

THE MIDLAND JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
EWING BROS.
 RISING SUN 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 .80
 THREE MONTHS .50
 SINGLE COPY, 3 CENTS
 ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Foreign Advertising Representative
 THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1941

LABOR INVITING REPRISALS

The average American has all the sympathy in the world for organized labor, believes in good wages, the right of labor to bargain collectively and the social and other benefits that labor has obtained in recent years.

But the average American is losing patience with a lot of labor leaders who have contrived to racketeer on labor and who have misled working men into adopting wrong policies.

We are in a war—well, at least, a quasi-war—and everybody is agreed that every item of production that can be wrung from men and machines is essential. It may be imperative a few months hence.

Nobody is seeking to deny labor a square deal. Everybody has leaned over backward to give labor a square deal. Labor cannot deny that it has received a square deal.

But certain elements of labor are inviting reprisals by defying the plain will of the American people and trying the public patience.

That is unfortunate. If it becomes necessary to deal harshly with these unyielding elements, the rules that will be laid down for them necessarily will apply to all labor.

Labor leaders of the sort who are misleading American workers were largely responsible for what happened in Europe. German labor, misled by Communists, invoked Hitler and Nazism.

We don't want anything of the sort to happen in the United States. We don't want to enact laws that will deal harshly with labor. We don't want to be forced into the pathways of Hitler.

But the American public is making a lot of sacrifices these days. The men in the army and navy and their parents at home and others who are striving patriotically to do their level best, expect labor to conform to the general policy which Americans as a whole have accepted and with which they are attempting to comply.

No unnecessary sacrifice is asked of labor. No unreasonable compromise is expected. But a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness is expected of labor—not just one man or one group but all men and all groups including labor leaders. If that co-operation is not forthcoming, labor generally need not be surprised by the public reaction that inevitably will follow. —Tribune.

NEW TAXES

Remember the old nursery rhyme: "Rings on her fingers, bells on her toes, she shall make music wherever she goes." This is now being paraphrased: "With new bills on his toes, the citizen shall have taxes wherever he goes."

The last tax legislation passed by Congress lowered personal exemptions on incomes from \$2,500 to \$1,500 for married persons, and from \$1,000 to \$750 for single persons, without any change regarding credit for dependents. And in addition to the usual four per cent, a graduated scale of surtaxes was placed on taxable income.

But this deals only with your 1941 income. For 1942 things are going to be very different. The Administration and Congress (though cautiously) have been letting out hints as to what is to come. Higher taxes, huge increases in taxes, in fact, are definitely certain for next year: (1) To siphon off part of the rising national income as a means of curbing inflationary prices. (2) To raise money to pay for the big defense expenditures.

ORDER FARM IMPLEMENT

Because the national defense program is expected to make it increasingly difficult to obtain new machinery and repair parts, J. Z. Miller, County Agent, suggests that Cecil county farmers keep their implements in good running condition, store them under cover, and get repair parts that will be needed next year, as soon as possible.

Mr. Miller says that even small amounts of fertilizer left in compartments of corn planters, grain drills, or other planting machinery, are likely to cause corrosion and harden, clogging the distributing equipment at planting time next spring.

Americans in England who celebrated with the traditional turkey at Thanksgiving had to pay 85 cents a pound for their birds.

CONGRESS TAKES UP

LABOR LAWS

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., December 1.—The CIO has grown steadily for many years, and it is believed to be the largest labor organization in point of membership in the United States. Failures of the Mediation Board and various conferences to settle the coal strike were followed by the refusal of John L. Lewis to call off the strikes. The Congress of Industrial Organizations put the endorsement of its millions of members back of Mr. Lewis. No organization had ever pulled such rough stuff on the Administration. After a week's "cooling off" period Mr. Lewis accepted the President's arbitration plan. That was looked upon as the beginning of the end of 1941 coal strikes. But these disturbances aroused Congress.

Senator Connally is a stout, dependable pillar of the Administration. He has offered a bill to give the President added power to take over defense plants, or mines where labor troubles call for that sort of action. The Texas was likely hot under the collar when he declared that the time has come "to determine whether the Government is to be coerced by John L. Lewis". Senator Wagner showed interest in proposals to put some action into the Wagner Act.

