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STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Abolition of the existing State police department and the creation of an entirely new force was advanced by a group of legislators at Annapolis as the only cure for the strife and dissension with which the force is afflicted.

Sentiment for action of this nature was found both in the Senate and the House. It developed rapidly in the wake of Enoch B. Garey's testimony before an investigating committee of the upper branch that he was railroaded out of the superintendency of the department for his refusal to play politics with the force for Governor Niles.

Garey's charges brought from the Governor what amounted to a blanket denial that he wanted to dictate promotions in the department; that a group of the Governor's advisors, with his knowledge, attempted to "get" the former superintendent, and that the Governor ordered him to embark on the ill-fated Tangier Island expedition.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

Unless labor unions and employers exercise self-restraint over their respective powers and recognize the rights of the public, the government will step in and take control, Dr. Robert L. Sutherland of Bucknell University, declared recently when speaking on the long drawn out Pacific Coast ship strike and the automobile strike in the East.

Dr. Sutherland said it was "only a matter of time until any group using power without responsibility will be checked," and pointed out that as a general rule this country never curbed power until it was abused.

When any group of leaders, no matter who, deliberately plan to win their point at all costs, regardless of suffering of workmen or the public, it is time to break their grip—that is what government is for, to protect all the people.

If the day arrives when our government can be controlled by either labor or industrial dictators, to the detriment of the people, fascism or communism will have swallowed democracy, individual rights will be wiped out and labor will become a form of slavery.

Business Week has made a study of advertising expenditures during 1936, finds that they were well ahead of preceding years. And it forecasts that 1937 will be a good year for publications so far as advertising is concerned—partly because of the undistributed earnings tax. Reason for that is that businesses would rather spend money for space than for taxes—in effect, the tax creates an "advertising discount" ranging up to 32 per cent.

During the last half of 1936, the increase in advertising spending over the same period in 1935 was substantially greater than the percentage improvement in business generally. Big gain in advertising lineage was made by magazines—25.31 per cent. Newspapers went ahead 19.79 per cent. And chain radio made the greatest gain of all—31.99 per cent.

President Roosevelt's judicial realignment program is bringing about realignments in politics and law as well. On the heels of reassurances from the House that the program will receive majority support, comes information that the score in the Senate now stands 40 for to 37 against. On top of this showing it is next learned that some lawyers, presumably looking New Dealward, are breaking away from the old line American Bar Association to line up with the Roosevelt plan. The National Lawyers' Guild, made up largely of federal and state employees, and certain prominent attorneys, typical of whom is William Draper Lewis, head of the American Law Institute, are taking their stand with the President.

Youngsters are apparently more careful than adults. The accidental death rate for boys and girls is lower than for men and women.

LEWIS A TROUBLE MAKER

When John L. Lewis turned "rebel" and split the American Federation of Labor wide open last Summer the best brains in official life in Washington—and others trained to understand the significance of such matters, began to lose faith in such a leader, who appeared so reckless and disregardful of the rights and interests of working men.

In his radio address at New Year's Lewis launched a bitter harangue against leaders in our national industries. More recently he turned to heap further abuses upon the Federation, because that same organization spoke out sanely against the General Motors strike. His bitterness towards the "economic royalists" includes a charge that they "have their fangs in labor."

Organizations and groups of citizens and political opponents have always exercised their right to disagree with the Administration and to state their positions in the good old-fashioned American way. But there has been exactly one man who has attempted to bulldoze the President.

"The Administration asked Lewis to help it" in the elections, Lewis said, "and labor helped the President to repel the economic royalists . . . and labor expects the Administration to support the auto workers in every legal way in their fight . . . This is no time for neutrality, no time for pussyfooting."

President Roosevelt handed Lewis a return wallop by quietly observing: "In the interest of peace there come moments when statements, conservation and headlines are not in order," he told the newspaper correspondents and assented to being quoted when he voiced this rebuke.

"The President of the United States is the Chief Executive of the Government and the Government is supposed to be for all the people," wrote the editor of the Washington Star in commenting on Lewis' blustering demands—adding that the Administration had received "a threat . . . that it must come to heel—or else!"

The editor of the Washington Post says that Lewis "apparently assumes that the voting support of organized labor is a negotiable commodity that should be paid for even if the recipient of its favor is the head of the State." It says Lewis "dodges the issue" and seeks "smoke-screen demands for Presidential intervention."

