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, DECEMBER 6, 1940

CHRISTMAS SEAL SALE UNDER WAY

The 1940 Christmas Seal Sale is now under way. Thousands of Marylanders have received the Seals which have been delivered to them by Uncle Sam's postmen, and already these tokens of good health and happiness are appearing on the backs of many letters.

Calling upon all Americans to aid in the fight against tuberculosis President Roosevelt in a statement from the White House said, "In military preparedness tuberculosis, a communicable disease, which kils more persons between the ages of 15 and 45 than any other disease, might interfere with mustering the best possible manpower."

"The National Tuberculosih Association and its affiliated state and local organization can render services of inestimable value to public health officials throughout the country in handling the problem of tuberculosis as it is disclosed from the physical examinations of recruits", said President Roosevelt. "Therefore, the thirty-fourth annual nationwide Christmas Seal Sale of the tuberculosis associations takes on added significance this year. It should receive more than ever before the fullest possible support of all of the people of our country."

"From now until Christmas Day we, as individuasls, by generous purchase of the Seals, can do our part to help the tuberculosis associations free us from the deadly menace of this communicable disease. We know from past experience that our dollars will be well spent in behalf of the public good."

The sale of Christmas Seals enables the Maryland Tuberculosis Association to carry on a modern program against tuberculsis throughout the state. Included in this program are: clinics, tuberculin testing, x-rays, health education, a Negro program medical research and the Miracle House, a preventorium for undernourished children.

Calling upon all Marylanders to continue the fight against tuberculosis Mr. William B. Matthews, managing director of the Association said, "It is within your power to wipe out the "White Plague". Since the birth of the Association in 1904, the death rate has steadily decreased."

"We must not relax our efforts," Mr. Matthews continued, "or we will soon lose all that we have gained." Mr. Matthews pointed out that tuberculosis was the leading cause of death between the ages of 15 and 45 and stated, "war, like tuberculosis, preys on the youth of the land."

HOW MANY FARMERS.

How many farmers are needed in the United States?

An article in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics' publication, "Land Policy Review," posed this question and then attempted to answer it. In substance, the answer was; that depends.

If said the article's author, Oris V. Wells, farming generally should be conducted on the same scale as in the Corn Belt, and farmers should have the same income as in the Corn Belt—the nation's most prosperous farming section—only 5,182,000 farms and 24,202,200 farm people would be required. But if it is considered desirable to maintain the largest possible farm population by conducting farm operations on the scale and comparable income of our most densely populated commercial farming section, the Cotton Belt, U. S. farm land could support about 9,643,000 farms and 45,032,000 farm people. According to the latest available estimates, there are now 6,812,000 farms and 31,774,000 farm people in the United States.

Exactly two months and two days after President Roosevelt signed the Selective Service Act, the first batch of American citizens ever drafted in peace-time was inducted into the U .S. Army. In the majority of cases, the inducted men were registrants who had volunteered, but a few men were conscripted in those sections where volunteers were not numerous enough to fill local quotas.

The number one headline spot at the moment is the Suez Canal. The number of passengers moving thru the canal is now one every minute.

IMPORTANT UNCHANGEABLE WAYS

J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., December 1--About 150 years ago the people of the United States built up their young independent Nation by slow-but-sure processes. They framed and ratified a Constitution and consumed eight years after the Yorktown surrender in agreeing to a form of Government that is the same today as it was when Washington became President. Thirty-one men have occupied the Presidency, and in chosing--and re-electing some of them--there have been national elections every four years. The population has multiplied ten times, and the quadrennial quarrels of voters and candiadtes are at least ten times hotter than at the start.

Nevertheless back in 178r the people stood for "the general welfare" and the "blessings of liberty". The election of 1940 showed that the people were still standing "pat" for the unchangeable ways arranged in the beginning.

I have been impressed by the observation of a great industrial leader who recently said: "I think the American way of living brings to our minds something quite tangible. It reflects a high general standard of living. It reflects freedom of thought and action and innumerable other privileges associated with democracy and free enterprise." That was the blue-print in 1789, and while the years have not witnessed tremendous differences in the methods and habits of life, we have emerged from one of the most bitter presidential campaigns in all our history, still holding fast as a united people to the unchanged ways of a century and a half ago. The pioneers demanded "a high general standard of living," and their descendants have been fighting-it-out every four years at the polls, where they have reasserted their belief in the important unchangeable privileges of freedom or thought and action and all the "innumerable other privileges associated with democracy and free enterprise."

The problems of war and peace, making a living, protecting private property and enterprise, caring for the poor and needy, production that produced goods and employment for all who are able to work; defense for every home and fireside without being annoyed by official decrees that are obnoxious--and idctatorial; the sanctity of the home, the welfare of every community and entire freedom of the individual to a high standard of living--these are still listed as important unchangeable ways of American life.

These facts are admitted by the victors of the recent election. The losers fought for the same ideals. In fact, nearly all the people firmly declared themselves in favor of continuing the important unchangeable ways of life, even though their systems and methods were wholly opposed.

