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## MODERN SANTA CLAUS—MODERN METHODS

Good old Santa Claus has gone modern in this year's Christmas Seal now on sale.

This, the thirtieth annual Christmas Seal Sale since 1907 conducted by National, State and local tuberculosis associations of the United States, is the twelfth one to use a Santa Claus as the central feature of the design. The other eleven have all depicted Santa in the conventional manner, but this year's Seal shows the jovial symbol of Christmas in a new and up-to-date 1936 model. Santa's button-like nose, his apple-red cheeks, his twinkling eyes and stocking cap give him an unusually gay appearance. You are going to like him, especially after you get over the first shock of seeing him this way. From a single seal or from a whole sheet he fairly shouts his holiday greetings to you in the name of the double-barred cross, the symbol of the world-wide fight against tuberculosis. And this modern Santa says to you also, it seems to me I look at his kindly face, "Fight tuberculosis with modern weapons."

Just as Santa has evolved through the years into today's modern conception, so have our methods of fighting tuberculosis evolved and improved until today tuberculosis experts assure us that life in our community is longer and wider because Christmas Seals have been sold and tuberculosis is being fought successfully.

The tuberculosis sanatorium and hospital of today, because it uses modern methods, holds out new life and new hope to the victims of tuberculosis. The modern tuberculosis clinic is better equipped to find the source of tuberculosis and thereby to ward off the dangers of the disease for you and your family. The doctor is better able to cope with it than he was a generation ago. The schools and colleges and, in fact, all our institutions of learning are becoming aware of and are attacking tuberculosis in their most susceptible groups of young people where it is especially prevalent. The public health and visiting nurses carry on their work in the community with new confidence because of modern weapons that they too have with which to fight tuberculosis. And, above all, tuberculosis associations are organized and active throughout the country and are arousing their communities to provide funds for fighting tuberculosis.

And so, the doctors, the nurses, the hospitals, the sanatoria, the laboratories, the tuberculosis associations, the clinics, the schools and colleges, and scores of other agencies, are all working this year with you and with me to fight tuberculosis not only with a modern Santa Claus but with modern weapons as well. When you buy and use these Christmas Seals, you too are joining with millions of others throughout the country in fighting tuberculosis. If you have bought some seals, why not buy more. Every seal you buy is a modern bullet in this modern fight against tuberculosis.

Inmates of the public homes for the aged and orphanages are expected to decline sharply in numbers as the result of financial aid given them under the social security law.

The effect of the act eventually will have on private homes maintained by philanthropic agencies and fraternal orders is somewhat less certain. For thousands of needy persons of advanced years, now receiving aid in 40 states, the old threat of "over the hill to the porch" already has begun to lose its meaning. In time, the system of retirement benefits to affect some 26,000,000 workers, probably will reduce still further the need of institutional care for the aged.

Carroll county, with a total of 1,300,171 bushels, has the largest production of corn of any county in Maryland.

It is estimated that 125,000,000 acres of farm land in the United States have lost their best top soil.

## NEUTRALITY IS THE ISSUE

It's a case of life or death! It would not be stretching a point thus to describe the significance attached to formulation of a definite policy to keep our country out of war.

When Congress convenes in Washington in January, it will have to face that issue. Our present neutrality law requires on May 1, 1937, and Congress, bowing to the recognized will of all of us, will have to enact further laws to keep the United States at peace.

Before the talk in Washington starts, we want to express our belief that the majority of Americans want a mandatory neutrality policy. That kind of neutrality means that the United States will support no side in a war, that no nation which resorts to war can look to us to supply guns, goods, or gold.

Under a permissive or discretionary policy, a president could "permit" embargoes on war tools to be lifted in favor of one nation, and so allow us to take sides in the fight. Our sales and loans to the Allies in the last war gave us a financial stake in the victory of that side, meant that we got into the war ourselves, killed our young men, but didn't get our money back anyway. No financial interest, nothing save actual invasion, warrants our going to war. This paper believes that its readers feel that way about the neutrality issue.

## EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES FOR CCC MEN BROADENING

Educational facilities for the enrollees of the CCC Camps have broadened until they now include the cooperation of more than 200 colleges and universities. This announcement, made by Mr. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, is based on a survey just issued by the U. S. Office of Education, which acts in an advisory capacity to the War Department in the conduct of the CCC educational program.