NEUTRALITY LAW

The development of a 1937 neutrality law—in some ways more important than any of its predecessors, because it is not limited to 12 months validity—proceeds steadily toward final enactment, despite rumors of divergences which always disappear upon analysis.

Thus, the House Foreign Affairs Committee made favorable report its version of the 1937 bill, a version hailed on the surface as widely different from the Senate bill, but one which in essence is very similar. Both Senate and House propose to enact their versions separately and within a reasonably short time. Conference between both houses will then be called to iron out the actual differences. The prospect therefore is that within a few weeks' time, a "permanent" United States neutrality law will be written in the statute books and this subject which has centered so much congressional and national attention will either be forgotten—until stress of an actual war brings its impact on the legislation—or else enter an entirely different phase.

President Roosevelt made public a tentative sample of future national power policy in recommending to Congress early enactment of legislation to provide for the sale of electric energy which will begin to flow from the Bonneville Dam project on the Columbia river late this year.

Always provide for the worst—the best can provide for itself.

FINGERPRINTING URGED AS AID TO LIQUOR CLEAN-UP

Compulsory finger-printing of all persons engaged in the sale of alcoholic beverages "as a means of cleaning up the liquor trade," is urged by Miss Ethel Hubler of Los Angeles, member of the National Temperance Council, in a communication which is today on the desk of every state liquor control board in the United States for consideration.

"More than 1200 men and women with criminal records have recently sought liquor licenses in Southern California," declared Miss Hubler in her letter to liquor control bodies. "These startling figures have just come to light following the enforcement of compulsory finger-printing of all liquor license applicants in the Southern California area. Included on the list were the following: murder, 11; burglary, 47; counterfeiting, 9; arson, 12; drunken driving, 69; and many other criminal offenders."

"A number of 'wanted criminals' were apprehended and many persons with long police records, including several murderers, were prevented from selling liquor as a direct result of the fingerprinting experiment," Miss Hubler declared.

It is urged that similar regulations be put into effect immediately in every state where alcoholic beverages are sold "as a means of eliminating a large part of the criminal element now in the ranks of the liquor trade."

"Such a regulation would, to some extent, assure the drinker who is prone to get 'chummy' with the man across the bar that he is not fraternizing with an ex-bandit, a counterfeiter, or a burglar," Miss Hubler said. "It would seem to me that retailers and wholesalers of beer, wine and liquor, who wish to put their business on a more respectable basis would, themselves, initiate a campaign for compulsory finger-printing, in order to rid the trade of undesirables."

EMERGENCY CROP LOANS AVAILABLE

The emergency crop and feed loans which Congress authorized for 1937 are now available, according to information received from Washington by S. M. Thomson, Regional Manager of the Baltimore office of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section. The opening date for the emergency loans to farmers is earlier by several weeks than in previous years and Mr. Thomson said the loan funds will be disbursed in plenty of time for early spring crops.

These loans will be made only to farmers who have no other source of credit. Farmers who can qualify for loans from Production Credit Associations will also be held ineligible.

Four hundred dollars is the maximum loan this year to any one farmer, but it is pointed out that in each case a loan will be made only in the amount actually necessary to grow crops or maintain livestock until pasturing or storage crops are available. The interest rate this year is four per cent per annum.

The emergency crop and feed loans will be made as in former years by field representatives assisted by local crop loan committees in the various counties of this district, under the supervision of the regional office in Baltimore.

5,000 CROSSINGS SAFER

Since the summer of 1933 a total of 3,125 grade crossings have been constructed or are scheduled for immediate construction with Federal funds administered by the Bureau of Public Roads. In addition standard protection signals have been or will be installed at 1,872 crossings.

This combined elimination and protection program totals 4,997 railroad crossings and does not include an additional number from which travel has been removed by relocating highways. Construction costs, in large measure, have been paid with Federal funds, but the States and railroads have provided the right-of-way and paid other incidental costs.

Bureau traffic experts say these improvements afford daily protection from the hazards of crossings to several millions of people.

FARMERS IN STEP WITH CHANGES

In an address by the Secretary of Agriculture he called attention to many significant changes in the approach of farmers to their problems, whom he said have formed the habit of keeping alert to conditions that affect themselves, their communities and the nation, thereby enabling the farmer to take an active part in shaping policies and programs that are adapted to our changing conditions. As a result, Secretary Wallace states, "farm income almost doubled for the country as a whole, farm homes kept from going under the sheriff's hammer," and the aroused farmer has created many another "reason to rejoice" because of the "gains of gains of these four years."

