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FARMERS WILL LEAD FIGHT FOR INCOME TAX FOR MARYLAND

Organized farmers of the State are ready to lead in the fight for the adoption of the proposed amendment to Maryland's Constitution which will permit a graduated income tax rather than the flat tax adopted by the recent Legislature. This move of the organized farmers was made in the closing session of the annual meeting of the Maryland Farm Bureau in Baltimore last week, when voting delegates from 21 farm bureau units adopted their program for 1938.

Farmers are also opposed to price maintenance as provided by the Miller-Tydings Act and the Maryland State Law which is commonly called the "fair trade act", and stated so in their declaration of policies. The farm group also went on record as opposed to wage and hour legislation which would place wage rates above parity prices of farm products, according to their resolutions.

The undertaking of improvement in marketing facilities for Maryland growers of vegetable crops is also included in the 1938 program of the organized farmers. Dissatisfied with space allotted for present markets, the Maryland group will also urge more strict grade regulations for the protection of Maryland markets for vegetable crops.

Other actions of the farm bureau delegates approved activities of the Farm Credit Administration, urged a national farm program, pledged support to conservation of Maryland's natural resources, urged further development of cooperative business organizations of farmers, outlined a program of their recommendations to State authorities for farm to market roads, and commended the work of the University of Maryland.

Harry H. Nuttle of Denton was again chosen president of the organization and with vice-president P. C. Turner of Parkton and Secretary C. E. Wise, Jr., of Baltimore will have charge of directing the program outlined at the business session of delegates.

"AMERICA'S 60 FAMILIES"

Senator Bailey, Democrat of North Carolina, expressed the opinion in the Senate a few days ago that "there are men in places of authority who wish to undermine free enterprise in order that it may fail and they may have collectivism," and as a supporter of the Administration he said that he was "heartened" because of "the national reputation of the foolish and extravagant utterances of Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ickes," who repeated allegations and conclusions appearing in the recent book called "America's 60 Families".

The duPont Company of Wilmington has filed a libel suit against Ferdinand Lundberg, author, and the Vanguard Press, publisher of the book. The du Pont family was included as one of "America's 60 Families" and it charges that advertisements heralding the book as "solidly sensational" called attention to matters on which the libel suit is based: The action being therefore founded on positive statements of alleged fraudulent acts by the du Pont Company against the government during the World War.

The determination of the democratic nations, particularly Great Britain and the United States, to increase their naval forces has caused Japan to splutter a bit in some of its news releases in the past few days.

When asked to comment on the programs of these nations to increase their naval forces, one of Japan's foreign office spokesmen at Tokio is reported to have said that such a program is "not welcome to Japan, because any arms race should be avoided in the future," and then added: "We are not concerned, because our naval force is now strong enough."

The greatness thrust upon us is sure to grate upon our neighbors.

TREND OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Prepared by
Lucy Meacham Thruston

How far Japan? Especially how far into the Pacific? An article bearing as heading this first question was recently published with a map showing the progressive course from Formosa down towards Hainan (off the coast near Hongkong, beneath which stretched the Straits Settlements pointing towards the Philippines. In the map the Philippines seemed startlingly close. This Japanese expansion brings into a still stronger spotlight the question of the Philippines which has been presented, phase by phase, in the current press until the relations of these 1400 islands with the rest of the world seem to be a matter of the last few years alone. Yet they are as old as the discovery of the islands in 1559.

During the last half of the nineteenth century an immense desire for freedom manifested itself among the Filipinos and when the United States broke into the triangle, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines being ceded to it after the Spanish American war, the first two islands welcomed intervention but the Philippines demanded complete and immediate freedom.

Said Theodore Roosevelt in his autobiography: "In my belief we should train them for self government as rapidly as possible and then leave them to decide their own fate. I trust when we leave them, if we do leave, it must be distinctly understood that we are absolutely quit of all responsibility for them of any kind or nature."

