

The Mount Joy Bulletin

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1901

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Jno. E. Schroll, Editor and Publisher

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The subscription lists of three other newspapers, the Mount Joy Star and News, the Landisville Vigil and the Florin News were merged with the Bulletin, which makes this paper's circulation practically double that of the average weekly.
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THE EDITOR'S VOICE

Newspaper men face an exceedingly foggy future as Warren G. Harding was the only journalist or newspaper editor to have become president of the United States. But then how many editors would want Truman's job with the incoming Republican Congress?

THANK YOU ALL

Several weeks ago we made public the fact that the subscription price of the Bulletin would be advanced to \$2.00 January 1. Up to this time we have received a large number of renewals, many new subscribers and NOT ONE who has said: "Stop our paper, it costs too much."

In appreciation of our efforts we propose to make the Bulletin Bigger and Better than ever by publishing anything in the shape of news that comes to our attention. In our efforts many of you can greatly assist by giving us a "tip" any time. We'll do the rest, get the news, and feel grateful for your assistance.

VERY WELL TIMED

One night last week the Ice Follies opened an engagement at Hershey. Several days later the December issue of the Readers Digest came thru the mails and it was interesting news to read there-in a condensed article from Coronet by Temple, H., "Fielding," headed "Home-Crown Ice Follies."

It appears that two boys in a family of ten children, Swedish immigrants, lived in St. Paul, Minn. They loved skating, got their experience on a home-made rink created by pumping water into their back yard, were given two hot dogs and two cups of coffee for their first public exhibition on skates and now head the Shipstead Ice Follies, playing a 48 weeks engagement throughout the United States annually, carry 165 skaters, 35 technicians, \$200,000 worth of glittering costumes and snap up \$4,000,000 in gate receipts.

SOUNDS GOOD

It is the same song, second verse, that the Republicans of the House lay down for the program for future Congressional action. Among the points is elimination of government controls; termination of presidential emergency powers as rapidly as possible; substantial savings where practical; relief from shortages in scarce items such as sugar and soap; close adherence to the Congressional Reorganization Act "with appreciation of the fact that experience or later developments might demand clarification and improvement". It all sounds good, whatever he a man's political party. Few can find fault with such a plan but yet, each act calls for careful study. Several of the points mean nothing, as the words stand. Some of the changes, if undertaken too quickly will be too rich for our blood. Deliberation rather than too prompt an action without a follow-through, will bring more applause for the GOP party in the final count. A prophecy of prosperity has been sounded by the President. A program for the Republican Congress to get immediate action for removals and improvements, is but an echo of words uttered before, in our history. We are proceeding about our daily bread and keeping the fingers crossed.

We have every reason to believe that when the new congressional committees start fretting, there will be many surprises. The Eightieth congress will want to know "Why?" in many instances.
First: Chairman Wolcott (Rep. Mich.) may start an investigation of a billion dollars in loans which will throw some light on the Government's financing of thousands of money projects, including Elliott Roosevelt's \$200,000 loan settled for \$4,000.

Second: With the spotlight on labor, the National Labor Relations

Board will get a "going over" and the Wagner Act will be the target. In the eleven years before the Wagner Act, July 1, 1924 thru June 30, 1935, there were 11,836 strikes involving 5,919,484 workers. In the eleven years after the Wagner Act, July 1, 1935 thru June 30, 1946, there were 38,521 strikes involving 19,354,519 workers. Unions have grown from 4,000,000 in 1935 to over 14,500,000 today.
Third: The War Investigating committee may want to know a little more about the multi-million dollar profits of the New Deal's pet shipbuilder, Henry Kaiser, who made a \$2,080,000 profit in just one of his shipyards on a single transaction involving a \$600 investment.

These are only a few of the many agencies to be given an airing by our Eightieth Congress. The facts will make interesting reading.

A BETTER YEAR

Taking inventory in business is started the last day of December. Checking receipts, recording profit and loss, government tax, stock on hand, it is a process of ledgers with red and black ink. Serious minded folk take this day to straighten out their personal accounts, take their own inventory of living. It used to be more popular than today, a summing up of past errors, sins, failures, and a forming of resolutions of thoughts and deeds for personal improvement during the new year. Some more conscientious than others, would record their resolutions and be most earnest in planning to improve through the twelve months to come. Others made mental lists to develop character and fortune. Having slipped in the faithful pursuance of the more old-fashioned custom, we may ask ourselves if we have also slipped in personal pledges and obligations with the passing years.

