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If you are dissatisfied with both of the old major parties you still have others you can cast your vote for this fall—four of them, in fact.

The Prohibition party, with David Leigh Colvin and Claude A. Watson as their presidential and vice-presidential candidates. The Socialists have picked Norman Matton Thomas and George Nelson as their National standard bearers. The Communists have nominated Earl W. Browder and James W. Ford, of New York, a negro, to head their ticket.

Then there is the "third" party, termed the Union party, led by William Lemke, Republican, of North Dakota, and Thomas Charles O'Brien, Democrat, of Massachusetts, as running mate.

Here is an assortment of parties, principles and candidates from which to choose when you come to mark your ballot this fall.

The tax question is rapidly becoming uppermost in the mind of every thinking citizen. It is a theme which many observers believe cannot be stressed too much, particularly at this time. Public debts—local, state, and federal—have increased until about twenty-five cents out of every dollar of income now goes for taxes of one kind or another—principally hidden—and the end of the increase does not appear to be in the near future.

Experts estimate that one-fifth to one-fourth of the average family income now goes for taxes. In other words, of every month's salary or wages about one-fourth is absorbed by local, state, and federal taxes, of which it is estimated the Federal Government alone will be getting over two-fifths, or about eleven cents out of every dollar of income, by the end of the fiscal year of 1937.

Developments during the last few weeks at London and Geneva would appear to indicate that Britain and the League of Nations is in a quandary in the face of "Italy's immutable position." Many fail to find anything "immutable" in the positions of Britain or the League, or in Italy, for that matter. Nothing but fear of Italy in the face of a peculiar chain of circumstances, they declare, has impelled the League to assume this position—the only results of which will be to give more grounds for fear in the future. As strange as it may appear to the civilized world, Mussolini, they point out, holds the whip.

Deaf to the pleas of Ethiopia and blind to what the future holds in store by reason of its action, the League of Nations Assembly voted to abolish the sanctions it levied against Italy when she attacked the empire of the now woebegone Emperor Haile Selassie.

## DOING SOMETHING FOR THE FARMER

During the coming campaign, spokesmen for both the great parties will do a lot of talking about farm relief. Both will claim that their party has found the Royal Road to farm prosperity, and that anyone disagreeing with it is an enemy of the people.

This is to be expected, politics being the kind of game it is. But a great many unprejudiced persons, without any partisan axe to grind, are coming to the opinion that the best kind of farm relief originates not in Washington but on the farm. The old maxim that "self help is the best help" may have been obscured by some modern theories, but it hasn't been outlawed yet. It is as sound today as it ever was.

The finest example of that old-fashioned "self help" is found in the agricultural co-operatives, which act as the farmer's representative in the process of producing and disposing of his products on the most profitable basis. These co-ops are non-political; they aren't trying to advance the fortunes of this party or that one.

It's perfectly amazing how suddenly a little gossip will divert attention from an intellectual conversation.

## NATIONAL CONGRESS PASSED MANY ACTS OF FARM INTEREST

Farmers of the nation were directly concerned with approximately 50 of the legislative proposals considered by the recently adjourned session of the National Congress, according to a report of the session just received by Maryland Farm Bureau leaders from Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The great majority of those measures sponsored or supported by organized farmers received favorable consideration, the report shows.

The Soils Conservation Measure is considered in the report as the most important single law adopted at the session. This measure is designated as providing a more permanent policy for the conservation and profitable use of agricultural lands, and is the basis around which farmers can build a national program for their industry.

Continuance of the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate on farm mortgages of the Federal Land Bank system, and the passage of the bill to regulate exchanges dealing in farm commodities are two of the other legislative actions which are branded as important by Mr. Gray. Both are expected to aid agriculture, the first by reducing the cost of agricultural finance, and the other by preventing violent day to day fluctuations in the price of many farm products.

Provision for extension of electrification, additional funds for farm to market roads, extension work and agricultural teaching in high schools, and taxes on imported fats and oils which compete with dairy products of the country are other matters of importance listed by the report.

