

THE MIDLAND JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

EWING BROS.

RISING SUN

OCEIL 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 ASSOCIATIONForeign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1945

AVOID LIGHTNING HAZARDS
DURING ELECTRICAL STORMS

The best reason for "knowing enough to come in out of the rain," says J. R. Ward, Extension agricultural engineer at the University of Maryland, is not to keep from getting soaked, but to avoid being struck by lightning during summer storms.

Lightning kills about 400 persons each year in the United States—most of them on farms, according to the National Safety Council, Ward points out. Records show that lightning accounts for 16 per cent of the accidental deaths on farms in Alabama and six per cent in Kansas, indicating that the danger varies from state to state according to the prevalence of electrical storms.

Knowing something about the nature of the activity of lightning will reduce the hazard, Ward states.

"Lightning tends to strike the highest point in the vicinity. It may be a barn, a tree, or a man working in a field. Avoid vulnerable places and seek adequate shelter, which is best afforded in a lightning-protected building," Ward warns. "Fairly good protection may also be had in a cave or depression of some kind or in a woodland—but definitely not in a small grove or under a single tree."

"Lightning sets up induced (sympathetic) currents in metal objects, even though it may not touch them. Therefore, fences and machinery should be avoided during electrical storms."

"Lightning rods protect buildings, but only when the connections to the ground are good," Ward adds.

AGRICULTURE—POST WAR
PROBLEM

Veteran newspaper men who attended the Governor's conference at Mackinac Island commented upon the fact that of the many addresses delivered upon a wide variety of subjects, the meatiest was that of Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama. He lifted the usually prosaic but fundamentally important subject of agriculture out of the ordinary and gave it vital significance. "Adequate post-war programs must embrace the concept that our whole economic structure rests in large measure upon agriculture and that lasting economic well being can be achieved only through sound, efficient and prosperous agriculture," he declared. Stressing the vital importance of a fundamental approach, he said that artificial stimuli are not and cannot be a permanent solution of the problems which must be faced as the world reverts to a peace-time status. Federal subsidies are poor sedatives; when agriculture needs nursing, there is something basically wrong, in his opinion.

Governor Sparks looks forward hopefully to the time when agriculture shall be freed from all gratuities which "destroy the vigor and character of a people, and when the farmer will again assume fully the independence with which he has graced the ranks of our population." He advocated the greater use of machinery to reduce costs and called for an expanded program of electrification, farm-to-market roads, greater use of farm products by industry, and better marketing facilities.

ALL YOU CAN PRODUCE IS
NEEDED THIS YEAR

Whether one is producing vegetables on a commercial scale for fresh market and for canning, or only to take care of home needs, there is good reason for producing to capacity this year, say specialists of the University of Maryland.

They point out that the scarcity of meat is naturally causing larger consumption of vegetables and fruits. Proper nutrition and correct balance of the diet in the light of foods available, they state, is receiving a great deal of attention and information on proper food combinations can be obtained from the Extension Service, as well as many other sources, such as newspapers, farm papers, magazines, etc.

PAPER RESTRICTIONS EASED

Paper usage restrictions on books, magazines and commercial printing have been relaxed slightly by amendments to WPB controls. This was possible because of minor increases in supplies of certain types of paper not required to produce military items.

The House in Washington begins consideration of an interim tax bill. No matter how much they butter a tax bill, it still has a bitter taste.

A SPEEDY BEGINNING
By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., July 16—The San Francisco Charter was brought immediately to Washington and laid before the Senate by President Truman. Within a few days the baptismal hearings began in one of the largest Senate rooms, and the correspondent of this newspaper was among those present at the opening sessions. Edward R. Stettinius was as clear and successful in explaining the Charter to the Senators as he had been in guiding it on the way to approval by the United Nations at San Francisco. Senators Connally and Vandenberg fortified the statement by the recent Secretary of State and agreed with Stettinius that "no country has a greater stake than ours."

At that very moment our President and his party of officials and staff were crossing the Atlantic Ocean on the way to the Potsdam Conference where the meeting of Truman, Churchill and Stalin is expected to put the stamp of approval on the labors of fifty United Nations at San Francisco.

There is general satisfaction in the assurances of Mr. Stettinius that "the five major nations proved at San Francisco beyond the shadow of any doubt that they can work successfully and in unity with each other and with the other nations under this Charter." This seems to clinch the fact that all nations are agreed on the one major object to "preserve permanent peace."

That's a bargain! It differs from the peace of World War I which amounted only to an agreement by four heads of governments—an arrangement that the United States Senate refused to approve. BUT, the fifty United Nations have learned a terrible lesson. It may be expected that those nations will live up to their role and obligations and "work successfully and in unity with each other and with the other nations under this Charter."