The types of assistance which colleges and universities are extending to the CCC include correspondence courses, lectures, use of classrooms and laboratories, use of instructors, library facilities, and scholarships, he survey shows.

Among the twenty-six colleges and universities which have granted scholarships to CCC enrollees this fall to permit them to attend college are: University of Virginia, Carleton College, Illinois Wesleyan University, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Randolph-Macon College, the Berry Schools of Georgia, Northwest Missouri State Teachers' College, University of Chattanooga, University of Wyoming, Boston College, and Tufts Medical College. The value of the scholarships granted former enrollees varies from \$50 to \$1,000 per year. The colleges which have indicated their willingness to establish CCC scholarships next fall are Hampden-Sydney College, Kenyon College, and Whitman College.

The institutions which awarded self-help positions to CCC men this fall to enable them to enter college are: Arkansas State College, Arizona State Teachers' College, Birmingham-Southern College, Purdue University, Tuskegee Institute, Yankton College, and University of Florida.

Correspondence courses from forty universities are now available to the CCC men at a low rate of charge. Although all these courses have been specially prepared to fit the needs of CCC men, the Universities of Nebraska and North Dakota are, according to a statement by Director Fechner, among the universities which are rendering exceptionally useful service in this regard.

Extension classes and special lectures for enrollees, either free or at a low rate of charge, are being conducted by twenty-eight colleges and universities.

Many other educational advantages and services for the CCC men are tabulated in the announcement issued by the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

## ORGANIZED FARMERS STUDY ADDITIONAL SERVICE TO FARMERS

Leaders of organized farmers of Maryland are investigating the expansion of services offered to the Farm Bureau members and others which organization makes possible, according to C. E. Wise, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Maryland Farm Bureau. Increased membership in the organization, together with successful operation of most services previously established makes possible the consideration of additional services, he reports.

"The Maryland Farm Bureau has taken membership in United Cooperatives, the organization through which Mid-Western farmers have entered the field of processing and distributing petroleum products," Mr. Wise says. "The past year has found the expansion of this organization into Eastern territory, and extension of its services into Maryland is a possibility of the near future."

Further development of cooperative finance is another step being considered in the organization's expansion plans, according to Mr. Wise. With one of the most successful records of growth and service in the automobile insurance field, to which has recently been added a life insurance service, possibilities of property insurance and cooperative mortgage loan service are being studied, he reports.

"Consideration of expansion will not interfere in any way with marketing and purchasing services now operating for the cooperative marketing of livestock, wool, and grain, nor purchasing services through regional cooperatives," Mr. Wise reports. "General representation of organized farmers in questions of taxation and legislation will continue to be one of the main projects of the farm bureau."

## WHAT PRICE SPEED?

"What price speed?" asks the Keystone Automobile Club of Maryland, and answers the question with scientific data just furnished by Iowa State College on the basis of extensive tests at the Iowa Engineering Experiment Station.

At 52 miles per hour, the tests show, gasoline mileage is 22 per cent less than at 33 miles per hour. Oil consumption at 52 miles per hour is about five times greater than at 33.

It was also demonstrated that at the higher speed the wear on rear tires was about double that of the front tires.

"On the basis of the total wear in all of the tests," says the report, "the least wear was obtained on the left front wheel and the greatest wear on the right rear wheel; the latter was three times as great as the former. Our tests demonstrated that rotation of the tires every 3000 to 5000 miles will tend to balance this large spread in wear."

Commenting on the report, Garrison P. Knox, Manager of the Club, said motorists can "write their own ticket" with respect to expense of operation. "Aside from the danger of high speeds, the cost ought to have some weight with car owners who want to economize," he declared.

## MARYLAND FARMERS ARE ADOPTING SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES

Farmers in the demonstration and camp work areas of the Soil Conservation Service in Maryland are rapidly accepting strip cropping on the contour as a measure for erosion control, according to O. C. Bruce, state coordinator for the Service in this State. Much of the success of strip cropping, he states, is due to the fact that it works into the regular rotations and that its advantages in saving soil and preventing losses are evident to the farmer during the first year it is put into effect. The water conservation which it brings about is an important factor also on Maryland farms.

