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

Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Foreign Advertising Representative THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1940

THREAT OF HUNGER

Herbert Hoover, who organized food relief in Europe during and after the First World War, believes that Europe is again heading for famine. "If it is a short war," he observed late last June, "it may be a short famine, but if it is a long war, there may be the worst famine in the history of the world."

Not all authorities take Hoover's prediction seriously. The Department of Agriculture, for one, is inclined to regard his estimate as overdrawn. But a sifting of the rumors emanating from Europe indicates that a food shortage is close at hand. The specter of famine, the aftermath of most modern wars, may not yet be haunting Europe, but all observers agree that if the war continues, the coming winter will see infinitely more hunger than was seen during the war's first winter.

HOW MUCH MONEY?

To re-elect President Roosevelt in 1936, the Democratic National Committee spent $5,651,000. To carry Maine and Vermont for Landon, the Republican National Committee expended $8,893,000. These sums were topped by the lavish expenditures of state and local committees.

Observers have been wondering, therefore, how the second Hatch-Dempsey Act will effect the 1940 Presidential campaign. Passed last month, the Act prohibits a national party committee from spending more than three million dollars a year, or from accepting individual contributions of more than $5,000.

MORE PRACTICAL HIGH SCHOOLS

A committee of educators has reported to the American Youth Commission that actual work experience should be made a part of high school currirulums, that courses in social studies should be expanded, instruction concerning personal problems be given, and improved methods of reading be taught. The committee believes that important needs of most of the 6,500,000 boys and girls in high schools of the United States are not being met but that the hopes fostered by much of the present system are doomed to disappointment.

It is true that the great bulk of the opportunities open to youth of high school education today is in more or less mechanized fields of employment. The incidence of child labor laws, wholesome as is their general effect, leaves countless youngsters eager for means of learning to do things with their hands and to see how the world's work is done. Thus the coupling of high school training with useful occupations is desirable for many.

Yet the emphasis on reading shows that the workbench cannot supply all or more than moderate share of a mechanic's life. The amount of reading matter which is being hurled at everyone by the modern press in newspapers, magazines, and books calls for speed and accuracy on the part of the reader. And the requirements of citizenship call for discernment in his use of the information he consumes.

Many Americans were awe-struck when the German army quickly pulverized French resistance in June. Civilian "armchair generals" bombarded the War Department with demands that present U. S. Army methods be thrown overboard, and that German tactics and "secret weapons" be adopted at once. After a comprehensive study of on-the-scene reports of the Battle of France, the War Department let it be known that nothing in the German technique would demoralize a properly equipped and expanded American force.

During the 1940-41 school year, the National Youth Administration will spend $26,240,281 for operation of its student work program. Of this sum, $12,509,161 will be used to provide work for secondary school students, while the remainder will be used to provide jobs for college students. Altogether, 500,000 different students are expected to be aided.

DENTS ON YOUR FENDERS

By J. E. Jones

Fenders were used by early man over open fires. Long centuries afterwards the first locomotives rolled over iron rails with the fenders pointing the way so efficiently that the settlers and farmers called them cow-catchers. Bicycles arrived, and the fender was called a guard. The fender still stands on guard in front of street cars, buses, trucks and ships at sea. Most people simply take fenders for granted. A Washington writer decided to investigate the subject.

One day at the north-east corner of the White House grounds there was a collision of two cars, due to the fact that two careless drivers were trying to beat the traffic light. It was quite a smash-up and the only reason no one was injured was because the fenders took the blows.

That started the news man to thinking more about safety and he looked into the success of prevention associations, traffic squads, speed regulations, pedestrians care. Fenders seemed to be ignored by all the specialists but there was plenty of mathematics about brakes, steel bodies, modern glass, miles per hour, highway warnings, highways and crossings.

The dignity, shining beauty, and life-saving record of fenders were not recorded in the book. The two drivers mentioned above might have gone to kingdom come, and thousands of other drivers might have gone up and out the same way except that their fenders took the original shock, detoured the drivers from the hospital or doctor's office and started them to pay more attention to their fenders.