"The fact that the Congress gave favorable consideration to the wishes of organized farmers in more than 40 of 50 matters indicates that legislators realize the disparity of agriculture and other industries of the nation," says C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary of the Maryland Farm Bureau in commenting on Mr. Gray's report.

## STATE DEFICIT—SLACK PERIOD IN RECEIPTS

The State of Maryland had a deficit of \$754,144.59 at the close of business on June 30, it was shown by the monthly balance sheet issued by William S. Gordy, Jr., State Comptroller.

The State had \$1,811,292.99 in its special fund account, but showed a deficit of \$2,569,437.58 in the general fund account, making the current surplus account \$754,144.59 in the red.

Joseph O'C. McCusker, Chief Deputy State Comptroller, said the deficit was a "normal condition at this time of the year." He pointed out that it was a slack period for receipts in so far as the general funds are concerned.

"This year under the budget it is contemplated that transfers from gasoline taxes and motor-vehicle revenue of \$2,350,000 will be made into the annuity bond fund. Any excess remaining in this fund at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, after all bond and interest charges are paid, will go into the general treasury."

The annuity bond fund stood at \$2,067,161.28 on June 30. The State has \$46,675,000 in bonds outstanding.

The State started June with a deficit of \$2,057,014.77 in its general funds. During the month \$1,057,026.23 was collected for the fund, but \$1,829,727.70 was spent. There were \$4,409,365.62 in uncollected taxes outstanding on June 30.

Secretary of Agriculture announces that the county administrative costs of the 1936 Agricultural Conservation program in the North Central, East Central and Western regions, beginning July 1, will be paid to the county associations which in turn pay the county expenses. All or part of these expenses are deducted from conservation payments to the farmers in the county.

## JEST A-WHITTIN' AN' A-THINKIN'

By PETE GETTYS

A State Farmer Section Feature

Our country folks imagine we have a heck of a hard time tryin' to make a livin'—and it is tough—all kinds of pests and bugs and beetles an' things after us—an' a drought to blister an' burn things up, or a rain to ruin the hay, sprout the wheat in the shock—just one thing after another to worry an' harass an' bedevil a feller.

But if t'other side—the city man's side—was known—he's a long shot from being free of worries an' trials and cares. It sounds fine to talk an' think about "big bankers"—but he has his miseries too. He worries cause he can't make loans, an' then frets an' bothers 'cause he can't collect what he loans.

Surely a man is "born to trouble as the sparks fly upward"—but if he'll just stop to think how short it all is, he'd try to make the best of it. Put down your age—subtract 40 from it—then multiply the result by decimal 9, an' that's your expectancy—how long the insurance companies figger you're goin' to stay around here. Say you're 57—40 from that is 17 x .9, figures out 15 and three-tenths years. You'll be asleep half of that time, which gives you about 7 1/2 years—and it looks as if a feller has worried with things for 57 years he ought to make out some way to get along the next 7 or 8 years.

Now, what a trip it was for the 4-H Club young folks! From 40 states they journeyed to Washington for their 10th National Club Encampment—were shown through the White House—then four of the members made short talks over the radio about some of their activities: that led to their being picked for the trip to the capital. The farm boys an' girls visited the National Agricultural Research Center of the Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Md. A tour of buildings, laboratories, greenhouses, fields, an' orchards was arranged to give as good a picture as possible of the research there by the department for us farmers. An' Secretary Wallace made 'em a speech too.

"About 30 years ago," the Secretary said, "some people began to see that, through lack of national foresight, much of the country's soil fertility was being lost forever. Now people in the United States are thoroughly soil conscious and soil conservation measures are among the most popular measures passed by Congress. Cities, however, still drain away human, as well as soil, fertility from the farms and human erosion involves thousands of things no one knows very much about. With present population trends, 100 years hence two-thirds of the people in this country will be descended from the fifth of the population now on farms. Any one interested in the long-time welfare of the nation—not merely in the profits of a particular business in 1936 or 1937—must be gravely concerned with the conditions under which those farm children—the ancestors of the great majority of the future race—are going to be brought up. It is exceedingly important that those children know what the very basis of our civilization is, and that they be fully informed on soil problems, and, as they grow older, on other problems having to do with making a joyous civilization."

