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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1941

TOTALITARIAN AGGRESSORS

War came to the United States on December 7, 1941, in typical totalitarian style. There was no warning. Japan struck while diplomatic talks were in progress between the United States and that country. Yet the scope of operations showed conclusively that many weeks of planning and at least two weeks of actual maneuvers were necessary before these final lightning raids.

The United States must never forget these facts. They prove conclusively that this war with Japan is but a part of the larger worldwide war. Japan attacked with the same savage treachery that characterized German blows against Austria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Poland, Belgium, The Netherlands, and all the rest. It was in keeping with Mussolini's attack against a beaten France, his advance into Greece.

This is ancient history. But it is important that the people of the United States remember these facts. They show the nature of the foes we face. They show that no fair play, no regard for international law, no regard for civilians will enter into Axis methods. This war will be long and dirty and bloody.

The United States can thank Japan for one thing. We enter the war with no delusions. We know exactly what we are in for. We know that there is nothing "phony" about this war. We know that it will take all our manpower and all our resources to win. We know that the people of the United States are prepared to pay whatever price is necessary for complete victory.

There is little use to dwell on the need for unity. When Japanese planes bombed Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, when they struck at military bases and air fields in the Philippines, the people of the United States became one. There is no dissection. Party lines were well wiped out in Congress. Labor and industry dropped their differences and redoubled production efforts. Isolationist leaders and organs rallied to the fight. Past disputes and past differences were forgotten.

Final victory is taken for granted. But there is no use fooling ourselves that it will be easy. Certainly, the initial losses in the Pacific have made this clear.

But the opportunity is ours, with the other free peoples of the world, to prove conclusively that those who fight from choice merely to preserve their way of life can outfight the slaves of dictator nations which fight to gain world power. The myth of totalitarian invincibility has been proven false. The United States must explode this theory beyond redemption.

The United States has never sought war. We can be proud that the United States took every possible step to avert this one. The attempt ended in early losses. But this is just the beginning. The United States has never lost a war. It will not lose this one.

MILK GOAL FOR 1942

A milk production goal of 125 billion pounds (7 percent more than the probable production in 1941) has been recommended for 1942, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This quantity of milk would provide not only for the increased requirements for exports in 1942 but also for a record per capita consumption of all milk and dairy products next year. But even with an increase in per capita consumption, the total consumption of dairy products in 1942 will still be short of that estimated as necessary to provide adequate nutritional standards for the population of the United States. If the desired goal is reached, domestic consumption of all milk and dairy products (on a milk-equivalent basis) could be about 10 quarts per capita larger than in 1941 after allowing for the increased quantities needed for export.

The unprovoked attack of Japan on American possessions simply marked the occurrence of the inevitable. For many months, most authorities have been convinced that we could not avoid formal participation in the war that now engulfs all the continents. The big question was when and where the spark would be ignited. The Japanese militarists, spurred by their Axis comrades, have answered that question for us and for the world.

If only we could put a limit of an extra 18 months on taxpaying.

WAR COMES TO OUR COUNTRY

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., December 22—President Roosevelt told a joint session of Congress in a 500-word message that a state of war existed between Japan and the United States and he asked for a formal declaration of war by Congress. In three hours the war program was officially approved. You, everybody, know the story, up-to-date.

Washington is the war center, but every home and habitation are vitally concerned. All I can add is a word of caution, from Washington, based upon residence in the Capital City during those dark days of the first World War:

Keep cool, don't get excited, face every situation, and let your conscience be your guide.

"Keep To One Goal"

Vice President Wallace, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board, declared this week:

"From now on, every action of this Board and the related civilian agencies of the Government must be keyed to one goal—complete victory in this war which has been thrust upon us—we can talk and act no longer in terms of a defense program. Victory is our one and only objective."

That is the language of war, and in this instance it is expressed by an official who in his relations to the people is the embodiment of gentleness, kindness, and warmth of feeling.

What Are We Fighting For?

The United States is engaged in a new war, and our special efforts are directed against Japan, a nation and a people with whom we have been little concerned heretofore. The President and Congress have interpreted the will of the people, and in a few hours everyone has understood that there is "unity" and agreement supporting the declaration of war.

