

# MARYLANDER AND HERALD

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRINCESS ANNE AND SOMERSET COUNTY

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## SHOULDERS FOR STATE ROADS

**This Improvement Is Planned By The State Roads Commission**

The State Roads Commission will ask the next General Assembly to provide an appropriation with which to construct shoulders for all highways which have been improved and which will be improved in the future. The improvement will be urged on the ground that there is a general demand for wider roads. Another argument will be that many accidents can be avoided by the addition of the shoulders.

The commission will also recommend more stringent laws to regulate use of the State roads by heavy motor-trucks, which have been destructive and costly.

The work of building improved roads through incorporated towns is progressing rapidly. Half a dozen towns are now witnessing the work. This improvement has been retarded by the failure of the several towns to make provision for smooth surfacing the space between the roads built by the State and the pavements.

## Red Cross Notes

The Princess Anne Branch of the American Red Cross held a meeting at the Court House Wednesday afternoon. It was announced at this meeting that all material for the equipment of hospital garments for ten soldiers had been purchased and was all cut out and ready for distribution to various members. It is hoped that all these various garments will be completed and ready for shipment by October 1st.

A rising vote of thanks was unanimously made to Mr. S. Frank Dashiell who so kindly gave the use of a room fitted out with tables, chairs, scissors and also furnished an abundance of ice water for the ladies during the cutting. In addition to these Mr. Dashiell was untiring in his efforts to help, and in procuring all material for this outfit and refusing to accept any commission on the same, but insisted on giving the whole lot to our society at wholesale prices. This is the second outfit Mr. Dashiell has furnished for our Red Cross free of any remuneration.

It was decided to use the funds on hand to purchase wool to be used for knitting abdominal bands and sweaters. Five dollars was contributed at this meeting for this purpose.

A generous contribution of old linen was also reported. This linen is torn up in squares, etc., to be made into handkerchiefs and tray-cloths for use of wounded soldiers in hospitals.

## Calling In "Housewives" For Soldiers

It is requested that all the Red Cross Circles of Somerset county return the "housewives" furnished as soon as possible to Mrs. L. A. Oates, or to the store of S. Frank Dashiell, in Princess Anne. As our soldiers are mustered in, on the several dates of departure they will be presented to each man as a token of regard and appreciation from the Red Cross Circles of Somerset county. No soldier prefers to go to war. Every man who goes is doing a brave thing. The Red Cross Circles of Somerset feel this and will stand behind their own soldiers with any comforts and diversions willing hands can provide. Mrs. Rivers has kindly presented the Somerset Circles with a quantity of linen to be worked up into soldiers' handkerchiefs, tray covers, wash-cloths, etc.

## Oak Grove Baptist Church Dedicated

The Oak Grove Baptist Church, which was recently organized one mile east of Cokesbury, was dedicated as a new house of worship last Sunday afternoon at 8 o'clock.

Dr. A. J. Frisbie, of Baltimore, who has been assisting Rev. A. J. Coons, the pastor, in a series of meetings, preached the dedicatory sermon. Representatives of the various Baptist churches in the community were present to recognize the young church.

The meetings are being splendidly attended and a good interest has already developed. Services will continue every night this week except Saturday. On Sunday there were two services, at 3 o'clock, when the church was dedicated, and again at 8 o'clock p. m., when Dr. Frisbie closed his engagement.

## Red Cross Increases

Membership of the American Red Cross has reached the 3,600,000 mark, and is increasing at the rate of 25,000 to 100,000 a day, according to a headquarters announcement at Washington last Wednesday. At the beginning of the year the total was 3,275,000.

Branch chapters numbering 3400 are scattered in towns and cities throughout the country and territorial possessions. Illinois leads the States, with a membership of 514,106. New York, with 411,871, and Pennsylvania, with 398,085, rank next.

## EASTERN SHORE FARMERS IN LUCK

**They Are Having Most Prosperous Year Ever Experienced**

The Salisbury correspondent of the Baltimore Sun last Thursday says: "Farmers of the Eastern Shore have reaped the greatest reward this year in their history. One thousand and seven hundred barrels of white potatoes passed through this city yesterday from the lower end of the peninsula, making a total of 236,915 barrels shipped from the Shore this year. One year ago only 882 barrels of potatoes passed through here, and to date there have been 81,000 barrels of potatoes more shipped this year than last.

"One hundred and forty-seven carloads of watermelons left the 'Shore' yesterday, compared with 23 carloads last year. The prospects for sweet potatoes are better this year, and bumper crops are promised throughout the peninsula.

"Tomato growers find their tomato fields a gold mine. With tomatoes selling at the canneries from 50 cents to 59 cents a basket, the returns from this crop alone would be a fortune."

## An Unlimited Future In The Navy

The recent announcement that the destroyer force of the United States Navy will be largely increased, under the plans of Secretary Daniels, means that young men going into the Navy at this time will get the advantage of soon being assigned to this branch of the service. Many of the destroyers are now in European waters.

For those of the Navy who take an active part in the early developments of the war with Germany there will be an unlimited future in the Navy. With this branch of Uncle Sam's fighting forces more than doubled the possibilities of rapid promotion are greater than ever before, and the young man who enlists in the Navy today is opening a great field for himself.

There is still an urgent need for men in the Navy and recruiting officers all over the country are working hard to bring the right class of men into the Navy.

Full particulars of Navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Sub-stations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

## Red Negro Kills Another Negro

Harrison Bundick, a negro of Crisfield, was shot and killed Sunday night, the 26th ult., in Lawson's district, by Harrison Horsey, also colored. Bundick was shot through the mouth, the bullet passing all the way through his head. Justice Levin H. Hall, of Marion Station, was notified and located Horsey near the scene of the murder. When the negro saw Mr. Hall he shot twice from his coat pocket, neither of the bullets hitting the officer. The justice took the negro and overpowered him. He was taken to Crisfield and held in the town lock-up over night and brought to Princess Anne Monday of last week and lodged in jail.

Horsey has been in several shooting affairs before. He is accused of killing Lemuel Justice, of Princess Anne, some time ago, but the authorities had been unable to arrest him. He had two revolvers on his person when arrested.

## W. L. Whittington's Cannery Burned

At an early hour last Sunday morning the cannery house of Mr. William L. Whittington, at Hopewell, was destroyed by fire, involving a heavy loss with only a small insurance.

The cannery house, together with all its machinery was destroyed and the warehouse and contents. The entire pack of this season, consisting of 2700 cases of tomatoes, 4 car loads of empty cans, one car load of tomato baskets were in the warehouse. Two car loads of box shooks, which were on the siding ready to unload, were also destroyed.

## August Weather

The weather for the month of August, as compiled by Mr. James R. Stewart, co-operative observer of Princess Anne, was as follows:

Maximum temperature, 92 degrees on the 2nd; minimum temperature, 54 degrees on the 27th; total precipitation, 3.12 inches. Clear days, 11; partly cloudy, 15; cloudy, 5. Thunder storms on the 3rd, 9th, 21st, 24th and 30th. Auroras on the 25th. The prevailing wind was southeast.

## Causey-Miller Family Reunion

The 10th annual reunion of the Causey and Miller families is expected to be held at Perryhawkin on Thursday, September 27th. The members of the executive committee are: Mr. Edward H. Causey, Snow Hill; Miss Mattie Causey, Salisbury; Rev. W. Atkinson, Virginia; Messrs. D. H. Miller, B. T. Dyke and M. A. Culyer.

## MRS. WARD KILLED BY AUTO

**Husband And Children Injured In An Accident Near Elkton**

Mrs. Edith Ward, wife of Mr. David J. Ward, a business man of Salisbury, was killed shortly after noon last Thursday in an automobile accident on the State road, near Locust Grove, south of Elkton, Maryland. Mr. Ward suffered a fractured collarbone and Estella Ward, a daughter, aged 18 years, and Jay Ward, a son, aged about 10 years, were more or less injured about the face and head. Mr. Ward, his daughter and son were taken to Union Hospital, Elkton, and will recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward, accompanied by five children, Mrs. Mildred and Estella, Jay, Albert and Edward Ward, and Mrs. George T. Gordy, sister of Mr. Ward, all of Salisbury, left home at 7 o'clock, that morning, en route to Philadelphia, where they were to get Mr. Ward's son Howard. They were driving a seven-passenger car, and all went well until they came to a sharp curve in the State road, near Locust Grove.

They were running about 35 miles an hour, and as the car started to skid toward a side ditch, Mr. Ward threw on the emergency brake. The car turned turtle and then uprighted itself. Mrs. Ward was killed instantly, her breast being crushed in. She was taken to a local undertaking establishment and the other members of the family were hurried to a hospital in Elkton. Mildred, Edward and Albert escaped with slight bruises, while Mrs. Gordy was not at all injured.

## Child Labor Under 14 Barred

Last Saturday all children under 14 years of age who are now employed in canneries, both in Baltimore city and throughout the State, were forced to take a holiday until school reopens. This mandate was sent out by Chairman Charles J. Fox, of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, who, after a conference with the Washington head of the Child's Labor Bureau as to the intent and purport of the Federal Child Labor law which went into effect on Saturday.

Heretofore, children under 14 years of age were permitted to work in canneries during the closed period for schools. This is now a thing of the past, and no child under 14 can be so employed. In addition to this no canner will be able to work any child between 14 and 16 years of age for a longer period than from 6 a. m. until 7 p. m., and only six days in the week. The law also prohibits any canner shipping goods outside of the State if children under 14 years of age have been employed in the preparation of the goods for market prior to 30 days before shipment. All goods shipped out of the State must bear the stamp that they have been prepared without the use of children under 14 years of age.

## Ram Sells For \$1,500

What is said to be the highest price in the United States for a ram sold at public auction, was paid for a thoroughbred at the second annual sale conducted under the auspices of the National Wool Growers' Association which was in session at Salt Lake, Utah, last Wednesday. One ram brought \$1,500, and 422 sheep were sold for a total of \$45,000.

President F. J. Hagenbarth, of the National Wool Growers' Association, opened the sale with an address in which he pointed out that in view of the fact the United States is in the war, it was the duty of the wool and sheep men to stand by the President and the Government in whatever measures are taken which affect the wool industry. He called attention to the shortage of the wool supply and appealed to the men to further the interests of the industry even at the sacrifice of present profit.

## Wheat Price Is \$2.20

Acting on the advice of the Wheat Fair Price Committee, President Wilson announced Thursday that the price of the 1917 crop of No. 1 Northern spring wheat will be \$2.20 a bushel and that this price will be paid by the Food Administration. This step is expected to stabilize and keep within bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year and, in consequence, the price of flour and bread also.

## Fall From Horse, Broke Collar Bone

Miss Louise Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. Albert Fitzgerald, met with a painful accident last Wednesday afternoon when the horse she was riding stumbled, throwing her, while in Dilley's lane. She was stunned for an instant and sustained a broken collar bone. Fortunately the accident occurred on a dirt road or her injuries might have been more serious.

## CHANGES IN REAL ESTATE

**Number of Deeds Recorded At The Office of Clerk of Court**

Alonso Abbott from William Fisher, land in Deal's Island district, containing 1 acre, more or less; consideration, \$350.00.

William F. Bennett, Jr., from George W. Bennett and others, 1 acre of land, more or less, in Fairmont election district; consideration, \$5 and other valuable considerations.

Arthur B. Fontaine and wife from Henry T. Outen and wife, 64 acres of land, more or less, in Brinkley's election district; consideration, \$100.

Bertha L. Cannons from George A. Cox and wife, land in Fairmont election district, containing 84 acres, more or less; consideration, \$5 and other good and valuable considerations.

Hettie E. Tyler from William F. Byrd and wife, land in Asbury district; consideration, \$40.

Harold C. Mills from L. Paul Ewell, assignee, lot of land in Dublin election district, containing 3 acres of land, more or less; consideration, \$2,350.

Edward B. Lankford and William G. Lankford from H. Fillmore Lankford, trustee, land in Dublin and Westover districts; consideration, \$1 and other valuable considerations.

Lloyd W. Mason from Sallie Dize and others, land in Lawson's district, containing 3 acres, more or less; consideration, \$30.

Uphur Milbourn from George Hall and wife, land in Asbury district; consideration, \$15.

Neils F. Larson and wife from Levin I. Murvel and wife, 635 acres in West Princess Anne election district; consideration, \$3,500 and other considerations.

Edward B. Lankford et al. from H. Fillmore Lankford et al., 674 acres in Westover district; consideration, \$1,605.

James H. Jones et al. from Guy V. Teeters and others, 181 acres of land in Westover district; consideration, \$4,500 and other considerations.

The N. Y. P. & N. R. R. Co. from George H. Myers, trustee, land in Crisfield; consideration, \$500.

Fannie E. Hinman from James M. Lawson and wife, land in Asbury district; consideration, \$200.

## Fall-Sown Grains In Maryland

Many of the soils and the general physical conditions of Maryland, Delaware and the Virginias indicate that the production of fall-sown grains can profitably be increased in many sections where farmers use the proper methods and plant varieties which tests have shown to be high yielding and adapted to this territory. Farmers' Bulletin No. 786, Fall-Sown Grains in Maryland and Virginia, recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture, contains complete reports on experiments conducted for a number of years with different grains at Arlington Farm, Virginia, and at College Park, Maryland, in cooperation with the Maryland State Agricultural College.

T. R. Stanton, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, author of the bulletin, summarizes this work briefly as follows: The essentials for the profitable production of fall-sown grains in Delaware, Maryland and the Virginias may be summarized briefly as follows: A well-drained soil, proper fertilization, a good system of crop rotation, a well-prepared seed bed, good, pure, cleaned and graded seed which has been treated for smut, seeding at the proper time and rate, and growing adapted high-yielding varieties.

## Bibles For American Soldiers

Bibles for American soldiers and sailors given by the Scripture Gift Mission, of Philadelphia, will carry a foreword by President Wilson to the troops to diligently read the Scriptures. The President has written this inscription: "The Bible is the word of life. I beg that you will read it and find this out for yourselves—read not little snatches here and there, but long passages that will really be the road to the heart of it."

"You will find it full of real men and women not only, but also of things you have wondered about and troubled about all your life, as men have been always; and the more you read the more it will become plain to you what things are worth while and what are not; what things make men happy—loyalty, right dealing, speaking the truth, readiness to give everything for what they think their duty, and, most of all, the wish that they may have the real approval of the Christ, who gave everything for them—and the things that are guaranteed to make men unhappy—selfishness, cowardice, greed and everything that is low and mean."

"When you have read the Bible you will know that it is the Word of God, because you will have found it the key to your own heart, your own happiness and your own duty."

The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company will operate an excursion, for colored people only, to Ocean City on Friday, September 14th. See advertisement on our 8th page.

## ATTENDANCE OFFICER'S REPORT

**Enrollment And Attendance Of Somerset County Pupils**

Mrs. Addie E. Bond, attendance officer for Somerset county, has sent her report to Dr. M. Bates Stephens, Secretary of the State Board of Education. From the report we glean the following information:

The number of pupils (white) under her supervision, ranging from the ages of 10 to 16 years respectively, brought into school for the first time, 44; number of pupils enrolled attending 100 days, 1,052; number attending less than 100 days, 330. Five warrants were issued, two arrests made—one brought to trial and convicted for not obeying the compulsory education law. The average enrolled attendance of pupils for the year follows:

	Enrollment	Average Attendance (white)
September	3,181	2,792
October	3,352	2,843
November	3,340	2,833
December	3,313	2,874
January	3,384	2,734
February	3,259	2,636
March	3,244	2,642
April	3,081	2,435
May	2,961	2,224
		(Colored)
October	2,254	1,577
November	2,188	1,525
December	2,123	1,572
January	2,075	1,581
February	2,074	1,583
March	2,008	1,559
April	2,054	1,647

In her report she says:

"I prefer to make no statement in regard to the amendment of the school attendance law. Labor conditions are such in this county, especially in the rural districts, that if the law is rigidly enforced with boys who can render help on the farms it will incense, rather than make the people look favorably upon it, especially during the war period."

"I have approximately been in the field, doing attendance work, on an average of three hours per day."

"The clerical or office work was accomplished when my attendance work was finished for the day. I did some office work every day during the year for eight months, at least, when office was open."

"I have visited 184 homes, white and colored; have interviewed personally about 400 persons; have written 200 form letters, and almost as many personal ones. I have visited 78 white and 11 colored schools, giving in each department a short talk on compulsory education to the pupils."

## Trade Conditions In The United States

For some weeks past business has been under the influence of uncertain conditions, but this uncertainty is now being dispelled. Until the country had made clear what was to be its policy with respect to military action, finance and taxation, business men found it difficult to get any accurate bearings that might serve as a guide for the future.

We now know definitely that the United States will give its full military support to the cause to which the country was committed on April 6, that we will lend money without stint to our allies, and that taxes will be imposed to produce the necessary revenue for the government to carry out its policies with promptness and firmness.

Although to embark on a large-scale military expedition to Europe will take many men from the ranks of industry and trade, and the financial aid we must render those who are fighting with us will call for large bond issues and heavy taxation, it cannot be regarded otherwise than as fortunate that the United States has entered wholeheartedly into the war, for that will help to end the struggle with the least possible delay, and all are wishing now for this outcome.

The taxes imposed on account of the war are undoubtedly a serious burden; but it must be remembered, on the other hand, that the country has for some time enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; thus enabling our people to pay the taxes for which the war calls.

There is, indeed, no light task ahead of us and it is only the part of wisdom to recognize its serious nature. But the country is united and powerful, and with no shrinking from the duties of the hour we shall pass through this trying period unharmed and triumphant.

The military situation in Europe has of late revealed some hopeful features and some that were disquieting. Of the latter the threatened collapse of Russia was the most serious—a menace which now seems to have disappeared.—From the Collins Forecast.

## Grace Church, Mt. Vernon

There will be service at Grace Church next Sunday. In fact, there will be service on each of the remaining Sundays of this month, as the Rector of the Parish has returned from his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Herrman Cohn spent part of last week at Ocean City.

## BIGGEST WAR BUDGET IN HISTORY

**Twenty-One Billions Dollars To Be Spent During First Year**

Twenty-one billions of dollars! This is the enormous sum of money which the Administration calculates upon spending during the first year of the war. Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, indicated that total in his statement Monday afternoon of last week. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, while before the House Appropriations Committee last Tuesday, indicated approximately as much. This is more than twice as much currency—gold, silver and other legal tender—as there is in the whole United States. In other words, if this Government and its allies expend \$21,000,000,000 of American money during the current fiscal year they will spend every dollar there is in the country twice over and then some.

This vastly exceeds any annual war budget of any other nation in the history of the world. It is more than the total cost of the American Civil War. It is more than the total cost of all the wars in which the United States has engaged. It is more money than any human mind can comprehend or any human hand could count. It is impossible for the average human brain to understand how so much treasure could be expended. It is easy to think of great armies, powerful navies, sweeping fleets of merchantmen and the air clouded with flying machines. These are very concrete propositions, but it is not easy to figure out how \$21,000,000,000 worth of these things may be built or acquired in a single year.

Sesides, there are no markets, except its own, into which this government may go for war necessities. An agent with a billion dollars in his pocket cannot go to Ecuador and buy a dozen battleships, two dozen cruisers or a gross of ocean liners. Another agent cannot go to Liberia and purchase out of stock a thousand mountain howitzers, an equal number of busy Berthas and a million shells. The reason is that they are not in existence.

Almost everything except salaries of men must be built, and built in America. A billion dollars will more than pay the men in all branches of the service for a year. The remaining 20 billions must be invested in products of war either in the course of construction or yet to be constructed. Food products are not to be included in manufactures, of course, but they must be raised, which amounts to the same thing.

Naturally, there is reassurance in the fact that most, if not all, this money is to be expended at home. It will never leave our shores. Otherwise, the country in six months would be drained of currency. The people would return to primitive bartering or to the issuing of paper money, as did the Confederate Government during the Civil War. But all the gold and silver and bank notes are to be turned over and over right here, and this includes the sums which we will advance to our allies.

But the bewildering question of how it is to be expended remains unanswered. The Government, of course, knows. Some of the House committee men may know but the people who will pay the bills do not know. In time certain generalities will be forthcoming by way of Congress, indicating the channels through which the money will be disbursed. A billion or two will be set aside for merchant ships; perhaps two billions for heavy and light field artillery; maybe a billion for the navy, and so on down the line.

All this will be somewhat enlightening, but it will not show how that many ships can possibly be built or that many big guns or that many new destroyers. These are things that it may not be proper to inquire into, but they are none the less interesting. Some day the country will want to know all about it and, of course, will be entirely satisfied with the expenditure if the results are satisfactory.

It must be remembered, however, that not all of this staggering sum of money is to become a liability upon this government. Our allies will expend at least seven billions of it, or be given the privilege of doing it. This leaves something like fourteen billions to be assumed by the American people, if it is granted that the appropriations asked for are made and if the money authorized is actually spent.

Just where it is all to come from is an equally interesting and perplexing question. Congress has devoted three months to debate over a two-billion-dollar war tax bill. And two billions is just a starter. Bond issues offer the only other opportunity of raising the funds required. One issue for two billions already has been floated, but, like the war tax, that sum is just a beginner. The country will have to do some deep digging into pockets if it produces all the money now needed to finance the war.



# Patricia

The Great Romance of Preparedness

NOVELIZATION OF THE MOTION-PICTURE PLAY OF THE SAME NAME. PRODUCED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE, INC., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WHARTON, INC. COPYRIGHT, STAR COMPANY

## THE CAST.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE as Patricia Channing.  
MILTON SILLS as Donald Parr.  
WARNER OLAND as Baron Huroki.  
DOROTHY GREEN as Fanny Adair.

## SYNOPSIS.

Anticipating the long-threatened Japanese invasion of the Southwest States, Patricia Channing, an American girl of great wealth, assisted by her fiancé, Captain Donald Parr (late U. S. A.), converts her vast ranch properties along the border into what amounts to an armed camp. Baron Huroki and Gen. Nogi, commanding the allied Japanese-Mexican forces, secretly encamped in the Mexican mountains, suspect Patricia's purpose and dispatch a reconnoitering party which raids an outlying homestead on Patricia's property and brings back as prisoner Bess Morgan, sister of Bud Morgan, foreman of the Channing ranch hands.

## THIRTEENTH EPISODE

### Wings of Death.

#### ALARMS AND EXCURSIONS.

It was mid-afternoon of a Sunday uncommonly warm, even for that season, when Bud Morgan, on his saddle and bridleless horse, found his way—less consciously than guided by the instinct of the homing pigeon—to the hacienda of Patricia Channing's rancho.

None witnessed his arrival. Because it was a day of rest, no house servants were in evidence, busied with their accustomed week-day tasks. Mrs. Pillsbury was in her room, napping away the hour of the siesta. Her son, Rodman, general superintendent of the Channing ranch properties, had ridden off soon after breakfast on some idle errand. Patricia and Donald Parr were alone in the library, consulting a great topographical map of the neighboring country.

Not a sound disturbed the peaceful hush of the hacienda other than their low-pitched accents, before they heard the rumble of approaching hoofs; and this was a noise so ordinary and commonplace that they were not even aware of it.

It required the shuffle of uncertain footsteps on the gravelled walks of the garden path to distract them from their engrossing occupation.

Patricia looked up first from the map, glancing inquisitively out of the window. It was her cry of pity that drew Donald's attention. Following the direction of her gaze, he saw the wounded and semiconscious man at pause in the middle of the patio, glaring wistfully round him, a bloodied and ghastly figure, a vision as incongruous to that time and place as an apparition from the grave in a kinder garden.

Jumping up, Donald ran out, wound his arms round Morgan, and helped him into the library.

Thus it was that, for upwards of an hour, the tale Bud had to tell, of terror and tragedy, of a homestead burned, a mother and a child murdered, a sister kidnapped by raiders from across the border, was known only to Patricia and Donald.

When he had finished speaking and bowed his wounded head on arms folded upon the library table, there was nothing more said by anyone for many minutes. The two stared at each other across the shoulders of the man in speechless consternation and bewilderment.

"What are you going to do?" Patricia demanded presently.

Donald said: "First of all, get Bud to bed."

"But—Bess?" the girl protested.

"We will, of course, start an expedition to rescue her as soon as we dare."

"Dare!"

"It would be worse than useless to let our boys cross the border by daylight. You know well enough how instantaneously—almost—the Mexicans can spread news by their underground telegraph. Unless we wait till nightfall and smuggle our men across unseen, we might as well telegraph Zelaya or Huroki, or whoever is responsible for this atrocity, to prepare to receive us."

"And in the meantime—what happens to Bess? Oh, I cannot understand how you dare suggest waiting here till dark!"

"Because I am determined to rescue her—and because I feel sure no harm will come to her."

"How can you say that?"

"I am sure that this is a move dictated by Huroki. You know how persistently his spies have haunted this neighborhood and how consistently they have failed to find out anything concerning our preparations—all except those three who died suddenly of finding out too much!" Parr smiled grimly, then once more was grave.

"Not one had seen anything or lived to tell the tale of what he saw. Therefore Huroki has done this thing—I would stake my life on it—in order to get hold of somebody presumed to be in your confidence—somebody from whom he can persuade the information

he desires. . . . Make your mind easy. Bess will come to no harm—until Huroki finds that she will tell him nothing; and he won't find out that before we effect her rescue."

"And you will send after her?"

"As soon as it's dark enough for our men to move without being seen—the strongest force we can spare, and the best mounted. For the present, however, we must keep this quiet; if the boys get so much as a hint of what's happened, there'll be no holding them. Not a soul must know—"

The gravel of the patio walk crunched beneath a firm and alert tread. Parr looked up.

"Except Rodman," he amended, recognizing the newcomer. "Him we must tell, of course; and if anything does leak out before we're ready, he can control the boys if anybody can."

Throughout this conversation Bud had neither moved nor made a sign to signify that he understood the subject of discussion. And when, some ten minutes later, Donald and Rodman tried to rouse him, he stirred to the touch of their hands only to lift up a face from which every trace of intelligible expression had been erased; his eyes were blank; his firm lines were relaxed; his mouth gaped like a crenel's. The kindly words he spoke to him had no effect upon a mind unhinged by the anguish it had suffered.

Gently, then, the two men lifted him and, one on either side, holding his arms over their shoulders, led him away to a bedchamber, undressed him, bandaged his wounds, and put him to bed.

Leaving Patricia to watch by his bedside for a time, Donald and Pillsbury returned to the library to plan the rescue.

An hour later Patricia in panic found them there with the news that she had left Bud's side for a few moments, thinking him sound asleep, only to find the room empty on her return. In an amazingly short time the man had awakened, dressed and made his escape.

Their search for him ended half a mile from the house, at the corral where a number of the cow-punchers had been amusing themselves by trying to tame a half a score of unbroken bronchos. Bud had found his way thither and was babbling out fragments of his story to a circle of sympathetic but bewildered friends.

If it was too late to stop him, Rodman's influence with his employees proved to be all that Donald had asserted it was.

In earliest dark of night, then, a picked force of forty-eight cow-punchers, led by Rodman himself, rode quietly by twos and threes, rendezvoused at an agreed place, crossed the border in its most isolated section, and vanished silently into the black mystery of Mexico.

#### AIR LANES.

There was little sleep for Patricia that night. Visions of the fate of women kidnapped across the border, memories of tales she had heard since her arrival at the ranch, haunted her. In the cool blue twilight of dawn she was up and dressing herself in her aviating clothes.

She went down to the patio to find Donald there, watching for the day, awaiting the word it must bring them, with a face drawn and haggard with sleeplessness.

Together they breakfasted poorly, choking down a few mouthfuls of food and some coffee, then motored out through the still hush of the newborn day to the aviation field.

Early though they were, they did not forestall the men of Patricia's flying corps. Already two machines were in the air, aglow with the young sunlight, rising like petals of gold windswept through the blue. Six more were preparing to rise. The remaining eight biplanes of the air squadron were still nestled in their hangars.

Her impatience would not let Patricia wait for the reports of those who were already climbing the skies, inspecting the countryside south of the border.

Ordering out her own biplane—the machine, that is, in which she had gained all her practice and experience as an aviatrix—she took the pilot's seat and, refusing to permit Donald or anyone else to accompany her, grasped the controls and shot home the switch which operated the self-starter.

Winging up in a long slant, the biplane gained the thousand-foot level, then began to move southward in wide-curved sweeps.

There was little air astir—just a gentle and steady breeze from the west. Aerial navigation offered no problems to distract Patricia's attention from the landscape beneath it. Her keen, youthful eyes, sharpened by solitude, inspected it closely, missing no salient feature. Her gaze traced every highroad and tortuous byway, probed every covert, penetrated every gully and fold in the foreshortened hills, recognized the familiar movement of provincial Mexican life that formed the landscape—but nowhere found any token of that

which she so longed to see, the cloud of dust which should mark the progress of a large body of horsemen.

The little expeditionary force had moved rapidly and with craft, affecting itself completely from the face of the country side, long before sunrise.

For upwards of an hour Patricia pursued her fruitless reconnaissance. At length, discouraged and disheartened, she turned back to her starting point and dropped down to the private aviation field.

As she descended, in spite of the preoccupation of every faculty imposed by that most difficult task known to aviators, that of negotiating a successful landing, she was conscious that strangers watched her from the body of a huge gray motorcar on the edge of the field.

Alighting beside her stationary biplane, she saw a group of some half a dozen moving toward her from a car. Donald was one of these; the others were all men in the field uniforms of the regular army of the United States. She identified one or two faces made familiar to her by production in the pages of newspapers and magazines—the faces of men who had risen to high places in the service of their country. One wore on the collar of his tunic the insignia of a brigadier general.

Her heart warmed to their soldierly bearing—then sank as she was reminded that all they stood for, of gallantry, loyalty, bravery, intelligence and efficiency, must count for nothing in event of war, because the country they served refused them men enough to lead successfully against any but the most pitifully impotent enemy.

Introduced by Captain Parr, the brigadier general greeted her with grave courtesy, presented formally each member of his staff, and complimented Patricia on her own skill in aviation, as well as the skill of her corps of airmen.

"I have seen a great deal of wonderful flying," he said, "but what I see going on here surpasses anything that has come under my observation, for snap and precision—comes near to what I have heard of the work of the French and English flying corps. I could wish," he added, a trace wistfully, yet with a perceptible twinkle in his eyes as they held Patricia's, "my own command were as well off!"

"My men and my machines," Patricia told him, "are always at the service of my country."

"In event of need, then, I shall not hesitate to call upon you."

"You need not. I am doing"—Patricia hesitated briefly; yet this official visit proved that the secret of her preparations had leaked out—"what I am doing solely as a patriot and a soldier's daughter."

"It is because you have proved yourself to be that a worthy daughter of my own comrade," the general said, "that I have ventured to make this uninvited call. I would be glad if you could give me a few moments of your time to discuss a question of public policy."

There was no way to escape. Patricia bowed gracefully to the inevitable.

"If you will be good enough to accompany me to my home," she said, "we can find there a quiet place in which to talk. And I shall be honored if you and your staff will be my guests for luncheon."

The invitation was eagerly accepted, and the party motored back to the hacienda.

There, while luncheon was being prepared, Patricia abandoned all effort at concealment and, conducting the general to the library, laid before him a complete exposition of all her plans and preparations to repel an invasion, omitting no material detail.

"Not my biplanes alone," she concluded, "but the rest of the gear I have gathered together here—and the men trained to manipulate it—are at my country's call."

The general straightened up from the topographical map over which he had been bending. There was admiration and something more in his regard.

"You are a very remarkable young woman, if you will permit me to say so, Miss Channing. I am only sorry that there are not more women—and men—like you in this land. If there were—"

The wistful look possessed his eyes again, but he shook that humor off.

"No matter. I must not criticize—what I must not criticize. Furthermore, it is my duty to whisper in your ear a word of advice."

"If you please," said Patricia simply—surmising what was coming.

Yet the general hesitated.

"You understand," he said, a trace embarrassed, "I am acting under instruction."

"I quite understand."

"Then I must tell you—frankly—that you are coming perilously near to usurping a power which the Constitution vests with congress alone."

"The right to raise and maintain a standing army," Patricia added.

"Precisely. If that is not what you are doing—on a small scale, but none the less in an admirably efficient way—I have misunderstood all you have shown and told me here today."

"Perhaps," Patricia agreed, smiling. "And yet you will find, upon investigation, that every man in my employ, aside from the ranch hands and others who have definitely peaceable labors to perform, is carried on my pay rolls as a watchman!"

"An army of watchmen!"

Again the eyes of the general twinkled.

"Precisely. The Constitution does not prescribe the citizen's right to protect his own property, I believe, by employing men and arms to guard it. That is all that I am doing here on my lands. I have my property and my people to safeguard, and I mean to do it."

No further reference was made to the object of the visitation, but the understanding was implicit that a report must be made to Washington and that Washington would then take such action as it might see fit.

Noon—and still no word from Bess Morgan or the party which had ridden forth to rescue her.

But Patricia betrayed no inkling of the anxiety which gnawed at her mind. To confess that she was waiting the outcome of an armed invasion of a nominally friendly land which she, Patricia Channing, had authorized! Even the favor her patriotic spirit had found in the esteem of her guests could hardly mitigate the disaster to her plans which must follow any such discovery.

And it was nearly two o'clock before she was finally rid of them.

With heartfelt gratitude she saw the dust of their wheels drift away down the road—then turned and jumped into her own motor car and had it moving back toward the aviation field almost before Donald could take his place beside her.

One of her fliers was making a landing as Patricia alighted at the field.

He had nothing to report.

Again clambering into the pilot's seat of her own particular biplane, Patricia committed her fate to the adventure of the air lanes.

For a little she climbed steadily, but not for long; content to leave the greater range of observation to those on the higher levels, with their powerful glasses, she quartered the land beyond the border at an elevation barely sufficient to escape the eddies and currents that made navigation interesting if not devoid of danger above the summits of the lowland hills.

Here, comparatively close to the ground, she might be able to pick up indications invisible to the airmen so far above her.

And so, in the end, it proved.

She had been flying a little more than an hour—was returning from a wide circuit through the south toward her starting point. Of a sudden she was conscious that the monotonous drone of the motor behind her was being punctuated—one cylinder was beginning to miss fire.

Patricia began to foresee that she might be obliged to make a landing south of the border. She searched the landscape that swam beneath her anxious eyes.

Then she saw a motor-car abruptly sweep out of a narrow gully at some distance off to the right, making a furious pace northward. The men who occupied it wore khaki; for an instant she thought them soldiers in American uniforms. Then she saw that they were men of an average stature smaller than that of American troops. They were standing up in the tonneau and firing pistols back

into the mouth of the gully to the rear.

Only a moment after she had caught sight of the car, Patricia saw the pursuit issue from the gully—between twenty or thirty horsemen whom she had no difficulty in identifying with the Channing cow-punchers who had ridden out the night before. They were firing from the saddle, using revolvers—weapons which they preferred to the automatic pistols.

As they came into sight, two of the cow-punchers broke from the woods, and the road as well, striking off across country toward the bridge at the border, spurring their mounts to utmost speed.

Patricia knew what that maneuver indicated. The road cut a wide curve through the country; by this short cut the two riders would reach the bridge considerably in advance of the motor-car—providing nothing happened to hinder them. On the other side of the bridge there was a hidden switchboard, its wires communicating with mines secretly planted in the road—one of the first preparations made by Patricia's order against an attack in force advancing along the road.

The two vanished from view, while the pursuit pounded on after the carload of fugitives. Three cow-punchers, better mounted than their fellows or better riders, contrived to race their steeds alongside the car, and threw themselves from the saddle bodily into the tonneau, heedless of the rain of bullets that greeted them.

Their fate remained sealed to Patricia's knowledge; for at that moment her biplane lurched and dipped perilously.

She caught another glimpse of the chase a few minutes later, but dared not give it any heed. She knew only that it was drawing near the bridge. At the time all her wits were wanted to cope with the task of landing on strange ground; the falling motor was enforcing a pause for repairs.

Patricia's skill proved equal to the occasion, however; the biplane settled down gently near the edge of a wide area of clear ground—none too smooth for comfort, but still naked of trees.

As soon as it had come to a full pause the girl hopped down from the seat and began an examination of the engine; but it took some time to locate the seat of the trouble, and longer still to repair it.

At length, however, she was ready to resume her flight.

As she closed the tool box and started round the plane toward the front of the machine, a pistol shot sounded behind her, and a bullet perforated the lower plane within a foot of her side.

Before she could turn she was hailed in a voice strongly colored with the accent of a Japanese—and badly broken by panting.

"Halt—as you stand, please! Put up your hands! Right!"

She heard hasty footsteps behind her. Then a Japanese gentleman of rather more than middle age came into view covering her with his pistol. Pausing he deftly whipped her automatic from its holster attached to her belt, and grinned unpleasantly.

"Thank you very much," he gasped politely in spite of his winded condition—for it was evident that he had run a considerable distance at a very fast pace. "Now be good enough to take your seat. I will sit beside you. You will fly as I direct and land where I say—please understand—or I shall be reluctantly obliged to shoot you."

#### FROM THE BLUE.

Without demur Patricia turned and climbed to the pilot's seat. With surprising agility, considering his apparent age, the Japanese followed to the place allotted to the observer.

"You will start immediately," he pursued with a significant gesture of the pistol in his hand, "and aim for those mountains in the south. When we are high enough I will further direct the course."

Patricia switched on the self-starter. The propeller began to revolve noisily. The drone of the motor sounded clear and sweet and true. The biplane bumped forward over the uneven ground, lifted, and began to climb.

Behind it half a dozen exasperated cow-punchers broke from the woods, reined in to fire, then recognizing the pilot of the airplane, refrained—but cursed fervently.

Of this Patricia knew nothing. Her attention was concentrated on the business of being a good pilot for a passenger armed and desperately ready to shoot.

He sat watching her with a malicious grin while she made her craft climb to the thousand-foot level. The noise of the motor prohibited conversation, but his gestures were understandable enough to perceptions quickened by the fear of death. At the thousand-foot level the Japanese bade Patricia to stop climbing and fly directly into the south.

Watching him out of the corners of her eyes, she saw that he was a man of the highest intellectual caste, a person of authority and high rank. The insignia on the collar of his tunic disclosed his rank as that of a general, if she were not in error. Further than that, she could guess nothing about him—though she was satisfied that he had been one of the passengers in the motor-car pursued by the cow-punchers. Whether that automobile had been wrecked by the explosion of a mine or another accident, this one had escaped and been, as he interpreted it, providentially guided to the spot where Patricia waited with her temporarily stalled biplane.

The way she flew in accordance with his commands carried the machine high above the rampart of the hills and on until at length a wide valley was opened up beneath them—a

strange, wild valley, secreted in the heart of the highest hills.

And it proved to be the site of a great encampment, a place where an army was established; for its length and breadth were dotted with mushroom-like tents of khaki in orderly rows broken only by roadways and drill grounds.

Here her captor desired Patricia to descend. There was a glitter of ill-humored amusement, of triumphant malice, in his eye as he touched her arm and pointed down into the valley.

It was borne in upon the girl's understanding, in that instant, that the man had guessed her identity. She was not only the instrument of his own escape, but she was the very prize, no doubt, that he had set forth to snare.

And she had little doubt what would prove her fate, once she had made a landing in that valley.

Thoughts such as these nerved her to heroic measures. What she must do was murder—but so are most acts of war. And this was one of her country's chiefest enemies.

A heavy wrench rested in a pocket, convenient to her hand. She watched her chance, whipped it out and—as the Japanese, startled by her unexpected action, turned toward her—threw it with all her might at his face.

He received the blow squarely between the eyes.

Patricia heard him groan.

An eddy of air, upflying from the broken earth, caught the biplane and



Huroki Was Questioned by the Cow-punchers.

for a moment tossed and played with it as though it were a feather. It heeled dangerously, spinning upon its left planes as upon an axis.

Instinct alone—and a bit of luck to boot—helped Patricia right the machine.

But when she had accomplished that, she rode alone; the observer's seat was empty.

Resolutely forcing herself not to think of that poor hulk of a body dropping like a plummet to a death which would render it unrecognizable, a shapeless, featureless pulp, the girl swung the biplane round and headed for home. Two hours later she descended in her aviation field and was helped down by Donald Parr. From this one she learned, succinctly, what had happened.

Pillsbury's force, after a night and a half day of fruitless scouting, had fallen afoul of two motor-cars filled with Japanese and Mexican officers, northbound from the secret encampment for a reconnoissance along the border. Chief among these officers were Baron Huroki and General Nogi. The car containing Nogi had broken through the resistance offered by the cow-punchers and fled northward, hotly hunted as Patricia had seen. The two cow-punchers who had taken the short cut had arrived at the bridge just in time to explode a mine beneath the car as it careered downhill toward the bridge. Somehow Nogi had escaped destruction in that business; but he was alone in this respect.

So it was Nogi who had been carried back to his command by Patricia.

In the meantime Huroki had been captured and questioned by the cow-punchers; had protested under ignorance of the whereabouts of Bess Morgan; had changed his mind about that, confessing that she was a prisoner at headquarters, when Pillsbury caused him to face a firing squad. Whereupon Pillsbury had liberated one of Huroki's companions, instructed by the Japanese to bring back Bess alone and unarmed. Otherwise Japan was to lose one of its most loyal and efficient servants. Pillsbury had promised Huroki that.

Upon the return of the officer with Bess, Huroki had been released, in accordance with the terms Pillsbury had made, and had started back for the encampment in the hills, while the cow-punchers had ridden joyfully homeward with the rescued girl.

The arrival of this party at the hacienda had anticipated Patricia's return by less than half an hour. And with the restoration of his sister, Bud Morgan's mind had been made whole again.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



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## ENEMIES AS AN ASSET.

Without Them Nobody Ever Accomplishes Anything.

No man can accomplish any great thing without making enemies. It is said a man may be "known by the enemies he makes." Observe the kind of enemies one makes and their reasons for enmity. The man who makes no enemies is comparatively worthless. The Bible says, "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you."

It is not necessary to court enemies, but if you encounter hostility in the course of pursuing your way honestly and with your best judgment do not allow it to disturb you. He who has no enemies is not likely to have real friends. If you would measure a man's worth, observe his enemies. Of what character are they? What are their reasons for being at enmity? While the wise man should be undaunted by his enemy, neither should he be unkind to him. Reconcile your enemy, if possible, but never fawn on him or cringe to him. In the hope of making him a friend. This will win his contempt.

It is wise to look out for the enemy who poses as a friend. He will stab you in the back if he can or strike in the dark.—Milwaukee Journal.

### A Featherbed Beauty.

The quetzal of Guatemala is considered the most beautiful bird in the world. Its plumage vies with the rainbow and shines with a metallic luster. Until within the last few years it was unknown to science, mainly owing to the fact that it is a hermit among the feathered creatures, delighting in the silence of high altitudes. It dwells on mountain heights above 7,000 feet in elevation. The quetzal was the royal bird of the Aztecs, and its plumes were used to decorate the headdresses and cloaks of the kings of that land. Its breast is a brilliant scarlet, while its green tail attains a length of three feet. It is about the size of the common pigeon. It nests in holes in rotten trees, which it enlarges with its bill, so as to make a roomy and comfortable residence. The young are hatched totally devoid of feathers.

### Impromptu Replies.

Macready, who threw himself into his acting heart and soul, used to tell funny stories about the effect of his easy, colloquial manner upon the players collected for his company in small provincial towns. Once in the play of "William Tell" he turned to one of these stupid rustics and put the question, "Do you shoot?" so naturally that the man was quite thrown off his guard and, to his horror, replied, "A little, sir, but I've never had to go with one of them crossbows." Another time, in "Virginius," he asked, "Do you wait for me to lead Virginia in, or will you do so?" only to be greeted unexpectedly by the actor who played Iulius with, "Why, really, sir, I don't care—just as you do it in London."

### Not So Smart.

Mr. Flatbush—It's the same old story. Mrs. Flatbush—What's wrong now? "I painted the front gate and hung a sign on it, 'Fresh Paint!'"

"Well?" "The first man who came along put his hand on it to see if the paint was really fresh."

"Don't be so smart."

"Why?" "That wasn't a man that put his hand on the paint to see if it was fresh; that was me."—Yonkers Statesman.

### Doubtful Now.

Jones—Our courtship began in a most romantic way. My wife saved me from drowning. She's a magnificent swimmer. Smith—I notice you don't go out very far now. Jones—No; I don't know if she would save me again.—Pittsburgh Press.

### Black Eggs.

The black Cayuga duck, a South American bird, frequently lays black eggs. The coloring does not penetrate the shell, being due to an oily pigment which can be rubbed off. In successive layings the coloring fades and disappears.

### Sharing a Sentiment.

"Do you think a man ought to forgive his enemies?" "Yes," said Senator Sorghum. "But he ought to make the score near enough even to let the enemy do some forgiving on his side."—Washington Star.

## PRISONERS IN CAGES.

Curious Form of Punishment of the Days of Long Ago.

We do not nowadays exhibit caged offenders to the gaze of a curious public, but such a form of punishment was at one time more or less common. When the three great Anabaptist leaders were executed in Prussia, in 1536, they were exposed to the public gaze in iron cages hung on the walls of the church of St. Lambert, in Munster-am-Stein.

Catherine II. of Russia had her wig-dresser confined to a cage because the bigwigs at court complained that the tonsorial gentleman had big ears, and Edward I. of England caused the Countess of Buchan and the sister of Robert Bruce to be locked up in two large iron cages, which were hung on to the turret of the castle of Berwick, in 1306.

Alexander the Great had Calisthenes, the Greek philosopher, kept for seven months in an iron cage because the latter denied Alexander's divine right to rule, and for eleven long years the French Cardinal Balue had a unique opportunity of studying at first hand what it feels like to be a captive canary, for Louis XI. ordered him to be imprisoned in an iron cage at Loches, on the River Indro, for just that period.

And coming down to more recent times, there was the huge iron cage, mounted on wheels, which the Boers had constructed for the late Cecil Rhodes during the South African war, but which Lord French robbed of its intended occupant by turning up so suddenly at Kimberley.—London Answers.

### Goethals Saw the Point.

Shortly after our war with Germany was started R. J. McBride of Beaumont was awarded a big contract for the construction of wooden ships for our government. The fact that McBride's firm had never engaged in shipbuilding promised to militate against his getting a contract, and the lack of practical experience was mentioned during his conference with General Goethals.

"Your firm has never constructed ships," said the general.

"No, sir."

"Well?" pressed the government's representative.

"General, you built the Panama canal," replied McBride.

"So they say," was the answer.

"Did you ever build a canal before?"

General Goethals saw the point.—Dallas News.

### Appearances.

Do not judge by appearances. The man who sings bass at church is not necessarily the boss at home.—Galveston News.

### Contentment.

Contentment is the sweet satisfaction of knowing that you have more of this world's goods than you can possibly use.—Puck.

## Pale Faced Women Take Phosphates to Make Rosy Cheeks and Beautiful Forms Men Need Phosphates to Make Strong, Healthy, Vigorous Bodies

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Atlanta, Ga. Dr. F. A. Jacobson says that Phosphates are just as essential to any man or woman who lives easily, is nervous, or irritable, worn out, or looks haggard and pale to make a strong, robust, vigorous, healthy body, as they are to cotton to make it grow. The lack of Phosphate is the cause of all enemic conditions and the administration of 6-grain Argo-Phosphate tablets will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous men and women 200 per cent. in two or three weeks in many instances, and their continued use will build up the whole nervous system, and give new life, vim, vigor, and vitality to the whole body. I always prescribe Argo-Phosphate to patients who are pale and colorless, and it is surprising to see how quickly a few weeks treatment will transform a pale face to a rosy cheeked beauty. There can be no rosy cheeks, healthy, beautiful women, without their system is sufficiently supplied with Phosphates. In recent interviews with physicians on the grave and serious consequences of a deficiency of Phosphates in the blood of American men and women, I have strongly emphasized the fact that doctors should prescribe more phosphates in the form of Argo-Phosphate for weak, worn-out, haggard-looking men and women. When the skin is pale, and the body is thin, it is a sign of anemia. When the phosphates go from the blood, the pink cheeks go too. The muscles lack tone. They become nervous, irritable, despondent, melancholy, the brain fails, and the memory fails. Therefore if you wish to preserve your youthful vim, vigor and vitality to a ripe old age, you must supply the deficiency of phosphates lacking in your food by using Argo-Phosphate, the form of Phosphates most easily assimilated.

NOTICE: Argo-Phosphate which is recommended and prescribed by physicians in all enemic cases is not a secret, or patent medicine, but one that is sold and recommended by well known druggists everywhere, and physicians are daily prescribing the constituents contained in it. Being entirely unlike many other Phosphates, it is easily assimilated and will be found effective in the treatment of indigestion and stomach troubles, as well as for nerve, nervous conditions. The manufacturers of Argo-Phosphate will forfeit to any charitable institution \$200.00 if they cannot treat any man or woman under 65 who lacks Phosphates, and increase their strength and endurance from 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. or more in one month's time, if they are free from organic trouble. It is dispensed by all reliable druggists. If your druggist will not supply you, send \$1.00 to the Argo Laboratories, 10 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a two weeks treatment by return mail.

## TREATING WHEAT SEED FOR DISEASES

College Park, Sept. 6.—An inspection of wheat fields during the month of June in several counties of Maryland revealed the fact that considerable loss was being caused by certain diseases such as Smut and Scab, which may in a large measure be controlled by applying certain preventive measures. These diseases are caused by small parasitic organisms which enter the wheat plant, and weaken it, so that it is unable to form its grain in the usual way. One of these diseases, known as Bunt or stinking smut, is readily controlled by treating the seed with Formalin, 1 pint to 40 gallons of water. The water may be emersed in the Formalin Solution for ten minutes, during which time the grain is stirred or shaken to drive off all the air; so that the solution will penetrate the grooves of the grains, and also allow the chaffy kernels to rise. These should be skimmed off. The wheat is then spread out to dry, after which it may be sown or stored until sowing time.

Or the wheat may be spread out on the floor and sprinkled with the Formalin solution, after which it is scooped over and sprinkled again. This is repeated until all of the berries are wet with the solution, after which the pile of grain is covered over with burlap bags or canvas, and allowed to stand from five to ten hours. The grain is then spread out to dry as directed above.

The Maryland State College is planning to demonstrate this method of treatment in every community of the State this fall where wheat is grown. Anyone interested in having a demonstration on his farm, should mention the fact to his County Agent. The demonstrations will be started about August 15th, and continued for two months.

A big difference has been observed between the crop grown from untreated and unfanned seed on the one hand, and cleaned from treated seed on the other. It is, therefore, planned to reclean the seed, running it through the fanning mill two or three times before treating it by the Formalin method. The grains removed by the fanning mill are scabby ones and the smutted ones, both of which not only yield very little or not at all, but also infect the plants from healthy kernels. The recleaning of the seed and the treating it with Formalin should become a part of the general farm practices wherever wheat is grown.

With wheat at \$2.00 per bushel, we cannot afford to take chances on these diseases, which may be controlled at so little cost.

## SILAGE MIXTURES IMPORTANT.

College Park, Sept. 6.—The high cost of grain together with the necessity of using more of the total production for human food than ever before means that a large part of the grain mixture ordinarily fed for milk production must be replaced by long feed. Legume hay such as clover, alfalfa, or soybean when fed with good silage will maintain a medium milk production and greatly reduce the amount of grain required for larger productions. The principal crop for the silo is corn, although sorghum and kafir corn are used in sections where corn cannot be grown on account of climatic conditions. Grain crops in combination with legumes such as wheat and vetch, oats and crimson clover, corn and soybeans or cowpeas have been successfully ensiled.

The legumes alone, do not make a good quality of silage owing to the absence of sufficient sugar for proper fermentation. In Maryland there are a number of factory by-products which make good silage. Pea vines, corn husks and sweet corn fodder all make good silage. However, sweet corn fodder should be more nearly mature than field corn before it is ready for the silo.

When the corn is in the glazed stage, it contains two-thirds more dry matter than when in the milk stage. Also, corn in the milk stage will make a silage more acid than when more nearly mature. In a normal season the proper time to cut corn for the silo is when it shows the first signs of ripening.

Silage should be cut from one-half to one inch in length and the knives on the cutter should be kept sharp. In order to keep the silage of uniform composition some sort of a distributor will be found most convenient. Two men in the silo with a distributor can pack the silage sufficiently. The edge next to the wall should be kept higher than the center and tramped constantly. When the filling is completed the top should be leveled. If several barrels of water are added and the top tramped each day for two or three days not more than six or eight inches of silage will spoil. In order to prevent waste the top may be covered with straw or corn from which the ears have been removed. The top of the silage may also be covered with oats, which will sprout and make an air tight seal.

Silage spoils in two ways. If it has the appearance of rotted manure, air has gained access to the silage. Spoiling of this kind is frequently found near the doors. If white mold is found the indications are that the corn was too dry and water should have been added. If a layer of spoiled silage is found around the edge of the silo it indicates that the walls of the silo are not air tight or that the sufficient tramping was not done when the silo was filled.

## DAIRYING AND LIVE STOCK

### FEWER DAIRY COWS.

Slaughter of Veal Calves Has Depleted Number of Cattle.

Anybody can see through a hole in the wall. It ought not to be necessary to bring any argument to prove that when we sell a calf for veal that puts an end to all hope of its ever growing into a cow, writes E. L. Vincent in the Iowa Homestead. The calf that is made into meat is a dead calf. No cow from that source. On the other hand, a calf saved and raised will in due time become a member of the dairy herd.

What is the effect of this wholesale killing of calves for veal in this country? A single sentence will answer that question in great part. Soaring prices for boots and shoes, harnesses, chairs with leather bottoms, seats for automobiles, belts of leather—in fact, for everything into which the construction of leather enters. Milk is every day climbing up in price to the consumer, butter and cheese are following, meats of all kinds are practically prohibitive, and, finally, people are suffering more than we know from lack of wholesome dairy products, and all because of the disposition to slaughter the calves and sell the good cows.

In the United States there are 6,000,000 fewer cows now than we had fifteen years ago, and the dearth is all the time increasing. What is going to be the outcome of all this? More suffering, more poor health on the part of old folks and little children and, finally, less money for dairy farmers, for we are ruining our own source of revenue.

Only one sort of a calf ever should be slaughtered as long as the present stringency lasts, and that is the calf that has no promise in him when he comes to the age of maturity. Even bull calves should be saved until the country's need of good sires has been supplied. Inferior bull calves might be disposed of, but the choice ones ought to be kept. There is good money in growing really desirable male calves for dairy purposes. By advertising a little it is always possible to sell any surplus stock we may have.

### RAPE FOR PASTURE.

Furnishes an Excellent Forage For Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

As a pasture crop for sheep, hogs and cattle rape is of considerable value. It is greatly relished and produces rapid gains both in growing and fattening stock, writes a correspondent of the Iowa Homestead. The crop may be pastured at various stages of its development. When eaten down before it has made a maximum growth it will grow up again with more or less vigor. But in any event it is best not to begin pasturing until it has made a growth of several inches. Whether more food is obtained by this method than by allowing the rape to attain its full growth before turning stock on to it is not easy to say. As a rule, however, the latter plan is the most profitable to follow when sheep graze upon it, as it is quite possible for sheep to eat it down so low as to injure its capacity for further growth.

When cattle are pastured on rape they waste more by trampling than do sheep or hogs. Usually dairy cows ought not to be pastured on rape, as it has a tendency to taint the milk, but it may be cut and fed to them after each period of milking. On the whole, sheep do better on rape than do either hogs or cattle. Neither sheep nor cattle should be turned on rape when they are very hungry or when the crop is wet with dew or rain, as they may eat more of it than they should, become bloated and die in a short time if not looked after.

Animals that have not been accustomed to rape pasture may not take to it at first, but they soon learn to like it, and once they acquire a taste for it they will thrive on it and never tire of it. It is beneficial when the animals are pasturing on rape to give them access to a grass pasture. The grass and rape will keep them in first class condition. Oats fed once a day to sheep at the rate of one-half pound per head will have the same effect as the grass and help to put on fat, but it is not necessary to feed grain to most stock pasturing on rape, for a good growth of rape usually proves sufficient to fatten them.

While pasturing on rape stock should have free access to salt and also plenty of fresh water.

### Take Care of the Brood Mare.

Don't make a slave of the brood mare. This is the suggestion of Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Care should be taken to prevent overworking and overheating. The farmer should not allow his desire for immediate gain to overcome his judgment and sacrifice a good colt crop next spring to save a few bushels of grain. Hard work is one of the leading causes of abortion within the first four months of pregnancy. Three mares can do the work of two geldings and raise three colts besides, and a well bred draft colt will sell for \$100 at weaning time.

### The Herdwick Sheep.

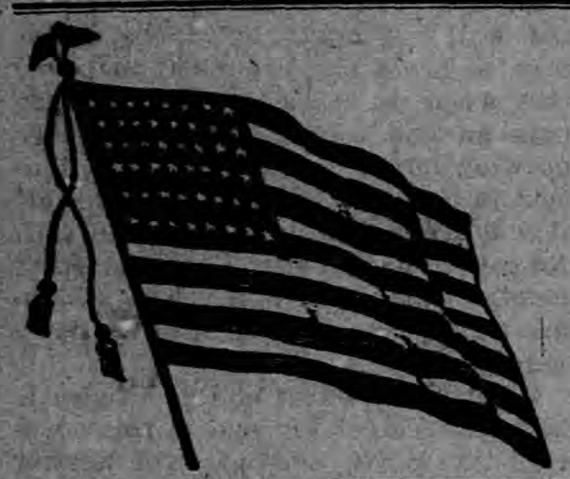
A writer in the Shepherd's Journal refers to the Herdwick as England's cast iron sheep. The Herdwicks are famed for their mutton and thick, soft fleeces. They stand the hardships and exposures of an inclement climate better than most other breeds.



## MARYLANDER AND HERALD

Published Every Tuesday Morning  
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THEO. A. WALKER  
Editor and Business Manager  
All Communications Should be Addressed to the  
Marylander and Herald

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1917



The dove of peace should not expose itself recklessly with squabs at their present high prices.

It's about time to make some of these spies feel at home by treating them the way spies are treated in Germany.

When Russia was ready to fight, the rest of the allies were not; and when the rest of the allies were ready, Russia was not.

It is not reported that any young men with best girls are opposing the proposition that Mr. Hoover limit candy consumption.

The Russians are taking a mighty left-handed way of getting the help they will need years to come against the German peril.

With meat going still higher the boarders will look back remorsefully on those happy days when they spoke disrespectfully of hash.

The farmer usually observes Labor Day by laboring all day to raise food for the rest of us, but no one gives him any credit for it.

You can hire domestic servants at present if there isn't more than one in the family, and if they don't have to work more than an hour a day.

The I. W. W. are gifted with such pronounced scrapping abilities that it would seem the only fair way to draft the entire bunch into the army.

There may not be any economic boycott after the war, but it is doubtful if it helps the sale of goods any longer to mark them "Made in Germany".

Weeping mothers don't always realize that their sons who have enlisted so heroically are quite as safe in the trenches as among their sporting friends.

In view of the shutting down of the distilleries, a movement is anticipated to change the national anthem from "Star Spangled Banner" to "How Dry I Am".

It looks as if the poultry growers, after killing off all their chickens, would awake some fine morning to find feed selling at a reasonable price and eggs \$1.00 a dozen.

Now if the Pacifists will go down and hide in the cyclone cellar where they belong, instead of prolonging the war by their talk, it ought to be possible to end up the trouble within a reasonable time.

### BUILDING UP GOOD WILL

People who are trying to get into business nowadays find they have to pay a lot for the intangible asset called "good will," that is, provided they get the real thing. You can buy any old kind of a business and not pay much more than the stock is worth. To get a business that is widely known and has an established circle of custom, good money must be paid. It becomes a big problem how anyone can get that reputation and what he must pay for it.

There are just two ways of creating this reputation so that people keep coming back to a place. One is to squat down in a location and wait until time and chance bring trade to you. A man will get some trade that way, but it is a long time coming. It comes by accident and indirection. Few people start out with the conscious purpose of visiting such a place, but from reasons of proximity they may happen in. It takes a big slice out of a life time to get trade simply by waiting passively for it.

The other method costs a little more money, but it produces positive results within a reasonable time. That is by advertising. It is the natural human way to get it. Seek and ye shall find, were the words of Scripture.

It is true in every phase of life, that what you get must be actively sought for. Human nature does not take kindly to passive waiting, but it is attracted by active pushing.

The returns of an advertising campaign should not be measured simply by the receptive from day to day. People who have built up large concerns never measured their progress that way. If their advertising was constantly attracting new people into the store, they knew that good will was being built up that presently would be worth a great deal of money, and which could be sold for a high cash value if they desired to dispose of it.

## LABOR DAY OBSERVANCES

When Labor Day was started it was established as an occasion for consideration of the cause of Labor. Though here and there some orator holds forth on this subject, for most people the reason for Labor Day is that it is a long time between holidays and they want one day off for fun.

Still, in the cities where unions are strong, the holiday keeps something of its distinctive character, with the Labor Day processions commonly held. It is a matter of some pride, when a bunch of men toil all the year, with clothes and skin soiled by the grime of work, to enjoy getting out occasionally on dress parade. There is some satisfaction in demonstrating to the home folks that they have some style after all, as they march along wearing some special insignia. Probably that is a motive more than a desire to overawe the capitalistic element.

It is surprising how it straightens up a man to get out in a line and march behind a band. He may slouch along as he goes home tired at night in his old work clothes, but not now with the crowd looking at him. On exhibition in this way, the American mechanic is seen to be a very substantial type, capable of sustained physical effort and of intelligent thought.

Demonstrations and parades of artisans are common the world over. In Europe they are apt to end in riots. In this country no riot is likely, unless the umpire decides against the home team in the ball game after the parade.

The best wishes of the country go out to its workers for whom this holiday was supposed to be established. Under fair minded and common sense leadership, a union is a great power for good, and under unwise guidance it has equal power for harm. It is a matter for congratulation on Labor Day that in spite of all unrest we have been spared the harsher forms of labor disturbance and that the great majority of the artisan people get along pretty comfortably with their employers.

In view of the fact that the boys from Georgia will fight just as well as any others for Uncle Sam this time, "Marching through Georgia" does not seem a wholly appropriate air to play at the training camps.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
(Seal) Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills for constipation. (Advertisement)

## Political Announcements

SNOW HILL, Md., Aug. 1, 1917  
To The Voters of Somerset County:  
I am a candidate to succeed the late Judge Robley D. Jones as Associate Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland, and will enter the primaries to be held September 11.

I am keenly conscious of the grave responsibilities of the position, and if I am chosen by the people I will give to the duties of the office the best that is within me. My absolute lack of experience in soliciting votes for myself will perhaps place me at a disadvantage in the campaign, but I am content to submit my candidacy to your careful and conscientious consideration, and if it meets with your favor I trust you will so express yourselves at the primaries.

Yours truly,  
JOHN W. STATON

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Ada M. Bailey and E. Florence Trux to George A. Cox dated the 22nd day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and duly of record among the land records of Somerset County in Liber W. J. S., No. 69, folio 438, etc., which said mortgage was subsequently on the same day assigned unto the Peoples Bank of Somerset County, default having occurred under the conditions of said mortgage, I will sell in front of the Court House in Princess Anne, Md., on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1917

at or about the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., all of the property described in said mortgage, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Princess Anne, Maryland, being part of the land of which George A. Cox, late of Somerset County, deceased, died seized and possessed, lying on the Annapolis river, containing

272 Acres of High Land

—AND—  
1260 Acres of Meadow,

marsh and pasture land, more or less, and being all of the land which was conveyed unto Ada M. Bailey and E. Florence Trux by William R. Davy and Wm. R. Davy as attorney in fact for Ruth M. Davy, Romeo B. Davy, John W. Carroll and wife, John W. Davy and Robert E. Davy by deed dated the 15th day of February, 1916, and recorded among the land records of Somerset County in Liber W. J. S., No. 70, folio 297, etc.

