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G. O. P. OUSTS OLD GUARD

The old guard, reactionary element that has controlled the Republican party for years and dictated its policies, was ousted at the national convention at Cleveland last week, and forced into the background. Younger blood was injected into the party veins and assumed complete control.

The new element was so well organized that it had no difficulty in nominating the man they had picked to head the presidential ticket, Governor Alf M. Landon, of Kansas. Col. Frank Knox, a Chicago newspaper man, was selected as Landon's running-mate and nominated for vice-president.

The platform builders had the biggest task in shaping a declaration of principle that would be pleasing to the widely different factions of the party. The old guard reactionaries were forced to give ground in this fight also, and swallow the dose prescribed by a more progressive element.

The shake-up of the party continued when John D. M. Hamilton, the Landon campaign manager, was chosen chairman of the Republican National Committee, and the center of gravity of the Republican party has been moved bodily from the conservative East to the West, and the new managers promise to make things hum for the rejuvenated G. O. P.

DRY HOPES REVIVE

The tide is turning in favor of complete legal abolition of the liquor traffic and ahead lies a new era of far-reaching progress which no propaganda of misrepresentation or political alliance with liquor and corruption can permanently prevent or defeat, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, declared in her annual address to the sixty-second convention in session at Tulsa, Oklahoma on Saturday.

This change of sentiment against legalized liquor grows out of a new program of education and out of the fruits of repeal. Marshaling facts and figures to back up her contention that cases of drunkenness and alcoholism have increased since repeal, Mrs. Smith charged that liquor's advertising experts frankly aim at youth and women and with such results that in 1935, 77 per cent of the women patients at a famous institution for the treatment of alcoholism were housewives.

LIQUOR AND SCHOOLS

Material sent out by liquor-propaganda agencies to public schools and colleges receiving funds from liquor taxes is being studied by research workers under the direction of the staffs of ten of the large American universities—in California, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio, Washington, Wyoming, Michigan, Florida and Georgia.

On May 6, 1936, the United States Bureau of Education reported that legal action in at least ten states had linked the support of public education with liquor revenue. In other words, that the schools of these states are dependent, to a greater or less degree, upon the amount of liquor the citizens drink.

Definite improvement is evident in the building industry in Maryland. For 1933 the value of building permits in three important cities of the State stood at \$7,733,000. For 1934 the value rose to \$9,596,000, and for 1935 to \$9,889,000, an increase of twenty-eight per cent over the 1933 figure.

The annual summer meeting of the Maryland State Poultry Council and the State Hatchery Association will be held at Ocean City on July 27 and 28. In addition to the program of addresses and discussions by the poultrymen, arrangements are being made for entertainment of the ladies who attend.

What would be the use of the universe if the human race were not here to be interested in it?

FARMERS TO BENEFIT FROM LAWS PASSED AT LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Maryland farmers, as well as agriculture of the country generally, fared well at the hands of the National Congress in the session which is just closing, according to W. R. Ogg, acting secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation. While major attention has been centered around a national program for agriculture, as represented by the Soils Conservation measure, organized farmers have secured recognition in several other situations, Mr. Ogg reported.

"For years organized farmers have been fighting for control of commodity exchanges dealing with products of the farm," Mr. Ogg reports. "On May 29, the Senate passed the commodity exchange bill which will further control speculation on commodity exchanges and restrict them to proper functions. Future markets are essential to provide hedging operations, but regulation of gambling interests is necessary to protect farmers' interests in price levels of their products. This is provided in the new measure which was sponsored by the farm bureau organization."

Two other measures of value to farmers were also listed by Mr. Ogg. One of these is the extension of the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate on farm mortgages of the Farm Credit Administration for an additional year, starting July 1. This measure, according to Mr. Ogg will guarantee the advantages of present low interest rates of the general market to agriculture. The inclusion of excise taxes on imported fats and oils in the general tax bill gives further protection to the interests of the dairy farmer, and is of particular interest to Maryland where dairying is prominent, according to the National Farm Bureau official.