Other formulas for anti-strike legislation are proposed in the Vinson bill which provides a thirty-day "cooling-off" before a strike can become effective.

Still another proposal would "freeze" the status quo, so far as the closed shop situation in defense industries is concerned.

There are conflicting schools of thought. One trend in Congress favors increasing the power of the President to crack down on strikes. Other Congressmen want to put thru laws with definite restrictions and rules to prevent strikes—laws, in fact that would relieve the President of the responsibility to interfere. This technique was followed by the War Labor Board policies of 1918.

According to Westbrook Pegler the present national Government has kept debate down "in every attempt to bring bills into Congress for discussion, and a vote has been beaten by silent orders from the White House". Pegler adds: "The result is that our people are just beginning to realize that unionism is not what they have always thought it was. It is a huge business and a huge political movement".

Many suggestions have been made in support of bills that would destroy John L. Lewis's power—but there is a notable tenacity against putting union labor leaders under official Government control.

Washington knows perfectly well that the President is not going to break friendship with the rank and file of union laborers if he can help it—and that he is too clever to permit Lewis to outsmart him.

Sober-minded American leaders, in and out of official positions, have been taking inventories, and reviewing recent labor troubles that have been the worst since the sit-downs in the automobile industry.

The conclusion seems to be that there must be positive changes in the Federal labor laws that will protect the rights of employers, workers and the general public—laws that can be and will be enforced and thereby insure 100 per cent protection to all classes of society and all classes of persons and employers in the industries and factories that have been strike-bound so often during recent years.

Tightening Good Neighbor Rivets

About 99 1/2 per cent of the folks of our nation don't know why American troops have been sent into Dutch Guiana, or why the State Department made such a ridiculous arrangement to bail Mexico out of the ditch which it had dug for itself.

But our Government is looking after everything from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn along the Atlantic Coast. Both sides of the Isthmus of Panama are under guard.

What About Japan?

The negotiations in Washington between Representatives of the Japanese Government and our own Administration are most interesting. Secretary of State Hull has kept the diplomats from England, Holland, Canada, Australia and other friendly countries fully informed concern-

1941 DECEMBER 1941

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	31			

GOVERNOR EXPECTS MUCH OF NEW PAROLE POLICY

Following a survey made at his request by the Chairman of the Department of Correction, the Director of the Department of Parole and Probation and other officials, Governor Herbert R. O'Connor has announced a new State policy to broaden the scope of the Maryland Parole System by aiding prisoners to secure employment when discharged.

The basis of the new plan is a much closer study of all possible parolees and of all who would be interested in their release, including prospective employers, plus an improved functioning of welfare activities at the penal institutions of the State.

To this end the Governor has made arrangements for additional personnel and for the expedition of reviews of the cases as they are recommended to the Executive Department.

The great increase in the prison population in recent years, the Governor announced, prompted him to institute the survey, whose purpose is to lower the costs of prison maintenance, but primarily to restore to normal life in the State every worthwhile prisoner who could be proclaimed.

STATE FAR AHEAD OF NATION IN TUBERCULOSIS CARE

Coincident with the announcement by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce that Maryland ranks fourth among the states of the Nation in its medical care bed facilities, Governor Herbert R. O'Connor made known today that the State has completed arrangements to open a new fifty-bed building at the Henrynton Tuberculosis Sanatorium on January 1st. This is a first step in a move to expand further Maryland's medical facilities, Governor O'Connor declared.

According to the Department of Commerce survey, there are 22,836 beds in 138 Maryland institutions. The 82 hospitals and sanatoria of the State alone provided 6,763,275 patient-days of care in 1939.

Asserting that the Maryland hospitals facilities are "well above" the minimum requirements for adequate medical service established by its committee on the cost of medical care, the census report showed that Maryland outdistances the country generally in the matter of beds for general medical care, tuberculosis and mental diseases. In the field of tuberculosis care, even without the Henrynton addition, Maryland has approximately twice the average facilities for the United States.

A thrifty farm woods makes a poor pasture; if pastured, it soon becomes a poor woods. Extension foresters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommend fencing farm woodlands for highest yields and quality of hardwood timber. The forage value is negligible since a thin sod in defense woods yields less than half the grass from a good pasture of equal size. Some woodland plants poison livestock.

