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EASTER

Easter symbolizes the awakening of the earth from its long 'winter sleep', from its dormant or chrysalis state; in the physical or aesthetic sense, it is the flowers that spring from their opiate sleep through the long Winter months, gloriously radiant to behold. In the spiritual sense it is the Resurrection of Christ, who after all, fills and radiates everything, mortal and immortal, "in whom we live and move and have our being." The world, at this season of the year, becomes Christ minded, if at no other time. The Power, that reigns supreme in the hearts and lives of men, when other powers and kingdoms have crumbled with the ages, lives on the eternal oneness in the hearts of those who know him.

The beautiful story of the tender compassion and simplicity that characterized Christ in his life of self-sacrifice on earth, becomes for each generation, a sacred ideal. By this great and wonderful pattern we learn to mold our lives, to add love and compassion, and to take away sin and selfishness and condemnation. We learn that Christ's temptations were great as ours are great. By Him we learn to forgive those who despitefully use us, and to look for the finer qualities in our fellowmen. We learn that love wins where hatred and antagonism fail miserably. We learn of patience under difficulties; and of reward for steadfast and unselfish service. And ultimately we learn that Christ's way is the only hope of the world.

PILGRIMAGES DETERMINED EASTER DATE

Easter was originally dated to suit the convenience of pilgrims who needed moonlight in their annual treks to Resurrection festivities.

Footsore and weary, they plodded both day and night to reach sacred shrines for this observance. Hence it was decided that Easter shall fall on the Sunday following the first Paschal full moon after March 21. The occasion may therefore vary over a period of 35 days—from March 22 to April 25.

Lent, great period of fasting in Christian churches, grew from a 40-hour to a 40-day ritual as it came down through the ages. While most Christians commemorate Good Friday as the day of the Crucifixion, Mohammedans also celebrate it as the day of Adam's creation. Among ancient Germans, this date was sacred to the goddess-mother, wife of Odin.

The association of Easter Sunday with the arrival of spring arises from a coincidence. The day occurs almost simultaneously with the ancient heathen Roman celebration of the vernal equinox.

Many customs have grown up around the Easter observance. In England, figs are always eaten on Palm Sunday to commemorate Zacchaeus, the publican, who being "littler of stature," climbed into a tree to see Jesus pass by the way through Jericho.

Easter eggs and "bunnies" are traditions among American children at this season of the year. In Germany, spring lambs are sold for the Easter feast.

EGGS AT EASTER

The use of eggs at Easter time follows a custom of greatest antiquity, the egg having been considered in widely separated pre-Christian mythologies as the symbol of resurrection. It is probable that the Christian church adopted and consecrated an earlier custom. The egg is generally regarded as the symbol of spring, life and fecundity of nature.

The Manufacturers Census

The United States census of manufacturers presents a lot of complicated questions about income, expenses, employment and other matters.

On top of it all, energetic Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins wants a month-by-month picture of American manufacturing, and for that purpose he will ask additional short-range reports from the largest manufacturing industries. It looks as though he is taking his cue from the Department of Agriculture which he collects information every few weeks so that Secretary Wallace will always know "where he is at."

Our meat inspectors pass 275 pounds of meat every minute for entry into these United States.

TRADITION LINKS EASTER "BUNNY" WITH NEW MOON

Tradition abounds in the popular American customs that surround Easter eggs and "bunnies," familiar to every child who has been taught the occasion's significance.

The connection between Easter and the rabbit is said to come from the fact that the hare is a symbol for the moon, which determines the date of Easter. In Egyptian, the name of the hare also means "to open," hence the association of the hare with the opening of new life at spring festivals.

The egg is an obvious symbol of the spring awakening. The bright colors of painted eggs symbolize hues of the Easter sun and the joy which follows the whiteness of winter. In Germany, where both Easter rabbits and eggs originated, children are told that if they are good a white hare will steal down the chimney and hide brightly-colored eggs in the house. In many foreign places the Easter hare is as important a figure as Santa Claus at Christmas.