SLOW-POKE DRIVER A MENACE

The slow-poke driver is on the griddle of automobile club criticism. "He's a menace," says Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland, adding: "While statisticians have busied themselves with proving the hazards of fast driving, the pokey driver has escaped all blame, whereas, he is indirectly responsible for many crashes attributed to other causes."

The Automobile Club executive doesn't want to be understood as advocating high speed. "Reasonable speed within the legal limits, governed at all times by road and traffic conditions, is what we believe to be necessary and desirable," he said. "There is nothing reasonable or safe, for example, about a Sunday driver who dawdles along at 15 to 20 miles an hour on the open road, holding up a long line of vehicles in his wake."

"This type of highway pest takes all the joy out of motoring. He holds traffic to the unreasonably slow pace he has adopted, and in so doing he creates innumerable hazards. With other drivers chafing at the delay, attempts are made to pass him in the face of heavy oncoming traffic with serious results. Thus, the slow-poke may have his Sunday afternoon drive in perfect safety to himself, unmindful of the mischief he has done in causing other operators to take chances in passing and in traveling at high speed to make up for the time lost unnecessarily while held in the slow line."

Stairs often are a hazard in the home—too steep stairways, those with narrow turns, stairs without guards or handrails, unlighted ones, especially into the basement. Painting the bottom basement step white is a good idea.

A breathing spell for pastures pays good dividends in more forage and better gains in weight of cattle, according to tests by the Bureau of Animal Industry at the Ardmore field station, Ardmore, South Dakota.

Do we realize that some of us look so much sillier in a little paper cap at a banquet than others?

JEST A-WHITTLIN' AN' A-THINKIN'

By PETE GETTYS

A State Farmer Section Feature

Looks like the grocery and market folks are sellin' everything by weight 'cept the very things that above all others ought to be paid for for what they weigh, an' that's eggs. Cabbage an' lettuce an' bananas, an' about every other thing, is by the pound. A dozen eggs ought to weigh 24 ounces—but eggs is eggs on the market—so much a dozen whether they're banties' or Brahmas.

What a business this farmin' is—how it can take its losses an' still be the greatest industry in dollars and cents of this country.

Fifty million acres of land in the U. S.—that's an area bigger than the whole State of Illinois—50 million acres of land which were once cultivated farms, have already been about ruined. This area ain't farmed at all now, 'cept for a little patch-farmin' here and there. An' another 50 million acres are in a condition almost as bad.

An' besides—the best top soil had been washed, or about washed off, a hundred million more acres. This area's as big as Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin all put together. About 100 million more acres are on the way.

More than three billion tons of soil is washed and blown off our fields every year. In terms of dollars and cents the direct cost of dollars each and every year.

Still us farmers are gettin' along—our income's the greatest in his tory—farm mortgages are bein' paid, there's a car in the woodshed, the smokehouse is full of meat and a radio in the kitchen—an' some of us are even feedin' old Shep canned dog food.

THREE GENERATIONS: Grandfather had a farm—father had a garden—son had a can opener.

HEAD-HEART-HEALTH-HAND CAMP

Rural young people in 40 States, members of 4-H clubs, are sending representatives to the tenth national 4-H club camp which opens in Washington, D. C., June 17, for a week's session. Each State may send two girls and two boys to represent them at the camp. State extension staff members will accompany the delegates.

Both delegates and State club leaders will meet each day of camp for discussions. This year the general theme will be the conservation of rural resources, such as the soil, wild life, forests, and human resources.

Nearly a million rural girls and boys are now members of 4-H clubs. Enrollment for 1935 was more than 997,000, all pledged to devote head, hands, heart and health, the four H's, to improvement in rural living.

HEADS FEDERAL SURPLUS COMMODITIES CORPORATION

Francis R. Wilcox, associate director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been elected president of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, it was announced today.

