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KNIGHTS OF THE HIGHWAY

So quietly and gradually has the giant highway transportation industry grown that few of us realize the imprint it has made on American life. Occasionally we hear staggering statistics which inform us that more than six and a half million people are employed either directly or indirectly in this industry, or we may learn that over three million truck drivers earn and spend more than \$4,000,000,000 a year and occasionally we read of the dependence on motor vehicles of more than 48,000 communities not served by rail—but all of these and many other items of the kind do not really tell the human interest story of this great industry.

A driver for one of the big interstate hauling companies, which operates a large fleet of Fruehauf trailer units, summed it up when he said, "We drivers have a language and a code of our own and it would be a mighty fine thing if all drivers had our same code, if not all of our language." What he meant by the code was that a truck driver will never pass another driver in trouble. If you, Mr. and Mrs. Passenger Car Driver, are in difficulty on the road, or have had an accident, the chances are 99 out of 100 that the man who stops and gives you first aid and helps you get your car back on the road and running again will be a truck driver. This is part of the code.

In addition, a well-understood signal system of blinking lights will tell you, if you are initiated, when it is safe to pass and when it is better to hold your position in line. The truck driver will give over to the right when you want to go by. His safety record is outstanding in spite of the tremendous number of vehicle-miles he piles up and while he may not always use Harvard English, the truck driver by and large is the real knight of the highway.

MARYLAND TOO MODEST ABOUT HER ACHIEVEMENTS

Maryland has been far too modest with regard to her place and her performance in the history of our Nation, declared Governor Herbert R. O'Connor, in connection with Maryland Day observances at Westminster several days ago. "Other states," he declared, "notably Massachusetts and Virginia for generations have seen to it that the story of their achievements have been fully told and emphasized. In Maryland, however, our children have not always been fully taught as to the part their native state played in the history of their country. It was to correct somewhat this failure that Maryland Day was instituted and that Maryland Day celebrations are held.

As instances, he compared the Boston Tea Party to the Burning of the Peggy Stewart; contrasted Paul Revere's Ride to the equally important, but much less known ride of Colonel Tench Tilghman, and added that the time has yet to come when the full significance of the Battle of Long Island, and how the Maryland Line saved Washington's Army and the future Republic, shall be fully told.

Reviewing the achievements of Maryland's sons in the Council Chamber, the Convention Hall, the battle field, on the sea, and in the realms of spiritual expression, Governor O'Connor voiced the opinion that from the very beginning of the participation of Maryland in the country's advancement entitled her to an historical recognition such as she has never fully achieved.

Hitler has been talking "blitzkrieg" so long without acting, that some observers have become convinced it is mainly bluff. On the other side of the fence are those who remain convinced that Germany will shoot her bolt before long—that she must, it being her only chance. Objective would be to destroy Allied docks, power plants, transportation, warehouses, as well as munitions depots and air fields.

In the meantime, more and more are saying that no one will or can win this war—that it will prove a disastrous stalemate for all concerned. Hitler himself has said that in modern war there can be no winners—only losers. And in that opinion he is joined by thinking people in all countries of the world.

Any man who does you an ill turn will never forgive you for it.

UNCLE SAM—BUSINESS-RULE MAKER

By J. E. Jones

Monopolies are not an original discovery, but the inclusion of the medical profession, labor unions, trade associations, and the patent system in the new programs and policies of the Federal Government to control all trusts, has turned the Sherman Anti-Trust Law that was approved July 2, 1906, inside-out and upside-down.

The sugar trust stirred up a scandal 1894 with efforts to put over some raw deals. In 1901 the steel companies formed a huge trust. In 1902 the United States Supreme Court declared the anti-trust law of Illinois to be unconstitutional, and the decision affected similar laws in Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

While the Sherman Anti-trust Law has been held as a club over monopolies through the years it has usually failed to reach the roots of troubles.

The Federal Government assumed power a few years ago and set-up a great division in the Department of Justice to prosecute everything that resembled a monopoly—or smelled like one. The Supreme Court agrees in a board way with prosecutors who have brought up questions of monopolies in recent months.

In the spotlight is the Temporary National Economic Committee which is now taking life insurance companies, the patent system and a lot of other nice folks for a ride.

Congress has been broadening the powers of Administrative branches of the Government by enforcement of the Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 which establishes principles for merchandising intended to regulate competition, discounts, rebates, advertising, price fixing and other features of business—all a sidecar for the monopoly train.