Mr. Bruce says that 471 acres have been actually strip cropped in the camp work areas in Maryland and 1,054 acres are under agreement for strip cropping. These areas are located at Boonsboro, Harwood and White Hall. The Maryland project office at Hagerstown also reports considerable progress in contour strip cropping, with 60 acres in the project demonstration area actually strip cropped and 531 acres agreed to be treated in that way.

Contour strip cropping in Maryland, Mr. Bruce explains, merely means planting erosive inter-tilled crops in narrow strips around the level of the hill or "on the contour," as the Service men say. On either side of these inter-tilled crops, narrow strips of an erosion resisting crop, like hay, are planted. The latter slow up the water and filter out any soil which has come from the cultivated strips, while the furrows in the cultivated strips act as dams abreast the slope to catch the rain water and prevent washing.

## All Like Hymn-Tunes as Glorious Christmas Time

"THIS Christmas stuff gets my goat," growled a man in a fishing dory coming home. "All I got out of it is heavy weather, a poor catch, and little money. I don't want to hear no more about it. I'm a-goin' to treat Christmas like any other day. I'm a-goin' out to look at my traps and not act so foolish as other folks."

"That so?" replied his companion. Ice lay on the spray-hood. Sleet and cold water sloshed around in the boat-bottom. The shore looked dark and uninviting. "Maybe you'll change your mind after you've had a good hot mug-up. Guess you're hungry."

The boat went on through the black water. Now a sudden brightness showed on the road high above them, several of them, bobbed in a group. And the wind brought the voices of people singing. Down on the dark water the music drifted—clear, sweet, almost unearthly. "Oh, Little Town of Bethlehem."

"Kind of nice," growled out the man who was fed up on Christmas. "Kind of cheers a feller along. I always was mighty fond of that there tune."

The music ceased. The water seemed blacker, colder than ever. "Wish they'd tune up again . . . at Christmas a man likes music, those hymn-tunes . . . well, a feller'd miss 'em, I reckon."

His companion laughed. "You bark awful fierce, don't you? But when it comes right down to it, one little tune sets you all straight with Christmas spirit. You don't hate Christmas. You're just hungry."

Again the music lifted on the night air and floated down to them. "Nothin' like 'em . . . nothin' in all the world like Christmas music to put heart into a feller."

The dory slid into the slip. And two cold fishermen climbed wearily home, the echo of music ringing in their ears.—Martha Banning Thomas. Western Newspaper Union.

## Christmas Experience, Helping to Play Santa

IT WAS Christmas Eve. The fast express was roaring through the night. In the smoker, half a dozen of us were talking, telling Christmas experiences we had known.

"The strangest Christmas I ever spent," I began, when it came my turn, "was about fifteen years ago. I was obliged to stop over in a small western town, and felt a bit sorry for myself. I was convinced Christmas was going to be a pretty dull affair."

"I think it was along about this time on Christmas Eve, while I was sitting in the hotel room, that someone tapped lightly on my door. Opening it, I beheld a stranger standing there."

"May I come in a minute?" he asked.

"Why certainly," I replied, as I swung the door wider, "I'll be mighty glad of your company."

"The man fidgeted quite a bit before he spoke."

"I'm going to make a very strange request," he faltered; "I'm going to ask you, a stranger, to help me play Santa Claus. Years ago, in the transfer of a mining claim, I cheated a man . . . His family are now in need, and I want to do something. The thing has been driving me almost crazy."

"I don't want anyone in town to know about it, that's why I'm calling upon a stranger. It must all be done through you."

"That Christmas I spent \$1,000 on a family I had never seen before, blinding them to secrecy, and giving the excuse of being an eccentric millionaire who wanted to make a merry Christmas for some one."—Katherine Edelman. Western Newspaper Union.

## CHRISTMAS TREES

THE ever-spreading interest in the idea of the living Christmas tree and the growing use for them for outdoor decorations at the holidays is to be applauded. Communities have competed with one another in this matter of decorated trees and we are all the gainers thereby. It is a genial spirit that prompts people to share their holiday spirit with the world that passes by.