If young men in some English villages can catch a hare and present it to the parson before 10 a. m., on Easter Monday, the rector is bound by old law to give them 100 eggs, a calf's head and a groat.

Egg rolling on the White House lawn, a popular Easter custom at Washington, began soon after the close of the Civil war. Originally the annual affair took place on the Capitol terrace. When authorities complained that children were harming the turf, President Hayes and his wife invited youngsters to do their egg-rolling on the White House lawn. The event has been annual ever since.

COUNTIES MAKING FIGHT FOR SAFETY FLAG

The contest for the five Safety flags to be awarded to the counties of Maryland making the best record in reduction of automobile fatalities is taking on considerable significance, with a number of counties trying hard for first place and the flag offered by Governor Herbert R. O'Connor.

The flags will be awarded for the best record from October 1st, 1939 to September 30th, 1940, inclusive, as compared with the same period of the previous year, thus covering the first year's operation of the Governor's Maryland Traffic Safety Committee. Besides the flag offered by Governor O'Connor, others who will give prizes for good work in Traffic Safety are: W. Lee Elgin, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; Colonel Beverly Ober, Superintendent of State Police; Major Ezra B. Whitman, Chairman of the Maryland State Roads Commission, and Dr. Albert E. Cook, Superintendent of the Maryland State Board of Education.

February's report shows that throughout the State the pedestrian problem is one of the most serious matters to be reckoned with by both the Maryland Traffic Safety Committee and the Police. The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles reports that 72 per cent of those who lost their lives in motor fatalities in February, or 16 of the 22 killed, were pedestrians. Two were bicyclists; 3 were drivers, and one passenger. There was, however, throughout the State a reduction of 14 per cent in comparison with February of 1939.

SOME OF THE THINGS HITLER WANTS

The first reports of what Herr Hitler said to Mr. Welles have filtered in. And, if you take them as a fixed declaration of German policy, they certainly do not seem conducive to peace. Instead, they seem to make war to the death inevitable.

According to reports, the Fuehrer insisted that German political domination of Czechoslovakia, German-occupied Poland and Hungary be recognized—that the Allies keep their hands off Scandinavia and the Balkans—that Germany's pre-war colonies, bulk of which were taken by England, be returned—that Britain lead the way in disarmament by doing away with such fortifications as Gibraltar—and that Britain's "stranglehold" on the world economic structure be broken. It is significant that Hitler said little about France—it is an oft-repeated Nazi doctrine that Germany has no quarrel with France, that the two countries as now constituted can live forever in peace, and that John Bull is the troublemaker.

It is naturally unthinkable that England would make these tremendous concessions, unless she were facing certain defeat at arms. They are tantamount to destroying the British Empire, and leaving the Isles remote and helpless.

It is significant that the German reception to Mr. Welles was cordial in the extreme—honors were given him that are usually reserved for the heads of States. The German government is apparently desirous of improving German-American relations.

furnishing the Nation with food and clothing under adverse conditions; (2) production adjustments to bring production more nearly into line with the effective domestic and foreign demand, and particularly to reduce overproduction for export; (3) direct price-supporting measures, either for the whole or for part of a given crop.

College Student of 1850 Was Trained in Religion

College students between 1830 and 1850, usually pictured as swaggering, adolescent pranksters, were characterized by a preoccupation with religion, according to a study of the undergraduate of that period published by the Columbia Press.

Educational institutions used religion as a connecting link between all subjects, including chemistry, philosophy, and mathematics. Religious interest was fostered by the faculties. For example, one professor devoted his entire inaugural address to an avowal of his faith in God, and in the Bible as the literal expression of His will.

In a typical undergraduate essay, "On the Rhetoric of the Bible," a student declared that the word of God was the best model of literary composition. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of such religious thinking in education.

But there were frivolous moments, it is pointed out. At one meeting of a student literary society the subject was whether or not old bachelors ought to be taxed for the support of old maids, decided by young bachelors in the affirmative.

