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

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JANUARY 10, 1941

GOVERNOR O'CONOR'S LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor told the Maryland General Assembly, at its opening at Annapolis, on Wednesday night of last week, that the lawmaking tasks of its 90-day session would be complicated and burdened by a changeover from peace-time to war-time conditions.

Since your last meeting 21 months ago, catastrophe has fallen upon the world," the governor told a joint meeting of the House and Senate shortly after the 1941 session formally convened.

Asserting that "democratic principles are being challenged" the world over, O'Conor said "it is vital that the component commonwealths of our great democracy unite in a supreme effort in defense of our form of government."

He said the state was in better financial condition than ever before, had a balanced budget and finished the fiscal year last September 30 with an unencumbered balance of $6,151,955.

The Governor continued: "The financial condition of the State is such that I shall recommend a program of tax reduction which will not only leave the treasury in safe condition but will benefit tens of thousands of our taxpayers."

The Governor recited the achievements and excellencies of numerous State departments, leading off with the Roads Commission.

He said that during 1939 110 miles of newly constructed highway were added to the State system and that last year additional projects, involving 87.68 miles, were placed under contract.

He spoke of the completion of the Susquehanna, Potomac and other important bridges.

Regardig the State public school system, Governor O'Conor said, with much amplifying detail:

"It is regarded as one of the best in the entire country."

On the subject of conserving the State's natural resources, the Governor spoke briefly of the fact that the administration's plan for a separate commercial fishery commission was defeated at the polls in November and then issued a plea for considered and unbiased action on the problem during this session.

He reviewed the progress of the State Health Department; expansion of hospitals for tuberculosis and mentally afflicted and indicated that appropriations for such purposes would be increased rather than held down in his forthcoming budget.

Maryland has been fortunate, the Governor said in connection with the State welfare program, in that expenditures are being handled, "capably and properly" to the end that, as compared with other States, the cost here is relatively light.

He indicated that his recommendations on welfare appropriations must await the fiscal proposals that will accompany his budget.

The trial magistrate system that was created by the legislators at the 1939 session, the Governor told them, has worked so well that it can be said in no two-year period heretofore have such rapid advances been made in the administration of justice in Maryland.

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, was paid exceptional tribute by the Governor in his reference to that institution.

Additions to the Police force that he will recommend—and provide for in the budget—the Governor said, will make possible special training of the State policemen and increase their usefulness as well as make more of them available for patroling the highways.

It was indicated, in his remarks on the unemployment compensation division, that the Governor plans to ask the Legislature to make changes in the law that will simplify its administration and relieve employers of some of the mass of detail now necessary in the keeping of records.

Paving the way for the approximately 70 measures that the Legislative Council will lay before the Assembly as a whole with its recommendation for adoption, the Governor reminded the general membership of the Legislature that the council had not usurped any of the rights of the legislators as a body.

The Governor said he desired to "lay emphasis" on the fact that the bills the council will present are open to the same discussion as any other measure that may come before the Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTIES ARE PLANNING

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D C. Jan 6--The Democratic National Committee is giving up its modern quarters in the National Press building in Washington and taking over 25 rooms in the swanky Mayflower Hotel. Chairman Flynn says there will be no Jackson Day dinners this year, and the substitute will be big celebrations thruout the country in "Victory dinners" at which faithful democrats will have ample opportunity to turn their pockets inside out in furnishing financial support to the party machine.

The Republicans are sitting tight, and their first move is in the direction of building up thousands of organizations in all parts of the country, with the Willkie campaign clubs remodeled and streamlined for a four-year journey. These will be rechristened and known as Republican Clubs. The hope already blooms that they will become powerful even by the time of the Congressional elections, in 1942.

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Hospitality Of Our Country

The Department of Justice and its division known as The Federal Bureau of Investigation have been very painstaking in efforts to protect aliens who have become citizens of the United States, and aliens who have registered during the past four months There had been several million such registrations, with more than a million in New York State, and about half as many registrations in California.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service is also a division of the Justice Department. It has been engaged in examining German-American Bund lists and records. So many new Bund members have "joined" recently that the Government wants to know why.