Our Government has been doing more than its full part—in war and in arranging for permanent peace. And all of us pray that this time: "It shall not happen again."

National Food Allotment

A new measure before Congress is credited to Senators Aiken of Vermont and LaFollette of Wisconsin, and Representatives LaFollette of Indiana and Voorhis of California. When Statesmen spread over the Nation agree on a broad subject like "The National Food Allotment" it is a hopeful beginning. In advocacy of the measure Congressman Voorhis observed that the outstanding difference between American agriculture on the one hand and American industry on the other is briefly this: The farmers of the country produce an abundance of food all the time. They produce that abundance in times of depression the same as they produce it in times of prosperity.

He called attention to the fact that between 1929 and 1932 the American economy took a terrific tailspin. In those 4 years the production of agricultural machinery declined 86 per cent, the price of agricultural machinery fell 12 per cent, the production of farm crops declined 6 per cent, and the price of farm crops declined 54 per cent. Undoubtedly farm machinery should always be available to the farmer who needs it so sorely. But, time marches on, "and the farmer plants, anyway, whatever the economic outlook, and if nature is kind he produces an abundant yield. Industry, on the other hand, decides from day to day how much it is going to produce, and decides that on the basis of what the economic outlook is. The darker the economic outlook and, therefore, the greater the need of the Nation as a whole for abundant production and increased employment the less likely it is on the whole that any individual industrial producer will find it desirable or, shall we say, possible, from his personal point of view to produce abundantly," stated Representative Voorhis, and he also observed: "The farmer, however, produces an abundance under all circumstances. The supply of foodstuffs in our country is always ample. And in time of depression the farmer follows one economic practice, namely, abundant production, upon which recovery of the Nation can be built."

Evidently the backers of the National Food Allotment bills want jobs on the farms for returning veterans, and constructive methods of progress in agriculture, which means that we cannot expect to continue the processes of lifting ourselves out of the hole by our own bootstraps.

1945	JULY						1945
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					



Who May Think?

Stopped by a traffic signal while driving in a narrow, busy street a few days ago, my ear caught a familiar, musical note. Just beyond the sidewalk, through a big, open door, a blacksmith was shaping shoes for a farmer's heavy team. Horns behind me suggested moving along before I had finished looking, but it was an inspiration to watch this workman, so skillful and energetic.

Moving-picture blacksmiths are elderly gentlemen with droopy mustaches, but not this man. He was about 30, clean shaven and active. The tempo of his hammer was lively. The hopeful picture he unwittingly posed of post-war America has come to mind several times since. More recently I have been listening to men discuss post-war plans that involved moulding public opinion.

Fabricating Sentiment

"Knowledge is Power." The words are supposed to have flowed from the pen of Francis Bacon about 300 years ago, but I think Bacon lifted this choice bit of wisdom from Solomon: Proverbs 24-5. It has stood the test of time. Popular sentiment can be moulded. No informed person will deny it. Hitler did it. National leaders do it all the time, consciously or unconsciously, for better or for worse.

For eleven years in China I watched selfish local war lords exercise their power over a patient, toiling peasantry. It could be done easily where the great mass of the people were unlearned, as in China, where 80% could neither read nor write. Unlearned masses sometimes rebel, but they usually fail because the energy they exert is not power; only ill-directed force.

Common Sense of Most

For 136 years the United States has prospered and grown as a republic. This is superior to a democracy in that it provides for the safety and protection of minorities. A democracy places the minority at the mercy of the majority, sometimes just as heartlessly as a dictatorship. That is why minorities have retained freedom in America; why each individual is still free to think for himself.

It is impossible to get a corner on a nation's ideas. Every man and woman has a brain and there is only one way to keep them from utilizing these assets to enrich themselves and the whole race, namely, keep 'em ignorant. The American way is the other way: schooling is free; libraries are everywhere; press and radio prosper keeping people informed. Our people have knowledge and our nation has power.

An Offensive Figure

A country, whose leaders want the benefit of the best thinking of the whole nation, is on its way up. A nation that confines its thinking and planning to boards and bureaus is on its way down. Central planners reason thus: "The blacksmith has a head on him, but so does his hammer. Why bother about either? We will do the thinking and the planning."

Germany planned for the whole of her people, but her wages were only half as high as American wages in 1939. Russia does governmental planning for all of her people. Wages there were about one-sixth of American wages in 1939. I am for keeping our Republic, for drawing on the intelligence of our entire population and for keeping a well and correctly informed public. "Knowledge is Power."