During the entire period between 1830 and 1850 there was an epidemic of interest in college education. The chief symptom was the quantitative increase of such institutions, there having been in the neighborhood of 80 colleges founded. In spite of the financial panic of 1837 and the ensuing depression more than two score colleges were begun in the 1840s, 32 of them substantial enough to survive to the present day.

Generally speaking, this furry of establishment was the result of a marriage between the then universal American respect for education and denominational enthusiasm among the churches. The colleges were designed primarily as institutions to train men for the ministry or for God-fearing professional careers, and each sect strove to outdo all others in providing its own future leaders. Amherst, according to its Greek professor, had been "born of the prayers, and baptized with the tears, of holy men" early in the century, and most of its later rivals were similarly conceived.

Much of the interest in American literature during the period was expressed in earnest or arrogant denials of its nonexistence.

Ohio Farmers Hoaxed In 1887 Grain Swindle

In the late summer and early fall of 1887 three agents, claiming to be representatives of the Missouri and Kansas Grain company, sold to Ohio farmers a wheat claimed to be hybrid, at \$15 a bushel.

The price seemed to be exorbitant, but there was a catch and the farmers fell for it. The agents bound themselves in writing to sell all the wheat the purchasers raised the succeeding seasons at the same price. Pay was taken in cash or notes which in some counties alone amounted to as much as \$25,000. The agents reaped such a harvest from Ohio farmers that they went into Missouri, where their fictitious business was investigated and all persons connected with it were indicted.

One of the men was Schuyler S. Cox of Ohio, who, getting wind of the trouble, fled back to Ohio and successfully remained in hiding until his companions were safe in the penitentiary. This was one of the most successful hoaxes ever perpetrated upon Ohio farmers, and it was long known as the Ohio hybrid wheat scandal.

Rigid Air Safety Code Benefits U. S. Aviation

One reason for the supremacy of American aviation over foreign rivals is supplied by estimates that this country's commercial air transport companies spend 500 per cent more each year on research, maintenance and inspection than all the rest of the world's airlines.

Rigid safety standards are applied to even seemingly minor items of air equipment by aviation inspection crews. An example of their unusual requirements is found in a report on the development of a new type of plane refueling hose now in use by major oil companies having refueling contracts at airports from coast to coast.

Five years of research by scientists of the B. F. Goodrich laboratories went into the perfecting of the new hose which incorporates safeguards against two peculiar aviation problems. A special compound of synthetic rubber was developed for the hose to prevent the natural rubber—which has a tendency to disintegrate in contact with gasoline—from passing into the motors. The new compound is said by technicians to be completely gasoline-proof.

Stranded stainless steel wire was also woven into the hose in order that static electricity which might have been generated by the friction of air on the plane's surfaces in flight might be conducted harmlessly to the ground through the wire, which is attached to couplings on the field.

We make 1,500 pounds of corn starch every time just one minute goes by.

We make \$2 worth of glue every 60 seconds—from fish.

FACTS, not fiction

That is what our readers get each week in **WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS**

It is prepared for us by Joseph W. La Bine, a trained observer and capable writer. It gives each reader a comprehensive report of the actual happenings of importance in war-torn Europe. It eliminates the countless rumors and the propaganda with which newspapers and radio are being flooded, and covers the facts.

Read it each week, and quote it without fear of successful contradiction.

A GREAT NEW STORY BY

Lida Larrimore

Author of

"The Wagon and the Star"

"True by the Sun"

"Robin Hill"



GABRIELLA GRAHAM was marrying wealthy Todd Janeway because it was the thing to do. She thought she loved him, but to reassure herself she sought the solitude of a cabin in the woods, there to try to recapture earlier feelings. The unlooked for presence of John Houghton, a young doctor she had known in her youth, fur-

ther upset her. Strongly disturbed by him, she was forced to make a decision. Was John the man she should marry, or was it a temporary infatuation? Would she be happier with Todd Janeway? Those were the questions she must answer, and the answering makes "Two Keys to a Cabin" one of the greatest love stories of today.

