THE MIDLAND JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

EWING BROS.

RISING SUN CECIL COUNTY MARYLAND

Entered as Second Class Matter at Post Office in Rising Sun, Maryland Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS AND ALL OTHER SUBJECTS

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

ONE YEAR, IN ADVANCE - - - $1.50
SIX MONTHS - - - - - - $1.00
THREE MONTHS - - - - - - .50

SINGLE COPY, 2 CENTS

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION | Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1937

CONGRESS SIDE-STEPS "SIT-DOWN" QUESTION

That there is a political nigger in the wood-pile in connection with the sit-down strikes, is evident by the way Congress shies at it whenever it is brought up.

Last week, from an unexpected source came a voice prodding Congress to take a stand against "sit-downs" as a strike technique. Senator James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, had long been noted as a strong administration friend. Yet, to the astonishment of his fellow Democrats and the consternation of his party leaders, it was Byrnes who precipitated a storm action on "sit-downs."

One afternoon, shortly before the Senate was to adjourn, Byrnes proposed an amendment to the Guffey-Vinson bill. This "rider" declared that Congress deemed "sit-downs" to be "illegal and contrary to sound public policy." Democratic leaders pleaded with Byrnes to withdraw the amendment. This failing, they strove to delay action. With adjournment, the leaders had opportunity to consolidate their forces and map a plan of action.

This much was realized. If the Guffey-Vinson bill were passed with the strike "rider" attached, President Roosevelt would either have to sign or veto the entire measure; thus, he would be forced to take a stand one way or another on "sit-downs" and alienate some group by his action.

When Congress reconvened, the administration was prepared. By a vote of 48 to 36, the Senate refused to approve the Byrnes amendment. Then, an hour later, the coal measure without the "rider" was passed by a vote of 58 to 15. It was returned to the House for action on minor amendments.

Then, after behind-the-scenes manipulation by Administration leaders, the Senate passed and sent to the House a concurrent resolution rebuking both sides in labor controversies. The resolution said it was the "sense of the Congress" that "sit-down" strikes were illegal and against sound public policy; that industrial spy systems aimed against workers were also against policy; and that no employer should deny the right of collective bargaining, foster the company union or engage in unfair labor practices. The resolution passed by a vote of 75 to 3, with Senators Borah, Frazier and Lundeen voting no. A joint resolution does not require the signature of the President.

GOVERNOR SIGNS STATE TAX BILL

Among the measures passed by the recently adjourned General Assembly of Maryland, and signed by Governor Nice on Thursday, was the bill setting the State property tax rate for 1938 at 23 cents per $100, and for 1939 at 23¼ cents. The current rate is 22¼ cents on the $100.

Another measure signed by the Governor was one providing that in the future names of Presidential electors shall not appear on Maryland ballots Voters will ballot directly for the candidates and a vote for a candidate will count as a vote for each of his eight electors.

GOVERNOR NICE CALLS SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

Governor Nice on Friday night called upon the General Assembly of Maryland to meet in special session on Thursday of this week, the 22nd, to draw up a new relief tax bill.

One of the primary designs is the raising of at least $6,400,000 a year for social welfare and direct relief purposes.

Governor Nice pointed out to the General Assembly two alternatives to his relief-tax recommendations.

He reminded the legislators that a two per cent consumers' sales tax or a schedule of levies on business transactions each would produce at least $10,000,000 a year, but emphasized that he was recommending the enactment of his program based on a three-quarters of one per cent gross receipts tax and a combination of special imposts.

COOPERATION PART OF FARM BUSINESS

Advantage Of United Effort Cited By Bomberger

Cooperating in purchasing farm supplies, providing farm services or selling farm products is just as much a part of the farmer's business as is cultivating his land and harvesting and marketing his crops, according to a statement by Dr. F. B. Bomberger, president of the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives.

"It is difficult to understand," said Dr. Bomberger, "why so many farmers fail to grasp the truth of that simple fact. In the old days a farmer joined with his neighbors. or cooperated, in 'raising' barns or in threshing crops. Farmers easily recognized the advantages of such cooperation. But when it comes to selling livestock, buying fertilizer or purchasing credit, many farmers fail to see that the cooperative principle will work for them just as effectively and profitably as it did in those earlier and simpler operations.

"The success of thousands of cooperatives in this country and obrood has removed all doubt as to the soundness of cooperative principles," he declared. "What more farmers need to do is to apply those principles to moer of the everyday operations of the farm. When they do, cooperation will become just another farm implement like the tractor, the mower or the hay rake. It will be recognized as the most effective and productive piece of machinery on the farm."