## A Safety Measure

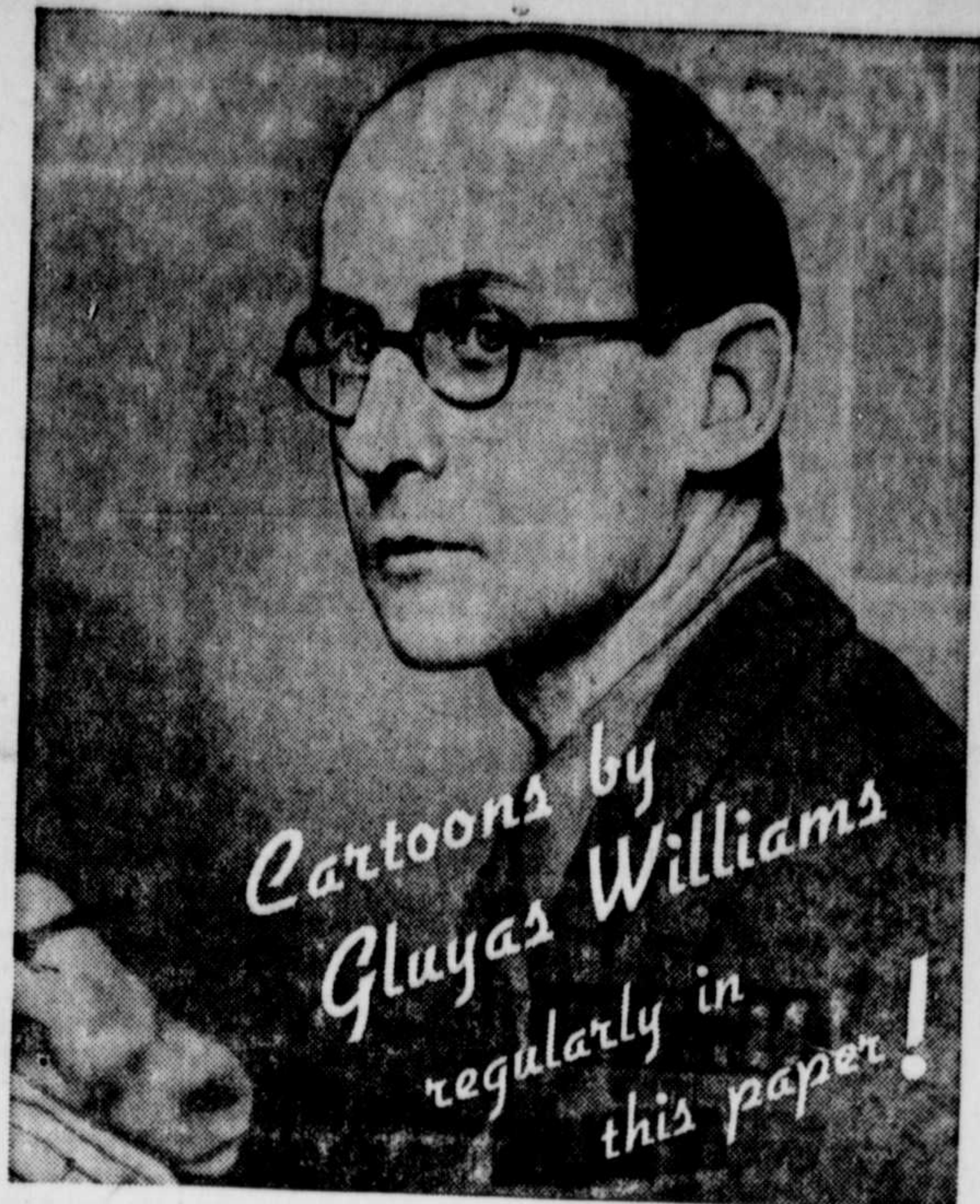
If you use paper lanterns containing lighted candles among your decorations, put a little sand in the bottom of each. This will steady them and perhaps prevent a disaster.

## Christmas Trees Inspected

Christmas trees from regions where the gypsy moth is a serious pest are carefully inspected by government agents at shipping centers, lest the pests spread.

## Best Time of the Year

At Christmas time we all get free of ourselves for a little while; therefore it's the best time of the year.—Collier's Weekly.



Cartoons by Gluyas Williams regularly in this paper!