The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, established in October 1933, as the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, is concerned with the utilization of price depressing agricultural surpluses for relief distribution through accredited state and local agencies on such a basis as will not interfere with regular commercial purchases.

Since the middle of November, 1935, when the charter of the corporation was amended to make certain changes including a change in name, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has distributed for relief use in the states large quantities of surplus agricultural commodities which if sold on commercial markets would have seriously depressed prices. These commodities were made available in addition to, rather than in substitution for, other forms of direct relief available from welfare agencies. Through this program, it has been possible, in a great many instances, to prevent waste of surplus farm products, improve returns to producers, and bring about an increase in domestic consumption through the diversion of the surpluses from normal channels of trade.

On May 1 there were 25,622 cows and heifers in Maryland under supervision in the cooperative Federal-State campaign against Bang's disease in the State.

A fat man, puffingly telling about being on a diet, knows he's funny, so he makes a joke of it.

TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Prepared by
 Lucy Meacham Thruston

Things are now more quiet in Europe than they have been for many months—so comes a foreign report. A private communication from a careful student of European affairs states the whole of Europe, and certainly Central Europe most of all, is suffering from a severe case of the jitters. The cause is that ideal of Pan-Germany which for Germany is an ideal but for the small neighboring states is a hovering and giant bugaboo.

The statements of this fear of a great Germany taking in all the neighboring states where there is a preponderance of German-speaking people and of people of the German traditions is as old as the emergence of the Teutonic races from their forests. As old as Europe itself, that is Europe with its divisions into Italy, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Scandinavian peninsula, Great Britain and so on, as these took shape from a huge territory divided into small duchies, principalities and even into separate estates. The divisions of France were not united, nor were those of Italy, nor the states of the Netherlands drawn out into separate entities until well within the present historical era. And in all these changes and emergencies there was this threat or possibility of a great central German Empire or State straddling mid-Europe and controlling most of it.

Most students are told that the Germany of today is the achievement of a Bismarck ideal and is not older than the last quarter of the nineteenth century. True the Germany which went into the World War was the Germany Bismarck had envisaged and been so strong in creating—or rather in uniting—for the new whole was made up of many old and long-existent parts. But the goal of this unity was as old in tradition and ambition as the emergence of the Teutonic Tribes from their primeval woods and of their overrunning of the land down Italy, into the Spanish peninsula, over France and into Britain. Over 200 years ago Prince Eugene of Savoy urged the union not only of the Germanic divisions of Prussia, Bavaria, Hungary and other partitions of the country, but also of Austria and its Italian divisions—all into one great empire.

This old everchanging, ever-existent tradition, ambition—call it what one will—finds its expression today in the distinctly voiced Hitler ambition and its echo in the century-stilled fear of the surrounding states where the Teutonic element is strong, but is not in the majority, where the Slav predominates or the Latin. So, especially since the remilitarization of the Rhineland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Roumania—the Central European states have felt that jittery feeling growing. Today it is a powerful factor in all Central European adjustments, the underlying basis thought of all conferences and conversations, plans. Should a Pan-Germany emerge it would be the strongest state on the continental area, Russia not excepted, and it would gobble up the smaller states carved by the Versailles Treaty, which gave to Europe 27 States, instead of the 19 of pre-war days.

With acknowledgement of such conditions, with understanding not only of present conditions and ambitions, but with historic and long rooted hopes and traditions, and fear—what can be done to meet this jittery condition? Certainly the starting point is understanding. The second step might be in readjustments, and the third would as surely be a revision of the Versailles Treaty. Yet any study or understanding or readjustment must take in consideration the Slavic, the Latin and the Magyar traditions, culture, ambitions, as well as the Teutonic.

ORPHANS' COURT

Additional Bond Approved—Edna M. Lofland, administratrix of William T. Lofland; first and final account of Herbert R. Ewing and Leon V. Ewing, executors of Elizabeth R. Ewing; first and final preferred account of Severnia Johnson, executrix of Eric G. Johnson.

