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INDEPENDENCE DAY

On July 4th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted and the United States of America asserted its rights to be numbered among the sovereign nations of the world. That was 160 years ago. Since then the nation has developed in power and achievement far beyond the dreams of its founders. It has enjoyed eras of development, growth and prosperity. It has surmounted lean years and eras of hard times.

Today it has proved itself better able to meet the problems of world-wide economic adjustment and maintain its leadership than any of the other nations of the world. We shall owe tribute to our forefathers forever, who gave us the foundation of independence upon which to build.

ROOSEVELT AND GARNER

After a five-day session of the Democratic National Convention, in Philadelphia, and a flood of oratory such as a nominating convention never before was subjected to, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John N. Garner were formally notified Saturday night of their renomination for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency before a vast throng assembled in the open air at Franklin Field in the city of Brotherly Love.

The President and Vice-President both delivered short addresses accepting the honor conferred upon them by the representatives of the Democratic party.

After having been placed in nomination before the convention for the Presidency, the business of seconding became a terrible affair, running through a flow of oratory delivered in fifty-seven separate and distinct speeches, a speaker from every state and territory in our vast country contributing to the flood of eloquence.

No matter how enthusiastic the delegates to the convention may have been, it is a safe bet that these seconding speeches were worn to a frazzle before the end was reached. The convention was one long, noisy, happy, harmonious affair, apparently, and everybody was especially happy when the end of all that useless speech making was reached.

DON'T DISTURB THE PEACE!

Here is an excellent Fourth of July motto, suggested by the National Board of Fire Underwriters: "Don't disturb the peace." There are many ways of enjoying the 4th without subjecting yourself and others to the din and danger that invariably accompany use of fireworks and firearms.

In years gone by, newspapers of the 5th of July were always packed with accounts of the hundreds of injuries that had occurred on the previous day from misuse of explosives. Many deaths resulted, and innumerable cases of blindness and maiming. Property loss customarily ran far into the thousands, and one year the entire business section of a town was wiped out by a fire that started in a fireworks store and soon was beyond control.

Fortunately, many communities now outlaw the sale or use of fireworks and even in towns where they are permitted the public seems to be learning that Independence Day can be adequately and pleasurably celebrated without them. In progressive communities, planned celebrations include baseball games and other athletic contests, parades—and, finally, carefully organized fireworks displays supervised by experts in the handling of explosives.

If you have an urge to shoot off fireworks, it might pay you to think that one little accident may cause blindness, loss of limb, a dangerous burn—and perhaps death. Firecrackers and Roman candles and rockets may be fun—but they aren't worth that gruesome potential price.

On the 4th, don't disturb the peace!

Even as the law has come to regard cooperation with esteem, so have the farm leaders seen its tremendous potentialities for solving farm production and marketing problems on a sound basis as well as in the public interest.

FARM EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES INCREASE

A definite increase in farm employment of hired labor and an increase in the rate of wages paid this spring compared with a year ago is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bureau anticipates a continuance of higher levels of employment and wages through the summer.

During the spring, farm wages paid per month with board averaged \$20.89 the country over, compared with \$19.11 in April a year ago. There is usually an advance with the coming of the summer season. Wages per month with board fell from an average of \$35 the country over in 1929 to \$15 in 1933. The average for 1935 was about \$19.

A preliminary estimate indicates that about \$400,000,000 was paid to hired labor on farms in 1935, with a prospect that the pay roll will be considerably larger this year as a result of the higher wages and the larger number of workers employed.

From 1924 to 1929 the pay roll for farm hands averaged about \$900,000,000 a year. When the depression set in, the total dropped, affecting both the number employed and the rate of wages paid. In 1930 the pay roll of hired labor on farms was estimated at \$809,000,000; for 1931, \$537,000,000; for 1932, \$380,000,000; and in 1933 the low point of \$352,000,000 was reached.

The estimated number of hired hands on farms dropped from 2,555,000 in 1929 to 1,770,000 in 1935, but is somewhat larger now. There were 89 hired hands per 100 farms of a large number of farmers representing every State, who made reports this spring and who reported 73 hired hands per 100 farms a year ago, 79 in 1933, and 106 in 1929. There were 100 hired hands per 100 farms in July a year ago, compared with 101 in July 1933 and 139 in July 1929.