CRITICISES EDUCATION

It is a good sign that so many people are coming out with criticisms of our educational systems and methods, states a prominent educator. Everything which affects the public welfare needs to be challenged ever so often. If it can't stand up under scrutiny, it should be reformed or abolished.

The latest criticism of American educational methods is that we have followed too blindly the European tradition that education is intended to create a superior culture which only a few can acquire.

One of the failings of American schools is that they tend to impose upon youthful minds the idea that education has no relation to the realities of life.

There is only one educational purpose which justifies taxing the whole people for it. That purpose is to enable those who get an education to understand life, not a different kind of life but the life of their environment and upbringing, and as to fit more easily into the actual life of their people and their times.

9,000 TRAFFIC DEATHS ARE CHARGED TO BOOZE

"That alcoholic beverages last year caused 9000 traffic deaths, and was a factor in more than 300,000 automobile accidents, and that a larger pro portion than ever before of the increased fatalities over the records of the previous year was due to liquor," was asserted in a statement made public at Chicago last week from the headquarters of the American Business Men's Research Foundation.

"It is no longer possible for statisticans or propagandists for the liquor trade to successfully soft pedal or suppress the tragic part which intoxicants are playing in the nationwide, year-long highway massacre," said the Foundation statement, which continues:

"The steady increase in liquor consumption, reaching in December and January just past, a total surpassing that of any other sixty-day period since repeal, and coinciding with the most astonishing upward leap in traffic deaths and accidents throughout the country, are twin facts which can never be ignored or explained away."

"In other words," said the Foundation statement, "during the past sixty days traffic deaths recorded through the Government Bureau of Census from eighty-five major cities, totaled 1690, a more than 60 per cent increase over the similar period a year ago.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARD OPERATORS AIDED BY AAA '37 PROGRAM

Farmers operating commercial orchards will find that the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program offers an opportunity for improving orchard land and for earning payments to assist in defraying the costs of conserving or building up the soil, J. Z. Miller, County Agent, announces.

Provision is made in the 1937 program whereby orchardists may build up organic matter in the soil, improve its condition and moisture-holding capacity, prevent erosion, and, at the same time, qualify for payments.

A soil-building allowance will be established for each farm. This allowance is the maximum amount for which payment may be made for carrying out soil-building practices on the farm.

The soil-building allowance for farms having commercial orchards is $1 an acre for land normally in soil-conserving crops, plus any acreage diverted to soil-conserving crops, and $1 an acre for land in orchards. On farms normally having less than 20 acres of soil-depleting crops, the soil-building allowance is $1 an acre times the number of acres of crop land and $1 an acre for land in commercial orchard.

Approved soil-building practices which may be carried out by orchardists in earning the soil-building allowance for the farm include seeding, approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses, and clipping or disking certain specified crops and leaving them on the land.

Practices of special interest to orchard farmers also include the application of specified quantities of ground limestone, or superphosphate, or superphosphate and potash, or air-dry mulching material.

Payments for diversion of acreage from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops may also be earned on farms having commercial orchards, the same as on other farms. The rates of payment for diverting from general soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops will average $9 an acre for the United States, approximately $11 for the State of Maryland, varied among farms in accordance with the productivity of the land.

SUMMER COURSE IN TRAFFIC SAFETY

College Park, Md.—In an effort to help reduce motor accident facalities by public education, the University of Maryland Summer Session will offer the Neyhart System of teaching traffic safety to a limited number of high school teachers, in a program that has as its eventual aim, the presentation of such courses to every high school student in Maryland. A test class of thirty high school tsudents will be used as a aboratory for the high school teachers, who will alternate in instructing the class in motor safety and vehicle operation. At the close of the course, students enrolled will take the District of Columbia operator's license test; all teachers qualifing in the course will receive certificates of proficiency, qualify them to present similar courses in their home schools.

Dean Willard S. Small, director of the Summer Session, announced recently that Mr. J. E. Armstrong, teacher at Glenn Burnie High School and a student of the course under its founder, will be the instructor. Through the cooperation of the American Automobile Association dual control cars will be used thru out the actual driving instruction.

