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AL COMES OUT FOR ALF

Al Smith, the once "happy warrior," but for months past a very much disgruntled politician, walked out on the Democratic party when those high in its councils refused to be dictated to by him.

Al has now walked still further away from his Democratic friends.

In fact, he has deserted them completely and gone over to the Republican camp, publicly declaring that he believes the "remedy for all the ills we are suffering from is the election of Alfred M. Landon."

Mr. Smith in his speech Thursday night devoted himself more to denying that he is actuated by a personal grudge or by new business associations, than he did to explaining where the fundamental political cleavage comes.

Just what influence the Hon. Al will have on the winning of Republican votes is altogether a matter of conjecture. Some party-biased prognosticators attempt to say at least 3,000,000 voters will follow their former idol into the Republican camp; but this surely is placing a poor estimate on the intelligence of the voter of this day and generation to assume that any such number will follow a leader as blindly and willingly as will sheep, no matter where he may go.

SAFETY'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY

The Twenty-fifth Congress and Exposition of the National Safety Council at Atlantic City, New Jersey, starting October 5, marks the first quarter-century of the organized safety movement in America. The story of accident prevention during these years is a story of remarkable progress on the one hand and of alarming new developments on the other.

Since 1926 alone, the frequency rate for industrial accidents (disabling injuries per million man-hours of exposure) has decreased 61 per cent and the severity rate (days lost per million man-hours worked) has decreased 43 per cent.

But as industrial management has progressed toward control of the hazards of industrial operation, the hazards of the automobile have developed to shift attention to a new kind of accident—that on the street and highway. Here, however, the problem is a completely public one. While enforcement agencies can be extremely effective, they cannot approximate the disciplinary measures possible to executive control in industry. That is why traffic control depends so much on each motorist and pedestrian.

The principles discovered by the industrial safety movement are equally applicable to the traffic safety movement. Traffic accidents are not really "accidents." Their causes are ascertainable and removable.

Albert W. Whitney, Associate General Manager of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, says: "Industry went into making itself safe somewhat reluctantly, recognizing the necessity on the one hand and yet feeling certain that this would mean a loss in efficiency—that the wearing of goggles, for instance, and the guarding of machinery would slow down production. Exactly the opposite effect has been produced. The safety movement, instead of decreasing production, has increased it; in fact, probably no other single element is more to be credited with the increased efficiency of modern industry than the safety movement."

This points to the exciting possibilities in traffic control. There is every reason to believe that safer traffic will mean more efficient traffic—relieving congestion and saving the economic cost of restriction and delay.

The University of Maryland Experiment Station announces a new bulletin—"An Economic Study of the Broiler Industry." The new publication was prepared by P. R. Poffenberger, Dr. S. H. DeVault and A. B. Hamilton. Copies may be obtained free of charge from the Experiment Station at College Park. The number is 299.

ONE OUT OF EVERY FOUR PERSONS IN U. S. TO ENTER SCHOOL

Approximately 33,000,000 boys, girls, and adult citizens, or one of every four persons in our country, will turn schoolward this year. About 23,000,000 will attend the kindergarten or elementary school. Six million will enter high school, and about 1,000,000 young men and women will enter college. About 3,000,000 are enrolled in the emergency education classes, evening schools, and special schools of various kinds.

Approximately 1,018,000 teachers will assume the responsibility this year for the instruction of America's pupils and students in both public and private institutions of learning. Other data issued by the U. C. Office of Education at Washington reveal that the rural school term will average about 161 days; the city terms will average 182 days. Based on reports for previous years, each rural pupil will be absent about 26 days, and each city pupil, about 25 days. Every day there are, on the average, 4,000,000 children absent from school. This appalling record of absence from school is being carefully studied to find the causes and to suggest remedies.

The annual cost of public education is \$25.61 per citizen, or a cost to each of only 7 cents a day. Add a cent and a half to the 7 cents, and the sum would pay the cost of instructing the 3,364,000 persons enrolled in private schools.

For nearly ten years the number of illiterates of this country has stood at about 4,000,000. It seems difficult to materially reduce this figure, despite the amount of money being expended for education.

OVER TWO PER CENT OF CCC ARE ILLITERATE

Approximately 40,000 illiterate enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps have been taught to read and write through the camp educational programs since the establishment of the corps, according to a statement made by Mr. Howard W. Oxley, Director of CCC Camp Education, in a report forwarded to the War Department September 6, 1936, and transmitted to Mr. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

This number represents approximately 2 1/2 per cent of the total enrollment, the report discloses. One of the primary objectives of the educational program is to teach the illiterates in the camps at least to read and write.

