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WAGES AND HOURS

The senate passed a wage and hour bill last session which the House failed to act upon. The President wants uniform standards in every community. That is a very controversial proposal that most of the South, and other parts of the country oppose. It costs twice as much to live in large cities and industrial centers as in other kinds of communities. Then why standard wages—the same everywhere? The new program is intended to enforce minimum wages, shorter hours and end child labor. The Senate bill was not reported from Committee in the House. The general spirit of the legislation resembles the old N. R. A., but it surely will be different enough to be constitutional.

WHERE SOME RELIEF MONEY GOES

Out of the money appropriated by the government for relief \$415,000,000 will be spent on highways, roads and streets. An additional \$630,000,000 will be spent on public buildings and parks, utilities, airports, transportation facilities, flood control and conservation work. Assistance for education, professional and clerical persons will be provided in a fund of \$380,000,000. The National Youth Administration will be aided by \$75,000,000.

These features of the Administration plan are distinct from PWA projects where many millions are allocated to a program for school projects and programs of the States.

RIGHT TO WORK ASSERTED IN INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

What is believed to be the first test suit in the United States to establish a person's right to work without being coerced to join a union was filed in the superior court at San Francisco, Calif., on August 5, 1937.

Taking the form of an injunction, action was filed at the instance of thirty-two members of the Howard Automobile Company's sales organization. When they refused to join the Automobile Salesmen's Union, an affiliate of the A. F. of L., picket lines were established. The complaint set forth, first, that since the salesmen of the Howard Automobile Company had no dispute with their employer, picketing of the company was illegal; second, that there is no law which requires them to join a union.

The purpose of the Neutrality Act passed by Congress was to preserve the isolation of the United States. The Senate was definite for that policy. Breaking of the treaties sponsored by the United States is nothing new—it anti-date passage of Neutrality Act by at least a century. In the World War President Wilson "kept us out of war" through isolation policies. Then came "National honor" that was never saved. Things were about the same then as now. Japan will not be persuaded to change its plans. The carefully considered Neutrality bill was passed to "keep us out of war", and Congressmen are already insisting that this is their constitutional prerogative, with which the President is interfering. Fur will fly over this question.

Prices on food stuffs are being controlled and boosted by Government while many citizens are suffering from undernourishment. Or, to put it as the League of Nations is expressing it, "The strange paradox that there is a glut of certain agricultural products, while a large proportion of the world's population is underfed" is producing a thorough study of this whole problem of nutrition and also of distribution. That milk should be poured into gutters, potatoes dumped into harbors, apples bought up and stored, in order to keep prices up, while people are starving, or undernourished do these bespeak civilization, progress, steps towards the more abundant life?

English statesmen haven't lost their courage. They still boldly kick Edward and Wallie around.

THE SPECIAL SESSION

Washington, D. C., October, 30.—The President calls Congress in special session stating that the principal object is surplus crop control and wages and hour legislation. The Ever-Normal Granary has an abnormally large crop of corn to take care of—12,000,000 bushels more than was expected. The cotton crop is twice normal needs and expectation. The wheat crop is 1,000,000 bushels over normal. The President says that surpluses must be laid up for times when there is scarcity. That, of course, is to save farmers against undue price declines. Just how will this be accomplished? One way would be for the Government to put up the money—hold the farm products from the markets. That would take a billion or more dollars. The budget would be in the red. "Out of the red" is indicated by the President. Nobody knows how this is possible. Emphasis is laid on the term, "soil conservation"—a sort of synonym for revised A. A., that might be loaded with processing taxes and other New Deal devices. Congress was committed, before its adjournment, to crop control legislation, and it will pass in some form. It may be worth the price—but even Secretary of Commerce Roper points out grave dangers from a continuance of such a policy. Agriculture must be saved from bankruptcy, insists the Administration.

PEACE WORTH THE PRICE

Anne O'Hare McCormick, member of the editorial staff of the New York Times, recently made a trip into the Middle West. She reports a widespread and absorbing interest in what is happening in Europe and the Orient.