Farmers—forced to economize during the depression as a result of lowered income—reduced wages and aid off hands. There was considerable substitution of family labor for hired labor with more family labor available when the depression caused a reversal of the normal migration from farm to city. The Bureau does not maintain a record of moneys advanced to members of farm families for their labor. But it recognizes that the number of persons in the farm home during the depression was increased in many instances by members formerly engaged in industrial and other urban employment who, no longer employed, returned to farms operated by their parents or other relatives and received employment there.

Bureau economists believe that the number of hired farm hands and the volume of farm pay rolls will increase as farm income increases.

SMITH AND COHORTS, INC.

"For wrath killeth the foolish man and envy slayeth the silly one." The sneering Smith, the wrathful Reed, the festish Colby (originally a Republican, then a sort of Democrat and always a Hearst man for his own financial benefit,) Ely, a Smith follower, even in his madness of envy and Cohalan, the old Tammanyite, who was dropped by Tammany in a fight to oust him from the bench, these are the hating, envious five who think that they alone know what Democracy is. These are the five who presume to tell the other millions of patriotic citizens of this great country that they alone know the solution of the country's economic problems and that patriotism, public service and the good of the country are as naught when compared with gratification of their hate and envy of President Roosevelt. Index, Dover, Del.

Even neatness may be overdone. It's all right to have things in apple pie order, but some of us don't like apple pie.

Be sure your shin will find it out, if there's a chair in the way when the lights are off.

FOURTH OF JULY FACTS

Compiled by The State Department of Health

The following data concerning injuries received in Fourth of July accidents caused by fireworks, in the counties of Maryland, in 1935 are taken from the records of the State Department of Health. They serve as the "text" of a warning from Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the Department, against the irresponsible use of fireworks and other explosives, involving risk to life and limb, in this year's celebration of the birthday of the nation.

Following the unusually large number of Fourth of July accidents, last year, physicians in the counties were asked to send brief reports to the State Department of Health of the cases they attended. In response, records were forwarded concerning injuries to 88 persons. The accidents occurred in the following counties: Allegany, 16; Anne Arundel, 8; Baltimore, 21; Cecil, 9; Dorchester, 4; Frederick, 5; Garrett, 1; Harford, 6; Prince George's, 3; Talbot, 1; and Washington County 14.

An equally unusual number of accidents occurred in Baltimore City.

Of the 88 persons in rural Maryland, referred to in the figures which follow, 84 were white and 4 colored. Two were under five years old; 18 from 5 to 9; 28 from 10 to 14; 15 from 15 to 19; 22 were 20 years old or older; the age in three was not stated. Here is what happened to them:

The hand or fingers were injured in 41 instances. One victim had to have two fingers of the right hand amputated as a result of the injury.

The head and face were involved in 25 cases. Six of these had injuries to the eyes, with probable loss of the eye in one case, and puncture of the iris in another. The ear drum was punctured in one case.

The chest and abdomen were involved in 12 cases; the back in two; the arm in two.

Injury due to burns was reported in 39 instances; lacerations in 21; burns and lacerations in 11; burns and abrasions in 3. One death from tetanus (lockjaw) resulted from one of these injuries which was caused by an exploding firecracker.

Eight of those injured had to be treated in hospitals.

"Largely as the result of the campaign started a number of years ago, by the American Medical Association, there have been fewer accidents from Fourth of July fireworks," Dr. Riley said, "than formerly. But last year's list shows how readily such warnings are disregarded and how frequently they must be repeated.

"The figures speak for themselves. Every one of these accidents was unnecessary. The facts are presented herewith in the hope that they will help to bring about a saner, and certainly a safer, observance of Independence Day, this year."

MORE GASOLINE USED IN 1935

Gasoline consumption by motor vehicles in 1935 increased 6.4 per cent over the preceding year and State taxes yielded a revenue of \$619,000,000 according to statistics collected by the Bureau of Public Roads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Every State reported increased consumption, the largest increase being 13.4 per cent in New Mexico. Increases of more than 10 per cent are reported for Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, and Utah.