There are now nearly a million of these 4-H young folks—"Head, Heart, Hands, Health"—which they pledge to a better life on the farm.

The second annual summer meeting of the Maryland State Poultry Council and the Maryland State Hatchery Association will be held this year in Ocean City, Maryland, July 27 and 28. Among those who have been placed on the program for talks are Herbert D. Copeland, President of the Maryland State Poultry Council; Dr. H. C. Byrd, President of the University of Maryland; Dr. J. E. Hunter, Pennsylvania State College; the Honorable W. Thomas Elliott, Mayor of Ocean City; and Dr. M. A. Jull, recently appointed head of the University of Maryland Poultry Department.

Maryland's annual 4-H Club Week will be held at the University of Maryland from August 6 to 11, it is announced by E. G. Jenkins, State Boys' Club Agent. More than 400 farm boys and girls from all sections of the State are expected to attend.

Maryland's cucumber acreage is estimated at 2,500 acres which is the same as that of last year, according to the Maryland Crop Reporting Service located at College Park.

Nearly a million boys and girls are members of 4-H Clubs throughout the United States.

## FARMERS AND HOME OWNERS WARNED OF JAPANESE BEETLE

Immediate steps to control Japanese beetles in the areas of Maryland infested by the pest are advised by Dr. George S. Langford, Specialist in insect control for the University of Maryland Extension Service. Delayed control is not effective, he states, and when the beetles have covered a plant, it is almost impossible to protect it. Plants should be covered with spray, he says, and kept covered.

Outbreaks may be expected at Elkton, Colgate, and Cambridge, according to Dr. Langford. Last year the beetles were sufficiently numerous at these points to defoliate flowers, ornamentals, fruit trees, and grape vines. They reach their greatest numbers about July 20.

The beetle is well established also, Dr. Langford states, in Baltimore City, Hagerstown, Brunswick, Aberdeen, Chesapeake City, and Delmar. Serious damage is not expected at these points, although minor injury may occur. There are a number of other isolated infestations throughout the State, but there are not enough beetles at these points to cause trouble this year.

The insect feeds on more than 200 plants and is a destroyer of fruit and foliage. Apple, peach, grape and cherry, as well as many vegetables and ornamental shrubs and trees, particularly elms, linden, horse chestnut, and some oaks, are greedily devoured.

Control of Japanese beetle is difficult, Dr. Langford says, because of the wide range of plants upon which it feeds. As simple control practices, he recommends spraying, in conjunction with trapping, jarring, soil treatment, and carefully selected planting plans.

Sprays of hydrated lime, 1 pound in 3 gallons of water, will protect grapes, small fruits and the foliage of tree fruits. Ornamental shrubs and shade trees may be protected by spraying with common arsenate of lead, 3 pounds and wheat flour, 2 pounds in 50 gallons of water. Pyrethrum soap sprays are effective for killing beetles on flowers and tender foliage.

A lawn may be made immune to injury for a period of five years by treating with arsenate of lead, 15 pounds to 1,000 sq. ft. of lawn.

Traps are efficient for catching large numbers of beetles. Jarring of heavily infested trees and shrubs, early in the morning, over sheets spread on the ground, is also an excellent way to kill large numbers. The most effective way to control the beetle is to avoid its damages by selecting and planting those plants that are not attacked. While this is not always practical or profitable, it deserves careful attention.

## THE CHESAPEAKE BAY FISHING FAIR ASSOCIATION

The Chesapeake Bay Fishing Fair Association announces the following trophies to be presented to anglers landing the largest fish in the various classifications on "Fishing Fair Day", September 12, 1936:

The Senator George L. Radcliffe Trophy; The Governor Harry W. Nice Trophy; The Mayor Howard W. Jackson Trophy; The Baltimore-News-Post Trophy; The Easton Star Democrat Trophy; The Avalon and Federal Theaters Trophy; The Chesapeake Bay Fishing Fair Association Trophy.

Several other trophies and prizes will be announced later.