"It seemed to this reporter," she wrote, "that for the first time in years the average American is more concerned about dangers abroad than troubles at home. There is no mistaking the import of his intense concern. It springs from an obsessive fear of being drawn into the widening whirlpool."

She asked a Detroit automobile manufacturer whether he would be willing to sacrifice his business in China to keep out of war. His answer was emphatic.

"Yes," he said, "Our business everywhere. Go through the country and you'll find that 90 percent of the people would rather suffer another depression than be dragged into another war."

The industrialist who would rather lose a foreign market than become involved in a war that would cost him his domestic market, too, has a more realistic view of war results than he or his predecessors had before the war of 1914-18 and before our Spanish-American war.

BETTER BOYS

Resignations of young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps have been increasing rapidly in recent months. This has been largely due to the fact that a great many of the CCC boys have been able to get employment in private industry. In the cities there has been a noticeable decrease in the number of youth panhandling, and on the down-and-out lists of social service relief organizations. Reports from the highways show remarkable decreases in the number of hitch-hikers. Undoubtedly the official reports are warranted in claiming that the CCC boys are faring much better than a year or two ago; and that the plan has given excellent results. Those who have to search hardest for a good word for the New Deal usually turn to the CCC and give it their praise.

THE EARLY SHOWS

This year's automobile shows will begin in New York, October 27, and wind up in Kansas City late in November. The dates are much earlier than in former years.

It must be gratifying to the American public to learn that by starting production at this time of the year that it will be possible to build up now for the seasonal slack-period

Questions And Answers

WHAT'S WHAT ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

Q. 78 Do I have to hire any one to file a claim for me for a lump-sum payment under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security law?

A. 78 No. Simple forms have been prepared so that eligible persons who wish to file claims may do so. Full information and every assistance will be given you by your nearest Social Security Board Field Office. No fee is charged by the Board.

Q. 79 I employ several men who earn over \$3,000 per year. When I have deducted \$30 as Social Security taxes from the income of each, should I stop reporting their wages to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the year? If not, what should I do?

A. 79 An income tax is levied under Title VIII of the Social Security Act on the wages of an employee up to a maximum of \$3,000 paid in one calendar year by any one employer. Taxes are deductible and payable as the wages are paid, that is, on whatever wages are paid until the first \$3,000 is paid. The employer must make to the Collector of Internal Revenue a monthly tax return on Form SS-1; and, a summary return on Form SS-2 covering the six months ending next December 31. The SS-2 return must be accompanied by an individual return on Form SS-2a, for each employee to whom taxable wages were paid during the period. You will note each of these return forms call for reporting only "taxable wages." Wages above \$3,000 are not taxable. You should not, therefore, continue to report the excess wages of the employee after the maximum has been reached and the required taxes have been paid. You could note the fact in a supplemental statement accompanying the return covering the payment of the last taxable wages. Bear in mind the fact that the foregoing applies only to taxes under Title VIII of the Act and does not apply to taxes under Title IX or under your State unemployment compensation law.

Q. 80 Does a man who is unemployed have to sign up to take another job in order to get any unemployment compensation payments?

A. 80 Before an unemployed worker, who is otherwise eligible, may receive any payments under the unemployment compensation law he must first register with the employment service, which is a part of the machinery to combat unemployment and he must accept any suitable employment offered him, or he loses his right to any unemployment compensation payments. This provision of the unemployment compensation law is designed to discourage a worker who might be suitably employed from idling and drawing money from the unemployment compensation fund which is built up to provide protection to those unemployed who are willing to work but can't find suitable employment.

Q. 81 How many States provide old-age assistance under the Social Security Act?

A. 81 Virginia, which has the question under study, is the only State which does not have an old-age assistance plan in operation under a State law approved by the Social Security Board as meeting requirements of the Social Security Act.

A census of the unemployed will be controlled and boosted by Government of John D. Biggers of Toledo. Many editors have asked: "Why, another 'dollar-a-year-man'?" Apparently there were too many such high-priced individuals during the World War.