The above tract of land is improved by a DWELLING and necessary OUTBUILDINGS, and is well set in valuable GROWING TIMBER.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash, as prescribed by the said mortgage. Title papers at purchaser's expense.

ROBERT F. DUER,  
Attorney named in said mortgage.

## THE NEW PENSIONS

The United States must soon adopt a pension system for soldiers of the European war. The suggestion is received with some favor that the government should assume some liability similar to the principle of workmen's compensation, and pay over given amounts for death and disability.

The way Civil war pensions have been handled is generally admitted to have been a disgrace. The majority of the people favored liberal pension laws. It is not likely that the people would ever have sanctioned giving pensions to a lot of deserters and bounty jumpers who are getting them.

Also men who served but a few weeks and never saw the front, are in a wholly different class from those who had actual war experience, and should be so treated. Another extravagance is in the case of women who married veterans long after the war was over. In a great many cases this was done because the veterans looked good for but a few years. It was an easy way of getting money out of an easy mark government.

The majority of our people have not begrudged the money that has gone to the old soldiers and they wish it was more. They do begrudge pensions slipped in by personal favoritism. It is all wrong that about 30,000 pensions have been secured through special acts of Congress. The law is liberal, and when special act pensions are passed it means that men who, under the principles laid down by Congress, are not entitled to them have been able to get them through friendship or pull.

In the new pension system Congress should lay down certain principles that certain men are entitled to pensions for death or injuries or ill health due to service. These pensions should be liberal, but the thing should end right with the limits established by Congress, and there should be no favors.

## People Speak Well of Chamberlain's Tablets

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Tablets for about two years and heard such good reports from my customers that I concluded to give them a trial myself, and can say that I do not believe there is another preparation of the kind equal to them," writes G. A. McBride, Headford, Ont. If you are troubled with indigestion, constipation give them a trial. They will do you good. (Advertisement)

## Treasurer's Sale —FOR— 1915 TAXES

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as County Treasurer for Somerset County by the provisions of Chapter 10 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1910, I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, 1917,

at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Princess Anne, Maryland, I will sell at public auction, for CASH, all the lots or parcels of land hereinafter severally mentioned and described, to-wit: The first lot of land, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on a private road leading to the county road running from Bennett & Jones' store to Deal's Island, and adjoining the lands of Harlow Bennett, and assessed to Samuel J. Scott for said year.

No. 2—All that lot of land in Tangier District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island ridge, adjoining the lands of Harlow Bennett and Sam Shore, conveyed to Edwin Tyler by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L., No. 4, folio 734, and assessed to Edwin Tyler for said year.

No. 3—All that lot of land in Tangier District, said county and state, containing 2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island ridge, adjoining the lands of Harlow Bennett and Sam Shore, conveyed to Edwin Tyler by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L., No. 4, folio 734, and assessed to Edwin Tyler for said year.

No. 4—All that lot of land in Tangier District, said county and state, containing 2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island ridge, adjoining the lands of Harlow Bennett and Sam Shore, conveyed to Edwin Tyler by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L., No. 4, folio 734, and assessed to Edwin Tyler for said year.

No. 5—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Edward Abbot, Jr., who was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 18, folio 285, and assessed to said Edgar Abbot for said year.

No. 6—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on a private road adjoining the lands of Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to E. Frank Bradshaw by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D., No. 26, folio 222, and assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 7—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Samuel J. Pope and William J. Cox, conveyed to said Samuel J. Pope by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 23, folio 222, and assessed to said Samuel J. Pope for said year.

No. 8—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of N. W. Webster, John K. Kelly and others, and assessed to Alonzo Abbot for said year.

No. 9—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Isaac J. Wallace and about one-fourth mile from Bradshaw and Son's store, and assessed to Good Samaritan K. of J. for said year.

No. 10—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on a marsh road, near Bradshaw and Son's store, and assessed to Suannea Goolee for said year.

No. 11—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Wm. W. Webster, Wm. C. Abbot, Georgianna Webster and others, and assessed to James M. Graham for said year.

No. 12—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the land of Capt. Noah Webster and others, and assessed to Le Roy Harris for said year.

No. 13—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Henry Cottman and Elizabeth Kemp, which was conveyed to Wm. J. Harris by H. F. L., No. 5, folio 406, and assessed to said Harris for said year.

No. 14—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on a marsh road, near Bradshaw and Son's store, and assessed to Wesley Hughes for said year.

No. 15—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the county road near Bradshaw and Son's store,

and about three-fourths of a mile from the M. E. Church, and assessed to Hamilton Jones for said year.

No. 16—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road in lower Deal's Island, about one-eighth of a mile from Wenona Church, and assessed to Haze Jones for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.

No. 17—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the property of Lewis Jones, D. W. White and others, being the same land conveyed to D. W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 18—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to Mary S. Lively by Thompson Wallace and others by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L., No. 14, folio 571, and assessed to Mollie W. Lively for said year.

No. 19—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands owned or occupied by Benjamin Wallace, Teakle Milbourn and Oscar Milbourn, whereon Frank and Georgianna Milbourn resides, and assessed to said Frank and Georgianna Milbourn for said year.

No. 20—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands owned by Henry Harris, Samuel Horner and Alfred Jones, which was conveyed to Oscar Milbourn by Alice Milbourn, and assessed to Oscar Milbourn for said year.

No. 21—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated near the county road at Wenona, adjoining the lands of Thomas Robinson and adjoining, or near the land of D. W. White, and assessed to Levi Robinson for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.

No. 22—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the main county road through the island, adjoining the property of J. Ralph Wilson and about 500 feet from the Deal's Island Bank, and assessed to Louisa Tankersley and husband for said year.

No. 23—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated in lower Deal's Island, adjoining the land of P. Huffer and about 500 feet from the Wenona Packing Company, and assessed to George N. Vetre for said year.

No. 24—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Webster and others, which was conveyed to Lennie G. Webster by N. W. Webster and others by deed dated 10th of July, 1901, and assessed to Lennie G. Webster for said year.

No. 25—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the main road through the island, in the community of Wenona, adjoining the lands of Charles White and W. J. Robinson, and assessed to George W. White, of Isaac, for said year.

No. 26—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on a private road in lower Wenona, adjoining the land of Wm. S. Turpin, and assessed to Isaac White for said year.

No. 27—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Ellen Berkett and others, which was conveyed to Perry White by S. F. Debell and wife by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 47, folio 130, and assessed to Perry White for said year.

No. 28—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on a private road in lower Wenona, adjoining the land of Wm. S. Turpin, and assessed to Isaac White for said year.

No. 29—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Ellen Berkett and others, which was conveyed to Perry White by S. F. Debell and wife by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 23, folio 463, and assessed to Plummer White for said year.

No. 30—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Wilson by N. W. Webster by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 26, folio 161, and assessed to said Wm. S. Wilson for the years 1914 and 1915 and sold for taxes due for said years.

JOHN E. HOLLAND,  
Treasurer for Somerset County.

## NOTICE OF Primary Election

Notice is hereby given that a Primary Election will be held under the provisions of the Primary and Election Laws of the State of Maryland, in the several districts and precincts of Somerset County on

TUESDAY,  
September 11, 1917

for the purpose of nominating two candidates of the Democratic party for the office of Associate Judges of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. The nominations to said offices are the only ones that will be decided by primary election, as the candidates for all other offices or positions, who have filed certificates with the Board of Election Supervisors for Somerset County, have no opposition and the names of such candidates will not appear on the ballot to be voted in said primary.

The polls of said primary election will be opened in each and every election district and precinct at 8 o'clock a. m., and will be closed at 6 o'clock p. m., when the ballots will be publicly counted.

The said Primary Election will be held at the usual places for holding elections in the respective districts and precincts in said Somerset County, and the judges of the several election districts and precincts are required to make their returns on or before September 13th, 1917, before 12 o'clock noon.

By order of  
EDWARD B. LANKFORD,  
LAMBERT W. COX,  
GEORGE H. FORD,  
Board of Election Supervisors  
for Somerset County.

## Registration Notice

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Somerset County hereby gives notice, as required by law, that the duly appointed Boards of Registry for the several districts and precincts of said county will proceed to make an intermediate registration of all qualified voters, who have not previously registered and who may be entitled to vote at the next general election, on

Tuesday, Sept. 4th, 1917,  
between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m.

The said day of registration is provided by Chapter 588 of the Acts of the Legislature of Maryland of 1916 to be held on the Tuesday preceding any primary election to be held in any year in this State.

The said Boards of Registry will sit in their respective districts and precincts at the usual places for holding registration and election in said districts and precincts.

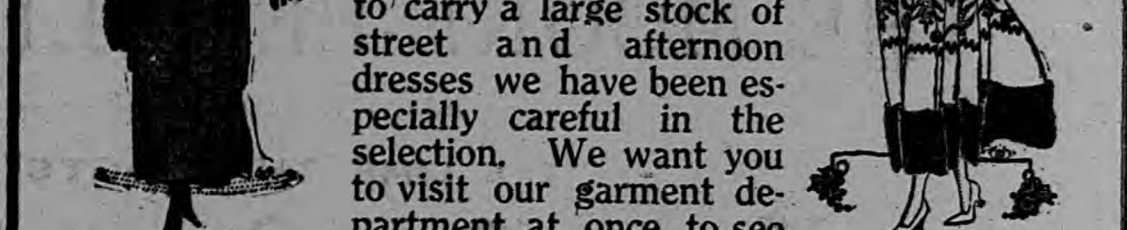
By order of  
EDWARD B. LANKFORD,  
LAMBERT W. COX,  
GEORGE H. FORD,  
Board of Election Supervisors  
of Somerset County.

FOR SALE  
The old School Building at Deal's Island. Apply to the undersigned.  
By Order Board of Education  
W. H. DASHIELL,  
Sec'y and County Supt.

## "THE HOUSE OF FASHION"

SILK AND SERGE  
DRESSES  
For Fall and Winter  
\$10 to \$20

As this is our first attempt to carry a large stock of street and afternoon dresses we have been especially careful in the selection. We want you to visit our garment department at once to see these dresses and give us your candid opinion as to the style, workmanship and quality of these garments.



## School Supplies

We have taken great care this year to get just the right things for school wear and school use. Plenty of Pens, Pencils, Pads, Composition Books, Companions, Erasers, etc.

Our New Fall Line of Gingham, Percales, Galateas, Hair Ribbons and Middy Blouses are in

## T. F. HARGIS DEPARTMENT STORE

POCOMOKE CITY, MARYLAND

## WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

WESTMINSTER, MD.  
REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments

LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore.

EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty acre Campus; Modern Buildings; comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories, Library, Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant.

CURRICULUM up to date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution and Oratory. Strong Faculty.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for those not ready for College.

Send for Catalogue and Book of Views

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY UNDER MORTGAGE

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from James P. Rounds to the Bank of Somerset, a body corporate, dated the 2nd day of January, 1914, recorded among the land records of Somerset County in Liber S. F. D., No. 64, folio 112, etc., default having occurred in the covenants of said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage, will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, Maryland, on

Tuesday, September 18th, 1917

At or about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., all that valuable farm or tract of land in East Princess Anne District, Somerset County, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said James P. Rounds by Joseph S. Colgan and wife by deed dated the 3rd day of August, 1883, recorded among said records in Liber B. F. L., No. 36, folio 317, etc., containing

1923 Acres, More or Less  
adjoining the lands of the Cohn & Bock Company, the land of Charles C. McCubbin and wife, the land which was conveyed to the said Rounds by Samuel Q. Parker and wife by deed dated the 3rd day of August, 1883, recorded among said records in Liber B. F. L., No. 36, folio 317, etc., containing

HOUSE, Tenant House and Barn.  
TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the mortgage—Cash. Title papers at the expense of the purchaser.

H. FILLMORE LANKFORD  
Attorney named in said mortgage

## MULES FOR SALE

Always from 100 to 500 head of Horses and Mules, of all descriptions, for sale at my stables in

YORK, PENNA.  
JOE KINDIG

## DO YOU WANT An Automobile?

SEE MY AUTOS  
AND EXAMINE  
The Ford, Dodge  
and Buick

Supplies of All Kinds  
My Parts for Repairing Ford Cars  
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Garage on Main Street Near Bridge  
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JOB PRINTING—We do it  
Gvei us your next order

One International Gasoline Engine, 15 H. P.; one Shredder, one Keystone Pea Harvester, one International Hay Baler, 5 H. P. Engine; one International Corn Harvester.  
The above machinery is comparatively new and in first-class condition. Parties desiring machines named above will write me for prices.  
MRS. BEULAH M. BODLEY,  
Oak Hall P. O., Va.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of  
HARLAND J. CROOKS,  
late of Somerset County, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the  
Twenty-eighth Day of February, 1918,  
or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 21st day of August, 1917.  
JOHN E. HARTMAN,  
Executor of Harland J. Crooks, deceased.  
True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK,  
Register of Wills.

Order Nisi  
H. Fillmore Lankford, ex parte, trust created by mortgage from James P. Rounds to the Bank of Somerset.  
No. 3177, Chancery. In the Circuit Court for Somerset County.  
Ordered by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, this 13th day of August, 1917, that the report of H. Fillmore Lankford, attorney named in a mortgage from James P. Rounds to the Bank of Somerset, dated the 2nd day of January, 1914, and the sales of real estate by him reported, and the disbursements of the proceeds of said sales by him made in said report, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary appear by exceptions filed before the 5th day of September, 1917; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Somerset County once in each of three successive weeks before the 5th day of September, 1917.  
The report states the amount of sales to be \$435.  
JOHN R. PATTON, Judge.  
True Copy. Test: W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.  
8-28



## General Laws of 1917 Designated for Publication, Together with the Governor's Proclamation Under Chap. 33 Thereof

### Governor's Proclamation Under Ch. 33, 1917.

STATE OF MARYLAND  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, convened in extraordinary session in June, 1917, by Chapter 33 of the Acts of said session, provided that whenever, because of the existence of a state of war, the Governor of Maryland determines that it is necessary for the protection and welfare of the people of the State that all able-bodied male persons, between eighteen and fifty years of age, inclusive, within the State, of the description and with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, be employed in occupations carried on by the State, the counties or City of Baltimore or any of their agencies, or to be employed in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether agricultural, industrial or otherwise, and which occupations the Governor finds to be essential for the protection and welfare of the people of this State and the United States and also finds that such occupations cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this State and the United States require without resort to said Act, that the Governor shall be authorized by proclamation to require every able-bodied male person between eighteen and fifty years of age, inclusive, within the State, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, not then or thereafter regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, to register his name, address, age and any other information which the Governor shall require with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such person may be, or with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if such person be in Baltimore City, to the end that such persons may be assigned to work at occupations of the character aforesaid, in the manner and upon the terms provided by said Act; and

WHEREAS a state of war does now exist between the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government, and because of the existence of such state of war I do determine that it is necessary for the protection and welfare of the people of the State that all able-bodied male persons, between eighteen and fifty years of age, inclusive, within the State, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, who, on and after the 20th day of August, 1917, are not regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, shall be required to work at occupations carried on by the State, the counties or the City of Baltimore, or any of their agencies, or shall be employed in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether agricultural, industrial or otherwise, which occupations are essential for the protection and welfare of the people of this State and the United States and which cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this State and of the United States require without resort to said Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EMBERSON C. HARRINGTON, Governor of Maryland, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me as aforesaid by the said Act of Assembly, do hereby require every able-bodied male person between eighteen and fifty years of age, inclusive, within the State, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, who, on and after the 20th day of August, 1917, is not regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind to register on or after said date his name, address, age and any other information which I shall require with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such person may be, or with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, to the end that all such persons may be assigned to work at occupations of the character aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly.

Persons of the description aforesaid able to support themselves by reason of the ownership of property or income and those supported by others are included among those required to register, but persons falling within the following descriptions will not be required to register:

1. Students and persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits.
  2. Persons temporarily unemployed by reasons of differences with their employers.
  3. Persons engaged or employed in any seasonal business, trade or occupation carried on in Baltimore City or Allegany County.
- Rules and regulations will be prepared and published governing the assignment of persons of the description aforesaid to work, which will assure that all persons similarly circumstanced shall, as far as it is possible to do so, be treated alike, and in due time, and from time to time, I will proclaim the occupations which I find to be essential for the protection and welfare of the people of this State and the United States and which I find cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this State and the United States require without resort to said Act.

In due time also the aforesaid Clerk

of Court and other appropriate officials will be supplied with registration cards whereon each person will be required to register.

Failure of such persons to register on and after the 20th day of August, 1917, and failure or refusal to do or continue to do the work assigned in accordance with said Act will subject such persons to the fines and penalties prescribed by the Act.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the Capitol, in the City of Annapolis, on the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,  
Governor.

By the Governor:  
THOMAS W. SIMMONS,  
Secretary of State.

#### CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT to punish the storing of foodstuffs for the purpose of cornering the market, and providing a penalty therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, in extra session assembled, That any person carrying on or employed in intrastate trade in any article suitable for human food who, either in his individual capacity or as an officer, agent or employee of a corporation, or member of a partnership, carrying on or employed in such trade, shall store any such article for the purpose of cornering the market or increasing the price above the market price thereof, or for the purpose of limiting the supply thereof to the public, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than three years.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the first day of July, 1917.

Approved June 28th, 1917.

#### CHAPTER 8.

AN ACT to add an additional section to Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Poison—Attempting to," said additional section to follow immediately after Section 409 of said Article and sub-title and to be numbered 409A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That an additional section be and the same hereby is added to Article 27 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Poison—Attempting to," said additional section to follow immediately after Section 409 of said Article and sub-title, to be numbered 409A, and to read as follows:

409A. Every person, his aiders and abettors, who knowingly and willfully poisons, defiles or in any way corrupts or contaminates the waters of any well, spring, brook, lake, pond, stream, river, reservoir or other source of water supply, or any tributary thereof, used or usable for drinking or domestic purposes, by means of disease germs or bacteria or the insertion of any other poison or poisonous matter therein, or attempts so to do, or conspires or connives thereto, and every person, his aiders and abettors, who, by like means, knowingly and willfully poisons, defiles or in any way corrupts or contaminates any drink, food or food products or supply, or attempts so to do, or conspires or connives thereto, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not more than twenty years, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.

#### CHAPTER 12.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 133, 134 and 135 of Article 72 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Oysters," sub-title "Reserved Areas," so as to extend the operation of said sub-title to other localities of the State, and to vest certain powers in the Conservation Commission of Maryland with respect thereto; and to add two new sections to said Article, the same to follow Section 135 thereof, and to be known as Sections 135A and 135B, authorizing the Conservation Commission to reserve and replenish scraping areas upon certain conditions and restrictions, and also to set aside dredging areas not to exceed one thousand acres for experimental work in propagation and cultivation of oysters.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 133, 134 and 135 of Article 72 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Oysters," sub-title "Reserved Areas,"

be and the same are hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

132. The Conservation Commission of Maryland is hereby authorized to select and reserve for oyster conservation, as provided in this sub-title, any portion or portions of the natural beds, bars and rocks of the Chesapeake Bay in dredger's area to be replenished by transplanting of small oysters, shells or other cultch; or in other feasible manner which the Commission may deem best. The Commission shall give notice of said reservation by advertisement to be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in a newspaper published in Baltimore City, and in the county where the reserved area is located, which advertisement shall describe the area reserved and give the date on which the reservation takes effect, and shall warn all persons not to catch or disturb oysters upon such reserved area until further notice from the Commission reopening same for public use. Whenever in the discretion of the Commission such reserved area shall have been replenished, but in no event later than three years after the beginning of such reservation it shall fix a date for re-opening same to the public; and shall give notice thereof by proper advertisement inserted as above provided. Any person who shall catch or disturb any oysters upon such reserved areas between the date such reservation begins and the date fixed by the Commission for re-opening same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for not less than three months, nor more than one year, in the discretion of the Court.

133. Any resident of the State eligible to hold a dredger's or scraper's license may make application to the Conservation Commission at its office in Baltimore for a permit to catch and remove seed oysters, at any time between March 15th and May 15th, or between September 15th and November 1st, in each year, from any bottoms not leased of the Chesapeake Bay or tributaries in dredger's territory where an abundance of small oysters may occur which in the opinion of the Commission would secure better results by being transplanted. The Commission may issue such permit, and shall describe therein the particular portion of said bottoms from which seed oysters are to be taken, and shall fix the manner and the time for catching same. The person holding such permit shall transport all seed oysters caught by him directly to such reserved areas within the limits prescribed in Section 132, as may be designated by the Commission, and there transplant same in the presence of a deputy commander of the State Fishery Force, whose duty it shall be to see that such seed oysters are transplanted in a proper manner and upon the designated areas. The deputy commander shall thereupon issue a certificate to the person so transplanting seed oysters, which shall state as accurately as possible the number of bushels transplanted, and shall be serially numbered and substantially in the form following:

I hereby certify that Captain..... of the vessel..... has this day transplanted upon reserved area located at..... a cargo of seed oysters estimated to contain..... bushels.

Deputy Commander.

A duplicate of each certificate so issued shall be forwarded by the deputy commander to the Comptroller of the State Treasury. The expense of catching, removing and transplanting such seed oysters as herein authorized shall be borne by the person to whom such permit and certificate shall have been issued, provided, however, that such expense, to be determined by the Commission but not to exceed ten cents per bushel, shall be reimbursed to him, or his assigns, by the Comptroller, upon the preservation and surrender of his certificate, out of the "Conservation Fund," provided for by Section 135. The commander may act for any deputy commander in the performance of the duties above mentioned.

134. From and after the date designated by the Commission for re-opening of such reserved areas, until the closing of the dredging season then current, oysters shall be caught upon such reserved areas only by dredgers, scrapers or tongs of the State holding licenses for the current season, in the manner now prescribed by law, and subject also to the following special conditions and restrictions, viz:

(1) Oysters caught upon reserved areas shall be subject to a special charge or tax to be fixed by the Commission and to be announced in the advertisement reopening such area or areas, said charge or tax to be not less than five cents per bushel, nor more than ten cents per bushel, which tax shall be collected by the buyers at the place where said oysters are to be no further shipped in bulk in vessels, and shall be paid weekly to the Comptroller or his agent by the buyers, such tax to be in addition to any other charge on oysters now or hereafter imposed by law, and payment thereof to be enforced in the same manner as the inspection tax provided for by Section 70 of said Article 72. The deputy commander shall sign in triplicate certificates serially numbered and substantially in the form following:

I hereby certify that the cargo of oysters, loaded by Captain..... of the vessel..... was taken from reserved areas and is subject to a tax of..... cents per bushel, which

is to be paid to the Comptroller or his agent.

Deputy Commander.

The copies of each certificate so issued shall be given the captain of the vessel in which oysters are to be transported from such reserved areas, one of which shall be retained and the other shall be delivered to the ultimate buyer of said oysters as hereinbefore stated. The third copy shall be forwarded by the deputy commander to the office of the Commission.

(2) Oysters caught upon reserved areas shall not be removed therefrom until the deputy commander in charge thereof shall have issued said certificates, as above provided.

(3) Said oysters shall be inspected and measured at the place of sale where the oysters are to be no further shipped in bulk in vessels, and before unloading the captain of each vessel shall exhibit and deliver to the buyer one of the certificates furnished by the deputy commander, showing that such cargo of oysters is subject to the special charge or tax. Such oysters shall be unloaded only in the presence of an inspector, whose duty it shall be to inspect, measure and report upon such oysters in the same manner as upon other oysters caught and sold in this State.

(4) Oysters caught upon reserved areas shall not be shipped out of the State of Maryland until the special charge or tax shall have been paid.

(5) Oysters caught upon reserved areas shall be culled in accordance with the existing law relating to culling, and the under-sized oysters shall be returned to the natural bars from which they were taken.

(6) Before any oysters are caught upon such reserved areas, the captain of each vessel shall take out a special license from the Commission, at a cost of one dollar per vessel, such license to be issued only after the captain of such vessel has taken an oath before a member of said Commission, or their agent, that he will not remove oysters caught upon such reserved areas until the deputy commander's certificate in the form above provided, has been issued to him, that he will faithfully comply with all provisions of law regulating the catching of oysters upon reserved areas, and that he will pay, or cause to be paid, the special charge or tax upon all such oysters so caught by him.

Catching oysters upon such reserved areas shall continue subject to the foregoing conditions and restrictions during the remainder of the oyster season current at the time the Commission re-opens same, as above provided. Thereafter the said areas shall be thrown open to public use in the same manner as other natural beds and bars are now used, unless the said areas are again set aside for replenishing, in accordance with the provisions of this sub-title. Any person who shall catch oysters upon such reserved areas contrary to the provisions, conditions and restrictions of this Section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned for not less than three months, nor more than one year, in the discretion of the Court.

135. The Comptroller of the State Treasury shall pass the amount of the special charge or tax, provided for by this sub-title, to the credit of the "Conservation Fund." This fund shall be drawn upon for reimbursing to persons holding the deputy commander's certificates, the expense of catching, removing and transplanting seed oysters, to be determined by the Commission but not to exceed ten cents per bushel; and any excess of said tax thereafter remaining may be used for purchasing oyster shells or other cultch or obtaining other seed oysters, to be transplanted upon such areas as may be hereafter set apart for that purpose.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That three additional sections be and they are hereby added to said Article 72, to follow Section 135 thereof, and to be known as Sections 135A and 135B, said additional sections to be and read as follows:

135A. The Conservation Commission of Maryland is hereby authorized to select and reserve for oyster cultivation as provided in this sub-title any portion or portions of the natural beds, bars and rocks within the scraping areas of this State, and to close the area so reserved for such time as the Commission may fix, to transplant seed oysters, shells, or other cultch thereon, and re-open the same for public use, subject to all the conditions and restrictions set forth in Section 134 of this sub-title, including the payment of the charge or tax to be fixed by the Commission as therein prescribed, and the Commission is empowered to pay the cost of transplanting seed oysters not to exceed ten cents per bushel, and shells not to exceed five cents per bushel, in the manner provided in Section 133 of this Article, provided that oysters planted upon such reserved scraping areas shall be caught only by scrapers of the county in which said reserved area is located, holding licenses for the current season, who shall take out a special license from the Commission or one of its inspectors or deputy commanders at a cost of one dollar each, after taking the oath prescribed in paragraph 6 of Section 134 of this Article.

135B. The Conservation Commission is authorized to select and reserve for experiments in oyster conservation and propagation, any portion or portions of

the natural beds, bars and rocks of the Chesapeake Bay or tributaries in dredging area not to exceed in the aggregate one thousand acres, and to give notice thereof in the manner stated in Section 132, and to transplant thereon seed oysters, shells, or other cultch, or to propagate seed oysters, or in any other feasible manner to develop methods of production of oysters, and said Commission shall be empowered to improve, replenish or cultivate said experimental areas in such manner and for such length of time as it may determine. The Commission shall have power to dispose of the oysters at any time, and manner, and upon any terms which it may fix, the proceeds thereof to be placed to the credit of the "Conservation Fund," and to be used for further experimental work upon said areas or some other purpose to be determined by the Commission. Any person catching oysters upon such experimental area without permission from the Commission shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to the penalties prescribed in Section 132.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27, 1917.

#### CHAPTER 14.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 4 of Article 39 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Fish and Fisheries," and to add a new section to said Article to be known as Section 82A, to follow Section 82 thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 4 of Article 39 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Fish and Fisheries," be and it is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

4. No person shall fish with pit buck nets within the State of Maryland south of the line drawn as aforesaid without first obtaining a license so to do from the Comptroller of the Treasury, and then only from June 15th to November 1st of each year, and the applicant shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each and every purse or buck net owned and operated by him, whereupon the said Comptroller shall issue to such applicant a license or licenses to operate such purse or buck nets, and all moneys arising from said license shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the Conservation Fund, and any person failing to procure such a license and violating this provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to the fines and penalties imposed by Section 5 of this Article, and to the penalties imposed by the Statutes of Maryland for failure to procure licenses wherever required by law. It shall be unlawful to use a purse or buck net with a mesh less than three inches for the catching of food fish, and no license shall be issued by the Comptroller of the Treasury for the use of a purse or buck net with a mesh less than three inches, and it shall be unlawful to fish with purse or buck nets within any other waters of this State for the purpose of catching menhaden or any other kind of fish for the manufacture thereof from oil or guano, or for any other use than food; and any person or persons violating this provision shall upon conviction be subject to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, each day's illegal fishing to constitute a separate offense. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, no one shall be permitted to use purse or buck nets in Chester River or any of the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay within the limits of Baltimore, Queen Anne's, Anne Arundel, Harford and Cecil Counties. It shall be unlawful to use a purse net within one mile of the shores of Harford County, exclusive of Pole's Island.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That an additional section be added to said Article 39, sub-title "Trout and Other Fish," to be known as Section 82A, to follow Section 82 of said Article, and to read as follows:

82A. Whenever any water-course, well, spring, open ditch, gutter, cesspool, sewer, private or public, drain, privy-pit, piggery, or other place, or any accumulation or deposit of waste or other offensive or noxious matters discharged from any house, building, trades establishment or manufacturing place, or any waste from any vessel, shall become or dangerously threaten to become deleterious to or destructive of fish or shellfish life, or the propagation, cultivation or conservation thereof, or to their safety as human food, or in any manner a menace to said fish or shellfish whether private or public property, in any waters of the State, the Conservation Commission of Maryland shall forthwith investigate the matter, and if it be so found shall serve a notice in writing on the person, firm or corporation, by whose act, default or sufferance such condition may arise or continue, requiring the abatement of the same within a time to be fixed by the Commission and to be specified in the notice, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years, or be both

fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the Court. It shall be construed as a separate and distinct offense for each day the nuisance is permitted to continue after the expiration of the time limit set forth in the notice for the abatement of such nuisance, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to alter, change, modify or restrict the jurisdiction of the State Board of Health of Maryland; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the Sewerage Disposal Plant of any city, town or county in this State.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws, whether general or local, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same hereby are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.

#### CHAPTER 16.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Chapter 419 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1916, title "An Act to regulate the taking or catching of crabs in the waters of Somerset County," so as to make said law applicable to all the waters of the State, and to provide a penalty for violation thereof.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Chapter 419 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1916, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments so as to read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to take, catch or possess any egg-bearing female crab, known as the spaw crab, sponge crab, blooming female crab, or mother crab, nor any female crab from which the egg pouch or bunion has been removed, nor shall any person or persons take, catch or keep in floats or in his or their possession any fat crabs, or any crab known as snout crab or green crab. The provisions of this section shall apply to all waters of the State of Maryland, and any person violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.

#### CHAPTER 19.

AN ACT to provide for extending, during the continuance of the present war, the time limited by the laws of this State for the institution of legal proceedings, by citizens who are unable to institute the same, within the time so limited, because of absence from the State in the military or naval service of the United States, and in case of the death or insanity of such persons.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That if any citizen of this State, entitled to institute or bring any action, suit or proceeding in this State, is unable during the continuance of the present war, to institute or bring the same within the time limited thereby by the laws of this State, because of absence from this State in the military or naval service of the United States, such person shall not on that account be barred, but shall be entitled to institute or bring such action, suit or proceeding within six months after the removal of such disability; otherwise the same shall be barred.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death or insanity of any such person while so absent from this State, such action, suit or proceeding may be brought by his personal representatives, if maintainable by them, within the time limited thereby by the laws of this State, except that the right of such personal representatives to maintain such action, suit or proceeding, shall in no event be barred before the expiration of one year from such death or insanity.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.



## CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT authorizing the Governor to declare successive legal holidays, during the period of the present war, whenever he deems that the public interests so require, and declaring the effect thereof.

WHEREAS, It is possible that exigencies or emergencies incident to the present war may make it necessary or desirable that successive legal holidays be declared throughout the State of Maryland, or in one or more counties, cities, towns or villages thereof; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized, during the period of the present war, whenever he deems that the public interests so require, to declare, by proclamation to that effect, successive legal holidays throughout the State, or in any one or more counties, cities, towns or villages thereof, such successive legal holidays to extend over such period of time as the exigency or emergency calling for the same shall, in the judgment of the Governor, require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such days so proclaimed shall, in the locality or localities in which the same are proclaimed, be legal holidays, and shall be duly observed therein as such, and shall for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and the protesting and giving notice of dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts and promissory notes, be treated and considered as the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and all such bills, drafts, checks and notes presentable for payment or acceptance on such days, or any of them, shall be deemed presentable on the secular or business day following the last day so named in such proclamation.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.

## CHAPTER 22.

AN ACT providing for the suspension or stay, during the continuance of the present war, of civil proceedings, at law or in equity, instituted by or against persons in the National Guard or Naval Militia or in the National State Guard while on active service, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all civil cases or proceedings, whether at law or in equity, which may be pending at the time this Act takes effect, or which may hereafter be instituted during the continuance of the present war, by or against any person in the National Guard or Naval Militia or in the Maryland State Guard while on active service, or in the military or naval service of the United States, shall be suspended and stayed, upon the application of such person, or his representative or attorney, provided:

a. The court to which such application is made shall find that such person is unable to prosecute, answer or defend such case or proceedings or to be present at the hearing or trial thereof, by reason of his service as aforesaid, and that the interests of justice require such suspension or stay; and provided, further, that:

b. Such person, or his representative or attorney, shall comply with such conditions, as to the giving of bond or other security or undertaking, or as to the making of any deposit, or as to any other matters or things, which the said court may deem proper to impose as conditions of such suspension or stay.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any suspension or stay granted under the terms of this Act may be for such period of time as the court granting the same shall deem proper, but in no event for a period longer than six months thereafter; and upon the termination of any period so fixed by the court, such suspension or stay, if not continued or renewed, shall cease, and thereafter the cause or proceedings so suspended may proceed as if there had been no suspension or stay therein, but subject, however, to any reasonable conditions which the court may deem proper to impose in the interests of justice.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the court in which any cause or proceedings may be thus suspended or stayed, shall have the power, in its discretion, to rescind such suspension or stay at any time that said court deems that the interests of justice would be thereby subserved, such rescission to be upon such conditions, to date from the expiration of such time and to be predicated upon such notice, by service upon each person interested, or his attorney or representative, or by publication, as the court may deem proper; and thereafter such cause or proceeding may proceed as if there had been no suspension or stay therein, but subject, however, to any conditions which the court may impose as incident to such rescission.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no cause or proceedings shall be suspended or stayed under the terms of this Act, except as to any person or persons entitled as aforesaid to the benefits of this Act, unless the court deems that the same is necessary for the proper protection of the interests of any such person or persons so entitled to the benefits of this Act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*,

That this Act shall not apply to proceedings pending or hereafter instituted for:

- The recovery of rent.
- The recovery of wages or salary.
- Monies due in any trust or fiduciary capacity.

Nor shall this Act apply to any case in which the court believes that any person within the terms of this Act has become engaged in any of the services mentioned in Section 1, because of the pendency or institution of the cause or proceedings sought to be suspended or stayed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.

## CHAPTER 23.

AN ACT to provide for the suspension or stay, during the continuance of the present war, of any judgment, order or decree, levy, right of entry or foreclosure, lien, power of sale, forfeiture or default, on application by or on behalf of persons against whom or against whose property interests the same may be executed or enforced, and who are unable, by reason of military or naval service, to make payment or satisfaction thereof; and prescribing the manner, duration, terms and extent of application of such suspension or stay.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the execution or enforcement of any judgment, order or decree of any kind, whether in law or in equity, and whether in personam or in rem, and of any levy, right of entry or foreclosure, lien, power of sale, forfeiture or default which may hereafter be entered or rendered or which may exist or arise during the continuance of the present war, may be suspended or stayed, upon application by or on behalf of any person against whom or against whose legal or equitable interest in any property, real or personal, the same may be executed or enforced, provided the court to which said application is made shall find that such person so liable or interested is unable, by reason of military or naval service, to make whatever payment or satisfaction may be necessary in order to satisfy, release or discharge such judgment, order or decree, or other proceeding, or right as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any suspension or stay granted under the terms of this Act may be for such period of time as the court granting the same shall deem proper, but in no event for a period longer than six months thereafter; and shall be upon such conditions, as to the giving of bond or other security or undertaking, or as to the making of any deposit, or as to any other matters or things, which the said court may deem proper to impose as conditions of such suspension or stay.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the court in which any suspension or stay may be thus granted, shall have the power, in its discretion, to rescind such suspension or stay at any time that said court deems that the interests of justice would be thereby subserved, such rescission to be upon such conditions, to date from the expiration of such time and to be predicated upon such notice, by service upon each person interested, or his attorney or representative, or by publication, as the court may deem proper; and thereafter such judgment, order or decree, or such other power or right as aforesaid, may be executed or enforced as if the same had not been suspended or stayed, but subject, however, to any conditions which the court may impose as incident to such rescission.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the termination of the period of any suspension or stay granted hereunder, such suspension or stay, if not continued or renewed, shall cease, and thereafter such judgment, order or decree, or such other power or right as aforesaid, may be executed or enforced as if the same had not been suspended or stayed, but subject, however, to any reasonable conditions which the court may deem proper to impose in the interests of justice.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no judgment, order or decree, or no right or power as aforesaid, shall be suspended or stayed under the terms of this Act, except as to any person or persons entitled as aforesaid to the benefits of this Act, unless the court deems that the same is necessary for the proper protection of the interests of any such person or persons so entitled to the benefits of this Act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall not apply to any judgment, order or decree, or to any right or power as aforesaid, for:

- The recovery of rent.
- The recovery of wages or salary.
- Monies due in any trust or fiduciary capacity.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.

## CHAPTER 24.

AN ACT to authorize volunteer fire companies and associations, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Adjutant General of the State,

to constitute themselves County Guards of the county in which they may be serving; to provide, rules and regulations governing the duties of such County Guards, and subjecting such Guards to the militia laws of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all volunteer fire companies or associations, whether incorporated or not, of the State or any of the political subdivisions thereof, are hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Governor and the Adjutant General of the State, to constitute themselves County Guards of the county in which they may be serving as fire companies.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Adjutant General, with the approval of the Governor, shall prescribe such rules and regulations governing the duties and service of such County Guards as he may deem necessary, and such rules and regulations, when promulgated, shall have the effect of law. County Guards, when approved as such, shall become subject to the militia laws of the State.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.

## CHAPTER 40.

AN ACT to add two additional sections to Article 33 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Elections," sub-title "Registration," said additional sections to follow immediately after Section 30 of said Article and sub-title, and to be numbered, respectively, Sections 30A and 30B; and said Section 30A providing that the name of any voter upon the registration books shall not be stricken therefrom during his absence in the military or naval service of the United States, and said Section 30B providing for the entry, when new general registrations are held, of the names of duly registered voters, absent as above mentioned, upon the registration books.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That two additional sections be and the same hereby are added to Article 33 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Elections," sub-title "Registration," said additional sections to follow immediately after Section 30 of said Article and sub-title, to be numbered, respectively, 30A and 30B, and to read as follows:

30A. The name of no voter upon the registration books of any precinct, ward or election district of this State shall be stricken therefrom during his absence in the military or naval service of the United States.

30B. Whenever any new general registration is held in any of the counties or Baltimore City, it shall be the duty of the several Boards of Registry to ascertain from every possible source the names of duly registered voters of this State absent in the military or naval service of the United States. The names of such persons shall be entered upon the new registration books by the several Boards of Registry with the same entries appearing upon the registration books as last prepared or revised. In the space where the voter is required to sign his name, the Board of Registry shall write the words "Re-entered During Military Service," with the date of such re-entry. The several Boards of Supervisors of Elections shall furnish to the several Boards of Registry the registration books as last prepared or revised for their precincts, wards or election districts, for the purpose of making such re-entries and such registration books shall be returned to the Boards of Supervisors of Elections with the new books after the new registration is completed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 28th, 1917.

## CHAPTER 32.

AN ACT to provide for the examination and licensing by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of persons between the ages of sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) applying for a license to operate, drive or direct automobiles, motor-trucks, taxi-cabs or motor-cars.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles is hereby authorized and empowered to grant licenses to operate, drive or direct any automobile, motor-car, taxi-cab or motor-truck propelled by gas, gasoline, steam or electricity upon any road, highway, street, lane or other public way within the State of Maryland, to persons between the ages of sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) years, who shall make application therefor upon blanks furnished by said Commissioner. The Commissioner shall make an examination of the qualifications of the said persons between the ages of sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) years applying for such license, and may refuse to issue the same if, in his judgment, the safety of the public would be jeopardized thereby, and said applicant shall not have the right of appeal if license is refused. Each person between the ages of sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) applying for a license as herein provided shall be required to pay to the Com-

missioner of Motor Vehicles an applicant's fee of one (\$1.00) dollar. All fees received from such source shall be paid by said Commissioner of Motor Vehicles into the State Treasury as are other funds received by him.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said applicant shall pay such other fees and shall be subject to such penalties as are prescribed by the motor vehicle laws of the State.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

SEC. 4. Provided this Act shall not be effective for a period longer than the duration of the present war and six months thereafter.

Approved June 27th, 1917.

## CHAPTER 33.

AN ACT providing for the assignment of able-bodied male persons, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, inclusive, not regularly and continuously employed, to work in occupations carried on by the State, the Counties or the City of Baltimore or by private employers, whenever, because of a state of war, the Governor determines such assignments to be necessary for the protection and welfare of the State, and finds such occupations essential for the protection and welfare of the State and the United States, and that the same cannot be carried on by the people of this State and of the United States require without resort to this Act, no person to be assigned to any work he is not physically able to do; and providing the procedure and the means and for rules and regulations for carrying this Act into effect, and for compensation to persons so assigned to work, for the period of such assignments, and penalties for non-compliance with the Act.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever, because of the existence of a state of war, the Governor determines that it is necessary, for the protection and welfare of the people of the State, that all able-bodied male persons between the ages hereinafter mentioned, be employed in occupations carried on by the State, the Counties or the City of Baltimore, or any of their agencies, or be employed in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether agricultural, industrial or otherwise, and which occupations, whether carried on by the State, the Counties, the City of Baltimore, or by private employers, the Governor finds to be essential for the protection and welfare of the people of the State and of the United States require without resort to this Act, then the Governor shall be authorized, by proclamation, to require every able-bodied male person between 18 and 50 years of age, inclusive, within the State, not then or thereafter regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, to register forthwith his name, address, age and any other information which the Governor shall require, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which such person may be, or with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, if such person be in Baltimore City. It shall be the duty of said clerk, from time to time, upon request of the Governor, to furnish him lists of the names, addresses, age and such other information as aforesaid as may have been obtained and registered. The Governor shall thereupon assign, or cause to be assigned, and, if necessary, reassign or cause to be reassigned, such persons to occupations as aforesaid, carried on by the State, the Counties or the City of Baltimore, or to private employers engaged in occupations of the character above mentioned, and who accept the services of such persons, for a period which shall not in the case of any person exceed six continuous months at any one time. Persons so assigned must in every case be physically able to perform the work to which they are assigned. As soon as the proclamation has been issued, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the Governor to prepare and publish such rules and regulations governing the assignment of persons to work under this Act as will assure that all persons similarly circumstanced shall, as far as it is possible to do so, be treated alike. In fixing the period of work to which anyone is assigned, and in determining its nature, the Governor shall take into consideration the age, physical condition and any other appropriate circumstances of the person assigned. The rules and regulations adopted under the provisions of this Act shall make allowances for such facts and circumstances. Any such person failing or refusing to do or to continue to do the work assigned to him, and who, in the meanwhile, has not become regularly or continuously employed in some business, occupation, trade or profession, shall, upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction, be fined not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00), or be imprisoned not more than six months, or be both fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the Court of Justice.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons able to support themselves by reason of ownership of property or income and those supported by others, shall be included among those required to register under this Act. All students and all persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits shall not be included within the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That after the issuance of the proclamation hereinbefore provided for, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the respective counties and of the Police Department of Baltimore City, and of any other officer, State, county or municipal, charged with enforcing the law, to seek and to continue to seek diligently the names and places of residence of able-bodied male persons within their respective jurisdictions, between the ages aforesaid, not regularly or continuously employed as aforesaid, who have failed to register as aforesaid, and to obtain warrants for their arrest from any Justice of the Peace having criminal jurisdiction. Failure of such persons to register shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50.00). The names of all those convicted before any Justice of the Peace of failing to register, together with all other information as aforesaid, shall be sent by the Justices of the Peace to the Clerks of the Circuit Courts of the Counties or the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be. The said Clerks shall register as aforesaid all persons convicted of failing to register, and report such registrations to the Governor as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall thereupon assign such persons to work as provided in Section 1.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons required to work under this Act shall receive compensation not less than the wage or salary paid to others engaged in the same nature of work to which each such person is assigned. If any such person is assigned to work for any department, board or commission of the State, then the compensation of such person shall be paid him by such department, board or commission out of the appropriation made to it by the State. If any such person is assigned to work for any county or for the City of Baltimore, or for any private employer, then the compensation of such person shall be paid to him by such county or the City of Baltimore or by the private employer accepting his services. Any such private employer shall be required to execute a bond to the State, in such penalty and with such surety as the Governor may approve, conditioned to guarantee the payment of such compensation as the same falls due. If any such private employer fails to pay to any such person the compensation so due him, then the same shall be paid by the State, out of any moneys in the Treasury available therefor and not otherwise appropriated, or out of any moneys appropriated therefor; in the latter event, such payments to be made on the order of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense, by and with the sanction and approval of the Governor, the same to be directed to the Comptroller, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount thereof as in law provided. In the event of such payment by the State, the said bond of such employer shall be in default, and shall be put in suit by the State. No person shall be required to work under this Act any greater number of hours per day than lawfully constitutes a day's work in the occupation in which such person is required to engage.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor is authorized to appoint or employ such assistants as may be necessary, and to use such agencies as may be available and appropriate, to aid him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed by reasons of differences with their employers.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this Act shall apply to any person engaged or employed in any seasonal business, trade or occupation carried on in Baltimore City, or Allegany County.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is hereby declared to be an emergency law and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 28th, 1917.

## CHAPTER 36.

AN ACT to add nine (9) new sections to Article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," sub-title "Nuisances," the same to follow immediately after Section 106 of said Article, to be known as Sections 106A, 106B, 106C, 106D, 106E, 106F, 106G, 106H and 106I, the same defining and providing for the summary abatement of nuisances dangerous to the public health, and directing their abatement by the State Board of Health; authorizing suits in the name of the State Board of Health against the owner, occupier, or tenant of property where such nuisance exists for the cost of such abatement, and making such judgments a lien on such property; providing for the collection of such judgments as taxes are collected, and making it a misdemeanor for any one to disobey orders of the State Board of Health, made in connection therewith, or interfering with the abatement of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That nine new sections be added and the same are added to Article 43 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, title "Health," sub-title "Nuisances," the same to follow immediately after Section 106 of said Article, to be known as Sections 106A, 106B, 106C, 106D, 106E, 106F, 106G, 106H, and 106I, and to read as follows:

106A. Whenever the State Board of Health, its officers or agents, upon investigation, shall find that the contents from any surface privy, privy-pit, water-closet, or cesspool overflows or leaks from said surface privy, privy-pit, water-closet, or cesspool, or shall find any surface privy, privy-pit, water-closet, or cesspool on any premises in

this State, which is not fly-tight, and shall also find on said premises the disease of cholera, typhoid or typhus fever, hookworm, dysentery or parasitic disease of the bowels, then such premises, surface privy, privy-pit, water-closet or cesspool, as the case may be, shall be deemed in a state of nuisance and liable to summary abatement by the State Board of Health.

106B. Before proceeding to the summary abatement of any nuisance as described in Section 106A, the State Board of Health, its officers and agents, shall cause to be served an order on the owner of the premises, where such nuisance exists, or if such owner cannot be found, then on the occupant or tenant, or if the premises be unoccupied and the owner cannot be found, then said order to be attached to the property, requiring the abatement of said nuisance within not less than twenty-four hours nor more than five days from the date and hour of the service of said order, and in such order the State Board of Health, its officers and agents, shall set forth that work, materials and things shall be necessary to abate such nuisance.

106C. If the said nuisance is not abated, or if it is only partially abated, in accordance with the order of the State Board of Health, its officers or agents, within the time specified in said notice, then the State Board of Health, its officers and agents, are authorized and directed to enter upon such premises in this State and abate the nuisance at the cost and expense of the owner, occupier or tenant of the premises; and they shall have power to do such work, and to use such materials and things as may be necessary to effectually abate the same; provided, however, that in each and every case, the cost of abating such nuisance shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars.

106D. If the cost and expense of abating any such nuisance is not paid to the State Board of Health by the person liable therefor within sixty days (60) after the abatement thereof, then the State Board of Health shall file a suit, in its name, before a Justice of the Peace in the County where the nuisance was abated, or before the People's Court of Baltimore City, as the case may be, against the owner, occupier or tenant of the property and premises where said nuisance existed, and said Court shall have authority to proceed to judgment, either upon trial had after service of the writ, or ex parte, after the return of two non ests, as the case may be.

106E. After final judgment in favor of the State Board of Health, it shall file a certified copy of the same with the County Commissioners in the County where such judgment is obtained, or with the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City, as the case may be, which judgment shall be a lien upon the property of the defendant, to be collected by the said County Commissioners, or the said Mayor and City Council, as the case may be, in the same way as taxes on real property are now collected; the said lien to bear interest at the rate of six per centum from the date of judgment and to include the costs of the trial, and it shall not be subject to discount or abatement of any kind, nor shall said Commissioners or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City so collecting the same be entitled to make any charge for such collection.

106F. The County Commissioners of any County of the State, or the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, as the case may be, shall pay over to the State Board of Health all judgments, cost and interest which they may collect by virtue of the powers conferred by this Act, and the State Board of Health of Maryland, upon payment to it of any judgment, interest and costs shall pay said costs to the Justice of the Peace or other Court of Record, as the case may be, and such judgment, interest and costs shall be entered "satisfied."

106G. All judgments and interest on the same paid to the State Board of Health by virtue of this Act, shall be paid to the State Treasurer for the use of the State.

106H. Any owner of property, or any occupant of property, when the owner cannot be found, upon whom any order of the State Board of Health shall be served by virtue of the powers, conferred under this Act, who shall fail or neglect to abate the nuisance in the manner and within the time required by the order of the State Board of Health, shall in addition to the other obligation imposed upon him hereunder, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars for such offense.

106I. Any person who shall interfere with the State Board of Health, its officers and agents, in the abatement of any nuisance, as provided for in this Act, or shall in any manner attempt to prevent said Board, its officers or agents, from doing any work necessary for the abatement of said nuisance, or shall refuse entrance to any premises by the State Board of Health, its officers or agents, shall, in addition to any other obligation imposed upon him hereunder, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or be subject to imprisonment for not more than fifty days, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this Act is an emergency law necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, and being passed upon a ye and nay vote supported by three-fifths of all the members elected to each branch of the General Assembly, the same shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved June 27th, 1917.



Notice of Marriages and Deaths will be published free—but obituaries must be paid for at the rate of (5) five cents per line.

**BUSINESS POINTERS**  
Ten (10) cents a line for the first insertion and (5) cents thereafter.

FOR SALE—Corn. W. E. WADDEY, Jr., Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Seed Rye, Crimson Clover, Buckwheat, Alfalfa, etc. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm of forty-three acres. Apply to H. V. MADDOX, Manokin, Md.

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts except those contracted by myself. JOHN J. LEACH.

FOR SALE OR RENT—My house and lot on "Somerset Heights." OMAR DASHIELL, Princess Anne.

FOR SALE—Two Nice Holstein Bull Calves, from very good cows. F. Wiedma, Route 2, Westover, Md.

FOR SALE—Prime Seed Wheat at \$2.50 per bushel. Cash with order. C. W. FITZGERALD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Nice home with 15 acres of ground, on the State road. Address E. G., Box 32, Princess Anne, Md., Rt. 3.

WANTED.—To rent a good farm for 1918. Plenty of horses and help to do the work. C. M. ADAMS, Princess Anne, Route 1.

WANTED—Heavy Horse, Jersey Cow, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry. Give lowest cash prices and full particulars in first letter. E. H., Marylander and Herald office.

FOR SALE—Beef scrap, bone meal charcoal, alfalfa meal, scratch feed, tankage hay, corn and feeds of all kinds. Hard coal, all sizes, and soft coal. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—100 acres of growing timber on my farm, or will sell farm and timber on easy terms. The farm has good buildings and contains 220 acres. R. T. DODDY, near Loretto Station, Md.

FOR SALE—Seed Buckwheat and Rye. 2 peck, 75c; half bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.75. Delivered at any point on Stone Road between Princess Anne and Crisfield. F. M. WIDOWSON, Princess Anne, Md.

WANTED—Several small farms in Somerset and Wicomico counties for poultry raising, also general and grain farms in any size by Frank Lano & Sons, representatives of the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Princess Anne, Md.

Miss Emma Lewis, an expert milliner, will have charge of Goodman's millinery department this season. She comes highly recommended from one of the largest millinery stores in Baltimore city. Call and see her September 12th, 13th and 14th.

A NEW SUPERIOR DRILL will be mighty nice this fall to seed that crop of wheat. Of course there are other drills, but you might ask your neighbor about the Superior, and think you will want one. Will be glad to demonstrate. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

THE FAIRBANKS & MORSE Z Engines have got them all guessing. Nothing on the market that touches them in power, economy of fuel, quality and price. If your neighbor doesn't have one drop in and look over our stock. We have all three sizes. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

THAT SILO NEEDS FILLING. Your fodder will be to cut and the Papek Ensilage Cutter is what you will need. It is the most perfect machine on the market, requiring less power than any made. You will find sample on our floor. Will be glad to demonstrate to you. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

Miss Anne Fitzgerald spent the week end as the guest of Miss Irene Taylor at her home, "East Glen."

Mr. T. Goodman, after a visit of more than a week in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, has returned home.

Mrs. W. H. Dashiell and daughter, Miss Nell, left last Friday for Ocean City. They are expected home this (Tuesday) evening.

Mrs. Henry F. Barnes and daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Ames, of King's Creek, are spending some time at the Atlantic Hotel, Ocean City, Maryland.

Mr. Elmer W. Huffington, of Baltimore, spent two days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Huffington, at "Somerset Heights."

Mr. John Sibert, Miss Mabel Sibert and Master Albert Sibert, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs. Edwin Morris, have returned to their home at Blackstone, Va.

Captain James Douglas Lafta, Field Artillery, U. S., recently received his commission after attending the officers' training at Leon Springs, Texas. He is a son of Mrs. Edward A. Jones, of "Millwood."

Mr. D. R. Wink, who has been spending the last two weeks attending the funeral and settling up the estate of his father, the late E. L. Wink, at Needmore, Pa., returned to his home near Princess Anne on Sunday, the 26th ultimo.

Episode 13th of "Patria," the great Romance of Preparedness, a motion picture, will be shown at the Auditorium next Saturday night. Read the novelization of the play in the Marylander and Herald to-day and go and see the play on Saturday night.

The Board of Education of Wicomico county has appointed James M. Bennett county superintendent to succeed Prof. W. J. Holloway, resigned. Mr. Bennett has been a successful teacher in Wicomico county for about 6 years. He assumed his duties on September 1st.

If the country editor were to snap at all the inducements held out he would soon become a millionaire. If he ran a paper according to the popular notion he would be in the poorhouse. If he published all the items sent to him he would be in jail half the time and in the hospital the other half.

Miss Louise Veasey, of Baltimore, is visiting her cousin, Miss Mary Adams.

Miss Susie White has returned to her home in Baltimore after visiting relatives on Deal's Island and at Venton.

Mrs. H. L. Brittingham, who has been visiting Mrs. W. H. Jesse, at St. Michaels, Md., returned home the first of last week.

Mr. Clarence Lankford, after a few days visit to his sisters, Misses Eva and Mary Lankford, has returned to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Carey and children, of Princess Anne, are visiting Mrs. Carey's mother, Mrs. C. W. Heath, in Baltimore.

Dr. Julius Dashiell, of Reading, Pa., is visiting relatives in Princess Anne. He is stopping at the home of the Rev. O. H. Murphy.

Mr. F. A. Davis, of Baltimore, and his son-in-law, Judge William P. Johnson, of Snow Hill, spent last Tuesday in Princess Anne.

Misses Indiana and Minerva Handy, of Beaufort, N. C., are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barnes, at King's Creek.

Mrs. George English, of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton D. Rivers, at their country home on Wicomico creek.

Mrs. John B. Roberts and daughter, Margaret, who have been visiting Mrs. Roberts' mother, Mrs. Watts, in Pennsylvania, have returned to their home in Princess Anne.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McP. Bigelow and Miss Mary Bigelow, and Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Enos, all of Easton, who were on a motor trip, registered at the Washington Hotel last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hendrie and son, Harold, who have been spending some time in Maine, Lake George and other places of interest in Vermont, returned home last Saturday night.

Hon. H. Clay Timanus, a member of the Public Service Commission, Baltimore, was a visitor to Princess Anne last week. While here he was the guest of Mr. C. C. Waller.

Mrs. John Dale and son, Lieutenant Richard Dale, left last Tuesday for Pottsville, Pa. After a few days visit in that city Lieutenant Dale will report for duty at Fort Howard.

Among those who spent last week, or part of it, at Ocean City were: Mrs. O. T. Beauchamp, her daughter, Miss Mildred, and son, Sidney, and Misses Rhea Morgan, Aline Wallop, Olga Young and Harriet Murphy.

Rev. W. H. Baylor, D. D., Secretary of Missions for the Maryland Baptist Union Association, will preach at the Presbyterian lecture room Sunday afternoon, October 9th, at 3 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

Mr. James T. Taylor, accompanied by his friend, Mr. George A. Buckbee, of New York, both of whom are in the American Ambulance Corps stationed at Allentown, Pa., are visiting at the home of Mr. Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Jr.

Dr. R. N. Brackett, Professor and Director of Department of Chemistry, of Clemson College, South Carolina, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Albert B. Fitzgerald, for a few days on his way to Boston to attend a meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Lankford and children, and Miss Frances Wainwright, of Princess Anne, on their way to Ocean City on Wednesday last, stopped over in Pocomoke City and spent some time with Mrs. Sarah M. Crockett, who is now at the home of her son, Samuel M. Crockett, on Fourth street.—Pocomoke City Worcester Democrat.

**Upper Fairmount Items**  
Sept. 1—Miss Laura Maddox is visiting relatives in Princess Anne.

Miss Florence Ballard, of Princess Anne, is visiting Miss Sallie Lockerman.

Misses Priscilla Lankford and Elizabeth Mitchell spent last week at Ocean City.

Mrs. Archie Todd and son, Mr. Arthur Todd, spent several days at Ocean City last week.

Miss Mary Muir, who has been visiting friends in Baltimore for six weeks, has returned home.

Miss Eleanor Kuhn, after spending ten days with Miss Dorothy Todd, left Wednesday for Baltimore.

Mrs. William C. Brown and daughter, of Philadelphia, were guests of Mrs. J. McFadden Dick last week.

Messrs. Frank and Marion Thomas, former residents of this place, but who are now living in Baltimore, are visiting relatives here.

Dr. and Mrs. Mervin T. Sudler, after spending several weeks here as the guests at the home of Mr. Albert Sudler, left today for New York. From there they will go to Lawrence, Kansas, where they reside.

**Experience The Best Tecaher**  
It is generally admitted that experience is the best teacher, but should we not make use of the experience of others as well as our own? The experience of a thousand persons is more to be depended upon than that of one individual. Many thousands of persons have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds with the best results, which shows it to be a thoroughly reliable preparation for those diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effectual and pleasant to take.

[Advertisement.]

**Pine Forest Valuable**

State Forester F. W. Besley has returned to Baltimore from his inspection trip of the Eastern Shore. On this trip he visited all of the counties, made numerous woodland examinations and looked over the shade trees on many properties. So many applications were received for examination after the trip was started that he will make a second visit, if there is time, after going over the remainder of the State.

Mr. Besley reports that the second growth of Pine forests of the Eastern Shore, from the standpoint of timber production, are now among the most important in the State. As a commercial timber proposition this Pine surpasses all other forest trees of the State, and in this section it is the tree to encourage above all others. The main difficulty, under the present system of cutting down to as small a diameter limit as is merchantable, is that a hardwood growth often takes possession of the cut-over ground, making it impossible for the Pine to re-seed. Consequently, since the hardwoods are of little value as compared with the Pine, the cut-over lands often remain for 30 or 40 years without producing another timber crop of value, and then only one of very inferior material.

Wherever Pine exists it may be maintained indefinitely by regulating the cuttings. This is well demonstrated on a tract of land near Piney Grove, in Worcester County. For the past 30 years the late J. E. Dickerson, who owned approximately 3,000 acres of woodland, had cut his Pine over at 10 to 15 year intervals and his son, J. D. Dickerson, since his father's death, has carried out the same policy. His method consists in cutting the pine only to a diameter of approximately 12 inches on the stump, leaving a good stand of small and middle-sized trees for the next timber crop. Where the trees were too close together to permit of the maximum growth, a few smaller than 12 inches in diameter were taken out. On the other hand, where the taking of 12 inch trees would create large open places in the forest they were allowed to stand until the next cutting. Not only was a good stand of pine maintained at all times, but the oak and gum underbrush was entirely held in check. This system permits cutting over the woodlands every 15 years, removing as much as half of the timber and then coming back in a few years and taking out as much again.

**Perryhawkin Items**

Sept. 1—Miss Mollie Howard, of Pitts Creek, is visiting her cousin, Miss Essie Marriner.

Mr. Harry Brown, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Riggins and family, motored to the Red Hills, Va., Wednesday.

The barn of Mr. H. R. Shockley, at Whitesburg, was struck by lightning Friday night, August 24th. The barn was set on fire and destroyed. Most of the contents of the barn were saved except one cow, which is supposed to have been killed by the bolt of lightning.

**Has A High Opinion Of Chamberlain's Tablets**

"I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets for biliousness and as a laxative," writes Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Charleston, Ill. "I have never found anything so mild and pleasant to use. My brother has also used these tablets with satisfactory results."

[Advertisement.]

**COURSE IN NURSING**

The Peninsula General Hospital, Salisbury, Maryland, is offering a three-years' course in Nursing to women between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Classes now forming. Applications should be made to M. B. IRWIN, Superintendent, Salisbury, Md.

**M. E. HICKEY**

Plumbing and Heating  
REPAIR WORK  
A SPECIALTY  
Shop on Beechwood Street  
(Formerly Reid's Store)  
Farmers Phone PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

**A. C. BROWN**

Optician  
I will be at the store of E. I. Brown, the jeweler, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. I can duplicate all broken lenses, or glasses, either spherical, cylindrical, prism, or compound cylinders, for every defect of astigmatism or muscular defects.

**SPECIAL SALE**

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY  
1 Bottle BLUING  
1 Box ARGO STARCH  
Both for 9 Cents  
FREDERICK J. FLURER  
Princess Anne Maryland

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**

A toilet preparation of merit. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 25c and 50c Druggists.

**Marriage Licenses**

The following is a list of the marriage licenses issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Somerset County:

White—Roy Webster, 21, and Emma Webster, 19, both of Deal's Island.

Lorenza C. Smith, 21, of Delmar, Del., and Lena M. Tull, 22, of Marion, Md.

