to restore to Christianity its lost element of healing.

We love Mrs. Eddy, but we do not worship her. And why should we not love her? Have you ever seen her pictures, or pictures of it? It is just a typical New England farmhouse of the better sort, quite away from the beaten road, with only grass-grown wagon-tracks leading past the door. Not many travelers, it would seem, care to go that way. Yet in the past have been that time and this, millions of feet, heavily wearing a path, great, weary feet, have worn a path way to her door. Today the church she founded, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has an edifice capable of seating five thousand persons, while its many branches, of which this is one, extend not only throughout this country, but to foreign lands; as well. When something of this sort happens, when from so humble and unassuming a beginning a Cause can steadily grow for seventy years, and still continue to grow, in the face of all opposition, it is time for every intelligent person to ask himself, Why? There must be a reason.

This book, which I hold in my hand is the reason. Jesus said, "My words shall not pass away," and they have not. How well his early followers understood them is proved by the fact that for three hundred years after he left the earth, they healed the sick and raised the dead. The secular historian, Josephus, mentions this as a fact, and it was evidently regarded as a perfectly natural and inevitable part of their religion. After a while, however, various disintegrating elements crept in, as it grew and became "popular," until finally the primitive purity of those early teachings was lost. Gradually the healing element fell into disuse. Then came that period in our world's history rightly called the Dark Ages, and in those centuries of dense materiality the pure words of Jesus, the Christ, were largely forgotten. It would almost seem that they were gone forever, but there they lay, unseen, yet still vibrant and untouched, just waiting until human hearts should once more be ready to receive them. And then—a woman came, and they are now in such form that they can never again be lost.

Some very good, and conscientious persons, however, may hesitate to read this book, Science and Health, because they have been told that it denies the divinity of Christ. That is not true. We do not deny the divinity of the Christ, and we love and revere Jesus even more than do some others, for we believe in keeping all of his commands, and not just a part. When he told those who believed on him to "preach the gospel" and "heal the sick," we believe that he meant just

ATTORNEY GENERAL SUBMITS REPORT

Pointing out that five hundred and eighty-three official opinions were rendered by his office to State Officials during the year 1933, Attorney General Herbert R. O'Connor last week submitted a report to Governor Harry W. Nice governing briefly part of the work performed during the year.

Statistics of the State Law Department indicate that this is the largest number of official opinions any Attorney General of Maryland ever has been called upon to render. It was believed that some of this extra work was caused by the great number and variety of acts passed by the regular session of the General Assembly last year; another contributing factor was thought to be the change in administration, with a large number of new office holders in the State.

Mr. O'Connor further pointed out that a great amount of the work of the office consisted of consulting with and advising members of the General Assembly during their ninety-day session in Annapolis last winter, with the holding of an election contest in Baltimore City and with matters concerned with work of the Interstate Crime Compact Commission, of which General O'Connor was named Chairman by the Governor.

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OPPOSES BILL FOR ADDITIONAL INSPECTORS

Congressman T. Alan Goldsborough recently appeared before the House Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries and recommended that the bills providing for additional inspectors and additional engineers on small vessels be not favorable reported to the House.

Mr. Goldsborough stated that those who operate gasoline boats on Chesapeake Bay were almost invariably experts of long experience and that no accidents had ever been reported from defective engines or defective handling of engines.

He stated that the fish and crab industry of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, just beginning to get out of the depression, was already burdened with the heavy gasoline tax, and would not be able to support the additional drain on their resources should these bills be passed.

Mr. Goldsborough stated that he did not think the Committee would favorably report the bills.

If one will not, the other cannot quarrel.