Still another measure that is pending in Congress will make it necessary for every corporation to take out a license from the Federal Government if it proposes to do an interstate business.

The United States Congress does not seem to get excited about all these changes in methods of life for the American people. The history of recent years, including the present session of Congress, shows the Senators and Representatives approving these various measures and established a single Federal authority that lessens the usefulness and force of local self-governments, as many weaker states surrender about all their rights and powers to Washington, as circumstances compel them to ask for Federal aids and benefits.

Who Will Be The Next President?

The world's most interesting and important political activity, President-making, now claims the attention of every citizen. Who will be nominated by either major party cannot yet be said, but almost every one has opinions on the subject. Roosevelt and Dewey have the greatest popular following; Roosevelt and Taft the great political machine support.

Although the President has not yet announced his candidacy almost everyone concedes that he can have the Democratic party nomination if he wants to go after it. And if he does the candidacies of Hull, Garner, Farley, Jackson and McNutt may fade and disappear. Whether or not the President will run again no one knows, and perhaps least of all the President himself. Only the gods running the European war are qualified to guess it. But Hatch law or not, and Farley dissatisfaction or not, he can nominate himself if he decides he wants the job. Whether or not he could be re-elected is another question, especially if the Republicans nominate Dewey.

Dewey's nomination is not assured, however, and will not be until the outcome of the primary contests is known; first Wisconsin, next in Nebraska; with others following in different states. The two most important contests, however, are the ones in Wisconsin and Nebraska where Dewey and Vandenberg have fought it out. If Dewey wins both of the picture and Dewey will breeze into the nomination on the second

ANSWERING THE CENSUS

When the census enumerator comes to your door his 31 questions can be over in a flat 11 or 12 minutes, providing you have the answers on the tip of your tongue, and don't chat too long on the weather and the Administration in Washington.

The census taker will ask the value of your home. He wants to know the assessed valuation, not what you paid or would like to get for it. Your tax bill gives this information.

You will be asked whether your house is mortgaged, and the amount still due, and how the payments are made, which is to say, bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly.

If your house is rented, he will ask the monthly rental.

If the head of the family has been employed only part time, those answering the census will need to know the number of hours he worked during the week of March 24 to 30, 1940.

If the family's wage earner was employed on some emergency Government work, such as the WPA, during that same week in March, the enumerator will want to know it.

If total unemployed, the enumerator will want to know for how many weeks up to March 30, 1940, or how many full time weeks were put in during 1939.

Then will follow the questions over which the controversy has raged. The enumerator will blantly ask your income. How much in money wages, or salary, was received during the year. This amount should include commissions. The term "money wages" is used to distinguish between actual cash and other considerations, for example, board and room. If your income is above \$5,000 a year, you need only say so, and not give the actual amount.

The second income question explores your other receipts, but not its amount. It simply asks whether you received more than \$50 during 1939 from sources other than salary, for example, from interest on stocks or bonds. The answers is merely "yes" or "no."

In supplementary questions you will be asked whether the household wage earner has a social security number, and whether he has contributed to the Federal Old-Age fund, or to a railroad retirement fund in 1939. The amounts are not sought, just "yes" or "no."

Enumerators were chosen from the unemployed and have been instructed to be friendly and helpful. They are sworn to absolute secrecy and subject to a heavy fine. It is even against the law for anybody to peek over his shoulder.

But if you do not wish to give your answer to income questions to the enumerator, or do not have the facts available when he calls, you may ask for a "preliminary schedule" which may be sent in later. The questions must be answered, however, and sent in or you will be subject to \$100 fine and 60 day in jail. Giving misinformation is subject to \$500 fine.

However, the law stipulates that census information can not be used for taxation or other purposes.

A complete accurate census for 1940 is vital. This is not a partisan matter but one of deep concern to American men and women of all parties.

Planted acreage on National Forest lands will pass the million acre mark this spring, January 1, 1940, it stood at 946,574 acres, including 131,707 acres planted in 1939. In the last 5 years the U. S. Forest Service has been able to make use of considerable relief labor, particularly CCC workers, and the forest plantings have averaged more than 160,000 acres a year. This yearly average is greater than the total of the planting before 1935, about 140,000 acres.

On the average it takes about 950 trees to plant an acre—about \$12 an acre.

With a million acres planted, the Forest Service estimates there are still about 3 1/2 million acres in need of planting on the National Forests, primarily because fires have destroyed the forest cover, leaving no seed trees of natural reproduction.

ballot, (paste that into your hat for future reference). If Dewey loses one and wins in the other Taft's chances will improve. If Dewey loses both contests the Republican nomination likely will be made in a smoke-filled Philadelphia hotel bedroom late next June.