Olen W. Bradshaw, 22, and Edna Irma Conner, 18, both of Crisfield. Elmer J. Taylor, 22, and Ida Lee Howard, 18, both of Shelltown. A. Preston Sterling, 20, and Marie Sterling, 18, both of Crisfield. Mark Harrison, 25, and Madge Poe, 19, both of Crisfield. John W. S. Justice, 21, of Crisfield, and Miola L. Myster, 19, of Lawtonia. Artie T. Somers, 23, and Mildred C. Todd, 18, both of Crisfield. Floyd M. Topping, 21, of Hallwood, Va., and Blanche F. Justice, 19, of Accomac county, Va. Paul J. Travis, 22, and Vivian E. Outten, 18, both of Northampton county, Va. Albert P. Milligan, 24, and Doris L. Powell, 18, both of Westover. Albert C. Wyatt, 20, of Northampton county, Va., and Vivian P. Brittingham, 24, of Somerset county. Lee H. Smith, 21, and Mildred M. Tighman, 18, both of Northampton county, Va. Lody A. Blades, 22, and Nellie Pruitt, 19, both of Crisfield. Ralph McCready, 30, and Dollie Nelson, 30, both of Crisfield. Vernon C. Sterling, 23, and Ethel H. Bozman, 21, both of Accomac county, Va.

Colored—James Harris, 25, and Annie Godfrey, 27, both of Accomac county, Va. Jacob H. Spading, 46, and Bettie Beckett, 43, both of Northampton county, Va. George Wise, Jr., 18, and Grace Dashiell, 22, both of Somerset county. Robert McBride, 27, and Essie Gale, 18, both of Chance. Lorenzo Spady, 21, and Annie Douglas, 21, both of Townsend, Va. James Maddox, 21, and Reba Jones, 20, both of Orle.

**Great Faith In Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy**

"Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three doses he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

**PHILIP M. SMITH**

Funeral Director  
PRINCESS ANNE, MD.  
All funeral work will receive prompt attention. Local phone.

**Dr. Higgins**

DENTIST  
FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Rooms 201-210 New Bank Bldg  
(Near Rapid Transit Terminal)  
Salisbury, Maryland  
PHONES—Office, 744; Res. 411

**ATTENTION**

GROWERS AND SHIPPERS  
I have an unlimited outlet for fruits and produce of all kinds. Will handle your shipments on consignment, sell for you or buy outright. I am in touch with the leading markets and receiving orders daily. See me before disposing of your shipments.

**FRED. A. CULVER,**

Buyer and Shipper Of  
FRUITS AND PRODUCE  
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

**GLASSES**

Prescribed by Charles W. Purnell at O. A. Jones' Drug Store Monday Afternoon, September 3rd, 1917.

Satisfaction is assured.  
CHARLES W. PURNELL  
OPTOMETRIST  
Phone 457 J Cambridge, Md.

**ATTRACTIONS**

FOR THIS WEEK AT  
THE AUDITORIUM  
Motion Pictures  
TUESDAY NIGHT  
Katheline Williams and Theodore Roberts in The Cost of Hatred  
THURSDAY NIGHT  
House Peters and Louise Huff in Lonesome Chap  
SATURDAY NIGHT  
Mrs. Vernon Castle in the 13th episode of "Patria," and a two-reel Keystone comedy "Never Again" and a Pathe News Reel  
ADMISSION  
Price 10 cents for all.  
Doors open 7.45; Pictures Start Promptly at 8; Second Picture at 9.00

**Do You Want a Good Complexion?**

**Velvet Skin Lotion**

is the answer. This Lotion is a high grade skin food, composed of pure vegetable oils which have long been known as skin foods and beautifiers.

If you suffer in summer from Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Irritation, Chapped Hands or Face you should use this Lotion as a speedy relief.

Gentlemen find it a delightful and healing application after shaving.

Try a bottle to-day. The price is only 25 cents for a large bottle.

OMAR A. JONES  
Druggist Princess Anne

**LANKFORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE**

**School Days**

AND

**Lankford's Department Store**

Connect Up In Fine Shape

Big Stock of

Devonshire Gingham

Poplin Linene, Etc.

In the piece, and lots of it at old prices. Just the things for School Dresses, Boys' Shirts and Waists.

READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES

SUITS AND COATS

New Fall Goods. Bought before the late advances

Buster Brown

**SHOES**

No Experiment. No Risk

GET YOUR CHILD THE BEST

Pencils, Tablets,

Ink, Book-Bags,

Lunch Boxes Etc

FIT OUT HERE

**W. O. Lankford & Son**

HOME FURNISHERS

PRINCESS ANNE. MARYLAND

**Victrola Shop News**

Important! Beginning with Aug. 1st, the first day of each month is opening date for new Victor Records to go on sale to public.

Patriotic Songs, Recitations and Band Selections are now all the go! Patriotic airs also worked into dance music are popular. You should hear them.

Have you investigated the Mechanical and Cabinet improvements in the larger types of Victrolas the Victor Co. is now making? Call and see them.

We are selling a good many Victrolas to families in the country nowadays. Farmers, the Victrola and Victor Records bring into your home never-ending entertainment, culture and musical education—just what your wife and children enjoy when they visit the cities. The moral is plain: A Victrola and Victor Records bring these great benefits right to them!

Our stock is now complete—full line of Victrolas, all prices and finishes—full stock of the famous Victor Records.

Call and see us before buying. No trouble to demonstrate in store. or we will bring a Victrola and Records to your home on trial. No obligation to buy if not entirely satisfied.

**Salisbury Music & Specialty Company**

INCORPORATED  
102 Dock St., Cor. Main SALISBURY, MD.  
"The Store That Made Salisbury Musical"

**FOR STYLISH AND QUALITY PRINTING** Bring your orders to the Marylander and Herald Office.

**Seeds and Feeds**

WINTER RYE CRIMSON CLOVER  
WINTER OATS RED CLOVER  
SEED WHEAT ALFALFA  
TIMOTHY ALSIKE

Other Grasses, for Hay, Pasture and Lawn, as well as other field and trucking seeds.

**FEEDS**

Wheat Bran, Middlings, Horse Feed, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Cotton Seed Meal, Cracked Corn

We will gladly send samples with prices Phone or write your order or inquiry

**PENINSULA PRODUCE EXCHANGE**

OF MARYLAND  
POCOMOKE CITY. MARYLAND



## A ROAD TO HEALTH

Eat Less and Walk More if You Are Losing All Your Vim.

JUST GIVE NATURE A CHANCE.

That Wonderful Old Doctor is Always Ready and Willing to Be Your Friend and Will Produce Magical Results if His Laws Are Obeyed.

A man on the shady side of forty thought he was going into a decline. He went to his physician, submitted to a thorough examination and waited the word which was to consign him to the scrap heap.

This is what the doctor, who happened to be a modern physician, told him two or three days later:

"You eat too much, drink too much, sit around too much and walk too little. I am going to put you on a rigid diet, and I want you to walk—walk—walk."

The man who thought he was going into a decline demurred at the doctor's suggestion of a rigid diet. The diet prescribed consisted of milk—only milk—and the man who saw visions of the scrap heap loved his "vittles," but he decided to follow the doctor's orders. He stuck to the rigid diet.

And he made it a practice to walk two miles to the office every morning, rain or shine. The ease with which he acquired a scorn for the car after a week or two astonished him.

At the end of a week of dieting and walking, this man began to look upon life with different eyes. His work, which had been a burden, began to assume an attractive glow. At the end of two weeks, with a modified but still skimpy diet, and more walking, he began to catch himself in the act of running up the stairs instead of dragging himself up by main force. At the end of four weeks of this treatment, without taking a drop of medicine or a single pill, he felt as if ten years had rolled off his shoulders.

The average New York man who works at desk eats too much if he does not drink too much. He sits around too much and walks altogether too little. And what is true of the average New Yorker is true of the average American. Too much food, too much drink and too much sitting around are the unholy trinity of our national debilitation. We are becoming physically flabby and mentally drowsy. We are beginning to nod in the armchair.

Overindulgence has done it—that system of self pampering which Dr. John H. Quale of Cleveland calls "twentieth century habits."

Most of these "twentieth century habits" have to do with the stomach. In some languages a piece of basic philosophy has been crystallized, like a fly in amber, in the homely phrase, "I have the heartache," when stomach ache is meant. That phrase is an unconscious recognition of the fact that the stomach is the center of the human system.

The importance of the stomach has been recognized by the earliest lawgivers and thinkers of the human race. The dietary regulations of the law of Moses were a far-sighted attempt to make the food of a historic nation conform to the laws of nature. Legislation for peoples living under conditions similar to those under which the Jews lived, Mohammed, another of the world's great lawgivers, embodied in the Koran a good deal that he found in the Talmud on the subject of eating and drinking.

Moses put the children of Israel on a diet. Mohammed put the Arabs on a diet.

Business and professional America ought to go on a diet and stay there for awhile.

Nature is the greatest of all physicians. Give nature a chance. Don't overload your stomach with too much food. Don't overwork your liver and your kidneys by too much drink, and sometimes very little drink is too much.

Nature is the watchman sitting at the gate. Nature is ready to be up and at the enemy of your life at the first sign of danger. Don't bind and gag the watchman. Give him a chance for his life and yours.

Eat less. Walk more. The results will astonish you.—New York Mail.

Spread the Meat Flavor. Cold ham, chicken or meat left over in quantities too small for use alone may be used advantageously by mixture with other foods. Here is a recipe for one way to use such meat.

Chop the meat fine and season it well. Mix in enough butter or other fat to make it "shape" well. Form into rolls about the size of a finger and wrap around each a thin piece of short dough made from a pint of flour, two tablespoonsful of baking powder, salt and milk enough to mix. Bake the rolls in a hot oven until they are a delicate brown. Serve hot.—New York World.

Feminine Ability. Whoever it was that remarked woman is a mystery certainly remarked a heaping teaspoonful. We doubt if she herself can explain how it is she can always get something else in a suit case after it is so full it won't hold anything else.—Macon Telegraph.

The Rivals. "I have just been readin'" quoth Hamlet Fatt, "some startin' statistics about the earth's capacity." "Why need you worry about the earth's capacity?" responded Yorick Hamm. "You'll never play to it."—Pittsburgh Post.

The only thing you can afford not to eat is a grudge.

## CURED HIS SWEET TOOTH.

It Was a Lasting Lesson and Killed His Taste For Sugar.

Once there was a little boy who stole sugar. So strong was his craving for sugar that half his mother's time was taken up watching the sugar bowl. One morning, however, she filled the big tumbler full of sugar and gave it to the little boy and told him to eat it all.

The boy took a spoon and started in. He ate about a third of it before he got enough. His mother insisted that he eat some more—it was all his to eat, and she'd box his ears if he didn't eat it. She did box his ears, and he ate a little more, but presently he slipped the tumbler under his chair and slipped out to play.

When he came back, though, the tumbler was there waiting for him. He ate a little, but it wasn't good. He said it was "too sweet." Every day for a month that tumbler was by his plate at the table, on a chair by his bedside, in the closet with his playthings—everywhere he found that tumbler. The flies swarmed about it, and the ants came, but still it was "too sweet."

That tumbler never was finished up. The boy is an old man now and takes his coffee straight. Gooseberry pie is the only kind he likes. All other kinds are "too sweet."—Kansas City Star.

## PENALTY OF LIBERTY.

A Lesson John Ruskin Learned in His Early Childhood.

In the matter of discipline John Ruskin's mother was a Spencerian before Spencer. "Let your penitents," says that austere philosopher, "be like the penalties inflicted by inanimate nature, inevitable. The hot cinder burns a child the first time he seizes it. It burns him the second time. It burns him every time, and he very soon learns not to touch the hot cinder." That was Mrs. Ruskin's method. To illustrate her way of teaching lessons, Ruskin used to tell the following incident of his early childhood, which his mother was fond of relating.

"One evening, when I was yet in my nurse's arms, I wanted to touch the tea urn, which was boiling merrily. It was an early taste for bronzes, I suppose, but I was resolute about it. My mother bade me keep my fingers back. I insisted on putting them forward. My nurse would have taken me away from the urn, but my mother said:

"Let him touch it, nurse."

"So I touched it, and that was my first lesson in the meaning of the word 'liberty.' It was the first piece of liberty I got, and the last that for some time I asked for."—Youth's Companion.

Training Raw Recruits. An army officer, speaking of the necessity for the rigid training of recruits, said:

"Don't delude yourselves with the idea that a man won't be frightened under fire, because he will be. He'll be badly frightened if he is a normal human being."

"Now, if a man can be made to bring his rifle up to his shoulder in battle and fire it is conceded by military authorities that a soldier has been made out of him."

"But if you succeed in teaching men not only to bring the weapon to their shoulders, but to take a proper sight—by hard training accomplishes this triumph over their natural fears then you have troops that are unbeatable."—Saturday Evening Post.

Heligoland. Centuries ago Heligoland, in the North sea, was at least five times its present size, and a place of no little importance. Like so many islands, it had a peculiar attraction for the peoples of the surrounding mainland. They stood in awe of it, and mythology early claimed it for its own. Here the Forseti, the god of justice, had a temple, as had also, according to another tradition, the goddess Hetha, a special object of veneration among the Angles of the mainland. Later on it was the realm of the pagan king, Radbod, and it was thither that St. Willibrod came, in the seventh century, preaching Christianity.

Fireproof Writing. Documents written on paper made from asbestos fiber, with inks prepared from the nitrates of iron and cobalt, have withstood a red heat for two hours without being damaged in any way. No damage resulted until the intensity of the heat was exposed in it for ten hours. It is expected that further experimentation and study will result in the perfection of a paper and ink practically indestructible by fire.

The Word "Slave." The word "slave" is a word of brilliant historical antecedents. Its original, the Russian "slava," means glory and is the title of that race which includes the Russian people. But when the Germans reduced hosts of the Slavs to servitude their name, from malice or accident, as Gibbon says, became synonymous with "servile."

How It Happened. "Why did you leave your last place?" asked the boss. "I didn't leave it. It left me." "Rather strange, I should say." "Not at all. I worked in an ammunition factory."—Indianapolis Star.

A Crab. "They say that what we eat makes us what we are." "Then old Flubdub must have lived upon a steady diet of crab meat all his life."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.

## DAYLIGHT AT MIDNIGHT.

And Also Baseball Games and Shooting Matches in Alaska.

Two events of annual occurrence in Alaska are the shoot of the various territorial gun clubs at Seward and the midnight baseball game at Fairbanks.

June 22 being the longest day in the year, there is no hour of the entire twenty-four when a newspaper cannot be easily read out of doors, and in consequence dealers in artificial light and lighting supplies have no business but to dream of the coming winter months, when people light lamps at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and keep them going in the forenoon until 10 o'clock or later.

Eight o'clock in the evening is the hour at which the ball games usually begin, but so far as adequate light is concerned 12 o'clock midnight would do equally as well.

The Seward 12 o'clock midnight shooting tournament is invariably attended by all sportsmen from the United States who chance to be visiting near there at the time, and the participation of such gentlemen is frequently a source of chagrin to themselves and of amusement to the initiated, as the shooting records of even the crack shots take a sad slump at these events. This is due to the peculiar light, with which visitors are naturally not familiar. As Alaskan sportsmen do much of their summer shooting after 6 o'clock in the evening and are used to these conditions, there is little variation in their marksmanship whatever the hour.—New York World.

## Why Metals Rust.

Gold does not tarnish like other metal because it is not acted upon by oxygen or water. It is the moisture in the atmosphere which causes other metals to tarnish owing to their oxidation. Water contains a large proportion of oxygen. It is the oxygen in the moist air combining with the surface of the metals that covers them with tarnish. Platinum, like gold, resists the influence of oxygen and moisture and when pure neither rusts nor tarnishes. Aluminum also does not rust, neither hot nor cold water having any action upon it. Silver tarnishes on exposure to the air, the agent producing this effect being the sulphur. Iron is the metal which tarnishes and rusts most easily, its oxidation proceeding until the metal is completely eaten or burnt away with the rust.

## Various Parrots.

There are 300 species of parrots, chiefly confined to the warm parts of America, Asia, Africa and Australia. There is none in Europe and none in Asia west of the Indies, and while numerous in the Malay archipelago, they are wanting in China, Cochin China and the Philippine Islands. The only species native to the United States is the Carolina parrot.

The gray parrot of western Africa is credited with having a greater power of imitating the human voice than any bird of the species. It has long been a favorite and is the subject of many stories of greater or less credibility.

Bazaars of Gaza. The modern Gaza is in almost every particular an Egyptian rather than a Syrian town. It is full of rich vegetation, and its many glistening minarets show up bravely against the dull green of innumerable olive trees. Gaza is still, as of old and always, a place of trade, of camels and caravans, and its bazaars are forever loud with traffic and filled with merchandise.

Moving Pictures. "I helped with moving pictures twenty years ago." "Why, moving pictures weren't in existence then." "Yes, but moving pictures was at that time. I was a drayman!"—Buffalo Express.

Heard on the Highway. "Don't worry over what you think is a 'comin' to you," says a Georgia philosopher, "but rise up and meet it on the road, and, if it's trouble, meet it fair and square or whistle a dance tune and forget it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Happiness lies, first of all, in health. —George William Curtis.

## CORROBORATION

Of Interest to Princess Anne Readers

For months Princess Anne citizens have seen in these columns enthusiastic praise of Doan's Kidney Pills by Princess Anne residents. Would these prominent people recommend a remedy that had not proven reliable? Would they confirm their statements after years had elapsed if personal experience had not shown the remedy to be worthy of endorsement? The following statement should carry conviction to the mind of every Princess Anne reader.

Thomas H. Heath, 114 Beckford avenue, Princess Anne, says: "I suffered from severe pains through my back and loins. I was unable to rest well at night and mornings felt tired and worn-out. I suffered from frequent dizzy spells and at times they were so severe that I could hardly stand. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me in every way and my system was entirely rid of kidney complaint." (Statement given April 26, 1911.) Later testimony. Over five years later, on July 25, 1916, Mr. Heath said: "I still hold a good opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills. I always recommend them when I get a chance."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Heath has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. (Advertisement)

PARKER'S HAIR BALM A full preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to the Hair. Sold at all Druggists.

The Marylander and Herald \$1.00 a year

## OVERLAND & WILLYS KNIGHT AUTOMOBILES

Touring Cars, \$615, \$695, \$1125, \$1145

Fours and Sixes

Roadsters, \$595, \$675, \$1095

Call or Write for Further Information

GARAGE AND WORK SHOP

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J. B. CULLEN MOTOR CO.

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Do Not Delay

With That Survey

Delays are often Costly

I am at your service

EARLE B. POLK

SURVEYOR

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk R. R. "Cape Charles Route"

Train Schedule in effect July 1st, 1917

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS					
LEAVE	449	81	451	455	463
New York (Penn. Station)	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Philadelphia	11:25	5:55	9:58	3:00	
Wilmington	11:26 a. m.	7:00	10:42	3:45	
Baltimore	8:20 p. m.	4:00	19:00	1:35	

LEAVE	458	460	462	80	450
Delmar	A. M.	A. M.	10:55	1:30	P. M.
Salisbury	3:20	8:43	11:10	1:43	7:26
PRINCESS ANNE	3:38	9:10	11:40	2:08	7:53
Cape Charles	5:45	11:54	2:25 p. m.	4:20	10:50
Old Point	8:15	6:20	6:20		
Norfolk	9:20	7:25	7:25		

\*On Sundays Train 455 arrives at Cape Charles 4.40. Old Point 6.40 and Norfolk 7.45 p. m. Sleeping car section. Coach section leaves 12.17 a. m.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS					
LEAVE	458	460	462	80	450
Norfolk	A. M.	A. M.	8:00	8:00	P. M.
Old Point	8:00	8:00	8:45	8:00	7:00
Cape Charles	8:58	10:55	10:55	5:00	9:05
PRINCESS ANNE	9:39	11:34	1:27 p. m.	5:02	11:47
Salisbury	11:54	1:45	1:45	5:40	12:23 a. m.
Delmar	7:56	12:08 p. m.	2:10	Ar. 8:50	12:48

LEAVE	458	460	462	80	450
Wilmington	Ar. 11:09	3:49	4:42	4:00	4:00
Philadelphia	11:56	5:08	5:27	4:45	4:55
Baltimore	12:39 p. m.	5:23	7:10	4:58	5:08
New York	2:00	8:00	8:00	7:00	7:00

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Southward

LEAVE	458	460	462	80	450
King's Creek	9:15	2:15	2:15	8:00	12:30
Ar. Crisfield	10:00	3:00	3:00	8:45	1:05

No Sunday trains on this Branch Road

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Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company

RAILWAY DIVISION

Schedule Effective Monday, June 4th, 1916

EAST BOUND					
LEAVE	411	417	419	421	423
Leave Baltimore	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Salisbury	7:30	7:30	2:15	2:15	6:55
Arrive Ocean City	1:11	1:11	8:15	8:15	12:05
	2:10	1:12	9:22	8:17	1:11
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST BOUND

LEAVE	411	417	419	421	423
Arrive Baltimore	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Salisbury	1:15	1:15	10:15	10:15	10:30
Leave Ocean City	6:20	8:14	4:35	11:00	4:50
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Sunday only. T. MURDOCK, Gen. Man'gr. R. H. SOULSBY, Asst. G. P. & P. Agent. E. L. JONES, Div. Pass. Agent.

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FELIX AGNUS, Manager and Publisher

AMERICAN OFFICE BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

MARY E. DOODY, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Seventeenth Day of October, 1917, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1917.

PATRICK H. DOODY, Administrator of Mary E. Doody, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

JOSEPH S. WEBSTER, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fifteenth Day of November, 1917, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1917.

VICTOR WEBSTER, Executor of Joseph S. Webster, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

JULIET LANKFORD, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Seventeenth Day of October, 1917, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1917.

WILLIAM G. LANKFORD, Executor of Juliet Lankford, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

BERTIE C. PIERSON, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 6th day of August, 1917.

JETTA M. PIERSON, Administratrix of Bertie C. Pierson, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

LEVI KENNY, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1917.

NATHAN BALLARD, Administrator of Levi Kenny, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

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The Baltimore News

Baltimore Maryland



## DRAFTING AN ARMY

Conscription Had Its Origin In France In 1798.

THEN SPREAD OVER EUROPE.

The Terrible Power It Placed In Napoleon's Hands Forced The Other Nations To Adopt The System—Its Introduction Into This Country.

Conscription originated in France in 1798. At that time the country had just passed through the long and bloody war of the French revolution, which the monarchs of Europe had banded together to crush. France, under Napoleon, had come forth victorious, but her army was exhausted, and it was evident that some new system of recruiting would be necessary, as volunteer enlistment no longer sufficed. It was then that General Jourdan brought forth and passed the law establishing conscription. Since then it has been the basis of all French military legislation and, to a certain extent, of that of all other countries.

It was through the terrible power of conscription that Napoleon was enabled to carry on the gigantic wars which characterized his reign and by means of it, after losing in the snows of Russia the largest army that up till that time had ever been put into the field, to reappear a few months later with another army almost as large.

Out of necessity the other nations were forced to follow France's example, and conscription became general.

Under the French regime every citizen between the ages of twenty and twenty-five was liable to service for five years. Prussia, however, still further developed the powers of conscription by reducing the period of service in the ranks and passing her soldiers as soon as they were sufficiently trained into a reserve force, thus by degrees training her whole population.

This latter system, which was considered as one of the most far-reaching and important events of the last century, owed its origin to the conditions imposed on Prussia by Napoleon at the treaty of Tilsit, whereby Prussia was restricted to a standing army of 43,000 men. She kept to the letter of the law by maintaining her army at the prescribed number, but her trained citizen reserve force was limited only by the population of the country.

The military history of the United States is as remarkable as the rise and rapid growth of the nation itself. In 1790, as fixed by an act of congress, the rank and file of our army amounted to 1,216 men, and in 1814 an English expedition with only 3,500 men was able to seize and burn Washington.

Conscription first made its appearance here at the time of the war between the states. At the beginning of the war in 1861 our whole regular force was but 14,000 men. At first the northern army was increased by volunteer enlistment, but the unexpected prolongation of the war proved this method too slow, to replenish the waste of the armies, and in 1863 the government resorted to a draft.

The first attempt to carry it out met with forcible resistance and led to a serious riot in the city of New York, which lasted for several days. All opposition, however, was put down and the draft executed with all possible forbearance and justice. Exemptions and substitute purchases were so freely given in the north that the draft had little effect except as a stimulus to the states in bringing to full strength their quotas of volunteers by voting bounties.

In the south, however, conscription was sweeping from the first, and toward the end of the war it became omnivorous. Every man between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five was legally liable to service, the only excuse being physical incapacity.

The total number of men called under arms by the government of the United States between April, 1861, and April, 1865, amounted to more than 2,750,000, nearly half of this number being raised by conscription. If to this we add the 1,100,000 men from the southern states the total armed force of the country at that time amounted to almost 4,000,000, drawn from a population of only 32,000,000.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Why They Have Green Backs.**  
Why the United States banknotes are printed with green backs is not generally known, although there is a most excellent reason for it. The great drawback to paper currency, says the Baltimore American, is the likelihood of its being counterfeited, and therefore experts are constantly at work to contrive ways of making it impossible to copy such bills.

Stacy J. Edson was the man who in 1857 invented the green ink that Uncle Sam uses on his bank bills. The ink, which was patented, is anti-photographic—that is, it cannot be photographed, nor can counterfeiters in trying to get a facsimile of the notes move it with alkalies. The secret of the ingredients of the ink of course is carefully preserved.

**An Arabian Titbit.**  
Cheese today is not common among the Bedouin Arabs, butter being preferred. There is a substance closely corresponding to cheese mentioned in Samuel. This consists of coagulated buttermilk, which is dried until it becomes quite hard. It is then ground, and the Arabs eat it mixed with butter.

He is, twice a conqueror, who can restrain himself in the hour of victory.—Cyrus.



### Ruined!—And All My Fault

Are you sure that your furs and woollens are safe from moths? If they are ruined you can blame no one but yourself since they can be absolutely protected by dusting them with BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER before storing. It is non-injurious.

### Bee Brand Insect Powder

It is the only powder that kills moths in a few minutes. Will kill ants, flies, roaches, bed bugs, lice, and bugs of every kind. Directions on package. Look for the Bee Brand Trade Mark. 25c & 50c Everywhere. BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER, BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER, BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER.

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## FIGHTING THE CLOUDS.

One of the Perils With Which an Airman Has to Contend.

Captain B. C. Hicks, the famous airman, during a lecture on three years' flying progress at the Royal Society of Arts described a thrilling adventure in a dense cloud. He was explaining the need for some instrument which will show an airman up in the clouds that he is flying on a level keel.

"I set out on a very cloudy, windy day to do a test climb to 10,000 feet on a late type two seater. On reaching 1,200 feet we got into a dense rain cloud, but carried on to beyond 5,000 feet, still in the cloud, when the compass apparently began to swing (really it is the machine that begins swinging, not the compass), and efforts to check the compass had the effect of causing it to swing more violently in the other direction.

"The air speed then rushed up far beyond normal flying speed. All efforts to pull her up checked her only slightly. Then the rudder was tried; back went the air speed to zero. There was an unusual, uncanny feeling of being detached from the machine, and I knew her to be literally tumbling about in the clouds. All efforts to settle down again to a straight flight seemed to be unavailing until we emerged from the cloud very nearly upside down. Assuming control again was then an easy matter."—London Mail.

### Carnations and Rats.

Not long ago the basement of a department store in San Diego, Cal., received a sudden influx of rats. Traps, however baited, tempted but few, and other methods of riddance tried seemed of little avail. About this time the janitor noticed that old carnations thrown into the rubbish disappeared overnight. He put two and two together and began baiting traps with carnations. Every trap added to the fatalities in the rodent kingdom.

The city health department then took it up and has been achieving very satisfactory results therefrom. The odor of the flower seems to attract rats from some considerable distance, the variation of color apparently making no difference.—American City.

**Where He Slept.**  
"Mamma," said small Henry, "I don't believe Solomon was half so rich as they say he was."

"Why not?" queried his mother.  
"Because," replied the youthful student, "it says here 'and he slept with his fathers.' If he had been very rich I guess he would have had a bed of his own."—Chicago News.

### Odious Comparison.

Drill Sergeant—I say, Smith, have you any idea how slow and stupid you are? Private Smith—I don't know. Drill Sergeant—Of course you don't, but let me tell you that an Egyptian mummy is fifty compared with you.—London Tit-Bits.

### Poultry Note.

"She made a goose of herself."  
"How?"  
"Trying to act like a chicken."—Boston Transcript.

### Metals and Heat.

In the reflection of heat brass stands first and silver, tin, steel and lead in the order named.

## ALL AROUND THE FARM

### STORING POTATO CROP.

Examples of Above Ground Storage Used in Various Parts of the Country. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The insulated frame potato storage house is not used very extensively and as a rule is better adapted to southern than to northern climatic conditions. The construction feature of such a storage house is the thorough insulation of its walls, ceiling, doors and windows. The type of house described in farmers' bulletin 548 for the storage of sweet potatoes will serve equally well for the Irish potato, but in the case of the latter no artificial heat will be required. Facilities for heating storage houses of the type under discussion in the north at least must be provided for extremely cold weather. This is usually accomplished by means of an ordinary heating stove. This type of storage house is not to be recommended for northern locations, nor is it advocated for the south except where poor drainage conditions will not permit the use of the dugout or cellar style of house. It is not recommended because it cannot be so economically constructed, nor does it furnish as good a type of storage as the properly ventilated cellar storage house.

### The Aroostook Type of Storage House.

The Aroostook type of storage house, with concrete or masonry basement walls and wooden superstructure, seems to be distinctively a product of Maine and so far as has been observed is not found to any extent outside of that state. It is an extensively constructed house and is almost always located on a sidehill or knoll in order that advantage may be taken of a ground level entrance. Few, if any, of these storage houses have both front and rear end driveway entrances on the same ground level, but practically all of them have a rear ground level basement driveway and a front ground level entrance to the wooden superstructure. When the rear entrance is located in the end the basement is usually divided into a number of bins on either side of the driveway. The floor may or may not be of cement. Usually those storage houses that have a cement floor as well as those which do not are provided with false wooden floors to permit ventilation under the piles of tubers.

### Basement Storage.

The basements of the Maine type of storage houses are usually from eight to twelve feet in depth, and most of them have a capacity of several thousand barrels.



An insulated frame potato storage house used for storing second crop of potatoes at Morrill, Tex.

sand barrels. As a rule, the only provision for the ventilation of the basement is by means of trapdoors in the floor above, through which the filling of the bins is completed. Occasionally a ventilator is found in the roof. In storing the potato crop in the basement the bins are filled from one-half to two-thirds full from the basement floor, and, as already stated, the remainder of the bin is filled from the upper floor through a trapdoor over each bin. In addition to serving a useful purpose in filling the bins and protecting the potatoes from inclement weather, the wooden superstructure of these storage houses may be used for the housing of hay or grain or for barrels, sacks, farm implements and wagons. The house shown in Fig. 17 of the bulletin is representative and gives a fairly accurate conception of the style of construction of its exterior. That such houses have proved satisfactory to the potato grower in Maine is evident from the fact that practically no other style of potato storage house is in use in that state. It is not conceivable, however, that they will ever supersede the dugout pit or storage cellar now so extensively used in the middle and far western states, and it is not at all probable that the latter will ever supersede the Aroostook type in Maine. Both have distinctive features which peculiarly adapt them to their own environment, but do not necessarily preclude their use in other localities.

### The Artificially Refrigerated Storage House.

The artificially refrigerated potato storage house is as yet hardly in existence. The present use of this type of storage house is confined practically to the holding of northern grown seed potatoes in cold storage for second crop planting in the south.

There is probably little demand for an artificially refrigerated potato storage house in the northern potato grow-

### THE DAIRYMAN.

True worth in a bull is vindicated by the performance of his daughters at the pail and the showing of his sons on the block.

The brains of the breeder build up the herd.  
Economy in feeding is efficiency in production.

Kindness is a cheap supplement to the ration and produces big gains in milk flow.

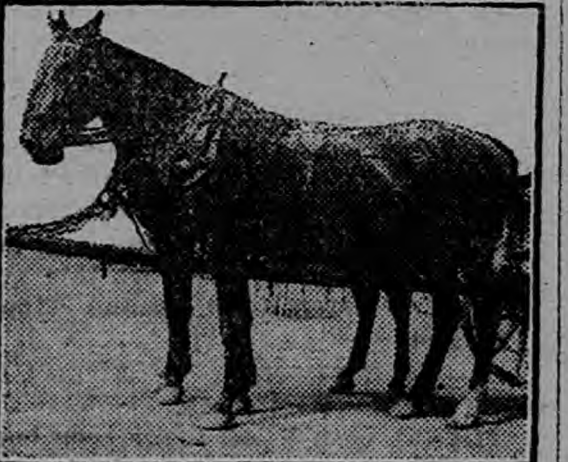
Keep the calf pails as clean as the milk pails.  
The cow giving the richest milk does not necessarily bring the biggest cream check. It is the total amount of fat produced that counts.

### RAISING DRAFT HORSES.

Sound, High Grade Mares of Good Conformation Most Profitable. [Prepared by United States department of agriculture.]

The uniformity in the mares kept on a particular farm generally is not given much consideration. There is satisfaction and convenience in having mares similar enough in type and action so that one can readily fill the place of another at any kind of farm work. Such mares are especially desirable when it is necessary to work three or four abreast. In case four are needed to a wagon it is a good advertisement to the owner's judgment and ability as a horseman to have them all uniform, in good condition and hooked up to a nicety. If the mares resemble each other and are bred to the same stallion it will often be possible to sell the young horses as pairs, in which form they nearly always sell at a premium. The market for horses bred in this manner will not be overcrowded very soon, as readily will be attested by any one who has been confronted with the difficult task of purchasing from farmers mated pairs of a certain type.

Breed characteristics in pure bred or grade mares signify impressive ancestry and prepotency. Femininity of expression and conformation is an indication of good breeding qualities.



The near mare in this team, besides doing more than enough work to pay for her feed, has produced eleven live foals. Her offspring have sold for good prices.

Style, good disposition, quality, clean, flat bone, concave, open feet, strong constitution, good proportions, deep, roomy barrel; width across the hips, denoting a large pelvic arch, and well developed vulva and teats are qualities especially desired in breeding mares. An inspection of the colts the mare produces is the best evidence of her worth as a brood mare. The length of usefulness as producers varies greatly with different mares. Some will produce excellent colts when twenty-five years of age, but if they produce until they are fifteen years old they do very well. Much depends on the individuals and the way they are handled. Shy breeding mares are generally unprofitable producers.

Unsound horses lose breeders much money, consequently it is of great importance that all horses reared should be as sound as possible. Horses become unsound because the tissue of the structure, or both, at a particular point is weak, or else the strain exerted on the part is greater than the best tissue and the best conformation could stand. Of course if bad conformation exists it is agreed that animals thus built should not be used for breeding purposes whether they are sound or not.

### SPRAY THE CATS.

## The Redmond Mystery

By ETHEL HOLMES

During the last decade of the nineteenth century William Redmond, an eastern merchant, in business for himself, seeing that large corporations must eventually absorb his trade, decided to put his stock into money and go west with it where big business was still comparatively unknown. He cleaned up \$30,000 and started westward to find a new field for investment.

Since he was uncertain just where he would locate he put his capital in thirty bills of \$1,000 each. His wife made him a bag in which to keep them, and the bag he hung around his neck. His family consisted of two persons, his wife and a little daughter two years old. These he left behind him, it being his intention to send for them when he found a settling place.

During his journey Redmond wrote home from different points through which he passed. When about to enter New Mexico he wrote that he would leave all regular conveyances, proceeding on horseback. Quite likely he might not have another opportunity to send another letter for some time, since he was about to pass through a rather wild country.

A fortnight passed and Mrs. Redmond was beginning to expect another letter from her husband, but was disappointed. Another two weeks went by and still no word from him. Then the weeks of his silence became months. When half a year had passed without hearing anything from her husband the poor woman gave him up for lost.

Friends of hers who had correspondents in the west wrote them, giving them such data as they possessed of where Redmond was when last heard from, and they investigated the matter. No trace was found of him after he left the place where he had written his last letter to his wife. When told that he had \$30,000 on his person the investigators declared that he had doubtless been murdered for his money.

Mrs. Redmond did not assent to this theory. She knew her husband to be or have been a very secretive man and did not believe that he would permit any one he did not trust implicitly with a knowledge of the bills he carried on his person. She rather inclined to the theory that he had been robbed.

However, after several years had passed and nothing was learned of her husband's fate Mrs. Redmond gave up all hope of his ever returning to her. He had taken all her capital with him except enough to supply her wants till he should become permanently located. She made this amount last for a year and then was obliged to work to support herself.

Mrs. Redmond lived ten years after her husband's disappearance. He had left in the east a record of the numbers of the bank bills he took with him, and these numbers were sent to banks all over the United States hoping that some knowledge might come of the lost man through one or more of the bills. But none of the bills was ever presented at any bank. This added to the mystery and reflected on the theory that Redmond had been murdered. If he had not been murdered what had become of him?

When Mrs. Redmond died her daughter Flora was twenty years old. Her mother before her death told her that she was heirless to \$30,000 and would some day come into possession of her fortune.

Flora formed an attachment for a young man named Trevor, but since Trevor had nothing except a small salary neither he nor Flora could bring themselves to accept the burdens of matrimony. One day a letter came addressed to Mrs. William Redmond from an official in New Mexico. It stated that in opening a road quakers had been struck. While endeavoring to secure a foundation the body of a man on horseback was found some distance under the surface. From papers found on the body the man's identity as William Redmond had been learned. The body had been placed in a burial vault. Flora read this letter with great interest.

Both Trevor and Flora had been saving money for some time, thinking that they might, after all, unite their lives and by this time had enough



## SOMERSET COUNTY HAPPENINGS

### News Items Gathered By Our Correspondents During The Week

#### Westover

Sept. 1.—Mr. E. Lankford has purchased a new tractor.

Mr. John W. Ring has purchased an Overland automobile.

Mr. Charles Farrow spent Friday last at Ocean City, Md.

Mr. John Ring was a visitor to Pocomoke City last Saturday.

Mr. Western Starr was a visitor to Crisfield last Wednesday.

Miss Margaret McBride spent Thursday with Miss Martha Starr.

Mr. Millard Long lost a horse and mule this week by some disease.

Mrs. Lena Faught and daughter, Rena, spent Sunday at the Deal's Island camp-meeting.

Mr. James Heath, of Princess Anne, spent Saturday and Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Jacob Walker.

Among those who left King's Creek for Ocean City Friday last were Mrs. R. E. Faught and daughter, Rena, and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Beauchamp.

#### Oriole

Sept. 1.—Mr. Elbert Willing is on a trip to Baltimore.

Mr. Sylvester Moore was a visitor to the Monumental City last week.

Miss Virginia Lawson is visiting Mrs. Jump at Centerville, Maryland.

Messrs. Reginald and Elwood Wilson, after visiting their parents in Baltimore, have returned to Oriole.

Mrs. Lois Phoebe and little daughter, Katherine, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Phoebe's father, Mr. John A. Lawson, at Monie.

Mrs. William Bloodworth and family, after visiting Mrs. Bloodworth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Snyder, have returned to Baltimore.

Mrs. Alfonso Kramer, Misses Fannie Bosman and Annie Somers, after spending some time with friends at this place, have returned to their homes in Baltimore.

Mrs. Ida Beauchamp and children, after visiting relatives at this place, have returned to Baltimore, accompanied by Mrs. Beauchamp's daughter, Mrs. Vera Phoebe.

### GOT TOO MUCH NURSING.

Then the Wounded Man Rebelled and Had Some Comfort.

There was no Red Cross in the old days, and women nurses were not admitted to the field hospitals, but women were frequent visitors to the stationary army hospitals in the cities, bringing food delicacies and always anxious to assist in relieving the sufferings of their sick or wounded heroes.

James Morris Morgan in his reminiscences of the "Lost Cause" relates a story incident to his visit to a Richmond war hospital to see his friend, Captain F. W. Dawson, who was very seriously wounded. The day was hot, and he found his friend lying on a cot near the open front door so weak that he could not speak above a whisper. The poor fellow whispered in his ear, "Hummie, for mercy's sake make them move my cot to the back of the building."

Morgan assured him that he had been placed in the choicest place in the hospital, so that he could get any little air that might be stirring, but he still insisted that he wanted to be moved, giving as a reason that every lady who entered the place washed his face and fed him with meat jelly. The result was that his face felt sore and he was stuffed so full of jelly that he was most uncomfortable. As he was so weak that he could not defend himself, the women would not listen to his protests.

At Morris' request the head surgeon pinned a notice on Dawson's sheet to this effect: "This man must be washed and fed only by the regular nurses."

## THE IDLERS

There are various classes of drones. There are the vagrants who decorate park benches and steal rides on freight trains. Any such who have lingering aspirations for work have abundant opportunity. The rest are hopeless.

Another class of idlers, of little more use to the country, are the sons of wealth that abound in fashionable clubs. The State of Maryland has now a compulsory work law and is getting after such fellows. Many of them, to comply with the law, have taken soft jobs like bond salesmen, but it is not reported that the bond market has been much stirred by their advent.

This class of men looms up large in the society papers, but it's numerical size may not correspond with the prominence it gets. The great majority of rich men like to keep in the money-making game. If they have a million, they want two million, and they keep plugging. If they are engaged in a productive business, they give useful service to the country.

There are always some rich men's sons and holders of inherited property who never yet did a stroke of bread winning work. They contracted easy-going ways during luxurious college courses. After graduation their fathers found them more bother in their offices than they were worth. They drift around from summer resorts to winter resorts, cultivating harmless fads, and return nothing to the world for bounties received.

In England and France this class of men is patriotic and has gone into army or supply service. These men are usually good at athletics, and would be useful in the army. If able-bodied, they should enlist, and they would find more pleasure in active service than they ever did in idleness. Life would have new zest for them. Idlers at this time should be ashamed of their easy life, and should either fight or raise food.

#### Dragoons.

Dragoons used to be armed with a short musket which spouted out fire so fiercely when the trigger was pulled that it was called a "dragon," after the fabulous beast whose breath is fire. So well established did this name become for this firearm that a dragon was engraved on the barrel, and the men who used this particular weapon were called "dragoons."

#### Small Addition to the Total.

She—Don't you feel you owe me an apology for the way you talked last night? He—I do; but in my present financial condition I owe so many persons I am just going to let this new obligation stand. —Richmond Times-Dispatch.

#### Pessimistic.

Mike—I wish I had never been born. Pat—Then you'd go around shouting that you'd been cheated out of something, ye pessimist.

## WHAT CATARRH IS

It has been said that every third person has catarrh in some form.

Science has shown that nasal catarrh often indicates a general weakness of the body; and local treatments in the form of snuffs and vapors do little, if any good.

To correct catarrh you should treat its cause by enriching your blood with the oil-food in Scott's Emulsion which is a medicinal food and a building-tonic, free from alcohol or any harmful drugs. Try it.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

## Will The Work Law Work?

The all-round slacker, the man who doesn't want to fight, doesn't want to work, just wants to eat and to sleep and between times to go on joy rides, or, maybe, to pose on the street corners arrayed in his best clothes—why is he? What explains him? Is it a psychic trouble? An hereditary soul malady? Or, is it because his early training was along wrong lines? Was he petted, cajoled and coaxed through his first decade and allowed to drift aimlessly through the years that represent the mental, moral and physical development period? Did he somehow early absorb the theory that he belongs to a caste, an uppercrust class, that is a ruling or bossing class, and which is by heritage freed from all obligation to do anything useful?

The Maryland Compulsory Work Bureau seems to be finding, through research methods, a good many apparently healthy males ranging between the ages of 18 and 50 who are without useful employment and who seem to have no desire whatever to be usefully employed. Getting work out of the man who doesn't want to work is a problem which King Solomon, with all his wisdom, never worked out. Some of the people out of employment are craftsmen—bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, bakers, spinners, weavers, etc. No man who is efficient in any trade need go without work in these times if he has the will to work.

There is another class of idlers composed of men who have never been trained to do anything—who drifted and loafed in their early years and acquired the chronic habit of drifting and loafing. The chronic idler, the individual with a born or acquired antipathy for work, is a long-standing problem. If Chief Mahone, of the work bureau, can solve this problem his name should go on the fame tablet.—Baltimore American.

## THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY BALTIMORE

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

#### State Scholarships In Engineering Course

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, September 17th to 20th, 1917, beginning at 9 a. m. each day.

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 21st, 1917, beginning at 9 a. m. Appointments will be made soon after.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City, and each County of the State, with the exception of Caroline and Somerset Counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1917-1918, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the two counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition be granted to them. The scholarships entitle the holders to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is no greater than at other Maryland institutions.

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College, and one scholarship will be awarded "At large."

Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction.

## WANTED

The following is quoted from a letter just received from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.:

"The United States Government needs, and needs badly, great numbers of Stenographers and Typewriters, both men and women.

"Students just starting a course of study may be informed that there is now practically no limit to the number of stenographers and typewriters the Government needs.

"The Commission believes that the study of stenography and typewriting by a great number of persons with a view of entering the Government service will be justified. The usual entrance salary ranges from \$900 to \$1200 a year."

The business demand for secretaries, stenographers and bookkeepers is also very urgent, and all students beginning a course with us during the next few months can be sure of employment promptly upon graduation at salaries higher than ever paid before.

For Catalog and other information write at once to

## Beacom Business Colleges

WILMINGTON  
DELAWARE

SALISBURY  
MARYLAND

Beacom's is recognized as one of the best business schools in America.

The  
BANK  
OF  
PERSONAL  
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OUR SAVINGS DEPARTMENT was installed that every man, woman and child in this community might have the privilege of banking their money. You can deposit any amounts and should emergencies arise withdraw any or all of your money at any time. Come in and open your account with \$1. We pay you 3% on savings.

**BANK OF SOMERSET**  
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

**PRINTING** We are in a better position than ever to give you the very BEST of PRINTING

# Special Show For Men Autumn and Winter 1917-1918

Fabrics of Every Description for Every Taste and at Every Price will be Displayed for Your Inspection and Approval

## "GEORGE"

From STROUSE & BROS., Inc., Baltimore

### "High Art"

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT  
Will be at our Store to Take Your Measure

Thursday, Friday, Saturday  
September 13, 14, 15

We Especially Invite You and Your Friends to see the "HIGH ART" Line

## John W. Morris & Sons, Inc.

Shoes for the Whole Family

Clothing for Men and Boys

Princess Anne, Maryland

## The Path of Progress

The constant aim and purpose of this State-chartered Institution is to advance the prosperity of this community.

Operating under Maryland Banking Laws, the Peoples Bank of Somerset County is particularly fitted to serve the best interests of local residents.

You are invited to share the privileges of our efficient, responsible banking service.

## PEOPLES BANK of SOMERSET COUNTY

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

## SPECIAL ALL-DAY EXCURSION FOR COLORED PERSONS ONLY

Will be operated by the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company from its stations Crisfield to Fruitland, inclusive, and Delmar, to

**Ocean City, Maryland,**  
And Return on

**Friday, September 14**

Special train leaves Crisfield 8.25 a. m., Fruitland 10 a. m. Passengers from Delmar will use train No. 81 to Salisbury and No. 80 returning from Salisbury. Returning, special train leaves Ocean City 6 p. m.

For information relative to fares and schedule of special train inquire of Agents and see dodgers which have been distributed.

## Fall Millinery Opening

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday  
September 12th, 13th and 14th

All the latest styles in  
Trimmed and Untrimmed

## H A T'S

Goodman's Busy Corner

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND



# MARYLANDER AND HERALD

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRINCESS ANNE AND SOMERSET COUNTY

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

Vol. XX No. 7

THE MARYLANDER, Established 1863  
SOMERSET HERALD, 1888

## THE TRAPSHOOTING TOURNAMENT

### Princess Anne Gun Club Had Enjoyable Clay Bird Shoot Thursday

Last Thursday the Princess Anne Trapshooting Club, assisted by the ladies of the Red Cross, pulled off one of the most enjoyable clay-bird tournaments that has been held on the Eastern Shore this summer. The visiting shooters were divided as to which department of the tournament was the most entertaining and attractive—the shooting or the eating.

There were thirty-three shooters in attendance and about 5,000 pigeons were thrown. On account of wind and showers the day was not all that could be desired, but a majority of the shooters considered the meet quite a success.

Mr. H. M. Dwyckinck, of Rising Sun, broke his first 112 targets without a miss, but lost 4 targets before reaching the limit of 150, and was tied for first honors by L. R. Beauchamp, the champion trapshot of Delaware, each finishing with a score of 146 out of 150. In the shoot-off Dwyckinck won, breaking 18 birds to Beauchamp's 17, winning first interstate prize, Beauchamp taking second.

In Class B, F. D. Layfield won first interstate prize with a score of 136, while O. J. Reading and E. B. Polk tied for a cash prize with 122 each. They divided the purse. In class C, H. A. Holland, J. Davidson and Dr. H. A. Barnes tied for the two interstate prizes and first cash prize with 125 each. In the shoot-off Holland won first prize, Barnes second prize, and Davidson the purse. Besides the above mentioned prizes and purses, B. H. Dougherty, S. P. Smith and R. F. Duer each won cash prizes.

The lunch was served under a canvass tent that was loaned by the Baptists and the Gun Club and the ladies of the Red Cross both appreciated the favor. Incidentally the Red Cross raised about \$35.00.

## Primary Election Tuesday

To-day (Tuesday) primaries will be held in Somerset, Worcester, Wicomico and Dorchester counties, which comprise the First Judicial Circuit, for the purpose of nominating two Democrats for associate judges of the circuit, to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of Judges Robley D. Jones and H. L. D. Stanford. There are three prominent aspirants for the two nominations—Judge Joseph L. Bailey, of Wicomico county, and Judge William F. Johnson, of Worcester county, recently appointed by Governor Harrington to fill the vacancies until the election, and Mr. John W. Staton, a prominent attorney of Worcester county.

Mr. Staton has been waging a clean and aggressive fight all over the judicial circuit and he is expected to make an excellent showing to-day, even if not nominated.

The Democratic voters of the circuit will make their selections today by only voting the official ballot handed to them by the judges when they enter the booth, exactly as is the case in general elections. This means, of course, that the voter must mark the ballot himself in the booth.

## Importance of Sowing Good Wheat

Many farmers will increase their wheat acreage this fall and the question of good seed wheat is of utmost importance in obtaining a good yield. It cost no more to sow good seed than it does seed of an inferior quality. Only sound, plump, clean seed should be sown, and of a variety best adapted to local conditions. Seed wheat should be fanned and treated with formalin for stinking smut.

If there are a number of farmers of a community who desire to have their wheat treated for smut, they can bring their seed wheat to some central point and the State will furnish men, equipment and chemicals and treat the seed without charge to the farmer.

The State will also furnish seed wheat at cost to the farmers. Farmers having good seed wheat for sale and those who desire to have their seed wheat treated for smut or desire to obtain seed from the State should write at once to County Agent C. Z. Keller.

## Frank King Drowned at Ocean City

Mr. Frank King, 17 years of age, of Washington, D. C., was drowned at Ocean City Monday afternoon of last week while bathing in the ocean. There was a very heavy sea and a strong undertow, and those who saw the drowning saw young King scream and threw up his arms. There were very few bathing on account of the heavy seas, and no one was near who could give him any assistance.

King was a piano player in the Plim-Himmon Hotel orchestra. His brother saw him go down. His parents live at 208 South Carolina avenue southeast, Washington, D. C. His body was recovered and sent to his home for burial.

## BEYOND BOUNDS AT CAMP MEADE

### Federal Government Adding Expense To Maryland

Governor Harrington held a conference last Tuesday with Adjutant General Warfield and Major W. W. Crosby on the work which the state is doing in clearing up the site at Camp Meade for occupancy by a contingent of the new National Army. When the state agreed to prepare the site General Warfield was asked by the Board of Public Works to supervise the undertaking. He accepted the task, and assigned Major W. W. Crosby to take charge as his representative on the site. Hence the conference with these two officers.

The work has progressed satisfactorily, with the Frank Beasman Company as contractors. There is no complaint of delay. There is a prospect, however, that the cost will exceed bounds laid down by the state when the agreement was made to prepare the location for the camp. Frank H. Zouck, chairman of the State Roads Commission, visited the scene and made an estimate of the clearance cost. His estimate was \$150,000. This sum Governor Harrington has thought ought to be about the limit of the state's expenditures, though willing to stand for any reasonable additional expenditure.

Expense has been largely added to original estimates by exactions of army officers supervising the work to be done to fit the site for their purposes. They have found tasks which have fallen upon the state and which had not been seen until the work was well under way. In addition, the shifting of Maryland's quota to the camp has made it necessary to provide additional accommodations. It is now estimated that the number of men at the camp will be in excess of 42,000, instead of 35,000 to 38,000, as first estimated.

While no final understanding was reached at the conference on Tuesday, Governor Harrington requested that the expenditures be kept at as low figure as possible.

The Governor said Wednesday the State had spent all it was going to spend on the project, with his consent. The Governor said the army officers were demanding too much on the State, and there had to be a halt. The Government contractors are taking men away from the State's forces by paying higher wages, and conditions are intolerable. Therefore the State is quit as soon as it is possible to do so.

## Company "L" Off For The South

Company "L," of Crisfield, First Maryland Infantry, has been ordered to the southern encampment at Anniston, Alabama, and left yesterday (Monday) morning about 8 o'clock by special train.

The company was expected to leave last Saturday as Captain Fuller received the following telegram Thursday:

"First Regiment will move September 8th. Take full allowance, heavy tentage, field ranges and other necessary camp equipment. Seven day's rations and forage will be taken. Troops will have to take care of themselves for one week after arrival at destination without assistance from Quartermaster. Improved kitchen car stove arrangements as described in Bulletin 21, War Department routing, will be arranged by Eastern Department."

On Friday Captain Fuller was instructed to postpone the departure till Monday. Company "L" is composed of 85 members and was on the Mexican border last year when trouble between the United States and Mexico was expected, and the record made there compares favorably with that of any other company stationed on the Rio Grande.

S. P. Fuller is captain of the company; Carl Ward, first lieutenant; Thomas C. Hill, second lieutenant; first sergeant, Robert L. Daugherty; sergeants, J. Emory Byrd, Judson R. Collins, John T. Conner, John W. Milbourne; corporals, Lacy Ashmead, Harvey Nelson, Alonzo Jones, Dale Riggins, Gordon Sterling, Linwood L. Wilson; mechanics, Ralph Riggins and Hans E. Solum; cooks, M. Guy Walker, Raymond L. Foxwell and Bennett J. Byrd.

It is believed that the First Regiment will be one of the units to accompany General Gaithers to France, if so our boys will soon be on the actual firing line in Europe.

## Hog Cholera Campaign

During the week of September 10th to 15th Dr. Biles, United States Government Veterinarian, will be in the county to investigate cases of hog cholera. Meetings and demonstrations will be held in all infected districts of the county in an effort to stamp out this disease.

It is desired that all farmers having sick hogs, or who know of any cases of cholera in the county, report such at once to the county agent, C. Z. Keller, in order that Dr. Biles may visit such cases. It is hoped that all the farmers will co-operate in this matter and help rid the county of cholera.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

### Urgent Needs of The Ordnance Department of The Army

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examinations for positions in the several ordnance establishments of the War Department or in or under the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington, D. C. The salaries named are for entrance:

Mechanical engineer, artillery ammunition, \$3,000 to \$3,600 a year.  
Mechanical engineer, experimental work, \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year.  
Mechanical draftsman, \$1,000 to \$1,400 a year.  
Apprentice draftsman, \$480 a year.  
Inspector of artillery ammunition, \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.

Inspector of field artillery ammunition steel, \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.  
Assistant inspector of field artillery ammunition steel, \$3.50 to \$5 a day.  
Inspector of ammunition packing boxes, \$3.52 a day to \$1,800 a year.

Inspector and assistant inspector of powder and explosives, \$1,400 to \$2,400 a year.  
Inspector of ordnance equipment, \$1,500 to \$2,400 a year.  
Assistant inspector of cloth equipment, \$80 to \$125 a month.

Assistant inspector of leather, \$100 to \$125 a month.  
Assistant inspector of small hardware, \$80 to \$125 a month.  
Assistant inspector of textiles, \$80 to \$125 a month.

Assistant inspector of leather equipment, \$100 to \$125 a month.  
Clerk qualified in business administration, \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.  
Index and catalogue clerk, \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.

The examination for index and catalogue clerk is open to both men and women; the other examinations are open only to men.

The Government urgently needs men for the work above indicated, and qualified persons are urged, as a patriotic duty, to apply for examination. Until further notice applications for the positions named will be received at any time by the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C. Papers will be rated promptly. Applicants will not be required to appear at any place for examination, but will be rated principally upon the elements of education, training and experience, as shown by their applications and by corroborative evidence.

Full information concerning examinations, application blanks, etc., may be obtained by calling in person upon the secretary of the local board of civil service examiners at the postoffice in any city in which city delivery of mail has been established, or by communicating with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

## U. S. Navy Wants Cooks and Bakers

The United States Navy has sent out a special call for cooks, bakers and mess-attendants. Thereby is offered an opportunity for young men between the ages of 18 and 35 years, experienced in these trades, to serve their country at a time when everybody is expected to "do their bit."

Cooks, bakers and mess-attendants are quite essential in making up the complement of the Navy's ships, and men in these ratings are offered good opportunities for promotion to the commissary branch. The pay for any of these ratings is \$37 a month, with the same allowances and privileges that are offered in all the other ratings. The recruiting authorities at Baltimore are especially anxious to hear from young men of these three trades. Full particulars of Navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington Streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Sub-stations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

## Wilson's Welcome To Young Soldiers

President Wilson has issued the following statement, to men called to the colors, from the White House in Washington:

"To the soldiers of the National Army: You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude, not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole nation all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence.

"The eyes of all the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through.

"Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it, and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America. My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!"

## PASSED FOR MILITARY SERVICE

### Somerset Men Picked Out From 500 Examined For U. S. Soldiers

List of persons certified to District Board for military service not exempted or discharged, in addition to those published on August 28th:

Fred Roberts, Dames Quarter  
Bradley Williams, Dames Quarter  
Lionel C. Gibson, Crisfield  
Giovanni Bonavita, Marion  
Marion E. Pope, Pocomoke City  
Made Bloodworth, Princess Anne  
Martin L. Soll, Fairmount  
Rome Ballard, Deal's Island.  
Norman Floyd, Marion  
Edgar A. Jones, Princess Anne  
Hugh Lovett, Princess Anne  
Elmer H. Catlin, Fairmount  
Samuel Fields, Dames Quarter  
Otto Handy, Crisfield  
John Andrew Smith, Princess Anne  
Gilbert J. McIntyre, Princess Anne  
John C. Hoffman, Deal's Island  
Richard J. Barry, Fairmount  
William T. Collins, King's Creek  
Lewis Jerome Beauchamp, Westover  
John J. Tull, Crisfield  
Altonia Ward, Marion  
Elisha M. Outen, Marion  
Sherman G. Walston, Landonville  
Steward Thomas, Rehoboth  
Ernest L. Siddons, Princess Anne  
Alfred E. Strickland, Deal's Island  
Lou Rolly, Rehoboth  
John Henry Downs, Princess Anne  
Carroll R. Snelling, Princess Anne  
John R. Simms, Princess Anne  
Sidney Tyler, Crisfield  
Harrison R. Miles, Westover  
Albert F. Johnson, Fairmount  
Herman Jones, Dames Quarter  
Edgar Gibbs, Crisfield  
William Thomas Jarrell, Marion  
John C. Hoffman, Deal's Island  
Elmer L. Handy, Crisfield  
Elmer Mack Pusey, Princess Anne  
Joseph Allen Brinkley, Marion  
William S. Sterling, Crisfield  
John Bennett Pusey, Crisfield  
William J. Maddox, Princess Anne  
Harry Fulton Howard, Crisfield  
Arter Somers, Crisfield  
Herbert B. Waters, Pocomoke City  
Harold O. Martin, Westover  
Wilbur Peter Jackson, Marumco  
Harold S. Huntington, Princess Anne  
Nelson R. Coulbourn, Crisfield  
Irving Hayward, Crisfield  
George R. Collins, Princess Anne  
Charles H. Ward, Marion  
Shanley Waters, Fairmount  
Raymond Shores, Dames Quarter  
William Perry Parks, Chance  
John Cottman, Pocomoke City  
Charles B. Ames, Pocomoke Junction  
Hance L. Evans, Crisfield  
Isaac T. Mitchell, Princess Anne  
John A. Johnson, Marion  
Amos Walter Wilson, Dames Quarter  
Elias Linwood Taylor, Dames Quarter  
George Washington, Crisfield  
William Levin White, Pocomoke City  
Otto Francis Collins, Crisfield  
Norris R. Barclay, Dames Quarter  
Robert F. Johnson, Fairmount  
John E. Morris, Princess Anne  
Orom Maddox, Crisfield  
Frank H. Cook, Tylerton  
John William Corbett, Deal's Island  
William F. Cox, Crisfield  
Samuel J. Bounds, Princess Anne  
Raymond Whittington, Marion  
William Carroll, Manokin  
Omar C. McIntyre, Mt. Vernon  
Warren Irving Pusey, Princess Anne

## Public Schools Opened Yesterday

The public schools of Somerset county reopened yesterday (Monday) September 10. The colored schools will re-open on Monday, October 1st. The Princess Anne High School building is undergoing interior alterations which are still incomplete. This school will not be re-opened until next Monday, September 17th. The plan that was suggested by County Superintendent W. H. Dashiell to improve the interior and give more room for the various departments are going on rapidly. The second floor will now contain six school rooms, instead of four, also a fine cloak room. The lower floor will also be improved with rooms for domestic science, library, etc. The plumbing is also being thoroughly overhauled, and improvements of various kinds are being instituted. The Board of Education has ordered a complete set of chemical and physical apparatus, also supplies and facilities for domestic science will be installed. A library of suitable size will also be provided for. The idea of the Board is to make the school the peer of any in this vicinity, and no doubt if the attendance keeps up the group of the school will be changed from second to first.

The teachers of the school are as follows: Principal, E. G. Purvis; first assistant, W. S. Fitzgerald; second assistant, Mary D. Fitzgerald; third assistant, Susie E. Collins; fourth assistant, Marian Stanford; fifth assistant, Nannie C. Fontaine; sixth assistant, Elizabeth Dougherty; manual training, A. J. Will; domestic science, Tempie L. Basford.

The Manual Training and Domestic Science teachers will alternate between Princess Anne and Crisfield. Mr. Will will spend the present week in Crisfield.

Last Tuesday William Maddox and five other passengers, all colored, while enroute to Salisbury, met with an accident while driving the car over the Allen mill dam. In trying to pass another auto the car they were in was hurled down the embankment into the lake. None in the party were seriously hurt, but all sustained slight bruises.

## FAREWELL TO SELECTED MEN

### Cheering Throngs Give Great Send-Off To Drafted Men

In Washington last Tuesday Pennsylvania avenue, which has witnessed many historic parades—Grant and Sherman and their victorious armies marched by Abraham Lincoln in '65 and the greatest pageants and most solemn processions have tread the same ground—but on Tuesday the avenue, a maze of flags and cheers and people, assumed a new significance.

Diplomatic representatives of the nations allied with the United States in the common cause against ruthlessness and autocracy were given a glimpse of the type of men the United States is selecting to bear its arms. And they saw the National Guard units of the District of Columbia, the marines from the training camp at Quantico, Va., and the embryo officers of the Fort Myer camp.

The President marched with a jaunty air. He wore white trousers, white shoes, straw hat and blue flannel coat, and over his shoulders he carried a big silk American flag. The significance of his participation and the manner of his doing it drew tremendous cheers from the thousands of spectators who lined every foot of the way from the Peace Monument to the White House.

For more than an hour the flood that poured by the stand was in the brown of the khaki-clad army, with the exception of the 1,400 drafted men who, in spite of their civilian clothes, marched proudly and with more than a semblance of military formation. Regulars on foot, on horseback, on the caissons of field pieces and trundling machine guns; national guardsmen of the District and marines from a nearby camp turned the avenue into a golden flood of marching men with bayonets or sabers shining and grim sun-tanned faces that looked business-like and ready for war.