An outstanding leader of American industry has furnished an unusually clear analysis of the situation: "I believe that we of industry and as citizens of a great democracy have two great responsibilities—we cannot afford to ignore either," observed Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors Corporation, and he added, briefly:

"First and foremost, there must be an all-out effort in the discharge of our vital obligations to the nation at this time of its great need. The war, in the long run, can only be won on the American industrial front."

"But second, we should keep in mind, in our determination to win the war, that this is not an 'end' objective. National security, the preservation of a representative democracy, with free enterprise as an instrumentality of national progress—that is what we are fighting for."

Farmers Get The Trucks

The largest number of buyers of light pick-up trucks in 1941 were farmers, who purchased 40.89 per cent of the total number of trucks sold. Building supply dealers bought 12.29 per cent of the year's output and food merchants and suppliers came next as purchasers of 11.60 per cent of half-a-ton pick-ups.

The truck users of the country are being restricted by orders of national defense officials who have cut down production of the small trucks and limited priority for the purchase of materials for their manufacture.

There are many miscalculations concerning the essential needs of trucks for defense and trucks for civilian purposes. A recent issue of Automotive News puts up a strong case in behalf of commercial cars for the farm, bakery and for hauling oil, coal and other shipments.

Nurses Needed

A general call for young women to enroll in schools of nursing to meet an existing shortage of professional nurses for the Army and Navy, and civilian requirements, has been made by Paul V. McNutt, Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Government As Usual

Many Departments and agencies of the Federal Government are quite aloof from war activities and are "doing business as usual."

Synopsis of Life: Spending 30 years betting the next 30 that we won't reap what we sow.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
15	16	17	18	19	20	
22	23	24	25	26	27	
29	30	31				

THE DOCTOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEFENSE

The contribution of the medical profession to national defense deserves the widest possible recognition and understanding.

Since the passage of the Selective Service Act, some 6,444 medical boards have been established in this country. These men have examined upwards of 2,000,000 selectees—and they have not received one solitary penny in remuneration. If the examinations were appraised at the low figure of \$10, this would amount to an outright donation of \$20,000,000 by the medical profession to the cause of national defense. And that contribution has been made at a time when most groups are looking for new ways to tap the Federal Treasury.

This nation's goal is not to merely create and train a big army. The goal is an army which will be physically and mentally superior. The doctors who have given their services so freely to the nation are doing much to bring that about. The examinations provided selectees are complete and searching. In thousands of instances they have been the means of unearthing disabilities that men did not know they had, and starting them on curative programs. And after a selectee is taken into the army, he is given further exhaustive examinations and tests by the Army Medical Corps, which is largely made up of reserve medical officers who have been called into service from private life.

It can be said categorically that this is the healthiest army we have ever had. The physical requirements are unprecedentedly high—far higher, for instance, than those prevailing in Europe. The doctors play a great role in national defense.

FEEDING THE NATION

C. B. Denman, Agricultural Counselor of the National Association of Food Chains, says that several objectives must be attained in feeding the nation in the future.

1. There must be an adequate supply of food with a maximum of nutritional value for both civilian and military groups.

2. There must be avoidance of the speculation that took place to a considerable extent during the World War I.

3. Agriculture, government agencies and retailers must cooperate fully to meet any and all emergency needs that may arise.

Distinct progress has been made toward these desirable goals. Distributors, led by the chains, are already informing the public how to obtain palatable foods with a high nutritional content, at low cost. Thousands of retailers have pledged themselves to fight speculation and profiteering and that pledge has been kept 100 per cent. And cooperation between all interested groups has been notably effective. Extremely important work, for example, is being done by the National Retailers-Consumer Council, an organization whose membership consists of retail groups, consumer groups and a number of government officials.

What is being done in the food field is also being done in all other retail fields. Merchandising is doing everything in its power to lessen the burden on the public that scarcities, priorities and rising price trends impose. It is reaching new peaks of operating efficiency and economy. That means a great deal to the health, the well-being and the comfort of the American people.

