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OLD AGE PENSIONS IN MARYLAND

Figures released by the Board of State Aid and Charities indicated that Maryland's total need for old-age pensions funds will be about \$350,000 per year.

Less than half the 21,000 applications for pensions have been investigated, but the cost of 10,557 pensions allowed was \$168,000 in August. The counties are paying 6,705 pensions and have 4,622 applications which have not been investigated. Baltimore city is paying 3,852 and has 6,025 to investigate.

The report, released by Samuel E. Shannahan, chairman of the board, showed that county pensions ranged from \$7.70 per month in Kent county to \$16.90 in Garrett. The average pension in the counties was \$13.38, while in Baltimore the average was \$20.33.

Allegheny's pension list promised to be the highest in the State. It is already paying 719 pensions—more than any other county—and has 256 still on file.

Cecil county had 22 cases at a cost of \$216, an average case cost at \$9.85 per person.

TYDINGS APPEALS FOR CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Senator Tydings Friday night broadcast an appeal for funds with which to further President Roosevelt's Maryland campaign.

Warning his listeners that "the Republican National Committee seems to have unlimited funds," he urged that "\$10 clubs" be formed in "homes and stores" to receive donations until \$10 has been received to send immediately to campaign headquarters in the Emerson Hotel.

He said \$70,000 must be raised and that campaign leaders "would rather have thousands of small contributions from small people in all walks of life than large contributions from a few, for it is the everyday man and woman who will elect President Roosevelt and the Democratic ticket this fall."

"I have in my hand," the speaker said, "a letter being sent out by an organization which is working for the election of Governor Landon and the Republican ticket. It states that this Landon committee is endeavoring to raise a minimum fund of \$100,000 in Maryland with which to defeat President Roosevelt."

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

First officially declared a national event by President Wilson, and then by succeeding Presidents, Fire Prevention Week will this year be observed October 4th to 10th.

During the week, as W. E. Malleson, Gen. Mgr. of the National Board of Fire Underwriters points out, businesses and individuals will have a splendid opportunity to really achieve something in the matter of fire prevention. Fire marshals and departments, insurance companies, and other public and private groups, will work to the utmost to make the week a success. But it cannot be a success without public cooperation.

Simple programs have been outlined for observing the week. For example, it is suggested that owners and executives make thorough-going inspections of their plants in order to find and eliminate fire hazards. The aid of workmen should be enlisted, and the necessity for fire prevention and the wisdom of practices that reduce the chance of fire, such as "No smoking" during factory hours, should be impressed on them.

In the matter of home fire prevention, every person can easily do worthwhile work. Go over your house from cellar to roof. Has the heating plant, which will soon be called on to operate at high capacity, been expertly inspected and, if necessary, repaired? Is electric wiring in A-1 condition? Are inflammable liquids properly stored? Does household equipment using electricity, gas or gasoline bear the approval label of the Underwriters' Laboratory? Have you permitted rubbish, old clothes, old magazines, etc., to accumulate in closets and out of the way corners?

MARYLAND FARM VALUE AND INCOME FROM 1935 FARM PRODUCTION

College Park, Md., September 21, 1936.—Maryland gross income from farm production in 1935 was estimated by the Crop Reporting Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture at \$74,929,000 which is 16 per cent larger than that of 1934, according to the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. This includes Government payments of \$1,378,000 applying to 1935 production programs. Gross income relates to the value of quantities actually sold off the farms plus the value of products consumed in the farm household on the farms where the commodities were produced.

Cash income plus benefit payments in 1935 amounted to \$62,820,000. This also was 16 per cent larger than that of the previous year. Cash income relates to the value of quantities actually sold off the farms where produced. The difference between cash and gross income which is \$12,109,000, represents the value of farm products retained for consumption on farms for 1935.

The total farm value of crop production in 1935 was estimated at \$52,233,000. This was 5 per cent larger than that of 1934. The 1935 total farm value of livestock production which includes milk, was \$39,171,000. This was 19 per cent larger than the previous year. Farm value relates to the evaluation of total production irrespective of use, whether sold, consumed by the farm family or used in the production of further farm products on the farm where grown. Because of the duplication in the form of crops used as feed for livestock, the total farm value of crops is not added to the total farm value of livestock.