Last week Senator Joseph L. Robinson sent in his membership as did Honorable E. Lee LeCompte, State Game Warden. Anglers are entering their big fish for the prizes awarded every month.

Mrs. G. N. Burns, of 1523 Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, Maryland, brought in a nice three-pound trout fishing off Tangier Sound with Capt. Wilmer Lawson on July 4, 1936.

The total governmental debt of the United States now stands at the record figure of \$53,000,000,000, according to the United States News. The Federal debt accounts for \$34,000,000,000. The balance, \$19,000,000,000 is represented by state and local debt.

About 3,500 acres of pulp wood are required to make one day's supply of paper for United States newspapers, according to estimates by the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

Ghosts probably haunt churchyards in order to find out from the epitaphs how good they were during life.

**SUMMER HOUSEHOLD HINTS**  
Appetizing menus, cooling household hints for the summer are suggested in the splendid articles by Mrs. Christine Frederick and Mary Lee Swann, noted authority of home economics. Follow these articles in the American Weekly, the big magazine which comes regularly with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN.

## HIS RECORD SPEAKS

From The Salisbury (Md.) Times

The late Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House of Representatives, recently giving expression to the wisdom acquired from years of observation and experience in legislative halls, wisely remarked:

Everybody knows the length of service of Members of the House increases their usefulness to their districts. New members who are sent to Congress begin at the bottom of the list, and it requires considerable time to acquire a complete understanding of enacting legislation and making contacts with various government departments.

I was a member of the House for 22 years before I became chairman of a major committee. Every Speaker of the House served 20 years or more before he reached the high position.

Article 34 of the Declaration of Rights of the Maryland Constitution reads:

A long continuance in the Executive Departments of power or trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation, therefore, in those departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

That pronouncement was made at the Constitutional Convention in 1867. It was conspicuously silent on membership in legislative bodies. Then, as now, extended tenure in office of legislators must have been considered a factor for public good, rather than a liability, considering of course, that the legislator's conduct and labors have been devoted to betterment of his constituents' general welfare.

These two quoted statements come to mind now with the candidacy of Congressman T. Alan Goldsborough who is asking to be returned to the seat he has occupied in the House of Representatives continuously since 1921.

Recently printed pages of the Congressional Record provide some interesting statements "in praise of Congressman T. Alan Goldsborough's record of efficiency and economy."

Under date of June 8, 1936, this publication, a record of Congressional proceedings, carries the following:

He (Speaker Byrns) pointed out that Representative Goldsborough, of Maryland, who has served approximately 15 years, ranks second on the important Banking and Currency Committee, and has been acting chairman most of this session.

The Banking and Currency Committee originates and directs through the Congress nearly all monetary matters affecting the Government. In the last two or three sessions, this has been one of the government's major programs, including the RFC, HOLC and FHA, mediums designed to assist business and the individual.

On the same page of the Record appears an editorial excerpt from an Eastern Shore newspaper:

Mr. Goldsborough has never handled his office in a political way, and in his endeavor to prevent the waste of public money has several times halted the passage of costly legislation. Mr. Goldsborough was almost entirely responsible for the defeat of the silver-purchase bill, providing for the purchase of 15,000,000 ounces of silver from silver miners at \$1 per ounce. At the time the bill was up for passage, silver was only worth 65 cents, so that in the defeat of the legislation alone, Mr. Goldsborough saved the Treasury more than \$5,000,000, enough to pay a Congressman's salary for 500 years.

In the current campaign much has already been said about the old-age pensions and social security programs of the Democratic and Republican parties. And since these discussions are likely to continue until the November election, another interesting excerpt may be taken from the Congressional Record. Mr. Goldsborough, speaking from the floor of the House on May 26, 1936, said:

Mr. Speaker, about 6 years ago, on June 12, 1930, I made the first speech ever made in the American Congress advocating a national old-age pension system.

At that time my views were ridiculed in many quarters, but since then the idea has spread among us people by leaps and bounds, so that in 1935 the American Congress passed an Old Age Pension and Social Security Act, and during the same year the legislature of my own State of Maryland passed an Old Age Pension and Social Security Act.