The average tax rate was 3.8 cents. Gasoline consumed on highways amounted to over 16 billion gallons. This figure includes some non-highway consumption in 13 States that do not allow refunds of the tax for non-highway use. During the year the tax rate was increased by one cent in Connecticut, Delaware, Nebraska, New York, and Pennsylvania.

In the State of Maryland the approximate amount used on highways was 204,850,000 gallons, an increase in consumption over the previous year of 4.7 per cent. The tax rate in Maryland is 4 cents per gallon, and the net tax receipts were \$8,278,025.

Farmers of the nation will be more strongly organized by the end of 1936 than they have ever been, in the opinion of John J. Lacey of Chicago, editor of The Nations' Agriculture and information director of the American Farm Bureau Federation who spent part of last week with Maryland Farm Bureau leaders. Experiences with the AAA and with the new soils conservation act, as well as previous attempts to establish a national program for agriculture have convinced farmers of all sections of the country of the need for strong organization if agriculture is ever to get its fair share of the national income. Mr. Lacey told Maryland leaders.

There's one thing about baldness, says one who should know: It's neat.



ACHIEVEMENT
 WAS
 STIMULANT ENOUGH

Arthur Brisbane editorially said on May 16, 1935—
 "AMELIA EARHART... is not a good shot with champagne bottles. She tried to christen a new airplane, 'hurled' the bottle and missed. The second time she broke the bottle and released the foam."
 "There are more important things than knowing how to throw a champagne bottle. Miss Earhart, who drinks nothing with alcohol in it, started from Hawaii, flying to this country, over 2,400 miles of Pacific Ocean water, and she did not miss the road. When... she flew from Mexico City to New York, first man or woman that ever did it, in one hop and alone, she found her way across seven hundred

miles of the Gulf of Mexico and above lonesome forests...
 "Such an American girl need not know how to throw a champagne bottle."
 Here was history in the making... wonderful personal achievement, contributions to science and progress, splendid examples of ability and courage.
 Could this or any great success have been achieved without clear thinking? The human mind refuses to associate cool scientific daring or achievement with drinking or alcohol.
 Drinking habits, lightly entered upon, may be slowly but inexorably closing the door of achievement against you

ALCOHOL EDUCATION

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BEST A-WHITTLIN' AN' A-THINKIN'

By PETE GETTYS

A State Farmer Section Feature

Some feller has done got up an odorless cabbage—an' that might be a purty good idea—for there ain't nothin' that smells commoner and as ordinary as bollin' cabbage.

Was a readin' 'o' the day about a new wrinkle that's got a lot of good sense in it: trunkless apple trees. Course it's hard on the sap-suckers, and knocks the bluebirds out of nest holes.

A feller up at the North Dakota Agricultural College has been workin' at it—an' these trunkless trees grow apples to beat the band. Last year, in the college orchard, there were 70 pounds more of fruit, on the average, in favor of the trunkless tree.

Not only can trunkless trees stand winter injury better, but they're less subject to wind damage and severe rodent attacks. Pruning, sprayin' and pickin' is made easier by the low-headed kind of tree.

There's lots of good points about the Starlings that are gettin' so plentiful all over. They destroy many bad insects—but can do no service that cannot be equally well performed by our Woodpeckers, Blackbirds, Meadowlarks, Sparrows, etc., an' we're goin' to have Starlings we're not going to have many other birds—so there we go with that big an' always popping up problem, "the balance of nature"—up an' down it goes—not only up an' down but around an' 'round.

Recollect Darwin's theory about the clover crop? He said big clover crops depend upon how many "Old Maids" there are in the neighborhood. For old maids WILL HAVE their pet cats—sometimes three or four of em—and the idea is that if it wasn't for the cats killin' the field mice, the mice'd drive the bumble bees away by destroyin' their combs an' nests. Since you have bumble bees to fertilize certain kinds of clover—without cats there'd be a surplus of mice; an' with mice there'd be no bumble bees, an' with no bees there'd be no clover! So there you are!