The Immigration Service statements says that "the hospitality of the country ought not to be extended to those who are committed in principle to its abuse."

The Federal Departments and Bureaus must also be given full credit for their efforts to protect loyal foreign-born citizens and native-born children of parents born abroad against being unjustly accused of disloyalty to the United States.

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"New Models"

The records of the National Defense Advisory Commission in Washington indicate vast changes in the activities of automobile manufacturing plants throughout the country. General Motors has frequently directed attention to its source of raw materials and supplies which are drawn from every State in the Union to be used in the manufacture of motors. This Company is drawing heavier than ever nowadays upon the States for natural products, because the Defense program shows General Motors is not only manufacturing its regular products, but is employing its engineering and production facilities; and the skill, experience and technical ability of its organization, and the essential special machine and equipment that has been demanded for the manufacture of a lot of strange goods and machines. Allison liquid-cooled airplane engines for the British and the United States Government are being manufactured.

Trucks of various military types for the British and U. S. Government are being delivered.

Motors for submarine and other naval units are in the program at the Cleveland Diesel Engine division. Preparations are being made for production of machine guns at divisions of the General Motors that make Frigidaires, spark plugs, steering gears, and lamps; and for shell parts at the Olds motor division. Airplane equipments, tank gun mounts, cartridge cases, fuses, magnetos, motors and other items of a technical nature.

Defense orders placed with General Motors for the United States and Great Britian in Canada and the United States are estimated at $400,000,000, indicating how important this great corporation has become inasmuch as it is now one of the organizations which the Government relies in in this emergency.

HITLER'S NEW YEAR SPEECH

Adolph Hitler's New Year proclamation to Nazi Germany ought to be required reading for all Americans who still believe in appeasement or the possibility of a negotiated peace. If they are still convinced that they are right, if they are still unwilling to express a preference between a British and a German victory after reading these latest statements of the Nazi Feuhrer, they are beyond all argument or reason.

What hope for a negotiated peace, for instance, can they read into Hitler's declaration that England must be destroyed, any nation "eating from it" must die as well and that the war must now be fought to its "final consequences"? What hope can they read into a doctrine which interprets the destruction of England as "the liberation of peoples"?

Hitler brands President Roosevelt's charge that Germany seeks world conquest as a "stupid and infamous lie." What is it that Germany and her Axis partners are seeking now but a conquest of Europe, Africa, Asia and the broad reaches of the British Empire' which will allow them effectively to dominate the world? What does his repudiation of gold mean to the United States which holds most of the world's visible supply? And, finally, where will the security of the United States be after England is destroyed, her empire conquered, the British fleet seized and Germany, Italy and Japan stand astride three continents and two oceans as conquerors in accordance with Hitler's plan?

The answers to these questions sum up to only one conclusion and that is that a German victory in this war will shatter forever the peaceful isolation and security of the United States. It means the destruction of British seapower which is our present shield, the scrapping of the standards on which our economy and peaceful trade with the rest of the world are based. It means that the largest part of the earth's surface will be dominated by aggressor nations determined, if not to conquer, to impose their own economic and governmental policies on the rest of the world.

It is because these things are undeniably and indisputably true that the United States stands where it does today, determined to lend the British all possible aid short of war to stave off conquest and destruction.

—Wilmington Journal.

RADIO MUSIC DISPUTE

Attorney General Jackson, Washington, will attempt to prevent control of music for broadcasting with an order to begin criminal proceedings under the Sherman Anti-trust Law against the major contestants.

The Justice Department announced that Jackson had ordered Thurman Arnold, anti-trust chief, to file charges in Federal District Court in Milwaukee, Wis., against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; Broadcast Music, Inc.; the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting system.

A five-year agreement expires Dec. 31, and because of the dispute both NBC and CBS have dropped ASCAP-controlled music from their programs.

The broadcasters charged that ASCAP's demands would cost them approximately $9,000,000 a year, or more than double the amount they have been paying.