Gross income from crops including Government payments amounted to 48 per cent of the total. Income from livestock and livestock products made up the remainder or 52 per cent. Gross income from milk which was the largest for any single item, amounted to \$18,501,000 or 25 per cent of the total of all farm products. Chickens and eggs were second with 16 per cent of the total or \$11,623,000. Truck crops which amounted to \$9,719,000, were in third place with 13 per cent. Wheat with a total gross income of \$6,540,000 including \$944,000 in Government payments, was fourth and made up 9 per cent of the total. Tobacco ranked fifth with 7 per cent. Gross income from tobacco was \$5,039,000 and this included \$77,000 in Government payments. Fruits and berries ranked sixth, cattle seventh, hogs eighth, corn ninth, and potatoes tenth. Corn led all other crops in farm value amounting to 22 per cent of the total. The low gross income is accounted for by the fact that only a small portion of the production is sold off the farm. Of the 1935 corn crop of 17,544,000 bushels, 14,394,000 bushels or 82 per cent of the total was kept on the farm for feed for livestock, seed, home consumption, and other uses. Hay, like corn, ranks high in farm value but low in cash income for the reason that only a small part of the crop is sold. It is estimated that 83 per cent of the 1935 crop was kept on the farm for feed for livestock.

Political theory is coming steadily into educational practice. Everywhere there is a heightened realization of the need to make the school develop the national ideals.—Isaac Kandel.

A crank is the discoverer of a theory before the public is ready to pay for it.

One thing is certain, and that is that democracy belongs to the people who can make it work

The National Board has prepared charts which are of great usefulness in inspecting either homes or businesses, distributed free on request. Do your part during Fire Prevention Week.

BICYCLISTS BREAKING TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Demand for enforcement of the traffic laws against bicycle riders is made by the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland, which, on the basis of reports, complaints and observations, declares that cyclists are creating more hazards and breaking more traffic regulations than motorists.

"Use of bicycles in this section is increasing rapidly," said Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Club. "We have no quarrel with the 'bike'; it serves a definite transportation purpose and its use is not confined to children, as in many other places. But we do object, in the name of all law-abiding motorists, to the manner in which many bicycles are operated in our cities and towns.

"The riders apparently feel they are 'pedestrians on wheels,' and therefore, exercise to the full all the prerogatives assumed by the average careless pedestrian, such as ignoring traffic lights and crossing streets at any point that strikes their fancy. When a heedless cyclist is struck by a motor vehicle, the tendency is to blame the motorist, but from our observation in recent weeks the motorist who avoids the wiggling cyclist can lay claim to expertness in driving.

"Boys, girls and adults seem to share the same cycling faults. They ride as many as four or five abreast on crowded streets, and only rarely continue in a fairly straight line. Any motorist who drove as the average cyclist rides would instantly be locked up as a zig-zag driver. Another serious fault is the absence of lights on the cycles at night. Although the law requires lights, both for the protection of the cyclist, the motorist and pedestrian, many bikes are operated without any illumination. "The situation has reached a serious point, and we hope police will take action designed to convince cyclists traffic lights and other regulations must be obeyed."

WARNING TO HIGHWAY SPEEDERS

Captain Charles Quarles, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol, serves warning that every motorist caught driving more than 50 miles an hour on any Pennsylvania highway, will be arrested.

Quarles added that "every person arrested will be taken immediately before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman for prosecution."

"I am making this announcement in fairness to all drivers who have been making a practice of driving more than 50 miles an hour," he said.

"I want it distinctly understood that we mean business. I have given all my men explicit instructions. They know what they are to do."

The patrol leader said "we have taken this step as a drastic effort to safeguard lives on the highways. We have decided that if this is to be accomplished we must speak and act plainly."

ROOSEVELT CARAVAN

A caravan in the interest of the Roosevelt campaign, which has been touring the State September 17, will be on the Eastern Shore October 1 and 5.

The Caravan is headed by Mr. Scott Beck, Jr., president of the First Voters League of Maryland. Miss Rose Louise Swindell, Vice President of the First Voters League, and Mr. George Heldman of the Young Democrats also accompany the Caravan, and in each county are joined by prominent local Democrats, all of whom make speeches in the support of President Roosevelt and the Democratic candidates for Congress.

