# 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, 3 CENTS

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

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FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1938


## THE FOURTH

The Fourth of July, our great National Holiday, is again at hand.

It is a time of vacation, of outdoor recreation and for Young America at time to let loose all sorts of noise-making devices,—especially the firecracker.

But there is another meaning, too, a deeper one than just the fun and frolic of the youngsters and others of us who celebrate the great holiday. It is a time of deep rejoicing over the heritage that is ours, handed down by our forefathers who had the courage and perseverance to fight for the independence of this country.

What a contrast is presented today between our great Nation of free people and those living under the iron rule of Hitler, where it is even dangerous to think freedom!

As the decades have rolled by since that memorable occasion of the Declaration of Independence, this nation, then struggling for its very existence, has grown into the greatest power on earth.

The foundation laid down by our forefathers who gave us our indeforefathers who gave us our independence, has been adequated to serve through the ensuing years without basic charge, guiding us and offering incentive to every national action of note.

We shall march on to new triumphs if we keep faith with those ideals.

## ARMING AND MOBOLIZING

"Twenty years after the war 'to make the world safe for democracy,'" wrote Leland Stowe, a New York Herald Tribune foreign correspondent, recently, "354,000,000 out of Europe's 550,000,000 people are living under dictatorships in 12 Europeon countries, and democracy is banished from four-fifths of continental Europe."

Sir Philip Gibbs, the well known English novelist and journalist, has said: "The nations are arming again. Men who remember the last war seem to be preparing for the next. Nothing was learned, nothing was settled, by that monstrous struggle."

For the past few weeks, since the German-Czech border crisis was averted, there has been quiet abroad. But it has been an exceedingly ominous quiet. The problems that confront Europe grow steadily worse, not better. The armament race, which has been going on for a year or two, has been speeded up. And while the governments concerned attempt to keep it hidden, it is an open secret that mobilization is underway by several major powers, that almost all of the powers have perfected plans which make it possible to put the countries on a war basis in a few hours, and that there are more men and more munitions at the various frontiers in Central Europe than at any time in the past.

The place to watch is still Czechoslovakia. It is true that Hitler backed down a few weeks ago, at a time when it seemed German invasion of the Sudeten territory was assured. It is not true, according to experts in touch with affairs, that Hitler has at all changed his views or desires. He feit then that the time was not ripe and that the risk was too great, —largely, it is believed, because he has not been given satisfactory assurances that Italy will fight with him if a general war breaks out, in spite of the Rome-Berlin axis. Mussolini is apparently still pursuing a fence-sitting policy. He wants to back a winner. That fact alone may be all that is holding the Reich in check.

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In the first four months of 1937, highway accidents in rural sections took a toll of 438 lives, compared to 292 in the same period this year. The death total in cities and towns in 1937 was 329, and this year it was 219. In numbers, the lives saved totaled 511, with the percentage of decrease in both classifications balancing exactly.

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The new tax bill, which the President allowed to become a law without his signature, is frankly a compromise. Senator Harrison and his followers wanted further reforms, but were compelled to take what they could get, which was at least a step toward correcting tax irreguatities and abuses.

It is expected the fight for tax reform will be renewed with greater energy when Congress reconvenes.

## OUR NATION'S BIRTHDAY, JULY 4TH, 1776

Our second president, John Adams, poured out his very soul in support of the Declaration of Independence before the document was signed. We quote herewith:

"But whatever may be our fate, be assured that this Declaration will stand. It may cost treasure, and it may cost blood, but it will stand, and it will compensate for both. Through the thick gloom of the present, I see the brightness of the future, as the sun in heaven. We shall make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with festivity, with bonfires and illuminations. On its annual return, they will shed tears, copious, gushing tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gradtitude and joy. Sir, before God, I believe the hour is come. My judgment opproves this measure, and my whole heart is in it. All that I have, and all that I am, and all that I hope, in this life, I am now ready here to stake upon it. And I leave off as I began, that, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the Declaration. It is my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it shall be my dying sentiment.

"Independence now, and Independence forever!"

There is not a real American who does not thrill at the story of how colonial leaders affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence—the document which gave birth to our mighty nation. Let us stimulate a greater spirit of patriotism, and thereby deal telling blows to those in America who seek to undermine our constitution.

## BRIGHT CHAPTER

The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency of New York, recently made this interesting statement: "No marketing agreement of price order has ever been successful in any market except where it had the backing of sound cooperatives."