Let us but lay the foundations and our air castles will arise of themselves.

A lazy man can scarcely understand how anyone can put himself out for him.

Success is frequently a hundred-to-one shot that the talent overlooked.

MEET JUDGE PUFFLE
 "Room and Board," featuring Judge Puffle, is a hilarious new comic in colors in the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. Don't miss this rib-tickling treat. You'll find the Baltimore American on sale by all news-dealers.

He's Ace High!



For Your Entertainment We Bring

IRVIN S. COBB

America's Foremost Humorist

Coursing through the mind's channels from wit to wisdom comes this radio entertainer, journalist, novelist, magazine author and dramatist—a great mind whose columnar comments on the world's troubles will make you rock with laughter in one moment, contemplate with utter sobriety in the next. Cobb's life has been a full and adventuresome one. His journalistic experiences have taught him to watch for the whimsical and humorous sides in this day-to-day tussle with our fellow humans. Bunch together these varied experiences and abilities and you have a man whose writing knows no peer, whose humor and wisdom fit admirably into your reading program.

Cobb Appears Regularly
IN THIS PAPER



SPICES
 IMPROVE MODERN DISHES

Housewife, Today, Knows Value of Spices
 Which Men of Old Fought Wars For

SPICES, today, are taken for granted. Neatly arrayed, labeled, and within easy reach, they occupy as essential a space in our modern kitchen, as does the salt, or the kitchen range. No cook can do without them. Yet, because they are so intimate a part of our culinary life, they are out of mind until we reach for them.

In olden times, wars were fought over spices. New countries and new trade routes were discovered because of them. Tributes to Solomon and other mighty monarchs were paid with them.

These peaceful little spices, so neatly filed away in our kitchens were once vivid with deeds of bloodshed. History records entire native populations being massacred by the Portuguese and the Dutch in order that they might maintain their control over spices, and prevent the natives from selling to other countries.

History and Botany

Why, one asks, did spices take so important a part in the making of history? Chiefly because of the fact that food in those early days was often so poor, because of limited transportation and means of storing, that it was only by highly seasoning the food that it could be eaten. Also, because spices were considered indispensable ingredients in the sacred oil of the tabernacles—and therefore no matter how rare, or how hazardous to procure, spices must be had in order to keep the altar fires burning.

Botanically, as well as historically, spices offer a most interesting study. Did it ever occur to you that the many kinds of spices which you keep in your kitchen, represent the various portions of their respective plants? Ginger is the rootstock of its plant; cinnamon is the inner bark

of another plant; cloves are the flower-buds; nutmegs are the seeds; black peppercorns are the whole fruits; and sage, thyme, and other herbs make up the entire upper parts of certain plants. Their aroma and their value as spices are contained mainly in their essential oils.

Kitchen Secrets

The housewife or the cook, who reaches for the spice cabinet, only for baking or for some few other uses, is cheating herself of ingredients which would transform her menus from the commonplace to the intriguing. For it is these spices which make all of the difference between an uninteresting dish and one which is unusual and delicious.

When you bake a ham, for example, do you take it from the oven when it is partly cooked, crust it with brown sugar and stud it with cloves? If you do, the sweet and the spice permeate the tender tissues so that when you slice it, smoking hot, and serve it with apple sauce or with pears which have been cooked with cinnamon, you have a meat dish which men of old would have waged war in order to eat.

Do you add cinnamon and a dash of nutmeg to your apple pies so that they emerge from the oven, flaky, sweet, tart and spicy, with a fragrance which tells the world that you've baked apple pie that is apple pie?

If you wonder what makes those gay little German cookies which are frosted with red and green sugar, so brittle and hard to bite, but so easy to eat, something entirely different from any other little cookies in the world—it's anise.

Know spices, and you will know many of the secrets of excellent cooking.

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