In talking to a large group of Washington correspondents the other day Mr. Biggers denied that he was a millionaire and stated that he was serving without pay because the expenses of the census will have to come out of relief funds. He said he told the President that it was his idea that the best way to save heavy expenses on his job was to begin cutting down at the top.

Newsmen who listened to Mr. Biggers' plan are convinced that it is practical and that he will put it across.

and thus provide uninterrupted labor during the winter months.

In former times the workmen were laid off in dull times. Under the new system in the motor industry this situation has been improved so that employment will be provided without any interruption during the winter. Hence, the early motor shows, that furnish a new starting time

IMPATIENCE CAUSES MANY AUTO ACCIDENTS

"Impatience" is disclosed as one of the major underlying causes of automobile crashes in a study by safety engineers of the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland.

This conclusion is based on review of the circumstances of numerous accidents and close observation of driving practices over a period of several months.

There is little doubt, the Club holds, that highway accidents would show sharp decline if drivers were more patient and tolerant.

"Impatience," said Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Club, "has been found to be one of the cardinal faults of motorists. Real harm results from display of temper. The impatient man does not always use good judgment, and it has been amply demonstrated that poor judgment generally leads to trouble.

"Our investigators have studied many types of drivers, and they are convinced that the safe, capable driver is the one who is tolerant, who does not rage and cuss when a pedestrian or another driver does the unexpected, and who, above all, does not try to 'save' a few minutes by imperiling himself and every other highway user through unsafe and questionable driving practices.

"There are many thousands of motorists today who would like to live over again the moments preceding accidents in which their cars were involved in fatal or crippling crashes. While legally and morally absolved of blame, they know nevertheless that a little more care, the use of better judgment, probably would have prevented death or injury.

"We all can't aspire to the 'patience of Job,' but we can tone down our tempers and give the other fellow the same kind of 'break' we expect from him."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Adam and Fallen Man" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, November 7.

The Golden Text will be from John 6:63 "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible Gen. 2:15 "And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, page 14 "Entirely separate from the belief and dream revealing spiritual understanding of material living is the Life divine, and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth."

MARYLAND TO TAKE PART IN 4-H ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM

Plans are completed for Maryland's participation in the annual National 4-H Club Achievement Program which will be broadcast this year from 12:30 to 1:30 on November 6 over two nation-wide networks of radio stations. As in preceding years, the various state programs will be given in conjunction with the regular National Farm and Home Hour which will immediately precede and follow the state programs.

Maryland will give two programs from 12:15 to 1:15, one of which will be broadcast over Station WMLA, Washington, and the other over Station WBAL, Baltimore. Both Maryland programs will be given at the same time but over different networks.

Fire Was an Old Way of Flashing Night Messages

Fire was early adopted as a means of sending messages by night. A flaming branch, waved about the head, became the forerunner of complicated systems of signaling with torches. An arrow, dipped in pitch, ignited and shot into the air, was the first step toward modern rocket signals. The campfire itself, used originally for warmth only, led the way for the development of far-reaching systems of beacons.

The lantern hung in the tower of Old North church, Boston, as a warning to Paul Revere, is one of the classic examples which American history affords of the use of lights for signaling at night.

Beacon fires are said to have carried the news of the fall of Troy to Argos. They helped to provide the communication that gave solidarity to the vast Roman empire. They were used extensively by the Gauls. One of the most dramatic records in communication history tells how the news of the sighting of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, was flashed, from hill to hill and tower to tower, from Plymouth to London and other parts of England by means of flaming beacons.

Color planes interpret in color the moods of the audible music.

The Quality of Mercy..."



Drawn for the American Red Cross by Lawrence Wilbur

RED CROSS OBSERVES NURSING ANNIVERSARY

1937 Marks 25th Year Of Public Health Nursing In Rural Areas

"Prior to inauguration of the Red Cross Town and Country nursing service in 1912, no national effort was made to bring nursing skill to the rural sickbed," James L. Fieser, vice chairman in charge of domestic operations for the American Red Cross, said today in commenting on the silver anniversary of Red Cross public health nursing.