Twenty-eight hundred of the flower of Baltimore's young manhood last Wednesday are treading the path to war.

Escorted by brothers already in khaki, these 2,800 men, the city's quota of the first National Army, marched the streets that afternoon in a formal farewell to the people whose cause they go forth to defend.

With tear-dimmed eyes and a lump in its throat, all of Baltimore participated in Tuesday's great demonstration, for the day was a half-holiday, and the entire city turned out to honor its heroes. There were tears and choking throats aplenty, for the city's manhood who have answered "I am ready" to the call of their commander-in-chief, the President of the United States.

Over 12,000 men marched in the parade which started promptly at 1 o'clock over a route covering many of the city's principal streets, which were lavishly decorated for the occasion.

Governor Harrington in his address at the Fifth Regiment Armory said, in part:

"Today will be memorable in the historical annals of our State and city, for we meet to do honor to that first contingent of the National Army that is to go forth from our borders to do or to die for the maintenance of our national honor, and the perpetuation of that form of government so grandly pictured by the immortal Lincoln as a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

"You have been selected—you have been drafted by your Government—into its service. It is a duty. It should be an honor to serve.

"There is no disgrace in being drafted. All of us owe equal allegiance to the flag. Our country protects and defends the rights of us all alike, and no one is more in honor bound than another to give himself up entirely to his country's service. Therefore, the plan of the selective draft is an honorable solution of a national responsibility, especially in a nation which, like ours, offers an equal and free opportunity to each of its citizens in life's battles."

## Gets \$27,000 For Cup Of Coffee

The will of Marshall McMurrin, of Evansville, Ind., once a tramp, leaving \$27,000 to Mrs. Mattie Hannum, of 11 Swartzel avenue, Vincennes, Ind., because when she was a servant in a farmhouse thirty years ago she gave him a cup of coffee, has been declared valid by the Indiana supreme court.

Notification of the court's decision has been received by Arthur P. West, assistant treasurer of the National Surety Company, of New York City. The estate, for which Mr. McMurrin's half brothers and half sisters have been suing, and which consists of \$21,000 in United States government bonds and about \$6,000 in cash, has been turned over to Mrs. Hannum.

Secretary Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, has allotted to Maryland for public road improvement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the sum of \$130,871.43.

## SOMERSET COUNTY FORESTS

### About \$125,000 Invested In Timber Business—400 Men Employed

The following statistics are from "The Forests of Maryland" a handbook of forestry—a valuable publication that deals with the wood resources of Maryland—published by F. W. Besley, State Forester.

Somerset, the southernmost county of Maryland, lies at the lower part of the Eastern Shore peninsula, and directly on Chesapeake Bay, with several tidal rivers—among them the Manokin, Annapessex and Marumco—cutting deeply into it, and the Wicomico and Pocomoke rivers touching its northern and southern ends, respectively.

With the exception of the marshes, the entire county was originally in forest, and it is supposed that this first stand consisted principally of hardwoods. The gradual effect of settlement has been to reduce materially the wooded acreage. As the original areas were cut down, the population at the same time increased, and caused an even greater drain upon the forests which were left. Many of the larger areas have of course been completely deforested, and at the present time only 25 per cent remains in woodland. Present forests are pretty commonly confined to fresh-water swamp lands and poorly drained soils in general, in such situations often occurring in large bodies two to three thousand acres in extent. Such forests as remain are rather evenly divided in their distribution, mixtures of softwoods and hard occurring in all parts of the county, as well as pure stands of pine and of mixed hardwoods, although in the extreme northeastern section the sandy soils have caused a corresponding preponderance of pine.

In the west section of the county loblolly pine is invariably the only tree that can withstand conditions along the borders of the prevailing swamps; and in the gradual sinking of the shore line, and the encroaching of the marshes upon the dryer lands inside, this tree is the last to recede. Over the entire county there is a large amount of loblolly occurring wherever surface conditions are not too wet, and even in such areas this tree will be found growing on the hummocks with scattered hardwoods. In the northern third of the county where hardwoods commonly occur they are usually of a swamp type, consisting principally of scrubby oak and gum, while in the southern section—particularly, though, in the southwest—the white oak is more common, attaining a fair size and good quality. Red gum is also more abundant in the southern section of the county, where it is of noticeably better quality than in the northern part. Loblolly pine reaches its best development on the low sandy loams in the southern half of Somerset, almost invariably growing in even-aged stands above a lower story of oaks and gums.

Only 10 per cent of the forested area of Somerset county was in pure hardwoods when the survey of 1910 was made, with 42 per cent in pine (including a small amount of cypress) and 48 per cent in stands of both. Of this, the mixed hardwoods, 7,101 acres in extent, are all of less than 5,000 feet per acre; 7,896 acres of pure pine stands contain timber amounting to 5,000 feet or over to the acre, and 20,843 acres of less; while stands of mixed hardwood and pine contain 5,601 and 26,946 acres, respectively, according to this classification.

Though the percentage of forest land in Somerset county is not large, there is a relatively heavy cut of lumber and other forest products, which in 1914 amounted to 2,742,423 cubic feet, with a value of \$363,174 at shipping points. These figures represent the combined cuts of 46 mill and timber operators, and lumber heads the list in point of amount and value. Mine props are second, then barrel staves, cordwood, barrel heads, piling, laths, railroad ties and shingles. Somerset has a cut of softwood or pine lumber only exceeded by that of four other counties—Dorchester, Garrett, Wicomico and Worcester; in mine props it heads the State. A large water frontage is responsible for a considerable cut of piling, and there is a somewhat limited market for cordwood, the greater part of which is pine. There are in all 35 miles of railway in this county, and the facilities for water shipping are unusual. Planing mills are located at Crisfield, Harold and Princess Anne; plants for box and crate making at Crisfield, Harold, Princess Anne and Westover; for barrels at Marion Station; boats at Crisfield; and a total of six yards at Crisfield, Harold, Marion Station and Princess Anne. It would seem, with timber supply at hand and the shipping facilities nearly everywhere available, that this branch of forest products might warrant some extension. There is about \$125,000 invested in the timber business, which employs 400 men. Such industries are of incalculable benefit to any county, and right management of local forest resources should make possible a continuance of these conditions, if not an actual improvement in them.



# PATRIA

## THE GREAT ROMANCE OF PREPAREDNESS

### by LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

Noelization of the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name Produced for the International Film Service, Inc., Under the Direction of Wharton, Inc. Copyright Star Company.

#### THE CAST.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE as Patria Channing.  
MILTON SILLS as Donald Parr.  
WARNER OLAND as Baron Huroki.  
DOROTHY GREEN as Fanny Adair.

#### SYNOPSIS.

Anticipating the long-threatened Japanese-Mexican invasion of the southwestern states, Patria Channing, an American girl of great wealth, with the assistance of her father, Capt. Donald Parr (late U. S. A.), converts her vast border ranch-lands into what is virtually an armed camp. Baron Huroki, commanding the allied Japanese-Mexican forces, learns of her preparations, and thinking to crush them before they can become formidable, crosses the invasion to begin immediately. Warning reaches Patria at the eleventh hour.

#### FOURTEENTH EPISODE

##### Border Peril.

##### DAYBREAK.

In the library of the Channing hacienda lights burned late into the night. Round a great oaken table in the middle of the room some ten persons sat in conference. The surface of the table was strewn with maps and papers—the former large-scale and minutely detailed topographical maps of the Channing properties and the adjacent country, both north and south of the border.

A council of war was in progress. Something after midnight it drew toward its conclusion. A hush of thoughtful silence settled down upon the gathering. Patria and Donald Parr and their aides—those commanding the several divisions of Patria's little force of "watchmen"—mentally reviewing what had been said, reconing point by point such instructions as had been issued and the course of action which had been agreed upon.

It was vitally important that nothing should be neglected, forgotten, or overlooked.

This business to which they were committed was so desperate, their hopes for its success so meager and forlorn, that the little company of patriotic adventurers dared neglect no least item of precaution.

According to reliable information, a great army was marching to invade the soil of the United States—an army made up of the allied forces of Mexico and Japan which had for so long been encamped in the fastnesses of the hills immediately south of the border, awaiting Tokio's word to advance.

Today, apparently, that word had been spoken; it was known that the allied troops had broken camp and were in motion toward the border.

And it needed only a most superficial examination of the maps on the table to demonstrate that the one feasible path of invasion lay through the Channing properties.

And the forces which Patria had gathered together to oppose this long-threatened invasion were so pitifully outnumbered that their sole hope of surviving lay in the thoroughness of their preparations; only courage that held life a thing of little moment guided by cool-headed intelligence of the highest order could render effective the plans these few had made to surprise, outwit, and repel the invaders.

The shrilling of the telephone bell interrupted the silence. Parr took up the instrument, spoke briefly into it, and handed it to Patria.

"A telegram for you," he said. The girl listened attentively to what was communicated to her by the telegraph operator at the nearest railroad station, some twenty miles away, then thanked him and coolly hung up.

"Washington," she said, "acknowledging my wire warning them of this invasion. There will be an investigation ordered immediately, and if my information proves well-founded troops will be sent."

"Nothing could be fairer than that," Parr commented grimly.

"I think," said Patria to the company "we have said all that could be said tonight. We all know our duties. The instructions you have received are not subject to change except in emergency—and then you must rely upon your wits to save yourselves—and the rest of us. Now let us adjourn, and if we can, get a little sleep."

There was a general movement of chairs being pushed back from the table. The men rose, and waited in little groups while one after another went to say good-night to Patria. She shook the hand of each, and Donald did likewise. There were few words spoken—but the handclaps were firm and significant.

These were possibly their last farewells. This unuttered thought informed every mind. Dawn would find each at his post. Where sunset should find them, none dared guess.

One by one they went their ways into the night. At length Patria was alone with Donald Parr. He turned

to her, offering to take her in his arms, but she shook her head with a little smile.

"Not here," she begged, "not here, Don dear—while there's moonlight in the patio!"

Catching his hand she drew him with her through the doorway. . . .

The patio was very still and peaceful and deserted. The moonlight sil- vered it exquisitely. Its air was sweet with the scent of flowers. In the shadow of the old wall in its center, Patria released Donald's hand, and turned to him, lifting up her face to his lips. . . .

Perhaps for the last time. . . . How she found it possible to let him go, in the end, she never understood. With a sense of the unreality of it all she watched his soldierly figure, in its khaki field uniform, stride away through the chiaroscuro of milk-white moonlight and inky shadow, till he disappeared in the passageway leading to the front of the house.

And for a long time after he had gone she stood clasping the hands upon which his parting kisses had been pressed, and staring at the spot where she had last seen him.

It seemed so hideously wrong that these things could be, that this world so beautiful could be made the slaughter- pen of embattled humanity. She thought of France, the land she knew and loved so well; her last night in France had been a summer's night, moonlight and warm and sweet—even as this night. She had sailed for New York the next day; and a week later the great war had broken out. And now all northern France was the theater of horrors unspeakable.

And tomorrow would see the inception of an effort to render her own United States a counterpart of France. . . .

The most she could hope for was that the preparations she had made would check temporarily the invading forces, give the country time to realize its peril and arm against it. For the invasion, once launched, would never be stayed but by overwhelming force. If checked where the Channing property met the border, it would only recoil to strike a new and more effective blow. Even assuming the im- possible—that the Channing ranch should prove an impregnable obstacle, in its path—it would need only to sweep round it in order to reach a peaceful and defenseless land and blacken it with the infamy of war, turn it into a place of death and terror and torment and hideous waste, make it a sister to Belgium.

And all because a purlined people refused to see that the one way to stave off the sin of war was to make the country so strong for defense that no invader would ever dare set foot across its borders.

Slowly the girl ascended to her bed- chamber.

Its windows overlooked the south; she stood in one of them for a long time staring incredulously at the mysterious distances that lay beyond the boundary line between the two countries, the shadowed enigma of Mexico that rested so quietly there in the face of the moon.

Somewhere out there, somewhere between the border and those serrated mountains that wallled in the southern horizon, thousands upon thousands of men, armed and equipped, were marching northward; troops of caval- ry were marching with them; trains of ammunition, companies of artil- lery, machine-gun corps, all the di- visions of modern military service, were astir, under the cloak of the night.

Her imagination conceived that army of invasion in the guise of a great serpent crawling through the shadows to strike at the heart of a sleeping giant, a loathy, deadly, vicious thing that squirmed foully upon its way to do a deed of inexcu- sable treachery and cruelty. . . .

The vision of that great serpent haunted all her dreams. She slept ill, fitfully. Between naps she lay awake, staring wide-eyed into the darkness, every sense alert, straining to hear any sound that might be the over- ture to tomorrow's tragedy, fancy- ing that she heard the confused but rhythmic shuffle of those thousands of marching feet.

Towards dawn she fell into a pro- found and dreamless slumber of ex- haustion, from which she was awak- ened in broad daylight by the sound of distant firing.

Leaping from her bed she seized binoculars and ran to the window.

But the glasses showed her nothing, at first. The sounds of firing persist- ed—great thudding detonations ac- companied by the screaming of shrap- nel in the air and shattering explo- sions as the shells found their billets. But nothing in the face of the land beyond the border revealed the source of the firing or betrayed the fact that any considerable body of troops was nearing the boundary line.

Only in the air three warplanes hung, like buzzards, soaring, darted, swooping above the border country;

and from them, now and again, smoke bombs were dropped, signaling in code to the gunners of that hidden battery.

Dressing in the maddest haste, Pa- tria ran from her room, and without pausing to find and question anyone who might be about the house, left the patio by the passageway.

In front of the house her motor- car was waiting—by prearranged or- der—in charge of an orderly. From him, as she drove toward the aviation field, she learned little or nothing. He had arrived at the house with the car at about the time when the firing be- gan. He could tell her no more than that the end of a sleepless night had found every man upon the ranch at his post and prepared to sell his life to the highest bidder.

On the way they passed a squad of men operating an anti-airplane gun— which they had just brought into ac- tion. They worked steadily, method- ically, intelligently, as if they were well-acquainted to their business in- stead of the novices they were in all save drilling.

And the accuracy of their firing was astonishing. By the time Patria ar- rived at the aviation field, a lucky shot had brought down one of the hos- tile aircraft, another was winging southward as fast as its engine would move it, and the third was engaged in a duel with two planes sent up by Patria's corps.

Fascinated, she stood watching this spectacle long after her own biplane had been wheeled out of its hangar and made ready for her ascent.

The three in the air were so high that they seemed little larger than swallows, and like swallows they wheeled and swooped, spitting fire at one another, their planes flashing in the young sunlight like swords.

In the end the invader took refuge in flight, the two defenders snapping at his heels; and so they drifted from sight, far south of the border.

The distant firing had now become more fast and furious.

Clambering into the seat of her bi- plane, Patria grasped the controls and gave the word to start the engine.

Five minutes later she was at an elevation whence she commanded a view of the country north and south of the boundary line.

That report had not erred in saying that the Japanese and Mexicans meant to invade in force was dismayingly dis- closed. The roads to the south of the arroyo which marked the international line were choked with regiments of horse and foot. Patria's wildest fears had not prepared her for the sight of so vast an army. Her heart sank; the handful of men with which she had thought to oppose this army seemed more than ever pitifully inadequate. She had expected them to be outnum- bered ten to one; the truth was that they were outnumbered a hundred to one.

Yet they were fighting gallantly—as gallantly as if they imagined that the odds against them were less brutal- ly disproportionate. Which none did. Under cover of the sand-bag parapet of the first trenches—immediately to the north of the bridge spanning the arroyo—several companies were doing good service under galling conditions, sweeping the approaches to the bridge with machine-gun fire while suffering a rain of shrapnel.

This last came from that battery which had awakened Patria with its first shots. It was sheltered behind a hill at some distance south of the bridge, and its gunners, having got the range of the trenches, were subjecting them to a bitter fire, constant and deadly. Already (Patria saw) there was a constant procession of wounded moving by communicating trenches to the rear, either in stretchers or mak- ing a laborious journey afoot—assisted, perchance, by some comrade's shoulder. And already the ground beyond the parapet was littered with bodies of their dead.

And this was only the beginning. . . . To the man in the observer's seat by her side Patria communicated certain instructions which he swiftly trans- lated into wireless to be picked up by the operator at the headquarters Pa- tria's people had established well back of the main line trenches. Within five minutes the effect of her orders was apparent. The first line trenches were being rapidly vacated, their occupants hastening back to the greater security of the main line. While one of Parr's masked batteries, going on informa- tion communicated by Patria, got the range of the Japanese guns beyond the hill and began to pound them mer- cilessly.

The evacuation of the first-line trenches was accomplished barely in time, even as Patria had foreseen

when issuing the order. They could have been held only at a cost too high for their value. As they were emptied, regiment after regiment of Japanese infantry which had been waiting till the batteries had prepared their way, charged across the bridge with irre- sistible impetus and swept over the trenches like a living wave.

Not, however, entirely without opo- sition. One man had, for reasons of his own, elected not to retreat. Alone he greeted the onslaught with ma- chine-gun fire, spraying death over the bridge and its approaches. Dozens of the charging troops fell before he ran out of ammunition or was silenced by a shot well aimed; Patria never knew how the fellow met his end. He was, one minute, working his weapon busily and methodically; the next, he was sil- enced; and his fate was masked by the hordes that took possession of the trenches.

As this happened, Patria's observer touched her arm to draw her attention to their personal peril. So absorbed had she been in the action beneath her that she—and for that matter, her observer as well—had altogether neg- lected to look after the safety of the biplane.

It was now menaced by no less than three Japanese air scouts—lightly armored biplanes carrying two pas- sengers and equipped with machine guns.

Soaring out over the battlefield at a great height, these assassins of the air had chosen shrewdly the right moment to strike at Patria's plane. The latter happened to occupy the lower levels of the air alone, at that time; no other machines of Patria's flying corps were at hand; the two which had pursued the first hostile airplane beyond the border were lost to view in the heat haze that veiled the south, their fate a mystery; all others were still in the hangars or delayed by minor cir- cumstances at the aviation field.

Upon the lonely craft piloted by Pa- tria, then, the three Japanese dropped down from their high level with the ferocity of hawks, opening fire with their machine guns as soon as they got within range, and attacking the de- voted biplane from three sides.

Taken utterly by surprise—with no more than the touch of her observer's warning hand upon her arm by way of preface to a hailstorm of bullets—Patria did the only possible thing per- mitted by the conditions, that is, sought safety in forthright flight. And since she was hemmed in on the north, east and west, she was obliged to drive into the south.

For a few moments she expected each breath to be her last. Bullets whistled and sang between the planes or tore their flimsy surfaces or glanced from twanging struts and cables like sleet through the ribs of a coverless umbrella. It seemed nothing short of miraculous that none found lodgment in either Patria or the observer.

Then, however, the slightly superior speed of the American engines began to make itself felt. Patria drew slightly ahead and at the same time tilted the nose of her machine and began to climb. Immediately the firing of the machine guns ceased, and the three Japanese closed in behind and stretch- ed out in determined pursuit.

The four swept away into the south- ern skies like leaves whirling before a squall.

Climbing steadily, Patria gained the 5,000-foot level at a distance of some miles within the Mexican side of the border, her three pursuers outpaced but undiscouraged hovering in the of- fing like wolves that wait for a winded stag to fall.

And now fortune chose to favor the American for a little. Out of the haze in the south a fifth aircraft was ap- proaching. For some time in doubt as to whether it was another enemy craft or possibly an American survivor of that triangular duel which had resulted from the first air skirmish of the day, Patria was quickly able to recog- nize certain peculiarities of construc- tion which unmistakably identified the newcomer as one of her own corps.

There was, however, no way of tell- ing how it was manned, whether by its original crew or by the Japanese who might have captured the plane. But all doubts as to this were soon set at rest by the action of one of Patria's pursuers in abandoning his first ob- jective and sweeping off at a tangent to engage the stranger—who cheerfully greeted this new antagonist with a withering blast of machine-gun fire.

Circling warily, like prizefighters sparring for an opening, spitting fire and hatred, the two were temporarily forgotten by Patria, who had pressing personal matters demanding instant attention.



They Were Fighting Valiantly.

With this re-enforcement reducing the odds against her to two to one, she executed a maneuver which her su- perior speed had made feasible through giving her a tolerably long lead, wheeled figuratively on her heel—that is, in as narrow a circle as the biplane could compass—and gave battle.

Handling the machine gun emplaced beside her, the observer opened fire at long range, as soon as he could bring the weapon to bear, and scored first blood by winging one of their two antagonists so severely that he was forced to abandon the combat and de- scend for repairs.

The other proved more elusive and stout-hearted. Driven with superb skill, it danced through the air with apparently as little stability as a midge, making itself a target well-nigh as fugitive as a mote in a sun- beam.

Belt after belt of ammunition was fed by Patria's observer into his ma- chine gun and wasted on empty air, thanks to the evasiveness of the Jap- anese.

That the latter had no better luck in scoring off Patria's plane was little satisfaction. There was only room for exasperation in the minds of the Americans, that the end must be so long delayed—aside from the settled determination that weighed upon their senses with the power of obsession that the duel could and should end but one way—with the extermination of their opponent.

Providing that were accomplished, and assuming that the other American biplane was similarly successful in the contest now raging between it and the Japanese, something like a thousand feet below them, the hostile air fleet would be rather effectively crippled— judging by the number of 'planes which it had thus far discovered—and the disparity between the forces of invasion and defense would, by that much at least, be reduced.

And yet—moment after moment passed without either side scoring a crippling hit. The 'planes of both were fairly riddled by the streams of bullets they exchanged; Patria's ob- server had suffered a slight flesh wound in the shoulder. She herself had repeatedly felt the wind of bullets winging past her face—as though the icy tongue of Death were licking it.

As for the other side, there was reason to believe, from what they could see, that the pilot was nursing a wounded hand. But this had not served to discourage him. He pursued his ef- forts to enable his observer to deal Patria's craft a mortal blow with un- abated grimness, skill and cunning.

Then, of a sudden, it was man- ifested that the store of ammunition at the command of the Japanese had run out. He fired one final gust of bullets, then in a twinkling abandoned the field, dropping almost headlong from that high level whereon they had fought.

With no more notion of mercy in her humor than she would have felt had the Japanese been a tiger-shark, Patria tore down the air lanes in pur- suit, the planes of her machine at times so steeply inclined that they seemed well-nigh vertical. Only the most consummate mastery of the art of flying could have made such a feat possible.

And then, in a twinkling, it was all over. They were dropping like twin plummets, the Japanese airplane some two hundred feet below Patria's and a little distance to one side. The ob- server, training his weapon with the greatest coolness, ran his last belt of cartridges through the machine in one last roaring blast—and scored.

The Japanese plane seemed momen- tarily to be mysteriously checked in midflight. It hung for a little as if checked by the grasp of some great, invisible hand. Then, as if that hand were slowly closing upon it, the thing crumpled like a broken toy—crumpled pitifully in upon itself and fell flut- tering aimlessly, turning over and over with ever increasing rapidity, and throwing off two limp, sprawling shapes of men that distanced it to the earth, whirling horribly.

With a supreme effort Patria righted her machine, brought it to an even keel, and steadied it upon a homeward course.

Only fixed refusal to permit herself to think of what had happened en- abled her to accomplish this. She was afflicted with violent inclination to nausea. Of all forms of death, for the time being, this seemed to her the most terrible—this death of violence in midair which she had savagely dealt out to the enemies of her coun- try.

But what was needed to restore her nerves to their normal steadiness was presently accorded by the enemy him- self.

The final act of the tragedy had taken place barely fifteen hundred feet above the earth; and in the ensuing struggle with herself Patria had neglected to tilt the plane so as to lift them to a higher and safer level. Now abruptly something that sounded as- tonishingly like the voice of an angry dog barked sharply at them from be- low, four times in swift succession, and a second later four shells of shrapnel sprayed out a trifle to the right of the biplane and well above it.

An anti-aircraft gun, a two-pounder pom-pom mounted in an armored mo- torcar, was getting their range. Its next belt of shells would explode in much more uncomfortable proximity to them—and did. But by this time Pa- tria was aiming for the zenith at the sharpest angle compatible with safety.

For something like five minutes the shells pursued them, then gave up the task as hopeless, and diverted their attention to the other American air- plane, which had apparently come off a victor in its encounter, and was winging borderwards about half a mile astern of Patria's plane.

But in this instance, as well, the pom-pom failed to accomplish more than to frighten its target to a level beyond its range.

As they swept back across the bound- ary line the progress of the battle raging below was disclosed to them in painful detail.

The initial reverses dealt out to the defenders were being driven home by the Japanese and Mexicans in the most methodical and businesslike fash- ion. Thousands of troops had been thrown across the border, occupying the first-line trenches abandoned by Patria's order, and busily intrenching themselves still further close in under the main-line trenches, undismayed by the withering rifle and machine-gun fire that was sleeted upon them from the latter.

Elsewhere they were taking ad- vantage of everything left open to them. The hacienda—left open to cap- ture through design—was a center of amazing activities, apparently having been commandeered as a field head- quarters. The Japanese and Mexican flags flew above it. Armored motor- cars were parked before it. A field telephone was being wired to the cen- tral switchboard established in one of its rooms. Men in uniform swarmed in and around it like ants.

Beyond the ridge that stood between it and the border, a field battery was unlimbering to shell the main-line trenches.

As Patria descended to the aviation field, stretcher bearers were moving along one side of that cleared space in apparently interminable procession, to each pair its burden of mangled and tormented humanity.

With a sharp pang of fear for Don- ald, Patria ran to the field headquar- ters and had herself put into com- munication with the main-line trenches.

It seemed that she was never to suc- ceed in getting Donald to the tele- phone. Not till his accents greeted her was she able to draw a free breath. (END OF FOURTEENTH EPISODE.)

#### Lifting Power of Heat.

Weight can be raised by heat, and in this agent is a great source of me- chanical power.

A pound of coal produces by its combination with oxygen an amount of heat which, if mechanically applied, would suffice to raise a weight of 100 pounds to a height of 20 miles above the earth's surface. Conversely, 100 pounds falling from a height of 20 miles and striking against the earth would generate an amount of heat equal to that developed by the com- bustion of a pound of coal.

Wherever work is done by heat, heat disappears. A gun which fires a ball is less heated than one which fires a blank cartridge. The quality of heat communicated to the boiler of a work- ing steam engine is greater than that which could be obtained from the re- condensation of the steam after it had done its work, and the amount of work performed is the exact equivalent of the amount of heat lost.

#### No Help.

"Why don't you get married and have a wife to soothe your troubles?" "I don't see much to it. Got a friend who even married two women. When he was pinched for bigamy neither wife went near him."—Kansas City Journal.

#### Maybe He's Modest.

"I can't understand it." "What?" "He's been working at his present job for two months now and doesn't claim that his pay has been raised three times already."



Patria's Fears Had Not Prepared Her for the Sight of So Vast an Army.



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### STORY OF A PAINTING.

The Change the Artist Made in "The Spirit of Seventy-six."—The famous drum and life trio—came from the brush and genius of Archibald M. Willard.

The artist emerged from overalls and a Wellington (O.) wagon shop. A picture called "Pluck No. 1," displayed in a Cleveland art dealer's window, attracted the attention of the discriminating and paved the way to a kind of partnership with James H. Ryder, through whose suggestion the "Seventy-six" picture was begun.

In its early stages this painting was called "Yankee Doodle," and it was first planned along serio-comic lines. "But one day," declares Mr. Willard, "I caught a glint in the eye of the old man who posed for the center figure, who was posing, and in a flash it revealed itself to me what all this stood for, and I could go no further. The real picture pushed everything else aside and went ahead and painted itself."

The old man whose flashing eyes inspired this change of conception was the artist's father, Rev. Daniel Willard, a man of revolutionary stock.

Thus curiously it was only by the merest switch of an inherited sentiment that this symbol was prevented from becoming a fanciful burlesque to live only for the brief day of its creation.—Everybody's Magazine.

### THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

What a Man Should Have and Be at the Age of Thirty-five.

Jack Lait says in the American Magazine:

"At thirty-five a citizen should have a wife and children; he should have a permanent trade, business or profession; he should own a home; he should have money in bank and a commensurate endowment policy half paid off; he should be through with experimenting and on his way, realizing the dreams he dreamt when he had time to dream, walking over the paths he laid in the road building years, hiking on his second wind beyond the point to which he laboriously strained his way theretofore.

"Youth is a tonic and its manifestations are grit and gameness, hope and yearning, ambition and hard tackling, energy and pep and good as new recoveries and gay times and extravagances. But youth is a bargain commodity—priceless to own, cheap to buy.

"He's only a boy," says the world, and he goes at fifty cents on the dollar.

"Therefore youth is the time to invest, and sometimes later comes the time to collect. Somewhere is the turning peak. I think it is marked '35.'"

### Magnificent Kaletour.

One of the greatest natural wonders in the world is the falls of Kaletour, in British Guiana. The valley through which the river flows, below the falls, is quite impassable, and probably no one has ever reached the bottom of the fall. The fall is 741 feet high, more than four times the height of Niagara, more than three times the height of Bunker Hill monument, 200 feet higher than the Washington monument and 300 feet higher than St. Peter's dome. A smooth but rapid river, nearly 400 feet wide, flows quietly to the brink and turns quietly downward. In its fall it breaks into soft white mist and reaches the bottom in a chaos of seething clouds. There is a gentle roar. Only now and then, from the hidden caverns at the bottom, a deep, thunderous growl arises that gives some hint of the forces contending there.

### A Pacifist.

At the age of three years Reginald was already a celebrated coward. Particularly he was afraid of all four-footed animals. There was talk in the family of adopting a dog.

"Would you like to have a dog, my son?" said the proud parent.

"No," said Reginald.

Somewhat later Reginald returned to his father's side. Evidently he had been turning over in his mind the proposition recently submitted.

"I'd like to have a dog," said he, "if I could have one with his mouth shut."

—New York Post.

### A Poisonous Frog.

People in general look upon all species of the frog as being perfectly harmless. Should you be traveling in New Granada (United States of Colombia), however, you would do well to let a certain little tree croaker severely alone. He secretes a poison equally as deadly as that of the rattlesnake. It exudes from his skin in the shape of a milky liquid.

### Not So Cruel.

"I heard the other day of a man in difficulty who was calling repeatedly for help, and nobody would go to his aid."

"How cruel!"

"Not necessarily. He wanted a cook, and there was none to be had."—Baltimore American.

### Sets Logic at Defiance.

"There is no effect without a cause," quoted the wise guy.

"How about when a woman changes her mind?" asked the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

### Last Kind the Worst.

Teacher—How many kinds of poetry are there? Pupil—Three. Teacher—What are they? Pupil—Lyric, dramatic and epidemic.—Life.

### The Nose Kiss.

The nose kiss exists in races so far apart as the Eskimos of the arctic and the Maoris of New Zealand.

### PREPARING THE BEES FOR WINTER

College Park, Sept. 13.—Successful wintering should bring the colonies into spring crowded with young vigorous workers ready for the early nectar flows; yet with sufficient stores remaining in the hives to carry them if necessary well into the season. These conditions can only be obtained when the colonies are properly cared for in the fall.

It will not be necessary for the beekeeper to even visit his yard until the next season is well advanced if the bees are well supplied with food, room, and protection this fall. It is argued that if food be sufficient and the colony be headed by a young queen and sheltered from the wind extra protection is not necessary. This is not true. One does not have to be a careful investigator to prove the necessity for added protection.

Bees cluster in winter for mutual warmth. The lower the outside temperature gets the more food the bees consume and the greater the muscular activity within this cluster. This maintains a temperature sufficient to keep the cluster warm. Six months of cold weather demanding such excessive activity and food consumption leaves the bees so weak in the spring and so affected with dysentery from faecal matter that while they may at first seem strong they die faster than brood is reared to replace them. Thus the colonies become too weakened to take advantage of our early nectar flows.

If the bees are protected from the cold by packing these conditions are relieved and the colonies will come into the spring strong and healthy, provided they were well supplied with food and bees in the fall.

Colonies may be packed in groups of four, a pair facing east and a pair west, or they may be packed singly. They should be set on two by four boards, edge up, on a platform raised slightly from the ground, and surrounded with a tight packing space large enough to leave a six-inch space all around the colonies and on top. This space may then be filled with sawdust, leaves, chaff, or pine needles. A board tunnel may be constructed from the hive entrances to the case and four half-inch holes bored through the latter into the tunnels thus allowing air to reach the colonies and providing for flights in early spring. A tight cover over all completes the snug nest, which if sheltered from the winds will bring the colonies into spring very strong and vigorous.

The packing should be done in early fall and left until May of the following season. If the bees are in double bodies with the upper one filled with honey the results will be still more satisfactory as the colonies will have plenty of room in the spring to rear brood and plenty of food to build up sufficiently for the early honey flows.

Few beekeepers at present pack their bees. They argue very persistently against it; but the majority of us are from Missouri and a fair trial will convince the open minded that winter protection and shelter are as essential to honey production as brood and bees.

### BALANCE THE "PACKING."

College Park, Sept. 13.—"Balance the packing" is the admonition which Poultryman Roy H. Waite, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, is sending out to poultry raisers over the State, dealing with the proper mixing of concentrated foods and roughages for poultry of all classes. A part of this appears herewith:

"Hens have to have a certain amount of 'packing' in their digestive organs if they are to feel comfortable. Under natural conditions birds (hens are birds) pick up all sorts of coarse material. Their digestive system is arranged to handle this kind of stuff. Hens eat grass, weed leaves, big coarse bugs, juicy fruit. They will even eat corn leaves, clover and sand, and when hard pressed for roughage or filler will even eat leaves from trees, paper or almost anything that will give them the comfortable feeling of fullness.

"There are two extremes to which you can go in feeding poultry. You can let the hens live entirely on this roughage or you can keep them on a diet of nothing but concentrated feeds. From the standpoint of the poultryman one extreme is as bad as the other. Both reach the same end. Only they travel in a different direction. They meet around the turn. Neither method will produce a profit. One because the rough material will not furnish enough excess nourishment to make eggs, the other because so much expensive feed has been used in producing eggs that the cost of producing is about equal to the selling price. From the standpoint of the public welfare, however, over-feeding of concentrated feeds is much the worst offense at the present time because there is a shortage of this kind of material. In your feeding of poultry try to strike a happy medium. Don't make your hens fill up on concentrated feeds. Give them a chance to eat all the green material they want. There is no use in poisoning their systems with an excessive amount of nourishment. It isn't good for the hens, isn't good for your country and it isn't good for your pocket-book."

Eggs are high,—but so is feed. The careful feeding of high priced feeds should bring not only a profit, but a feeling of having done another "bit" along the lines of conservation.

### HIS LAST PRAYER.

Stevenson Wrote It For His Family the Night Before He Died.

On the night before death gave him his hand Robert Louis Stevenson composed and read to his family the following prayer:

"We beseech thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations, gathered together in the peace of this roof; weak men and women, subsisting under the covert of thy patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet awhile longer with our broken purposes of good, with our idle endeavors against evil; suffer us awhile longer to endure and (if it may be) help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, have us play the man under affliction. Be with our friends; be with ourselves. Go with each of us; rest; if any awake, temper to them the dark hours of watching, and when the day returns to us, our sun and comforter, call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts, eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion, and, if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it.

"We thank thee and praise thee, and, in the words of him to whom this day is sacred, close our oblation."

### GEMS OF TRANSLATION.

Some Crude Spanish Found In American Business Catalogues.

A man who has learned Spanish in Spain picked up one of the numerous American business catalogues that are sent to Latin American countries in alleged Spanish. This is what he read, according to the Pan-American Review:

"In an automobile catalogue splendidly issued and richly illustrated, but full of absurdities on account of its untranslatable translation, I read this caption at the foot of a magnificent illustration, 'Cinco pasajeros curros para viajando,' just as if we would say in English, 'To traveling car five passengers.' Instead of 'five passenger car for traveling.' In a leather goods catalogue the caption 'Harness for a single horse buggy' is translated into Spanish in this way, 'Harness for a bachelor horse full of bugs.'"

You can find in many hardware or machinery catalogues the most striking translations; for instance, corkscrew for screwdriver, nut for screw, gobbler for bolt and hair curl for corkscrew! All of which must spread laughter and sunshine in South America.

### Origin of a Popular Hymn.

The following illustration given by D. L. Moody suggests the true origin of P. P. Bliss' hymn, "Let the Lower Lights Be Burning." "A ship on Lake Erie bound for Cleveland harbor was overtaken by a storm, and as they neared the port the pilot could only see the upper light—the light from the lighthouse streaming to them through the storm and darkness. The lower lights were not burning. The pilot could not see how to steer into the harbor. It was impossible to sail back again upon the lake. The ship had to go forward, and for the want of the lower lights along the shore the vessel, now at the mercy of the huge, roaring waves, was dashed to pieces on the rocks, and many of the crew perished before help could reach them. P. P. Bliss was associated in those early days with D. L. Moody in Christian work, and he must have heard Mr. Moody use this illustration, which gives a beauty to its meaning."—Christian Herald.

### Health and Office.

Considerations of health which effect cabinet changes are always terrors to governments. Peel attributed his ability to sustain the premiership to the fact that his nose bled every night. Tough old Palmerston had no such relief, so bought himself a mighty towering desk at which he had to stand. If he slept at his work he fell and so was aroused. But he had his own test. Before his house ran high iron railings, and at dead of night the old Spartan would stealthily climb them twice and so learn whether he was physically fit to govern the empire.—London Chronicle.

### Careful About His Grave.

A Pittsburgh man's will recently referred to a "flowerless burial plot" and gave directions for a brick and cement grave where no flowers or plants are ever to be grown. He made provision for \$7 a year for watering grass, which is to be allowed on the grave, and directed that the fence about the plot be painted with a certain kind of aluminum paint, applied with a camel's hair brush.—Exchange.

### "Key" Not a Spanish Word.

The word "key" as used in Key West, the island and city of Florida, is not, as supposed, entirely a Spanish word. Key is a Spanish corruption of an American Indian word meaning an island, a sand bank or a rock in the sea.—Exchange.

### Honest Graft.

Stella—I wish I knew where I could steal some money in a law-abiding and respectful way. Bess—Dear me! What do you want with so much money as that?—Life.

### Two of a Kind.

"Where did you get that stuff, kid?"

"I was taught it."

"Taught it? Who learned you to talk that way?"—Kansas City Journal.

### Poetry.

"Do you enjoy modern poetry?"

"Very much. It's such good fun trying to figure out what it means."—Detroit Free Press.

The less heart a man puts into a task the more labor it requires.—Amiel.

### Coveted Feathers.

Mamo is the name of a beautiful bird of the Hawaiian Islands, now believed to be extinct, having been destroyed for the sake of its golden yellow feathers, used in former days to decorate the state robes of chiefs.

The coveted feathers of the mamo bird were a small tuft about an inch long beneath each wing. The royal cloak of the Hawaiian King Kamehameha I., made of these rare feathers, was four feet long and eleven and a half feet wide at the bottom. This cloak of mamo tufts is said to have been buried with one of the later Hawaiian kings. The plumage of the mamo was generally black, excepting the lower back and parts of the wings, which were yellow.

### Tropical Rains.

Tropical rains are of relatively short duration by reason of the small number of cyclonic storms in the tropics, and this duration is fairly uniform throughout the year.

The heaviest general rainfalls in Porto Rico are associated with West Indian hurricanes. The historic hurricane of Aug. 8, 1899, precipitated rainfall equivalent to 1.113 tons per acre.

### Crossed Eyes.

Squint is caused by an unequal action of the muscles of the eyeball. If the muscles which move the eyeball outward are shorter than those which move it inward, divergent squint results. If the internal muscles are the stronger the result is convergent squint.

### Just Like the Boy.

"Errand boys are very scarce. I can furnish you with an office girl."

"These innovations disturb me. I can't get used to 'em."

"You won't notice the difference. This girl can whistle."—Pittsburgh Post.

### J. E. GREEN AUCTIONEER

Eden, Md. R.F.D. No. 2  
Terms Reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed. When you have a sale give me a trial.

We Carry a Complete Line of

### GUTH'S AND NORRIS CHOCOLATES

From 5c to \$2.00

### T. J. Smith & Co.

Everybody's  
Druggists

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

Girls Have Pretty Face  
And Beautiful Complexion

An Atlanta man makes new discovery that makes an old face look years younger. If your skin is dark, brown, or covered with freckles or blemishes, just use a little Cocotone Skin Whitener; it's made with coconut oil and is perfectly harmless. A few days' use will improve your looks 100%. The worn out skin comes off evenly, leaving no evidence of the treatment; the new healthy, under-skin appearing as a lovely new complexion. Just ask your druggist for an ounce of Cocotone Skin Whitener, and if he will not supply you send twenty-five cents to the Cocotone Co., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a box by return mail. If your hair is hard to comb, is kinky, nappy and will never stay straight, just use Cocotone Hair Dressing and it will become straight, long, soft, glossy and beautiful in a few days. Mail orders filled, 25c for large box.



TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1917



The boys won't feel in good form in their new school suits until they have rolled them around thoroughly in the dirt.

The teachers having spent a restful vacation doing housework at home, are now all bright and fresh ready for school work.

It is believed the censors will allow the German people to read the address and the signature of President Wilson's letter to the Pope.

The only classes of people who have not demanded exemption yet are the Grand Army and Confederate veterans and the Boy Scouts.

The children are looking forward with anticipation to the new school year and thinking of all the fun they'll have with the teacher.

The poor fellows with an income of a million a year look pretty blue when it is suggested that they rub along through the war with only \$500.00.

After smoking and giving away daily half a dozen ten cent cigars some men will proceed to kick about their wives extravagant ten dollar fall hat.

The slackers are suffering so horribly from fear, that it would seem the most merciful way to put them in the front trenches and have it over as soon as possible.

When a man expects to get rich in a single year and is balked by Mr. Hoover's doings, he is firmly convinced that this country is going to the demitition bowwows.

If there is any moral benefit in seeing yourself as others see you, Kaiser Bill must be greatly improved since reading President Wilson's note to Pope Benedict.

Owing to the division of opinion as to whether the spies and plotters should be thrown into boiling oil or merely hung, drawn and quartered, it has not proved possible yet to do much to them.

Some of the business men who complain most bitterly about delay in freight traffic will keep a railroad car on a side track for many days before having their own goods unloaded.

The German people are not a bit afraid of the United States, as they have it on the Kaiser's word that we are only going to send over three companies of infantry, a band of music, and a staff of newspaper reporters.

#### THE BOY WORKERS

It has been an interesting sight to go out on the farm this summer and see gangs of boys that have been working. While boys have always worked on the farms of their fathers and the neighbors, never before have such large gangs been organized in towns and cities to get out in the country and help pull the farmer out of the hole created by scarcity of labor.

One boy who tried this experience tells of working with a gang of 50 Boy Scouts on a large market garden. The farmer was in despair at the way work was piling up ahead of him. Early fields could not be harvested because of lack of help, and the later crops were being spoiled with weeds.

Finally he applied to the Boy Scout organization of a near by town and a special meeting was called. The farmer presented his case and urged the boys to take hold out of patriotism and help finish up his crops. Of 20 boys present 18 volunteered and others came in later.

Of course the results accomplished were not proportionate to the number of workers. One of the boys said it looked to him as if it took about two to do the work of a man. The boys were strong and agile and learned quickly. The great trouble was that they could not stop talking and fooling. While they were picking tomatoes every overripe specimen was seized as a very handy misgale. Woe to the boy who had an unusual looking hat or who finished his stunt too quick. He soon received unique and brilliant decoration.

However the very first morning the boys got the weeds out of a two acre patch of celery, and stirred around the roots, making things look vastly different. So it went on all the week. It helped the farmer around a bad corner. In all large towns this reserve of labor has not been half utilized as yet. It needs close supervision, but it is capable of doing a lot.

#### SACRIFICES FOR THE CHILDREN

It is a pretty sight to see the children setting off to school in their new clothes on these bright fall mornings. For a time, at least, until the new has worn off, they look pretty stylish.

There is one thing on which the American people are unanimous, and that is in favor of education. Public sentiment is leading people to keep children in school longer than formerly. It is seen that the youngster who drops out before reaching the high school stands a poor chance in life.

When a family has decided this fall to keep on sending the older children to school instead of putting them to work it means saving and scrimping in many cases. If the girl has a new gown Mother has probably got to wear her old dress. The family that persists and keeps the children in until they know something and can do intelligent work comes out a great deal better in the long run.

#### PROFIT GRABBING

An Illinois coal operator, recently testifying before a Missouri commission, said that his company had been able to get as much as \$6.00 a ton on some of their coal that cost them only \$2.00. He defended the price on the ground that "they could get it." He argued that other people charge all they can get, and that no lawyer would do a piece of work for \$5.00 if he could get \$10.00 for it.

This may be true, yet capitalists should realize that if their industries are to remain on a secure foundation they must charge only reasonable prices. The express companies a few years ago tried out this idea of charging all they could get. They were quite defiant, and some of the companies made very big money.

The big profits created popular antagonism. This resulted in the establishment of the parcel post. Some of the companies went out of business, while others with weeping and gnashing of teeth accepted lower rates. If they had charged reasonable rates in the first place it is not likely that the government would have ever bothered to compete with them.

A fair price is not determined by finding out what the people will pay for necessities when driven by the pressure of monopoly or by other exigency. It is to be based on the cost of production, plus a reasonable interest on capital and compensation for the brains and energy of the producer. Few people would say that a price of \$6.00 is fair return on a cost of \$2.00.

Corporations may be able to run on that basis for a time. They arouse the hostility of the public. When they want favors or encounter labor troubles they will get little popular sympathy. It is wiser policy in the long run to sell for a reasonable compensation.

#### \$200,000,000 More To Allies

Loans of \$100,000,000 each to Great Britain and France were made by the Government last Wednesday, bringing the total advanced to the Allies up to \$2,286,400,000.

Wednesday's loans are the first made this month and probably will be followed shortly by loans to other powers.

The total thus far advanced Entente governments is as follows: Great Britain, \$1,105,000,000; France, \$630,000,000; Russia, \$275,000,000; Italy, \$200,000,000; Belgium, \$53,400,000, and Serbia, \$3,000,000.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, as Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) A. Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation. (Advertisement)

### Public Sale OF VALUABLE Town Property Under Mortgage

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Henry L. D. Stanford and wife to the Bank of Somerset, a body corporate, dated the 7th day of August, 1917, recorded among the land records of Somerset County in Liber W. J. S., No. 72, folio 485, etc., default having occurred in the covenants of said mortgage and said mortgage having been assigned to the undersigned for the purpose of foreclosure, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, Md., on

**Tuesday, October 2, 1917**

at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., all that valuable lot of land on the south side of Prince William street, in the town of Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, bounded on the east by the property which belonged to the late Charles Wesley Fontaine, on the west by the property of Mrs. Gracie Smith and the property of Mrs. Francis H. Dashiell, and on the south by the property of H. Fillmore Lankford, containing nearly an

**Acres of Land,** and being the same and all the land which was conveyed to the said Henry L. D. Stanford by Clara E. Morris, Wilmer O. Lankford and Marian M. Lankford, his wife, and others by deed dated the 22nd day of December, 1886, recorded among the land records of said county in Liber O. T. B., No. 20, folio 283, etc.

This Lot is improved by a LARGE and COMMODIOUS DWELLING in good condition and equipped with Hot Water Heating Plant, Electric Lights and other modern conveniences.

TERMS OF SALE:—As prescribed by the mortgage, cash; but if desired, arrangements can be made with the bank to carry a loan on the property for the balance of the purchase money. Title papers at the expense of the purchaser.

H. FILLMORE LANKFORD,  
Assignee of said mortgage.

#### People Speak Well of Chamberlain's Tablets

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Tablets for about two years and heard such good reports from my customers that I concluded to give them a trial myself, and can say that I do not believe there is another preparation of the kind equal to them," writes G. A. McBride, Headford, Ont. If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They will do you good. (Advertisement)

#### Political Announcements

SNOW HILL, MD., Aug. 1, 1917  
To The Voters of Somerset County:

I am a candidate to succeed the late Judge E. D. Jones as Associate Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland, and will enter the primaries to be held September 11.

I am keenly conscious of the grave responsibilities of the position and if I am chosen by the people I will give to the duties of the office the best that is within me. My absolute lack of experience in soliciting votes for myself will perhaps place me at a disadvantage in the campaign, but I am content to submit my candidacy to your careful and conscientious consideration, and if it is with your favor I trust you will so express yourselves at the primaries.

Yours truly,  
JOHN W. STATON

#### Order Nisi

In the matter of the tax sale of real estate in Dames Quarter Election District of Somerset County, Maryland, and in relation thereto, the lands of Thomas Robinson, and assessed to Robert F. Maddox, former County Treasurer for Somerset County, for the year 1911, Frank Dashiell, purchaser, et al.

No. 3185, Chancery. In the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in 1917.

Whereas, a certain Robert F. Maddox, former County Treasurer for Somerset County, the State of Maryland, for the year 1911, has reported to the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, as assessed to S. F. Dashiell, of all that lot or parcel of land in Dames Quarter Election District of said county, in the State of Maryland, containing 2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road leading through the "Old Field," adjoining the lands of Henry A. Jones and James White, conveyed to Ashbury Jones, of George, by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L., No. 2, folio 487, and assessed to said Ashbury Jones, of George, on the 22nd day of August, 1917, and sold for the payment of taxes due and in arrears, together with the improvements thereon, and the proceeds, upon examination it appears to the said Court that the said proceedings are regular, and that the provisions of law in relation thereto have been complied with.

Now, it is therefore ordered, by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, this 5th day of September, 1917, that the notice by publication of this order once a week for three successive weeks in the Marylander and Herald, a weekly newspaper published in said Somerset County, before the 5th day of October, 1917, warning all persons interested in the said real estate, to appear in this Court on or before the 12th day of October, 1917, to show cause, if any they have, why said sale should not be ratified and confirmed.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$7.66.

JOSEPH L. BAILEY, Judge.

True Copy. Test: J. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

### Treasurer's Sale 1915 TAXES

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as County Treasurer for Somerset County by the provisions of Chapter 10 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1910, I hereby give notice that on

**Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, 1917,**

at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Princess Anne, Maryland, I will sell at public auction, for cash, all the lots or parcels of land and the improvements thereon, described, to pay and satisfy the state and county taxes levied against the said hereinafter described lots or parcels of land for the year 1915, or in arrears and due from the several persons to whom the same are assessed, which said taxes are now due and in arrears for said year, together with the interests and costs thereon and costs of sale.

No. 1—All that lot of land in Tangier District, Somerset County, Md., containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Mary Barnes and Horace Jones, and assessed to Charles H. Pinkett for said year.

No. 2—All that lot of land in Tangier District, said county and state, containing 4 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on a private road leading to the County Road, and adjoining the lands of Harley Bennett, and assessed to Samuel J. Starnes for said year.

No. 3—All that lot of land in Tangier District, said county and state, containing 5 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road near the Deal's Island bridge, adjoining the lands of Joseph Campbell and Edgie Shores, conveyed to Edwin Tyler by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 4, folio 734, and assessed to said Tyler for said year.

No. 4—All that lot of land in Tangier District, said county and state, containing 2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the "Cove," near Bennett & Jones' store, adjoining the lands of Leona E. Keene and assessed to Mrs. Albertina Jones for said year.

No. 5—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the land of Edward Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 18, folio 225, and assessed to said Edgar Abbot for said year.

No. 6—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on a private road adjoining the lands of Mildred Eton and others, which was conveyed to B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D., No. 50, folio 565, and assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 7—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 3/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of James E. Kelly and William J. Corbett, being part of the land conveyed to Thomas E. Corbett by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 23, folio 225, and assessed to Thomas E. Corbett for said year.

No. 8—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on a private road near Abbot's store, adjoining the lands of N. W. Webster and John E. Kelly, et al., and assessed to Alonzo Abbot for said year.

No. 9—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the main county road through the island, adjoining the land of Isaac J. Walker and about one fourth mile from Bradshaw and Son's store, and assessed to Good Samaritan, K. of J. for said year.

No. 10—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the sound side of Upper Island, near the steamboat wharf, and assessed to S. F. Dashiell, et al., and the oyster house of F. T. and C. S. Webster, and assessed to Susanna Goslee for said year.

No. 11—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Wm. W. Webster, Wm. G. Abbot, Georgianna Webster and others, and assessed to James M. Graham for said year.

No. 12—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Wm. W. Webster, et al., and assessed to Henry Harris for said year.

No. 13—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Henry Cottman and Elizabeth Kemp, which was conveyed to Wm. J. Harris by S. J. Windsor and others, by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L., No. 5, folio 405, and assessed to said Harris for said year.

No. 14—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on a marsh road near Bradshaw and Son's store, and about one-seventh of a mile from the colored church, and assessed to Wesley Hughes for said year.

No. 15—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the county road near Bradshaw and Son's store,

and about three-fourths of a mile from the M. E. Church, and assessed to Hamilton Jones for said year.

No. 16—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 3/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road in lower Deal's Island, about one-eighth of a mile from Wenona Church, and assessed to Haze Jones for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.

No. 17—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the property of Lewis Jones, D. W. White and others, being the same land conveyed to D. W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 18—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 5 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to S. Lively by Thompson Wallace and others by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L., No. 14, folio 871, and assessed to Mollie W. Lively for said year.

No. 19—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 2 1/2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands owned or occupied by Benjamin Wallace, Teakle Milburn and Oscar Milburn, whereon Frank and Georgianna Milburn resides, and assessed to said Frank and Georgianna Milburn for said year.

No. 20—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands owned by Henry Harris, Samuel Horsey and Alfred Horsey, which was conveyed to Oscar Milburn by Alice Milburn, and assessed to Oscar Milburn for said year.

No. 21—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated near the county road at Wenona, adjoining the lands of Thomas Robinson, and assessed to Levi Robinson for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.

No. 22—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the main county road through the island, adjoining the property of J. Ralph Wilson and about 500 feet from the Deal's Island Bank, and assessed to Louis Tankersley and husband for said year.

No. 23—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated in lower Deal's Island, adjoining the land of E. Huffman and about 500 feet from the Wenona Packing Company, and assessed to George M. Vetra for said year.

No. 24—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Webster and others, which was conveyed to Lennie G. Webster by N. W. Webster and others by deed dated 10th of July, 1901, and assessed to Lennie G. Webster for said year.

No. 25—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the main road through the island, in the community of Wenona, adjoining the lands of Charles White and W. J. Robinson, and assessed to George W. White for said year.

No. 26—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on a private road in lower Wenona, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Turpin, and assessed to Isaac White for said year.

No. 27—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Ellen Berkett and others, which was conveyed to Perry White by S. F. Dashiell and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D., No. 47, folio 130, and assessed to Perry White for said year.

No. 28—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to Wm. S. Turpin by Annie White and others by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 26, folio 426, and assessed to said Turpin for said year.

No. 29—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to Plummer White by H. K. White and others by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 28, folio 463, and assessed to Plummer White for said year.

No. 30—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, said county and state, containing 1 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to Wm. S. Wilson by N. W. Webster by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B., No. 26, folio 163, and assessed to said Wilson for the years 1914 and 1915 and sold for taxes due for said years.

JOHN E. HOLLAND,  
Treasurer for Somerset County.

### FOR SALE

The old School Building at Deal's Island. Apply to the undersigned.  
By order Board of Education  
W. H. DASHIELL,  
Sec'y and County Supt.

### NOTICE To The Tax Payers of Somerset County

I will be at WESTOVER, at Long Brothers store, on Thursday morning, Sept. 20th, and at CRISFIELD at J. Jerome Sterling & Co.'s store on Friday morning, Sept. 21st, 1917, for the purpose of receiving and collecting State and County Taxes.  
JOHN E. HOLLAND, Treasurer.

### PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from Ada M. Bailey and George A. Cox dated the 23rd day of March, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and duly of record among the land records of Somerset County in Liber W. J. S., No. 69, folio 453, etc., which said mortgage was subsequently on the same day assigned to the Board of Directors of Somerset County, default having occurred under the conditions of said mortgage, I will sell in front of the Court House in Princess Anne, Md., on

**TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1917**

at or about the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., all of the property described in said mortgage, to wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Fairmont Election District of Somerset County, Maryland, being part of the land of John E. Davy, late of Somerset County, deceased, died seized and possessed, lying on the Annamesser river, containing

**272 Acres of High Land**

AND

**1260 Acres of Meadow,**

marsh and pasture land, more or less, and being all of the land which was conveyed unto Ada M. Bailey and E. Florence Trux by William R. Davy and Wm. R. Davy as attorney in fact for Ruth M. Davy, Romeo B. Davy, John W. Carroll and wife, John E. Davy, late of Somerset County, deceased, died seized and possessed, lying on the Annamesser river, containing

**272 Acres of High Land**

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash, as prescribed by the said mortgage. Title papers at purchaser's expense.

ROBERT F. DUER,  
Attorney named in said mortgage.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

PETER FONTAINE,

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Eleventh Day of March, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1917.

GRAHAM WATERS,  
Administrator c.t.a. of Peter Fontaine, deceased.  
True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK,  
9-11

"THE HOUSE OF FASHION"

NEW FALL  
**Suits and Coats**  
ON DISPLAY

Not a few, not a few dozen, but hundreds of them right now in our show room for your inspection.

Buy Early while the Selection is Good

Our Prices are Not High  
Splendid All-Wool Suits for \$15  
Better Ones for \$20.00 to \$25.00

Smartly tailored woolen suits designed especially for school and college and made of the most practical materials for hard wear.

**\$15.00 to \$27.50**  
Come to See These New Models

**VIRGINIA DARE DRESSES \$7.50**  
In Silk and Serge to  
For Women who desire the best in style, fabric, finish and workmanship **\$18.75**

**T. F. HARGIS**  
DEPARTMENT STORE  
POCOMOKE CITY, MARYLAND

### NOTICE OF CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION OFFICIAL BALLOT For Democratic Primary Election in Somerset County SEPTEMBER 11th, 1917

For Nomination for Associate Judges of the Circuit  
Court of the First Judicial Circuit of  
The State of Maryland  
VOTE FOR TWO

JOSEPH L. BAILEY, of Wicomico County

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, of Worcester County

JOHN W. STATON, of Worcester County

By order of EDWARD B. LANKFORD  
LAMBERT W. COX  
GEORGE H. FORD  
Board of Election Supervisors for Somerset County

Test:—SHERWOOD COX, Clerk

### PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY UNDER MORTGAGE

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a mortgage from James P. Rounds to the Bank of Somerset, a body corporate, dated the 2nd day of January, 1914, recorded among the land records of Somerset County in Liber S. F. D., No. 64, folio 112, etc., default having occurred in the covenants of said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage, will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, Maryland, on

**Tuesday, September 18th, 1917**

At or about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., all that valuable farm or tract of land in East Princess Anne District, Somerset County, Maryland, which was conveyed to the said James P. Rounds by Joseph S. Colgan and wife by deed dated the 3rd day of August, 1883, recorded among said records in Liber H. F. L., No. 6, folio 417, etc., containing

**192 1/2 Acres, More or Less**

adjoining the lands of the Cohn & Bock Company, the land of Charles C. McCubbin and wife, the land which was conveyed to the said Rounds by Samuel O. Parker and the land which was conveyed to said Rounds by Bernard P. Taylor and wife.

This farm is improved by a DWELLING HOUSE, Tenant House and Barn.

TERMS OF SALE:—As prescribed by the mortgage. Cash. Title papers at the expense of the purchaser.

H. FILLMORE LANKFORD,  
Attorney named in said mortgage

### NOTICE OF Primary Election

Notice is hereby given that a Primary Election will be held under the provisions of the Primary and Election Laws of the State of Maryland, in the several districts and precincts of Somerset county on

**TUESDAY,**

**September 11, 1917**

for the purpose of nominating two candidates of the Democratic party for the offices of Associate Judges of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

The nominations to said offices are the only ones that will be decided by a primary contest, as the candidates for all other offices or positions, who have filed certificates with the Board of Election Supervisors for Somerset County, have no opposition and the names of such candidates will not appear on the ballot to be voted in said primary.

The polls of said primary election will be opened in each and every election district and precinct in said county at 8 o'clock a. m., and will be closed at 8 o'clock p. m., when the ballots will be publicly counted.

The said Primary Election will be held at the usual places for holding elections in the respective districts and precincts in said Somerset county.

The judges of the several election districts and precincts are required to make their returns on Thursday, September 13th, 1917, before 12 o'clock noon.

By order of EDWARD B. LANKFORD,  
LAMBERT W. COX,  
GEORGE H. FORD,  
Board of Election Supervisors  
for Somerset County.

Test: SHERWOOD COX, Clerk.



# MARYLANDER AND HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1917

Notice of Marriages and Deaths will be published free—but obituaries must be paid for at the rate of (5) five cents per line.

## BUSINESS POINTERS

Ten (10) cents a line for the first insertion and (5) cents thereafter

FOR SALE—One Good Mare. A. B. EVERETT, Princess Anne, Route 1.

FOR SALE—Seed Rye, Crimson Clover, Buckwheat, Alfalfa, etc. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Farm of forty-three acres. Apply to H. V. MADDOX, Manokin, Md.

FOR SALE—Pair French Coach Mares, 4 and 8 yrs. old. W. E. WADDY, Jr., Princess Anne, Md.

NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debts except those contracted by myself. JOHN J. LEACH.

FOR SALE OR RENT—My house and lot on "Somerset Heights." OMAR DASHIELL, Princess Anne.

FOR SALE—Two Nice Holstein Bull Calves, from very good cows. F. Wiedma, Route 2, Westover, Md.

FOR SALE—Prime Seed Wheat at \$2.50 per bushel. Cash with order. C. W. FREDERICK, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Nice home with 15 acres of ground, on the State road. Address E. G. Box 32, Princess Anne, Md., Rt. 3.

WANTED—To rent a good farm for 1918. Plenty of horses and help to do the work. C. M. ADAMS, Princess Anne, Route 1.

WANTED—Heavy Horse, Jersey Cow, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry. Give lowest cash prices and full particulars in first letter. E. H. Marylander and Herald office.

FOR SALE—Beef scrap, bone meal charcoal, alfalfa meal, scratch feed, tankage hay, corn and feeds of all kinds. Hard coal, all sizes, and soft coal. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—100 acres of growing timber on my farm, or will sell farm and timber on easy terms. The farm has good buildings and contains 220 acres. R. T. DOODY, near Loretto Station, Md.

FOR SALE—Seed Buckwheat and Rye—Peck, 75c; half-bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.75. Delivered at any point on Stone Road between Princess Anne and Crisfield. F. M. WIDDOWSON, Princess Anne, Md.

WANTED—Several small farms in Somerset and Wicomico counties for poultry raising, also general and grain farms in any size by Frank Lano & Sons, representatives of the E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Princess Anne, Md.

Miss Emma Lewis, an expert milliner, will have charge of Goodman's millinery department this season. She comes highly recommended from one of the largest millinery stores in Baltimore city. Call and see her September 12th, 13th and 14th.

A NEW SUPERIOR DRILL will be mighty nice this fall to seed that crop of wheat. Of course there are other drills, but you might ask your neighbor about the Superior, and think you will want one. Will be glad to demonstrate. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

THE FAIRBANKS & MORSE Z Engines have got them all guessing. Nothing on the market that touches them in power, economy of fuel, quality and price. If your neighbor doesn't have one drop in and look over our stock. We have all three sizes. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

THAT SILO NEEDS FILLING. Your fodder will be cut and the Pape Ensilage Cutter is what you will need. It is the most perfect machine on the market, requiring less power than any made. You will find sample on our floor. Will be glad to demonstrate to you. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

Mr. Joseph J. Goodman spent last week in Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. George W. Powell, of Baltimore, spent last Tuesday in Princess Anne.