IS FERTILIZER EXPENSIVE?

Fertilizer prices are relatively lower than those of other commodities; fertilizer has been improving in quality; its use results in a 250 per cent annual profit on the investment; and the purchase takes but a very small part of the farmer's income. These are conclusions reached in an examination of fertilizer prices which appears in the January-February issue of THE FERTILIZER REVIEW, published by The National Fertilizer Association.

The cost of fertilizer is measured by three yardsticks—its price in relation to other commodities, its value to the farmer, and his ability to pay for it. The price of a commodity stated in dollars and cents fails to indicate if it is cheap or expensive. In order to determine the relative expensiveness of fertilizer it should be examined in comparison with these related factors.

According to price studies made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the farmer's pre-war dollar is worth today only 79 cents, as the commodities he buys are now selling on the average at prices 27 per cent higher than in the pre-war period. In contrast to this, when the farmer buys fertilizer his pre-war dollar is worth \$1.04. Of the 11 commodities or groups of commodities bought by farmers for which the Department compiles price figures, only one is now selling below the 1910-1914 level, and that one is fertilizer.

From March, 1933, when prices were at their low point, until now, prices received by farmers for their products have increased 129 per cent. During this same period prices paid by them for all commodities bought have gone up 27 per cent, but fertilizer has risen only 5 per cent. Another study from a governmental source shows that since 1880 the ratio of the price of fertilizer to all commodity prices has been falling.

Not only has fertilizer been getting cheaper in relation to other commodities but its value has also been increasing and its quality improving. The average ton of complete fertilizer today is not the same commodity as was the average ton 50 years ago or 10 years ago. In 1920, mixed fertilizer used in the United States contained on the average 278 pounds of plant food in each ton. At the present time the average content is about 365 pounds, an increase of 31 per cent. In addition to this increase in plant food content the mechanical condition has been improved, facilitating application and increasing efficiency.

Cost of fertilizer is not a big item of expense to the farmer when compared with his income or with other expenditures. In 1934 fertilizer costs represented only 2.06 per cent of gross farm income and 4.93 per cent of income realized from crops alone. Expenditures for fertilizer were well less than half of the expenditures for wages of hired help, interest, or taxes, or feed, or the cost of operating automobiles, trucks and tractors, or expenditures for farm implements.

THE NATIONAL BARBECUE

During 1936, close to \$35,000,000 more property was destroyed by fire than in 1935. The year's loss is estimated by the National Board of Fire Underwriters at more than \$293,000,000, as compared with \$259,000,000 in the preceding twelvemonth.

The increase can be partly accounted for by a rise in property values. But the fact that ignorance and carelessness cause an annual waste approaching \$300,000,000 should make every citizen stop and think.

The majority of fires are unnecessary. They could have been prevented had someone exercised proper forethought and care. They resulted from human failure.

We take useless chances with fire—all kinds of chances and the inevitable always occurs—a deadly spark, and our lives or property join the endless roster of fire's toll.

Fire can be prevented. Is fire prevention—which means prevention of roasting thousands of men, women and children yearly and waste of property totaling hundreds of millions—worth the little time, effort and thought required to accomplish it?

NATION IS OPPOSED TO STRIKES

The strong, forceful views of the "homefolks" in different parts of the United States is being expressed through forceful editorials in their county and district newspapers. Almost without exception, they denounce the strikes in the automobile industry. Excerpts gathered over a broad range show more conclusively than the metropolitan press the correct reaction of America's most thoughtful and substantial citizens.

Much damage is done to the ears by blowing the nose too hard, says Dr. Hallowell Davis, of Harvard.

The Golden Rule

THE Golden Rule, so often quoted as a guide to right conduct, is stated in Matthew's account of Jesus' Sermon on the Mount in these words (7:12): "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets." Jesus' reference to "the law and the prophets" shows clearly that he recognized the origin of this rule as a part of the Mosaic law and the teachings of the prophets.

In the twenty-second chapter of Matthew's Gospel is given the account of a lawyer who tried to entrap Jesus with the question, "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" Quoting from the ancient writings with which he was so familiar, Jesus said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind," following this with the declaration: "This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, frequently refers to the Golden Rule, and sums up the right attitude in these words from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 518): "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good."

Not always does it seem easy to obey the Golden Rule, for mortal mind may argue that it is useless for one to go out of his way to serve his neighbor. Yielding to selfishness, or the false sense of self, one may argue thus: "I have not the time to do this or that for my neighbor," or, "I cannot afford to do it," or, "It is none of my business, anyway." Whatever the false argument put forth, it should be met by a prompt denial, knowing that one can do whatsoever love leads one to do for others.