The departmen's action would be based on illegal pooling of most of the desirable copyright music available for radio broadcasting in order to eliminate competition and to monopolize the supply.

South America produces about five per cent of the world's total shoe production, makes 100 pair of shoes every time just one minute goes racing by.

Families Are Shrinking

In 1890 the average American family numbered 4,9 persons; in 1900, 4.7; in 1910, 4.5; in 1920, 4.3; in 1930, 4.1 persons. The Bureau of the Census places the average of the country in 1940 at 3.8 persons per family.

The number of families in the U. S. increased by 16.3% during the past ten years. "It is evident therefore, that an increase in the number of families may occur without an increase in population," observes the Census Bureau. Or, as your family doctor would explain in plainer language: "Fewer babies are born to married couples nowadays than ever before in the history of the United States.

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The New Congress

All the political brush piles were cleared away by the old Congress, which hasn't done very much except play "watch dog" since October. The new Congress will undoubtedly start its session without a program and will proceed very carefully with its new responsibilities. Only one thing seems to be unanimous among the members and that is a determination to keep the United States out of war.

Many a man who can't paddle his own canoe imagines that he is capable of steering the ship of state.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

MOST WINTER FARM ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS

While statistics reveal that winter is the safest season on the farm, the number of accidents that happen because of failure to observe proper precaution in daily tasks is surprisingly high. Actually, winter increases certain farm hazards, and while some may be classed as unavoidable, the resulting accidents generally could have been eliminated by the use of a little care and common sense.

Richard W. Thrush, Assistant National Director in charge of the American Red Cross home and farm accident prevention program, points out many of these winter dangers in a recent release from Washington, D. C. He stressed that snow, ice, and cold present definite hazards, but while the dangers of snow and ice can generally be eliminated by a few well-placed buckets of ashes, few people realize that cold, in itself, is the cause of many accidents. Cold may dull the body's functioning to such an extent that eyesight will be dimmed, or may cause a person to walk unsteadily—conditions that increase the chances of accidents.

The short days present another problem—inadequate lighting. Many an accident occurs in early morning or late afternoon that would not have happened in a good light. Careful work planning will enable farmers to get most of their winter work done during daylight hours.

Cold weather acts as a stimulant to livestock, and the farmer working with horses may find them unusually frisky. A runaway on icy roads is particularly dangerous, and care should be taken in handling all livestock.

Winter, with closed houses and barns, is the time when most carbon monoxide deaths occur. While most people undertsand the danger of running an automobile in a closed garage, few seem to remember that the same danger exists from gasoline-driven washing machines or a tractor used to generate power. Carbon monoxide gas cannot be detected by odor, so the exhaust lines must be properly fitted with extensions to carry the fumes outside and should be checked at frequent intervals. A person overcome by the gas must receive artificial respiration immediately.

Few rural communities have efficient fire-fighting equipment, and for that reason farmers must take particular precautions against fires in the home of any outbuildings. A handy barrel of water is one of the simplest, yet most effective methods, and salt added to the water will keep it from freezing. A little water on a small blaze can often put it out before it spreads to large proportions—in which case farm buildings can seldom be saved.

Stoves that are not in good condition should be repaired or replaced. The farmer who keeps his stoves in order, his chimneys free from stoppage, his fireplace screened, and who carefully disposes of trash or debris, will eliminate the principal fire hazards from his home.

December, January and February show the highest number of accidents in logging. If tools are in good repair, one of the biggest accident sources will be eliminated. An axe head that flies off can easily kill or seriously injure a person. Failure to observe proper care has often pinned a careless individual under a log.

Surprisingly, ordinary wood-chopping takes its yearly toll. A good light and a well-cleared space around the chopping block, which will eliminate the danger of slipping or stumbling, are the best insurances against such accidents.