History affords proof of that. Responsibility is vital t carrying out any agreement—and the sound cooperatives have proven themselves to be as responsible as any business. Loyally backed by their members, staffed by experts, they agree on no policy that is not generally beneficial—and when they do agree they carry it through.

This history of farm marketing cooperation in the United States affords one of the brightest chapters in the age-old story of agricultural change and development.

## SPEED LAW ENFORCED IN PENNSYLVANIA

Enforcement of the 50-miles an hour speed law in Pennsylvania has not only cut down fatal accidents on the open road, but has reduced in exactly the same proportion fatalities in cities and boroughs.

That finding is disclosed by a Keystone Automobile Club survey of accident figures for the first four months of this year. "It is most gratifying to note," said William S. Canning, Engineering Director of the Club, "that in both rural and built-up sections fatal highway accidents have been reduced 33 per cent under the figures for the same period in 1937. We believe enforcement of the 50-mile law on the open road has had such effect on motor vehicle operators that driving habits are undergoing a definite change, which will be reflected in even greater accident reduction as the campaign of strict enforcement continues."

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The depression that began in 1930 affected the entire world with almost equal force. Recovery began in 1936 in the U. S. following an earlier recovery in other nations. Our country then registered a substantial rise in its business activity until the summer of 1937. Since that time the United States has been blanketed by a new depression that has steadily grown more severe, and has brought us ominously close to the abysmal lows of 1932. But the rest of the world is in a happier business state.

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More than 600 boys and girls are expected to attend the 1938 annual 4-H Club Week which will be held at the University of Maryland from August 8 to 13.

## YOUR OLD-AGE INSURANCE

### What Old-Age Insurance Means to Youth

The Old-Age Insurance program has a direct meaning for young people. Most of them will go to work before long, and, as soon as they do, the majority of them will come under this provision of the Social Security Act. Boys and girls who are holding their first jobs in commerce or industry are beginning now to provide for the future.

Many young people think that the subject of old-age insurance is for older people to sonsider. They say they are not very much concerned about their old age, because it is too far away. Furthermore, they state that they could use the fifteen or twenty cents a week that is taken out of their wages for taxes.

Any self-reliant young man feels that he will be able to provide for his future. But what about the other fellow who will never earn much and never save a penny of that? If Uncle Sam makes it possible for him to accumulate benefits which will provide monthly checks for him after he is 65, then the self-reliant one will not have to help feed him or his, in the years to come.

Here is another reason why youth should be interested in the old-age insurance system: The satisfaction of knowing that a parent will have a regular monthly check during his or her last years is worth much, even if the young worker does have a long time to wait for his own retirement benefits. Payments received by retired workers in the household, after 1942, will enable younger members of the family to use their own earnings for themselves or their little children.

For the worker's old-age, the Social Security Act provides an income payment after age 65. The amount of old-age insurance payments will depend upon the amount of wages received after the last day of 1936 and before the worker reaches age 65. Jobs in factories, mines, mills, shops, stores, hotels—in fact most jobs in commerce or industry are covered by the law.

## JOHN HANSON MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED

The establishment of a public park in honor of John Hanson of Maryland in which would be placed a replica of his statue erected some years ago in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., was urged upon the people of Maryland during the dedication of a memorial tablet in the Court house at Frederick, which was the home of this distinguished American Revolutionary patriot, and the first president of the United States in Congress Assembled.

The audience enthusiastically received this suggestion which was advocated by Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota. The people of Frederick expressed a strong desire to have in their midst a park in honor of John Hanson, their compatriot.

William N. Morell, Bethesda, executive secretary of the John Hanson Society of Maryland, under whose auspices the memorial tablet was dedicated, favored the plan to erect a "shine" in Frederick to John Hanson the "first president of the United States in Congress assembled", like the Barbara Fritchie and the U. S. Chief Justice Taney Houses there.

Senator Radcliffe, of Maryland, spoke of how when John Hanson was elected U. S. President. He "started from scratch" as there was no government whatsoever in existence upon his inauguration. John Hanson descended from the original Delaware Colonists.

The memorial tablet in Frederick Court House, where U. S. Chief Justice Taney, who swore in seven U. S. Presidents, including Lincoln, used to preside, was unveiled by John Hanson Briscoe, of Prince Frederick, Calvert County, great-great-great grandnephew of Hanson.

Attorney Delaplaine accepted the socitey's gift with thanks on behalf of the Commissioners and citizens of Frederick.

John Hanson was president of the United States in Congress assembled from November 5th, 1781, to November 4th, 1782; served as Chairman of the Committee of Observation, Frederick County; signer non-importation resolution, association of Freeman, and articles of Confederation; member, House of Delegates, Provincial Convention and Continental Congress; and Treasurer of Frederick County.