"But I have no opportunities to serve my neighbor," says one whose environment seems cramped and limited. Let such a one look about him with a seeing eye and he will find many helpful things he can do. Beginning early in the day he can give a cheerful greeting to those who prepare the morning meal; and a kindly word of encouragement to members of the family before he leaves in the morning will help wonderfully to make their day's duties lighter. On the way to the office or shop he may perhaps express many a courtesy toward fellow commuters. Then again, a little assistance may show a new employee how to do his work more easily and skillfully. And so on throughout the day there will be found many opportunities to serve his neighbor.

The happy results of applying the Golden Rule in everyday affairs is illustrated in the following incident recently related to the writer. Circumstances had made it impossible for a family to keep up their payments for the purchase of a small dwelling. It was therefore arranged that they should remain in the place for a time, with the understanding that they were to cause no extra legal expenses when the time came to vacate the property. The family were to leave the place in mid-summer; so they remained almost a year before putting in a garden, or to plant flowers and shrubs. . . . Discussing the matter among themselves, they reached the decision not only to put in a garden, but to plant flowers and shrubs to make the place as attractive and beautiful as they could, thus helping the owner to dispose of the property. Much real joy was expressed by the members of the family in the beauty and order which prevailed as a result of their decision.

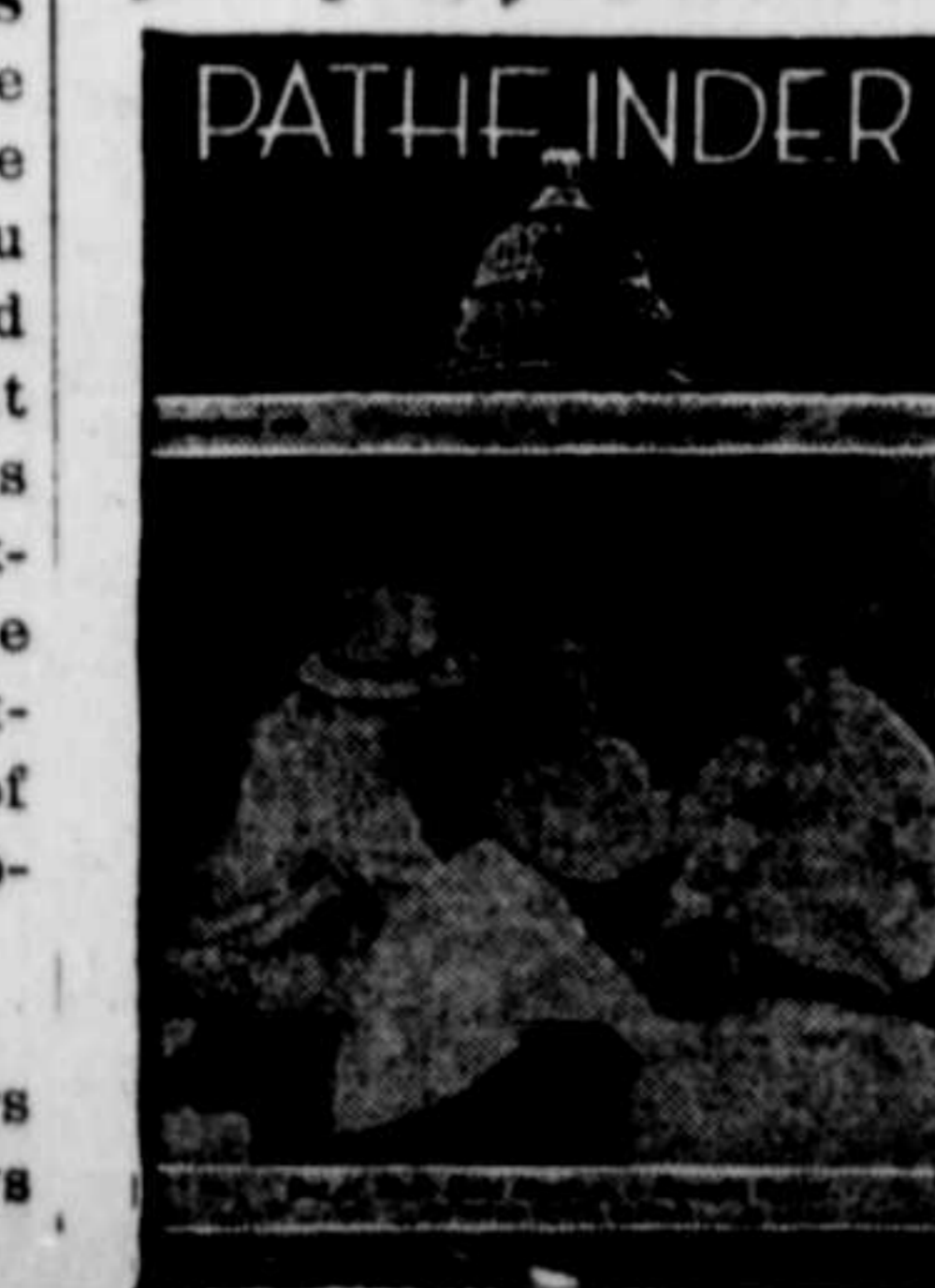
When the appointed time approached, the holder of the contract called upon the family to get their signatures to the necessary papers which he had prepared. When he saw the loving care which had been bestowed upon the yard and garden, he was so impressed with the usefulness manifested that, instead of having the papers signed which he had brought with him, he made out others setting forth an agreement whereby the family retained their little dwelling on terms which were satisfactory to all. Thus, in lovingly applying the Golden Rule they found themselves greatly blessed beyond measure. . . .