## FELLOW ARTISTS ENVY WILLIAMS' UNUSUAL ABILITY

Gluyas Williams is one of the many prominent comic artists before the public eye today.

But he is perhaps the only famous man in his field who enjoys the frank envy of artists that are generally considered his equal.

Many nationally-known cartoonists admit that no one else can attain such delineation of character with a few simple dots and dashes. Williams has long been renowned for that particular skill.

But he is also famous for cartoon comes that "hit the nail on the head" when it comes to portraying human nature. Especially is this true in his drawings of the famous Williams

baby, a sorely oppressed little fellow who has captured the hearts of a sympathetic nation.

Williams was born in San Francisco. He was graduated from Harvard in 1911, later serving two years as art editor for "Youth's Companion" magazine. He also contributed cartoons to many national magazines. Some years ago he began drawing the cartoon that has made him famous.

Impartial surveys of the average American's reading habits now reveal that Williams' cartoons are foremost in popularity in papers publishing his work. The reason generally given is that Williams uses a more subtle and penetrating type of wit that finds an echo in the lives of all who chuckle over his drawings.

## SANTA CLAUS IS COMING

EVANGELIST JOHN MOSES BAKER  
Baltimore, Maryland

Santa Claus is coming;  
His sleigh bells soon will ring.  
How glad we are to see him,  
Many nice things he will bring.

Santa Claus is coming,  
With presents large and small.  
A merry, happy Christmas  
He brings to one and all.

He is coming o'er the mountains,  
From the land of ice and snow.  
And up and down the chimneys,  
How he will puff and blow.

He is a jolly good old fellow,  
And a twinkle in his eye.  
Our happy hearts are bounding,  
Santa will be here bye and bye.

## AIRY CHATTER—III

By Huston McKee West

Well, I guess we had better be heading back toward the airport. Would you like a little thrill? Oh, don't worry. I won't do any stunts with you. I was thinking of putting the ship into a vertical bank. I thought perhaps you would like a little change from level flying. There isn't much to a verticle bank. It is executed by holding the stick to the right until the plane's wings tilt up perpendicular to the ground. When the airplane is in this attitude, the controls are reversed, so we pull back on the stick to make the machine turn. Are you ready to try it? You don't have to hold on tight. The centrifugal force will hold you in your seats so firmly that you won't even touch the sides.

Was that so bad? Did it frighten you, Grandpa?

"Well, it happened so quickly I hardly had time to be afraid, but it did take my breath a little."

That was a pretty tame verticle bank. If we had done a very sharp one and this had been a fast racing ship, you would probably have lost consciousness for a second. But then, you must realize that the racing planes travel at speeds from two hundred and fifty to three hundred miles per hour. This monoplane will do one hundred and thirty miles an hour at full throttle, but we are cruising at about one hundred and fifteen now. I don't suppose any of you recognize much of the country we are passing over, even though you know it well from the ground. It takes a little while to get used to seeing things from the air.

If you are going to learn to fly, it is very important that you have a field in sight at all times on which you could land in an emergency. Mr. Wilson, you haven't had much to say on this flight. Which field

would you pick out if we had to land now?

"Would that one beyond the road on the left be large enough?"

What's the matter with the one beneath us? We're back over the airport. That was Grandpa's pasture that you pointed out, Mr. Wilson. It takes a little practice, but after a few more flights you'll know just where you are every minute.

The combined indicated yield per acre of all important Maryland crops for the year 1936 is two per cent above the ten year (1921-30) average, according to the most recent survey of the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. It is said that October weather favored the maturing and harvesting of late fall crops and the seeding of fall grains. Corn husking and soybean harvesting are also well advanced and early seeded wheat is up to a good stand.

Although more than 64,000 bushels of seed potatoes have been declared eligible for certification in Maryland this year prospective buyers are urged to send their orders in early as the supply is not large in comparison with other years and buying has shown a brisk pick-up during the past week because of this fact, according to Dr. Robert A. Jehle, specialist in Plant Pathology for the University of Maryland Extension Service. Either your county agent or Dr. Jehle will be glad to furnish the names of producers of seed eligible for certification.

Rust, the kind that eats iron and steel and other metals, causes an annual loss in the United States of over \$1,000,000,000.

Insect pests in this country do approximately \$2,000,000,000 worth of damage each year.