The development and trend in farmers' cooperative organizations in Maryland is described in a bulletin issued recently by the University of Maryland Experiment Station. The authors are P. R. Poffenberger, J. R. Ives, and Dr. S. H. DeVault, all of the department of agricultural economics.

You won't get Christmas cards from your English cousins this year. The government has ruled the paper ordinarily so used is "required for munitions and other essential purposes".

ing all matters which might affect relations between the United States and Japan. It seems that Japan is afraid to enter the World War, but the spunky little Japs keep right on making new styles of complaints.

This is the first time that Japan has really been defied by the United States and told to put-up or shut-out. There isn't much danger of any prolonged naval warfare with Japan, even if there is a little shooting.

American Tanks

The British had plenty of tanks in the first World War. Neither Britain nor France had tanks to stop Hitler from marching through France and other countries. There were 500 tanks made in America in 1940, and it will be 5,000 for 1941.

Good Morning!

BY THE BENTZTOWN BARD
 (Folger McKinsey)

It was only a glad "Good Morning" As she passed along the way. But it spread the morning's glory Over the living day!

—Carlotta Perry.

THE CHRISTMAS SEAL, AN INSPIRED IDEA FOR CREATING TRUE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

We look all around in the range of our human thoughts for something to do at Christmas time that will bear the true mark of the Christmas spirit. There are many things to attract us in this connection, the Salvation Army Kettles, the Empty Stocking Club, the Fresh Air Fund, the dozens of related efforts which are constantly being exploited for the benefit of the needy. And then to top them all, along comes the Christmas Seal. He is a bright and shining light in a dark and weary land. He is something all of us can help in his benevolent work. It is

a joy to put him on the back of our envelopes every time we mail one—business letters, personal letters, love letters,—oh, yes, love letters especially! For the Christmas Seal is a symbol of love. It was born out of love, it comes into the world as a means of expressing in a quiet and effective way the love of men for those in affliction and in need. It is an angel of mercy to the need of saving lives from affliction, from the terrible affliction of tuberculosis. Maryland has one of the most active and efficient Tuberculosis Associations in the country, and it is affiliated with the National Association, so that its work is synchronized and harmonized with all the large efforts to stamp out tuberculosis. Christmas Seals are one of the most popular forms of service which the Tuberculosis Association has thought of to reach the greatest number of people and receive help from the most widely distributed sources. The Christmas Seal gives every fellow in the land a chance to play Santa Claus. He can buy them by the block, by the dozen or merely by the piece, conscious always that however many he may buy he is buying with every purchase a new ray of hope and sunshine for some stricken victim of a dreadful affliction.

—B. B.

CHRISTMAS SEALS



Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis

Will you help her... against her worst enemy?

HER worst enemy? Tuberculosis! More people between 15 and 45 die from tuberculosis than from any other disease!

Yet tuberculosis can be wiped away. Since 1907 your Local Tuberculosis Association has helped reduce the annual death toll from 179 to 47 per 100,000.

Join this fight! From now till Christmas send no letter, no card, no package without the Christmas Seal that fights Tuberculosis!



Buy CHRISTMAS SEALS

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations in the United States

Christmas Spirit Interrupts War

Despite the horror and suffering among World War soldiers, the spirit of Christmas was not kept out of the trenches.

In "A German Deserter's War Experience," the author, an anti-government Socialist, tells of a Christmas celebration on the Argonne front.

"Christmas in the trenches! It was bitterly cold. We had procured a pine tree and decorated it with candles and cookies.

"At midnight the whole line of German soldiers began to sing Christmas songs in chorus.

"The French left their trenches, and, quite overpowered with emotion, stood with caps in hand. We exchanged gifts with the French—chocolate, cigarettes, etc. They were all laughing, and so were we; why, we did not know.

"All around silence reigned. The charm continued, and one scarcely dared to speak. Suddenly a shot rang out, then another. The spell was broken. All rushed to their rifles. Our Christmas was over."

TOO BUSY



"I shall hope to catch you under the mistletoe Christmas eve."

"If you do, I warn you now, I'll be too busy to see you."

There are two kinds of men: those who are getting something done, and those who have time to argue.