Mr. and Mrs. Casteel, of Grafton, W. Va., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kemp.

Mrs. Joseph L. Wicks and two daughters, of Baltimore, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Wicks' mother, Mrs. Henry Page.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Spiva are spending a couple weeks at Clifton Springs, New York. They are expected home the first of next week.

County Treasurer John E. Holland will be at Westover on September 20th and at Crisfield on September 21st for the purpose of collecting state and county taxes.

Miss E. Adelyn Brown, who has been spending a week in New York city with her friend, Miss Ida M. Lloyd, of Stamford, Connecticut, is expected home today (Tuesday).

Miss Florence Carey, after a week's visit to the home of Mrs. I. T. Tyler, at Lawsonsia, returned home Saturday. She was accompanied on her visit by Misses Nannie and Helen Maddox.

The Pusey-Yates Co., dealers in automobiles, on their seventh page, has an advertisement calling attention to the Weed Anti-Skid Chains, which are the only positive safeguard against skidding.

Mr. Robert H. Maddox, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Maddox, of Princess Anne, left this week for Fairbault, Minnesota, where he has accepted a position as commandant in St. James Military School.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond M. Carey and son, Raymond, left last Friday afternoon for Norwood, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Carey has secured employment. His father-in-law, Mr. B. B. Thomas, and family, formerly of Princess Anne, now reside in that city.

Episode 14th of "Patria," the great Romance of Preparedness, a motion picture, will be shown at the Auditorium next Saturday night. Read the novelization of the play in the Marylander and Herald to-day and go and see the play on Saturday night.

Miss Effie Handy, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Mrs. T. J. Smith.

Another favorite way of saving gasoline is to cut out those rides given to old ladies and the neighbors.

Miss Marie Carey has returned home from a two weeks' visit to her uncle, Mr. S. P. Carey, at Pocomoke City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Cline, of Baltimore, spent the week-end at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Omar J. Crosswell.

Miss Rhea Morgan, who has been stationed in Princess Anne as county demonstrator of canning, has returned to her home in Lonaconing, Maryland.

Dr. H. A. Royster, of Raleigh, N. C., is a visitor at the home of Mrs. Henry Page. Mrs. Royster and children have been at the Page homestead for some weeks.

Rev. Noah J. Thigman, of Palatka, Florida, spent last week at the home of Mr. James A. McAllen. He left Saturday morning to visit friends at Tyaskin, Wicomico county.

Miss Sara Taylor and Miss Margorie Peddicord, after several weeks' visit at the home of Miss Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Jr., have returned to Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Pusey and children, and Mr. Harold Haffington, of Princess Anne, spent last Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Pusey, at Snow Hill.—The People.

Last Saturday Mr. Everett Thomas Brittingham and Miss Bernice Brittingham, both of Westover, were married at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage by the Rev. Leolan Jackson.

The Hearst Pathe News Reel that is being run on Saturday nights at the Auditorium has proven to be so popular that the management will run one each Tuesday night, starting to-night, September 11th. No extra charge.

Mr. Rudolph Finer and Miss Evelyn Anderson were married at Antioch M. E. parsonage last Thursday by the Rev. Leolan Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Finer are from the State of Iowa, the former from Forest City and the latter from Thompson.

Last Wednesday evening Mrs. C. C. Gelder gave a water party in honor of her guest, Miss Catherine Brattan, of Baltimore. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Brittingham, Misses Mary M. Dashiell, Margaret Dashiell, Nell Dashiell, Helen Fitzgerald, Dorothy Baum, Margaret McBride, Clara Lankford, Frances Alvord and Messrs. Sidney Beauchamp, Joseph Scott, Robert Duer, Percy Maddox, Walter Long. The out-of-town guests were Miss Dorothy Perdue and Miss Nellie Wilson, of Salisbury.

## Learn This Lesson

Learn this lesson, my son; then learn it over and over again. The world does not owe you a living. It doesn't owe any man a living. True there are those who have gotten a notion in their heads that they have a right to be taken care of by others regardless of any exertion themselves. They will find out in time however, that while they are waiting for the procession to come along with a feather bed on which to carry them to fame and fortune, the hustler has gotten a long way to the front; while he waited for others to "boost" him along waited for what never came.

## No Way To Cut Meat Prices

Price-fixing for meat and dairy products has no place in the Government's food control plans, Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator last Thursday told the National Live Stock Conference. Not only would it be inadvisable to institute price-fixing in these industries, he declares, but the Food Administration has been given no such power.

As long as there is a heavy demand for meat with a decreased production, Mr. Hoover said meat prices would continue to soar. The hope of the Food Administration is that it can stabilize quotations and thus eliminate speculation.

## Covington Makes Report

Chief Justice Covington, of the District Supreme Court, who has just returned to Washington after a trip West, investigating the I. W. W. and labor situation, made his report last Thursday to President Wilson. He declined to discuss it in any way.

Nationwide seizure by the government of documents of the Industrial Workers of the World was said to be but one step in the vigorous campaign which the Department of Justice is prepared to conduct against disloyalty and sedition wherever they may show themselves.

Included in the classes of persons with whom the Department soon may deal are the so-called soap-box orators of New York and other large cities; writers and publishers, in a few instances, connected with the German language press in this country, so-called conscientious objectors and a large number of individuals not classified among the foregoing, whose activities have led them to be regarded as the active friends of Germany in this country.

PARKE'S HAIR BALM  
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For itching scalp and itching hair. Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Drugists.

## Handbook Of Forestry

The Maryland State Board of Forestry has just published The Forests of Maryland, an interesting volume that gives all available data relative to the forest resources of the state. The author is F. W. Besley, state forester, and shows in condensed form and orderly manner our present forest resources, their value to the people of the state and how these resources may best be converted by wise use, not only to support present needs, but to anticipate the needs of the future.

The methods used in making the necessary forest survey with material secured and manner of its presentation have all been developed along original lines to supply as far as practicable information likely to be of greatest value to the various users of the forest. The original forest maps, a separate one of each county, show the character and extent of forest areas with the approximate stand of timber in every county of Maryland. For the statistician and student of economy the book contains much of value.

This handbook of Maryland's forests will be sent without charge to owners of woodland and those in Maryland really interested in forests and forestry of the state upon application to the Board of Forestry, 532 North Howard street, Baltimore.

Schools Can Help Red Cross Work

Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announces the launching of a Junior Red Cross open to all school children in the country. The new organization hopes to become a channel for patriotic service and interest to the 22,000,000 boys and girls of school age in the United States.

Membership in the Junior Red Cross is to be by schools. Whenever there has been placed in the local school fund an amount equal to 25 cents for every pupil the school becomes a school auxiliary of the Red Cross and is entitled to display a special Red Cross banner. At the same time every pupil becomes a junior member and is entitled to wear the membership button.

The school fund will be used for the purchase of materials which the children will make up into Red Cross supplies, and for other uses in which the children will have a personal share. No part of it is to go for chapter or general expenses.

Claxton Urges School Attendance

United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton has issued the following to parent-teacher associations, mothers' clubs, etc.:

"During the present school year, and while the war continues, there will be many unusual temptations for parents and guardians of children to keep their children out of school, and there will be many difficulties in the way of maintaining schools at their full measure of efficiency. On the other hand, it is of the very greatest importance that the efficiency of the schools shall be maintained in every way and that there shall be no falling off in attendance. This is necessary both for the present defense of the country and for the welfare and safety when the war is over. While we are fighting for the maintenance of democracy we must do everything possible to make the democracy strong and efficient in every way. This will depend on the schools more than on any other one agency; and I am, therefore, taking the liberty of suggesting to all parent-teacher associations and other similar organizations that they immediately use all of their influence in this direction. Of course each association will know of what is best to do for its particular school and community."

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Princess Anne postoffice unclaimed for:

Mrs. Florence Bantom, Miss Anna Bounds, Seward Bozman, Miss Florence Clana, Mr. Chas. Dennis, Mrs. Stella Doane, Mr. Whit Jines, Mr. Harry Jones, Miss Lizzie King, E. J. Smith, Miss Helen Turner, Miss Clara White. Persons calling for the above letters will please state they are advertised.

H. L. BRITTINGHAM, P. M.

M. E. HICKEY  
Plumbing and Heating  
REPAIR WORK  
A SPECIALTY  
Shop on Beechwood Street  
(Formerly Reid's Store)  
Farmers Phone PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

A. C. BROWN  
Optician

I will be at the store of E. I. Brown, the jeweler, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. I can duplicate all broken lenses, or glasses, either spherical, cylindrical, or compound cylinders, for every defect of astigmatism or muscular defects.

SPECIAL SALE  
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY

1 CAKE OCTAGON SOAP  
BOX PARROT & MONKEY YEAST  
PACKAGE TOILET PAPER

All 3 Articles, 15c

FREDERICK J. FLURER

Princess Anne Maryland

## TAXES YIELD \$359,681,228

Marylanders Paid Over Three Millions During Past Year

Individuals and corporations throughout the country paid the government \$359,681,228 in income taxes during the past fiscal year, the preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne shows, the sum being almost equally divided between corporations and individuals. The exact returns show corporations, \$178,372,888; individuals, \$180,108,340.

New York, as expected, remained far in the lead of all other states with payment of \$46,566,952 in corporation taxes and \$81,495,733 in individual incomes. Other states made returns as follows, showing, respectively, corporation income tax and individual income tax:

Maryland, \$1,401,954.27, \$1,942,336.47; Delaware, \$2,791,067.72, \$3,666,357.92; District of Columbia, \$579,311.46, \$1,186,133.33; Pennsylvania, \$24,238,266.36, \$17,860,841.18; Virginia, \$1,837,125.64, \$2,211,507.06; and West Virginia, \$1,460,908.97, \$460,133.63.

## Bishop Adams Responds

One of the first to respond to the food conservation call by planting home gardens was the venerable Bishop Adams, of the Diocese of Easton. He had a garden of considerable size prepared. Last week he sent to the Easton Star-Democrat a sample of each vegetable planted. The potato measured a little under half an inch in diameter, the beet was about the same size, the bean pod was just an inch long, the onion about the size of a pea, and the sweet corn an inch and a half long with 30 kernels on the cob. The Bishop hopes for better luck for others who responded to the call.

Great Faith In Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

"Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three doses he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

## COURSE IN NURSING

The Peninsula General Hospital, Salisbury, Maryland, is offering a three-years' course in Nursing to women between the ages of 18 and 35 years. Classes now forming. Applications should be made to

M. B. IRWIN, Superintendent, Salisbury, Md.

8-21

PHILIP M. SMITH  
Funeral Director  
PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

All funeral work will receive prompt attention. Auto. hearse service.

Dr. Higgins  
DENTIST  
FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Rooms 201-210 New Bank Bld'g  
(Near Rapid Transit Terminal)  
Salisbury,  
Maryland  
PHONES—Office, 744; Res. 411

ATTENTION  
GROWERS AND SHIPPERS

I have an unlimited outlet for fruits and produce of all kinds. Will handle your shipments on consignment, sell for you or buy outright. I am in touch with the leading markets and receiving orders daily. See me before disposing of your shipments.

FRED. A. CULVER,  
Buyer and Shipper of  
FRUITS AND PRODUCE  
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

ATTRACTIONS  
FOR THIS WEEK AT  
THE AUDITORIUM  
Motion Pictures

TUESDAY NIGHT  
Margaret Illington in Sacrifice, and  
Hearst Pathe News Reel

THURSDAY NIGHT  
Jack Pickford and Louise Huff  
in Freckles

SATURDAY NIGHT  
Mrs. Vernon Castle in the 14th episode  
of "Patria," and a two-reel Keystone comedy "Laundry Liz,"  
and a Pathe News Reel

ADMISSION  
Price 10 cents for all.  
Doors open 7.45; Pictures Start Promptly at 8; Second Picture at 9.00

Do You Want a Good  
Complexion?  
Velvet Skin Lotion

is the answer. This Lotion is a high grade skin food, composed of pure vegetable oils which have long been known as skin foods and beautifiers. If you suffer in summer from Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Irritation, Chapped Hands or Face you should use this Lotion as a speedy relief. Gentlemen find it a delightful and healing application after shaving. Try a bottle to-day. The price is only 25 cents for a large bottle.

OMAR A. JONES  
Druggist Princess Anne

## LANKFORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE

# School Days

AND

# Lankford's Department Store

Connect Up In Fine Shape

Big Stock, of

Devonshire  
Poplin

Gingham  
Linene, Etc.

In the piece, and lots of it at old prices. Just the things for School Dresses, Boys' Shirts and Waists.

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Buster Brown

# SHOES

No Experiment. No Risk

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Pencils, Tablets,  
Ink, Book-Bags,  
Lunch Boxes Etc

# W. O. Lankford & Son

HOME FURNISHERS

PRINCESS ANNE.

MARYLAND

## Victrola Shop News

Important! Beginning with Aug. 1st, the first day of each month is opening date for new Victor Records to go on sale to public.

Patriotic Songs, Recitations and Band Selections are now all the go! Patriotic airs also worked into dance music are popular. You should hear them.

Have you investigated the Mechanical and Cabinet improvements in the larger types of Victrolas the Victor Co. is now making? Call and see them.

We are selling a good many Victrolas to families in the country nowadays. Farmers, the Victrola and Victor Records bring into your home never-ending entertainment, culture and musical education—just what your wife and children enjoy when they visit the cities. The moral is plain: A Victrola and Victor Records bring these great benefits right to them!

Our stock is now complete—full line of Victrolas, all prices and finishes—full stock of the famous Victor Records.

Call and see us before buying. No trouble to demonstrate in store, or we will bring a Victrola and Records to your home on trial. No obligation to buy if not entirely satisfied.

## Salisbury Music & Specialty Company

INCORPORATED

102 Dock St., Cor. Main SALISBURY, MD.

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WINTER OATS  
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Other Grasses, for Hay, Pasture and Lawn, as well as other field and trucking seeds.

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## PENINSULA PRODUCE EXCHANGE OF MARYLAND

POCOMOKE CITY.

MARYLAND



## An Army Officer's Story

By F. A. MITCHEL

The old United States army was formerly not what it is today. It was largely made up of men who had failed to make a living and had enlisted that they might be taken care of. Afterward, when the army was made larger, educated young men enlisted, hoping by diligent service to win a commission. Since the breaking out of the world's war many men of refinement who feel it their duty to fight for their country are to be found in the ranks.

At a time the army was full of low grade men I was in what was then the far west in command of a two-company post. There was little to do, and my men were much given to drink. Where the liquor came from I did not know. Liquor was prohibited, and I kept a man I could trust at the only entrance to the fort to inspect all supplies that were admitted, to make sure that none was brought in.

Nevertheless the drunkenness continued. In those days when a man in the army was found drunk he was taken to the pump and water was pumped over his head. I remember an amusing incident when one of my men was being wetted down. He said in his maudlin way, starting on his defense:

"I tell you, major, there's a lot of rascality in this post."

"So I see by your condition," I replied, "and we're trying to work it out of you."

I had no detective to put on the track to find out how the liquor was smuggled in. So I must remain in the dark. Undoubtedly some of the men knew how the trick was done, but how many I could not find out. Probably the number was limited, for if there had been many in the secret it would have leaked out. It is the duty of a noncommissioned officer who knows of any irregularity going on among the men to report it, but I got no such report. They were all good men, and I judged they were not in the secret.

Farmers living about the fort brought in provisions, consisting of vegetables, fruit, butter, eggs and such like. It occurred to me that some one of the farmers who were furnishing these supplies must be bringing the liquor. But my sentry at the gate declared that they exposed all their wares when they entered and there was nothing that could contain liquor. One could not carry fluid of any kind in an onion or a crock of butter—that is, unless the crock had a false bottom. Every receptacle like a crock, a basket or a tin can had been repeatedly examined and no spirits found.

Chickens and ducks were plentiful about us, and it occurred to me that a small glass or tin can might be hidden in each fowl, the birds being always brought in dressed ready for use. I had a number of them cut open, but found nothing.

My wife had a maid, who was receiving attention from one of the men. I asked my wife if she could not use her maid to find out through her soldier lover where the men were getting their liquor. My wife had a talk with the woman, who declared that her soldier never drank himself, consequently he was not trusted with the secret. Since he was never caught in any of the drunks that occurred I was forced to believe the story.

Through a mistake of the maid the secret was made plain to me one morning without the assistance of a detective or any one else.

I always ate an egg for breakfast. On the morning in question our cook was on the sick list and the maid cooked and served the breakfast. She brought me in my coffee, my toast and my egg, the latter in an egg cup. I usually ate my eggs boiled—and set them all down before me. Then she retired, leaving me alone with my wife, who sat opposite me. I broke the small end of the egg, which was uppermost, and removed the broken part with my knife.

Instead of the odor of eggs I smelled the odor of whisky. Bending over it, I perceived a yellow fluid. Pouring a little of the fluid into a glass, I sipped—whisky.

The secret was out. The shell had never been laid by a hen, but had been manufactured of plaster of paris.

Realizing that I must discover who was bringing in these egg drinks I emptied the whisky into a bowl and put the shell in my pocket. Then my wife sent the maid out with a message to a friend, and while she was gone we searched our larder. We found concealed there several dozen whisky eggs. They were being stored by myself, the commandant of the post.

It was evident that the maid was favoring her lover, who was undoubtedly the dealer in these drinks. When the maid returned from her errand my wife took her to the hiding place of the liquor and broke one of the eggshells. The maid was, of course, much disconcerted. In some way she had unintentionally got hold of a whisky egg instead of a hen's egg and served it to me for breakfast.

I ordered the arrest of her lover, and he was tried by court martial. It came out that a sleek country man who supplied us with eggs had brought in the accused whisky eggs, which he sold to the men. He received a proper sentence. The maid, of course, was discharged.

Just how she got hold of the wrong egg never came out. I am inclined to think that the farmer unintentionally put it in the same box with real eggs.

## SAVING THE TIRES.

Some Advice on How to Treat Them to Make Them Last.

"Practical tests prove that a car is not stopped as quickly when the wheels are locked as when the brakes are applied gently, but firmly," said a tire expert in a talk about tires.

"By locking the wheel and skidding the tire the rubber is scraped and torn off and the canvas laid bare. Goodbye tire. A tube must be placed inside a casing, and every crease must be eliminated. A carelessly fitted tube will be subjected to abnormal tension in several places and will be sure to burst in inflating."

"Many drivers still run on deflated tires. There is nothing will ruin a shoe quicker than this. When you get a puncture, stop immediately and make repairs or change shoes. When rubber comes in contact with oily or fatty substances it blisters and disintegrates. See that your tires do not come in contact with any kind of grease."

"We have known brand new tires to wear out in only 150 miles of driving, simply because the front wheels were not properly aligned. If your wheels are not parallel and true, have them tested at once and the trouble corrected."

"Vulcanizing by an incompetent person is dangerous and costly, resulting usually in rubber losing its elasticity."—New York Post.

## PUT THE RUBBISH TO USE.

Old Clothes and Furniture May Be Needed by Others.

If there is a piece of furniture about the house that is not actually in use give it away. Get rid of it; clean up the rubbish; clear out the attic; don't allow useless articles to accumulate.

The habit of hoarding was formed in the jungle away back when the race was hard pressed. Our ancestors later on found that it was a part of wisdom to hang on to everything they could get hold of, on the theory that it would some day be of use, and generally it was of use. So we have clung to the habit of hoarding until at this time there are many articles about every home which are absolutely useless and which will never be used by the household. Get rid of them.

The conservation of resources—the economy about which we hear so much—does not contemplate the withholding from use of anything that may be of use. Indeed, conservation means using to the utmost that which is usable in a rational way. So you are actually conserving the wealth of the world by disposing of that which is of no use to you, but which may be of use to some one else.—Columbus Dispatch.

## Courage and Cruelty.

It is one of the mean and morbid lies that physical courage is connected with cruelty. Tolstoyan and Kiplingian are nowhere more at one than in maintaining this. They have, I believe, some small sectarian quarrel with each other, the small one saying that courage must be abandoned because it is connected with cruelty and the other maintaining that cruelty is charming because it is a part of courage. But it is all, thank God, a lie. An energy and boldness of body may make a man stupid or reckless or dull or drunk or hungry, but it does not make him spiteful.—Gilbert K. Chesterton.

## Royal Tennis Champion.

King Gustav of Sweden is one of the best tennis players in Europe. I hope room in the royal palace at Stockholm is devoted to his trophies as such, many of them won against all comers, and the court which he has constructed in the most salubrious neighborhood of the capital is the most perfect covered one in Europe. When the king is in the courts there is no ceremony, nothing to suggest that a royal exponent is matching his skill against a commoner. Not even a ball boy is engaged to pick up the balls, a fixed attribute of every English tournament.

## Warmouth Bass.

The Warmouth bass, called by some the goode eye, redeye and bream, is really a sunfish shaped very much like the rock bass. It grows to ten inches and prefers shallow ponds and lowland, sluggish streams. It is not a very game fish and generally carries the flavor of the mud bottoms when used as a food.—Lake and Stream Game Fishing, by Dixie Carroll.

## A Remarkable Development.

"My husband is better to me now than he was even before we were married."

"How remarkable! Have the years changed him so?"

"No; I have changed him. He is actually afraid to be otherwise."—Exchange.

## The Reason.

"Darling, I could be satisfied in a but with you."

"I believe you would. That's the reason I'm going to marry Charles. He won't."—Kansas City Star.

## The Good Time Coming.

"The electric griddle makes toast instantly; the fireless cooker"—

"I know. A few more inventions and we can get along without cooks."—Pittsburgh Post.

## So Be Cheerful.

"It pays to be cheerful."

"You bet. As long as you look as if you had money your creditors will have confidence in you."—Boston Transcript.

## Give Her Time.

Teacher—Do you know the population of New York? Mamie Backrow—Not at all, mam'am. But, then, we've lived here only two years.—Puck.

## OUR PHYSICAL HEALTH.

This Critic Claims We Are Only Half Living and Working.

That the average man and woman in the United States today is only half living and is not doing half of the work nor getting half of the joy from work and life that the human being is capable of getting is the opinion of Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale university, the great student and authority on economic health conditions. In a recent study that he has made of rural health and national well being he finds that only something like 1 per cent of people are really well and free from impairment.

Interpreting this low state of physical health in terms of what it means to the individual, the writer says, "It means that we are losing a large part of our rightful life not only by death itself, which cuts off many years we might have lived, but also from disease and disabilities which are not fatal, but which cripple the power to work and mar the joy of living."

As to what this state of physical inefficiency means to the producing power of this country, the writer again says: "We may assume that on the average for every death per annum there are two persons sick during the year. This makes about 8,000,000 people constantly lying on sick beds in the United States, of which on the most conservative estimate at least half need not have been there. If we translate these preventable losses into commercial terms we find that even by the most conservative reckoning this country is losing over \$1,500,000,000 worth of wealth producing power every year."

"Personally," says Professor Fisher, "I believe it can be shown that the chief cause of this degeneration is the neglect of individual hygiene, partly from ignorance, partly from indifference, partly from sheer helplessness. The degeneration of our bodies follows a degeneration of our habits. The cure for the degenerative disease is more personal hygiene—more scientific habits of daily living."

## PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Remedies For Scurvy.  
The juices of fruit—oranges, lemons, prunes—are well known remedies for scurvy, but it has been found that the white potato has proved just as useful. For young children a small portion of the potato is required—one tablespoonful of mashed potato to one pint of water and add to twenty-four's feeding of milk instead of the usual cereal. Care must be taken to pare the potato very thin. An average sized potato (boiled) will provide the amount needed. The vitamins may be retained by adding the mashed potato to the water in which it was boiled. This is a very simple and easy cure and one which a child will willingly take without objecting.

Good Policy.  
"I never interfere with other people's affairs."  
"No."  
"No; I stopped that years ago, when I checked up and found that all the money I had ever made came from minding my own business."—Detroit Free Press.

Nature's Judgment.  
"Nature deals wisely with us."  
"Huh?"  
"She apparently doesn't furnish any diamonds too large to wear."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Authority.  
"Tell me, my man, do you exercise your marital prerogative and dominate your wife?"  
"Better ask her. She's the boss."—Baltimore American.

Disadvantages.  
"Here's a man died from the effects of chewing phosphorus on matches."  
"That is what comes from putting oneself too much on a light diet."—Baltimore American.

## CORROBORATION

Of Interest to Princess Anne Readers

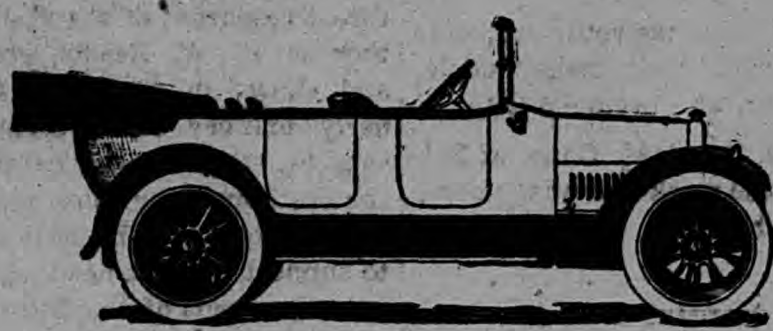
For months Princess Anne citizens have seen in these columns enthusiastic praise of Doan's Kidney Pills by Princess Anne residents. Would these prominent people recommend a remedy that had not proven reliable? Would they confirm their statements after years had elapsed if personal experience had not shown the remedy to be worthy of endorsement? The following statement should carry conviction to the mind of every Princess Anne reader.

Thomas H. Heath, 114 Beckford avenue, Princess Anne, says: "I suffered from severe pains through my back and loins. I was unable to rest well at night and mornings felt tired and worn-out. I suffered from frequent dizzy spells and at times they were so severe that I could hardly stand. Doan's Kidney Pills helped me in every way and my system was entirely rid of kidney complaint." (Statement given April 26, 1911). Later testimony. Over five years later, on July 25, 1916, Mr. Heath said: "I still hold a good opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills. I always recommend them when I get a chance."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Heath has twice publicly recommended. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. (Advertisement)

PARKER'S HAIR BALM  
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. Keeps the scalp cool and moist. Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. No and No as a Preparation.

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Fours and Sixes

Roadsters, \$595, \$675, \$1095

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Do Not Delay

With That Survey

Delays are often Costly

I am at your service

EARLE B. POLK

SURVEYOR

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

## N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk R. R. "Cape Charles Route"

Train Schedule in effect July 1st, 1917

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS		449	81	451	455	458
LEAVE	ARRIVE	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York (Penn. Station)		9:00	12:45	8:00	12:05	
Philadelphia		11:25	5:35	9:58	3:00	
Wilmington		12:06 a.m.	7:00	10:42	3:45	
Baltimore		8:20 p.m.	4:00	19:00	1:35	

LEAVE	ARRIVE	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Delmar		8:30	10:55	1:30	7:12	
Salisbury		3:20	8:45	11:10	1:43	7:26
PRINCESS ANNE		8:55	9:10	11:40	2:03	7:58
Cape Charles		8:55	9:10	11:40	2:03	7:58
Old Point		8:15	6:20	8:20	10:50	
Norfolk		9:20	7:25	7:25		

\*On Sundays Train 455 arrives at Cape Charles 4:40. Old Point 6:40 and Norfolk 7:45 p.m.  
†Sleeping car section. Coach section leaves 12:17 a.m.

## NORTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	ARRIVE	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Norfolk		4:58	8:00	8:00	6:00	
Old Point		8:00	8:45	8:00	7:00	
Cape Charles		8:00	10:55	5:00	9:05	
Salisbury		6:56	10:55	8:02	11:47	
Delmar		7:56	12:00 p.m.	2:10	Ar. 8:50	12:48

LEAVE	ARRIVE	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Wilmington		Ar. 11:09	3:49	4:42	4:00	
Philadelphia		11:56	5:08	5:27	4:55	
Baltimore		12:39 p.m.	5:23	7:10	5:53	
New York		2:00	8:00	8:00	7:50	

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Southward

LEAVE	ARRIVE	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave		9:10	8:10	12:20	6:00	12:20
Ar. Crisfield		10:00	9:00	1:10	6:45	1:05

No Sunday trains on this Branch Road

Nos. 449, 455, 462, 450 daily. Nos. 81, 451, 463, 458, 460, 80, daily except Sunday.

ROBERT B. COOKE Traffic Manager. M. W. CLEMENT, Superintendent.

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Established 1773

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Daily and Sunday, one month	.40
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Daily, six months	1.50
Daily and Sunday, six months	2.25
Daily, one year	3.00
Daily, with Sunday Edition, one year	4.50
Sunday Edition, one year	1.50

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Six Months, 50 Cents

THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN is published in two issues, Tuesday and Friday mornings, with the news of the week in compact shape. It contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department and full and reliable Financial and Market Reports are special features.

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## Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic

Railway Company

RAILWAY DIVISION

Schedule effective June 4th, 1917.

EAST BOUND.

	11	9	3
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv. Baltimore	7:30	2:15	6:25
Salisbury	1:11	8:15	12:05
Ar. Ocean City	2:10	9:22	1:11

WEST BOUND.

	8	10	12
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Ocean City	6:20	3:25	3:50
Salisbury	7:35	4:35	4:50
Ar. Baltimore	1:15	10:15	10:30

†Sunday only. †Daily except Sunday.

T. MURDOCH, Gen. Pass. Agent. L. E. JONES, Div. Pass. Agt.

WILLARD THOMPSON, General Manager.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

MARY E. DOODY.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Seventeenth Day of October, 1917,

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1917.

PATRICK H. DOODY, Administrator of Mary E. Doody, deceased.

True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

JOSEPH S. WEBSTER.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fifteenth Day of November, 1917,

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of May, 1917.

Executor of Joseph S. Webster, deceased.

True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

JULIET LANKFORD.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Seventeenth Day of October, 1917,

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1917.

WILLIAM C. LANKFORD, Executor of Juliet Lankford, deceased.

True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

BERTIE C. PIERSON.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918,

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 6th day of August, 1917.

JETTA M. PIERSON, Administratrix of Bertie C. Pierson, deceased.

True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

LEVI KENNY.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918,

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1917.

NATHAN BALLARD, Administrator of Levi Kenny, deceased.

True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

Published Every Afternoon

Including Sunday



## A ROYAL TRAGEDY

The Gloomy Paths That Led to the End of the Romanoffs.

### PLOTS OF A MODERN BORGIA.

A Russian Writer's Picture of the Czarina of Alexander III, Maria Feodorovna, and Her Ruthless Efforts to Grasp the Reins of Power.

In her book, "Russia of Yesterday and Tomorrow," Baroness Soumy, widow of a Russian nobleman, gives the following behind the scenes glimpse of the tragedy of the last of the Romanoff dynasty:

Gaiety did not mark the reign of Alexander III. Shadows of pale fear followed the heavy czar and obscured his life and that of Maria Feodorovna, the Danish princess. Her whole hope was in the future, and with the starvation of queens who mixed poisons for their husbands she dreamed of her own autocracy.

With the terrible ambition of ruling Russia the czarina did not prevent her husband from heavy drinking. The czar's heart was weak.

Circumstances favored the hopes of Maria Feodorovna. Secretly she formed her party, the camarilla of Maria Feodorovna. Her sons were frail little boys with all kinds of inherited diseases. The czar, the sturdy, the little Nicholas, was no obstacle to her. Her sons became men, and Alexander, notwithstanding his heart disease, lived longer than the physicians prophesied. Maria Feodorovna became restless.

All the czarina's schemes developed rapidly. Alexander's enormous body swelled and swelled. Day and night he sat in his big armchair, tortured by suffocation and worrying about Nicholas, who was so poor a czar.

Maria Feodorovna smiled on the czar's pseudo court. She let her camarilla flourish and support his idea of marrying a dancer. Then, she was sure, his light as czar would never burn, and Michael, who was sick and good natured, would be only too glad to leave the reins of the government in the hands of his mother.

The ministers revealed to the czar the dangerous ideas of the czar's mother and the machinations of Maria Feodorovna's camarilla. He was still the czar, though the dying czar. He summoned Nicholas and forced on him his marriage to the Princess Alix of Hesse.

Alexander III. expired. The pomp of the funeral was over. The czarina mother took up her residence at the Anitchkov palace, the residence of the widows of the czars.

The czarina's hope was in the child she was expecting. Her firstborn was a princess, and the poor czarina became timid before sinister fate. She saw herself and the czar drifting apart under the influence of the czarina-mother. Her second child, so anxiously longed for, came. Again a little girl.

The morning came when the sound of all the bells, followed by the twenty-one gun salute, announced to all Russia the birth of an heir.

The czarina mother, Maria Feodorovna, had to carry the child, the unwellcome grandson who annihilated all her efforts and her ambitions for her son Michael. She held the little bit of potential manhood in her arms, breathing on the babe wordless curses. Poor little boy so ardently longed for and then persecuted at his entrance into the world!

The czarina trembled for her new happiness. Her little treasure had to be watched, and even then she was never sure which of all the nurses or ladies in waiting, bought by the czarina mother, might betray her.

The camarilla never hesitated at assassination. Positively true is the story that one morning when the czar's child was put into his bath the czarina, in a neighboring room, heard the child utter a terrible scream, followed by helpless whining. She rushed into the nursery to find the boy lying in his tub with a blue face and desperately struggling to get out of this death bringing danger. The czarina snatched her son out of ice water. The terrible misdeed was attributed to the nurse.

All that was not plotted by the anarchists the cruel, fantastic camarilla invented. The little freedoms of the young sovereigns were under terrible espionage. For every theater party, for every entertainment, they provided cleverly arranged and dramatically discovered assassins.

The camarilla worked well. Terror crept through the palace, crept through the doors into the private rooms of the sovereigns. They fled from the capital to bury themselves in the solitude of Tsarsko Selo, nowhere sure that plots would not be forged in their closest entourage.

And so it was and so the grim tragedy was enacted until the revolution that sealed the fate of the luckless dynasty.

A Suggestive Hint.  
A certain eminent lawyer was appointed head of a government department, and he was anxious that all the members of the staff should work together in unison. He summoned the leading officials and after delivering an address on the desirability of thorough co-operation concluded by saying: "Gentlemen, in my profession when a jury disagrees, it is discharged. I think I need say no more."—London Mail.

Between the great things that we cannot do and the small things we will not do the danger is that we shall do nothing.



## It May Happen to Yours

—whirled on skidding tires into a disastrous crash

Stop endangering your life as well as the lives of others. When streets

are wet, always "chain your car to safety." Take no chances. Equip all four tires with

## Weed Anti-Skid Chains

The ONLY Positive Safeguard Against Skidding

Safety demands that all tires be equipped with Weed Chains. It doesn't require the gift of second sight to see why this is true. Rubber slips—never grips. It slides on wet pavements and roads like a cake of soap on the moistened hands.

Rubber lacks the bite-and-hang-on ability to prevent skidding, while Weed Chains hold on like a bull dog, prevent side-skid and drive slip. Equip both front and rear tires with Weed Chains. Do it today—before it's too late.

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## WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

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REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments

LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore.

EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty acre Campus; Modern Buildings; comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories, Library, Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant.

CURRICULUM up to date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution and Oratory. Strong Faculty.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for those not ready for College.

Send for Catalogue and Book of Views

## SPECIAL ALL-DAY EXCURSION FOR COLORED PERSONS ONLY

Will be operated by the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company from its stations Crisfield to Fruitland, inclusive, and Delmar, to

Ocean City, Maryland,

And Return on

Friday, September 14

Special train leaves Crisfield 8.25 a. m., Fruitland 10 a. m. Passengers from Delmar will use train No. 81 to Salisbury and No. 80 returning from Salisbury. Returning, special train leaves Ocean City 6 p. m.

For information relative to fares and schedule of special train inquire of Agents and see dodgers which have been distributed.



## Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New buildings, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates. Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall

Wilmington, Del.

## TOO MUCH FOR DEWEY.

He Frankly Admitted There Was One Thing He Couldn't Do.

A curious coincidence surrounds the entering of George Dewey as a cadet at the naval academy, from which he graduated with great honor in 1858. His appointment was that of alternate to another Montpelier (Vt.) boy, son of a Vermont physician, also named George. They had played together and fought many sham battles side by side in the little old red schoolhouse. George I. received the naval appointment, but for family reasons decided to enter the ministry, and the vacancy was taken by the alternate, George Dewey, who was ready for any fight on land or sea, as he many times proved in the little Montpelier schoolhouse.

No one remembers better than the writer the great demonstration in Boston Oct. 14, 1899, when Admiral Dewey was the hero of the hour. Congratulations were telegraphed from the old playmate, George, of the Montpelier days: "Bully for you, George. Have you ceased swearing as you did in the old boyhood days? I could not have fought that battle of Manila, but I am sending you a sermon. I preached it last Sunday in my Syracuse church." The reply came:

George, I may have fought like a bulldog, and I may still swear at times, but I could not have preached that sermon.

GEORGE DEWEY.

—Boston Transcript.

### The Bicycle.

From the best accounts it appears that the first bicycle—meaning by the term a two wheeled machine for human locomotion—was made in France about the year 1815. This pioneer machine was a very awkward affair, consisting of a couple of heavy wooden wheels of equal diameter, one behind the other and joined together by a longitudinal wooden bar on which the rider's seat was fixed, the mode of propulsion being the pushing of the feet against the ground. Not for fifty years was any real progress made. In 1869 the machine with the big driving wheel with the little hind wheel was invented by Michaux of Paris, and a few years later came the "safety," which, with many improvements, is the machine we have today.

### Not Superstitious.

Collector (warmly)—I've been here a dozen times, sir, and I positively won't call again. Debtor (cheerfully)—Oh, come now, my man. Don't be so superstitious about making the thirteenth call. Nothing will happen. I assure you.—Stray Stories.

### A Liberal Spender.

"He's a liberal spender."  
"So?"  
"Yes; almost anybody but his wife can get money out of him."—Detroit Free Press.

Affliction is not sent in vain, young man, from that good God who chastens whom he loves.—Southey.



## Keep The Nests Free Of Vermin

Keep your nests and hens free of vermin and you will get more eggs. Lice sap the strength of the hens and prevent them from laying freely. A liberal use of BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER will get rid of the bugs. By using the powder at regular intervals they will be kept down. Harmless to human beings and domestic animals.

## Bee Brand Insect Powder



## Dr. Frederic Jacobson Says

75% of women need Phosphates to give them Strong, Healthy, rounded figure and to avoid Nervous breakdown. Thousands of women grow strong in Nature's way.

## "Consider The Lilies Of The Field, How They Grow"

The life of the lily is but a few weeks or months. The life of man is "three score years and ten." But to live one's life in its fullness, women like the lily, must be nourished by those same vital elements which nature provides for nourishing every living thing; and these include the valuable phosphates so often lacking in the usual food we eat today. Argo-Phosphate is rich in these wonderful elements. It contains them in concentrated tablet form which is easy to take and quickly assimilated and absorbed into the system, and from youth to old age, builds and rebuilds body and brain in beautiful harmony with Nature's perfect plan. "That's why," Argo-Phosphate makes good solid flesh and muscle.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Argo-Phosphate contains the Natural phosphate which thousands of physicians are prescribing daily to build up thin, pale colorless women to give them rosy cheeks, red lips, and a beautiful complexion. Many cases have been reported where women have increased their weight from 15 to 25 pounds with a few weeks treatment, and any woman who desires a well-rounded and developed form, should secure from her druggist, this new drug which is inexpensive and is dispensed by any reliable druggist with or without a doctor's prescription. If your druggist will not supply you, send \$1.00 to the Argo Laboratories, 10 Frost street, Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a two weeks treatment by return mail.

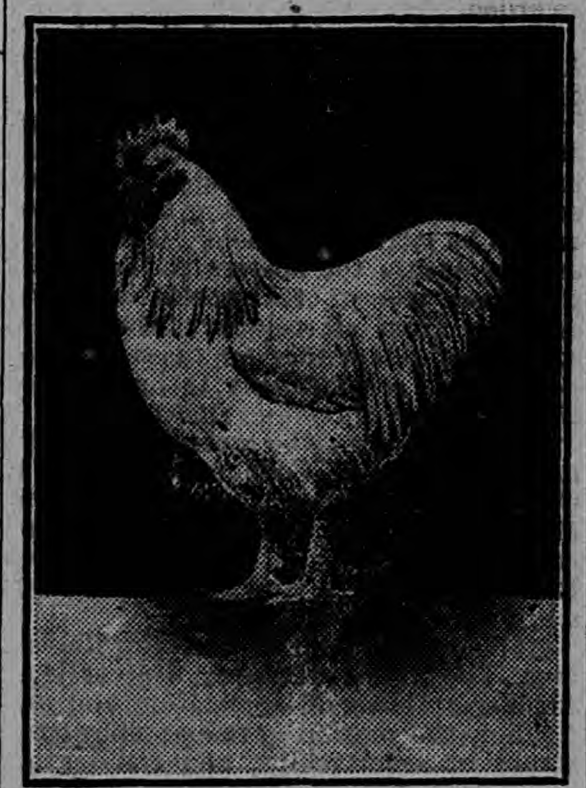
## Poultry Farming

### CAPONIZE THE ROOSTERS.

Birds So Treated Return a Much Greater Profit to Poultrymen.

Make capons of the young roosters, thus doubling the pounds of market poultry and increasing its quality. Market it next February and March, when there is no other supply of fresh poultry available. This result can be accomplished at a profit to the poultry raiser, besides supplying the consumer with a strictly fresh, high quality product, at a time when no other can be had.

Ordinarily the young roosters are put on the market during the hot months of the year, when there is an abundance



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK.

of poultry for sale at comparatively low prices. By caponizing them they will make a profitable growth every day up to February or March, when they can be sold at good prices. They can be profitably carried even a month or two longer if desired.

Half the chickens hatched, or nearly so, will be male birds. Sold in the ordinary way, this half of all our poultry will reach the markets during the hot months of July, August and September. It will be too hot to put them in cold storage at that time. Held as roosters, they soon become stagg and tough and will not be worth much on the market and must then be sold at a loss. If all are forced on the market or any considerable part of them at the tender, acceptable frying stage in July and August the price is bound to go away down, and they must be sold at a loss.

The most expensive, risky part of the poultry business is to raise the chicks to the two pound frying size. The only practical way to save the male half of the flocks so that they will be fit and available for food when needed is to make capons of them. This should be done when they are from six to eight weeks old or when they weigh a pound and a half to two pounds, which should be between the ages given. Any time between these ages and weights will be all right.

It is these young males that spoil the egg crop. Caponize them. Market only infertile eggs and get more for them and at the same time make the capons the most profitable part of the poultry business.

### TAKE CARE OF EGGS.

Farmers Should Candle Them For Their Own Advantage.

That it would pay the farmer to candle eggs is the opinion of N. L. Harris, superintendent of the poultry plant at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

During the hot weather it is an advantage to the farmer to candle the eggs for two important reasons—to avoid selling eggs that may have become spoiled from lying in the sun or being gathered from stolen nests and to satisfy oneself that the merchant to whom he is selling is justified in the return of eggs.

One of the most satisfactory and least expensive methods is to make a roll or tube of common brown paper, which should be twelve inches long and the size of the egg in circumference. Place one end of the tube so that the sun can shine on the egg. With this device one can determine the spoiled eggs from the good ones.

By observing the size of the air cell in the end of the large end of the egg it is possible to determine the age of the egg or the length of time it has been allowed to evaporate. If this simple method is followed there is no reason why there should be a loss when the eggs are marketed.

### Why Salt Kills Chickens.

Salt will kill chickens only when they have not been accustomed to getting salt as a part of their daily feed. Because they have not had salt for a long period and have a marked craving for it they will consume an excessive amount if salt is put before them. An excessive amount of salt will produce salt or alkaline poisoning. Salt when used in proper and regular amounts is a good thing for all classes of farm animals.

### Poultry Needs Fresh Water.

Change the water in the drinking fountains as often as you will, you can never be sure that some diseased bird is not contributing a share of germs to the henry health. Old, stale, unchanged water is pretty sure to foment trouble for the poultryman who permits its presence on the place.

## POULTRY GOSSIP.

- Prevention is the watchword
- in poultry diseases.
- Fortunes made from poultry
- are very rare, but for capital and
- labor invested better dividends
- are paid than from any other
- crop speculation.
- Never set hens in the laying
- house, especially during the sum-
- mer season. A violation of this
- rule will mean the introduction
- of myriads of vermin.
- Exposure to excessive heat el-
- ther in the house or in the run is
- fatal, especially to overfat hens.
- Poultry is naturally hardy. Sup-
- plied with the proper food, con-
- fined to well ventilated, clean
- and not overcrowded quarters
- and kept free from lice the flock
- can be continuously kept in good
- health.

## CARE OF THE PULLETS.

Suitable and Abundant Food Necessary to Make Egg Producers.

Whether the flock of pullets will produce eggs next winter when prices are high will depend, among other things, upon the care given to the flock in late summer and fall, writes a correspondent of the American Agriculturist. The most essential thing is to provide suitable food and plenty of it. Any of the various grains grown upon our farms will fill the bill, but it is best to have a variety. Oats are not as suitable as wheat because of the large amount of husks that cover the meats. Fowls will not eat this grain as readily as wheat and corn.

There is nothing superior to wheat for the development of bone and muscle and the promotion of a general condition of health and vigor in the growing birds. We are taking it for granted that the flock has the free range of the fields. In this way not only will the flock secure a considerable portion of its food, grain that would otherwise be lost, but the exercise taken in these hunting excursions is most beneficial in securing strong, vigorous, stocky layers. In this way,



HOUDAN COCKEREL.

too, the much needed animal food, an essential part of a properly balanced ration for growing fowls, is secured at no extra expense to the owner. There is also a further saving made in preventing injury to crops through the destruction of vast numbers of bugs and insects gathered in by the flock.

One summer our flock of about 100 Brown Leghorns had the free range of five and one-half acres of cucumber vines, and the greater share of the day was spent by them in hunting for bugs and other insect life that always propagate so freely during the summer months. When crossing the male birds our children would frequently call our attention to the large numbers of hard shelled bugs with which their crops were stuffed. The chickens appeared to be fond of cucumbers, and there was some loss in this way. However, by slicing the large, unsalable cucumbers and placing them where they were most handy the loss in this was not of any consequence. A flock of chickens must be working a good deal of harm before I should consider it profitable to coop them in pens.

### Marketing Eggs.

Put your eggs in a good serviceable egg crate equipped with sound, clean fillers and flats. Keep them in a cool cellar or milk room until you take them to town.

Market your eggs at least once a week and often if you have enough to make it practicable.

Use dirty, weak shelled and misshapen eggs at home. They are all right if used right away, but are hard to handle on the way to the consumer.

Learn to candle eggs. Learn how bad eggs look as seen before the candle and learn why eggs go bad. Your egg buyer will be glad to show you how.

If possible sell to a buyer who pays more for good than for bad eggs.—University of Wisconsin.

### Beet Pulp as a Hen Feed.

Beet pulp is a waste product from beet sugar in the making. Experiment stations tell that, while they cannot find that it will analyze high in any essential food element, stock of all kinds, including fowls, thrive on it. It is well to mix it with clover meal and bran.

### The Careless Milker.

Some folks can't or don't milk without spattering the floor, the tops of their boots and everything all around. Still, anybody may get the habit of milking into the pail if he will just take a bit more pains. It will pay to take pains.



## SOMERSET COUNTY HAPPENINGS

### News Items Gathered By Our Correspondents During The Week

#### Perryhawkin

Sept. 8—Miss Stasley, of Washington, D. C., is visiting Miss Florence Derickson.

A number of our people motored to Ocean City Tuesday and spent the day.

Mrs. Fred Culver and two little sons, Austin and Charles, of Princess Anne, are visiting relatives in this community.

Mrs. Brown and her daughter, of Crisfield, are visiting at the home of the former's brother, Mr. J. A. Holland.

Mr. E. T. Dykes, who has accepted a position with the P. R. Co. at Wilmington, Del., moved to that city this week.

Miss Lillian Dryden, after spending several days as the guest of her cousin, Miss Essie Marriner, has returned to Princess Anne.

Rev. Mr. Stasley, an evangelist of Washington, D. C., assisted by the Rev. C. C. Derickson, pastor of Perryhawkin Church, is conducting a meeting which is proving to be a success.

Mrs. Walter Morrison and two daughters, Misses Edna and Elsie, of Baltimore, after spending a week at Ocean City, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Morrison's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. West. Mr. Morrison also joined his family several days during their stay at Ocean City and at this place. Miss Edna, before returning to Baltimore, will visit relatives in Philadelphia.

#### Upper Fairmount

Sept. 8—Mr. William Hall is on the sick list.

Miss Irene Hall, who has been visiting relatives at Smith's Island, returned home today.

Mrs. Louis Lankford and daughter, who have been visiting relatives here, have returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Edward Nottingham and children, of Cape Charles, Va., are visitors at the home of Mr. William Hall.

Miss Margaret I. Mitchell has accepted a position in the elementary department of the High School at Snow Hill.

Mrs. W. M. Sherwood, who has been the guest of relatives at Wilmington, Del., for several weeks, have returned home.

Miss Louise Waters, of Baltimore, who has been a guest at Tudor Hall for the past month, left today for Centreville, Md., where she will visit her friend, Mrs. Henry Feddeeman.

#### Distilleries Now Closed

Last Saturday every distillery in the country was prohibited from making whiskey for beverage purposes under the operation of the National Food Administration law, which may put the distilleries out of business by shutting off the supply of grain needed for the production of whiskey. Orders were sent from Washington to Internal Revenue Collector Joshua W. Miles, of this district, to see that the provisions of the act were carried out in Baltimore, and Mr. Miles has taken steps through his deputies and working force to observe the instructions.

At his office last Thursday Mr. Miles said that practically every one of the distilleries in the State which uses grain for the making of liquor for beverages, except beer, had already closed. It was explained that these plants usually close down for three months in the summer because this is an unfavorable time for the making of whiskey. Such a course was pursued by most of them this year, so that the operation of the new law finds them already shut tight so far as the actual making of whiskey is concerned.

The money invested in the distilling plants of the district is approximated at between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000. This will not be a loss, it is said, because the distilleries will be used as storage places for the whiskey already distilled and because the law is only effective until the close of the war. After that, unless there should be other legislation to prevent, they may reopen and go on with their operations as formerly.

#### There Are None

During his visit to the United States General Joffre was hurled through subways, jerked into skyscrapers, flung from New York to Chicago on a fast train and in general taken care of with the breathless assiduity which characterizes American hospitality.

On the eve of his departure for Montreal he was asked by a reporter to state freely and frankly which one of our national characteristics had most impressed him during his stay.

"Well, since you put it that way," replied Joffre, "I have been chiefly impressed by your blunt outspokenness and, if I may venture to say so, your lack of respect to your superiors."

"Our superiors!" exclaimed the reporter in blank amazement. "But we haven't any!"

"And," remarked Joffre in telling the story, "after making acquaintance with their wonderful country and its still more wonderful inhabitants I have come to the conclusion that what that reporter said was about right."

#### Not Superstitious

Collector (warmly)—I've been here a dozen times, sir, and I positively won't call again. Debtor (cheerfully)—Oh, come now, my man. Don't be so superstitious about making the thirteenth call. Nothing will happen, I assure you. —*St. Louis Globe*

#### Has A High Opinion Of Chamberlain's Tablets

"I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets for biliousness and as a laxative," writes Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Charleston, Ill. "I have never found anything so mild and pleasant to use. My brother has also used these tablets with satisfactory results."

(Advertisement)

## THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

#### State Scholarships In Engineering Course

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, September 17th to 20th, 1917, beginning at 9 a. m. each day.

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 21st, 1917, beginning at 9 a. m. Appointments will be made soon after.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City, and each County of the State, with the exception of Caroline and Somerset Counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1917-1918, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the two counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition be granted to them. The scholarships entitle the holders to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is no greater than at other Maryland institutions.

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College, and one scholarship will be awarded "At large."

Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction.

#### BIG INCREASE IN DRINKING

##### Record Amount of Tobacco Also Used The Past Year

All previous American records for consumption of whisky, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco apparently went by the boards during the past fiscal year. The preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn, covering the 12 months ending June 30, made public last Tuesday shows, record tax collections on these and other articles.

Here are grand totals of production upon which taxes were paid:

Distilled spirits from every source—rye, corn, wheat, apples, peaches, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs and cherries—164,665,246 gallons, an increase of 26,000,000 gallons over the previous year, yielding a tax revenue of \$186,563,055.

Cigars of all descriptions and weight, 9,216,901,113—approximately 90 per capita—as compared with 8,337,720,530 the previous year.

Cigarettes, 30,529,193,538, as compared with 21,087,757,078, an increase of more than 40 per cent.

Tobacco chewing and smoking, 445,763,206 pounds, an increase of 23,500,000 pounds.

Even snuff went to apparent new high levels of production, with 35,377,751 pounds, an increase of 2,200,000 pounds in the year.

#### Don't Shoot The Birds!

The Conservation Commission of Maryland last week received a number of muslin signs from the National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York city, which they distributed to their various game wardens. The notice on the placards is as follows:

SHOOTING ON THIS PROPERTY IS PROHIBITED.  
WAR.  
PROTECT THE BIRDS AS A WAR MEASURE!

The food destroyed in America by insects and small rodents would feed the people of Belgium. Birds are the great natural enemies of these pests. The laws of this state and of the nation protect insect-eating birds, but many of them are being shot wantonly and for food. Report violations to the nearest game warden or to the Broadway address, New York city.

#### Draft Boards Get Hurry-Up Order

Unless the local draft boards in the counties and in Baltimore city, which have not yet finished their work, hustle up and get their reports in such shape as to be able to certify their full unit quota before September 19, the members of those bodies will have to give a mighty good reason for not obeying this order if they would escape trouble. Wearied with the delay, the officials at the adjutant general's office at Annapolis last Tuesday sent out peremptory telegrams to the members of these boards giving them the "last chance" on the hurry-up order.

#### Experience The Best Teacher

It is generally admitted that experience is the best teacher, but should we not make use of the experience of others as well as our own? The experience of a thousand persons is more to be depended upon than that of one individual. Many thousands of persons have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds with the best results, which shows it to be a thoroughly reliable preparation for those diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effective and pleasant to take.

(Advertisement)

## Autos Kill 11 Persons During Week

The death record in Maryland for one week, ending last Wednesday, from automobile accidents was eleven persons.

"This condition," State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Baughman said on Thursday, "is almost unbearable. What to do to prevent these deaths is something more than I can devise. The speeding of automobiles, reckless driving and driving under the influence of liquor has from time to time been strongly condemned by this office. I have made appeals to the magistrates throughout the state asking them to co-operate with me in imposing the heaviest possible fines in order to break up what seems to be an ever-increasing practice. In some instances heavy fines have been imposed, but when one considers that during the tenure of my office 91 persons have come to their death through reckless driving and only two persons have been held charged with murdering these people, it is certainly a reflection on somebody."

"There is no violation of the automobile laws, no matter how trivial, but what can be the direct cause of death and injury to other persons, and, in my judgment, there is no violation so trivial as to call for a fine of \$1 which magistrates frequently impose when cases are brought before them."

## Railroads Kill 10,001 Persons

Ten thousand and one persons were killed in railroad accidents during 1916 and 196,722 were injured, according to a compilation of figures covering the year made public last Thursday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As usual, the greater number were trespassers on railroad property.

Passengers killed numbered 291; injured, 8008; employees killed, 291; injured, 176,923.

Other persons, including trespassers killed and injured, numbered 6769, and 11,791, respectively.

These figures show an increase over 1015 of 1371 persons killed and 34,835 injured.

## A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this only leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life.

If your work is tiring; if your nerves are excited; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, you should know that Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions. It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build strength.

Scott's is strengthening thousands of mothers—and will help you. No alcohol. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

## Fall Millinery Opening

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

September 12th, 13th and 14th

All the latest styles in Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS

Goodman's Busy Corner

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND



## SOUND FAMILIAR?

"I THOUGHT YOU PAID THAT JONES' bill."

"So did I, but here's another 'dun' from him."

"What'll you do?"

"Do? Pay it again, I suppose. I haven't any receipt to show for it, so—say, I'm going to open a check account at the Bank of Somerset and from now on I'll pay-by-check. No more of this paying twice. No siree! Not when bank receipts are legal receipts."

You too, can Pay-Safe by having a check account with us. A small amount opens it!

**BANK OF SOMERSET**  
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND



IS THE TOUCH OF DELICIOUSNESS

That rouses an indifferent appetite to vigorous enjoyment of even the plainest food.

DWINELL-WRIGHT CO.

COFFEE

**TURNER BROTHERS CO.**  
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTERS  
SALISBURY, MARYLAND

**PRINTING** We are in a better position than ever to give you the very BEST of PRINTING

# Special Show For Men

Autumn and Winter  
1917--1918

Fabrics of Every Description for Every Taste and at Every Price will be Displayed for Your Inspection and Approval

**"GEORGE"**

From STROUSE & BROS., Inc., Baltimore

**"High Art"**

CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT  
Will be at our Store to Take Your Measure

Thursday, Friday, Saturday  
September 13, 14, 15

We Especially Invite You and Your Friends to see the "HIGH ART" Line

**John W. Morris & Sons, Inc.**

Shoes for the Whole Family

Clothing for Men and Boys

Princess Anne, Maryland

## WANTED

The following is quoted from a letter just received from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.:

"The United States Government needs, and needs badly, great numbers of Stenographers and Typewriters, both men and women."

"Students just starting a course of study may be informed that there is now practically no limit to the number of stenographers and typewriters the Government needs."

"The Commission believes that the study of stenography and typewriting by a great number of persons with a view of entering the Government service will be justified. The usual entrance salary ranges from \$900 to \$1200 a year."

The business demand for secretaries, stenographers and bookkeepers is also very urgent, and all students beginning a course with us during the next few months can be sure of employment promptly upon graduation at salaries higher than ever paid before.

For Catalog and other information write at once to

**Beacom Business Colleges**

WILMINGTON  
DELAWARE

SALISBURY  
MARYLAND

## Call To The Colors

Those Nickles and Dimes that Slips Every Week Through Your Fingers

Enlist them in a Savings Account where they may earn and be of service.

Your savings can help not only to finance the war, but to increase your own strength.

Assume your share of the nation's task! Be thrifty and start saving today.

**PEOPLES BANK**  
of SOMERSET COUNTY

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND



# MARYLANDER AND HERALD

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRINCESS ANNE AND SOMERSET COUNTY

THE MARYLANDER, Established 1822  
SOMERSET HERALD, " 1828

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND, SEPTEMBER 18, 1917

Vol. XX No. 8

## LIGHT VOTE AT PRIMARY ELECTION

The Democratic Voters Of Somerset Manifest But Little Interest

Democratic primaries were held in the several districts and precincts of Somerset county last Tuesday. The vote was the lightest ever cast in a primary contest in this county since the direct primary law was passed.

The only contest was in the Democratic ranks, and was for Associate Judges of the Circuit Court for the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. The candidates were, Judge Joseph L. Bailey, of Wicomico county; Judge William F. Johnson, of Worcester county, recently appointed by Governor Harrington to fill vacancies until election, and Mr. John W. Staton, of Worcester county. The official vote follows:

DISTRICTS	JOHNSON	BAILEY	STATON
West Princess Anne.....	10	35	39
St. Peter's.....	5	5	5
Brinkley's, Precinct 1.....	4	40	37
Brinkley's, Precinct 2.....	23	21	21
Dublin.....	7	71	66
Mount Vernon.....	5	18	20
Fairmount.....	3	12	13
Crisfield, Precinct No. 1.....	3	13	17
Crisfield, Precinct No. 2.....	4	7	10
Lawson's.....	7	16	20
Tangier.....	2	12	10
Smith's Island.....	8	41	44
Dames Quarter.....	10	11	11
Asbury.....	3	10	11
Westover.....	3	31	32
Deal's Island.....	3	6	6
East Princess Anne.....	10	44	46
Totals.....	69	400	408

## Automobile Wantonly Damaged

Mr. C. A. Covington, of Baltimore, who represents the Gravelly Tobacco Company, of Danville, Va., came to Princess Anne last Wednesday and stopped at the home of Mr. R. Lockwood King, where Mr. Covington's two daughters, Misses Mildred and Charlotte, are visiting.

Wednesday evening Mr. Covington placed his Ford car in Mr. King's carriage shed and during the night some person or persons, for reasons unknown, damaged the car to the extent of about \$25.00. All the wires in the car were cut by a sharp knife, two spark plugs were broken and one front tire stabbed. Thursday morning the car was taken to a local garage to be repaired before Mr. Covington could resume his trip on the shore.

We cannot understand why any one residing in such a law-abiding town as Princess Anne should be guilty of such an act. Mr. Covington will pay a reward of \$10 for information that will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who damaged his car.

## "Mystery Of The Double Cross"

With this issue the novelization of "Patria," the Romance of Preparedness, which has been published in this paper for 15 weeks, ends. The motion pictures of "Patria" have proven a drawing card at the Auditorium and the management has decided to give his patrons—commencing Saturday night, September 29th—the "Mystery of the Double Cross," by Ann Lisle, novelized from the Pathe Photo Play of the same name.

The serial, "Mystery of the Double Cross," will be published in the Marylander and Herald during the continuance of the play. Read episode one next week and then go see the play. We feel assured you will like the serial as well as the play.

## Democratic State Convention

Chairman J. Hubert Wade, of the Maryland Democratic State Central Committee, issued a call last Wednesday for the meeting of the Democratic State Convention to be held at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, next Thursday, September 20th, at 12 o'clock noon.

The convention will simply ratify the nomination of State Comptroller Hugh A. McMullen and adopt a platform. Of course, the big question as to the platform will be the attitude the party is to take on the annexation bill for Baltimore city. This question, it is assumed, will be well discussed by the party leaders from the counties before a decision is reached.

## Man-eater Captured In Tangier Sound

A man-eating shark of the hatchet-fin variety was captured last Wednesday by Captain Thomas Fletcher Thomas and Ernest Evans, of the sloop Swan, in Captain Thomas' fish pound in Tangier Sound, and taken to Crisfield. The big fish had evidently been caught in the net some time before it was found, as it was about exhausted and was killed with little difficulty.

The shark was 8 1/2 feet long, measured 22 inches across its back and weighed about 300 pounds. Its mouth was nine inches wide.

## RESPIRE FOR DRAFTED MEN

Forty-Five Per Cent. Of Conscript Men To Go On September 26

Persistent rumors concerning the second change in the date of the arrival of the drafted men at Camp Meade have been confirmed. There will be no movement of troops on September 19, but on September 26 there will go to camp 45 per cent. of the conscripts from Maryland, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia. This will be a postponement of one week, and as the camp is almost in readiness to care for the men now, the reason for the change is hard to suggest. Perhaps the authorities wish to have the camp in even better shape than it would have been. The first date to be decided upon was September 5, but was changed in order to complete the building of the barracks. Everything is now being arranged for the reception of the conscripts; food has been laid up in enormous quantities and much of the equipment is at hand. Little delay will be experienced in outfitting the men with clothing, although the sorting of sizes will be the hardest job.

The 45 per cent. will affect about 3,000 men. These will be selected from all sections of the state and all will be white. The men passed by the exemption boards as fit for service will be assembled by the various boards throughout the state and the men comprising the first shipment will be picked. They will be given instructions as to their transportation and other matters and then sent in a body to the camp. Accommodations for the transportation of the men to the Maryland camp are now being made by the local authorities.

## No Frills Allowed In Conscript Kits

Loving mothers, doting sweethearts and kind friends must not load drafted men up with a lot of clothes and comforts when they start to camp on September 26th, Provost Marshal General Crowder ruled. The 206,100 boys en-training for cantonments on that date will be allowed to take very little. Trunks are absolutely barred. Suitcases and handbags will be frowned upon.

Members of each man's local board will inspect his kit just before he entrains, rejecting everything that has no place therein and returning the surplus articles to his relatives.