Drivers of every class have to look straight ahead across the fenders—or they can't drive. All they really have to do to keep out of trouble and avoid collisions is to keep the dents out of their fenders—it is simple deduction.

This pestiferous news writer resolved that he would write an appreciation of automobile fenders and so the chapter resumes, as follows:

Long, long ago, a man from Detroit came to Washington in a beautiful new automobile. He drove about the country into Virginia and Maryland. At the end of a perfect day he slipped-up somehow and the car went off the shoulder of the road, knocked down a post, and carried it off on its fenders. Hasty examination showed only slight damage to the passengers. It was discovered that the post had traveled west and it was identified by the words which showed it to be the boundary marker between Maryland and the District of Columbia. It had moved forty feet over the border into the District of Columbia.

This incident might not have been noted except that some Maryland officials came along the next day and stuck the post up where they found it. Thus the invader came into neutral territory several years ago and changed a very important boundary line.

Later: The man from Detroit has owned many cars since that day. He holds up his hand and like a nice lawyer "does depose and solemnly swear that I became a safe and sound driver that day, due entirely to the fact I ever afterwards watched and paid careful attention to my fenders. I have driven more than 200 thousand miles since then and have never had a dent in them."

Moral: Watch your fenders and keep out the dents. It will mean that many of those 25 or 30 thousand persons marked for slaughter on the highways each year will escape injury, death—and even dents.

• • • •

The Campaign

The Presidential campaign is practically under way although there are lastminute arrangements and events to give the big show of 1940 its formal shove. Will Roosevelt and Wallace win, or will it be Wilkie and McNary. The old idea of merely selecting the men may be revised this year, since there is a feeling among thoughtful citizens, in and out of the political sets, that policies and programs should be recognized as the goals of genuine Democracy.

The voters have lived under the New Deal for nearly eight years. Revision of methods of Government have been given a free and fair trial in those years. Now comes the time to definitely approve the Roosevelt and Wallace methods—or go back to the old ways of Democracy. Messrs. Roosevelt, Wilkie, Wallace and McNary are all good men. The principles they represent should govern and control. The people may be trusted. Abraham Lincoln phrased an answer that fits—right now: "You may fool some of the people all of the time, you may fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." The election will settle the puzzle bequeathed by the great Emancipator.

• • • •

Little Helps To Business

The Department of Commerce has issued a business man's guidebook for use in cooperation with the National Defense procurement program detailing the locations of the War and Navy Department's field procurement offices and a partial list of materials being purchased by these agencies.

Use of the bulletins by business men will facilitate negotiation of transactions for the national defense and will save time and expense now absorbed by visits to Washington.

The War Department endorses the guidebook as aids to "manufacturers who are interested in putting their facilities at the disposal of their country."

• • • •

Jobs And Jobsters

In 1933 there were 563 thousand employes on the Government payroll, now there are a million, most of whom work at something—others just deal the cards or shuffle the papers. There is nothing in all the political disputes that shows more clearly than the above figures the extent to which the Government of the United States is being centralized under Administration control at the National Capital.

POPULATION OF STATE PUT AT 1,811,546

Maryland Gain Of 11% In Ten Years—Growth Exceeded Only By Nevada

With 1,811,546 noses, Maryland's population is right up there with the best.

According to preliminary cenus reports on fourteen States, Maryland's growth was exceeded only by Nevada, and was equaled only by her close neighbor, Delaware.

Maryland and Delaware both showed gains of eleven per cent; Nevada's population grew by 20.8 per cent, during the last decade.

To Maryland, and to other States which showed gains in population above and beyond the national average, this may mean greater representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

Any such increments of legislative weight, however, are subject to the will of Congress, and in any case will not be available to Maryland in the elections this fall.

The average gain of population in the United States was 6.5 per cent.