Let us take a summing up of self "as of 1946" and work out individual balance sheets. Impelled by good resolutions we may be halted by the man who reminds us that hell is paved with good intentions. But we might do our ever-hauling and improving without an announcement of our intentions. Surely that man does not breathe who can't better his character and if he contributes to a selfless, fine personal devotion, who would come forth to label him a fraud and impersonator? There was a foundation upon which to build this "good business" before 1947 and its building through a personal inventory and balance sheet struck on December 31, 1946, will strengthen it.

SOME FACTS ABOUT COAL

Many people, observing the apparently endless labor troubles that beset the soft coal industry, may have come to the conclusion that the miners are an overworked lot, laboring long hours at starvation wages.
So some facts recently released by the National Coal Association are deserving of wide-spread recognition.
In August, the average weekly earnings of bituminous coal miners was \$62.37—a higher average weekly earnings figure than reported by any other industry in the United States. It was 161.18 per cent higher than in 1939.
The rise in the cost of living between 1939 and August, 1946, on the other hand, was 44.6 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
The coal miners' hourly earnings in August averaged \$1.467 — an increase of 65.8 per cent over 1941. So, whether wages are figured on a weekly or an hourly basis, it is apparent that they have far outrun rises in the cost of living.

It has been said that the miners must work a 54-hour week — because some mines work six days a week — some weeks. But very few miners work all of the six days. In June, for example, for which government figures are available, the average work week was 42.9 hours.
Again, one hour of the nine-hour work day is spent, theoretically at least, in traveling back and forth to the working place. That means

SPRAY PEACH TREES

To assure a good peach crop next year, part of the spraying must be done after the leaves drop and before the buds crack next spring. Extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College say that this first spray is to prevent peach leaf curl, reduce brown rot, and control San Jose and terrapin scales.

AMERICA'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

There are approximately 9025 weekly newspapers published in the United States. Of these Illinois has the largest number with a total of 659. Texas ranks second with 573 and New York with 537 is third.

A BENEFICIAL ACT

The Railroad Retirement Act has been in effect a little more than ten years, during which time 387,000 retired or disabled workers and widows of railroad workers have been recipients of its benefits.
that while the miner actually works only eight hours, he gets paid for nine.
Lastly, the standard work week in the industry is now 35 hours—and all time worked over 25 hours is paid for at the rate of one and one-half.
These are facts — and they will come as real news to millions of people. They indicate that the United Mine Workers' leadership is not so much concerned with wages and hours as it is with ruthless and limitless domination of a great industry.

HAPPENINGS — of — LONG AGO 20 Years Ago

The class of 1923 of M. J. H. S., held their second annual reunion at Oaklyn Tea House.
Warren H. Greenswilt will embark in the watch making business here.
A Literary Society was organized in the Newtown School.
Markets: Butter, 40c, Eggs, 46c-48c, and Lard, 17c.
N. I. Moyer purchased the John G. Engle farm in West Donegal Township.
Samuel Donovan celebrated his 50th birthday.
Rev. W. J. Myers of Massillon, O., is conducting revival services at Shank's Church.
The production of tobacco in the State dropped off in the year 1926 to such an extent that the state produced less than Lancaster Co., in 1925.
Seventy-six relatives attended the family reunion held at the home of Amos Strickler at Landisville.
The Epworth League held a social in honor of Fred Fiedendfer and Robert Brubaker, college students.
B. H. Brubaker sold a small tract of land with improvements at Horst's Mill to Henry G. Lehman.
Nat Mammis, of Parkesburg, has rented the Heistand store room to be vacated by Eshleman Bros., and will do tailoring, cleaning and pressing.
Mr. George Drabenstabt of Maytown, purchased the M. R. Homestead property.
The Mt. Joy Hall Association, declared a five percent dividend on its stock.

Veterinarians Study Rare Cattle Disease

Four divisions of the University of California College of Agriculture are studying molybdenum poisoning of dairy cattle in the state. Previously studies showed an unsolved malady to be due to molybdenum in pastures.
The area involved covers about 400 square miles around Buena Vista lake in Kern county. Much of this is over the old bed of the Kern river, which now flows farther north. In consequence, the land is underlaid by decomposing tulle growth and water tables in some places within three feet of the soil surface.
Apparently, according to studies made, the poison is cumulative, and the cattle do not become ill for weeks or months. Then they become emaciated, their coats fade in color, and anemia usually is marked. Young cattle are affected more than older ones, and dairy animals more than beef. Sheep rarely are affected, and swine and horses are reported to be resistant. According to veterinarians the disease, similar to that called teardrop in England, needs much more study before it is solved.