SIGNS OF AN INDEPENDENT
CONGRESS

The opposition in Congress against continuing the Roosevelt Fair Employment Practices Committee seems to confirm the belief that Congress has reached the point where our Legislative officials are going to "obey the dictates of their own consciences."

One of the principal reasons for opposition to the FEPC is that it is just another troublesome part of the wholesale set-ups made in recent years to regulate the relations between employers and workers. There is a general belief in Washington that the new Secretary of Labor will administer the affairs of that Department with the help of the National Labor Relations Board, and in time bring about order.

In 1940, there were 53,299,000 gainful workers in the United States. Everybody who wants a job nowadays can find it, but the National Administration and Congress have no reason to expect that 60,000,000 wage workers will be easily placed in post-war jobs.

MILLION BUSHELS OF SHELLS
PLANTED

Approximately 1,000,000 bushels of oyster shells have been planted by the Commission of Tidewater Fisheries this Spring, and more than 100,000 bushels of seed oysters transplanted, Governor O'Connor made known, following a report on shell planting and seed transplanting operations by the Commission. Only two operations remained to be completed in the shell planting, the Governor revealed.

About 15,000 bushels of seed were transplanted from Holland Straits to Haines Point Bar in Tangier Sound, and close to 75,000 bushels were moved from Mill Hill Bar in Eastern Bay to growing areas in Talbot, Dorchester, Anne Arundel, Kent and Queen Anne's waters. The largest single planting comprised 35,000 bushels of seed placed in the Chester River on Strong Bar for use of the tongs in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, he declared. These oysters were two and three years old, the Governor pointed out, stressing that they should be ready for the market either this fall or the following one.

The Commission has attempted gradually to improve the results of shell planting over the past several years by careful examinations and surveys of the bottom before the shells are planted, and by timing planting operations so that shells are placed overhead as near as possible to the time of setting of the larval oysters. This shift in time of shell planting has been effected despite considerable labor difficulties during late May and June.

"This problem has been overcome to a considerable extent," Governor O'Connor said, "through the cooperation of the State Roads Commission and the Department of Correction, who have permitted the use of prison labor at the Kent Narrows and in the Patuxent River area. The State has also been fortunate in obtaining prisoners of war in Somerset County to load shells for planting there."

At Tilghman's Island labor shortages were overcome by the use of a force pump to wash the shells overhead from a scow. This method of planting has been used successfully in New England and Louisiana and gives promise of great value in Maryland.

Slag has often been mentioned as an ideal cultch for the attachment of young oysters, the Commission reported to the Governor. A limited supply has been made available to the state this year for experimental purposes and planted in the vicinity of Hoopers Island in Tar Bay.

In the past two seasons, the Commission has planted about 2,000,000 bushels of shells and transplanted in excess of 400,000 bushels of seed. This considerable quantity of seed was produced from shells in seed areas and transplanted under the authority of an Act passed by the Legislature in 1943. It is felt by Conservation officials, he said, that a considerable increase in production should result this year if sufficient labor is available in the plants to handle the oysters caught.

MANY FALL VEGETABLES CAN
STILL BE PLANTED

The food situation has apparently reached the stage where every family that wishes to be sure of a supply of vital foods, as well as help the nation meet its food requirements, should really get busy to make the most of what is left of the 1945 growing season, says Dr. E. P. Walls, professor of canning crops at the University of Maryland.

The Victory Garden Committee of the War Food Administration has issued an appeal for increased production of vegetables, he states, both for use as fresh vegetables and for canning and freezing. That committee states that the necessity for adequate garden produce is more urgent now than in any year since the war started.

Dr. Walls suggests that all who can raise gardens, even though small, take stock of what can be done for the remainder of the year. For their guidance, he mentions a number of vegetables which can still be planted.

Snap beans may be planted at intervals of 10 days or two weeks up to August 1.

Beets can go in the ground from August 1 to 15 for a fall crop to be used as a fresh vegetable and for canning and storing.

Broccoli should go in about the middle of July.

Late cabbage can be set up to August 1. There is still time to grow plants, as it takes about four weeks from the time the seeds are sown until plants are ready.

Carrots may be planted August 1, and will be ready for use early in October.

Chinese cabbage should not be started before August 1 in this area. Plant in rows and thin to 12 inches apart in the row.

Kale, the old stand-by in "greens" should be seeded August 1 for the fall crop and will be ready for use in about two months.

Kohl-Rabi can be planted August 1 and will be ready to use in a couple of months.