To May 1 in Maryland 7,517 are receiving up to \$30 a month—averaging \$17 a month—in old-age pensions and by the end

## INSIDE EGG CONTROL BRINGS BETTER PRICES

Egg size and egg shell color are inherited. However, the inside of the egg is something the poultry raiser can do something about. According to the Purina Research Farm, it has been found that the interior quality of an egg is greatly influenced by the feed given hens. By controlling the feed, the poultry raiser can control the quality of eggs his hens lay.

Recently the Purina Research Laboratories have developed an all-in-one egg mash that gives hens just the things needed to lay eggs that have uniform light lemon colored yolks, surrounded with thick clear whites. It is said that the flavor and vitamin content of the eggs are also controlled. The eggs produced on this controlled feed are so uniform in interior appearance, quality, flavor and vitamin content, that they bring premium prices on the market.

## NEW AID TO CHICK LIFE AND GROWTH

More chicks have a better chance of living since science discovered Puratene, the concentrated source of vitamin A, commonly known as the disease-resistance vitamin. Added to chick feed, Puratene steps up the vitamin A activity two and one-half times. This gives baby chicks added reserve and resistance in their battle for life against the treacherous disease germs that so frequently wipe out half the chicks in the batch.

"Pur-a-tene helps to strengthen the linings of the air passages and intestines causing them to act as natural armor against disease germs," says Meade Summers, Purina Mills poultry specialist. "The development of this new vital substance and the discovery of its resistance building power have led to the exclusive use of Pur-a-tene in chick startena. It is available to all chick raisers now."

## RESEARCH FULFILLS COW'S MILK NEEDS

Experimental Farm Lets Dairy Herd Determine What's Needed for Production.

Quite frequently the housewife is heard to say, "This milk is mostly water." Strange to say, the cow that gave the milk will agree with her. As a matter of fact, water is the principal ingredient in milk. As W. R. Arends, well-known dairy authority, points out, "The cow needs about 6 times as much water every day as she produces milk. That means a 4 gallon cow should drink about 20 gallons of water daily. Of course, in the winter a cow's water requirements may be a trifle less."

Other important materials in milk are the milk sugars, butterfat, minerals and proteins. According to Arends, the place where dairymen can give their cows the most help in making milk is in a true balance of proteins.

"Some dairymen," says Arends, "feel that protein is protein and that by simply mixing a lot of some protein carrier with grain, the cow gets all she needs in milk making. This is far from the truth, for the proteins in milk are complicated. It takes a combination of different protein feeds to supply all of the elements needed for best milk making."

"Lined oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten feed, soybean meal and alfalfa meal are all excellent sources of protein, but anyone of them alone doesn't give a cow all the proteins needed to milk at her best. It takes a carefully blended combination of such feeds to give the cow what she needs in milk-making proteins. Certain high protein concentrates, such as cottonseed meal, are very forcing, and when fed to excess, may cause unlimited cow troubles."

Arends says that a good part of the research work at the Purina Research Farm has been given over to finding out just how much of one and how little of another ingredient is needed to do the best job of making milk at the lowest cost to the dairyman. "Taking nothing for granted and letting the cows themselves determine what's best for milk at the lowest cost," the Purina Research Farm has been able to develop dairy concentrates that are far more profitable for dairymen than those of a few years back. Today a cow can get exactly what she needs without any waste of feed and the dairyman can make more money giving her that kind of feed."

By the time you're able to boast about how well your hens lay you find that everybody's hens are laying.

You probably think you've made your last worthless investment, but you haven't.

of the year it is expected that this number will be increased by 4,134, bringing the total to 11,651 in Maryland alone.

Of course the present laws are not sufficiently broad in their provisions to provide for all worthy cases, nor are the monthly payments as large as they should be.

A beginning has been made, and those who believe it to be a public disgrace to have the aged and those unable to work dependent on charity, will never stop their efforts until every almshouse in the country is empty and for rent. Personally, I will continue to labor for the cause of old-age pensions and social security until we have fully adequate legislation.