Field Crickets

Field crickets normally live outdoors and feed on vegetation, but when the crickets' natural diet becomes scarce late in the season they often invade homes in search of food. Where climates are mild, house crickets may also appear in great numbers, migrating from nearby dumps or refuse heaps. These crickets may become a year round menace. To prevent crickets from getting into the house, seal all cracks and holes in floors and foundations of houses and tighten screened windows and doors. If an occasional cricket shows up around the house, the fly swatter or Grade AA fly spray will take care of him. However, the spray is effective only if it hits the insect. Sodium fluoride or sodium fluosulfate powder, dusted along floors and around baseboards and blown into cracks with hand dusters is recommended also as a control measure. These powders are poisons and must be kept out of the way of children and pets.

Teaching The Youth

(From Page 1)
ing active support.
East Lampeter Twp. — ready to cooperate, very interested.
Elizabethtown — will establish course at either beginning of next term or 1947-48 year.
Ephrata Borough — will carry course as soon as increased classroom facilities are available.
Lancaster Township — interested in starting course.
Litzitz — considering institution of training.
Manheim Township — very interested, but course cannot be added to curriculum now without great changes; will probably begin at start of 1947-48 year.
Marietta Borough — considering plans for starting for 1947-48.
Mt. Joy Borough — interested in training.

Early Medicines

Many preparations common to home medicine chests of early Europe have stood the test of time. Compound benzoic tincture was formerly an English household medicine sold under the name of Turlington's Drops; gentian tincture was originally Stoughton's Great Cordial Elixir, a popular British home remedy of the 18th century; antimony was sold as Plummer's Pills; lavender tincture was sold as Palsy Drops; rhubarb was first marketed as Gregory's Powder; senna was known as a home remedy of the early 1700s under the name of Daffy's Elixir, and magnesium carbonate was sold in 17th century Italy as Count of Palma's Powder.

MAKES RIGHT PREVAIL

In his last public address Woodrow Wilson said: "The affairs of the world can be set straight only by the firmest and most determined exhibition of the will to lead and make right prevail."
Everybody in this locality reads The Bulletin—that's why its advertisers get such excellent results.

Rediscovery of Spicer Isles Recalls Early Explorations

Rediscovery of the Spicer islands by a Canadian airborne expedition stirs memories of early Arctic exploration when sailing ships first dared the icy waters north of Canada in search of the elusive Northwest passage. North of Hudson bay and of the Arctic circle, Foxe basin—in which the Spicer islands lie—was named for the English navigator Luke Foxe, says the National Geographic society.
Captain Foxe sailed from England in 1631 on one of the many expeditions sent out in the 16th and 17th centuries to find a northern short cut to the trade and riches of the East. Exploring the waters of Hudson bay and the channels north of it, he showed not only exceptional navigation skill but a sense of humor in some of the place names he left behind him.
"Cape Wolstenholme's Utimum Vale," Foxe explained, was so called because he believed "Sir John Wolstenholme will not lay out any more monies in search of this bay." History upheld the title. In asserting English possession of the lands he visited, Captain Foxe paid respect to his "dread sovereigns, Charles the First, King of Great Brittainne," in such names as "King Charles his Promontory," "The Prince his Cradle" and "The Prince his Nurse." He called one group of islands "Briggis his Mathe-matickes," and his own turning point along Foxe channel "North-West Foxe, his Furthest."

Folk Medicine

Ergot, the peculiar fungus of wild grain, is a folk medicine that waited years for recognition. Midwives of Europe had long known that "spurred rye" promoted the contraction of the uterus during birth. Even the German name for the growth, Mutterkorn, implies a popular acceptance of these therapeutic powers. Finally, in 1907, the wild rye fungus was introduced to official medicine under its modern name, ergot.

Among Louisiana's many valuable assets are 1,900 miles of navigable waterways and approximately 4,000 miles of railways.

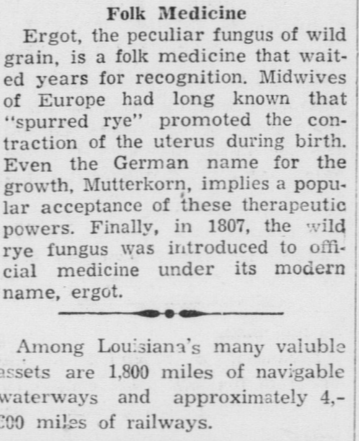
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Clock making in the United States began prior to the American revolution, and is one of our oldest manufacturing industries. The value of Clocks manufactured in the United States is more than 24 million dollars annually.
In 1750 the negroes constituted one-fifth of the population of the United States. In 1900 the negro population was less than one-ninth.

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