Methods used in training them are adapted to the individual needs of each enrollee, Mr. Oxley pointed out. The learners begin with words and phrases common to daily life. Stories and news items are read to them. They are then asked to relate or write up this material in their own way. Comics in the newspapers, advertisements in magazines, and signs along the road are used in the teaching process. They contain many words which the illiterate can soon master and associate with objects or activities. As they advance, the men are shown how to express their thoughts in the form of a letter or brief account, Mr. Oxley said.

GASOLINE TAX RECEIPTS

Receipts of \$9,300,150.39 from the Maryland 4 cent per gallon gasoline tax during the fiscal year—October 1, 1935, September 30, 1936—set a new high mark for revenue collected during a fiscal year.

The return was \$444,069.97 higher than the \$3,856,080.42 received during the fiscal year October 1, 1934-September 30, 1935. The 4-cent tax became effective in Maryland on April 1, 1927. In 1928, the first full calendar year the four-cent tax was in effect, the State collected \$5,607,565.88.

A two-cent per gallon tax which became effective in 1924 brought in \$1,588,421.89 the first year it was in operation.

There is one friend that will always speak well of you when you die—the old home paper.

SPANISH FASCIST PROGRAM

Much speculation is rife as to what the Spanish Fascist will do if they win against the regularly constituted Government of that country. Disclosures from two different sources would seem to shed considerable light on that question:

The first is based on a program agreed upon by the conspirators at a secret meeting held in Barcelona, May 18, 1936, and afterward found on the person of the rebel Captain Luis Lopez Varela, who was taken prisoner by soldiers of the Spanish Government. The program was formulated by rebel generals who called themselves the "National Military Committee for National Defense."

A list of seventy-one names of officers, active and retired, who promised to act when the rising was determined upon was also found on the person of Captain Varela, together with technical instructions to be followed upon reaching Madrid.

Another program equally authoritative is said to emanate from Fascist headquarters at Burgos, Spain. It is more recent and contains less detail, the high points of which may be stated briefly as follows:

The establishment of a military dictatorship.

The "extermination" of all loyalist elements.

The rule of Spain indefinitely "without any parliament whatsoever."

Restoration of property seized from the Church and the grandees (the Church owned nearly 50 per cent of the entire land of Spain, and most of the remainder was owned by the wealthy grandees).

What would be the result of the success of Fascism and the overthrow of the present constitutional government?

Spain is in an important strategic position in the Mediterranean, second only to that of Italy. For a century it has entered little into major European politics. But the "friendly nations" indicated are Italy and Germany, which openly or clandestinely have been supporting the rebels. Establishment of a military autocracy in Spain will completely surround France with a circle of allied dictatorships bristling with steel. It will give Mussolini concessions in the western Mediterranean for which he is willing to pay any price. It will also make Germany for the first time a Mediterranean power, through her alliance with Italy and Spain.

The "extermination" of all loyalist elements means the destruction of the idealism of Spain and the democracy which had recently attained a foothold there. The intellectuals and other leaders holding such ideals will doubtless suffer death at the hands of the rebels.

Leaders in the revolution will be rewarded by being given offices in a victorious regime. Provinces that have helped the rebel cause will be rewarded; other provinces will be punished. Navarre, for instance, which has given thousands of soldiers to the rebel cause, will be given an outlet to the sea and a port, cutting through Guipuzcoa Province. Thus the old Basque-speaking territory of Guipuzcoa would be completely severed, striking a deathblow to the autonomy cherished by the Basques. What is more astounding is that Catalonia, with its modern French-like city of Barcelona, seat of Spain's leading university and principal Mediterranean port, will "become a part of Aragon." Catalonia with its ancient and important language different from Spanish and French, a province which has been called the light of Spain because of its literary and scientific activities, is to be annexed to the old medieval mountain state of Aragon, noted for its Church traditionalism.—News Bureau.

THE TWO WARS

The World War cost the United States Government more than 54 billion dollars. The human cost to the United States of the World War was: Americans killed, 123,654; Americans wounded, 182,674; total casualties, 306,328.