The Caravan is fitted with the very latest sound equipment, microphone and powerful amplifying system so that the sound can be carried to large open air gatherings. There is a collapsible platform for the speakers.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Unreality" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, October 4.

The Golden Text will be from Eccles. 1:2—"Vanity of vanities; saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities; all is vanity."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible—Psa. 89:1—"I will sing of the mercies of the Lord for ever; with my mouth will I make known thy faithfulness to all generations."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, page 249—"Let us feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing mortal nor material power as able to de-

30-MILE EYES IN 50-MILE AUTOMOBILES

Highway deaths in the past decade have doubled in the United States. There is no corner of this country to which the hand of death and destruction does not reach to seize its victims.

During the past year an average of one person was killed and 30 persons were injured every month in every county of this land. An average of one out of every 30 families in the United States feels the crippling and death involved in the annual toll of highway accidents.

If mechanical speed and human recklessness continue their course unabated, in a few decades the horrors of war will have paled into insignificance as compared with the human slaughter on our highways. Then the thousands of mothers whose sons and daughters fall on the lines of asphalt and concrete that stretch to all reaches of the United States can be decorated, not with gold stars, but with stream-lined pins, the symbol of death in an "advanced" civilization.

Some years ago a Chinese nobleman purchased an automobile. On the second day it would not start. His servants, desirous of being helpful, began to beat with sticks the balky machine.

That is just about the way America is attacking its problem of highway safety. With astounding naivete we berate the machine, whereas the real cause of most of the slaughtering and the maiming is the human factor.

"There are thousands of men and women drivers whose mechanical condition is far below the mechanical condition of the machines they drive. Chief of their defects, and a major cause of motor accidents, is defective vision," points out the Better Vision Institute. "There are 20,000,000 adults in the United States with uncorrected defects of vision, according to extensive surveys made during the past few years. They need spectacles, but they fail to procure them, through ignorance or neglect. Most of the states have drastic laws to prevent the operation of a motor vehicle with defective brakes, but there are only a few states which require half-sighted drivers to correct their visual defects. Neglected and uncorrected eyesight undoubtedly causes three times as many highway accidents as does drunken driving.

"It is important that a driver be in good mechanical condition as well as the automobile. Most eye defects are easily corrected with glasses. Laws requiring periodical testing of vision would bar few drivers," comments the institute, "but they would go a long way in reducing the appalling slaughter on our highways. Persons with 30-mile an hour eyes should not be driving 50-mile an hour cars. We require brakes to be kept in good mechanical condition. Why not then, the eyes of drivers?"

THREE TYPES OF LABOR UNIONS IN U. S.

The labor empire in the United States, like Gaul, is divided into three parts: (1) the craft unions, (2) the industrial unions, and (3) the company unions, points out a writer in the current North American Review. The number of workers in each division is roughly in the neighborhood of two million. The first two types of unionism, points out the article, constitute what is known as organized labor, and both are opposed to company unions.

Despite the vigorous opposition of organized labor against company unions, a careful study will show, says the article, that "the workers under them have received as great benefits as workers under craft and industrial unions. To an impartial observer they seem to have as much right to exist as the older forms of unionism." Examples of successful company unions, or works councils, are cited, showing how they have brought industrial peace in many fields. "The dominant idea behind the works council plan is that a plant is an industrial community, in which the interests of all are common," continues the article. "Labor and management air their problem in conference, and a spirit of mutual understanding develops. There is no interference from outside interests."

A girl stands before a mirror while dressing so she can see what is going on.

There is a vast difference between making your mark and making your remarks.

That woman doesn't live who is opposed to a bifurcated garment—with a man in it.

Let us rejoice that we are subject to the divine powers that be."

Whatever Else You Read...
 Don't Miss



ARTHUR BRISBANE

Keep abreast of world affairs with this most famous of newspaper editors. In his column, THIS WEEK, Brisbane interprets the heart of the world's news, and in words plain and powerful, illuminates with strong light the complex forces and activities of modern society. His short, crisp sentences are packed with the meaning that has made his writing justly famous and has gained him the title of "the highest paid editor in the world." No wonder 25,000,000 Americans turn to Brisbane to sift the news of the greatly expanded world and interpret for them the outstanding events of our swiftly moving times. Whatever else your reading includes—don't miss his informative column.