IMPROVING DISTRIBUTION

"The distribution programs of the Surplus Marketing Administration help provide sound and profitable markets for the full production of the American farm," says Roy F. Hendrickson, S. M. A. Administrator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "We are gearing them into the Food-for-Freedom program to do just that. While we are doing it, we are helping the national nutrition drive at its weakest point—the 10,000,000 people who are still dependent on public aid. And we mustn't forget the others who may be thrown temporarily out of work by necessary priority shifts in industry."

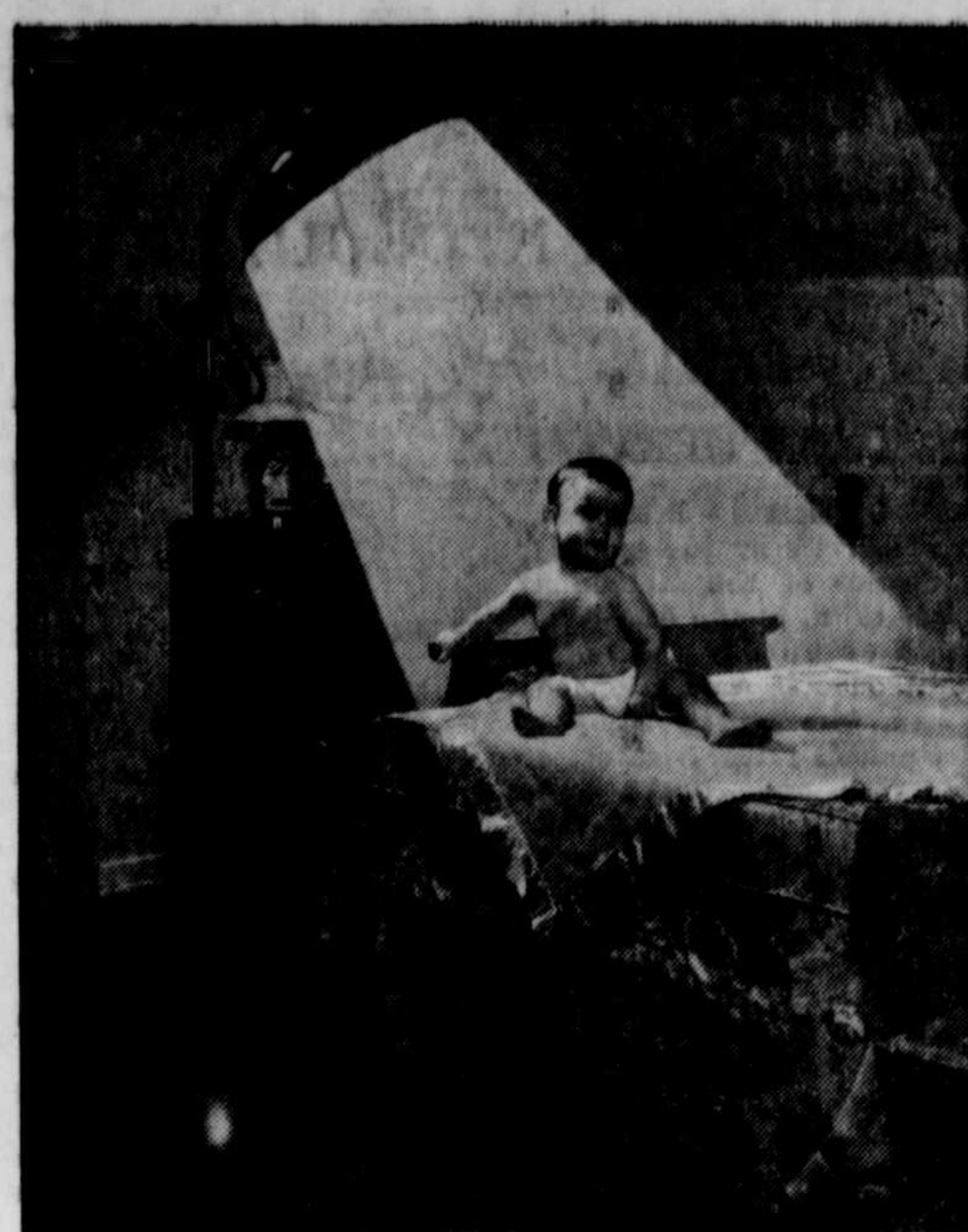
SAFETY SLOGAN

The Maryland Traffic Safety Commission's slogan for the week is:

"In the Christmas Rush, Drive Carefully. Don't Let An Accident Come Between You And Santa Claus"

Freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of worship, freedom of enterprise. These are what we possess, and these are what we are fighting to save and to perpetuate forever.