"These men," said a draft official, "are not going on a vacation trip. They are going to study the business of war. They will be supplied with all the necessary clothing and equipment when they get to camp."

According to the regulations, any man can take a toothbrush, a piece of soap, a collapsible drinking cup, a towel, a few handkerchiefs, an extra shirt and collar, a suit of underwear and a pair of socks.

## Sidney G. Malone Dead

Mr. Sidney G. Malone, a well known farmer of Somerset county, died at the home of his son, Mr. Marion S. Malone, near Princess Anne, last Wednesday, September 13th, of his age.

He is survived by one daughter (Mrs. A. J. Huffington, of near Princess Anne) and two sons (Messrs. H. L. Malone, of Salisbury, and M. S. Malone, who resides on the home place).

Funeral services were held last Friday afternoon at Allen Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted by the Rev. Leolan Jackson, pastor of Antioch M. E. Church, Princess Anne, assisted by the Revs. Mr. Bell and James Twilley, of Allen. The interment was in the church cemetery. The pallbearers were: Messrs. Straughn Lloyd, of Salisbury; George Hayes, S. B. Garwood, F. D. Layfield, G. W. Brown and Charles E. Dryden, of Princess Anne.

## Engineers Surveying Roads

Six engineers, operating in two cars, are traversing the State roads on the Eastern Shore in the interest of the Agricultural Department. They will go over the entire length of every road in Somerset county, measuring the distance of each, recording elevations, character of road, bottom, etc. They will also examine all bridges and culverts, photographing the larger ones. The information they are gathering is regarded as of military importance. Distances are being measured with high-grade speedometers.

## Dr. Woodland Enlists In Army

Dr. J. C. Woodland, of Ewell, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Woodland, of Crisfield, has enlisted in the U. S. Army Medical Staff, and will enter the medical school at Washington for one year's training October 1st. Dr. Woodland is now 27 years old. In 1915 he married Miss Margaret Owens, of Sparrows Point, and since that time has been practicing medicine at Ewell, Md.

## MARYLANDERS TO GO TO FRANCE

Two Regiments Under Command Of General Gaither Soon To Leave

Brigadier General Charles D. Gaither of Maryland, will go to the front in command of the Fifty-eighth Brigade of the Twenty-ninth Division, U. S. A., consisting of one regiment of Maryland Infantry and one regiment of Virginians.

General Gaither's command, in addition to the Maryland regiment, which is to be chosen from the First, Fourth and Fifth Infantry Regiments, includes one regiment from Virginia, which also is to be selected from the three Virginia regiments which exist at this time. It is pretty certain that these troops will soon be on their way to France, and that the soldier boys of Company "I," of Salisbury, and Company "L," of Crisfield, will soon be in the trenches in that country.

Training of the troops left at Annapolis, Ala., will continue and they will be sent abroad as they are required by the division. Wherever possible in the process of reorganization, units existing at this time will not be disturbed. For example: It is possible that one of the Maryland regiments may be taken as a whole for a nucleus for the new Maryland regiment, which is to consist of 3,700 officers and men. Who will command this regiment is not known at this time, but undoubtedly it will be one of the present regimental commanders. This, however, does not mean that other regimental commanding officers and field officers will not go overseas with the division. Ammunition trains, supply trains, military police and other branches of the division yet to be organized will require officers, some of whom will rank as colonels, others as lieutenant colonels and others as majors.

While 3,700 men is considerably less than the present strength of the three Maryland regiments, it is not probable that men who can show that they are good soldiers will remain in the depot brigade.

## Urgent Need For Navy Recruits

Since April 1st, five days before war with Germany was declared, 1,287 recruits for the navy have been enlisted in the Maryland district. This number places the State among the leaders in the Eastern Naval Division, and the results have been complemented by Lieutenant-Commander John Grady, recruiting inspector of the division.

Despite this showing, however, there is still an urgent need for more navy recruits from Maryland. Lieutenant M. A. Leahy, officer-in-charge of the Maryland district, is anxious to keep up the good record established by the State, and believes there is yet plenty of material in the district to draw from. Special attention is called to the increase in pay of recruits and the opportunities for rapid advancement.

Full particulars of navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting Sub-stations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

## W. F. Stone Dies After Operation

William F. Stone, former Collector of the Port of Baltimore and long conspicuous as a leader in Republican politics, died at 7 o'clock last Sunday morning at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, following a surgical operation. He underwent an operation on September 7, but this not proving a success, and he was again put under the knife Saturday afternoon, but did not rally. He would have been 62 years of age on October 11th next.

Mr. Stone is survived by a widow, one son, William F. Stone, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Philip W. Trueheart and Miss Ruth Stone.

## To Somerset Farmers

Under an act of the special session of the Maryland Legislature a Farm Labor Bureau has been established in Baltimore city, for the purpose of securing labor for the farmers of the State. All requests for farm hands should be made to C. Z. Keller, County Agent. The Legislature also passed a Compulsory Work Law, which is now in effect and which provides for the immediate registration with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for this county of all able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, who are not actively engaged in some kind of work.

## Bring In The "Housewives"

Every soldier who leaves Somerset county must have a "wife." These sewing kits cannot be purchased by the government. The good Red Cross women are attending to it that no man, white or colored, shall go to camp without a "housewife."

## CALL SOMERSET'S DRAFTED MEN

First Quota Expected To Leave County September 26th

The Exemption Board for Somerset county, acting on instructions from the War Department, has notified 45 per cent. of the white men accepted for army service under the draft, that they will be required to leave for camp on September 26th. Just when the second lot will be called is unknown. It is probable that a county-wide demonstration, to be held at Princess Anne, will be arranged for the day on which the initial number is to leave, this suggestion having been made by prominent citizens of the county. It is the belief that the county should evidence its interest in the drafted men and show them that the services which they are going forth to perform are duly appreciated by the folks at home.

Under the auspices of the Princess Anne Red Cross and through the courtesy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a fine dinner will be served in the social hall of that church, and each man of Somerset's quota of men who are to be mustered in on September 26th will also be presented with a "housewife" and a little pocket edition of Psalms and hymns especially compiled for the men of the Army and Navy. These pocket editions will be presented by the members of Manokin Presbyterian Church. These gifts express the good wishes for and appreciation of Somerset's drafted men.

The local Board last Friday had certified to 132 persons in this county who were not granted exemption, and in addition to this number there are 30 persons called for examination who failed to appear, and who have likewise been certified for army service. This makes a list of 162 persons which goes to the District Board, and although that Board will naturally grant some exemptions that were refused by the local Board, it is not believed that more than 25 per cent. of the list will be discharged. This would still leave Somerset with 120 men, which is the quota for this county.

## New Liberty Loan Campaign

Word was received last Tuesday from the headquarters of the Women's Section of the Council for National Defense, in Washington, of which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is chairman, that Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore, had been appointed chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee of Maryland and that a campaign would shortly be started to launch the new Liberty Loan.

The appointment was made at the suggestion of Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, chairman of the Women's Section of Maryland of the Council for National Defense. Mrs. Shoemaker also received word from Washington that the work of the committees appointed by her to distribute Food Administrator Hoover's food-pledge cards was at an end. This was the first work that the government called upon the women of the country to do. More than 260,000 food-pledge cards were distributed in Maryland. Now Mrs. Shoemaker is asked to get her organization in shape for the campaign that is to be started to float the new Liberty Loan bonds.

## \$2.20 Wheat Makes Profits Certain

By fixing a price of \$2.20 per bushel on wheat, the government has removed the risk that the farmer takes in growing the crop. He will not have to worry over prices going to pieces about the time he is ready to market his grain, as has been usual in the past. His farming operations become more of a business and less of a gamble. Fertilizers pay better than ever. The cost, measured in bushels of wheat, is less than formerly. The use of fertilizers will improve the quality and make the wheat grade better. This is important as all wheat is now sold strictly according to grade. The use of fertilizers will eliminate much of the light, chaffy grain. Most of our land is not fertile enough to produce wheat of good quality without the help of fertilizer.

## To Examine Oyster Beds

The members of the State Conservation Commission of Maryland left Baltimore yesterday (Monday) for the upper part of the Bay, where they will examine the seed-oyster area. If they find sufficient young oysters at that point they will have them transplanted on the state-reserved area near Governor's Island. The commission will be accompanied by representatives from the United States government.

The Oak Grove Baptist Church will hold a basket supper and ice cream social on the church ground, near Cokesbury, Thursday, September 20th. If stormy that night come the next fair night. Proceeds for the benefit of the new church.

## MARYLAND TROOPS AT ANNISTON

First Regiment Arrived In Five Sections On Wednesday

The First Maryland Infantry reached Camp McClellan in splendid condition, after an uneventful trip last Wednesday. The regiment reached camp several hours ahead of schedule, the first section arriving at the siding about 4 o'clock that morning. Detachment was not begun, however, until 6.30. Col. Charles M. Little, commanding officer, and Lieutenant Colonel Adams, with the headquarters company and B and G companies of the line, were on the first section. B and G companies are commanded by Captains Harwood and Huster, respectively.

On the second section, which arrived about an hour later, were M and D companies and the machine-gun company of Annapolis. The commanding officer of M company is Capt. Daniel Murphy, who went there on detached duty with General Gaither several weeks ago. D company is from Belair and is commanded by Captain Archer.

A, K and F companies were on the third section to reach there. Commanding these companies are Captains Munchow, Lee and Fainter. On the fourth section were I, C and L companies, commanded by Captains Woodcock, Hirst and Fuller. E company, under Lieut. Millard Tydings, and the supply company, commanded by Capt. Charles Meyers, were on the fifth section, which arrived late Wednesday afternoon. Wednesday night the entire regiment was under canvas.

Orders were received last Wednesday afternoon for the remainder of the Maryland troops to move to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala., last Sunday.

Col. Harry C. Jones, commander of the Fourth Regiment; Col. Washington Bowie, Jr., commander of the Fifth; Lieut. William T. Daniels, commander of the First Maryland Hospital Company, and Capt. Gustavus Ober, in command of the First Provisional Battalion, Maryland Field Artillery, which includes Batteries A, B and C, received orders from Col. H. M. Reading, provisional commander of the Twenty-ninth Army Corps, with headquarters at Sea Girt, N. J., to get everything in readiness for the trip to the southern training camp.

Simultaneously with the orders to the Maryland troops, there went out orders to Virginia, New Jersey and District of Columbia commands, all in the Twenty-ninth Army Corps, to move to Annapolis. The first New Jersey Field Artillery, the Field Hospital and the Signal Corps began to move Saturday.

The First Virginia Field Artillery, at Richmond; the Ambulance Corps, at Norfolk, and the Signal Corps, also at Norfolk, and the Field Artillery and Signal Corps of the District of Columbia entrained Sunday.

## Colored Men To Go To Camp Meade

The War Department, according to a decision reached on Monday of last week and formally made public, has ruled that colored men of the several states who were caught by the selective draft system for military service during the war will be trained at the camps within the borders of their home state, that is, in those states where army cantonments are being established. Therefore, the negro men of Maryland whose names were drawn in the draft and of whom there is a number of residents of Somerset county, will be sent to Camp Meade at Annapolis. To guard against possible outbreaks of racial feeling among the white and colored troops who are to be trained for the new national army, provision has been made for separate transportation arrangements for the colored soldiers, and there will also be separate quarters for them at the cantonment.

## Farm Tractor Demonstration

A tractor demonstration will be held at Snow Hill September 26th and 27th. The first day will be devoted to discing the land before plowing and then plowing. The second day will be devoted to preparing the seed bed.

There will be five or six tractors of different types used in the field so that the farmers will be able to see the work done by the various tractors and the proper hitches for the different lines of work.

Many farmers of this county will attend the demonstration to witness the work done by the tractors. For further details in regard to this demonstration write County Agent C. Z. Keller.

The season of the year is at hand when our residents should turn their attention to cleaning up around their premises. There are always objectionable accumulations about homes between seasons that should be removed as a sanitary measure. The prolific growth of grass and weeds during the summer months has been very strong and should now be cleared away.

## MARYLAND HOSPITAL ON WHEELS

Council Of Defense's Hospital Train First Of Its Kind Ever Devised

At a meeting held early in March by the Preparedness and Survey Commission, appointed by the Governor of the State of Maryland, it was suggested by Mr. Arthur W. Thompson, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a member of the Commission, that a Hospital Train for the State of Maryland be organized. Mr. Carl H. Gray, Chairman of the Commission, who is also President of the Western Maryland Railway Company, immediately accepted this suggestion as a valuable one and it was agreed that the Western Maryland Railway, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad would each furnish a coach to be converted into a hospital car.

The Western Maryland car is a steel under swung car, sixty feet from door sill to door sill; the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania cars are full steel seventy feet from door sill to door sill. The first work was to build up the operating room, which was placed in the Western Maryland coach; twenty-five feet of this car was partitioned off, having two wide swinging doors in the partition. The walls and ceiling were painted a soft gray. The appliances for the operating room were assembled. The remaining thirty-five feet of this car contains seven standard white enamel hospital beds; one large cupboard for blankets, linens, etc., one toilet, one medicine closet over nurse's desk, one nurse's desk and one patients' ice box.

The Baltimore and Ohio car contains seventeen beds; one large linen closet; one pantry containing ice box, wash basin and an enclosed set of shelves, fixed especially to hold tumblers securely; one nurse's desk and medicine cabinet over nurse's desk. This car also has toilet and extra wash basin for patients.

The Pennsylvania car contains seventeen beds, pantry and same equipment as the Baltimore and Ohio car, linen cupboard, and also nurse's desk and medicine cabinet.

The train complete consists of an ambulance car, one combined operating room and patient car, two hospital cars, capacity of patients for the three cars, forty-one; dining car and a sleeper for the personnel. The beds are placed side by side, running crosswise of the cars, with twelve inch aisle between each two beds and a foot-aisle running on side of cars at foot of beds 30 inches wide, which gives ample passage way and allows free ventilation without exposing patients to window draughts.

The Maryland State Hospital train, the first of its kind in this country, was inspected in Washington on July 27 by the Federal officials, who are identified with the war preparations, and many expressions of commendation for Maryland's train were heard from both army and navy officials who made the inspection.

The train was fitted out for the work of rushing hospital facilities wherever they might be needed in and around the State by the Western Maryland, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads. It is made up of four railway cars and is a complete hospital, ready for any hospital or first-aid work.

525 Warships Lost In Three Years

To impatient souls who have watched vainly for three years for a really great naval battle, the information that during that period the losses in warships of all kinds to all the belligerents amount to 525 will come as sort of a revelation.

Figures compiled by the Army and Navy Journal show that Germany has lost 194 ships, England 151, France 45, Turkey 42, Austria 31, Italy 23, Russia 23 and Japan 10. The United States has figured in no naval warfare, but has one converted yacht and five gunboats interned. The Teutonic allies have lost in all 267 warships, while our allies lost 258—nearly a draw.

An interesting fact is that while Germany lost 91 ships by gunfire to Great Britain's 32, the submarines have taken toll of 44 British warships to Germany's 15. It would appear that the British navy excels in battle, the German in stealth.

It is idle, however, to attempt any estimate of the relative naval efficiency of the belligerents from these figures. The fact that the British navy is on active sea duty, cruising, blockading, transporting troops, while the German navy is cooped up behind sheltering mines and guns, robs them of much significance. The wonder is that under such conditions the Germans should show such heavy losses as they do. It is notable, by the way, that no figures as to the losses of submarines are given. That is the secret of its naval organization which Germany most jealously guards.—New York Sun.

You can never tell. The prodigal son is always partial to veal.



# Patria

The Great Romance of Preparedness

NOVELIZATION OF THE MOTION-PICTURE PLAY OF THE SAME NAME. PRODUCED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE, INC., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WHARTON, INC. COPYRIGHT, STAR COMPANY

## THE CAST.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE as Patria Channing.  
MILTON SILLS as Donald Parr.  
WARNER OLAND as Baron Huroki.  
DOROTHY GREEN as Fanny Adair.

## SYNOPSIS.

Anticipating the threatened Japanese invasion of the Southwest States, Patria Channing, an American girl of great wealth, with the assistance of her fiancé, Capt. Donald Parr (late U. S. A.), converts her vast border ranch-lands into what is virtually an armed camp. Baron Huroki, commanding the allied Japanese-Mexican forces, learns of Patria's preparations, and thinking to nip them in the bud, orders his troops to attack in force.

## FIFTEENTH EPISODE

### The Sting of Victory.

#### DARK HOURS.

It was shortly after sunrise when the first shots signaled the attempt of Patria Channing's little handful of patriotic adventurers to stem the invasion of American soil by the allied force of Mexicans and Japanese commanded by Baron Huroki.

Patria's first move, then, was to dispatch telegrams to the nearest post of the United States army as well as to Washington, giving notice of the invasion and asking for help.

Within an hour, Japanese field batteries, shelling with shrapnel the advanced trenches which commanded the international boundary line, had rendered them untenable and Japanese infantry had swarmed over them in pursuit of the retreating defenders.

At the same time Baron Huroki and his staff, taking possession of Patria's hacienda, had converted it into field headquarters. From its patio Huroki directed the efforts of his troops to overcome the resistance of the defenders.

The latter had meanwhile occupied their main intrenchments, a far stronger position furrowing the ridge of a range of low hills lying back of the hacienda and something slightly less than a mile north of the border line.

Here they took root stubbornly. Despite the disparity between their numbers and those of the invaders, they threw back charge after charge of Japanese and Mexican infantry, withering and blasting them with the machine-gun fire which sprayed the terrain with death as a garden hose sprays a lawn with life; while their batteries, cunningly secreted back of the hills and directed in masterly fashion, kept the guns of the invaders too busily on the move to permit their doing much damage to the trenches.

But if the defenders fought with unshakable determination and fearlessness, they fought with despair in their hearts. For their commanding elevation permitted them to overlook all the land between them and the boundary, and they could hardly help being appalled by the flood of allied troops which was sweeping across the border and arraying against them.

Again urgent prayers for aid were dispatched to the authorities.

As before, they gained no acknowledgment of any sort.

Failing to take the main line trenches by assault, Huroki ordered his forces to fall back and dig themselves in—which they did with trained expedition and efficiency, throwing up a line of intrenchments roughly paralleling those on the hillcrest.

And their batteries, presently finding shelter, rained shells upon the Americans to keep down their fire, until Patria's guns again searched them out; when the battle passed into a temporary phase of big gun dueling, and the infantry had a little time to breathe and take account of its losses.

These last proved astonishingly slight, but none the less terrible in Patria's understanding. Already the field hospital accommodations which she had provided were overcrowded and the staff of surgeons with their as-

sistants and nurses overworked. And the day was still young.

Donald Parr attempted to comfort her with the assurance that their positions were so strong they could hold out another 24 hours, if required—by which time help must surely have come to them from the regular army and the National Guard which had been mobilized for border duty.

Against this argument there remained the unquestionable fact that repeated telegrams evoked no response from any quarter.

And re-enforcements at any time would arrive too late to prevent hideous mortality in the ranks of the defenders.

Toward mid-morning a second series of most violent assaults was launched against the main-line trenches, and though each in turn was thrown back severely punished, each took its toll of American lives and by so much lessened the ability to present impregnable resistance.

But by noon Huroki seems to have made up his mind that further efforts to take the trenches by storm were futile. There fell a lull in the fury of the combat between the infantry forces, while a flanking movement on the part of the Mexican cavalry was met and confronted by a cloud of rough-riding plainsmen under the leadership of Rodman Pillsbury.

Then again the artillery duel was resumed; but there was in this something strangely perfunctory, as far at least as the work of the allied guns were concerned. The suspicion was warranted, and by subsequent events was borne out, that Huroki was sparing for time.

He was awaiting the arrival of heavier artillery; whatever those circumstances were which delayed its coming with effective range till dusk of evening, they alone saved Patria's forces from annihilation—though much credit is due to the scouts of Patria's flying corps for the willingness and skill with which they engaged the Japanese aviators and drove them from the sky above the American positions, preventing their locating the hidden batteries.

The last traces of light were dying from the sky when Huroki's heaviest metal came into action.

Simultaneously new and extraordinarily vicious assaults were made upon the trenches.

And still no word from Washington or from any other quarter to which appeals had been telegraphed!

It was not till midnight that a scouting party dispatched by Donald Parr brought in an explanation of this ostensible indifference on the part of the authorities to the fate of Patria's devoted little band.

Then it appeared that the wires had been cut by Japanese spies, who had received—and suppressed—all messages dispatched by Patria's field headquarters, in such manner as completely to deceive her telegraph operators.

In short, it transpired that not one of those many frantic cries for help had been heard but by enemy ears.

Throughout a night of hopeless horror the battle raged. From the moment when Huroki's great guns entered into the contest there was scarcely a single perceptible break in the succession of assaults upon the trenches till dawn broke upon their desperately thinned ranks.

And with the dawn came the final effort, a charge in force that taxed to the utmost the courage, resource and ingenuity of the Americans. That it broke and was swept back can be counted as nothing short of miraculous.

As it did so, Donald Parr fell, his shoulder shattered by shrapnel.

When he recovered consciousness in her arms, and she knew that his hurt was not mortal, Patria took into her own hands the command which she had resigned to him. Conferring by telephone in person with her staff, she ordered the effort of the last resort, the forlorn hope which had been reserved for that moment when the day seemed lost and sacrifice of self alone might stem the tide of defeat.

All defensive tactics were abandoned. The men were ordered from the trenches, to advance, to charge and keep on charging till the last man fell. To give them heart a fleet of "tanks"—armored caterpillar tractors carrying machine-gun crews—were loosed upon the enemy.

Looming through the gray, formless light of the new-born day like monstrous armadillos vomiting fire and death, they crossed their own trenches and met and broke a charge of Japanese and Mexican infantry, scattering it like chaff.

As the enemy turned and fled these terrors the Americans forsook the shelter of their trenches and pursued. At the same time masked batteries came out of hiding and moved forward to closer positions in the open.

A daring raid of cavalry captured a 42-centimeter howitzer and turned it upon its own people.

Where the tanks were not, they were hand-to-hand fighting characterized by

the grimest determination on both sides. But wherever the tanks moved—and nothing served to swerve one of these from whatever course it chose to take—the ranks of the enemy melted into disorderly rabble of panic-stricken fugitives.

A shell from the howitzer found the Channing hacienda and laid it in flaming, smoking ruins about the ears of Huroki and his staff.

Thirty minutes after the tanks had inaugurated the offensive, the invasion had been turned into a rout. The roads beyond the border were choked with fugitives. Huroki and his personal aides forced their armored motorcar through the milling mob upon the bridge at the border and regained Mexican soil a bare minute before another howitzer shell destroyed the bridge utterly, and with it hundreds of fleeing Mexicans and Japanese.

The last action of the battle was an engagement between American rough riders and Mexican cavalry, in which the latter, attempting to cover the rear of the defeated army, were vanquished, dissipated, sent scurrying into the south in disorder as great as that of their comrades and allies whom they had sought to save.

But in this engagement Rodman Pillsbury fell, killed instantly in action.

Ordering her batteries up to the boundary line, Patria instructed them to shell the fugitives mercilessly. Further than this line she would not permit them to move. Nor would she permit one of her declaimed little army to carry the war into Mexico.

In defending her own property against aggression she had acted within her rights as a private citizen. If reprisals were to be visited upon the aggressors, that was the prerogative of the government of her country—not her prerogative.

Thus the invading army of Baron Huroki and his dupes and allies melted away into those sun-baked plains and arid hills of Mexico, and was no more—like the army of a dream.

#### SAMURAI.

In the heat of that breathless afternoon the armored motorcar, a grim gray unit of mechanism rendered only more grim and gray by its heavy coating of dust and the evidences of hard usage it wore, lunged heavily around the wide curves of the military road penetrating the secret heart of those Mexican mountains, debouched on a downgrade with the



The Caterpillar Tank Wins the Day.

swiftness of an angel of death into the great valley devoted to the allied encampment, and drew up sharply, as if checked by some invisible but immovable barrier, before the adobe building dedicated to the uses of the commander in chief and his staff.

Half a dozen men, worn, haggard, silent, in uniforms stiff with sweat and dust, alighted from the car and wearily threw themselves, rather than walked, up the steps to the veranda in front of the headquarters building.

Deepest disconsolation was the keynote of their common demeanor. In the lines that furrowed their dust-masked faces, in those red-rimmed eyes which stared out of them, despair was written plainly—the despair of gamblers who have staked all on a single throw and have lost.

Foremost in their number was Baron Huroki, that arch-conspirator, that gambler incurable—a presence of commanding distinction even in the shadow of defeat, disgrace, and death.

At his heels moved his shadow, that one whose devotion and loyalty to his master passed even that devotion and loyalty which was the due of his emperor—Huroki's aid de camp of today, his body servant of yesterday, his familiar spirit of all days, that Japanese who answered to the name of Kato.

Their four companions were officers of high rank, subordinate only to the commander in chief of the army which Japan had thrown into Mexico to cooperate with the native troops in that "great drive" designed to split the United States asunder by invading the Mississippi valley via the Southwest, leaving the Pacific slope defenseless against invasion by way of Lower California and the sea.

As Huroki moved toward the door of the adobe building, a Japanese orderly came out, paused, saluted stiffly, with a countenance expressionless, and proffered a folded paper.

Huroki recognized the form on which incoming telegraphic dispatches were transcribed. He could have hazarded a shrewd guess at the nature of this communication—if put to it, could have foretold it almost word for word.

None the less he extended a steady hand to accept it, unfolded the paper, read it without permitting the slightest phase of his emotions to be reflected in his face, and deliberately refolded it.

At pause before the doorway, he rounded smartly on his heels and com-

manded the wandering interest of his fagged staff with a single glance, his pose gestureless. With a single impulse they stiffened to attention.

After a moment he addressed them in a level and toneless voice, with the manner of one imparting information concerning a person of particular unimportance.

"Gentlemen," said Baron Huroki, "it becomes my duty to impart to you certain advice. I have here a message from his majesty, the emperor."

He paused to make obeisance to the effigy symbolized by that name.

"I need hardly remind you that, upon the untimely death, day before yesterday, of the late commander in chief, Count Nogai, I, acting on authority vested in me by his imperial majesty, assumed the functions of commander in chief, and in my supreme discretion initiated that invasion of the United States which was the ultimate purpose of our presence in Mexico. For this action I assumed, professed, and accept full responsibility.

"That my action was ill-advised is beside the point. I alone was, and am, liable for its consequences. The onus of failure rests upon a single head, my own.

"By my lack of sound judgment, my haste and rashness, I have brought down defeat upon our forces, I have needlessly sacrificed unnumbered fellow servants of his majesty, the emperor, I have wrought confusion with his imperial designs, I have set at naught his ends.

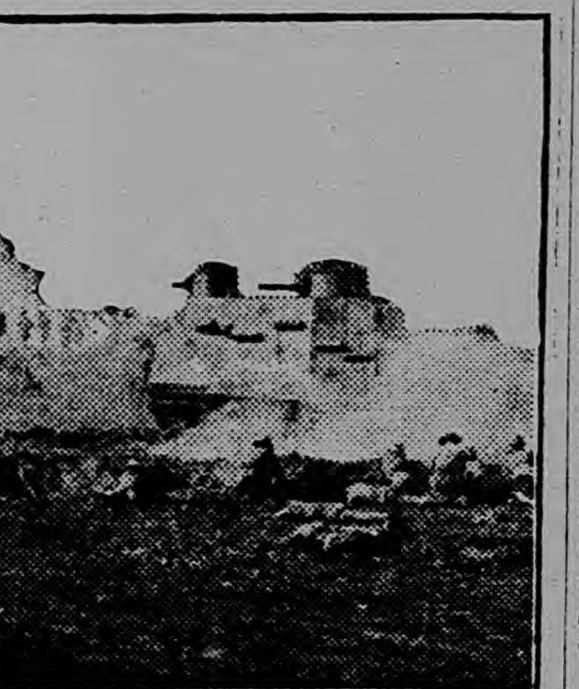
"So be it. I explain without attempt to extenuate the consequences of my madness. I accept without protest the penalty of failure.

"The command of our scattered and shattered forces I resign to your capable hands. You are instructed to reorganize them as quickly as possible and withdraw from this part of Mexico, marching westwards to effect a junction with the army encamped at Magdalena Bay. This you will do not only with all possible expedition, but with all feasible secrecy.

"I have one request to make of your pity; if it be within your power, I would like my dishonored body to be conveyed to Nippon for burial.

"Gentlemen, in full confidence that the honorable fashion of my death will secure for me the freedom of their company."

Huroki ceased to speak, drew himself up, and saluted his staff. That



salute returned, he executed an about-face and strode into the adobe building.

After him went Kato.

For an hour he sat in the office of the commander in chief, industriously, methodically putting in order all his affairs, official as well as personal.

When there was no more to do, he rose without hesitation, and strode into the adjoining room, which had been his sleeping quarters.

Here Kato was awaiting him—Kato translated from the trim and soldierly aide in the field uniform of the Japanese army into a figure that might have been conjured from some Japanese print, a servile, fawning, obsequious figure in the robes of his race and humble caste.

Upon the plain canvas cot which had been Huroki's bed were laid out the magnificently embroidered robes of a Samurai.

Beside the cot stood the steel trunk which had contained these robes, and which for many years had formed an essential adjunct to Huroki's traveling gear.

Assisted deftly by Kato, Baron Huroki divested himself of his soldier's clothing, bathed and dressed in the robes of his nobility.

Throughout neither uttered a single word.

And in silence Huroki turned and entered the room beyond, leaving his footwear at the threshold.

The door closed behind him. On its other side Kato, the imperturbable, knelt and ground his forehead into the dust of the floor.

In one stride Baron Huroki had passed from Mexico to Nippon. Paper screens masked the earthen walls and the thatched roof of the room. The floor was covered with a clean white cloth. In the middle of it rested a small rug of glowing, sanguinary scarlet.

At the edge of this small rug was a low stand on which rested a jeweled dagger in a jeweled sheath.

Kneeling on the rug, Baron Huroki swiftly denuded his body to the waist. Then taking up the dagger and drawing it from its sheath he tested its edge and point upon the thumbnail.

Satisfied, he held the dagger before him on his two hands, outstretched, open palms uppermost; and in this posture remained motionless for many minutes, his grave, intelligent eyes fixed in meditation upon a point, or scene, or memory, thousands of miles removed beyond the narrow confines

of that little room in the adobe building in the mountains of Mexico.

There was neither hesitation nor mutiny in his temper, but only repining that his efforts in the service of his emperor had been so ill-fated.

He would have been glad of a longer life if that permitted him to repair the errors of which he had been guilty. But he had had his chance, and had failed.

What must be, must.

With a sudden, swift turn of his hand this unhappy gentleman of Japan reversed the point of the dagger and drove it in toward his diaphragm.

#### THE COST.

When Patria appeared in the doorway the nurse rose and with a friendly and reassuring smile slipped out of the room.

Donald Parr lay motionless on his cot, asleep. The girl sat down on the chair by his side and gently dropped her hand upon one of his that lay outside the sheet, a dark, strong hand that seemed, in her sight, to dwarf and render altogether puny and insignificant the slender white grace of her own.

Still Donald did not stir. She was content with that. Sleep was what he needed, the best of all medicines for his hurts. She asked for herself no more than this, that she be permitted to rest a little by his side, to touch his hand, to know that, though his wounds were grievous, he would live, and in a day to come be whole and sound once more—and hers.

She was very weary. The need to rest oppressed her like a heavy burden. Yet she did not dream of closing her eyes in sleep. She had too much to think about, the victory of the day to contemplate, its cost to reckon. Her brain seemed to burn with thoughts, doubts, fears, regrets, memories; the screen of its vision reflected in endless succession flashing scenes from the splendid, awful pageant of that day and night of fighting.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon. The last shot at the routed and fleeing armies of invasion had been fired hours ago. The last fugitive had long since disappeared. The last stricken horse had been killed, the last wounded man had been found and cared for, the last dead man buried. Remained only the stricken field, bloodied and defiled and trampled and furrowed almost beyond recognition; the consciousness that the day was won, the invader disastrously defeated, the country saved in spite of itself; the bitterness of victory.

Sitting there in that close little room that reeked of iodine, with her hands touching the hand of her beloved, the girl abandoned herself to reverie, her dark eyes fathoming immeasurable depths of thought.

Unconsciously she began to con the toll of victory: Donald wounded high unto death, Rodman Pillsbury and Bud Morgan dead—and these but the beginning, names that headed the hundreds upon the lists of casualties, merely because they were most intimate to Patria; the hacienda wrecked beyond repair, the fair countryside that surrounded it turned into a stinking shambles, a great treasure expended in ammunition and the business of war.

And all to what end? She foresaw quite clearly what

#### At the Wedding Feast.

In some parts of the country it is the custom to send congratulatory telegrams to friends at a distance who are being married. That is, the message is timed to arrive just after the ceremony, and during the feast which usually follows.

Now, a certain man, a large farmer, was about to be married, and shortly before the time he heard that one of his cattle had strayed. It being a valuable animal, he told his bailiff to let him know at once when it was found. The bailiff, being an economical man, combined the two affairs, and the happy bridegroom received the following message just as they all sat down to dinner:

"Congratulations. The beast is caught."

It is fair to conclude that the telegram afforded at least as much gratification to the assembled guests as to the actual recipient himself.—Tit-Bits.

#### Proverbs.

Proverbs have not always been an unmixed benefit to the world. There are several very mean and malignant proverbs embodying the wit of one man and the ill-nature, not the wisdom, of many men. One of the worst of these proverbs is, "There is no smoke without fire"—a proverb which has lent its aid to thousands of gross calumnies. Perhaps we might venture to adopt a counteracting proverb, which has at least as much truth, physically and metaphysically, as the foregoing one. It is: "The less fire the greater the smoke."—Sir Arthur Helps.

#### Correctly Defined.

The women were discussing their marital troubles, when one asked: "By the way, what is your husband doing now?"

"Oh," said the other, "he's a-settin' 'round tellin' what's goin' to happen next election."

"Then he's a prophet?"

"No, he ain't. So far as this family is concerned, he's a dead loss."

#### Resented Insult.

The Judge—You say that throughout this affair you acted like a perfect lady?

Mrs. Casey—Sure, your honor; when he tips his hat to me an' me not knowin' him, I ups with a rock an' caves in his face.—Puck.

would happen within the next few days and weeks; the storm of popular indignation; the massing of troops along the border; the interchange of diplomatic amenities; Japan's studiously polite disavowal of Huroki and all his alleged works; Mexico's disavowal of the part its troops had played in the conspiracy and the attempted invasion; the administration's grudging acceptance of both; demands for measures of "preparedness" voiced in congress; the shrill



Huroki Prepares to Die.

clamor of the pacifists, contending at once that to prepare to resist aggression was to invite aggression and that the defeated invasion had been merely a minor skirmish between cow-punchers and Mexican raiders, an affair exaggerated beyond reason; the simmering down of popular interest; the return of the common apathy; the renewed reign of lethargic indifference to the need for "preparedness!"

And so she began to understand that the victory of that day was but a barren one; that she had fought and endured and sacrificed lives and happiness and treasure to no end whatever, but only to be a beginning; that the battle, the battle of her country, the battle of common sense patriotism, was merely beginning; that he who would save his country in spite of itself undertakes a labor as unending as it is thankless.

Nevertheless, to this plough she had set her hands; and there could be no turning back.

She must fight on and on and on, shoulder to Donald's shoulder, his hand in hers.

Bending forward Patria tenderly set her lips to the lips of Donald Parr, dedicating anew her life and his, that was hers to do with as she willed, to the service of their country, that it might be saved.

(THE END.)

#### Touchy People.

Beware of touchy people! There are always some about, ready to pester you in some way. Hurry on past, so you cannot hear them, and above all, refuse to deny what they say. Just keep sweet and go ahead, and let their unkind words swelter in the gloaming. How much time and patience are wasted on touchy people. And yet such people think they are the salt of the earth and everybody else dirty water. It is a real wickedness to be touchy. It is as bad as lying and cheating. It does the world as much harm. It spoils more religion than swearing. If you find a touchy person in your church, turn him out as soon as possible; if not, he will infect the whole brotherhood and sisterhood with his sin. We knew a touchy person once whose touchiness struck in on him and he died. We hope all our gentle readers will escape so sorry a fate. —Ohio State Journal.

#### The Kind of Floors He Wanted.

"Would you like the floors in mosaic?" asked the architect.

The Springfield man looked dubious. "Would you like the floor in mosaic patterns?"

"I don't know so much about that," he finally said. "I ain't got any prejudice about Moses as a man, and maybe he knew a lot about the law. As regards laying floors though, I kinder think I'd rather have them unsectarian."—Harper's Weekly.

#### Ambition.

"Pa, what is ambition?"

"Ambition, my boy, is that spirit which prompts a young man to work hard so that he can some day stop working hard."

#### Natural Process.

"What do you think of having a woman on the floor in congress?"

"Why, naturally, I regard it as a sweeping change."

#### A Strategic Retreat.

"John, what is a proletariat?"

"Mary, my dear, I am astonished you should ask me such a question and before the children, too!"

#### Increase in Friends.

"I thought a five passenger car would easily hold all my friends."

"Well?"

"Until I got a five passenger car."



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## FISH AS A FOOD.

Not Nearly Enough of It Is Used in  
This Country.

The average American eats twenty  
pounds of fish a year. This includes  
oysters, clams, crabs, lobster, shrimp  
and mussels. One dietary authority  
states, according to Leslie's Weekly,  
that 200 miles inland from our three  
coasts the consumption of fish food per  
person is less than a half pound annu-  
ally.

Each inhabitant of the British Isles  
has fish on his bill of fare to the ex-  
tent of 100 pounds every twelve  
months, while the fish consumption per  
capita in Germany is 120 pounds; Hol-  
land, 130 pounds; Norway, Sweden and  
Denmark, 150 pounds; China, 225  
pounds, and Japan, nearly 500 pounds.

Latin Americans are the only people  
who eat less fish than do the inhabi-  
tants of the United States.

There is absolutely no sane argument  
against the larger and more extensive  
use of fish as a daily diet throughout  
the length and breadth of this land. It  
is ideal as a food. It is highly nutri-  
tious and rich in proteins. It is most  
easily digested. It contains in great  
abundance the chemical ingredients for  
making bone, muscle and tissue. As a  
food nothing detrimental can possibly  
be said against it. Fish, with the excep-  
tion of a few species, are clean feeders.

## GROUND MOLES VALUABLE.

The Only Real Damage They Do Is  
When They Invade the Lawn.

From an examination of the stomach  
contents of 200 moles taken in all  
months of the year it was found by the  
bureau of biological survey of the United  
States department of agriculture  
that earthworms and white grubs con-  
stitute the bulk of the food. Beetles  
and their larvae and other insects that  
enter the ground, spiders, centipedes,  
cocoons and puparia also form a part  
of the diet. In one stomach were found  
the remains of 171 small white grubs,  
in another 250 ant puparia, in another  
ten cutworms and in another twelve  
earthworms.

The presence of starchy material in  
some of the stomachs is proof that the  
mole occasionally finds vegetable food,  
as certain seed grains softened by con-  
tact with the moist soil, an acceptable  
addition to its worm and insect diet.  
Seed coats of corn, wheat, oats and  
peanuts have been identified in a few  
stomachs.

Judgment against the mole may be  
rendered when it actually invades the  
lawn—the overt act—but no general  
warfare against an insect eating mam-  
mal should be encouraged.

## Good, Hearty Laughter.

Hygienic experts can say what they  
like, but they will never compose a diet  
or discover a better health promoter  
than good, hearty laughter.

Laughter carries everything before  
it. It sweeps away the "blues," shakes  
up the old bones and stirs new life  
into every corner of the brain.

It fills the lungs with good, pure,  
new air and drives out all the bad, im-  
pure breath. It is the world's friend  
and one of the few human characteris-  
tics which are universal.

Promote real laughter, the genuine  
result of humorous incidents; not gig-  
gles, sickly smiles or sardonic and sar-  
castic grins, but honest, open, whole  
hearted laughter!

That's the only royal road to health.  
—London Opinion.

## An Indignant Officer.

"May we have the pleasure of your  
company this evening, colonel?"  
"Company, madam? I command a  
regiment."—Boston Transcript.

## Both Sides.

"Can your wife see two sides of a  
question?"  
"Yes; her own and her mother's."—  
Life.

Man's life is in the impulse of ele-  
vation to something higher.—Jacobi.

## Two Fights In One

By RICHARD MARKLEY

John Doyle was forty-one years old  
when the United States entered the  
war for making the world safe for de-  
mocracy. John was a member of the  
regular army of the United States and  
had many service stripes on his sleeve.  
There was a physical peculiarity about  
him. At twenty-one he had lost all  
memory of his past. He could only re-  
member being discharged from a hospi-  
tal and wondering what he should do  
to make a living. Passing a United  
States recruiting station he went in  
and enlisted. He said nothing about  
his loss of memory for fear he would  
be rejected on this account.

John was not an educated man, con-  
sequently he never received a commis-  
sion, but he was a good soldier and in  
time reached the noncommissioned rank  
of sergeant major. When the first con-  
tingent of American troops reached  
France he was among them and dis-  
embarking with his regiment marched  
into the camp prepared for them.

The first battle in which John took  
part brought him a wound that un-  
fitted him for further military service.  
A piece of shrapnel struck him in the  
head and rendered him unconscious.  
Presently he was picked up to be trans-  
ferred to an ambulance. Conscious-  
ness returning he shouted:

"We've licked the dagoes. I knew  
we could do it. We'd got 'em on the  
run when I was hit."

When John was deposited in a hospi-  
tal and his wound was being dressed  
he asked the surgeon:

"Doctor, are we any nearer Santiago  
than we were before the fight?"

"We're nowhere near Santiago."

"Not near Santiago. Then where are  
we?"

"In France."

The surgeon, thinking the man to be  
"off his base," hurried away to an-  
other patient. John Doyle lay wonder-  
ing. He soon came to the conclusion  
that the surgeon had reached—that the  
blow he had received had upset his  
brain and he was not capable of un-  
derstanding what was said to him.  
Calling an attendant, he asked him to  
read what was on his identification tag  
that hung at the head of his cot. The  
man read the name, "John Doyle."

"John Doyle," exclaimed the wound-  
ed man. "They got me mixed up with  
some one else."

There was too much to be done, and  
now that John did not need especial  
attention, the nurses left him alone.  
Later he called a woman with a red  
cross on her sleeve and asked her if  
she would write a letter for him to his  
sweetheart. The request touched the  
female heart, and the nurse complied.  
John dictating:

"Dearest Ellen—We had a fight today  
with the Spaniards."

"You mean the Germans," corrected  
the nurse.

"No, I don't. I mean the Spaniards.  
Aren't we in Cuba, fighting to drive  
the Spaniards out?"

"No; we are in France, fighting to  
drive out the Germans."

"Well, I'll be jinged!" exclaimed  
John. "I thought I knew myself and  
that I was Pete Murray. Hand me a  
lookin' glass. I want to see who I am  
anyway!"

"That isn't me," he said feebly. "I'm  
not that old cuss with his hair sprinkled  
with gray. And I'm not John Doyle  
neither. I'm Pete Murray, a soldier of  
the Sixteenth infantry. I'm fighting in  
Cuba. What's the matter with me any-  
way?"

The nurse called a surgeon, who, af-  
ter considerable questioning of the pa-  
tient, came to the conclusion that Doyle  
or Murray or whoever he was, had  
been wounded in the head in the Span-  
ish American war, and had lost his  
bump of memory. The shrapnel that  
had hit him in his fight with the Ger-  
mans had restored him to his original  
self. It was thought best to break the  
matter to him, and the nurse was com-  
missioned to do so. The task was ac-  
complished with great delicacy.

From that time till Peter Murray  
was started home to be discharged for  
disability, he wondered what had be-  
come of the sweetheart he had loved as  
a young man. She must now be a  
woman of nearly forty. What would  
she look like at the advanced age? He  
must have been reported dead. At any  
rate he had been lost to her.

One day, several months later, Peter  
Murray, who had spent some time  
hunting for Ellen Crosby, the sweet-  
heart of his youth, stepped up to the  
porch of a cottage in Canada and rang  
the bell. A middle aged woman an-  
swered the summons. Though Peter  
was looking for her and she supposed  
him dead she recognized him before he  
recognized her. Nothing was spoken.  
He took her in his arms, and she clung  
to him.

Peter had not been reported dead  
after the fight at Santiago, but had  
been mentioned as having been dis-  
charged from the hospital in a "some-  
what dazed condition." It was these  
three words that led Ellen Crosby to  
believe that he had wandered away  
and had subsequently died before be-  
ing able to reach his home. She had  
mourned him as his widow.

Ellen had made her living and hav-  
ing been frugal had laid up something  
besides owning the house in which she  
lived. She was ready to marry Peter  
and divide her income with him. Peter  
was too proud to accept this and know-  
ing no trade except that of a soldier  
the case hung fire. But finally the  
story reached the government and Pe-  
ter was appointed to an office in the  
United States revenue service.

## BURIED BELLS OF NAKOUS.

Nature's Curious Freak on the Border  
of the Red Sea.

A singular phenomenon occurs on the  
portlands of the Red sea at a place  
called Nakous, where intermittent un-  
derground sounds have been heard for  
an unknown number of centuries. It  
is situated about half a mile distant  
from the shore, whence a long reach of  
sand ascends rapidly to a height of 309  
feet. This reach is about eighty feet  
wide and resembles an amphitheater,  
being walled by low rocks.

The sounds coming up from the  
ground at this place recur at intervals  
of about an hour. They at first resem-  
ble a low murmur, but ere long there  
is heard a loud knocking somewhat like  
the strokes of a bell, which at the end  
of about five minutes becomes so strong  
as to agitate the sand.

The explanation of this curious phe-  
nomenon given by the Arabs is that  
there is a convent under the ground  
here and that these sounds are those of  
the bell which the monks ring for pray-  
ers. So they call it Nakous, which  
means a bell. The Arabs affirm that  
the noise so frightens their camels  
when they hear it as to render them  
furious.

Scientists attribute the sound to  
suppressed volcanic action, probably to  
the bubbling of gas or vapors under-  
ground.

## WHEN WOMEN FISH.

It Makes the Trip Such a Jolly and En-  
joyable One.

It does not serve to mellow a man's  
disposition to take a woman or two  
into the boat when he goes bass fish-  
ing. For women always want to fish,  
yet never could they or would they  
stick those horrid, nasty, wriggling  
angleworms on the hook.

So, between baiting their hooks and  
removing the perch and pumpkin seeds  
and straining your spine to keep the  
boat from turning turtle and the lines  
from getting snarled up, you have a  
most enjoyable day's outing, do you  
not? Yes, you do not! I'll run the risk  
of answering that question for you.

And then, when you finally hook a  
five pound bass weighing at least three  
pounds and eight ounces by his own  
standard scales, and play him for  
twenty minutes against their earnest  
entreaties not to bring that big, ugly  
thing into the boat or else they'd jump  
out—you calmly ease up on the line and  
give him back, also his freedom, do  
you not? Yes, you do not!

And when the day is spent they tell  
you what a gorgeous time they have  
had and make you promise to fetch  
them again, and you promise, of course,  
do you not?—Cartoons Magazine.

## Gasoline Poison.

The poisonous character of the fumes  
arising from a gasoline engine may be  
appreciated by the following extract  
from a recently published book: "If a  
gasoline engine producing five cubic  
feet of CO per minute were allowed  
to run in a tightly closed garage that  
was twelve feet high, fifteen feet long  
and fifteen feet wide—that is, having a  
capacity of 2,750 cubic feet—it could  
produce an atmosphere if the latter  
were thoroughly mixed containing  
about 1 per cent CO in about five min-  
utes. This percentage of CO in air is a  
fatal proportion and would probably  
kill a person in less than a minute.  
In fact, an exposure for as long as  
twenty minutes to an air containing as  
little as 0.25 per cent CO would make  
most people very ill."

## Burns That Kill.

Burns are generally classified in  
three degrees of severity. First degree  
burns are simple reddening of the skin.  
Second degree burns result in blister-  
ing. Third degree burns are followed  
by actual destruction of the skin and  
tissues.

Death is almost certain to result if  
approximately one-third of the body  
surface is burned. Often burns of  
much less extent are fatal. Death may  
result from shock, from acute kidney,  
liver or blood disease resulting from  
the toxins of the burned skin, or the  
burns may later become infected and  
kill the patient from blood poison.

## Educate the People.

Illiteracy is one of the problems with  
which the American people are con-  
fronted. There should be a pressure  
of public opinion and of public effort  
brought to bear to wipe out the dis-  
grace. Each community should see to  
it that every child of school age is un-  
der instruction. Increased efforts to in-  
duce those of adult age to enter night  
schools should be made.—Memphis  
Commercial Appeal.

## Wild Pigeons.

Until little more than fifty years ago  
the most abundant bird in North Amer-  
ica was the wild pigeon (*Ectopistes mi-  
gratorius*). It moved in immense flocks  
calculated not by thousands, but by  
millions, and it is not known today if a  
single pair of this native American bird  
is alive.

## As Man Grows Older.

Another time when a man realizes  
that he is older than he was comes  
when he finds that he doesn't mind it  
at all when he has to wear spectacles  
instead of eyeglasses and doesn't even  
care about tortoise shell rims any more.  
—Ohio State Journal.

## Easily Explained.

Mistress—How do you manage to  
make such a noise here in the kitchen?  
Cook—Well, just you try to break four  
plates without making a noise!—Lon-  
don Ideas.

## Like Unto Like.

"Her new hat becomes her."  
"Why, it's a perfect fright!"  
"You heard what I said."—Brown-  
ing's Magazine.

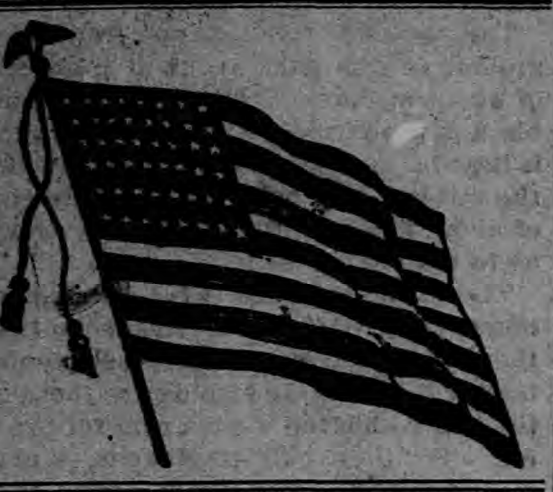
## ANSWER PROMPTLY

The telephone operator  
can ascertain  
the number wanted  
and can ring the bell,  
but she cannot force  
the called party  
to answer.  
Much so-called  
"slow service"  
is caused by people  
who do not answer  
promptly.  
A good point  
to keep in mind.





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THEO. A. WALKER  
Editor and Business Manager  
All Communications Should be Addressed to the  
Marylander and Herald  
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1917



The men enthusiastically promote the  
canning season by giving hearty moral  
support to their wives who are doing  
the work.

The movie makers are showing some  
splendid war pictures made in the  
trenches out in the back lots of Ameri-  
can cities.

It seems pretty tough to the Germans  
that the rest of the world won't make  
peace so that Germany can get ready  
to fight again.

Not merely do the soldier boys need  
all the socks the girls can knit, but the  
work displays their pretty hands to  
great advantage.

One and two dollar bills are reported  
scarce, but one occasionally can keep  
them five or ten minutes while walking  
from the office to the grocer's.

Judging by that German counsel's tele-  
gram, the only mistake his people made  
was in leaving anyone living as "traces"  
when they sunk the Lusitania.

It is a pity that the plutocrats and traitors  
can't go off somewhere by them-  
selves where they could spend their  
lives double crossing each other.

It would not be safe to drive the I.  
W. U. out of the country, as any other  
country that we drove them into would  
have a cause for war against us.

About now the slackers who tottered  
up to the exemption boards in such  
feeble health are showing most en-  
couraging signs of convalescence.

When you see a girl in a purple hat,  
yellow coat and blue skirt, it is hard to  
tell whether she is trying to do her bit  
in the war or merely to avoid low visi-  
bility.

All the food controller has to do is to  
keep the prices right where they are on  
everything people have to sell, and re-  
duce the cost of everything they have to  
buy.

These people who have been getting  
out defective shells should be put down  
right on top of them and kept there  
while the explosive power of the same  
is given a thorough test.

Some men claim exemption from the  
draft because they are needed at home  
to support their families, but they don't  
do anything for their families as they  
expect to be called in the draft.

THE MEETING GROUND OF THE CAMPS  
Some of us who stay at home almost  
wish we were to be soldiers, as we read  
of the novelty and interest the men are  
finding in the new army cantonment  
life. It must appeal particularly to many  
types of men who hitherto have led  
very quiet and isolated lives.

There will be hosts of farmer boys who  
previously scarcely saw any greater as-  
semblages of men than would gather  
at the cross roads postoffice or church.  
At home they communed mostly with  
their own thoughts. They went in but  
little for social life, as they could reach  
the country gatherings only by long  
walks in the evening. This isolation de-  
velops a rugged but too independent  
type of character. The enthusiasm of a  
regiment of men will be a thrilling ex-  
perience to such.

Also it will do these fellows good to  
realize that the city boys are not all  
dudes and weaklings. They will find  
many of them very athletic, and quite  
able to throw the country boys at a  
wrestling match. Also it will do the city  
boys good to see that the country boy  
is not necessarily a hayseed. He may be  
shy in manner, but underneath there is  
a keen observation and shrewd comment  
on what he sees.

Men who previously never left the  
boundaries of their native states will be  
swapping experience with those from  
cities they only knew dimly as a mem-  
ory of geography study. It will do them  
good to realize that their own locality  
does not possess all advantages nor all  
wisdom.

Travel is supposed to be beneficial,  
but the great majority of people never  
get much of it. The army boys will now  
see the world, but even better than that,  
they will get what is the major advan-  
tage of seeing the world, the meeting  
with people from widely diverse occu-  
pations and localities. Men of sluggish  
ambition will be roused when they find  
out what others are doing, and their  
eyes will be open to many opportuni-  
ties. This army service will be a tremen-  
dous experience in a great many ways  
other than the military and fight-  
ing side of it.

## KEEPING TREATIES

Prominent among the causes of the  
war which the government wishes em-  
phasized by all who discuss current  
events, is the matter of keeping and  
breaking of treaties. As was clearly set  
forth by President Wilson in his note to  
the Pope, our people can place no faith  
in the word of the present rulers of  
Germany. It is of no use to make peace  
agreements with people who will not  
keep agreements.

The German government, when it vi-  
olated the neutrality of Belgium, express-  
ly admitted that it was violating inter-  
national law. It excused it on the ex-  
cuse, as Kaiser William said in his let-  
ter to President Wilson, that it was ne-  
cessary on "strategical grounds." Ac-  
cording to that principle any agreement  
whatever could be violated for the reason  
that it would be advantageous to one  
of the parties to break it. Germany  
also knows perfectly well that when she  
sinks our ships and murders our citizens  
she is violating all law, treaties and  
agreements.

All human relations are dependent on  
the honorable keeping of pledges. In  
private life the man who won't keep  
them is kicked out of the business world.  
It is no use trying to deal with him.

When a nation violates its solemn  
promises, conditions simply revert to  
the time of the cave man, when the one  
with the biggest club ruled the rest. It  
is no use to try to make agreements  
with those who try to rule in that way.  
The only way is to get a bigger club.  
Next time they may respect agreements.

That is where we are with Germany.  
We are not fighting to get any territory  
for ourselves or anyone else except such  
as she may have stolen. It is simply to  
teach the rulers of Germany a lesson so  
that they will see and thoroughly realize  
that it is the better policy to keep agree-  
ments. As long as she will persist in  
breaking them, and in keeping the most  
powerful military force ever assembled  
by one nation, so long is it impossible  
for other nations to live in peace with  
her.

FUEL SHORTAGE KEENLY FELT

Up to recent years the last thing the  
people of the United States thought  
about was fuel shortage. The scientists  
might figure that the coal mines would  
be used up in a thousand years, but  
"we should worry." It never occurred  
to them that the shortage and high price  
of labor would greatly increase the cost  
of mining coal, and that our supply of  
fuel wood was rapidly being depleted  
by the gross waste of forest resources.

Today high cost fuel is threatening  
the security of railroad dividends and it  
greatly increases the cost of running  
any plant needing power. The house-  
holder feels keenly the augmented price  
of coal and wood in his home. Recog-  
nizing these conditions the government  
is asking the public to conserve supplies  
of fuel in every way.

In industrial plants various devices  
are used to save coal, such as automatic  
stoking, more careful systems of feed-  
ing fire, etc. But the one great means  
of saving fuel is to develop water  
power and make our rivers turn our  
wheels. The people who promote and  
bring to successful operation a water-  
power company are adding permanent  
sources of wealth that will increase pro-  
duction indefinitely.

If they plant and maintain forest  
growth about the headwaters of their  
stream they will maintain a regular  
flow of that stream all the year around,  
or nearly so, thus reducing the time  
that auxiliary steam plants burning  
coal have to be operated.

It is too bad that so many millions of  
dollars are wasted in unfruitful specu-  
lation, in wildcat mining and plantation  
schemes when, if they could only be  
used in developing water powers that  
are going to waste, they would perma-  
nently economize our resources and re-  
duce the cost of manufacturing. Power  
plants are recognized today as one of  
the safest forms of investment. People  
who send money thousands of miles  
from home should inquire if there are  
not available water powers in their own  
section that could be developed?

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,  
Lucas County, ss

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he  
is senior partner of the firm of F. J.  
Cheney & Co., doing business in the City  
of Toledo, County and State aforesaid,  
and that said firm will pay the sum of  
One Hundred Dollars for each and every  
case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by  
the use of Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in  
my presence, this 6th day of December,  
A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,  
(Seal) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken in-  
ternally and acts through the Blood on  
the Mucous Surfaces of the System.  
Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all druggists, 7c.

Hall's Family Pills for constipation.  
(Advertisement)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give  
notice that the subscriber has obtained from  
the Orphans' Court of Somerset County letters of ad-  
ministration on the estate of

JOHN BUNYAN WILSON.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons  
having claims against said deceased, are hereby  
warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor,  
to the subscriber on or before the

Eighteenth day of March, 1918,  
or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all  
benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said  
estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
Given under my hand this 10th day of September,  
1917.

JOHN W. STATION,  
Administrator of John Bunyan Wilson, deceased.  
True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK,  
9-18 Register of Wills.

## Give The Boys A Chance

The child labor laws now in force are  
proving a serious handicap to the youth  
of this land, to the girls as well as to  
the boys, and even a menace to some of  
the country's important industries. They place an absolute and intolerable  
ban on the employment of boys who  
would only be too glad to work if they  
were allowed and whose wages would  
have a considerable weekly addition to  
the family purse. These laws have  
been made by legislative bodies without  
any thought or consideration of the  
unusual conditions that have now arisen  
and which, in all probability, will con-  
tinue for some years to come. There  
is a strong demand now for just the  
kind of work these boys and girls can  
do, work which will develop them in  
the right way; educate them and give  
them a good preparation for better and  
more profitable work in the future.

The boys are willing, but the law says  
to them: You shall not work. And  
the result is these youths become idlers,  
some of them young loafers and the  
chances are that worse habits will soon  
develop and that the reformatories will  
soon get them and make them work.  
No law prevents them from working  
when they are sent to such institutions,  
but as long as they are good enough to  
keep outside those walls the law com-  
pels them to remain idle. The absurd-  
ity of such regulation of the activities  
of the young reaches the height of  
absurdity.

Repeal or revision of these laws is  
urgently demanded and the Mary-  
land legislature, when it meets next  
January, must give our youth some  
relief from the labor restrictions that  
have been put upon them.—Baltimore  
American.

## Public Sale Choice Ponies

I will sell to the highest bidder in front of Cal-  
vin E. Townsend's livery stable in Pocomoke City,  
Maryland, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon

20 Head of Welsh Hackney  
And Shetland Ponies

ranging in age from four months to five years old.  
All of them first class stock. There are several  
Black and White Spotted Ponies in the lot, and  
they are very desirable. Also some well-broken ones  
in the bunch. There will be no by-bidding; they  
will positively be sold for the high dollar, and the  
sale will occur rain or shine.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. E. HUDSON,  
Bayview Stock Farm.

## Treasurer's Sale 1915 TAXES

By virtue of the power and authority vested in  
me as County Treasurer for Somerset county by  
the provisions of Chapter 10 of the Acts of the  
General Assembly of Maryland of 1910, I hereby  
give notice that on

Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, 1917,

at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the Court House  
door in Princess Anne, Maryland, I will sell, at  
public auction, for cash, all the lots or parcels of  
land hereinafter severally mentioned and describ-  
ed, to pay the taxes and costs due on the same  
for the year 1915, or charged to and due from the  
several persons to whom the same are assessed, and  
in arrears for said year, together with the inter-  
ests and costs thereon and costs of sale.

No. 1.—All that lot of land in Tangier District,  
Somerset county, Md., containing 1/4 acre, more  
or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining  
the lands of Mary Barnes and Horace Jones, and  
assessed to Charles H. Plinkett for said year.

No. 2.—All that lot of land in Tangier District,  
said county and state, containing 4 acres, more  
or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on  
a private road leading to the county road running  
from Bennett & Jones' store to Deal's Island, and  
adjoining the lands of Herbert Bennett, and as-  
sessed to Samuel J. Scott for said year.

No. 3.—All that lot of land in Tangier District,  
said county and state, containing 5 acres, more  
or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining  
the lands of Joseph Campbell and Edgier Hughes,  
and assessed to Edgier Hughes for said year.

No. 4.—All that lot of land in Tangier District,  
said county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more  
or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on  
a private road adjoining the lands of Charles W.  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 5.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on a private road adjoining the lands of  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 6.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on a private road adjoining the lands of  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 7.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on a private road adjoining the lands of  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 8.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on a private road adjoining the lands of  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 9.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on a private road adjoining the lands of  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 10.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
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Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
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recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 11.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
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B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 12.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on a private road adjoining the lands of  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 13.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
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more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on a private road adjoining the lands of  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

No. 14.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on a private road adjoining the lands of  
Mildred Benton and others, which was conveyed to  
B. Frank Bradshaw by Thompson Wallace by deed  
recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 80, folio 665, and  
assessed to said Bradshaw for said year.

and about three-fourths of a mile from the M. E.  
Church, and assessed to Hamilton Jones for said  
year.

No. 15.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 2 acres,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, sit-  
uated on the county road in lower Deal's Island,  
about one-eighth of a mile from Wenona Church,  
and assessed to Haze Jones for the years 1914 and  
1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.

No. 16.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, ad-  
joining the property of Lewis Jones, D. W. White  
and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza  
Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 17.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, ad-  
joining the property of Lewis Jones, D. W. White  
and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza  
Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 18.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, ad-  
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and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
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Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

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Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

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more or less, with the improvements thereon, ad-  
joining the property of Lewis Jones, D. W. White  
and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza  
Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 25.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, ad-  
joining the property of Lewis Jones, D. W. White  
and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza  
Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 26.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
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and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
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Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

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and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
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and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
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and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
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and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
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and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza  
Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 37.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
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and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza  
Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 38.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
more or less, with the improvements thereon, ad-  
joining the property of Lewis Jones, D. W. White  
and others, being the same land conveyed to D.  
W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza  
Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

No. 39.—All that lot of land in Deal's Island Dis-  
trict, said county and state, containing 1/4 acre,  
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Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

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Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

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Jones, colored, of James N., for said year.

"THE HOUSE OF FASHION"

## Tired of High Prices?

Then Come Here  
For Quick Relief

This Store has Specialized for years on Good Look-  
ing COATS AND SUITS at Medium Prices

## We are Still Sitting Tight ON THE PRICE LID

COME TO SEE FOR YOURSELF

Special All Wool Suits - \$15  
Other Suits - \$20, \$25 up  
Coats - \$7.50, \$



Notice of Marriages and Deaths will be published free—but obituary notices must be paid for at the rate of (5) five cents per line.