But there is a clearer understanding among all of us, regardless of who we shouted for in the 1940 election.

William Lloyd Garrison said, long ago: "You can not possibly have a broader basis for any government than that which includes all the people, with all their rights in their hands, and with an equal power to maintain their rights."

• • • •

Washington Approves Red Cross

National headquarters for the American Red Cross is located in Washington, D. C. The success of the enrollment drive by the District of Columbia Chapter for this year brought in a grand total of 152,050 memberships, which is more than 22,000 greater than the quota of 130,000 set as a goal at the beginning of the drive.

Nothing could more plainly indicate the public endorsement of the Red Cross in its own home town. The result should have a helpful influence on the rest of the country.

• • • •

Fires And Explosions

Thorough investigations are being made of the mystery blasts in Pennsylvania and New Jersey by the Hoover G-Men. There have been other peculiar "mysteries" on national defense plants, and in offices of the Federal Government in Washington.

These occurrences are described as "mysteries" and possible accidents because they are unexplained, but nevertheless suspected to be sabotage. That's the way the officials work. You may be sure these investigators will solve the origin of fires an dexplosions and discover whether they are the acts of enemies of the United States.

T-yf,,,qoiondv athineyiarhd arthart

• • • •

No Political Peace

The AFofL and CIO conventions are more belligerent this year than at any previous time in refusals to consider political propositions, and Government suggestions, that they form a peace-monopiy. It simply isn't in the cards.

ALMSHOUSE COMMITTEE TELLS GOV. O'CONOR OF STATE'S NEEDS

Two New Institutions Urged, For Chronic and Infirm Patients--State Would Bear Cost of Buildings

The Almshouse Commission, appointed several months ago by Governor Herbert R. O'Conor to study the feasibility of carrying out the Governor's plan for eliminating the almshouses of State," recommended, in a comprehensive report filed at Annapolis, replacement of present almshouses by institutions able to furnish adequate medical care to the chronically sick and infirm.

There should be two such institutions, Governor O'Conor was told, one on the Eastern Shore, and one on the Western Shore. Choice of exact sites was not attempted by the Commission, which did recommend, however, that the important principle to be observed in the selection of sites is that each chronic hospital and infirmary shall be located near a general hospital which has the equipment and medical staff sufficient to take care of the problems of acute illness for those patients who will come to be in need of general hospital care

With regard to financing the new institutions, the Commission recommended to Governor O'Conor that the State assume the total cost of the buildings and physical plants, and the cost of repair, upkeep, etc. It was recommended that the counties be required to pay the sum of 75 cents per day for the care of each patient, and that the State make up the difference between this amount and the actual cost of care where such a difference occurs.

Requirements For Admission

On the matter of admission to these institutions, the Commission recommended that this be made on the basis of a statement by a physician to the effect that the patient is in need of chronic hospital or infirmary care; and of a further statement by the local County Welfare Board that the patient is unable to pay. As the County Commissioners will be responsible for payments for the care of each patient, final arrangements for admission will be made only after the County Commissioners have given their approval.

The Commission recommended that each institution be set up with two sections, one of which shall be a Chronic Hospital, and the other an Infirmary: Furthermore, that they be so consturcted as to make proper provisions for both colored and white races.

While admitting the difficulty of forecasting the number of beds likely to be needed for chronic hospital and infirmary care throughout the State, the Commission felt that the break-down would be somewhat as follows:

Western Maryland (Garrett, Allegany and Washington Counties) 130 Chronic Hospital cases and 90 Infirmary cases. Total, 320 beds.

Central Maryland (Frederick. Baltimore, Montgomery, Harford, Howard and Carroll counties) 280 Chronic Hospital cases, and 410 Infirmary cases. Total 690 beds.

Southern Maryland (Anne Arundel, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's and St. Mary's Counties), 140 Chronic Hospital Cases, and 210 Infirmary cases. Total, 350 beds.

Eastern Shore (All nine counties) 140 Chronic Hospital Cases, and 210 Infirmary cases. Total, 350 beds.

The total expected need for the State was put at 1,710 beds.

With regard to Baltimore City, the Commission reported that it was apparent that an addition would be needed shortly to the present Baltimore City Chronic Hospital, and recommended tha tthe necessary expansion of physical plant in Baltimore City be aided by the State.

Announcement is made by the Keystone Automobile Club that J. Maxwell Smith, for many years its Secretary and General Manager, has been elected President of the Club and its insurance companies, succeeding J. Borton Weeks, his life-long friend and associate, who died November 14.

The modern army, whether it attacks or defends, fights a war of swift movement. To attack the enemy's weak point, or to counter his attack, heavily mechanized forces must be brought up rapidly. Thus, for today's warfare, the backbone of national defense is an adequate system of roads and highways.