No man in the history of newspapers has ever gained such a loyal following—no other has ever approached the influence of his column

THIS WEEK

READ THIS FEATURE REGULARLY IN THIS NEWSPAPER

"Build Up Cows to Overcome Milking Strain," Says Van Pelt



- ◀ Healthy udders instead of this ▶
- ◀ Strong calf instead of this ▶
- ◀ High milk level instead of this ▶
- ◀ Good condition instead of this ▶

The original cow of generations ago, from which today's dairy cows came, milked probably 1500 to 2000 pounds of milk in the first three or four months and did it easily because it was the natural development of the maternal or mother instinct, according to D. H. Van Pelt, noted authority on dairying and member of the staff of the Purina Dairy Department. He explains that regardless of what might have happened, what kind of feed she got, this mother made milk enough to start her calf along the right road to development.

"When we started the development of the dairy cow to the point where she is today, especially in milk-making," says Van Pelt, "we took as our foundation this already established maternal instinct, intensified and developed it and strengthened it by breeding, by selection, and by giving greater attention to right methods of management and a keener insight into the requirements of the cow from a milk-making standpoint. It wasn't hard for us to intensify the first three months, for those were the natural milking months, but for a cow to produce in three months enough in a commercial way to make her a profitable animal to maintain on the farm or in the dairy was hardly to be expected.

Milking Functions Intensified
 "It was definitely necessary to lengthen and stretch out the milking period, make it a ten or twelve months proposition rather than the short span of three or four months. Man has done that very thing. We have intensified the milking function in the cow to the point where today we think in terms of 10,000, 11,000, or 12,000 pound averages for the year in the large herds. We find single individuals going as high as 36,000 pounds of milk for one year's time, a very definite specialization in one line of endeavor. Every man associated with this development finds pleasure in this accomplishment and rightly so."

Through this milk development Van Pelt brings out, there has been one angle that has been overlooked. "We didn't take into account the fact that in the development of this one func-

tion—milk-making—we added a decided strain on the other parts of the cow. The strain that we have put on the cow because of this intensification of one function has been the cause of much research work to strengthen those factors that will bring the rest of the cow's body up to a part with its milk functioning department. As we accomplish this, we eliminate the source of loss that follows incompleteness.

All Around Development
 "If we start with the bred animal, the natural starting place, then our starting point to build this animal into a perfectly organized operating machine should be the two months before she calves—the dry period. We start at this point because during the dry period, just prior to reproduction, we can develop and build into her vital elements that create a complete background on a cow with her inbred ability to produce milk. We develop a reason for natural calving. We develop a reason for her to do things in a logical way. We withdraw the strain that causes retention of placenta or afterbirth, congested or feverish udders, delayed delivery, and slowness in recovery.

"When the requirements of the cow herself are taken into account and she calves in an easy, natural way, then we have the possibility of cashing in on the cow's total ability to produce milk in volume. The reverse is true when things are neglected during the dry period. "We can say very definitely that if we build up the cow in a nutritional way, if we obtain strength and vitality on a par with her ability to produce milk, our animals not only last longer and perform more efficiently but we have a greater total profit from that performance."

A bulletin "What's Going on Inside Your Cows" recently issued by Purina Mills, graphically brings out the handling of dairy cows on the basis pointed out by Van Pelt. Copies can be obtained at any store handling Checkerboard feeds or by writing to the Dairy Dept., Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Members of the State Board of Education have no right to act in the dispute between Prince George's county school authorities and August A. Ludke, whose children were barred from the Oxon Hill school for refusing to salute the American flag, according to Attorney General Herbert R. O'Connor.

Mr. O'Connor ruled, at the request of the State board, and said that the courts hold the only authority to

overrule the county board on admission of the children, as the question is a legal one and not one of administration where the State body would have authority.

Officers of the State Board of Education asked for the ruling after they had received a petition from an attorney for Ludke. The children are members of a sect known as "Jehovah's Witnesses," which prohibits salutes to any but God.