Apparently nobody trusts critics. They are always on the outside watching others run things.



WINTER NEVER STOPS HIS DAILY SUN BATHS

Here's a lucky baby whose growing body is daily strengthened through ultra-violet rays. In warm weather the sun is his special creator of Vitamin D. But during the rest of the year his wise mother lets him bask under the man-made sunshine of an ultra-violet sunlamp. And these daily baths build up resistance against colds, etc., keep him as fit as a fiddle.

CONOWINGO POWER COMPANY

Buy Defense Stamps and Bonds

MARYLAND 4-H CLUB BOYS

FEEDING WESTERN LAMBS

A carload of Western lambs are being fed by Maryland 4-H Club boys throughout the state. These lambs have now been on feed for nearly two months and will be marketed in February at the annual spring lamb show and sale, which is held at the Baltimore Stock Yards.

This project is considered by many to be one of the most useful for training young livestockmen the value of efficient livestock production. Although the quality of the lambs at the beginning of the experiment have some effect on the finished product, the most important factor is the care and the skill with which the feeding is done. Each 4-H Club boy is required to keep accurate records of feed costs and other expenses so he can determine what profit has been made after the lambs have been sold.

Mr. James B. Outhouse of the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Maryland, is in charge of the feeding project and is responsible for assembling full information regarding the purchasing, feeding and marketing of the lambs, so that farmers throughout the state can be advised through regular agricultural extension channels.

O'CONNOR BROADCASTS "CALL TO ARMS"

Voicing a "call to arms" to the people of Maryland, to insure effective defense against hostile attack when—not if—it comes, Governor Herbert R. O'Connor broadcast an appeal to all residents of the State to "give their all" for defense.

Calling attention to the fact that Maryland is in the "target area" on this Coast, Governor O'Connor declared that "We will be untrue to the memories of the Maryland boys who made the supreme sacrifice last week if we do not use this opportunity to prepare for defense and to avenge their deaths."

"Danger is no longer confined to the fighting front. The expansion of air power has over-leaped distance and any barrier. The fact that we are today many miles from the enemy's headquarters is no guarantee at all of physical safety. Our people are in danger and it must be said in all candor that the chances of attack are just as great in one place as in another.

"Our duty is plain. We must, as a people, and as individuals, cast aside once and for all any mental reservations we may have had. We must buckle down to work, to produce defense materials as we have never produced before, as we never believed that we could produce."

SHOW HOW TO USE THEM

"One job of the modern agricultural research laboratory is to take farm products and show industry how to use them, to make things needed for war or as substitutes for things the war has made difficult to get, such as: nitrocellulose (gun-cotton), using ordinary cotton fiber; rot-resistant cotton sandbags in place of jute bags; fire hose of cotton lined with resin instead of rubber; sweet potato starch to replace imported tropical starches; better quality dehydrated vegetables; new domestic tanning materials; nicotine acid from tobacco; vegetable proteins to replace casein for industrial purposes."—Dr. Henry Knight, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry.

TO KEEP FIT, AVOID COLDS

"Keeping fit" is strongly urged by Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, as a means of defense. He places the common cold far upon the list of diseases capable of lowering the power of resistance and opening the way for seriously damaging illnesses. He accordingly advises the following precautions:

"Remember," he said, "a cold is a communicable disease, that is, one that you catch from a member of your family, or your neighbor in the office, in the bus, at the movies, at the theatre, at church, or wherever people congregate. Droplets bearing the infectious material may be sprayed over a wide area by a single cough or a sneeze. Therefore, the first and most obvious precaution is to keep away from anybody who is coughing, sneezing or showing other signs of a cold."