As we let God, good, govern our every thought, we shall no longer think it a burden to serve our fellow men, but shall find such joy in so doing that we shall welcome every opportunity to practise the Golden Rule.—The Christian Science Monitor.

Queen Elizabeth, daughter of the much married Henry VIII, was a spinster.

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Easy To Teach New House Dog Proper Manners

"You may not be able to teach an old dog new tricks, but you can teach a new puppy proper manners," says A. H. Leonard, dog authority of the Purina Mills, who believes that a complete understanding between master and animal may be worked out if a little care and time is taken in "breaking in" the new pup.

"A strange child coming into one's home wouldn't feel particularly familiar with his surroundings for a day or two, so how can a puppy, who has far less powers of reason be expected to settle right down?" Leonard points out. "Treat your puppy as you would a person—give him some quiet and peace and some time to get himself adjusted."

Watch Feed Carefully
 "And don't," Leonard cautions, "stuff the little newcomer with greasy table scraps, meats, sweets and other



Feeding plays a big part in helping the new puppy get adjusted to his surroundings.

feed that his system is unable to care for. Feeding has a lot to do with a satisfactory start of a pup. Give him a food suited to his needs. For young puppies compressed dog food in small checker form is ideal. These checkers fed with water will give a puppy just what he needs for growth and health."

Housebreaking
 "Housebreaking is easy if puppies are taught from the very beginning the meaning of cleanliness. Fresh newspapers should be spread out and the puppy taught that they are to be used at all times. Sometimes at first it may be necessary to cover the entire floor with newspapers, gradually reducing the covered area to one newspaper pad. Dogs are intelligent animals and are quick to understand what is expected if some member of the family will take time to deal with them sympathetically," Leonard says.

Poultry Pointers

Sudden changes in feeding and management often cause a drop in production, and may result in a false molt of the flock.

Drinking water is almost as important as feed in poultry raising. Clean water fountains with an abundant fresh water supply of water should be kept before the flock at all times. In the northern part of the United States precautions must be taken to prevent fountains freezing.

Usual symptoms of colds in the flock are sniffling, diarrhoea, watery and swollen eyes, and stuck eyelids. Colds may be brought on by sudden changes in temperature, overcrowded quarters, damp litter, or infection from older birds. To prevent outbreaks of colds the temperature must be kept uniform. Chicks should be started to roost early and the house should be kept thoroughly clean. A solution made of one-fourth pint of Purina cre-so-fec in one gallon of water is an effective cleansing agent to keep down infection.

If moldy litter is put into the laying house, pullets breathe the mold spores into their lungs. This may cause trouble. If birds get a touch of pneumonia from moldy litter, the best treatment is a good flush with epsom salts mixed in wet mash. Be sure that the birds eat all of the mash.

Worms take a tremendous toll from poultry profits. Unthrifty birds cut down the flock average. At the first indication that birds may be infested with worms set to work to eradicate the pests before they have a chance to infect the whole flock. Use a Purina tablet for round worms. If birds are dosed in the afternoon worms will be on the dropping boards by morning.

Reclaim salty food with a little milk or butter.