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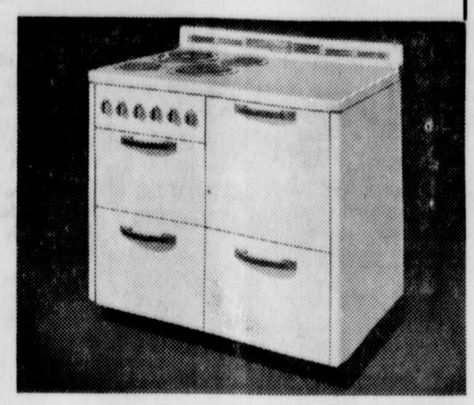
Miss Evelyn Pierce, a full blooded Aztec Indian, was one of the principal speakers this year before the more than 700 women who attended the sixteenth annual Rural Women's Short Course. Miss Pierce talked on the subject of "The Vanishing Race" and exhibited examples of handicraft work by members of her race.

## THE DIAMOND OF DESIRE

Another episode on the series "Portals of Illusion", by H. Bedford-Jones, in which the eminent American author describes Napoleon's love affair in Egypt. One of many interesting articles in the July 3rd issue of the American Weekly, the magazine distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.


Modernize and Economize

with a 1938 ELECTRIC RANGE



Yes, you'll not only bring your kitchen and cooking right up to date but you'll also economize . . . if you'll buy a new Electric Range. For, modern improvements make for better, faster and cheaper cooking results. New low simmer-type heat controls cut out pot watching. One-piece tops insure easier cleaning. Better insulation provides cooler surroundings. Come in and see our complete line of 1938 models.

Pictured above is Hotpoint (RC-1) with one of the new 5-speed units, three large utility storage drawers, six-sided oven insulation. It costs $163.50 cash. Choice of Hotpoint, Crawford and Quality. Prices start at $110 cash. All slightly higher on budget plan—easy terms!

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CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

ELECTRICITY—CHEAPER IN QUANTITY


## RE-ELECTION SOUGHT BY GOLDSBOROUGH

### Solon Decides to Ask Old Seat Rather Than Run Against Tydings

Washington, June 19—Representative T. Alan Goldsborough of Maryland, now serving his ninth consecutive term as a member of the House of Representatives from the First, or Eastern Shore, district, yesterday filed for re-election.

Goldsborough began his service in the House with the Sixty-seventh Congress, March 4th, 1921, and is the dean of the State delegation in point of service.

During the last few months he frequently was mentioned as a candidate for the Senate against Senator Tydings, but decided to seek to retain his present seat.

He has been second ranking majority member of the Banking and Currency Committee for several years, and during the session just ended acted as chairman of that committee during consideration of much important legislation.

In addition to his duties on the Banking and Currency Committee, Goldsborough has successfully prosecuted and obtained approval of a great number of waterway projects on the Eastern Shore, a matter of considerable importance to that part of the state, because of the numerous rivers and creeks and the extensive shore line of the Chesapeake Bay.

Goldsborough also took an active part in retaining the CCC camps on the Eastern Shore and for placing draining camps on the same basis as other camps.

## THE MIRACLE HOUSE

The Miracle House, the tuberculosis preventorium for children at Claiborne, Maryland, opened for its twentieth season on June 27th, it is announced by the Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

The preventorium is for children who have been living in direct contact with tuberculosis and need to be removed from the source of infection so that they will not get the disease. Most of the children are underweight and malnourished and need to have their strength and resistance built up so that they can fight against it.

"One of the best safeguards against tuberculosis is a strong health body," said William B. Matthews, managing director of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association, "and the Miracle House is designed to provide this safeguard for childen who needit."

The routine at the preventorium is so planned that it gives the children a maximum of rest and sleep, healthy diet, fresh air and sunshine.

There are accommodations for 140 boys and girls. These children are between the ages of six and twelve. They are all from Maryland and are mostly evenly divided between Baltimore City and the counties of the state.

Each child accepted for treatment stays for the entire season. "This is done," Mr. Matthews said, "for we cannot accomplish what we are trying to do in less than nine weeks. To put flesh on a tired and thin body and restore that body to health requires time."

It has not been unusual during past seasons to have children gain from ten to fifteen pounds, Mr. Matthews said, and last summer one girl gained twenty-four pounds.

Since the Miracle House was first opened in 1919 more than 2500 children have been treated. All of these were free patients.