In a plea for an increased membership during the coming Red Cross annual Roll Call held from November 11 to the 25th, Mr. Fieser pointed out that Red Cross rural nursing rounds out 25 years of continuous service this year. "It is essential activities such as this which the American people support through membership," he said.

In 1910 Lillian Wald, then head of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, proposed that the American Red Cross pioneer in the field of rural nursing "public health nurses were active in urban districts but no similar provision had been made to guard the health of the rural dweller. Miss Wald felt that the Red Cross was best qualified for the undertaking through its long experience in converting humanitarian ideals into practical accomplishment.

Two years later the first Red Cross rural nurse set forth upon her rounds in a county in Massachusetts. Jacob Schiff, member of the Red Cross Board of Incorporators, and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid each contributed funds to start the project. Special courses of training for nurses resulted in young women

who thoroughly knew the mechanics of this new job.

By 1918 there were 100 rural nursing services conducted by Red Cross chapters; and 18 months later the number of services had skyrocketed to 2,000, as the signing of the Armistice released a flood of War nurses for peace-time duty.

"Reorganization and consolidation eventually cut the number of public health nurses serving under the Red Cross flag," Mr. Fieser stated. "But as a group their efficiency increased."

Mr. Fieser called attention to a study of Red Cross public health nursing accomplishments since the service was begun. "Statistics show that in all nearly 3,000 services were established by the Red Cross," he said. "During the past 15 years 6,300 public health nurses were assigned to chapters, and a total of 18,000,000 visits were made to or in behalf of patients.

"Each year during the past 11, more than 440,000 rural school children have been found to have physical defects. Each year 189,000 of these children were helped through treatment."

At the present time there are 668 Red Cross public health nurses engaged in health work in rural communities, and last year more than 1,000,000 visits were made on behalf of the sick.

"It has been our purpose from the first," Mr. Fieser emphasized, "to demonstrate that rural nursing was needed and could be organized. In many instances we have turned established community nursing services over to local health authorities. When this was done, we turned our effort toward opening up additional virgin territory."

Other Red Cross services supported by Roll Call memberships are life saving; first aid; disaster relief and the work of organized Red Cross volunteers.

Many Red Cross chapters carry on extensive civilian relief work. During the past year 120,000 needy families received this type of Red Cross help.

Pepper Heated History's Forge

Pepper to you is just another condiment in the pantry, but once upon a time it was coveted by kings and explorers laid down their lives to get the precious seasoning. When the Eastern Roman empire fell, Alaric the Goth exacted 3,000 pounds of pepper as part of the tribute. The Peppers Guild of London, organized in 1180, was for many centuries the most powerful of the trade guilds. Portugal sent Vasco da Gama to find a water route to India so that the pepper supply might be more abundant. A pound of the seasoning once paid for a year's rent of land or a house in England.

Electric Roots

The roots of one tree will never touch those of another underground. This fact as established by a professor of Howard university, who for years has investigated the matter, says London Tit-Bits Magazine. Further, he finds that in trees and plants of the same species, the roots of the younger invariably bend slightly so as to allow the roots of an older plant to pass. Most plants and trees are sensitive, and the professor thinks that the roots give off some elusive compound—probably electric—which repels. He has trained roots to meet each other, but when nearly touching, they invariably turn aside.

In heavy fire, roofs are chopped open and skylights demolished to give rising heat on the top floor a vent to the open air.

Senators and Congressmen drifting in and out of Washington report tremendous and unusual interest in public questions among their constituents. Evidently the "people back home" have given some of their political employes in the National legislative halls a good many headaches.

It's always helpful to remind Senators and Representatives of their responsibilities to the voters who elect them—otherwise they are apt to be tagged in the Capitol as creatures of party bosses. It has been that way for a hundred years.

There is more true philosophy in an inch of laughter than there is in a yard of sarcasm.

**Letterheads
Envelopes
Bill Heads**
Give Us Your
Orders for
Printing

Nations are learning. They still say, "You'd better do thus and so," but they don't add, "or else."