Our deepest sympathy is with the man of a few words who is married to a woman who does a continuous monologue stunt.

OCTOBER TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN STATE

Forty-eight persons were killed in traffic accidents in the State of Maryland during the month of October. This was 20 1/2 per cent less than the previous month, and 13 per cent less than October, 1940. Up to the first of November, 477 persons have been killed in the State this year, an increase of 16.6 per cent over the same period last year. However, it is noted that traffic, as estimated from gasoline sales, has increased in about the same proportion. In addition to these deaths, there was a total of 1951 accidents, and 982 persons injured. Both the number of accidents and the number of injured also showed a slight decrease from the previous month. There were 3 kills in Cecil County during October, and 11 injured. There were 27 accidents in Baltimore City there were 11 persons killed, a decrease of 39 per cent under the previous month, while the Counties, with 37 deaths, showed a decrease of 12 per cent. Allegany, Anne Arundel, Caroline, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Kent, Montgomery, St. Mary's, and Wicomico Counties had a fatality free month. Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Queen Anne and Somerset Counties reported 1 death each; Washington, 2; Cecil, Prince George's, Talbot, and Worcester, 3 each; Harford, 5; Howard, 6; and Baltimore County, 7.

Pedestrian deaths continue to lead all other types, being almost as many as the combined total of the next two highest types; namely, Motor Vehicle with Fixed Object, and Motor Vehicle with Motor Vehicle. An analysis of the accident causes reveals that the Pedestrian is responsible for two-thirds of the accidents in which he is involved, and that speed is the cause of approximately 45 per cent of all other types of highway accidents.

The Maryland Traffic Safety Commission and cooperating agencies again urge all drivers and Pedestrians to exercise the utmost caution during the months of November and December, when, according to the records for previous years, traffic has taken its greatest toll. This is, in part, to early nightfall when, at this season of the year, the first hour of darkness corresponds to the peak traffic hour of the day.

Thousands have given their blood to the Red Cross to help save lives—but thousands more have given their blood on the streets and highways in a wanton waste of manpower. You can do your bit to conserve manpower for National Defense by walking and driving safely. The country today needs every able-bodied citizen able-bodied.

DAIRY FARMERS SHOULD PLACE ORDERS EARLY

Maryland dairy farmers who will need extra milk cans, pails, strainers, cream cans, or other steel dented tin plate milk-making equipment in 1942, will do well to place their orders as soon as possible, according to J. A. Conover, specialist in dairying for the University of Maryland Extension Service.

Diversion of steel to defense needs has made it necessary to restrict civilian use of the metal. Priorities officials, however, realize the importance of milk in the Food-Freedom campaign, and have granted a preference rating to manufacturers of hot-dip tinned and tin plate dairy equipment.

Only enough steel will be allocated to produce the 1,340,000 milk cans needed for normal replacement and to handle the additional eight billion pounds of milk dented for in the Secretary of Agriculture's national agricultural production goals for 1942.

FEWER FARMERS

Between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 the number of persons employed on farms declined from 11,532,000 to 10,420,000. There is always a seasonal decline before November, with the rush of the harvest work nearly over, but this year it hit a new low level since 1925. It was nearly half a million more than the corresponding drop last year. The decrease in the number of hired farm workers was proportionately larger than any of the family workers—indicating a movement away from the farm to defense jobs.

At the same time, cotton pickers were getting 75 per cent higher pay than last year, and the harvesters of corn, potatoes, apples, late hay, soy-beans and other late crops were getting corresponding better wages. An indication of the increased money in the hands of the farmers was the fact that farmers' cooperatives borrowed from the banks for cooperatives nearly twice as much money for the first nine months of 1941 as for the same period in 1940—\$126,000,000, as compared with \$67,000,000.

THEY LOVE CHEESE

Production of American cheese is up more than 26 per cent over last year. More than half of all our American cheese is made in Wisconsin. England loves our cheese.

Good management of a farm woodland looks to a steady timber income, as well as fuel, fence posts and other rough timber for home use and for sale. A farm timber crop offers fall and winter work for labor, teams, and equipment when field operations are over.

Tennis balls are so scarce in Germany that members of the German squad must furnish their own.