### Why Irish Keep Pigs

Pigs and potatoes are found everywhere in Ireland. Why? Because the Irish have great faith in the goodness of St. Anthony, whose symbol is a pig, says London Tit-Bits Magazine. In Westminster abbey he appears as a bearded figure with a frock and scapular, a pig at his side. Because of this it became customary for each village to keep a common pig at the expense of the parish. It had a bell hung round its neck and was allowed everywhere, and villagers vied with each other to provide tit-bits for the "Anthony Pig." In time these animals degenerated into inveterate and cunning beggars and eventually a saying was coined: "Such an one will follow and whine as if it were an Anthony Pig."

### Why Finland Owes War Debt

Finland's debt was due to a post-war loan for use in relief and to provide supplies. At the beginning of the World war the Finns fought with Russia, as they were then Russian subjects. Finland's independence came as a result of the World war. When the nation broke away there was a dearth of all supplies, and it was then that an appeal was made to this country and as a result the loan was made by the United States to Finland.

### Why Bronze Is Not Pure

When people say something is made of pure bronze, they imply that bronze is a pure metal, like iron or copper. But bronze does not exist in nature; it is a man-made mixture of other metals, usually copper and tin. It is an alloy, not an element. Pure bronze, therefore, is impossible. There are several formulae for making it, and it is always a mixture.

### Why Foot Goes to Sleep

The medical term for this trouble is paresthesia—an abnormal or disordered sensation due to some interference with the nerve supply, such as unusual pressure. This could be caused by sitting in a cramped position.

### Why Chinchilla Fur Is So Called

Chinchilla fur is so called because the animal derives its name from the Spanish chinche, bedbug, on account of its peculiar odor.

### Why It Is Nanking Cloth

The name of the "nankeen" cotton cloth is derived from Nanking, the city in which it was originally manufactured.

### Why It Is Javelle Water

As one of the earliest bleaching solutions Javelle water was manufactured originally at Javelle, near Paris.

### Why Brier Is Used for Pipes

Some of the reasons why brier is used for pipes are its beauty, density and resistance to charring.

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Looking back, you discover that your best friends were those who jeered. They alone prompted you to quit being a fool.

## LOOK OUT FOR TICKS

Fourteen cases of spotted fever—tick-bite fever—have been reported to the State Health Department from widely separated parts of the State since the first of May. There have been four deaths from the disease.

As ticks are apparently unusually prevalent this year, Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, urges vacationists, campers, fishermen, owners of camps and shores, and others whose business or pleasure takes them into tick infested areas, to use all possible safeguards against being bitten by the insects and to take great care not to crush the ticks in handling them. Precautions advised by Dr. Riley follows:

"For some reason—weather conditions possibly—ticks are unusually numerous this year. Spotted fever, which we generally speak of as tick-bite fever is spread by the bite of infected ticks, or from absorbing disease-producing material from crushed ticks. Fortunately not all ticks are infected but it is safest to regard all ticks as possible sources of danger and to act accordingly. The disease does not spread from person to person.

1. "Be careful in going through tick -infested areas. Wear suitable clothing.

2. "Cut out undergrowth and weeds; cut grass very short around dwellings; along paths leading to bathing pools and shores. Remove or burn debris. Spray the trails around the settlement with cresosote oil.

3. "Remove ticks at once. Be very careful in with drawing any found on the person, and in taking ticks off of dogs, horses, cattle or other animals, not to crush the insects between the fingers. The disease-producing material may be absored into the system through the slighest scratch or break in the skin. If the insect is embedded in the skin, use forceps or wear gloves in withdrawing it. Disinfect the spot from which the insect has been withdrawn by swabbing with iodine. Wash the hands thoroughly with soap and water after withdrawning tick."

The period between infection with the disease bearing material and the first appearance of tick-bite fever, ranges from two days in some cases, Dr. Riley said, to ten or twelve in others. In the early stages tick-bite fever may be confused with influenza, measles and typhoid fever. It is advisable, therefore, to call a doctor promptly, if suspicious symptoms develop after having been exposed to ticks. Laboratory tests of the blood are valuable in confirming the diagnosis.

The majority of the cases of tick-bite fever that have been reported in Maryland, have occurred between May and September.

## ORPHANS' COURT

The Orphans' Court of Cecil county met in regular session approved the bond of the Elkton Banking and Trust Co., of Maryland, administrator of Georganna J. Zebley; bond of John D. Boulden, Jr., administrator of John D. Boulden, Sr.; bond of Mary L. Krastel, administratrix of Harry J. Krastel.

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People used to love a politician because of the label he wore; now they love the label because of the man who wears it.