The New Dealers prayer is "Anybody Lord but Dewey." That they are afraid of this David and his slingshot is attested by Secretary Ickes, the New Deal's teardrop-downer. His best shafts are aimed at Dewey for "throwing his diaper into the ring" as he terms it. Such cracks by Ickes suggest to some that this is Ickes' way of boasting about the fact that he begat a son at 65. Any man who can do that is apt to be a bit scornful of a man of only 37.

And being Ickes and feeling scornful, Harold Ickes opens his spleen ducts and erupts.

They say Demosthenes improved his speech by talking with pebbles in his mouth, but we doubt it. A wad of gum doesn't help.

LOWEST PRICES IN History!

Here's the chance of a lifetime to own and enjoy a full size, six-foot General Electric or Frigidaire Refrigerator! For, the prices have been lowered to fit the most modest income. Both have the same, high quality mechanism found in high-priced models. Both make quantities of ice faster-than-ever and are arranged for easy storage of large quantities of food. Come in and see this General Electric (LB 6-B), above right, and Frigidaire Super-Value Special "6", above left.

ONLY \$114.75 CASH

ONLY \$114.90 CASH

G-E and FRIGIDAIRE 6 ft. BARGAINS!

Here's the chance of a lifetime to own and enjoy a full size, six-foot General Electric or Frigidaire Refrigerator! For, the prices have been lowered to fit the most modest income. Both have the same, high quality mechanism found in high-priced models. Both make quantities of ice faster-than-ever and are arranged for easy storage of large quantities of food. Come in and see this General Electric (LB 6-B), above right, and Frigidaire Super-Value Special "6", above left.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY
 Live Electrically and Save

\$5 DOWN—3 Years to Pay
 Prices (slightly more on budget plan) subject to change without notice

House Built of Plastics Presents Many Changes

Homes of the not too far distant future are destined for some revolutionary and logical changes, according to predictions made by Alden B. Dow, Michigan architect, who has already gained nationwide recognition for his modern functionally designed houses. Dow envisions houses constructed almost entirely of plastic materials as a development in the near future. There will be no cracked walls in the homes constructed of these materials because surfaces will be broken up into small units and sealed together with an elastic material, thereby allowing the natural movement of the building frame.

These small units will be of geometric form, combinations of which will form the design of the building—that is, dimensions will be in terms of units rather than feet and inches. There will be so many units high and wide, windows will be merely transparent units, while ventilators, radiators, light fixtures, radios and other accessories will be available in sizes interchangeable with these units. It will be easy to add to these new buildings because one system of construction will apply throughout. An addition will merely require so many standard unit frames and the necessary units to cover it and line it.

Other advantages claimed for the new materials include their good insulation against heat and electricity. Houses built of them, it is said, will be cooler in summer and warmer in winter. In addition they will constitute an extremely low fire hazard, and be resistant to most acids. Plastic blocks need no seasoning. They are completely waterproof, cannot warp or lose their shape. They will not, like wood, be attacked by insects, nor like most other materials, be subject to decay and disintegration. "In building with them, wastage—heretofore a big cost factor—will be eliminated," states Mr. Dow.

These and many other advantages of using plastics for building purposes have been indicated for some time but the difficulties of molding large pieces suitable for use in this field have, until recently, hindered extensive application in this direction.

Auto Liability Insurance

Motorists who carry liability insurance not only should know the amounts of the coverage limits, but they also should understand exactly what those limits mean. For example, let it be assumed that a motorist carrying a standard limit \$5,000-\$10,000 policy is involved in an accident in which more than one person in the other car is killed or injured and a judgment of \$10,000 is rendered against the assured. Assume further that, as frequently occurs—three persons are injured and judgments in their favor are rendered in the amounts of \$7,000, \$2,000 and \$1,000. The assured carrying a \$5,000-\$10,000 liability policy must pay \$2,000 of the \$7,000 judgment himself because the policy sets forth definitely that the limit for one person cannot exceed \$5,000. Motorists should know that this is not a "trick" feature nor is it found in the policy of any single company. It is standard in all liability policies.

No woman cares to be the silent partner in a matrimonial firm.

Stories of Horatio Alger Are Popular at Harvard

Harvard men seem to be the only ones around Boston who still read the stories of Horatio Alger Jr. The newsboys, about whom Alger used to write, are little interested. At the Burroughs Newsboys' foundation in Boston the members prefer Tarkan.