Lettuce may be sown from August 1 to 15. Spinach as a fall crop may be planted from August 15 to September 1. Turnips are normally sown about August 15 in most sections of the state and are excellent for winter storage.

Partitioning of Germany gives the Army of Occupation one break anyway. The boys can spend a summer in the Bavarian Alps.

IT'S GREAT TO GET BACK FROM NATURE



Poison ivy, mosquitoes, ants, sunburn, rain—

Roughing it on a camping trip is great stuff. For a week or so. Then you begin to long for the comforts of home.

A good light to read by . . . a hot shower . . . your electric razor . . . an electric range . . . and, of course, your radio.

It's surprising the number of every-day conveniences made possible by electricity. You take them for granted—until you have to get along without 'em.

The big reason why you forget 'em is because electric service is so good and so cheap. Electricity is still available at low pre-war prices. There have been no shortages.

And you can be sure there will be plenty of power for the post-war electric era—thanks to the practical experience and sound business management of America's light and power companies.

Listen to "THE SUMMER ELECTRIC HOUR" with Robert Armstrong's Orchestra and guest stars. Every Sunday afternoon, 4:30, EWT, CBS.

Conowingo Power Company

DO NOT WASTE ELECTRICITY JUST BECAUSE IT IS NOT RATIONED!

POTATO INSURANCE

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has taken under consideration the request of representative potato growers for the establishment of a trial insurance program on potatoes, in 1946, according to Jos. H. Blandford, Chairman of the AAA for Maryland.

Grower representatives from 17 States recently completed a series of conferences with Corporation officials in Washington. They explored the possibilities of adding potatoes to the list of trial programs which now includes corn and tobacco.

The conferees recommended an investment type of insurance contract, which would guarantee a contract holder a return up to 75 per cent on his investment in his crop. A standard value yardstick would be applied to each operation of potato production in the country, such as planting, cultivating, spraying and digging.

In the event of a loss, the grower would file a schedule of the operations he had performed and would receive up to three fourths of the value assigned to them.

Congress has authorized the establishment of trial insurance programs of not more than three additional crops each year to go along with the regular programs on wheat, cotton and flax. The trial programs are limited to not more than 20 counties in representative producing areas.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Life" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 22.

The Golden Text will be from Luke 20: 37-38—"Now that the dead are raised, even Moses shewed at the bush, when he called the Lord the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob. For he is not a God of the dead, but the living; for we all live unto him."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible—Mark 9:2—"And after six days Jesus taketh with his Peter and James and John and leadeth them up into a high mountain apart by themselves; and was transfigured before them."

WPB rules that wine, beer and whiskey are not foods. They are too plentiful.

What a world this would be if people kept their appointments like eclipses.

B and C motorists are to get 2,500,000 more tires in July. Sounds like quite a blow-in.

TWO NEW DEPARTMENT HEADS
AT UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCED

Appointment of Dr. G. M. Cairns as head of the Dairy Department at the University of Maryland, and Dr. A. L. Brueckner as Director of the Maryland Livestock Sanitary Service is announced by President H. C. Byrd.

These positions have been filled for several months by acting heads, Dr. Byrd stated, while a thorough canvass has been made for the best man available in the country. After considering the qualifications of a large number of men, he said, we believe development of work in these two important departments is being placed in most competent hands.

Dr. Cairns comes to Maryland from Maine, where he has been head of the Department of Animal Industry for the last five years. He is a native of New York and received his technical training at Cornell University, ending with a Doctor's degree in 1940. He assisted in the operation of his father's dairy farm and won many honors and awards in 4-H Club dairy work before entering college. He will assume his duties in Maryland on August 1.

Dr. Brueckner is well known to Maryland stockmen and poultrymen, as he has been associated with the Livestock Sanitary Service since 1930, and has been acting director during the last two years. Prior to that he was in charge of the laboratories for a number of years. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine by the University of Pennsylvania in 1924. He was associated with the Kentucky Experiment Station for four years and after serving as a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery during 1918 and 1919, he returned to that institution for one year. He then engaged in milk control work with the Kansas City Health Department and was connected with Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry prior to coming to Maryland.

PRETTY MARINE SERGEANT
DODGES DEATH SIX TIMES

She leads of charmed life! Six times a pretty sergeant in the Marine Corps has miraculously escaped death. The story of her extraordinary luck is told in the July 29th issue of THE AMERICAN WEEKLY Favorite Magazine With The BALTIMORE

SUNDAY AMERICAN Order From Your Local Newsdealer

Workers are told that a rubber strike enables the Japs to recover from our blows. And us not to recover from our blowouts.