LET READY KILOWATT PLAY "Saint Nick" AT YOUR HOUSE

Electric gifts that add to the joy of home life! We have a wide variety. Here are just a few. See them all for solving your gift list!

1. TABLE APPLIANCES—*Waffle Bakers* from automatic models at $16 cash to non-automatic at $5.95. *Toasters*—automatic from $9.95 cash; non-automatic as low as $3.50. *Sandwich Grills*—automatic combination with waffle grids and frying pan attachments at $12.95 cash; non-automatic grill at $6.95. *Egg Cooker*—Complete with poaching dish, four egg cups and tray at $6.95; cooker only at $3.95.

2. COFFEE MAKERS—Automatic chromium-plated at $16; automatic glass at $12.95 cash. Silex models as low as $4.45. Electric percolators as low as $6.95.

3. CLOCKS—Telechron alarm at $2.95; Kitchen model at $3.50; Occasional clock at $9.95 cash.

4. LAMPS—I. E. S. 6-way at $11.95 cash; Double Swing Bridge at $14.95 cash. Beautiful Reflector Table Lamps with china base at $3.95.

Prices {slightly more on budget plan} Subject to Change Without Notice

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Live Electrically and Save

It's Easy to Select A Christmas Tree That Holds Needles

IF YOUR Christmas tree shed its needles early last winter, you probably had the wrong kind of tree.

All trees will drop their leaves after they are cut and stored in a warm room, but some kinds hold their leaves far longer than others. Trees used most commonly on Christmas are the spruces, fir, hemlock, pine and redcedars.

Spruces are the least desirable of all evergreens because they are the first to shed their needles. A spruce can be identified by grasping a branch tightly, as its sharp pointed needles will prick your hand.

The ideal Christmas tree is the fir. It resembles the spruce except that its needles are not sharp. The needles stay on the tree for a long time, and become a golden brown before they finally drop. Needles of a Douglas fir are flat and soft to the touch. This popular tree can be recognized by examining the cones which have small appendages on each side.

Hemlocks tend to shed their foliage early when kept indoors at a warm temperature. The distinguishing feature of this tree is the two white lines on the lower side of each of its needle-like narrow leaves.

Pines have never been very popular as Christmas trees, in spite of the fact they do not shed their needles early. This is probably due to their unsymmetrical appearance, which does not closely resemble the conventional Christmas tree. Their longer needles are associated in clusters of three or five.

Redcedars are occasionally used as Christmas trees in neighborhoods where they grow wild. The foliage is tiny and scalelike, and is prickly to the touch. It grows berries instead of cones.

No matter what kind of Christmas tree you select, it will hold its needles longer if it is standing in water. Place a little water in the base of your Christmas tree stand, and you will be bothered less with falling needles than you were last year.

Basket of Preserves Makes Welcome Gift

A gift that anyone will appreciate is a basket of your own preserves. Take a half dozen or so of your prettiest and most delicious ones, tie gay bows of red ribbon around the tops, and put them in a wicker container. Then tie another bow on the handle and insert a card.

Good Present

Every Icelander is certain of one Christmas gift, a candle.

Every married woman needs a woman friend. She can't enjoy telling her husband what she wears and what she eats.

Nature tries to even things. If you stop with one child, it gives you the same amount of troubles you would have rearing three.

See Dodge! Drive It! Do So Today!

★ You couldn't spend 10 minutes more enjoyably—or profitably—than *seeing* and *driving* this great new 1941 Dodge! It fairly sparkles with new ideas... new beauty...new luxury. And the new Fluid Drive*, combined with Floating Power, gives unbelievable new smoothness and handling ease. You shift gears or not, just as you wish! Stop in today!

★ ★ ★

NEW 1941 DODGE LUXURY LINER

$825 and up

This is Detroit delivered price and includes all Federal taxes and all standard equipment. Transportation, state and local taxes (if any), extra. See your Dodge dealer for easy budget terms.

*FLUID DRIVE OPTIONAL AT SLIGHT EXTRA COST

The H. M. Duyckinck Co. Phone 47 Rising Sun, Md.

MAKE YOUR KITCHEN A REAL SANTA CLAUS

Timely feature by a distinguished authority on household efficiency in which housewives are given helpful hints for their holiday preparations. Look for this article in the December 15th issue of

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY

the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

Payments of benefits to the jobless in November by the Maryland Unemployment Compensation Board were smaller than in any preceding month of the year being only $358,694, which was $30,535 less than the October total, but $35,073 more than the amount paid in November of last year.

The grand total of unemployment benefits paid by the Maryland Board at the end of November was $22,252,719, while the aggregate for this calendar year to the end of November was $6,361,000.

At a conference of the United Palestine Appeal in Washington, D. C., Norman Angell, British author and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, reported that 24,00 Jews had migrated to Palestine from Eastern Europe last year despite transportation difficulties caused by war. There, he said ,they had disproved the "myth" that Jews could not "till the soil and live by manual labor," since 29 per cent of them were directly or indirectly dependent upon agriculture.