Two years ago, after many discussions, visits of Filipino leaders to the United States, appeals to the public by such Filipino leaders as Quezon, the islanders decided their fate by establishing through treaty with the United States a commonwealth. To Quezon was handed over by Frank Murphy, the last American Governor General, a balanced budget, an efficiently operating government and a fine esprit de corps between all departments. At the close of these two years come the questions: is Quezon assuming too much authority and what will be the future relations of the island with the Asiatic mainland? China at present is impotent; there is that heading to the magazine article How Far Japan?

When the Panay was bombed and sunk in the Yangtzekiang, far up in China, tankers conveying oil up into the interior were also bombed. These tankers were and are a link in what has been termed one of the greatest romances of trade. When the Standard Oil Co., began to develop markets its scouts in China found here a lamentable condition. Most of the people, especially those back from the coast, had no light available for their houses at night except a rag hanging over a saucer of grease. This filled the place in which they lighted with soot and smell and was most unsanitary. The first step of the scouts or agents was to present the households which would accept it with a small kerosene lamp, the second was to put the cost of Kerosene as low as possible the third to keep a line of tankers crossing the Pacific. These tanks were built so as to enable them to go far up into the inland waters interlacing China's coast and hinterland. When the tanker had made its way as far inland as was possible it was met by smaller boats which went up the shallower waters and when there was no longer a water road the oil was discharged into large tanks on the waterside and again into smaller containers which took the oil up to villages and towns.

The trade thus inaugurated and successfully carried on is said to have added much to the health and comfort of the people and is pointed to as one of the instances in which trade can lift the level of living and benefit the world—when trade is well conducted.

The money paid the infant's nurse is likely to be hush money.

Questions And Answers

WHAT'S WHAT ABOUT SOCIAL SECURITY

Q. 136 What are the requirements for obtaining unemployment compensation benefits under the Maryland Unemployment Compensation law?

A. 136 The first requirement is that the person who seeks to receive unemployment compensation benefits must have been employed in an occupation covered by that law. Second, upon losing his job. If, after waiting the required number of weeks, which in Maryland is two weeks, he has not been able to find a suitable job, he will receive unemployment compensation benefits for a limited number of weeks.

Q. 137 I was 65 years old on December 18, and had a Social Security card, but haven't received my check yet. How do I go about getting what is due me under the Social Security Act?

A. 137 You should get in touch with your Social Security Board Field Office, give them all the information you can regarding your Social Security record, and make a formal claim for your old-age insurance. The amount you will receive will be 3 1/2 percent of your total wages in covered employment since December 31, 1936, and the time you attained 65 years of age, which in your case was December 17. After the Social Security Board has determined, from the wage record kept under your Social Security account number, the amount due you, certification of your claim will be made to the Treasury Department. Your check will then be mailed to you from the Treasury of the United States.

Q. 138 If my employer doesn't report my Social Security taxes, will I be able to collect my old-age insurance upon reaching 65 years of age, or if I should die would my estate be able to collect it under these circumstances?

A. 138 The amount which will be paid you under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act does not depend on the amount of taxes collected from you or paid by your employer under Title VIII of the Social Security Act. The amount you receive will depend on the total of your wages earned in covered employment after December 31, 1936, and before you become 65 years of age, or die. But the employer who does not obey the law and report the amount of wages paid each employee, puts his employees at a disadvantage because the Social Security Board will not have a record of those wages when it comes time to compute the amount the Board should pay each worker under the old-age insurance provisions of the law.

Q. 139 What factors determine eligibility for Federal old-age insurance?

A. 139 The following five essential points are emphasized: (1) You must have reached age 65; (2) you must have worked in covered employment; (3) you must have a Social Security number, and if not you should file for one; (4) you must file a formal claim for lump-sum payment with any field office of the Social Security Board; (5) in case of death before the age of 65, the nearest kin or the estate becomes beneficiary and must file a claim for such payment.

PENNSYLVANIA EXPERIENCE CAN BE FOUND IN OTHER STATES

Many workers and their families are undernourished in Pennsylvania because of the excess amount of liquor consumed by them, according to a statement made by H. L. Shank, an extensive Lancaster Co. (Pa.) farmer, at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, held in Atlantic City recently.