MORE FERTILIZER USED BY FARMERS

Farmers in the United States, by applying commercial plant food to their crop lands, are aiding in the conservation of the nation's soil resources. In their efforts to restore the plant nutrients taken out of the soil by growing crops, farmers last year used 6,815,000 tons of commercial fertilizers, according to a summary prepared by The National Fertilizer Association and appearing in the current issue of The Fertilizer Review. This was an increase of 10 per cent over the amount used in 1935, but it was still under the level reached in several pre-depression years. Fertilizer consumption last year exceeded any previous year, however, in Florida, Indiana, Missouri and California.

Comic Opera Tragedy In Real Life

A fascinating story of a woman who decided to kill herself, but something happened to prevent it every time she tried. Read this story in the May 2 issue of the American Weekly, the big magazine which comes regularly with the Baltimore Sunday American. Your favorite newsdealer has your copy.

The air you breathe during a day weighs more than the food you eat in the same length of time.

... and so it is with ELECTRICITY

When you buy a carton of cigarettes you know you reduce the average cost of each package ... save money ... So it is with electricity—quantity use means lowered average cost. Here's how it actually works—

50 kilowatt-hours monthly cost . . . $3.50
Twice as much (100 KILOWATT-HOURS MONTHLY) costs only $5.30 instead of $7.00
5 times as much (250 KILOWATT-HOURS MONTHLY) costs only $9.18 instead of $17.50

It's obvious that electricity is cheaper in quantity; that adding electric comforts lowers the average cost ... saves you money. Be thrifty—use more electricity!

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Electricity—Cheaper in Quantity

BROADWAY, MOST "TALKED OF" STREET, TALKS TOO

Famous Thoroughfare Talks by Wire; Has 78,000 Telephones, More Than Any Other Street in World.

Broadway's "canyon" of skyscrapers today. Below: Same street in 1890 when maze of telephone wires, now underground in cables, darkened view overhead.

Broadway, the most talked about street in the world, has 78,000 telephones. From No. 1 Broadway near the southern tip of Manhattan to No. 6771 at West 267th Street in the Bronx, the boundary line between New York City and Yonkers, is about eighteen miles. In the hundreds of offices, stores, hotels, apartment buildings, residences and shops along this great artery are more telephones than there are in Mississippi, Utah or South Carolina. The names of the customers served by these 78,000 telephones occupy sixty-five pages in the Manhattan and Bronx directories.

Broadway's telephones, like all the hundreds throughout the world, carry messages of joy and tragedy, of business, large and small.

Even in the early days of the telephone in New York City, business found a real use for this service. Only a few years after the first central office was established, lower Broadway was festooned with telephone wires. That was before the days of telephone cable, and below the mass of wires was to be seen a jumble of horse cars, drays and brokers' shiny vehicles. Telephone men early recognized the necessity for relieving the overhead congestion and in 1893 the last of the open wire lines on lower Broadway disappeared. Broadway is known as a street where things happen. Its 78,000 telephones help them happen.

OYSTER CROP BEST IN FOURTEEN YEARS

Maryland's oyster crop for the past season was the largest in fourteen years, it was reported at the office of the State Conservation Commission.

Although accurate figures for the entire season, which closed for dredging operations on April 1 and for tonging on April 15, have not been compiled, it was estimated that approximately 3,000,000 bushels had been harvested. The figure was 2,000,000 bushels as of April 1.

The oyster yield in Maryland has not exceeded 3,000,000 bushels since 1923, it was said, while during the six years there has been an almost continual increase in the crop. With the exception of one season, the oyster harvest increased steadily from 1,775,737 during the winter of 1930-31 to 2,440,750 bushels in 1935-36.

The Navy has had six vessels which have borne the name of "wasp".

Clean Hands

and a pure heart, of course, but certainly clean hands.

"A campaign for clean hands—that's a worth-while effort for any city." So spoke a thinking citizen.

Clean hands for food handlers, for housewives, for children—for everyone of us, because

Clean Hands carry no tuberculosis germs.

UNCOVER TUBERCULOSIS BY MODERN METHODS

Let the doctor be your guide

would a DOT in any other FACE look the SAME ?

The plaintive, agonized look ... the sense of utter wrong ... the mouth pursed up in hotly passionate query!

Only Gluyas Williams can draw such a face ... and only through our paper can residents of this community follow his unparalleled skill!

Don't Miss THE FUNNIES

Congressman Dies, of Texas, claims there are 3,500,000 aliens in this country illegally, more than 1,750,000 of whom are on relief at a cost to the taxpayers of $500,000,000 annually or approximately $285 each.