TWO KEYS TO A CABIN

Serially in This Paper

Arizona Indians Seek New Mode of Living

Young Havasupai Indians of the Grand Canyon, Ariz., area, who return to their reservation after training at government schools are dissatisfied with customs and practices of their forefathers and have appealed to the federal government for aid in getting the modern conveniences about which they learned in school.

These young tribesmen will agree with the white-man visitor that their reservation, located on the bottom of the Grand canyon of the Colorado river is as picturesque a place as can be found.

But they've seen and read too much about the outside world to be satisfied with the crude shacks and the almost primitive farming tools which their parents and parents' parents have been using for generations.

They want to build stone houses that can be kept clean, houses able to withstand any kind of weather. They want new tools for agriculture and new equipment for irrigation similar to that used by progressive farmers.

To help them out, the federal government, through the National Youth administration, is working out a plan whereby the Havasupais can get funds for their much-desired program of modernization.

What the Indians need most of all is cement to build these new stone houses. Stone and timber they can find with abundance on the reservation, which comprises only 518 acres—the nation's smallest.

But to get cement they have to have cash, and cash is the stumbling block for these ambitious youths.

The NYA's plan for these youths will be ranked as a student aid project and merely will consist of paying them wages for doing work on their own houses. This will permit the money to buy cement.

The building program will have a second purpose as far as government officials are concerned. The young Indians, fresh from school, usually are full of enthusiasm and eager to institute reforms in reservation life. But, handicapped by lack of funds, they begin to forget about improvements and lose the spirit of progress instilled in them at government schools. By encouraging house-building, officials hope to prevent the loss of such a spirit.

ORIGIN OF EASTER BONNET

The Easter bonnet originated in the popular superstition that to wear a new bonnet for the first time on Easter Sunday was to be assured happiness in love during the year.

The United States is a big world-center for making spectacles and eyeglasses and sends such optical equipment to 12 foreign countries at a speed of \$2 worth every minute.

Senator Radcliffe Aids Farmers Get Electricity

Maryland Exceeds National Rate In Obtaining Benefits

The Maryland program for rural electrification carried on throughout the state has already proven valuable for poultry raising, dairying, production of tobacco and other farming products.

This was pointed out by United States Senator George L. Radcliffe during a recent discussion about his support to obtain Federal aid for the program which began back in December, 1934.

According to Senator Radcliffe's figures, he estimated 6,791 farms were served through central electric station service at the time Federal aid was granted.

Record Improvement
Some 14,900 farms now are benefited as a result of newly provided high-line service—an increase of nearly 120%, he stated.

Southern Maryland has enjoyed the advantages of added electrification in its production of tobacco. Experiments have been conducted and carried out which it is believed will develop economic advantages through electric power in the drying and curing of leaf tobacco.

Farm activities such as poultry raising and dairying have been much benefited as the amount and quality of production have improved at very low cost.

Farms now total approximately 15,000, an increase of more than 33%, he stated, in pointing out the benefits of the program of rural electrification.

Knows Farm Problems
"This large increase in providing electricity for rural sections throughout the state of Maryland," declared Senator Radcliffe, "is substantially above the national average of 22.1%; but two-thirds of Maryland's farm families are still without the benefits of high-line service."

"No one hardly appreciates the farmers' problems more than I," stated Senator Radcliffe, "having been born on a farm in Eastern Shore. So it is that I am ever mindful of rural needs and constantly working toward improved farming conditions throughout the state of Maryland."

DARKNESS OF CRUCIFIXION

The "darkness over all the earth" at the time of the crucifixion could not have been caused by an eclipse of the sun, for the reason that it occurred just after the passover, at the time of full moon, and an eclipse can only occur when the moon is between us and the sun, or at the time called "the dark of the moon."

Chronic complaining doesn't make a hard lot any softer.