Mr. Shank pointed to the whiskey bill of \$100,000,000 in Pennsylvania in 1937, which he said, equaled the milk bill. He declared that the money expended for whiskey was taken largely from the family food budget of people who are undernourished as a consequence. He said that if part of the whiskey money of Pennsylvania were spent for food, the increased purchase of farm products resulting would solve the farm problem of that state.

Mr. Shank also told of his experience with farm hands around Lancaster. Many of them he found nervous, irresponsible, physically weak, and unable to perform work assignments.

Timbers dried in the open air takes from 3 to 12 months to season, depending on the woodyard site, the way the lumber is piled, the size and condition of the lumber when it is sawed, and the weather.



NEW ELECTRIC RANGES! Many Improvements—Cheaper

Good news! The new 1938 Electric Ranges are here with definite changes and improvements in design, construction and appearance. And they're priced lower!

Come in and see them! Let us explain fully their many advantages that make for fast, easy, perfect cooking. And remember, besides a

decrease in cost, the electric range is cheap to operate.

If you aren't enjoying the fun and extra leisure of electric cooking with its automatic features, now's the time to go modern—bring your kitchen right up to date with an Electric Range. Choice of Crawford, Hotpoint or Quality.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Electricity—CHEAPER IN QUANTITY

Every Hair on Body Has

Clew to Characteristics

Even if your head is not unique, a criminologist could almost certainly distinguish one of your hairs among hundreds of others.

Such things as size, curliness, transparency, degree of pigmentation, chemical analysis, elasticity and brittleness are all more important than color, because they cannot be altered, asserts a writer in Pearson's London Weekly.

The chances against more than one person possessing all the same qualities are enormous, and they are probably higher in this country of mixed races than anywhere else. Most of the tell-tale signs are racial characteristics. Coarse, straight hair with a core in its center is the Mongolian type. It hangs straight because it is round in section.

At the other extreme comes the fine, oval hair of the European, without any central pith at all. Wavy hair is always oval in section, and is due to lopsided growth from the root.

"Frizzy" or spirally curled hair is actually ribbon-shaped, and is generally coiled. Negroes and Papuans have hair of this sort. Typical white men have oval beard hair, and the only hair they possess which is coiled is that under the arms.

But a pure type is very rarely found, except in isolated corners of the world, and that is why the study of hair is so important to the detective.

How Screen Lightning Is Produced

One method of reproducing lightning on the screen is by a machine resembling a stationary donkey engine, which feeds a mixture of magnesium and cornstarch into an intermittent flame in a hopper. The magnesium flashes and the cornstarch gives the flame body and makes it last long enough to register properly.

How to Use Paraffin

Paraffin used for sealing jellies should be "smoked" hot, since it sterilizes as well as seals. Tilt the glass in order that the melted paraffin may form a seal around the side of the glass as well as a covering for the top.

TRAINING IN CCC CAMPS

Approximately 580,000 young men and war veterans participated in the Civilian Conservation Corps educational and training program during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, according to the announcement of Robert Fechner, Director of the CCC.

Mr. Fechner stated this was a splendid record in camp educational work, which was voluntary on the part of the enrollees.

The educational activities of the enrollees consisted of job-training, taught on the work project while the men were working in the forest and field, vocational training, and academic instruction. Although the job-training was one of the most popular with the enrollees, many of them took academic and vocational courses during their off-time in the evenings.

Musicians playing for a movie scene go through the motions without making a sound. This technique is also used by husbands who play second fiddle.

Duke of Burgundy First

to Use Forks at Table

Forks were not introduced into England until the early part of the 1600's. They were referred to even then as things which were "by some of our spruce gallants taken up of late." The word fork occurs in the Bible in an account of the riches of Solomon's temple. There is no record, however, that it was used at table in Roman history.