Another feller has done figured out that the mild Winters we have had durin' the past few years caused the depression because we all got fat and too lazy to work. But it's a cinch the depression is over now if bad weather was causin' it, for this past Winter was cold enough an' snowy an' miserable enough to keep us prosperin' from now on.

An still talkin' about the weather—an' who ain't? Did you know there are 5,000 unpaid volunteers helpin' figure out the weather, an' at no expense to the Government 'cept for the few instruments an' blank forms used? Every day at a regular time—usually around sunset—the observer records the maxi-



I SING the BEAN

BARDS of old could have found no more splendid subject to sing than the lowly brown bean, especially if it were served in a hybridization of plums, spent ten years and thousands of dollars to produce the best plums for drying purposes—for prunes. For one thing a prune-plum must have the sort of skin which cracks in just the right way when it is immersed in the drying bath.

Sing the bean then, and repeat a chorus of very good bean dishes which you have tried and found not wanting in universal appeal. Here are two recipes which will start you off singing in tune:

Encore! Encore!

Beans and Cheese Casserole: Dice four slices of bacon and fry crisp. Remove. Drain off most of the fat, add one-fourth cup pecans and brown gently. Add one-third cup diced cheese, the contents of one can of New England oven-baked beans, the bacon dice and salt to taste. Pour into greased individual casseroles. Cut two slices of bacon in halves and place a piece of bacon on top of each. Bake in the oven until the bacon is crisp. This serves four persons.
Baked Beans and Hamburger: Chop one onion, add one-half pound of hamburger steak and brown in two tablespoons of fat. Add the contents of one can of tomato soup and the contents of one can of oven-baked beans. Salt to taste and heat thoroughly. Serve plain or over slices of hot, steamed brown bread. This serves six persons.*

A good neighborhood is a place where landlords make you pay for your vanity.

Distance lends enchantment to the view, but you can't trust some people too far.

Discipline is exemplified by the first year at school and the first year of married life.

Worry will make people thin—except when they worry about being fat.

mum and minimum temperature, the precipitation, an' such unusual conditions as wind, dust, or thunderstorms, fog, an' frost. At the end of the month the record goes to the Weather Bureau in Washington, D. C. for tabulation an' filin'. From millions of these records, meteorologists work out all the answers to all the questions on the weather.



PRUNES Are PRIME

PRUNES are just dried plums! In the current vernacular—that's what you think! So did we until we went into prune ancestry. Any plum can't become a prune. Prune-plums are therefore usually called "fresh prunes."
 Luther Burbank, in studying the hybridization of plums, spent ten years and thousands of dollars to produce the best plums for drying purposes—for prunes. For one thing a prune-plum must have the sort of skin which cracks in just the right way when it is immersed in the drying bath.

That Fresh Plum Taste

Canned prunes retain perfectly that fresh plum taste because they are quickly picked and quickly packed. Their rich syrup recommends them, and combined with the tender luscious fruit of the plum—they're something to eat!

It may seem beside the point to discuss ways of preparing them, because they are pretty hard to beat just as they are—for breakfast fruit, for luncheon dessert, or for dinner with roast meats. But if you like to do things with good ingredients—try this

Oregon Foam: Remove pits from one No. 2½ can of fresh prunes, press the prunes through a sieve and return to the juice. Heat to the boiling point and in it dissolve two tablespoons gelatin which has soaked five minutes in one-half cup of cold water. Add two tablespoons lemon juice and set away to cool and stiffen. When beginning to set, add two stiffly-beaten egg whites, and beat mixture until frothy with a Dover beater. Pour into wet molds and chill. Unmold and serve with cream or whipped cream. This serves eight persons.*

Where is the old-fashioned penny-royal geranium? Does anyone still grow it?

Leading a woman to the altar is usually a man's last act of leadership.

"Headlight courtesy" will go a long way toward decreasing night accidents on the highway, the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland declares in a safety bulletin criticizing motor vehicle operators who persist in "blinking" other users of the roads by refusal to employ the lower headlight beam in passing.

"This particular form of highway discourtesy is dangerous alike to the discourteous driver and the victim of his bad manners," said Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Club, "because in numerous cases the driver blinded by on coming lights crashes into the offending car, with disastrous results."