"Since this material may also be present on objects handled by somebody with a cold and then touched by you, form the habit of keeping your hands away from your nose and mouth. Always wash your hands before preparing food for the table and before eating."

"Physical fitness is one of the best safeguards against colds. Adequate rest, clothing suitable for the weather, and a simple, well-balanced diet, which includes generous amounts of milk, fruit and vegetables, will help you to keep fit and will increase your resistance against colds."

"Take no chances. Colds are more serious than most people realize. They not only cause inconvenience and discomfort, but they account for a large proportion of the days that men and women lose from their work and children from school, because of sickness. Colds undermine the body's resistance to other infections. They are often responsible for serious complications and after effects."

"Don't let a cold hang on. The best and quickest way to get rid of a cold is to go to bed and stay there, under your doctor's care, until the attack is under control."

"Above all, keep your cold to yourself. Use paper handkerchiefs and dispose of them as they are used. Cover your mouth whenever you cough or sneeze."

FEED SCHOOLS IN PROGRESS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

University of Maryland Extension Service, in cooperation with the county agents and farm organizations in the various counties, are giving a series of lectures to farmers throughout the state on livestock feeding and management and home grown feed production. Livestock and Agronomy specialists from the University are presenting these lectures.

Special emphasis is being placed on better use of home grown feeds. This should be especially interesting and helpful to livestock farmers throughout the state, considering the present high cost of commercial feeds. The county agent offices in the various counties have charge of the details in connection with these feeding schools and are in a position to furnish farmers full information concerning them.

Imagination spoils reason. Prominent old-timers who drove trotters at 25 m. p. h. said people would die on a train moving at the frightful speed of 15 miles an hour.

WAR-TIME ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

War-time advice to motorists was given yesterday by the Keystone Automobile Club in a statement warning against actions which may imperil life and property.

"Every driver should be prepared," said J. Maxwell Smith, President of the Club, "to act sensibly and calmly whatever the emergency. Care and consideration and more necessary than at any time in history if the human resources of the nation are to be conserved. Headless, panicky actions of drivers in moments of danger will only serve to heighten the seriousness of the situation."

In addition to the Government's widely-promulgated rule that drivers in event of an air raid should stop their cars, turn off lights, and take shelter in buildings, the Club offers the following suggestions:

1. Whenever possible park cars off the streets at night, thus affording room for swift movement of fire and police apparatus. This applies particularly to narrow streets, where the parking of vehicles on both sides is an ever-present danger. Motorists should subordinate their own convenience to the public welfare.

2. Be on the alert for movement of motorized troops and yield without question the right-of-way to the country's military forces, regardless of traffic lights.

3. In event of an air raid, don't rush to the scene in automobiles. It is the fear of officials that the same curiosity which impels motorists to "attend" fires may be exhibited in a bombing raid, with consequent congestion of traffic and vastly increased danger to life and property.

4. If blackouts should become necessary, only those who have urgent need to travel by motor car should use their vehicles at night. Where travel is absolutely essential, lights should be covered with oil-cloth (or similar material) and blue cellophane. A horizontal slit in the oilcloth covering will permit a faint blue light not discernible to planes above an altitude of 400 feet.

The fact that labor gets more for delivering a quart of milk than the farmer gets for producing it, indicates the difficulties faced by agriculture in this period of fast-rising wages, taxes and prices.

"In 1942—at the latest by 1943—one-third of the nation's capacity will be engaged in the production of arms and will thus have ceased as effectively to produce for civilian consumption as if it had shut down. While three-thirds of the nation will work, only two-thirds will produce goods for consumption."—Peter F. Drucker.

CONSERVE WHAT? FOOD

Don't help yourself or others to more than you or they can eat comfortably. Don't over eat. It wastes food and good health. In the kitchen stop waste.

Three large reasons why waste of food is bad, 1st, loss of that much nutritive value, 2nd, labor used in growing and distributing, and 3rd, transportation space in getting it to you.

Mrs. Bartlett Johnson, State Chairman of Conservation says, "Defense begins in the Kitchens" and "food will win the war and food will write the peace".

Conservation Committee