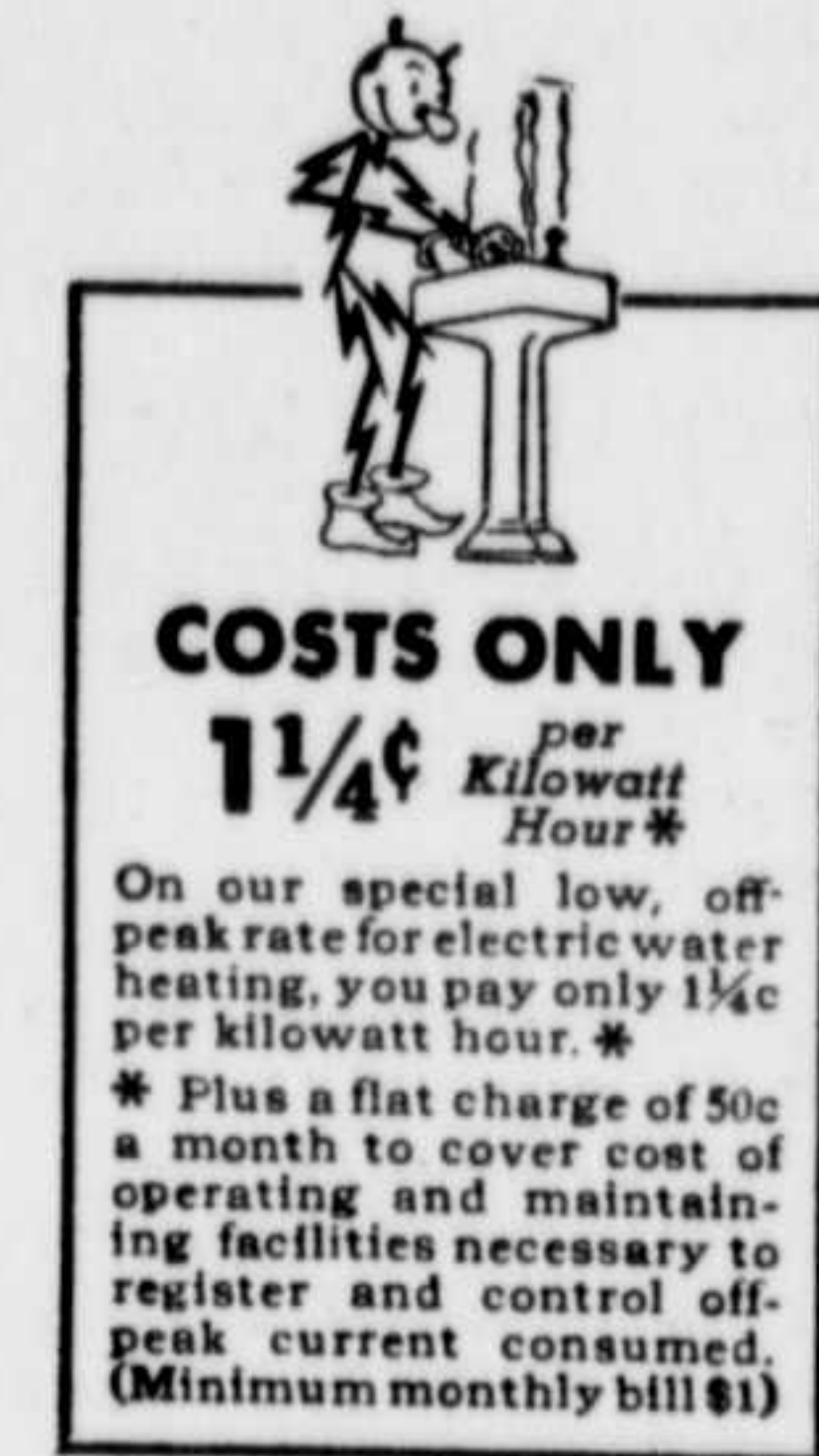
The war on the Depression cost the United States Government less than 6 1/2 billion dollars. Some of the permanent improvements this money was used for were: The Triborough Bridge of New York; The San Francisco National Park; Completion of Boulder Dam; Construction of Highways throughout the country; Construction of Neened Federal Buildings; Enlargement of Medical Centers in many States; Development of Irrigation projects; Erection of Low Cost Housing in Large Cities; Rural Schools; Sewer Systems; Municipal Water Systems, etc., etc.

Cash income of farmers in the United States for the first six months of 1936 aggregated \$3,291,000,000, an increase of \$335,000,000 over the same period in 1935, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates.

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The Naturalness of Happiness

THE desire for complete happiness is deep-rooted, happiness being one of humanity's greatest needs. Regardless of race or class or creed, mortals unite in hoping that somewhere, some day, perfect happiness will be reached. The history of mankind records what strange means the human family has resorted to in the attempt to satisfy this need, and history also shows how incomplete the results have been. Probably this is mainly due to the way in which the search was undertaken, for it is of no use to look for something where it cannot be found, and far too often selfish motives and an entire disregard of the Golden Rule have been behind this search for happiness.