Alger, who died in 1899 at Natick, Mass., at the age of 67 years, was graduated from Harvard in 1852. The Harvard library has about 25 titles, many the gift of the author, writes Mary Elizabeth Prim in the Boston Transcript. They circulate, too, and are slowly gaining in popularity. Records show that the books seldom went out in the 1920s, but have been in demand during the last few years.

The librarians can't figure whether this is due to loyalty to a fellow alumnus or a belated interest in the methods of the newsboys and others in the street trades about whom Alger wrote with such gusto. All Alger's lads had one thing in common. They made a lot of money and made it quickly. The Alger heroes were honest and eager, but they certainly got the breaks. There was invariably a rich, kindly old gentleman to make them junior partners.

There are a number of Alger's books in the Boston Public library, including his Harvard class ode, but none of them circulates. Several are in the rare books collection.

The public library in Chelsea, where Alger was born, has not a single title of his on the shelves.

Home Hardware

The character of the house as well as the coloring and finish of the woodwork should be carefully considered in selecting hardware for the home. A hardware design suited to a home of elaborate architectural style is out of place in an informal home of simple lines. Straight-forward, unpretentious design is best for the small house. Since the hardware of a home gets plenty of usage, good quality here is of more importance than in some other features. Frequently the substitution of new hardware for old will do much to liven up the appearance of the entire house.

Auto's Silence Is Important

One of the most appealing features of a new car is its silence. Keeping it noiseless is a matter of correct maintenance right from the start for it is a fact that body bolts are inclined to loosen most rapidly when the car is new. They should be tightened at the end of the first 500 miles and again at 1,500. The task requires but a few minutes and costs little enough to justify having it done.

There is many a hitch in the teamster's business.

HAS THE CENSUS TAKER VISITED YOU?

Amusing comments by one of America's best-known wits on the recent country-wide quiz sponsored by Uncle Sam. One of many interesting features in the April 21st issue of

The American Weekly the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE AMERICAN On Sale At All Newsstands

Good Care of Clothes Will Cut Living Costs

There's a tidy amount of pin money to be picked up by thrifty wives right in Friend Husband's clothes closet. Not in the pockets of the suit he will wear tomorrow, however, but merely in the care of the same.

Since most of the nation's 31,400,000 wives take care of their husband's clothes anyhow, they might as well save from \$40 to \$100 a year on hubby's wardrobe yet keep him better groomed than ever by following a few simple rules, according to Tony Williams, a New York designer who creates wardrobes for a goodly section of the nation's best dressed men.

Suits last from 25 to 40 per cent longer and hold their creases better if they are always hung, preferably on shaped wooden hangers, he points out. Suits are made of wool not only because it is an exceptional insulator against both heat and cold but because it springs back into shape when allowed to hang, he explained.

Trousers should always be hung from the bottom, if possible. Their weight helps pull them back into perfect shape. It is also worth the trouble to brush the dust and dirt out of trouser cuffs before hanging, he declares.

A press will last longer if the suit is allowed to hang for a day after pressing, as this sets the crease firmly. Suits themselves will last longer if they get a day's rest between wearings, even if the Old Man has only two outfits.

When sending the Mister's shoes to be repaired, it is well to remember that rubber heels are not only more comfortable and longer wearing than leather, but hold shape and remain trimmer. A survey reveals that 85 per cent of the nation's males prefer them anyhow.

By keeping a sharp eye on Hubby's ties and occasionally pressing them and removing a spot, wives can help him always to have the fresh appearance of a man who is definitely on his way to success.

Hand Painting of China Stages Current Revival

China painting, an accomplishment boasted by almost every young woman around 1900 when it was at its peak, is coming back, says Mrs. Jessie L. Wood, Michigan artist.

"China painting is being taught in the schools and more space is being devoted to it in the art magazines," says Mrs. Wood, a veteran teacher of china painting, but now a painter in oils. "But in 1900 we did mostly flowers. Now the work is in conventional designs.

"It's true there were some horrible things perpetrated in the name of art by some of the china painters, but probably the fad served a good purpose in arousing an interest in art and making the young girls appreciate paintings they saw. Mineral paints are used and china is a difficult medium on which to work because of its rapid drying. The painting was dried in kilns and the colors were always changed by the heat. Some results were lovely. I still have a set of china and many painted pieces from that time."

A man may be handicapped by being born a poet but there is no reason why he shouldn't brace up and make something of himself.