**BUSINESS POINTERS**

Ten (10) cents a line for the first insertion and (5) cents thereafter

**FOR SALE**—One Good Mare. A. B. EVERETT, Princess Anne, Route 1.

**FOR SALE**—Seed Rye, Crimson Clover, Buckwheat, Alfalfa, etc. W. P. TODD.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—Farm of forty-three acres. Apply to H. V. MADDOX, Manokin, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Two Nice Holstein Bull Calves, from very good cows. F. Wiedema, Route 2, Westover, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Prime Seed Wheat at \$2.50 per bushel. Cash with order. C. W. FITZGERALD, Princess Anne, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Pair French Coach Mares, 4 and 8 yrs. old; weight about 1½ tons. W. E. WADDY, JR., Princess Anne, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Nice home with 15 acres of ground, on the State road. Address E. G. RYAN, Princess Anne, Md., Rt. 3.

**WANTED**—Heavy Horse, Jersey Cow, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry. Give lowest cash prices and full particulars in first letter. E. H. Marylander and Herald office.

**FOR SALE**—Seed oats, beef scrap, bone meal charcoal, alfalfa meal, scratch feed, tankage hay, corn and feeds of all kinds. Hard coal, all sizes, and soft coal. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

**FOR SALE**—100 acres of growing timber on my farm, or will sell farm and timber on easy terms. The farm has good buildings and contains 220 acres. R. T. DOODY, near Loretto Station, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Seed Buckwheat and Rye—Peck, 75c; half-bushel, \$1.50; bushel, \$2.75. Delivered at any point on Stone Road between Princess Anne and Crisfield. F. M. WIDDOWSON, Princess Anne, Md.

J. B. Hendrie has just returned from New York city with a Bankrupt Stock of Merchandise bought under the hammer at prices away below market values. This stock must be turned into cash in next 30 days. Enough said. Cohn Building, Main street, Princess Anne.

**STOVES FOR EVERY PURPOSE**—We have the stock of Princess Anne and probably the largest in the county. We have built our trade from practically nothing. When engaging in the business 15 years ago there were a few of some sort of stoves sold here, and made somewhere. Our show room is 2x35 feet, in which can be seen samples of our different lines. If you are interested in stoves of any kind it is worth a trip to our town to look through our show room. Our stock consists of what we think are the best makes in the country adapted to this territory. We have judged them right for 15 years. Cole's line of ranges and set stoves, both coal and wood, are used by hundreds of well kept homes in the county, where they are prized highly. Spear coal stoves, as the trade speaks of them, have been a fixed pleasure in many homes for years, and they won't give them up. They make the gloomy home cheerful during the long winter nights. The Model Acme Range is cast and malleable, one of the best on the market and beautiful. The Abram Cox line of Ranges and Cooks are to be found in almost every stock of good stoves on the Atlantic Coast, where they can be secured. They are nicely finished and will probably give more service for the dollar than any line on the market. The above represents only a part of our stock. If you will pay our show room a visit we will be glad to demonstrate to you the merits of other lines which we carry in our stock.

HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

Put away your straw hat. First frost Wednesday morning.

Mr. William J. Phillips spent the week-end in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Carey and family have returned home after spending some days in Baltimore.

Mr. G. Elmer Brown, of Baltimore, spent last Tuesday night and Wednesday at the home of his father, Mr. G. W. Brown.

Mr. Sidney Beauchamp, son of Mrs. O. T. Beauchamp, left yesterday (Monday) for Mercersburg, where he will enter as a student at Mercersburg Academy.

Mrs. H. L. D. Stanford has rented a part of the Rectory and will arrange to serve meals to those desiring them during the term of Court and thereafter, beginning Monday, September 25th.

The Washington High School opened its doors for the fall term yesterday (Monday) morning and the boys and girls of this community, who have enjoyed a long vacation, have resumed the battle of their youth to acquire an education.

The Ladies Aid Society of Antioch Methodist Episcopal Church will serve supper in the Church Hall tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, 19th. The menu will consist of fried chicken, sliced ham, potato salad, coffee and bread. Supper 35 cents. Ice cream and cake extra.

Last Wednesday evening Mrs. T. J. Smith gave a card party in honor of her niece, Miss Effie Handy, of Washington. D. C. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Brittingham, Misses Olga Young, Emily Irving Dashiell, Dorothy Jones, Amanda Lankford and Messrs. Samuel S. Sudler, E. G. Purvis, Walter Long, Stewart Fitzgerald and Dr. C. T. Fisher.

Mr. Oliver T. Beauchamp, who recently graduated in class No. 4 at the Ground School of Aviation at the Ohio State University, and who has been spending a week at the home of his mother, Mrs. O. T. Beauchamp, left last Friday for Columbus, Ohio. He will spend one day in that city and, with other members of class No. 4, will then go to New York city, and from there will leave by steamship for Italy.

Mr. W. O. Lankford left yesterday (Monday) morning for a three days' trip to Baltimore.

Misses Charlotte Todd and Martha Starr are attending the Western High School in Baltimore.

Lieutenant Richard Dale, who is stationed at Fort Howard, spent the week-end with his mother, Mrs. John Dale.

Col. and Mrs. Henry J. Waters are visiting in Pittsburgh, Pa. They are expected home Thursday of this week.

A woman doesn't swear like a man, but when she is mad her eyes can express more cuss words than a man can utter.

Mr. H. Randolph Maddox left last week for Baltimore, where he will resume his studies at the Polytechnic Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wheatley, who have been visiting relatives in Somerset county, returned to Baltimore yesterday, Monday.

Mr. Robert F. Duer left last Saturday for a few days' visit to relatives in Baltimore. He is expected home tomorrow, Wednesday.

Why is it that a single girl of 29, who has a face like a concrete mixer, needs a chaperone when she goes anywhere, and that a pretty widow of 19 doesn't?

Mrs. Lewis King, formerly Miss Hazel Heath, of Princess Anne, and her little son, Melvin, of Baltimore, are spending two weeks with Mrs. King's sister, Mrs. O. J. Carey.

The middlemen aren't saying anything against the price fixing idea, which they expect will hold down the producer's price and help them get the same old figure out of the consumer.

Miss Frances Wainwright, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Wainwright, left last week for Wicomico Church, Northumberland county, Va., where she has accepted a position as teacher of mathematics.

The Ladies Aid of Mt. Olive Methodist Episcopal Church will serve a supper, consisting of all the delicacies of the season, on Wednesday evening, September 19th, at Revell's Neck Hall. Cake and cream will also be on sale.

Mr. T. L. Carrow, who has resided in Rusk, Texas, for several years, returned to Princess Anne last Thursday and is visiting at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. C. C. Ball, where Mrs. Carrow has been staying since the death of her mother, Mrs. Ball.

The September term of the Circuit Court for Wicomico County convened in Salisbury, Monday of last week. The two new Associate Judges—Hons. Joseph L. Bailey and Wm. F. Johnson—occupied the bench for the first time and were warmly welcomed by the bar and court officials.

Squirrel Hill Methodist Protestant Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the largest churches in the bustling Pennsylvania city, has issued a unanimous call to Rev. Charles M. Elderdice, pastor of Mt. Pleasant M. P. Church, of Crisfield. Rev. Elderdice has declined the call and will remain in Crisfield.

Messrs. Ralph T. Thompson and B. T. Kelley have had built a power freight boat which will be used in conveying freight from Westover to and from Baltimore. The boat has a capacity of 40 tons; it is 54 feet long and 15 feet wide, with an oil-burning engine. The plans of the boat were designed by Mr. Kelley.

Dr. R. O. Higgins, of Salisbury, has just returned from a visit to Washington, D. C., where he interviewed the Surgeon-General in connection with his appointment as First Lieutenant in the Reserve Corps of the army. Dr. Higgins was informed that he probably will not be assigned to active duty before late spring or early summer.

**Suffragists Defeated in Maine**  
The women of Maine are not downhearted over the defeat of the woman suffrage amendment to the constitution in the special election Monday of last week.

Supporters of the cause are already hard at work for another campaign for the right of women to vote. They are determined that the women of the state shall have suffrage.

The defeat of the amendment was decisive, the vote being 17,029 to 31,943. The total vote was 60,000, less than half the referendum vote cast on the prohibitory liquor law in 1911.

Auburn and Rockland were the only cities which voted straight for suffrage.

**The Kent Island Purchase**  
The provision of \$3,000,000 for the purchase of Kent Island and its conversion into a proving ground for the Ordnance Bureau, remains in the supply bill which was reported to the House of Representatives at Washington on Thursday of last week, following its consideration by the appropriations committee. The clause carrying the appropriation does not specifically name Kent Island, merely providing as follows: "Proving Ground—For increasing facilities for the proof and test of ordnance material, including necessary buildings, equipment and land—\$3,000,000." But both Secretary Baker and General Crozier, chief of ordnance, stated that Kent Island was intended to be taken over.

**Work At Camp Meade Goes On**

Governor Harrington last Friday said he had not determined when the State work of clearing the site of Camp Meade for the Government would be stopped. The Governor, with members of the Defense Commission, saw Secretary of War Baker in Washington Thursday and the latter readily agreed that if the State, having spent \$150,000 on the project, felt "busted" it should give proper notice and the War Department would take the work up where the State leaves off.

**No Second Draft In Sight**

A full statistical report on the operations of the draft law will be prepared by the provost-marshal general's office as soon as the mobilization of the first increment of 687,000 men of the national army has been completed early in October. Pending the preparations of the report and careful analysis of the conditions it discloses, no steps toward calling a second increment to the colors will be taken. General Crowder says that the call for the second increment never has been considered at any conference at which he was present and that he has no indication that it has been taken up in any way by President Wilson or Secretary Baker.

**Congratulations To Bishop Adams**

Our hand is extended in congratulations to Bishop Adams upon his completion this week of thirty years' earnest and worthy service as the Episcopal prelate of this diocese.

Bishop Adams was called to Easton from Vicksburg, whither he had retired in a convalescent state following an illness of yellow fever. His association with this diocese began twenty years after its creation, and he has been bishop during the last three-fifths of its history.

In the church Bishop Adams is held in the highest esteem for his many extraordinary talents, and as a pulpit orator he is recognized everywhere as of high standing. In the community and throughout his diocese generally he is known for his broad understanding, tender-heartedness, sympathy and unrelenting kindness. He has been highly successful in every phase of his work, and congratulations at the completion of his third decade are particularly fitting.

We wish for Bishop Adams many more years as faithful in good as have been those gone before.—Easton Star-Democrat.

**Quality Circus To Exhibit In Pocomoke**

The LaTena Circus and Wild West has been billed to exhibit in Pocomoke September 26th. This is a big 3 ring circus and carries a number of arena stars who have made themselves famous throughout America by their cleverness. The management claims the performance to be superior to anything ever seen there before and perfectly free from any and all objectionable features and particularly attractive to ladies and children.

The grand free street parade is worth seeing. It is filled with original, novel and comedy features, among which will be many open dens of wild beasts to be viewed by the spectators. Exhibitions will be given in the afternoon at 2, and in the evening at 8.

**Advertised Letters**

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Princess Anne postoffice unclaimed for:

Mrs. Laura Hayward, Miss Willie Helme, Mr. Bert Horn G. D., Mr. Henry Wilford McIntyre, Lydia Purnell, Mrs. E. S. Wall, Miss Viola Wilson, President U. D. C.

Persons calling for the above letters will please state they are advertised.  
H. L. BRITTINGHAM, P. M.

**M. E. HICKEY**

Plumbing and Heating  
REPAIR WORK  
A SPECIALTY

Shop on Beechwood Street  
(Formerly Reid Street)  
Farmers Phone PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

**J. E. GREEN**

EDEN, MD. R.F.D. No. 2  
Terms Reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed. When you have a sale give me a trial.

**A. C. BROWN**

Optician



I will be at the store of E. I. Brown, the jeweler, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. I can duplicate all broken lenses, or glasses, either spherical, cylindrical, prism, or compound cylinders, for every defect of astigmatism or muscular defects.

**Ladies' Coat Suits**

\$2.50 and \$3.00  
The Skirts Alone Are Worth DOUBLE THE MONEY

Just think, you can own 5 Coat Suits for the price of one new suit. These clothes are sanitary, as they are put through 60 pound pressure of dry steam.

FREDERICK J. FLURER  
Princess Anne Maryland

**DAMAGE DONE BY FROST**

**Corn Badly Hurt In The West—Tobacco In Pennsylvania**

Extent of the frost damage to corn during the recent cold spell was disclosed last Wednesday by the Department of Agriculture in its national weather and crop bulletin. In North Dakota the damage for grain purposes was estimated to be about 30 per cent; Wisconsin, 30 to 34 per cent; Michigan, probably 10 per cent; Indiana, much less than 50 per cent on low lands in the northern portion; Ohio, materially damaged in low lands in northeastern section; New York, 30 per cent in the eastern plateau district; Pennsylvania, much damage to late corn; West Virginia, slight damage, and Iowa considerable damage on low lands in the northern part of the state, while remainder of the state slightly damaged.

Potatoes were considerably damaged by frost from North Dakota southeastward to the lower lake region where damage also was done to truck crops.

Millions of dollars' damage has been done to crops in Pennsylvania and New Jersey by the low temperature Monday and Tuesday nights of last week. The greatest loss in Pennsylvania is to the Lancaster county tobacco crop, on which the damage is estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

In New Jersey the cranberry crop suffered most, from one-third to one-half being ruined.

**Great Faith In Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy**

"Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three doses he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

**NOTICE**

To The Tax Payers Of Somerset County

I will be at WESTOVER, at Long Brothers store, on Thursday morning, Sept. 20th, and at CRISFIELD at W. Jerome Sterling & Co.'s store on Friday morning, Sept. 21st, 1917, for the purpose of receiving and collecting State and County Taxes.

JOHN E. HOLLAND, Treasurer.

**PHILIP M. SMITH**

Funeral Director  
PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

All funeral work will receive prompt attention. Auto. hearse service.

**Dr. Higgins**

DENTIST  
FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Rooms 201-210 New Bank Bld'g  
(Near Rapid Transit Terminal)  
Salisbury, Maryland  
PHONES: Office, 744; Res. 411

**ATTENTION**

GROWERS AND SHIPPERS

I have an unlimited outlet for fruits and produce of all kinds. Will handle your shipments on consignment, sell for you or buy outright. I am in touch with the leading markets and receiving orders daily. See me before disposing of your shipments.

**FRED. A. CULVER,**

Buyer and Shipper Of  
FRUITS AND PRODUCE  
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

**ATTRACTIONS**

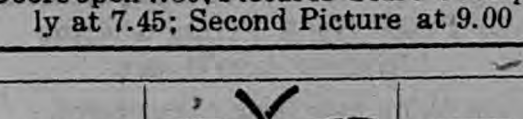
FOR THIS WEEK AT  
THE AUDITORIUM  
Motion Pictures

TUESDAY NIGHT  
Mae Murray in The Prim Rose Ring  
and a Hearst Pathe News Reel

THURSDAY NIGHT  
Blanche Sweet and Thomas Meigan in  
The Silent Partners

SATURDAY NIGHT  
Mrs. Vernon Castle in the 15th episode of  
"Patricia," and Fatty Arbuckle  
in "The Rough House," and  
a Pathe News Reel

ADMISSION  
Price 10 cents for all.  
Doors open 7:30; Pictures Start Promptly  
at 7:45; Second Picture at 9:00.



Do You Want a Good  
Complexion?

**Velvet Skin Lotion**

is the answer. This Lotion is a high grade skin food, composed of pure vegetable oils which have long been known as skin foods and beautifiers.

If you suffer in summer from Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Irritation, Chapped Hands or Face you should use this Lotion as a speedy relief.

Gentlemen find it a delightful and healing application after shaving.

Try a bottle to-day. The price is only 25 cents for a large bottle.

OMAR A. JONES  
Druggist Princess Anne

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 per Tonic.

**School Days**

AND

**Lankford's Department Store**



Connect Up In Fine Shape

Big Stock of

Devonshire Gingham  
Poplin Linene, Etc.

In the piece, and lots of it at old prices. Just the things for School Dresses, Boys' Shirts and Waists.

**READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES SUITS AND COATS**

New Fall Goods. Bought before the late advances

**Buster Brown SHOES**

No Experiment. No Risk

GET YOUR CHILD THE BEST

Pencils, Tablets, Ink, Book-Bags, Lunch Boxes Etc

FIT OUT HERE

**W. O. Lankford & Son**

HOME FURNISHERS

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

**Victrola Shop News**

Important! Beginning with Aug. 1st, the first day of each month is opening date for new Victor Records to go on sale to public.

Patriotic Songs, Recitations and Band Selections are now all the go! Patriotic airs also worked into dance music are popular. You should hear them.

Have you investigated the Mechanical and Cabinet improvements in the larger types of Victrolas the Victor Co. is now making? Call and see them.

We are selling a good many Victrolas to families in the country nowadays. Farmers, the Victrola and Victor Records bring into your home never-ending entertainment, culture and musical education—just what your wife and children enjoy when they visit the cities. The moral is plain: A Victrola and Victor Records bring these great benefits right to them!

Our stock is now complete—full line of Victrolas, all prices and finishes—full stock of the famous Victor Records.

Call and see us before buying. No trouble to demonstrate in store, or we will bring a Victrola and Records to your home on trial. No obligation to buy if not entirely satisfied.

**Salisbury Music & Specialty Company**

INCORPORATED  
102 Dock St., Cor. Main SALISBURY, MD.  
"The Store That Made Salisbury Musical"

**FOR STYLISH AND QUALITY-PRINTING** Bring your orders to the Marylander and Herald Office.

**Seeds and Feeds**

WINTER RYE  
WINTER OATS  
SEED WHEAT  
TIMOTHY

CRIMSON CLOVER  
RED CLOVER  
ALFALFA  
ALSIKE

Other Grasses, for Hay, Pasture and Lawn, as well as other field and trucking seeds.

**FEEDS**

Wheat Bran, Middlings, Horse Feed, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Cotton Seed Meal, Cracked Corn

We will gladly send samples with prices Phone or write your order or inquiry

**PENINSULA PRODUCE EXCHANGE OF MARYLAND**

POCOMOKE CITY, MARYLAND



## POULTRY AND EGGS

### HENS DURING MOLT.

Give Better Results on Full Feed Than When Rations Are Scanty.

As the molting period approaches some poultrymen reduce sharply the feed allowance, which practice is intended to hasten molting and to cause the hens to lay earlier than usual in the fall, says the Iowa Homestead. Then when molting is finished they feed liberally again to stimulate egg production. That such a practice shortens the time when hens look shabby and bare may be determined by observation, but it has not been shown that egg production is thereby increased.

To furnish reliable information on this point the Pennsylvania experiment station selected two pens of White Leghorns containing eighteen hens each and fed one pen liberally and the other scantily during the last half of August when molting was in progress. After that time both pens received full feed.

Records of egg production were accurately kept during September, October and November, and the figures show that the eighteen hens scantily fed during the last part of August produced 130 eggs in September, 128 in October and thirty-nine in November as compared with 185 eggs in September, ninety-five in October and thirty-six in November produced by the eighteen hens liberally fed.

From these figures we find that forced molting produced by limited feed apparently gave an increase in egg production during the last two months, but in the totals for the three months the pen that was scantily fed fell behind, producing only 296 eggs, while the liberally fed pen produced 316. Such evidence leads to the conclusion that forced molting has no economic advantage.

In further support of this conclusion it has been observed that careful, regular feeding in late summer and early fall encourages laying, because the hens are kept up to normal weight during the molting period and do not have to recover any lost flesh before commencing to lay again.



Leghorns produce eggs cheaper than hens of the general purpose breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. This fact was one of the results obtained in a rather extensive feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States department of agriculture. The birds shown are White Leghorns.

meaning to lay again. Limited feeding shuts off the egg yield at this time of year as well as any other. The best practice consists in keeping the hens laying as late as they will in the summer. Late molting progresses rapidly when once it starts and laying follows without delay.

To those who want a well appearing flock, the suggestion may be given that feeds high in oil and protein, such as, for instance, as sunflower seed, if furnished at molting time, give a glossy luster and attractiveness to the new feathers. Such feeds also keep the birds thrifty.

The exact time of molting varies considerably with different hens, but usually it is just before cool weather begins. Those that molt earlier, in July or early August, are not the best layers, as a rule. In fact, some poultrymen cull such individuals from the flock. Late molting allows egg production until cool weather, occurs more rapidly and leaves the hen in good condition for fall and early winter laying. It is most common in high producing strains and where careful summer feeding occurs.

### Grow Pure Bred Poultry.

With the work and publicity that have been going on in favor of pure bred poultry, we are sure to find a larger per cent of the annual poultry converts taking up a good quality of stock to start with than was the case ten or even five years ago. This means a new and greater demand upon the pure bred poultrymen for breeding and laying stock next fall.

### First American Poultry Show.

The first poultry exhibition in America was held in 1849 at the Public Garden, in Boston. England had its first public exhibition of poultry in the Crystal Palace, at London, and the two exhibits did a great deal to give impetus to raising better poultry. Every poultry show, even the most local and smallest, has its great uses.

### POULTRY PICKINGS.

Keep the summer chicks growing. Provide shade. Give the youngsters all the range possible. Exercise is the best tonic growing stock can have.

Bolled oats, after draining off the water, can be mixed with bran and cornmeal to make a valuable egg food.

Cow peas are relished by poultry and should be added to the diet at least twice a week.

Buttermilk and sour milk are not only relished, but are valuable additions to the poultry ration. Kaffir corn is a fairly good substitute for wheat.

The trouble with so many farm hens is that they do not get enough grain during the summer months to make them produce a profitable number of eggs to pay for their keep.

### DUCK RAISING PAYS.

Birds Are Easily Handled, and With Care Return Good Profits.

Improved methods of artificial incubation and brooding combined with judicious feeding with the aid of machinery have enabled duck breeders to grow their stock early and thus obtain the best prices and to raise large numbers of birds economically.

Almost any location will do for duck raising. Cheap, wornout or marshy



The Indian Runner duck, which had its origin in India—hence the name—has rapidly come into wide popularity by reason of its prolific egg yield and by reason of which it is aptly termed the Leghorn of the duck family. The name "Runner" is very appropriate, for they literally run, instead of waddling, as do other ducks, and sometimes present a very comical appearance. The bird pictured is an Indian Runner duck.

land will do nicely, though a sandy soil is to be preferred because of its better sanitary conditions and drainage. If a large plant is contemplated it should be located close to a railroad or other means of direct communication with the city markets and the buildings should be arranged as conveniently as possible so as to reduce labor to a minimum.

Houses for ducks are simple affairs. They are little more than shelters and require no furnishings, such as roosts and nest boxes. Make no mistake about building the house on well drained ground and keeping it dry. Ducks can withstand a great deal of cold, their feathers are almost impenetrable, but they must have their feet protected. Scarcity of bedding on the floor or a low, damp floor will soon put a whole flock of ducks out of business. They must have dry quarters, strange as this may sound in view of their being given to water.

If a stream or pond is available it is well to allow the breeders the freedom of it, as the eggs will prove more fertile. If an artificial pool is used be sure to clean it out frequently, for it is quickly fouled. Young ducks may be given the freedom of a stream until they are about eight weeks old, when they should be penned and fattened for market. Ducks are heavy drinkers. They must be provided with a liberal supply of drinking water at all times. It has been said that the only neglect that will kill young ducks is failure to furnish them with sufficient drinking water.

The food must be largely of a soft character. Too much hard food does not agree with ducks. Moistened mash is best, and the simplest ingredients are to be preferred. Grit is even more essential to ducks than it is to chickens, and they should have oyster shells as well.

### Don't Crowd Poultry.

Many fine chicks are materially injured by crowding. They are growing rapidly and are greedy, caring more to get all they can, regardless of the wants of the others. They crowd and tread on and pick each other until we find our once promising flock looking decidedly ragged. Separate them according to size and give the weaker ones a chance. We may find our best fowls among them. The coops should be enlarged as they grow older. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets when they are three months old. But if you don't wish to keep them for breeders it would be better to sell them.

### Save Poultry Droppings.

Chicken manure is the richest of all farm manures in fertilizing elements, and it should be so cared for that none of its excellent elements be wasted or leached away. It should be preserved under shelter and have mixed with it such material as kainit or dry earth or add phosphate or land plaster or muck. Do not lime it or add lime to it since it would drive off the nitrogen. It should not be mixed with sawdust or sand, as they are without value. To compost with loam or leaf would be all right.

### Truth About a "Monster."

According to the ancient writers, the basilisk—sometimes called cockatrice—was a monster to be greatly dreaded. Its breath filled the air with a deadly poison and burned up vegetation, and the glance of its eye was fatal to both man and beast. The only creature that could face it and live, they said, was the cock, and travelers were advised to take loudly crowing cocks with them as a protection against the monster. So much for superstition. As a matter of fact, the basilisk is a harmless lizard living a quiet life in the woods and feeding on insects. Its appearance, however, is formidable, and it is this, perhaps, that gave it a bad name. It grows to a length of from twenty-five to thirty inches, including its tail, which is much longer than its body. Rising from its head and inclining backward is a broad, wing-like expansion which gives it some resemblance to the flying lizard. The crest of this expansion is formed somewhat like a crown, and that gave the basilisk its name, which is from the Greek word meaning king.—Exchange.

### Reels With Jeweled Bearings.

Without a doubt jeweled bearings on the reel make it run more smoothly and add to its life. The lengthened life of a reel, due to the fact that it is jeweled, more than overbalances the added cost over the ordinary kind. As a general thing, the jewels are set in removable caps at the end of the bearings, which makes it easy to keep them clean and oiled. Of course the jeweled reel nicks you deeper in the bank roll, but after a fellow has put in practice work on the lower priced reels and feels like investing in one that will last forever, if handled right, then the jeweled reel is the only one to buy. Right down to cases, as it were, the jeweled reel is one that acts best in the hands of the angler who knows how to handle it. It spins with such freedom and speed that it is conducive to back lashes with the beginner, who has not the thumb work to control it.—From "Lake and Stream Game Fishing," by Dixie Carroll.

### Liszt and Helgoland.

Of Helgoland one has an unexpected glimpse in Rudolf Lehmann's reminiscences, published over twenty years ago.

The artist went to Helgoland in 1849 and found Liszt, the great pianist, staying in "that most bracing of watering places—a barren rock some 100 feet high and scarcely two miles in circumference in the midst of the North sea."

There were, besides Liszt, half a dozen well known people staying in Helgoland, and Lehmann calls it "this enchanted island." He says it is formed of bright red sandstone, so soft that the sea, washing away some of its base, is dyed red for some distance.

Since Lord Salisbury ceded the little island to Germany at least £20,000,000 were spent in fortifying Helgoland.—London Chronicle.

### Here's Your Hat; Stay Awhile.

It is the Nunc Dimittis—the art of the peaceful departure. To know when to go and how to let go after "nine eyes have seen"—yes, that is a fine art indeed. Learn the art of terminal facility and save a world of apologies and regrets afterward. Learn not to linger over anything, even a telephone. Long conversations, long explanations, long letters, long farewells, long prayers in public, sermons or speeches and long spun out stories—prayer avoid them. Come to the point on time. Depart gracefully. Peace will then pursue you. Leave a wish and longing because you have gone. Learn to let go of little things today and you will be ready to decide quickly at tomorrow's crisis and to depart in peace.—Christian Advocate.

### Important Trifles.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at 5 in the morning or 9 at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easier six months longer. But if he sees you at a billiard table or hears your voice at a tavern when you should be at work he sends for his money the next day.—Benjamin Franklin.

### JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

Which Is Better—Try an Experiment Or Profit By A Princess Anne Citizen's Experience

Something new is an experiment. Must be proved to be as represented. The statement of a manufacturer is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now suppose you had a bad back, a lame, weak or aching one. Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures. Endorsed by strangers from far-away places.

It's different when the endorsement comes from home.

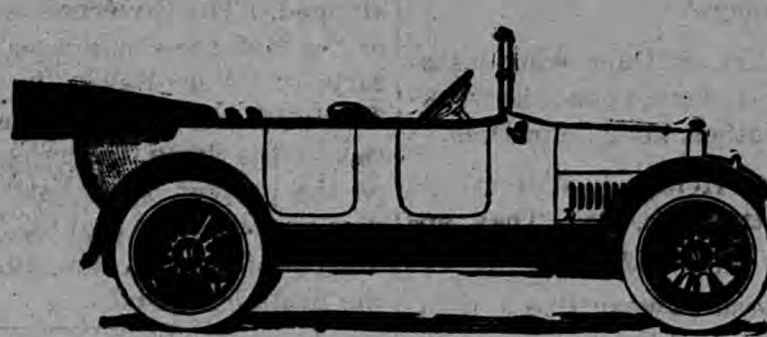
Easy to prove local testimony. Read this Princess Anne case: Charles R. Porter, grocer, Antioch avenue extended, (Route One) says: "Whenever I caught cold, it settled in my kidneys and I suffered from severe backaches. I had to get up several times at night to pass the kidney secretions. It was three years ago when I had the last attack, but I haven't had any trouble since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I got Doan's at T. J. Smith & Co's drug store, and I recommend them highly to anyone."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Porter had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

(Advertisement)



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### N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk R. R. "Cape Charles Route"

Train Schedule in effect July 1st, 1917

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS					
LEAVE	449	451	455	463	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
New York (Penn. Station)	9:00	12:45	8:00	12:08	
Philadelphia	11:25	5:35	9:58	3:00	
Wilmington	12:08 a. m.	7:00	10:42	3:45	
Baltimore	8:20 p. m.	4:00	19:00	1:35	
Delmar	3:10	8:30	10:55	1:30	7:12
Salisbury	3:20	8:43	11:10	1:43	7:28
PRINCESS ANNE	3:38	9:10	11:40	2:03	7:38
Cape Charles	A. R.	5:55	2:35 p. m.	*4:20	10:50
Old Point	8:15	6:20	*8:20		
Norfolk	9:20	7:25	*9:25		
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
*On Sundays Train 455 arrives at Cape Charles 4:40. Old Point 6:40 and Norfolk 7:45 p. m.					
*Sleeping car section. Coach section leaves 12:17 a. m.					

NORTH BOUND TRAINS					
LEAVE	458	460	462	80	460
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Norfolk	11:08	8:45	4:42	6:00	4:00
Old Point	8:00	10:35	5:00	7:00	
Cape Charles	6:56	10:55	1:27 p. m.	8:02	11:47
PRINCESS ANNE	7:39	11:34	1:49	8:40	12:23 a. m.
Salisbury	7:56	12:08 p. m.	2:10	Ar. 8:50	12:48
Delmar					
Wilmington	Ar. 11:08	8:45	4:42	6:00	4:00
Philadelphia	11:56	5:08	5:27	4:55	
Baltimore	12:39 p. m.	7:10	10:58	5:58	
New York	2:00	8:00	8:00	7:50	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Southward  
Leave A. M. P. M. P. M.  
King's Creek 9:16 2:15 8:10  
Ar. Crisfield 10:00 8:00 8:50  
P. M. P. M. P. M.

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Northward  
Leave A. M. P. M. P. M.  
Crisfield 6:00 12:20 6:45  
Ar. King's Creek 6:45 1:06 7:35

No Sunday trains on this Branch Road

Nos. 449, 455, 462, 460 daily. Nos. 81, 451, 453, 458, 460, 80, daily except Sunday.

ROBERT B. COOKE Traffic Manager. M. W. CLEMENT, Superintendent.

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Schedule effective June 4th, 1917.

EAST BOUND.

	111	9	3
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Baltimore	7:30	2:15	6:25
Salisbury	1:11	8:15	12:05
Ar. Ocean City	2:10	9:20	1:10

WEST BOUND.

	6	10	112
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Ocean City	6:20	3:25	3:50
Salisbury	7:39	4:36	4:50
Ar. Baltimore	1:15	10:15	10:50

\*Sunday only. †Daily except Sunday.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

MARY E. DOODY.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Seventeenth Day of October, 1917, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1917.

PATRICK H. DOODY,

Administrator of Mary E. Doody, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

JOSEPH S. WEBSTER,

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fifteenth Day of November, 1917, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1917.

VICTOR WEBSTER,

Executor of Joseph S. Webster, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

JULIET LANKFORD,

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Seventeenth Day of October, 1917, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1917.

WILLIAM G. LANKFORD,

Executor of Juliet Lankford, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

BERTIE C. PIERSON,

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 6th day of August, 1917.

JETTA M. PIERSON,

Administratrix of Bertie C. Pierson, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

LEVI KENNY,

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1917.

NATHAN BALLARD,

Administrator of Levi Kenny, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

LEVI KENNY,

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1917.

NATHAN BALLARD,

Administrator of Levi Kenny, deceased. True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS



## THE GREEN VAULTS

They Hold the Sultan's Vast Store of Hidden Wealth.

BILLIONS IN RICH TREASURE.

Besides the Gem Laden Throne of Beaten Gold, These Heavily Guarded Caves Secrete the Hoardings of All the Greedy Rulers of Turkey.

In the green vaults of the porte lies hidden away what is perhaps the greatest treasure in the world, collected for centuries by Turkey's greedy rulers and hoarded away from the gaze of any inquisitive mortal. No one has ever been able to estimate the value of the sultan's jewels, for the treasures are guarded by day and night. There are at least twelve sets of heavily barred doors to pass before the actual entrance is reached to this Aladdin's cave. For every lock there are two keys, entrusted to as many custodians, each having twenty-four guards. These are supposed to spy on each other, as well as protect the guardians of the keys.

The green vaults of Constatia, as the treasure caves are called, are within the grounds of the porte. Approached through a court called Dar-es-Solafet—the court of felicity—it is seen to be a low domed edifice with an interesting doorway, enriched with marbles and tiles.

The jewels appear to consist mainly of set and unset precious stones. All information regarding them, however, is kept secret because of the impoverished condition of the country, and if the exact amount of the sultan's wealth were discovered certain unscrupulous leaders might be tempted to "break in and steal." The gossipers of Constantinople say, however, that if a person offered \$800,000,000 for the green vaults and secured their contents he would make a great bargain.

Perhaps the throne of beaten gold, adorned with millions of rubies, pearls, diamonds, sapphires and emeralds set in mosaic, is the most dazzling object in the treasury of the "Shadow of God on Earth." How Selim I. ever brought it from Persia away back in the fifteenth century, when travelling was so difficult, is quite beyond human comprehension.

Nowhere in the world are there precious stones to compare with the two great emeralds which adorn the top of the sultan's throne. One of them weighs four pounds and is as big as a man's hand, the other being a trifle smaller.

On a table of ebony and sandalwood, within reach of the throne, stands a marvelous golden tankard incrustured with 4,000 diamonds. By its side lies a platter wrought of the purest gold and literally veneered with diamonds. On the ground surrounding this dazzling site are scattered thousands of rubies, pearls, turquoises and emeralds mingled with exquisitely carved diamond buttons. The magnitude of the whole thing makes one gasp with amazement.

There are effigies of the sultans clad in robes of state from 1451 to 1839, with jewels on the feathers of their turbans; daggers and swords which are priceless, as are the wonderful rubies and emeralds in the clasps of Ibrahim and Solyman II.

No museum in the world can boast a richer collection of armor, scimitars, shields, pistols, saddles, sandals, canes and the like, all bejeweled or wrought of gold.

When the sultana gives a banquet in her harem the treasury is generally raided for the occasion. At one of these revels bouquets of diamond flowers stretching from shoulder to shoulder were worn by the sultan's favorites. The sultana herself was adorned with ropes of pearls of unparalleled size, and in her ears were birds the size of butterflies holding in their beaks sparkling gems. The sultan's granddaughter, a mere infant of eleven, used to be tortured by having her hair done up in a knot on top of her head inside a diamond crown, the front of her dress covered with diamond orders, while her hands were incased with golden mittens studded with precious stones.

Few are aware that the sultan is in receipt of the largest income paid to any earthly sovereign—something like \$1,000,000 a year—and has the right to ask for more should his privy purse run short. The treasury of useless wealth hoarded away in the green vault, if converted into cash and used for national purposes, would transform the miserable Ottoman empire into one of the richest powers of the world—Exchange.

**The Swanee River.**  
It is related that when Stephen Collins Foster was composing "The Old Folks at Home" he was at a loss for the name of a river which would be melodious and also fit the rhythm of the song.

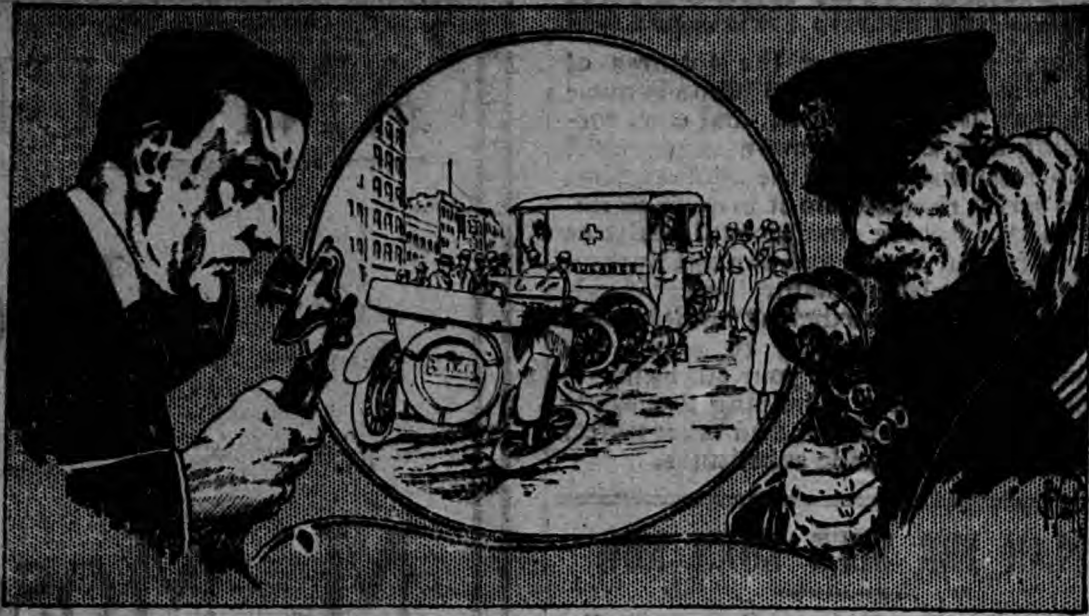
A brother suggested "Pedee"—"Way down upon the Pedee river."  
"No," said the composer. "Pedee is not poetical enough."

Various other names were tried, only to be rejected by the fastidious author.

At length, a gazetteer was obtained, and Foster looked through long lists of names until he reached Swanee or Swanee, as it is usually written.

The suitable name was found, and in this manner was immortally bestowed upon that hitherto almost unknown little southern river.—Philadelphia Record.

A little loss frightens; a great on tames.—Spanish proverb.



## "What! My Car?"

"Yes! skidded—and it's up to you. You failed to provide the chauffeur with Tire Chains. Only good luck saved your wife from paying the supreme penalty for your negligence. She's on the way to the hospital, painfully injured, but the doctor thinks she'll pull through. You'd better hurry to the hospital and then report to Headquarters."

How strange it is that disaster must come to some men before they realize that all makes and types of tires will skid on wet pavements and muddy roads when not equipped with Chains.

These men do not appreciate, until too late, that by failing to provide Weed Anti-Skid Chains they

expose their families to injury and death.

The time to provide against accidents is before they happen. Don't wait until after the first skid. Put Weed Chains on all four tires at the first indication of slippery going and you will have quadruple protection against injury, death, car damage and law suits.

All Sizes of Weed Chains For all Makes and all Styles of Tires  
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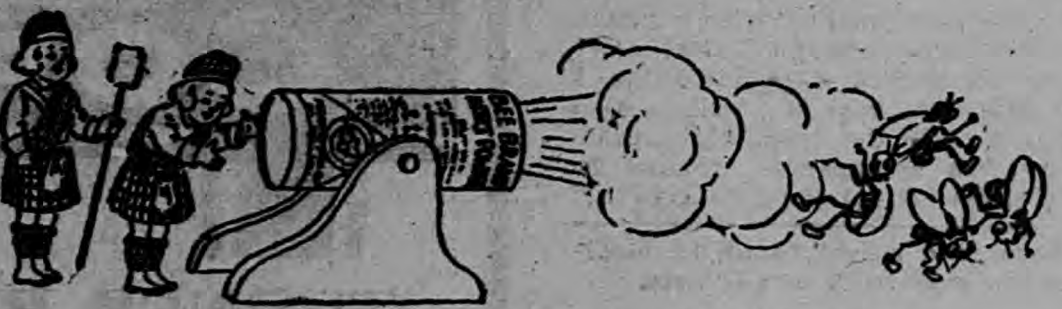
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The can of BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER is the 40 centimeter gun in the struggle with insects. There is no bug that can withstand it. It can't harm you or your pets but will kill every bug that comes in contact with it. Use it freely and you can keep your home free of insects the year round. Give it a trial.



## Bee Brand Insect Powder, 25 & 50c.

fan it into the air.

Flies and Mosquitoes die in a few minutes. Will kill ants, fleas, roaches, bedbugs, lice and bugs of every kind. Directions on package. Look for the BEE BRAND Trade Mark.

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## GOLDEY COLLEGE

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## ITALY'S LEANING TOWERS.

The Strangest of Them All Are the Two in Bologna.

Italy is a land of many leaning towers, but the tower of Pisa is the best known. The strangest of the leaning towers, however, are the Torre Asinelli and the Torre Garisenda in Bologna, which were erected A. D. 1109 and 1110. The builders intended them for fortified homes, of which Bologna at one time possessed as many as 200. The gloomy, smooth walled brick towers standing side by side make a strange impression upon the person who looks up at them from the ground.

The Torre Asinelli is 320 feet high and contains a rough staircase of 447 steps. From the summit, which is four feet out of plumb with the base, one has a fine view of the city. The slant is unintentional and was probably caused by the sinking of the foundations. Torre Garisenda is 163 feet high—sixteen feet lower than the Leaning Tower of Pisa—and is ten feet out of plumb—only three feet less than the Tower of Pisa.

When Ottone Garisenda began to build, A. D. 1110, he apparently wanted his house to surpass his neighbor Asinelli's in oddity, and so he intentionally made his tower out of the perpendicular. He found it impossible, however, to complete the tower at that angle and had to cease work.—London Standard.

## PREHISTORIC WEAPONS.

They Were Probably Made of Iron Obtained From Meteorites.

In the old world the art of smelting ores was discovered about 1200 B. C. It has sometimes been suggested that iron tools and weapons may have been made at an earlier period from meteorites, and recently a considerable amount of evidence in behalf of this hypothesis has been presented by C. F. Zimmer.

He has compiled a list of the known iron-containing meteorites, nearly all accumulated within the past century, and he shows from these alone about 250 tons of iron might be obtained. Of this amount more than 99 per cent is malleable, consisting of a nickel-iron alloy. He also shows by means of a series of illustrations how easy it is to detach from the meteorites fragments of iron suitable for use as tools or implements when mounted in handles.

Thus it seems fairly probable that a widespread use may have been made of meteoritic iron in prehistoric times. At the time of the Spanish conquest of Mexico the Aztecs had iron knives and daggers, which, they declared, had been obtained from the sky. Moreover, the use of meteoritic iron by Eskimos and American Indians is a matter of recent history.—Scientific American.

## Getting By.

An Indianapolis man, who for the purpose of this story will be called Mr. X., asked a friend, Mr. Y., for the loan of \$20. Mr. Y. replied that he did not have the money with him, but would return with it later.

When he came back to Mr. X.'s office he found Mr. X. busily engaged in an apparent effort to make a favorable impression on a visitor unknown to Mr. Y.

"Here is that twenty," said Y. breaking in on the conversation.

Mr. X. turned as though annoyed by the interruption; then his face brightened with a patronizing smile.

"Thanks, old fellow," he said. "Any time I can do anything more for you let me know."

Mr. Y., the lender, retreated in confusion.—Indianapolis News.

## The Fear of the Past.

The future is a blank wall on which every man can write his own name as large as he likes. The past I find already covered with illegible scribbles, such as Plato, Isaiah, Shakespeare, Michelangelo, Napoleon. I can make the future as narrow as myself. The past is obliged to be as broad and turbulent as humanity, and the upshot of this modern attitude is really this—that men invent new ideals because they dare not attempt old ideals. They look forward with enthusiasm because they are afraid to look back.—Gilbert K. Chesterton.

When we read we fancy we could be martyrs. When we come to act we cannot bear a provoking word.—Hannah More

## Says Phosphates Make Beautiful Women And Strong, Healthy, Vigorous, Robust Men

Physicians all over the world are prescribing phosphates to build up run down emic conditions and those who have treated their patients with Argo-Phosphate are changing thin, emic women with toneless tissues, flabby flesh, into the most beautiful rosy cheeked and plump round formed women imaginable

Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Jacobson said in a recent interview that 90 per cent. of emic comes from nervous breakdown which can only be corrected by supplying the necessary phosphates to the nervous system that is lacking in the food you eat, and this can be quickly supplied by taking one or two 5-grain Argo-Phosphate tablets after each meal, and at bed time. It will in many cases make a pale scrawny face the picture of health in a few days. I have seen women that I expected would have to be kept under treatment for months restored to perfect health in one or two weeks time.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.** The Argo-Phosphate recommended by Dr. F. H. Jacobson contains phosphates such as are prescribed by leading physicians throughout the world, and it will be found the most effective form for treating patients with Nervous Dyspepsia, Stomach troubles, Brain Fat and Nervous Prostration. It will renew youthful vim and vigor, and build up the whole body. If your druggist will not supply you with Argo-Phosphate, send \$1.00 for two weeks treatment, to Argo Laboratories, 10 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

## The Social Ladder

There Is Money as Well as Position on the Top Round

By ETHEL HOLMES

Billy Saxton and Eunice Mainwaring were married at an unfortunate time. They had been both brought up in luxury and had met, loved and become engaged in the social whirl. But they were the last of a long line of rich people, and neither possessed anything whereon to live except their clothes, though this in Eunice's case was considerable.

Love spurred Billy to make an effort, and he secured a position giving him \$25 a week. The two figured out how they would make it do, and, Cupid holding the pencil, brought their requirements within it. So they were married. But unfortunately the pan-European war came on about this time, and prices began to soar. Billy's salary remained where it was. Articles that they required rose from 50 to 100 per cent. Therefore their income was really not more than from \$15 to \$20 a week. Cupid, after he has got a couple off his hands by marrying them, does not further trouble himself about their affairs. The Saxtons made new figures, but the little god was not waging the pencil, and this time the result spelled ruin.

After a long conference it was agreed between them that Billy should go to Mr. Goldwin, the head of the firm by which he was employed, call his attention to the raise in prices of necessities and ask if something could not be done to enable him to earn a better income. The next day after business hours when Mr. Goldwin was about to leave his private office Billy opened the door and walked in. Billy had on a suit he had worn at the time of his marriage, a beautiful polka-dot necktie and yellow spots. Most of his attire was somewhat "worn," but it was in good style, and its owner looked more like a deposed prince of the blood inquiring for a rich American wife than a mere clerk.

Billy stammered forth his case while his employer listened, rather noting the young man's aristocratic appearance than the burden of his argument. But when the request came Mr. Goldwin told his employee that, while he saw the justice of his demand, he could not grant it. The profits in his business, while prices had been rising, had fallen proportionately. True, the firm had been doing a larger business than before, but everything required in it had risen in price that the more business done the more money lost.

Billy knew that this was not so, and the knowledge only made him feel the more bitter at the refusal. He went out sorrowful. As he made his exit the wife of the head of the firm entered. She was richly dressed and bespangled with jewels. She had come to drive her husband home in his auto.

"Who is that young man?" she asked.

"His name is Saxton. Why do you ask?"

"He's the most aristocratic looking person I have seen in a long while. Is he in your employ?"

"Yes; he has a minor clerkship."

"A minor clerkship! A young man of his age and to the manner born occupying a minor clerkship!"

"Our clerks are not appointed because they are aristocratic looking and wear fine clothes."

"Nevertheless I think I see in this young man something more valuable and ornamental than one perched on a high stool turning over the leaves of a ledger."

"Well, my dear, if you will tell me how to make him thus valuable I will see what I can do about it."

"Ask him to dinner."

Mr. Goldwin, having just refused Billy a raise in salary, was not minded to invite him to dinner. Such an invitation would suggest that the employee had reconsidered the request of the employer and would show a favoritism to one of the office force that would have a bad effect. Mr. Goldwin said that he would see about it, and the subject was dropped for the time.

One Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin were reading the morning papers, he the financial articles, his wife the society columns. Mrs. Goldwin's eye alighted upon an announcement of the first appearance in the social world for some time of Mr. and Mrs. William Saxton at a function given by Mrs. Saxton's aunt, Mrs. DeVersey Mainwaring. Mrs. Goldwin at once called her husband's attention to the announcement and berated him soundly for not having given the invitation she had suggested. Mr. Goldwin, who knew something of social customs, suggested that Mrs. Saxton must be considered in the matter and raised a lot of objections, which for the time being carried his point.

But his wife, whose sole ambition in the world was to force an entrance into society, was not satisfied. After this she scrutinized the society news and saw on several occasions the names of Mr. and Mrs. William Saxton at different functions. The reason for this was that an uncle of Billy, wishing to

sell a piece of property, told his nephew that he would give him a commission if he would make a sale. Billy sold the property and received \$500 commission.

This uncle of Billy's was a practical matter of fact man, and Billy asked him how he could best invest the money paid him.

"Billy," said his uncle, "every man should use what he has on which to build. The only thing you have is the entrée into society. There are persons who would give you a fortune for an introduction to the gilded world. But you couldn't deliver the goods. Still, in society lies your field. My advice is for you to spend your \$500 in suitable clothes for yourself and wife and other necessities in keeping in with the swells. Meanwhile keep your eye skinned for a chance to make a profitable deal. Some financial magnate may take a fancy to you and give you a tip."

Billy saw the drift of the advice, and Billy's wife advocated following it with all her heart. Billy's investment in clothes was confined principally to a dress suit, and the rest of the funds devoted to apparel went to his wife. After this the names of Mr. and Mrs. William Saxton were to be found quite often in the society columns of the newspapers.

One day James Edgerton, a business acquaintance of Billy's, called upon him and told him that he was about to place a very large order for goods dealt in by the John Goldwin company. He intimated that if Billy could get him satisfactory figures he would give him the order. Billy figured that the commission involved would amount to a small fortune. He called on Mr. Goldwin and submitted the matter. Goldwin was eager to secure the order. When the bids were all in Edgerton said to Billy:

"By the bye, Saxton, is Mrs. Montgomery Saxton a relative of yours?"

"She is my aunt."

"I see by the papers that there is to be a wedding in that family in June, and all the swells will be there. Are you going?"

"Certainly."

Then the conversation turned again upon the bids. When Billy went home that evening he told Eunice about this mention of the wedding.

"Did you tell him you would get him an invitation?" asked Eunice.

"Why, no; I didn't think to do that. He is only a business acquaintance."

"Stupid! Go ask your aunt for an invitation for him and his wife, if he has a wife, and tell her that this order you are expecting from him is dependent upon her sending him one."

Billy hurried off to his aunt and upon making known his reasons for asking for the invitation received it and the next day when he called on Edgerton to talk business tossed it on the desk before which he sat. Edgerton put it in his pocket, and before Billy left him he had the order he coveted. But there was a condition attached to it—he must place it with Sampson, Bliss & Co., a firm Edgerton wished to favor.

Billy reported to Mr. Goldwin the result of the negotiations, much to that gentleman's disappointment. Goldwin had mentioned the matter to his wife, and when she asked him if he had received the order he had not received it. He told the story Billy had told him, including the exchange of the wedding invitation for the order. There followed a storm in the Goldwin family, during which Mrs. Goldwin said she did not believe that Billy had been forced to give the order to Sampson, Bliss & Co. and if her husband had followed her suggestion to invite the Saxtons to dinner his firm would have received the order.

This put a suspicion into Mr. Goldwin's head that Billy had favored another concern in preference to his employer's, and it rankled in his heart. Billy's services were easy to replace, and when he went to his office the next day his employer showed his spleen by discharging his clerk. Billy was told the reason for his dismissal was very much hurt therewith. He told Edgerton about it, and Edgerton went to Sampson, Bliss & Co. and secured him a position at double the salary he had been receiving.

Billy's commission on the order was some \$12,000 and a new salary at \$50 a week. But this was only the beginning of a successful career. It was known that he had controlled an order amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, and a number of concerns offered him a better salary than that given him by his new employer. But by the advice of Edgerton he declined them all. The truth is that Edgerton's wife was a woman well calculated for a social shiner, but had needed a start, a first appearance, to enable her to get her tentacles on those she would utilize for climbing. The invitation that came through Billy Saxton was all she required, and the next season found Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton fully recognized as members of the golden circle.

As for Mr. and Mrs. Saxton, they, too, had made a start. It was not up the social ladder, for they had been born on the top round. It was in making their social position pay financially. Mrs. Saxton has taken up the matter and with hints from her husband has already received certain tips that have enabled him to get in on the ground floor of enterprises that promise large results. The couple's ancestors would have scorned to make capital out of their social position, but the present social circle is a very different one from that of the olden time. The social circle of those days was based largely on refinement, and, although the possession of wealth has always been conducive to refinement, it was then possible for refined persons to maintain a position in society without wealth. Today that is impossible except when the position is inherited, and then only for a short period.



## SOMERSET COUNTY HAPPENINGS

### News Items Gathered By Our Correspondents During The Week

**Westover**  
Sept. 15—Mrs. Frank Walker spent the past week at Landonville.

Mr. Western Starr is on the sick list at this writing.

Messrs. Howard White and John Russell Ford were visitors here on Thursday last.

Mrs. James Simpson and children, Harry, Charles and Anita, of Salisbury, spent the week-end with Mrs. Goldie Brown.

Mrs. Gertrude Walker and little son, Harley, of Salisbury, spent a few days of the past week with Mrs. Goldie Brown.

A large crowd gathered at Westover Monday morning to see the soldier boys who were leaving for the south. There were wives, mothers and sweethearts to bid them farewell.

Miss Bernice Brittingham and Mr. Everett Brittingham, of this place, motored to Princess Anne Saturday evening last and were quietly married by Rev. Leolan Jackson. The happy couple have our best wishes.

### Perryhawkin

Sept. 15—Mr. and Mrs. John Marriener and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howard, of Pitts Creek, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Woodland Culver.

Rev. Mr. Staschley, of Washington, D. C., delivered an interesting lecture in Perryhawkin Church Thursday evening, his subject being "The American Flag and The Bible." Mr. Thomas, the evangelist singer, also of Washington, delivered a short but interesting lecture, his subject being "Energy."

### NEW YORKERS JUST FOLKS.

A Visitor Finds Them Precisely Like Any Other People.

The first thing that strikes one about New York is that people are just people there, the same as anywhere else. The man who wears a straight collar with his tie climbing round his neck; the woman with the bottomless purse where she loses her car tickets; the little man with the hard hat; the big man with the soft hat, and the medium size man with no hat at all; the gum chewing stenographer; her clove chewing employer; the "I says to him, I says" folk—you find them in New York just like anywhere else. Only they travel around in subways and on elevated railways and things, and sometimes they move a little faster than we do in Montreal. But they're just folks—a certain percentage of water, carbohydrates, glucophosphates, etc., same as here.

New Yorkers do not live in dress suits and drive around in taxicabs until 7 in the morning, whatever Mr. Cobb may say. At 7 in the morning the New Yorker is bolting his toast and coffee in his little home in the Bronx or the Jersey shore and reading his morning paper. At noon Mr. New Yorker trots out to a one-arm lunch room and lines up for his "drop the egg, two in" just like a Montrealer, unless he goes to the help yourself restaurants, which have many tiers of boxes like those at the postoffice where you fetch your own mail, with glass fronts so you can see what's inside.—Montreal Star.

### THE FIRST SERGEANT.

He is the Bank in Which the Private Deposits All His Woes.

It has been handed down from generation to generation that Solomon was the wisest of men. He may have been in his time, but alongside a first sergeant in the army he couldn't hold a candle.

Solomon may have solved a lot of knotty problems in his day, but men were made differently then. Solomon in a first sergeant's job would have lasted probably from reveille to retreat, and then he would have either jumped in the river or shot himself.

More foolish questions are asked of one each day than any information man in the Union station ever dreamed of, and some sergeants answer questions two at a time all day long. No matter what happens to a soldier, he goes to the first sergeant. And particularly is this true of recruits during their first few months in the army. It takes a sense of humor to be a first sergeant, and unless a man can do two or three things at a time, have a knowledge of the world and what is in it, even more general than an almanac, and can understand human nature he won't make a good first sergeant. For a first sergeant can either make or break a company.—Kansas City Star.

### Is the Derby Hat Doomed?

Where are all the derby hats of yesterday? Why do only a few men wear them any more?

Blame it on the seductive soft hat. Blame it on motorcars, which do not agree with derbies or high hats. A man under a derby in a motorcar going more than three miles an hour looks as incongruous as a derby wearer, coat off and a cigar between his teeth, paddling a canoe.

"The soft hat has passed through many freak styles and experiments," said a haberdasher. "Its comfort is its first quality. It conforms easily to the head, is light in weight and isn't badly hurt if it happens to be stepped or sat on or run over in the street."

### Experience The Best Teacher

It is generally admitted that experience is the best teacher, but should we not make use of the experience of others as well as our own? The experience of a thousand persons is more to be depended upon than that of one individual. Many thousands of persons have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds with the best results, which shows it to be a thoroughly reliable preparation for those diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effectual and pleasant to take.

(Advertisement)

## JAPANESE KNOTS.

They Have a Language of Their Own, and Their Making Is an Art.

The Japanese have no use for buttons, buckles or hooks and eyes. Cord serves every purpose of fastening and furnishes artistic possibilities seemingly without end.

The Japanese have hundreds of knots, made necessary by the ornamental use of cord. Some are as old as the time when history was recorded by a series of knots, just as it was in China and Peru before writing was invented. There are dozens of knots in common and ceremonial usage, and these every child can tie.

In one educational museum of Japan is a great frame of the most beautiful knots, tied in silken and gold thread. This had formed a part of Japan's exhibit at a certain world's fair. For six months this wonderful collection had hung upon the wall and only two visitors had noticed and inquired about it. Even these thought the knots must be industrial samples intended for dress trimmings. No one offered to buy the unique exhibit, no museum begged for it, and the wonderful knots were taken home again.

There is an appeal to the imagination even in the knots intended for common use. There are plum blossom, cherry blossom, iris, chrysanthemum and pine tree knots. There are fuyuyama knots, turtle and stork knots, the "old man's," which is easy to tie, and the "old woman's" also.

There is only one way of knotting a cord when sending a New Year's or birthday gift and another for doing up a funeral offering. There is one way to tie the brocade bag of the tea jar when it is full and another when it is empty. A sword bag, a flag or spear bag, a dispatch bag, or the box containing some precious piece of porcelain or lacquer, must each be tied in a certain way.

The ill bred person classes himself with the foreigner by ignoring such niceties of custom, and an object tied in a slovenly manner may not only bear witness to the sender's ignorance, but it may carry with it a deadly insult.—Pearson's Weekly.

### THE ALBUMEN WE NEED.

Foodst That Produce It and How They Compare With Meat.

"Why do we eat meat?" asks Dr. Daniel Claude in an article in Nature, and he answers his question by saying, "First to supply the albumen necessary to our bodies, then because meat is a pleasant food, easily digested and assimilated."

Many physiologists have estimated the quantity of albumen necessary to our systems and have given widely differing figures, but today it is generally held that one grain per day per kilogram of body weight is ample—that is to say, that a man weighing 160 pounds actually needs only between five and six ounces of albumen a day. Children and growing youths need more. Meat, however, is not the only food that is rich in albumen. A quarter of a Brie cheese, for instance, contains as much albumen as half a pound of beefsteak. Lentils, peas and beans are from 20 to 25 per cent albumen, which means that these vegetables are worth actually more than steak and cost far less.

According to Dr. Claude, our daily needs in the way of albumen can be satisfied by any one of the following:

Beefsteak	14 ounces
Cutlets	18 1/2 ounces
Salted tongue	18 1/2 ounces
Milk	2 quarts
Chicken	20 ounces
Eggs	9
Cheese	5 ounces
Almonds	25 ounces
Haricot beans	8 1/2 ounces
Lentils	11 1/2 ounces
Bread	29 ounces

From these it is easy to make a selection, picking those that cost the least.

### Warfare in the Air.

A high powered airplane engine of the best type—say 120 to 150 horsepower—cannot be purchased for much less than \$3,000. And the whole airplane, a big one, may readily cost \$10,000 to \$20,000.

A fast modern airplane has an average life of only about two or three hundred hours of active service—say two months at the outside. This means that to keep 10,000 airplanes on a battle line you have to be able to build 5,000 per month or more. The cost would be almost unthinkable. That is why warfare in the air for any length of time would bankrupt the world. And that in turn is why warfare in the air means the end of all warfare.—Collier's.

### No Chasing.

A young man visited a jeweler's and asked to look at some wedding rings. He selected a very handsome ring, and the jeweler said:

"H'm! That one is dearer than the others. Yes, sir; I have to charge \$10 extra for that one on account of the chasing."

The young man flushed.

"You won't have to chase me, mister," he said coldly. "I pay cash."

### Don't Get Bored.

Don't let yourself get into the habit of being bored. It is not worth while. When you feel it coming on plunge at once into some task that will take all your time and energy. It is better to run away from certain things than to let them irritate you.—Exchange.

### Has A High Opinion Of Chamberlain's Tablets

"I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets for biliousness and as a laxative," writes Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Charleston, Ill. "I have never found anything so mild and pleasant to use. My brother has also used these tablets with satisfactory results."

(Advertisement)

## NIGHT WORKERS

The rush of the war munition and supply business is leading many gangs of night workers to be formed. Factories find that they can double their product by keeping their machinery busy continuously. Many young men seem to enjoy the hours, as after they get their sleep in the morning they get considerable free time afterwards.

Some people argue that the cost of all kinds of production could be reduced in this way. One factory and equipment serves two sets of workers, so overhead costs should theoretically be reduced. A contrary view is that nightgangs do not work as efficiently, owing to artificial light and other causes. It is also argued that machinery needs a rest as well as people.

For the majority of people night work is more exhausting than day labor. Many night workers find it hard to sleep through the morning, owing to the light and neighborhood noises. Some try to darken their rooms to get the night feeling, but this tends toward foul air, and the same result can be had by a black cloth band over the eyes.

Most newspaper people at one time or another have tried the night work game. They find that the worst of it is that it cuts off the worker socially from his kind, as he is busy when other people are free and free when other people are busy.

As the costs of factory production increase, and machinery and buildings become more expensive, the night work proposition seems likely to come into more general use for the full utilization of the mechanical resources of the country. In summer it is particularly satisfactory as the task is performed in the cool hours. Night workers do well to seek secluded neighborhoods where they will not be disturbed during their sleeping hours by the rattle bang of traffic.

### Advertising Farm Produce

An advertisement by the Hartford Market Gardeners' Association in one of the leading agricultural journals brings to our attention the possibilities of farm produce advertising. This is a field which has never been opened, and one which ought to have great possibilities. It may be used to create a want for good things from the farm, to relieve a glutted market, by calling the attention of consumers to bargains in vegetables, and should be an excellent means of bringing the consumer and producer closer together. The need exists and it requires only some live advertising man to develop it. Here is a chance for the managers of county or city newspapers to co-operate with produce associations to work out a scheme of this kind which cannot help but be a benefit. The farmer is isolated more than any other class or profession. "It pays to advertise" ought to be a slogan for him even more than it is for the city business man.