Jesus pointed to the virtues essential to blessedness or true happiness when he gave his followers the Beatitudes in the Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:1-12). No one has ever met with more opposition than our Master did, and yet he was able to say to his disciples at a time when the antagonism of the world seemed to be most acute (John 15:11), "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full." In proportion as it is accepted that happiness is the result of goodness will happiness be seen to be indestructible and permanent.

As one holds thought constantly throughout the busy day to the source of all goodness, to God, who is Love, true happiness shines in every deed of unselfed love, and opens vistas of happiness which before were obscured. Human experiences of themselves do not hold happiness, and they cannot bring permanent satisfaction to humanity. As one's thought becomes

less self-centered and more eager to help others, one's concept of happiness naturally changes. A childish, immature thinker might find great pleasure in a merry-go-round, where, as a more mature thinker would not spend time and thought for his own amusement on such a thing. Childish things may be entirely legitimate at certain stages of mental growth, but a progressive searcher for Truth, with a developing sense of true values, will gladly let the false go, that he may lay hold to a greater extent on spiritual ideas, which are forever present awaiting recognition.

Paul did not condemn innocent pleasures, but he saw himself outgrowing them as he gained more of true selfhood. "When I was a child," he wrote to the people of Corinth (I Corinthians 13:11), "I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things." While a mortal is thinking childish thoughts he will require childish amusements, but as he grows up mentally and spiritually he will demand higher manifestations of good.

Mary Baker Eddy tells us of that which deters mankind from laying hold of this natural right—happiness—in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118), where she writes, "Self-ignorance, self-will, self-righteousness, lust, covetousness, envy, revenge, are foes to grace, peace, and progress; they must be met manfully and overcome, or they will uproot all happiness." Sometimes it is well to take a mental inventory and courageously review the situation if we are not manifesting the joy and happiness which should so naturally be felt in everyday life. In the passage quoted we have a good measuring line with which to find out what it is that may be preventing our fullness of joy.

Happiness is not dependent on money, power, or circumstances; it is born of God. True happiness is seeing good, feeling good, rejoicing in good, exalting good, and using it in dealing with others. Those who are unceasingly rejoicing could bring forth nothing but joy; and how natural this happiness seems to be! . . . —The Christian Science Monitor.

BATTLE OF HEADLIGHTS

"Battle of Headlights" is the title of a safety bulletin just issued by the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland. It describes the reactions of the courteous motorist who depresses his headlight beams upon approach to other cars, only to have high-powered glare shot into his eyes by careless, inconsiderate or bull-headed drivers.

"The driver who is subjected to this gross discourtesy," says the bulletin, issued by Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Club, "usually retaliates by switching on his own 'brights,' with the result that neither car is operated with due regard to safety."

"Depressing of headlight beams is a valuable aid to highway safety, and it is hard to understand the attitude of motorists who refuse to follow this practice. With beams of two approaching cars depressed, the highway is adequately lighted, but when one driver fails to follow the lead of the other in courtesy, the considerate driver is at a disadvantage, especially if the other lights are not in proper focus. It is possible, also, that the lights turned on in retaliation are not in adjustment, with the result that both drivers are trying to guide cars safely through blinding glare.

"This 'Battle of Headlights' is a nightly occurrence on all the high-

FARMERS CONSIDER MEASURES FOR SOILS ACT ADMINISTRATION

Farmers of Maryland and other states are turning their attention to the method of transferring administration of the Soils Conservation Act from the National to State authorities, according to C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary of the Maryland Farm Bureau. Several proposals of state legislation to provide the transfer, authorized by the National Act, are under consideration by organized farmers in all parts of the country.

Wednesday and Thursday of this week, at Roanoke, Virginia, state-soils conservation committeemen, together with representatives of extension service and farm organizations are meeting to talk over plans for continuing the soils conservation during the next crop season, as well as the transfer to state authority. Those attending will represent the Middle Atlantic group of states which includes Maryland.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation which was most active in sponsoring the soils conservation measure, has already forwarded proposals for state administration measures to its state units," Mr. Wise reports.

"Copies of the proposals have been sent to county farm bureau officials in all sections of Maryland with a request for their opinion of the most satisfactory arrangement for farmers of this state. The question has also been considered by the executive committee of the Maryland Farm Bureau, but action was deferred until after the Roanoke meeting."

Farmers of Maryland will have a proposed program ready for presentation at the coming session of the Legislature in January, Mr. Wise believes.

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