On the basis of such figures, such shifts as may be made in Congressional representation among the States probably will benefit the South and Far West, while the drought-ridden Middle West and the depression-hit northeastern States may suffer losses.

Reapportionment of the House, however, will not be made before the approaching Presidential election, since the final figures will not be available for a few months and Congress has the right to dictate how, if at all, the apportionment will be made.

The earliest election at which the new seating may be used will be that of 1942, provided Congress takes some action next year. Recently an act was passed providing automatic reapportionment sometime in 1942 if nothing is done at the next session. This act could be repealed, however, and even if used might not provide new seatings until 1944.

Maryland, at present, has six Representatives in the House.

Twenty-four of the 435 seats in the House were shifted after the 1930 census and some officials predicted the number of shifts might be even larger this time. They assumed that the total number of seats would be kept at 435, as it has been since 1910.

It was believed that States which, in the last ten years, increased more than the 6.5 per cent, average gain in the nation, stand a good chance of getting more seats. Those which failed to gain as much, or lost, stand to lose seats.

Under ordinary conditions Norway can produce 60 bushels of potatoes aminute—bait for belt-tightening aggressors.

The simple sad truth is that any well-trained pro seems a superman when he fights a guy who never expected to fight.

HER HARDEST JOB

Is Hanging 'em Out!

THOROUGH washing, rinsing and bluing . . . then everything damp dried! All done automatically! These are the everlasting conveniences of a modern, electric home laundry.

Thousands of homemakers are turning to this easy solution of the washday problem. Hundreds are replacing outmoded, time-consuming electric washers for the effortless, automatic models. All are gaining new freedom . . . and better washed and rinsed clothes than ever before.

Join this army yourself! Remember, your hardest job will be—hanging 'em out.

Conowingo Power Company

1940 SEPTEMBER 1940						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Scrub It Out!

IT'S time for the women of America to roll up their sleeves and start scrubbing the dirty spots out of the nation's social fabric!

Many leaders in women's work believe that women as a group have been delinquent the last two decades and now will have to pay with real hard work if they are to restore social conditions favorable to the Christian way of living.

Throughout history the women have been the guardians of spiritual and moral life. The great social movements of the Nineteenth Century were nearly all originated and fought for by women. These women worked under severe hardships, without finances, without the right to vote, and under the handicaps of social ostracism and the fact that they then were living in a man's world.

Today all that is changed. Now it is in many ways a woman's world, women control the purse-strings of the nation. They have more potential power today than ever before in history. In many ways, they are doing less with their power than did the handicapped women of yesterday.

Achievement of many social reforms and of the right to vote may have caused women to think that the good fight had been won and that they could retire to placid contentment in an arm-chair.

Women sought and achieved equality with men. Flushed with their new-found freedom they pushed on to achieve equality in the unworthy ways of living. They climbed up on the bar stools alongside the men.

But all that is changing. Women may prattle of "freedom"—when they really mean "personal license"—but let that freedom hurt those they love—husband or child—and women soon demand a return to the absolute code of Christian living.

Social disease, juvenile crime, alcoholism, polluted politics, all of these enemies of American home life could be routed within the decade if all women would unite behind effective leadership to use their powers of finances, of the ballot, and of spiritual conviction.

Let's Face Facts!

Alabama state government figures when analyzed show that the state is "losing millions through its ignoble experiment of business partnership with the liquor traffic," according to a recent report.

"Glowing promises of the wet propagandists in 1937 have not been fulfilled. Bootleggers still ply their traffic. Liquor store profits have not reduced taxes. Drunkenness and disorderly conduct are notorious. Criminal activities flourish.

(Sponsored by W. C. T. U.)

Possibly the popularity of air castles is due to the fact that they are not taxable.

SHORT COURSE FOR OPERATORS OF WATER AND SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

The fourth annual short course for operators of water aud sewage treatment plants, will be held at the University of Maryland, College Park, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 3, 4, and 5, under the joint auspices of the University, the State Department of Health, the Maryland-Delaware Water and Sewage Association, and the "Four States Section" of the American Water Works Association.