U. S. MARINE CORPS IS LOOKING TO THIS VICINITY FOR RECRUITS

Rooms 323-25 Post Office Bldg.
Baltimore, Maryland

The Marine Corps Recruiting Station, located at the above address, which is headquarters for the State of Maryland, announces that the U. S. Marine Corps is accepting young men to enlistmen who are between the ages of 18 and 30 years.

Also, young men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, who have registered for selective service, can volunteer for enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps.

The period of enlistment is for four years. Applicants must have a clear record; be in good physical condition; and have an average education. The minimum height is 64 inches; the maximum, 74 inches. Married men will not be accepted.

Those who pass the physical examination successfully, and meet the above requirements, will be enlisted at the Baltimore office and sent to the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, South Carolina, for their initial training. The period of training is for about six weeks, after which men are sent to regular Marine Corps station.

Ask your postmaster for information or write to the Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Post Office Building, Baltimore, Md. All mail requests for information will be answered promptly.

INDEMNITIES OF 9,667 BUSHELS PAID ON MD. WHEAT

Crop insurance offset loss to th extent of 9,667 bushels of wheat for 157 Maryland farmers in 1940, according to Paul E. Nystrom, who is supervisor of the Federal Crop Insurance program in this State.

Mr. Nystrom says that 1,256 farmers in Maryland protected their 1940 crop by insurance. By means of this insurance, the grower can be assured of three-fourths of an average crop, so far as damage or loss from any natural cause beyond his control is concerned.

Because of heavy abandonment of wheat acreage in four of the largest wheat-producing states—Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Oaklahoma—the total claim for indemnities this year was unusually large, amounting to about 22,000,000 bushels of wheat. Despite the fact that large indemnities were paid in these four states, the country as a whole produced a crop above average.

Two persons may be able to live as cheaply as one after they are married—but they can't do it while engaged.

The millionaire who dresses as well as his clerk is more or less eccentric.

WARRIORS AGAINST DISEASE

American medicine, as an authority recently observed, has a weak spot. It is not a weakness affecting the patient—the sick man or woman anxiously seeking a return to health. Curiously enough, this weakness has helped the patient—for the weakness lies in the fact that the medical profession has been so busy fighting disease in experimental laboratories as well as at the bedsides of the ill, that it has found little time to tell the public of its tremendous achievements.

The undeniable record is there for all who wish to read it. And it tells, through the figures, a dramatic and inspirational story of an endless battle against disease and suffering and death.

That battle has won victory after victory. In the period of a century and a half, in this country, the life expectancy of man has nearly doubled—from 35 to 62 years. During that time, typhus, once one of the greatest killers, has, all but disappeared. Smallpox and diphtheria, dreaded spectors not so long ago, have been robbed of their terrors. Other great scourages—typhoid, diabetes, tuberculosis—have been brought under control, and their mortality rates steadily reduced.

That is what American medicine—private medicine—has done. And all over the land, in countless laboratories and institutes, privately financed and managed for the most part, the doctors and the scientists are fighting, day and night, the scourges which have not yet been conquered.

Medicine is not an industry. But, like industry, it has rendered its greatest service to the people under a system which places no brakes upon the achievements of the individual, and which encourages any man, in any field, to develop his talents to the utmost.

AGRICULTURE IS PREPARED

According to Secretary of Agriculture Wickward, agriculture is well prepared to play its part in national defense. There are adequate supplies of foodstuffs and plenty of soil fertility to meet any call that may come to the American farmer.

Much of the credit for that must go to the agricultural marketing cooperatives, which have done more than any other agency over the years to put the farmer on a businesslike production and distribution basis. They have done a fine work in promoting better methods of soil utilization, of harvesting, of shipping, etc. They have attempted not only to obtain a better return for the farmer, but to assure the consumer of a dependable supply of farm crops at a reasonable figure.

Agriculture's role in national defense is vital. The nation is fortunate that its farmers are so well able to do their job.

Over 4,000 retail distributing associations in America, operating stores, buying clubs and gasoline stations, claim one million members . . . . doing business at the rate of $400 a minute.

The pre-war cost of running the public bath houses in London, England, amounted to $6 a minute.