The first instance that history records of the use of forks, states a writer in the Los Angeles Times, was at the table of John, the duke of Burgundy. It was a young English traveler, Tom Coryet, who wrote in 1511 with some scorn of how he had seen the Italians use a fork to help themselves from the dish. In all the countries that he visited, he did not observe the custom of using the fork except in Italy.

So pleased was this young traveler with his discovery that he brought the fork home with him, only to be laughed at and abused for doing so. He was publicly rebuked from the pulpit, accused of impiety for assuming that God's good gifts were unfit to be touched by hands. In the end society acknowledged that he was right, the use of the fork was accepted, and a welcome change made in English table habits.

Before the French revolution it was customary, when a gentleman was invited to dinner, for him to send his servant with his knife, fork and spoon, or if he had no servant, he carried them with him in his pocket. This ancient custom is followed in the Tyrol and in parts of Germany and Switzerland.

Ray of Ray's Arithmetic

Joseph Ray, educator, was born in Virginia in 1807. His early education was self-obtained, and he began to teach school at sixteen. Subsequently he studied at Washington college, in Pennsylvania, and at the school which is now Ohio university, Athens. His degree of M. D. was obtained at the Ohio Medical college, and he was for a time a surgeon in the Cincinnati hospital. From 1834 to 1851 Dr. Ray taught mathematics at Woodward college, Cincinnati, and when it was converted into a public high school he became its principal. During this time he published his series of school books on arithmetic and algebra. From about 1849 he was president of the board of directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge. He died in Cincinnati in 1865.

Use of the Silver Skewer

In the early part of the Seventeenth century a silver skewer was used by the cutting squire to hold meat in place while it was cut into slices. Having cut off a slice it was placed on a slice of bread and then served to a guest. This manner of serving is practiced in many of the older countries of Europe. In time the skewer used for holding the meat gave place to a fork, which was a great improvement. One, two, three and four-pronged forks came into use in the latter part of the Seventeenth century. By this time each guest was supplied with a fork and helped himself instead of being served by the cutting squire.

Seven days make one week, but it often takes months to make one strong.

HOW

HIGH TEMPERATURES CURE HAM IN SIX TO TEN WEEKS.

In line with present-day tendencies to hurry nature, state and federal workers have found a way to produce "aged" hams—Southern style—in 6 to 10 weeks instead of the customary year or two. The studies were made by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment station in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

In rural districts of the South, hams are aged for a year or more after they are cured and smoked. During this time they become partially dry and develop characteristic flavors. The lean meat has a snappy, pungent, cheesy flavor, and the fat is modified so that it becomes semi-transparent.

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How to Satisfy Family

Tastes With the Spices

In families where tastes of different intensities must be pleased it is well to use spices in average amounts—which is the way they are usually given in modern recipes. For cultivated tastes this is frequently inadequate—as inadequate as our American version of curry is to the Indian palate.

Average amounts of spices for the more usual dishes, made to provide from four to six portions are: pepper, 1/4 teaspoon; nutmeg as a garnish for sauces, 1/4 teaspoon; cake spices, 1/2 teaspoon each if more than one spice is used, 1 teaspoon if only one spice is used; mixed spices for stews, 1 teaspoon; dry mustard for meats, 1/2 teaspoon; paprika (sweet), 1 teaspoon; paprika (hot), 1/4 teaspoon; cayenne, 1/4 teaspoon.

These amounts are the minimum quantities, and in most cases they can be doubled for more distinctive seasoning and flavoring. Discriminating palates will probably require more than the minimum amounts.

How to Make Pumpkin Milk

Pumpkin milk is proving a popular drink in the region of Braunschweig, Germany, where farmers are selling the concoction to dispose of their pumpkin harvest. To prepare it, the pumpkins are sliced up and put through a presser. The liquid squeezed out will keep indefinitely, and with the addition of a little cocoa makes an excellent chocolate. It can also be made into a powder, and is so used in manufacturing a caramel candy.

If success doesn't turn the average man's head it's because he has a stiff neck.