Elementary instruction on the "Why and How" of water purification and sewage treatment has been arranged for new students and more advanced work for those who have attended the previous courses.

The provisional schedule calls for lectures and demonstrations on the following: Water Treatment and Control, Sewage Treatment and Control, Pipe and Leak Locating Instruments, Maintenance Problems.

Certificates will be awarded at the close of the institute to those who complete the course.

WORKERS IN SKILLED TRADES IN DEMAND

Oren B. Harrison, Interviewer-in-Charge of the Maryland State Employment Service today stated the number of people seeking work is steadily decreasing. This decrease is caused by the increasing number of calls being received from private employers and road contractors. The workers in the skilled trades especially are in great demand.

At the present time the office has several openings for waiters, waitresses, cooks, countermen, carpenters as well as openings for workers in shipyards. Applications for these jobs may be made at the office of the Maryland State Employment Service in the basement of the new Court House, All unemployed people in Cecil County are urged to register in order that they may be considered for work.

"Civilization follows the plow," was the motto frequently quoted in support of the homestead policy of the United States, says H. A. Miles, U. S. Department of Agriculture economist. "Today," he comments, "we find that in some places degradation follows the plow. Land has been put into cultivation that was not suited for permanent cultivation.

"THE TABLE TALKS"—NEW SERIAL STORY

For adventure, thrills and romance don't miss "The Table Talks," exciting new serial. Begins in the September 8th issue of

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN

It costs Great Britian $75 a minute to take care of its insane. . . . There are 150,000 lunatics in England, Wales and Scotland.

OPPOSED TO STATE OWNED INSEPCTION STATIONS

Members of the Keystone Automobile Club in Maryland are almost unanimously opposed to state-owned and operated compulsory inspection stations, according to the results of a poll announced yesterday by George E. Keneipp, Manager of the Club.

Of the members who voted on this and other points in a 10-point program submitted for approval of the membership, 98.5 per cent went on record in opposition to a system of inspection as proposed from time to time, involving huge expenditures of State funds to set up and operate examination stations.

The heavy opposition vote reaffirmed the position of the Club that inspection is of doubtful value as a means of reducing accidents.

Recommendation for revision and simplification of the State motor vehicle laws received 100 per cent approval, as did the platform plank calling for complete uniformity of traffic signs and signals. Year-round availabilty of public playgrounds and expansion of safety educational measures likewise received unanimous support.

The practise of requiring car owners in Baltimore to pay the personal tax on all personal property as a prerequisite to registration found little support among the membership, only 1.3 per cent voting in its favor. Keystone's proposal for legislation requiring the recording of all aliens on the Maryland certificate of title received a 99.7 per cent vote of approval, and use of motor vehicle tax funds only for highway and highway safety purposes was suported by exactly the same vote.

Keystone members are 100 per cent for enforcement of the vehicle laws, but record their vote against "injudicious use of enforcement authority".

A proposal calling for establishment of more one-way streets in Baltimore was up held by 99.2 per cent of those participating in the poll.

WORKING STUDENTS

Among U. S. educators, it is a well-known fact that many young men and women work their way through colleges and universities. But last week, many were surprised to learn the scope of the "working student" movement.

Released in New York city were results of a survey of student employment in 895 institutions of higher learning in the United States. Made by Clarence E. Lovejoy, alumni secretary of Columbia University, the study showed that nearly 50 per cent of the men and 20 per cent of the women enrolled in American colleges are self-supporting in whole or in part. And their earnings total $32,500,000 a year.

Because the statue of General Charles Mangin includes an honor guard of four Negro colonial soldiers at its base, the Nazi authorities occupying Paris have condemmed it. They have also condemmed a bas relief of Nurse Edith Cavell, whom the Germans shot as a spy during the first World War.