## RHEUMATISM ARRESTED

Many people suffer the tortures of lame muscles and stiffened joints because of impurities in the blood, and each succeeding attack seems more acute until rheumatism has invaded the whole system. To arrest rheumatism it is quite as important to improve your general health as to purify your blood, and the cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is nature's great blood-maker, while its medicinal nourishment strengthens the organs to expel the impurities and rebuild your strength. Scott's Emulsion is helping thousands every day who could not find other relief. Refuse the alcoholic substitutes.

### PLAN FOR SEED CORN NOW

It Should Be Taken From Stalks Standing Where They Grew

The acre yield of corn in the United States could and should be greatly increased according to the United States Department of Agriculture, which states that the proper selection of seed is of primary importance in improving the yield. The average production for the country is 26 bushels an acre, though yields as high as 200 bushels have been made by contestants in boys' corn clubs.

Seed corn should be selected from stalks standing where they grew, according to the corn specialists of the department. This is necessary because it is the means of making sure that the seed will have the power to yield well, as shown by the superiority of the stalks over surrounding ones that grew under the same conditions. This sort of seed inherits high producing power.

It must be understood, says the department, that like produces like, and that an early-maturing corn, yielding abundantly on short, thick stalks is likely to repeat the same characters in the next generation. For example, seed corn should be taken from stalks without suckers; such seed may produce some stalks with suckers, but it will invariably produce fewer suckers than seed from sucker-bearing stalks.

All seed corn should be selected by hand, as a special task, and not incidental to husking. The corn should be gathered as soon as thoroughly mature and before the first hard freeze. Enough should be gathered for two seasons' planting; to insure a supply of seed, if, for example, the first planting is drowned out, or if the next crop should be hurt by early frost.

### People Speak Well Of Chamberlain's Tablets

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Tablets for about two years and heard such good reports from my customers that I concluded to give them a trial myself, and can say that I do not believe there is another preparation of the kind equal to them," writes G. A. McBride, Headford, Ont. "If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They will do you good."

(Advertisement)

## Stomach Troubles Since Childhood PERUNA Made Me Well

I Now Enjoy The Best of Health

Mr. Wm. W. Everly, 3225 North Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"I have been troubled with stomach disorders since childhood, but after taking six bottles of your Peruna, I now enjoy the best of health. I also had catarrh in the head, which practically has disappeared, thanks to the Peruna Co. for their good work."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.



## A Financial Service Station

WHEN people come to regard the Bank in the proper light, it will increase in its usefulness to the people and community as a whole. A bank is not merely a place to deposit and safe-guard your money. It is a financial service station where advice and counsel and truly helpful assistance is offered every person in the community. We wish you to regard this banking institution in the light of "service."

## BANK OF SOMERSET PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

PRINTING We are in a better position than ever to give you the very BEST of PRINTING

## ANNOUNCEMENT

ROY  
DIRECT FROM

## M. Moses & Son "TAILORS OF THE BETTER CLASS"

Will be With Us  
TO TAKE YOUR MEASURE

Friday, Saturday, Monday  
September 21, 22, 24

Prices, \$15 to \$45

Satisfaction Guaranteed  
Deliveries When Wanted

## John W. Morris & Sons, Inc.

Shoes for the Whole Family Clothing for Men and Boys  
Princess Anne, Maryland

## EXCELSIOR

IS REALLY A SORT OF UNDERSTUDY

For the famous "White House" Coffee—a coffee the whole world knows is BEST. "Excelsior" is of the same honorable character. While having an identity of its own, it has a mighty pleasing personality, and is altogether desirable.

## COFFEE

TURNER BROTHERS CO.  
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTERS  
SALISBURY, MARYLAND

## Thrift Brings Opportunity

Opportunity carries no torches and rings no bells. It travels quietly. Through the crowded streets of commerce, along peaceful country lanes and over wide-stretching plains it wanders. No city is too large, no village too small, for a visit. And yet it is not forever wandering. At all homes where

### THRIFT

is practised, where money is wisely spent and carefully saved, Opportunity halts and there becomes a permanent guest to bring Prosperity and Success.

## PEOPLES BANK of SOMERSET COUNTY

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND



PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND, SEPTEMBER 25, 1917

Vol. XX No. 9

**By A Vote Of 101 To 24 A Plank In The Platform Declares Against  
Assimilation By Legislative Act—Congressman Price Presides**

**To Corn And Potato Club Boys**  
All boys in the corn and potato county who have not sent their names to county Agent Keller should do so at once. All record books should be given before corn is cut. There are a number of prizes offered in contest this year and plans are being arranged for three club exhibits. A number of new clubs will be organized in the middle of the county in the

are a kinder way for the holding of two exhibitions in this county some time in November. One exhibition will be held for the lower part of the county Crisfield and one for the upper part the county at Princess Anne.

Fruit, vegetables, grain and canned goods will be on exhibition. As many farmers as possible should participate in these county exhibitions. For further advice write County Agent G. Z. Keller.

### Prohibition Convention

The Prohibitionists of Somerset council will hold their convention in Princess street on Saturday, October 6th. Representatives from each district are requested to attend and to be present at the opening of the convention at 10 o'clock in the afternoon.

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The laborer is worthy of his hire, and anything is getting higher.

Dr. Western Star has sold his farm, known as "Westover Farm," situated on Back Creek, near Westover, Md., including all growing crops, farming implements and the finest collection of stock in the county, for \$42,000, to Dr. L. H. Lano, a widely-known surgeon of Cambridge, Ohio. This farm contains 535 acres, 400 under cultivation, and is considered to be the choicest large farm in the State of Maryland. This sale was effected through the farm agency of Lank Lano & Son. Since January 1st, 1917, to the present date this agency has sold approximately 3027 acres of land, aggregating \$124,300.



# Mystery of the Double Cross

ANN LITTLE

Novelized from the Pathe Photo Play of the Same Name

## FIRST EPISODE

### The Lady in No. 7.

Two events, neither of which he could foresee, broke into the pleasure trip of Peter Hale while he was amusing himself jaunting over Europe in August, 1914—one was the news of his father's death, the other the declaration of war which set the world afire.

The former was a heart-breaking blow to Peter, for he and his father had been genuine friends and comrades.

The fact that Mr. Hale, Sr., had been a multimillionaire did not once enter Peter's thoughts. For mere money he did not care in the least.

Immediately on receipt of the cablegram announcing the sad news Peter secured a passage on the Huron.

For the first few days after leaving the Irish Channel everyone on board was too busy getting settled to pay much attention to anyone else, but gradually there seeped through the first cabin the hint of a mystery aboard the Huron. And to add to the interest in this mystery it had to do with a beautiful but as yet unseen young lady who occupied stateroom No. 7.

"Why," asked the older women who sat in stateroom chairs and discussed this bit of gossip with avidity, "should the lady keep herself concealed? Why did she have her meals served in her stateroom? Why did she always wear a veil?" and so on and so forth.

It was no wonder that these questions communicated themselves to the men, who as all the world knows, are just as curious as women about most things and more curious about beauty, especially when embodied in femininity.

The upshot of the matter was an animated argument of the matter among half a dozen deck friends, among whom was Peter. The question admitted of many interpretations and had the additional merit of becoming more animated the longer it was discussed.

Finally Ralph Cruger appealed to Hale directly: "Say, of course you must have seen her? Why, her stateroom is right across from yours."

This challenge centered all eyes on Peter. But he shook his head, and his sincerity impressed Cruger sufficiently to call forth a proposition which won instant approval from all present: "I'll bet a champagne dinner," said Cruger "that I see this lovely siren face to face before evening."

Mr. Cruger considered, and then mapped out a plan of action which ran something like this: He would station himself near Hale's room and watch for the exit of the strange lady, and then follow her. What could be more simple?

Consequently he sought a sheltered angle of the passage, and after a long wait was rewarded by the sudden opening of the door of No. 7.

From the stateroom there emerged a cloaked figure which moved swiftly toward the upper deck. Mr. Cruger started in pursuit, lured on by the flashing vision of a pair of slender ankles incased in white silk stockings. The figure fled just ahead, and proceeding rapidly vanished behind some lifeboats and disappeared. The disappointed young man looked every-



Face to Face With the Beautiful Girl.

where; his search was in vain. Humiliated and disgusted, but undaunted he again took up his watch and again he was rewarded by the vision of the figure emerging and making for the upper deck. This time he determined that she should not escape. He followed her closely, saw her sink into a chair on a remote part of the deck, and, creeping up behind her so silently that she could not hear him, paused to assume a beatific smile, and bending cautiously over, finally brought his eyes to a level with hers.

Startled, she suddenly uttered

a stifled cry. He was looking into the grinning features of a negro maid. He backed away almost overcome, and supporting himself against a ladder, burst into a fit of laughter.

He had lost his bet, but he had also made a discovery.

Meanwhile, Fate was busy in another part of the ship—the wireless operator was stretching himself and wondering how soon it would be before the seas were a closed book, when the clicking of the key announced the beginning of a message.

He took it down listlessly, for it began like thousands of other messages, but when he reached the end, he stared at the written words and then stared again, for surely here was a puzzle. He had heard of the mysterious lady in No. 7, but here was something even more mysterious. He resolved to deliver the marconigram in person.

Still wondering he knocked at the stateroom door and with his eyes on the message waited till it was opened. He then looked up. "A message for you, sir," and stopped short, for he was gazing into the bluest eyes he had ever seen. "Oh, I beg your pardon—this message is for Mr. Peter Hale—No. 8—"

He saw that he had mistaken the stateroom No. 7 for the one across, and, with a further apology, he moved off and knocked on the door opposite.

Peter was dressing for dinner. He opened the door and the operator delivered the message.

Peter read: "If you have not as yet received the sign of the double cross, come at once upon your arrival in New York to the Hotel Astra and there read your father's will."

"I thought I'd better deliver it myself," the operator remarked, "especially as it seemed so queer—that part about the double cross."

"Well, you know as much about it as I do," the young man replied. "It's as much a puzzle to me as it is to you—thanks all the same."

The operator went back, but he did not notice as he passed that the door of No. 7 was slightly ajar and that the same pair of blue eyes that had so startled him was looking across the passage.

Peter read the message and re-read it—it meant nothing.

The more he puzzled the more he despaired of finding a solution and he flung the paper on the table with a petulance expressive of his perturbed state of mind.

He argued with masculine brevity that the best way to forget the whole affair was to eat, and proceeding on that theory he started for the dining room to partake of the feast provided by the rash Mr. Cruger.

It is the little things that set the big ones in motion. If Peter had not forgotten his handkerchief he might have landed in New York, still wondering what the double cross meant—but he did forget it, and without bothering to sit down, rushed back to his stateroom.

As he burst through the door he came face to face with the most beautiful girl it had ever been his good fortune to see—and he had seen hundreds in all the capitals of the world. Peter held his breath and gazed—the girl was too embarrassed to lift her eyes.

"I'm sure," he said, with a bow, "that whatever reason prompted you to honor me with a visit is a good reason."

The girl lifted her face. Never had Peter seen such eyes before. He felt a peculiar thrill running down his throat. Undoubtedly she was the ideal of his dreams.

Perhaps some of his admiration was betrayed in his glance, for the girl frankly held out the message she had picked up from the table.

"You've caught me—you see, I overheard the operator telling about the double cross, and it sounded so interesting. I thought I'd look, for myself."

"I see," said Peter, who didn't see at all.

He reached out for the message, and in doing so took her hand as well.

"And may I ask your name?" asked the gallant young man.

She smiled at him. "You may."

"And it is?"

"Ah, that would be telling, wouldn't it?"

"Fair exchange is no robbery," replied Peter; "you know mine," and with his free hand he pointed to the address on the marconigram.

There was a twinkle in her eyes as she deserted the subject to ask a question on her own account.

"Are we going to hold hands forever?"

The question pleased Peter—"Nothing would suit me better."

"Will you do me a favor?" she asked and Peter nodded.

"Please pick up my handkerchief."

The young man released her hand and stooped; in a second his captive had escaped.

Peter looked at the handkerchief pensively. "I wonder," he said aloud, "whether handkerchiefs were meant

to play an important part in my life." He returned to the dining room wondering whether to tell his less fortunate friends that without any effort on his part he had met the mysterious lady.

That matter was taken out of his hands, for no sooner was he seating than a frightened woman hugging a pet poodle came stumbling down the stairway shouting that terrible warning: "A submarine! A submarine!"

It was as though she had shouted "Fire." In a second the scene of gentility changed to a scene of panic. Men fought like animals to get on deck.

Peter had been borne on with the crush when the furious scramble began. Instantly his thoughts turned to the girl in No. 7. Probably she would be unaware of the danger.

Once on deck Peter found his progress more easy, for the mob was bound for the boats and he was bound away from them. Running to the rear of the ship and thence downstairs he dashed along the passage ways, now deserted, and arrived breathless at the door of No. 7. He did not knock. There was no time for formalities. He burst into the room, and trying to speak calmly, faced the frightened girl.

"Submarine," said Peter. "Get on those life belts, quick," and he knelt down and tore them out from under the sofa at the side of the room.

Hastily fastening them while the negro maid dashed wildly about, he seized the terrified girl's hand and almost dragged her toward the deck.

Every moment Peter expected to feel the Huron buckling, but he did his best to reassure the girl as they pressed toward the deck.

A few minutes earlier their paths would have been clear, but a new complication had arisen in the steerage. The immigrants had finished dinner; they were dancing; one was playing an accordion, others were clapping hands in time with the music. The



Transformed Into a Mass of Raging Furies.

noise above did not reach them, they did not hear the officers receiving orders from the captain to shoot the first man who tried to get on deck from the third cabin.

But bad news spreads fast. The dread cry fell like a bombshell among the crowded merry-makers and transformed them in a second into a mass of relentless, raging furies.

And Peter, emerging from below with the girl whose safety had suddenly become more precious to him than his life, met the first onrush of maddened immigrants, who had had no time to look for life belts. The law of might was become the law of right. Thus when one of the unfortunate saw Peter's companion equipped with life belts he made a wild plunge and with a snarl started to tear them from her slender body.

Peter aimed a careful blow and caught him on the jaw; he staggered, rolled to the side of the deck wall and lay there.

Peter forgot everything save that the girl might have been hurt by the rough handling of the furious immigrant. He turned to support her. She stood clinging to the iron rail, exhausted and terrified.

"You're not hurt?" His voice betrayed the solicitude he felt. She managed to smile a little. "Oh, no. Thank you so much."

"But he's torn your gown," he started to take off his coat to wrap about her, when his eyes were caught by a strange thing on the fleshy upper part of her arm. It was distinct—yes, there could be no mistake—it was a double cross.

The girl saw his look and realized in a flash what he had seen. Like lightning she clapped her hand over the mark. She gazed at him in anguish, shrinking away. He caught her hand. "Who are you?" he asked. "What do you know of the double cross?"

She made no answer. "Tell me," demanded Peter. "I have a right to know. What is your name? I will know."

Still she was silent.

Forgetful of the uproar about him,

forgetful that any moment the fateful torpedo might be launched that would send them both to the bottom he stepped closer to her.

Almost fiercely he put his arms about her and crushed her to him—their lips met—then a wild cry went up from the forward deck. The captain had been speaking through a megaphone. His shouted phrases were borne to them as they stood there. They caught the words "American" and "Stars and Stripes," and heard a cheer.

The danger was past. A great light shone in Peter's eyes. The girl freed herself.

"How can I thank you?" He heard the words and put out his hand, but she slipped away, and before he could follow had vanished.

Peter stood as one in a daze. Everywhere about him the passengers, hysterical now from joy where they had been hysterical from fright, were passing in twos and threes, while in the fading light the submarine, with the flag of Uncle Sam fluttering in the breeze, moved on her way to the renewed cheers of those aboard the Huron.

Peter went to his room, changed his collar and slipped on another coat, and then, returning to deck, he walked back and forth under the stars with the pieces of the puzzle in his mind which refused to be placed together in any satisfactory way.

But if the mystery of the double cross eluded his efforts at solution, he was sure of one thing, and that was his love for the beautiful occupant of No. 7.

Meanwhile he lived over the scene on deck when one blissful moment the girl had confessed in that rapturous kiss that his love for her no more than equalled hers for him.

But why, he asked himself should she have run away?

When he stepped into the smoking saloon on his way to bed he found Cruger and his other friends gathered

try to evade a group of reporters who had come down on the revenue cutter on the lookout for news.

Peter dared not leave the saloon, much as he longed for a sight of the familiar skyscrapers and good old Brooklyn bridge. He feared to lose the precious opportunity of seeing the girl of his heart. But the passengers came and went, and still there was no sign of the mysterious lady from No. 7.

Not till the dining saloon was empty did Peter start for the purser's office. On the way he met a stewardess. Assuming his most ingratiating air, he asked if she could tell him the name of the occupant of stateroom No. 7, as he had noticed that no name was given on the passenger list, due no doubt, to the hurry and confusion in booking.

The stewardess looked at him with a blank eye and assured him that all such information came from the purser. Peter was minus a tip, but he realized the logic of her refusal and made his way to the purser's office. That official welcomed him kindly, and Peter from his manner had every hope that he was on the right track.

"Oh, by the way," he said nonchalantly, "who was the man or woman who had stateroom seven across from mine?"

The purser smiled. "That's an easy question to answer," he said. "Stateroom seven was unoccupied—it was assigned to a Jonathan Jones, but he didn't show up."

Peter looked at him; he tried to stare through him, but the purser's face continued to wear the smiling mask of good fellowship, and there is no way to pick a quarrel with a smile. So Peter backed out as though satisfied, but, being his father's son, resolved to go to the captain as soon as the boat docked and put the question to him.

The nearer to her pier the Huron drew the more agitated Peter became. He realized that if he were to discover what he wanted to know he would have to learn it quickly. He determined before seeing the captain to stand by the gangway and watch the passengers go ashore. This, after all, was the logical method to pursue, and he acted accordingly.

But as the passengers went ashore nodding friendly good-byes to him, he saw the line become thinner and thinner until only a few were left. He confessed to a feeling of uneasiness, and when the last passenger barring himself had left he hurried to his stateroom, seized his portmanteau, looked across at No. 7, saw that it was empty and rushed to the captain.

That individual held out his hand. "Mighty nice of you to come up to the bridge to say good-bye," said he. Peter shook his hand and asked with the old nonchalance, "By the way, will you tell me who occupied number seven?"

"I certainly will," said the captain. "I don't know her name, but I see her—on the dock there—she has very black hair—there she is, the large woman."

Peter looked and then his patience exhausted, he turned to the captain. "And you are the noblest liar of them all," he said as he descended and taking the gangway in half a dozen bounds marched over to the H section to wait for a customs inspector.

Not once in the course of an hour's delay did he set eyes on the mysterious lady who had been his neighbor. In the meantime he telephoned to the Hotel Astra, where his father had kept a suite for years, and requested that the family lawyer be summoned. He wished to waste no time to learn whatever there was to know about the mystery of the double cross.

The Hale suite was on the second floor. It overlooked an open court banked with shrubs and flowers. Peter knocked at the door with a feeling of sadness.

Mr. Granger opened the door and did the best he could to make the homecoming of his client's son as cordial as possible.

"Glad to see you," said he, patting Peter on the shoulder with the freedom of long acquaintance. "You got my marconigram?"

"I did," said Peter, pulling off his gloves and laying his hat on the table, "and what in the world it meant I am here in a hurry to find out."

The old gentleman looked at him quizzically. "We'll get right down to that," he said, "but before we do I want to say a few words about your father as a kind of preparation to what is to follow."

They both sat. "Smoke if you like," said the lawyer, "and while you do I'll talk. Now, in the first place, your father was a very rich man. He left a good many millions; it isn't necessary for you to know just yet how many, and of course, he left them all to you, but only in case you do certain things."

"He made conditions?" cried Peter. "My father—"

"He did," said the lawyer. "What kind of conditions?" asked the now thoroughly astonished son.

"Well, I admit they are a bit odd—but listen. He always admired you, he knew you would never be the wasteful, silly, foolish, rich man's son. He had seen many such, and he admitted to me often that if he had ever seen the slightest evidence of any tendency to worthlessness in you he would have put all his money in trust and left you only the income."

Peter sighed. At least his father had had faith in him, and that was something. He reflected with pride that he had never done anything not to deserve that faith.

"Very well," Mr. Granger went on. "So far, so good. Here on this table is your father's last will. I will ask you to go over it at your leisure, and

for the present to attend only to the final clause. I will read it aloud:

"All of my property, real and personal, to my son Peter, contingent upon his marriage to the woman especially trained by me to be his mate. She is perfect in both mind and body, and will appear to him of her own volition and show him on her right arm just below the shoulder the brand of a double cross, a facsimile of which is here given."

Peter rose to look over the lawyer's shoulder—to see the double cross. Instantly into his mind's eye there

flashed the vision of the double cross he had seen on the arm of the mysterious girl in No. 7. Could she be one and the same referred to in his father's will? Certainly the cross was the same, and was it likely such a cross would be found on the arm of any girl save the one destined to be his wife?

Peter fell into a brown study. "Well," said Mr. Granger entirely mistaking the cause of his silence. "Do you agree? I admit it is strange, but the main thing is whether you are willing to follow the suggestions made by your father?"

"I certainly do agree," said Peter. Mr. Granger sighed as though relieved. "That's good; I'm glad to hear it."

"And what would happen if I did not agree?" asked Peter, again sinking into his chair and lighting a cigarette.

"In that event your father provides that his fortune is to go to the man who does marry the girl described in this will."

"I'll see nothing like that happens," said Peter to himself, as he lit a cigarette, and then he started, for in the shining interior of the gold case he caught sight of a face—was he dreaming? No; some one was opening the door to an adjoining room. The face flashed back to him the scene aboard ship. He leaped to his feet in such evident alarm that the lawyer, too, jumped up.

"There, there," shouted Peter, pointing to the door; "the girl in number seven; the girl of the double cross," and he dashed for the door, which had closed. He put his weight against it as he turned the knob. In the short moment between his sight of the mysterious girl and the time of his reaching the door the key had been turned and the way barred.

Peter put his shoulder to the door. "Don't break it!" shouted Mr. Granger, but Peter did not hear. The door began to bulge. Peter had not been an athlete for nothing. Gathering his whole weight, he threw himself against it, and nearly fell with it as the lock broke.

With Mr. Granger following close behind he peered into the room—no one was there—a short flight of steps led to the court below. Peter dashed down and began to peer among the foliage, while the lawyer ran in the opposite direction.

The young man bent among the shrubs—for they seemed to afford the only possible hiding place for the mysterious lady. Suddenly he felt a hand touch his shoulder and, turning quickly, found himself looking into the barrel of a revolver.

Great as was his surprise, he was still further astonished to see that the pistol was held in the calm hand of a masked figure whose eyes were visible above the black strip of cloth that hid the lower part of the face.

Peter immediately thought he was the victim of a hold-up, but the steadily spoken words of the masked stranger disabused him.

He had no time to ask why or wherefore. The slender stranger who looked scarcely more than a boy was speaking. Peter listened, aghast:

"In force she will best you every time; in cunning she will beat you every time; in one thing alone can you equal her—your faith in her love for you—go."

Peter started to argue with the steady eye and the steadier pistol showed him that questions would be useless. He was beaten. For the second time the mysterious lady of the double cross had escaped him.

Moreover, the masked stranger added a new complication to the situation. His mind in a turmoil, Peter made his way back to the room. Friend or foe—which was the phrase which kept echoing in the back of his brain and over all came the vision of the lovely face and the bare shoulder with the mysterious double cross, which had now assumed such an important bearing on his life.

(END OF FIRST EPISODE.)

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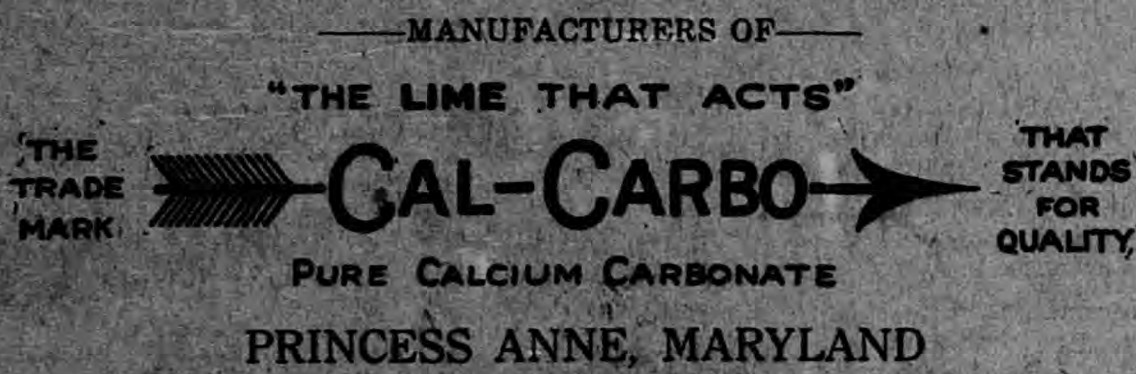
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### A Watch and a Horsepower.

An astute French mathematician has found that in certain watches the motions exceed 200,000,000 a year in little equal jumps. In the same time the outside of the average balance travels 7,500 miles. Yet despite this astonishing distance traveled by the ordinary watch the amount of power consumed is trifling, states the Popular Science Monthly. One horsepower is sufficient to run 270,000,000 watches. This is probably all the watches that are in existence. But if there should be more there would be enough power left in the one horsepower to run an additional thousand watches or so.

### Consolation.

A woman doctor of Philadelphia was calling on a young sister, recently married, who was in distress. In response to the doctor's inquiry the newlywed said:

"I cooked a meal for the first time yesterday, and I made a terrible mess of it."

"Never mind, dearie," said the doctor cheerfully. "It's nothing to worry about. I lost my first patient."—Harper's.

### The Point of View.

A Sunday school teacher had been telling her class the story of the good Samaritan. When she asked them what the story meant a little boy said: "It means that when I am in trouble my neighbors must help me."—Christian Register.

### Hoodooed.

Hokus—Flubdub complains that none of the girls look with favor on his suit. Pokus—How can they when he wears a high hat with a sack coat?—Town Topics.

Emphasis on That.  
Mollist—The outsider who buys stock is a gambler, pure and simple. Ticker—Especially simple.—Judge.

## I Recommend Peruna To All Sufferers Of Catarrh—



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Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of Peruna, and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna."

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.

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Dear Sirs: Send me by return mail two boxes of Cocotone Skin Whitener and three cakes of Cocotone Skin Soap. They are fine and I do not care to be without them. Enclosed is money order for \$1.25.  
Yours truly,  
CLARA M. JACKSON

Cocotone Co., Waycross, Ga.

Dear Friend: Your Cocotone Skin Whitener is the finest thing I ever saw. My skin was very dark and the first box has made it many shades lighter, and my friends all ask me what I have been using. Enclosed you will find \$2.00. Please send me six boxes of Skin Whitener and two cakes of soap.  
Yours truly,  
ANNA M. WHITE

Cocotone Co., Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Sirs: I find that Cocotone Skin Whitener is the best preparation I have ever used to clear the skin, and wish you would mail me two boxes at once.  
(Signed) MRS. C. P. JOHNSON  
Do not accept substitutes or imitations  
CUT THIS OUT

THE COCOTONE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

I have never used Cocotone Skin Whitener, but if you will send me a 25c box free, will be pleased to try it. I enclose six 2c stamps to cover cost of mailing, packing, etc.

Name.....  
Address.....  
AGENTS WANTED

## ON GOING OUT

When you leave your office or home, tell somebody the telephone address at which you may be found. An important call may come for you after you've gone. In case of long distance calls the operator endeavors to find the party wanted, trying several numbers if necessary. Leave your address.



## FATE OF THE TRAITOR.

The Story of a Mexican Chief and Two Brothers in His Army.

On one occasion a Mexican officer stole a sack of silver pesos. He fled into the state of Guerrero. Zapata sent for a young officer of his staff and said: "You will follow this traitor night and day and never rest until you find him. You must not kill him, but bring him back to me alive. I will hang him in the plaza before all the people as one who has been false to his trust."

Without remark the young officer left the headquarters and started the pursuit. For weeks he trailed the fugitive back and forth through hostile country. At last he captured him and brought him, bound hand and foot, into a room where Zapata was holding a conference. "Mi general," he said huskily, "you told me to capture him without injury and bring him before you. I have done so. Now I want to ask you a favor. Let me die in his place and set him free."

"What fool is this?" cried Zapata in amazement. "Why do you, an honorable soldier, want to die to set free this traitor?"

"He is my youngest brother," replied the officer. "I obeyed your order because you are my chief, but if my brother dies because of me I would not want to live."

For a moment Zapata gazed from the cringing prisoner to the pale faced officer standing rigidly at attention.

"Listen to me!" he finally exclaimed, pointing his finger in the prisoner's face. "Your brother has proved that he is a man, so I will grant his request. This is my sentence: You will be stripped of your rank and you will work as your brother's mozo. You will do woman's work and cook for him and serve him as a slave. Nevermore will you carry a gun in the company of free men. Go!"

## FIGHTING THE FIREBUGS.

How English Insurance Companies Keep Tab on the Swindlers.

There is a mutual understanding between all the first class insurance offices in England that they should warn each other of a customer whose conduct is suspicious, and such a warning is conveyed in a very simple yet effective way.

Each company has a number of cards printed. These are deeply edged in black, the center of the card bearing the name of the company which issues it. When a company has suspicious regarding a customer one of its officers takes a number of these cards, writes on the reverse side the name and address, or different names and addresses in some cases, of the suspected man and sends around the cards to the other offices.

These cards are regarded as absolutely confidential, and they are never sent around till the company which issues them has, through the staff of inquiry officers always kept for such purposes, found strong evidence against the men whose names they bear.

Each company keeps a book regularly posted with these cards in it, and the book is more frequently consulted than the general public would imagine. Many of these volumes of black edged warnings are bulky ones.

The aliases and changes of residence of each suspicious customer are carefully noted in the book, and it is computed that these cards save the companies thousands of pounds a year.

Salvage companies also issue these "insurance warnings." Whenever a salvage officer notes the slightest suspicious circumstance amid the ruins of a fire he duly reports it.—London Tit-Bits.

### Cleaning Coat Collars.

When the collar of a coat looks shabby and greasy, though the coat is otherwise quite fresh, take a clean rag, dip it in spirits of turpentine and rub the collar all over with it.

Leave it for a few minutes, then repeat the process, afterward scraping it gently to remove any loose dirt. Then sponge it carefully with a little alcohol and keep wiping it with a clean cloth until it is nearly dry. Hang it up until it is quite dry.

If necessary press the collar with a hot iron, having a thin white cloth between it and the iron. After this treatment the collar will look almost new again.

### Clipping With a Pin.

When you lose your knife or do not have a pair of scissors at hand for cutting the paper a common pin or needle of any kind serves the purpose admirably, says Popular Science Monthly. If it is a single sheet from which the clipping is to be removed lay the part on another paper, hold the pin slantwise so that the point will follow around the clipping, just as if tracing an outline. Pass back over the scratch with the point in the lead, and you will be surprised how smoothly the pin cuts the paper.

### Obstacles.

Cooper—Why has the great American novel never been written? Webster—Because when an American possesses sufficient comprehension of American life and the necessary facility of expression to write such a novel he becomes a promoter or goes into politics. —Life.

### Gleam of Intelligence.

Woman—I wish to sue my husband for divorce on the grounds of insanity. Lawyer—Will he contest? Woman—Oh, no! He is not so crazy as that.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Depends on Circumstances.

"Do you believe in autohypnotism?" "That depends on whether you own one of the blamed things."—Baltimore American.

## THE PLATE ON THE MUMMY.

Curious Story of a Prophecy That Was Fulfilled.

Visitors at museums often comment on the sadness of the present state of the Egyptian mummies who were buried with such great care in hope that their rest might never be disturbed. But such thoughts never enter the minds of natives who pillage their ancestors' graves, nor do they disturb the more civilized explorer. To a superstitious person, however, a story of a mummy that R. Caton Woodville tells in "Random Recollections" might have a sinister meaning.

After the ill fated expedition to relieve Gordon, Walter Ingram brought to London the mummy of an Egyptian high priest that he had bought from an Arab near Assuan. When he unrolled the mummy he found on its chest a gold plate, upon which was inscribed: "He who disturbs my rest and takes me to a distant land shall die a violent death. His bones shall never be found. They shall be scattered to the four points of the world."

Shortly afterward Ingram went to Somaliland on a big game expedition. He had a four bore rifle and when in the elephant region got two good tuskers. So he lent his rifle to one of his companions, who had not so heavy a weapon, to give him a better chance of bagging an elephant. He himself mounted a pony and went off with three Somalis, armed with a .450 express, which shoots bullets of only 260 grains, to bag an antelope or perhaps a panther.

As luck would have it, Ingram came upon a fine old rogue elephant with a magnificent pair of tusks. It was too great a temptation to be resisted. Galloping up to the elephant, the hunter fired both barrels at the beast's forehead from about fifteen yards. The bullets flattened upon the animal's skull and only made him very angry. Ingram galloped out of reach and reloaded, rode up and fired again, with a similar result; again galloped away and reloaded, and so on until he had expended all of the cartridges.

As he was galloping away after his last shot, with the furious brute in pursuit, his pony suddenly stopped stock still, apparently for no reason whatever. The elephant thundered up, whisked the hunter out of the saddle, dashed him to the ground and trampled him to death. The tragedy occurred in the bed of a dry nullah and was witnessed by the three Somalis, who had climbed for safety to the tops of trees. They were armed only with spears, which, of course, were useless weapons against the elephant. After the brute had gone they climbed down, dug a hole with their spears, placed the body of poor Ingram in it and returned to camp with their sad story.

Some time afterward Mrs. Ingram, the hunter's mother, sent out an expedition to find and bring back to England the remains of her son. The spot was found, but two rainy seasons had passed, and the dry nullah had become a roaring river that had washed away the remains to the four points of the earth. Thus was the prophecy fulfilled.

### Don't Shut Yourself Up in an Office.

The man who shuts himself up in an office makes a great mistake, thinks Thomas E. Wilson, the Chicago packer. In the American Magazine he says:

"The trouble with the executive who is too inaccessible is that he loses more by the arrangement than anybody else. In shutting others out he shuts himself in—away from the numerous advantages of personal contact and points of view. There's nothing like looking a man in the eye and hearing his story to get at the meat of a situation. Most executives prefer to have everything brought to their attention in writing. That plan may be a time saver, but my own experience has been that it will pay to get all information possible by face to face interviews."

### Lessons Learned by Divers.

Experiments made by the British admiralty and the United States navy prove that deep sea diving is feasible. It has been found that the shorter the time a diver takes in getting to the bottom the better, because his body absorbs less nitrogen. Also, the diver must have at least one and one-half cubic feet of air per minute at all depths. Lacing the legs of the diver's suit increases his stability and permits him to come to an erect position with ease. It also lessens the danger of his falling or being suddenly blown to the surface.—Popular Science Monthly.

### A Ready Witted Parson.

The evening lesson was from the book of Job, and the minister had just read, "Yea, the light of the wicked shall be put out," when immediately the church was in total darkness.

"Brethren," said the minister, with scarcely a moment's pause, "in view of the sudden and startling fulfillment of this prophecy, we will spend a few minutes in silent prayer for the electric lighting company."—Boston Transcript.

### Just His Luck.

"So you're going home?" said the old man to the wanderer.

"Yes; tomorrow."

"I understand they are preparing the fatted calf for you?"

"Just my luck. The doctor has made me cut out all fat foods."—Yonkers Statesman.

### Quite So.

"There is a report that Ella has taken to painting her face, and I saw her buying rouge the other day."

"That certainly does lend color to the report."—Baltimore American.

Right is the eternal sun, and the world cannot delay its coming.—Wendell Phillips.



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THEO. A. WALKER  
Editor and Business Manager  
All Communications Should be Addressed to the  
Marylander and Herald

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1917



Among the others who should be sunk without leaving any traces are some of our pro-German politicians.

The fact that when flour rises bread goes up immediately, does not prove that when flour falls bread will go down right off.

This is a speedy age, but you would never know it by the gait of the boys on their way to school these nice September mornings.

Our friend T. R. has joined the staff of the Kansas City Star just in time to help out on the rush of reporting the October weddings.

If it is such a matter of indifference to Germany that we have entered the war, the Germans ought not to get mad about the things we do.

The farmers were awfully mournful about the price fixed for wheat, but now they are reported to have done more plowing for next year than usual.

Reading that the new Liberty motor will run an airplane 100 miles an hour, some of the sporting drivers wish to substitute them for their automobile engines.

One of our ex-presidents has been up in an airplane to try out the new Liberty motor, but it is not yet certain that the new engine would lift the other off the ground.

That big new comet is not to be visible until next year, but the conscientious study of astronomy already leads the young people to go out on dark nights looking for it.

We people who growl because Mr. Hoover asks us to have two No. White Bread days per week, are grandsons of the folks who would have felt rich if they had white bread on Sunday alone.

The principal result of the Save Paper campaign appears to be that the paper makers have profited by having a more extensive supply, without having had to reduce the price except to the government.

Some one asks what should be done with people who steal garden truck? As this newspaper is unable to make up its mind whether they should be dipped in boiling oil or merely tarred and feathered, it refrains from offering any advice.

FOOD PRODUCT DISTRIBUTION

The provision man has quite a problem to know how to push his product at the present high prevailing prices. In a time of high prices dealers some times say that it is of no use to advertise because all their prices will seem high to the people who read their ads.

Nevertheless any good wide-awake merchant has talking points that he can use at any time. If he sells a high quality of products he can advertise the fact that his meats and groceries can be absolutely depended upon. He can bear down on the idea that everything that goes out of his store is of the very best. That will attract a lot of people even in high price times.

If a man delivers provisions by team, he can emphasize the pains he takes to please his customers, that he saves them all the trouble and time of coming to the store, waiting for goods, and the bother of carrying them home. That will appeal to a lot of people.

Or if he cuts out delivery and sells only by cash, he can of course afford to sell cheaper, if he can get the same volume of business. He should be in a position to advertise lower prices and draw the attention of those who consider price first. Every man has some argument that will appeal to a lot who want the kind of thing he provides, and who will go to him when they find that he is catering to their individual desires.

And it must be a pretty poor kind of a store that does not pick up some bargains regularly. Every time a dealer gets something that has a special value, then is the golden chance for him to push his business. The people that come in to see the special bargains will be attracted by the solid worth of his regular line.

Great Faith in Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

"Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy" was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three doses he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy. Write Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley, N. Y.

GIVE 'EM GOOD CARS.

It was frequently complained, when the militia boys took their long jaunts to the Mexican border for the recent mobilizations, that many of them had to travel long distances in antiquated and badly crowded cars, mostly day coaches. Travelling at night with your legs bent up like a jackknife in the vain effort to find some comfortable position, is a test of patriotism.

Probably sleeping cars can not be found in sufficient number for the soldier boys. But they should be given plenty of room and the best day coaches there are. If anyone is torrid in crowded cars it should be the ordinary traveller who usually is going but a short distance. He is sacrificing nothing, and can stand discomfort in a patriotic emergency.

Or if any antiquated cars with springless seats and tiny little windows have to be used, put them on regular trains and give the soldiers modern equipment. They are giving their all for the country, and the country should give them its best.

WOMEN AS SOLDIERS

It was recently reported that 1200 women of Texas and Oklahoma, mostly wives of soldiers, had volunteered to form a regiment which, if necessary, would fight in the trenches. Their suggestion was, however, that they might be more useful behind the lines in signal and patrol work. This fine manifestation of patriotism was no doubt prompted by the superb heroism of the Russian female "Battalions of Death."

Women are fast developing more physical strength and many of them would put men fighters to flight. In the early days following the discovery of the American continent there were many tribes with women "Amazon" fighters. The explorers were afraid of them, as they fought with tremendous tenacity and fearlessness of death.

Also the day has gone by when you can set any particular limit to the things women should do. They will make their own limit. They are entering lines of work formerly closed, and in a few years will be all through our factories.

But this does not mean that it would be wise to let a regiment of them go in to the front line trenches. Such a use of their devotion would be accepted as a sign of weakness by our foes. They would say that our men refused to fight, therefore the women had to, as was the case in Russia.

Fortunately our men are no slackers. They still claim fighting as their business, and they will attend to that end of it. They would not willingly expose women to the special perils arising from their sex. There are however a multitude of tasks behind the firing lines that women can perform, and thousands are doing these things now. Volunteer effort has its own unique quality and enthusiasm. If women feel like enlisting and forming groups for war service there are plenty of tasks they could very well assume.

Kent Island Inviolable

Senator John Walter Smith has given another illustration of his practical efficiency in matters political by upsetting the plans of the War Department to secure Kent Island for a proving grounds but it is doubtful if he will have cause to feel proud of his work in the future if it results in the selection of an inferior site. His action is particularly to be regretted because thus far he has stood consistently back of the Administration in all its work for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is to be hoped that he and those associated with him in this movement to deprive the Government of a location said by experts to be uniquely suitable for a proving ground will now be able to prove their contention that there are other locations just as good.

The incident should not be allowed to pass, however, without a word of commendation for Congressman Coady, who was broad enough to disregard local conditions when the welfare of the whole country—and that country at war—is in question.—Baltimore Sun.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Medicine.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.  
A. W. GLEASON,  
(Seal) Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by all druggists, 75c.  
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.  
(Advertisement)

Order Nisi

H. Fillmore Lankford, ex parte, trust created by mortgage from James P. Rounds to the Bank of Somerset.

No. 3177, Chancery, In the Circuit Court for Somerset County.  
Ordered by the subscriber, clerk of the Circuit Court for Somerset County, Maryland, in Equity, this 21st day of September, 1917, that the within second report of H. Fillmore Lankford, attorney named in a mortgage from James P. Rounds to the Bank of Somerset, dated the 2nd day of January, 1914, and the sale of real estate by him reported, be and the same are hereby satisfied and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary appear by exceptions filed before the 15th day of October, 1917, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Somerset county once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of October, 1917.  
The report states the amount of sales to be \$2500.  
W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

Hoover And The Retailer

The country will watch with great interest Food Administrator Hoover's efforts to control the retail dealers in necessities. So far every effort made by the administration has been unsuccessful and following reports of excessive profiteering all over the country the administration is threatening drastic action in order to obtain practical results. What this action may be is problematical, but if it follows the same plans as already adopted by the coal commission they are bound to cause confusion.

The consumer of foodstuffs has read and heard a whole lot about the important food legislation passed by the United States Congress. He has been expecting from day to day to obtain relief from excessive prices. Today the food regulation legislation has been in effect for two months and the ultimate consumer finds himself paying higher prices for some things than he did before Mr. Hoover attempted to adjust matters.

Mr. Hoover realizes this fact and has had every market in the country investigated with the idea of obtaining a price level that would be fair to the producer, the dealer and the consumer. His idea is, apparently, to force prices down to a moderate figure without depriving anyone of his just profits. In order to do this successfully Mr. Hoover will be compelled to keep in touch with every little corner grocery store and every general country store in the United States. Whether it is possible to do this the administration is not certain, but he is going to try and resort to a system of licensing in order to meet the exigencies of the situation.

The patriotic dealer is anxious and willing to co-operate with the administrator and is anxious to have something done to stabilize the market. They neither believe in profiteering nor in regulation that deprives business of its just profits. Its the buccannier in foodstuffs that Mr. Hoover must search out and in trying to catch up with him he must show remarkably nimble ability. Should it be necessary to resort to the system of licensing it will be a drastic measure and its power to bring results is questionable. Meanwhile the man who foots the bills can do a little regulating for himself by dealing with reputable retailers—men who are honorable enough to deal squarely and are businesslike enough to insist on their right to a fair profit.—Baltimore Star.

Treasurer's Sale  
—FOR—  
1915 TAXES

By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as County Treasurer for Somerset county by the provisions of Chapter 125 of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1910, I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, 1917,

at the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., at the Court House door in Princess Anne, Maryland, I will sell at public auction, for cash, all the lots or parcels of land hereinafter described, and the several persons to whom the same are assessed, which said taxes are now due and in arrears for said year, together with the interest and costs thereon and costs of sale.  
No. 1—All that lot of land in Tangier District, Somerset county, Md., containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Charles H. Pinkett for said year, and assessed to Charles H. Pinkett for said year.  
No. 2—All that lot of land in Tangier District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on a private road leading to the county road running from the south side of the island, and adjoining the lands of Harley Bennett, and assessed to Samuel J. Scott for said year.  
No. 3—All that lot of land in Tangier District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 4—All that lot of land in Tangier District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 5—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 6—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 7—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 8—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 9—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 10—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 11—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 12—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 13—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 14—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.  
No. 15—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road, near the Deal's Island bridge, and adjoining the lands of Edgar Abbot, Jr., which was conveyed to Edgar Abbot by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 18, folio 265, and assessed to Edgar Abbot for said year.

more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the county road near Bradshaw and Son's store, and about three-fourths of a mile from the M. E. Church, and assessed to Hamilton Jones for said year.  
No. 16—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated on the county road in lower Deal's Island, about one-eighth of a mile from Wenona Church, and assessed to Haze Jones for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.  
No. 17—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the property of Lewis Jones, D. W. White and others, being the same land conveyed to D. W. White by Eliza Jones, and assessed to Eliza Jones, colored, of James M., for said year.  
No. 18—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the property of J. Ralph Wilson and about 600 feet from the Deal's Island bridge, and assessed to Louise Tankersley and husband for said year.  
No. 19—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the property of J. Ralph Wilson and about 600 feet from the Deal's Island bridge, and assessed to Louise Tankersley and husband for said year.  
No. 20—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands owned by Henry Harris, Samuel Morsey and Alfred Morsey, which was conveyed to Oscar Milbourn by Alice Milbourn, and assessed to Oscar Milbourn for said year.  
No. 21—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated near the county road at Wenona, adjoining the lands of Thomas Robinson, and assessed to Levi Robinson for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.  
No. 22—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on a private road through the island, adjoining the property of J. Ralph Wilson and about 600 feet from the Deal's Island bridge, and assessed to Louise Tankersley and husband for said year.  
No. 23—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situated in lower Deal's Island, adjoining the land of F. Hoffman and about 600 feet from the Wenona bridge, and assessed to Perry White for said year.  
No. 24—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Webster and others, which was conveyed to Lennie G. Webster by N. W. Webster and others by deed dated 10th of July, 1901, and assessed to Lennie G. Webster for said year.  
No. 25—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on the main road through the island, in the community of Wenona, adjoining the lands of Charles White and W. J. Robinson, and assessed to George W. White, of Isaac, for said year.  
No. 26—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, on a private road in lower Wenona, adjoining the lands of Wm. S. Turpin, and assessed to Isaac White for said year.  
No. 27—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, adjoining the lands of Ellen Berkett and others, which was conveyed to Perry White by S. F. Dashiell and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 10, folio 130, and assessed to Perry White for said year.  
No. 28—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to Wm. S. Turpin by Annie Jones and others by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 28, folio 42, and assessed to Wm. S. Turpin for said year.  
No. 29—All that lot of land in Deal's Island District, Somerset county and state, containing 1/4 acre, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to Plummer White by H. K. Lamb, having occurred under the conditions of said mortgage, I will sell in front of the Court House in Princess Anne, Md., on

Tuesday, September 25, 1917

at or about the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., all of the property described in said mortgage, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Fairmount Election District of Somerset county, Maryland, being part of the land of which George Davy, late of Somerset county, deceased, died seized and possessed, lying on the Annemessex River, containing

272 Acres of High Land

—AND—

1260 Acres of Meadow,

marsh and pasture land, more or less, and being all of the land which was conveyed unto Ada M. Bailey and E. Florence Truxax by William R. Davy and Wm. R. Davy as attorney in fact for Ruth, Emma B. Davy, John W. Carroll and wife, John W. Davy and Robert E. Davy by deed dated the 15th day of February, 1916, and recorded among the land records of Somerset county in Liber W. J. S. No. 70, folio 367, etc.

The above tract of land is improved by a DWELLING and necessary OUTBUILDINGS, and is well set in valuable GROWING TIMBER.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash, as prescribed by the said mortgage. Title papers at purchaser's expense.

ROBERT F. DUEB,  
Attorney named in said mortgage.

JOHN E. HOLLAND,  
Treasurer for Somerset County.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLES BANK

OF SOMERSET COUNTY

at Princess Anne, in the State of Maryland at the close of business September 11th, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....\$237,641.00  
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....749.02  
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.....15,618.75  
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....12,000.00  
Other real estate owned.....4,732.37  
Mortgages and Judgments of record.....4,214.67  
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....8,326.97  
Checks and other cash items.....91.61  
Due from approved reserve agents.....32,228.28  
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....\$12,738.00  
Gold Coin.....1,633.00  
Silver Coin.....15,046.45  
Nickels and Cents.....205.45  
Total.....\$372,090.32

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....\$25,000.00  
Surplus Fund.....25,000.00  
Undivided Profits, less expenses, interest and taxes paid.....3,170.37  
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....25,563.10  
Deposits (demand).....\$157,674.84  
Subject to check.....157,885.79  
Deposits (time).....137,471.05  
Savings and Special.....372,090.32  
Total.....\$653,856.93

OMAR J. CROSWELL, Cashier.

State of Maryland, County of Somerset, SS.

I, Omar J. Crowwell, Cashier of the above named Institution do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

OMAR J. CROSWELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, 1917.

MARK L. COSTEN, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

HENRY J. WATERS  
JOHN B. FLEMING  
ROBT. F. DUEB  
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF SOMERSET

at Princess Anne, in the State of Maryland at the close of business September 11th, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....\$439,330.00  
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....\$59.25  
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.....95,110.30  
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....10,000.00  
Mortgages and Judgments of record.....212,039.72  
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....2,040.14  
Checks and other cash items.....755.00  
Due from approved reserve agents.....37,074.33  
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....\$11,639.00  
Gold Coin.....820.00  
Silver Coin.....1,485.30  
Nickels and Cents.....774.74  
Total.....\$844,484.19

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....\$50,000.00  
Surplus Fund.....100,000.00  
Undivided Profits, less expenses, interest and taxes paid.....15,197.45  
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies other than reserve.....26,884.18  
Interest reserved.....2,600.00  
Deposits (demand).....242,624.41  
Cashier's Checks outstanding.....4,305.01  
Savings and Special.....503,473.14  
Total.....\$844,484.19

State of Maryland, County of Somerset, SS.

I, William B. Spiva, Cashier of the above named Institution do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM B. SPIVA, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1917.

SAMUEL H. SUDLER, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

H. FILLMORE LANKFORD,  
S. FRANK DASHIELL,  
WILLIAM B. SPIVA  
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

DEALS ISLAND BANK

at Deals Island, in the State of Maryland at the close of business September 11th, 1917.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....\$36,492.86  
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....10.95  
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.....1,000.00  
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....3,450.00  
Mortgages and Judgments of record.....7,922.15  
Checks and other cash items.....10,039.58  
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....1,525.00  
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz: U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes.....\$3,711.00  
Gold Coin.....1,825.00  
Silver Coin.....611.20  
Nickels and Cents.....136.69  
Total.....\$65,365.93

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in.....\$50,000.00  
Surplus Fund.....2,000.00  
Undivided Profits, less expenses, interest and taxes paid.....523.51  
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve.....521.81  
Subject to check.....\$30,975.65  
Certified Checks.....32.07  
Cashier's Checks outstanding.....31,038.93  
Deposits (time).....26,221.78  
Savings and Special.....65,365.93  
Total.....\$65,365.93

State of Maryland, County of Somerset, SS.

I, Arthur Andrews, Cashier of the above named Institution do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARTHUR ANDREWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of September, 1917.

SAMUEL H. SUDLER, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

WM. B. SPIVA  
S. FRANK DASHIELL,  
H. FILLMORE LANKFORD,  
Directors.

FOR SALE

The old School Building at Deal's Island. Apply to the undersigned.

By order Board of Education  
W. H. DASHIELL,  
Sec'y and County Supt.

8-21-17

JOE PRINTING—We do it.

Give us your next order.

"THE HOUSE OF FASHION"

Fall Opening

Thursday, Friday, Saturday  
September 27th, 28th, 29th

3 Important Events to Occur on Above Dates

Fifth Anniversary Celebration  
Opening of 3 New Departments  
Exhibit of New Fall Materials

Any one of which will make it fully worth your while to visit our store.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND

T. F. HARGIS

DEPARTMENT STORE  
POCOMOKE CITY, MARYLAND

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE  
REAL ESTATE

I will sell to the highest bidder in front of Calvin E. Townsend's livery stable in Pocomoke City, Maryland, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1917

beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon

20 Head of Welsh Hackney

And Shetland Ponies

running in age from four months to five years old. All of the first class stock. There are several Black and White Spotted Ponies in the lot, and they are very desirable. Also some well-broken ones in the bunch. There will be no by-bidding; they will positively be sold for the high dollar. Md., and the sale will occur rain or shine.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. S. HUDSON,  
Bayview Stock Farm.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE  
Town Property

Under Mortgage



Notice of Marriages and Deaths will be published free—but obituaries must be paid for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

**BUSINESS POINTERS**  
Ten (10) cents a line for the first insertion and (5) cents thereafter.

**FOR SALE**—One Good Mare, A. B. EVERETT, Princess Anne, Route 1.  
**FOR SALE**—Seed Rye, Crimson Clover, Buckwheat, Alfalfa, etc. W. P. TODD.  
**FOR SALE**—Prime, re-cleaned seed wheat. ROBERT W. ADAMS, Princess Anne.

Call and see the beautiful line of Fall and Winter Millinery at Goodman's Busy Corner.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—Farm of forty-three acres. Apply to H. V. MADDOX, Manokin, Md.

An exceptionally fine line of Sweaters for Men, Women and Children at Goodman's Busy Corner.

**FOR SALE**—One three-year-old Mare, GEORGE C. FISHER, Green Hill, Post-office, Westover, Md.

Cole's Hot Blast Heaters make a big reduction in your coal bill—see their advertisement and guarantee.

**FOR SALE**—Prime Seed Wheat at \$2.50 per bushel. Cash with order. C. W. FITZGERALD, Princess Anne, Md.

**APPROVED DIMMERS** for your auto at \$1.00 per pair. \$2.50 saved is \$2.50 made. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

**FOR SALE**—Four French Coach Mares, 4 and 8 yrs. old; weight about 14 tons. W. E. WADDY, Jr., Princess Anne, Md.

**FOR SALE**—Nice home with 15 acres of ground, on the State road. Address E. G. Box 32, Princess Anne, Md., Rt. 3.

**FOR SALE**—Seed oats, beef scrap, bone meal charcoal, alfalfa meal, scratch feed, tankage hay, corn and feeds of all kinds. Hard coal, all sizes, and soft coal. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

With every W. B. Corset sold, at over \$2.00, for the next ten days at Goodman's Busy Corner, the purchaser will receive free, one corset cover or a brassier, each worth 75 cents.

**FOR SALE**—100 acres of growing timber on my farm, or will sell farm and timber on easy terms. The farm has good buildings and contains 220 acres. R. T. DOODY, near Loretto Station, Md.

For the next ten days only, a sample line of Ladies and Misses Coats and Suits, no two alike, will be offered for sale at Goodman's Busy Corner, at prices unusually low for the quality of these ready-to-wear garments.

**STOVES FOR EVERY PURPOSE**—We have the stock of Princess Anne and probably the largest in the county. We have built our trade from practically nothing. When engaging in the business 15 years ago, there were a few of some sort of stoves sold here, and made somewhere. Our show room is 20x35 feet, in which can be seen samples of our different lines. If you are interested in stoves of any kind it is worth a trip to our town to look through our show room. Our stock consists of what we think are the best makes in the country adapted to this territory. We have judged them right for 15 years. Cole's line of ranges and set stoves, both coal and wood, are used by hundreds of well kept homes in the county, where they are prized highly. Spear coal stoves, as the trade speaks of them, have been a fixed pleasure in many homes for years, and they won't give them up. They make the gloomy home cheerful during the long winter nights. The Model Range is east and reliable, one of the best on the market and beautiful. The Abram Cox line of Ranges and Cooks are to be found in almost every stock of good stoves on the Atlantic Coast, where they can be secured. They are nicely finished and will probably give more service for the dollar than any line on the market. The above represents only a part of our stock. If you will pay our show room a visit we will be glad to demonstrate to you the merits of other lines which we carry in our stock.

HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

Miss Aline D. Wallop spent last week with friends in Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Krause left yesterday (Monday) for Bethlehem, New Hampshire.

Miss Emma Lewis, of Baltimore, has charge of Goodman's Millinery Department this season.

Misses Caroline and Ellen Crisfield, of Portland, Maine, are visiting their sister, Miss Mary Crisfield, at "Edge Hill."

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Spiva have returned from Clifton Springs, N. J., where they have been spending some weeks.

Mr. Walter Butler, of Westover, shipped a calf to Philadelphia for which he received \$35.08. The calf weighed 225 pounds.

Mrs. Wm. P. Todd, who accompanied her son, Julian, to Mt. Hermon, Mass., where he has entered school, returned home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Omar J. Crosswell and little daughter, Margaret, left last Friday for Baltimore, where they will spend a week at the home of Mrs. Crosswell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Cline.

Mrs. Guy Bryan, Mrs. Edward Dashiell and her daughter, Miss Shirley Dashiell, of Cambridge, motored to Princess Anne last Wednesday and spent the day at "Beachwood," the home of Miss Emily W. Waters.

Mr. E. G. Purvis, the recently elected principal of the Washington High School in Princess Anne, has been called to the service and he is to report at Rockville, with other Montgomery troops, next Friday at 10 a. m. Mr. Purvis has made many friends in Princess Anne, both among adults and his school pupils, all of whom regret to hear of his military call. His enthusiasm in his work has won him the respect of the Board of Education of the county. His successor has not yet been named.

Mrs. S. Philip Smith is visiting her mother in Philadelphia.

Miss Emma Higgins, of Vienna, Md., is the guest of Mrs. C. Z. Keller.

Mrs. Garwood and daughter, of Norfolk, Va., are visiting at the home of Mr. S. D. Garwood.

Miss Mary Phoenix spent a few days last week at the home of Mr. Z. W. Townsend.

Mr. Showell Myers, of Ocean City, Md., spent last Sunday at the home of Mr. Z. J. Dougherty.

Miss Isabel McCuen, of Baltimore, has returned home after spending two weeks with Miss Lurline Gibbons.

Miss Mary Myers, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Z. J. Dougherty, on Prince William street.

Mrs. Shanley Ford left last week for a trip to Philadelphia and Newark, N. J., after which she will visit Mr. Ford in the West.

Miss Irene Taylor spent last week at Allentown, Pa., visiting her brother, Mr. James Taylor, who is a member of the University of Pennsylvania unit Ambulance Corps.

Messrs. Wm. Brown, Robert F. Dyer, Jr., Charles Fitzgerald and Earle B. Polk, Jr., left for Annapolis last week where they will resume their studies at St. John's College.

Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Fontaine and Mr. and Mrs. Eph. G. Fontaine, of Philadelphia, are visiting their sisters, Mrs. George H. Myers, Miss Nannie C. Fontaine and Mrs. George B. Fitzgerald.

The members of the Princess Anne Volunteer Fire Company are requested to attend a special meeting to be held in Red Men's Hall, in the Auditorium Building, on Monday evening, October 1st.

The ladies of the Mt. Vernon Red Cross Circle will hold a literary entertainment in John Wesley Hall, Mt. Vernon, on Saturday evening, September 29th, beginning at 7.30 o'clock. Ice cream and cake will be on sale. The public is cordially invited.

The "Mystery of the Double Cross," with Mollie King, is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will fascinate you from the very start. Read the serial in the Marylander and Herald today and go and see the picture at the Auditorium next Saturday night.

The many friends of Mr. B. Louis Lankford, a native of Somerset county, but temporarily residing in Philadelphia, and who has been for some time a Chief Pay Clerk in the United States Navy, will be pleased to learn that Mr. Lankford has been promoted and was last week commissioned an Assistant Paymaster.

When the colored men are called out they will be given a good send-off by the Colored Red Cross Circle of Princess Anne. They are going on a dangerous but a very necessary errand. They are doing a brave thing. The Red Cross appreciates their going and will stand behind the soldiers.

J. Hubert Wade, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has announced that there will be a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at the Hotel Rennett, Baltimore, Maryland, on Wednesday, September 26th, at 1 o'clock p. m. to complete its organization and prepare for the campaign.

Messrs. John B. and William Fleming went squirreling one day last week and bagged 19 squirrels in half a day. Mr. John B. Fleming is one of the game wardens for Somerset county and is a good marksman, and as the bag limit is 12 squirrels for one person to kill in a day's hunt it is supposed that he killed 11 squirrels and his brother's.

**For Benefit of Red Cross**  
Bring your friends to the Washington Hotel to play a game of checkers, five hundred, bridge or dominoes on Monday night, October 1st. Silver offering at the door.

**Sydney C. Jones' Dead**  
Mr. Sydney C. Jones, a well known and prosperous farmer, died at his home near Marion Station last Friday, after an illness of four weeks, aged 73 years. He is survived by his widow, five sons and three daughters. Funeral services were held last Sunday afternoon in Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. L. Bunce, and interment was in St. Paul's cemetery, near Marion. The pallbearers were Messrs. E. W. Tull, W. J. Hall, F. T. Adams, A. A. Whittington, E. O. Townsend and Dale Pusey.

The deceased was a brother of Mr. E. Frank Jones, of "Brownstone," and an uncle of Messrs. Oscar F. and Robert S. Jones, of Princess Anne.

**Experience The Best Teacher**  
It is generally admitted that experience is the best teacher, but should we not make use of the experience of others as well as our own? The experience of a thousand persons is more to be depended upon than that of one individual. Many thousands of persons have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for coughs and colds with the best results, which shows it to be a thoroughly reliable preparation for those diseases. Try it. It is prompt and effective and pleasant to take.

**SOMERSET COUNTY HAPPENINGS**

**Newly Items Gathered By Our Correspondents During The Week**

**St. Peter's**  
Sept. 22—Messrs. Elbert Willing and Elwood Wilson, of Baltimore, are visiting their respective parents.

Miss Elsie Smith is attending the Eastern High School in Baltimore.

Mrs. Omar Dashiell and children, of Princess Anne, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hornsby.

Miss Byrl Muir, of Baltimore, is a visitor at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bozman.

Mrs. Mervin Shores, who had an operation performed on her throat last Tuesday, is slowly convalescing.

Mr. Carl Somers, of Newark, New Jersey, spent the past week-end with his mother, Mrs. Cora N. Somers.

Mr. Herman Bozman, of Philadelphia, is on a two weeks' visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Massey Bozman.

Mrs. Harry Phoenix, Mrs. George Willing and Mrs. Mary Wilson returned home Friday after spending the past month in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Shores and son, Harry, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Shores and Mr. Fletcher Shores, of Philadelphia, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shores.

Miss Annie McDaniel, who spent two weeks with relatives in Philadelphia, returned home last Saturday accompanied by her two brothers, Messrs. Roland and Bruce McDaniel. ISIS.

**Mount Vernon**  
Sept. 22—Mrs. Dale Dashiell is visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Mr. David Webster is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lester Waller, in Baltimore.

Mrs. George B. Mason is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Annie Tarlton, in Baltimore.

Mrs. James A. Bailey is spending some time with her son, Mr. Glendon Bailey, in Baltimore.

Mr. John Gibson has returned to Oriental, N. C., after a two-months' visit to relatives here.

**Perryhewkins**  
Sept. 22—Miss Grace Alder is a student at the high school at Princess Anne.

Miss Marian Dryden, of Baltimore, is visiting her cousin, Miss Essie Mariner.

Mrs. Royal Brittingham and son, Leroy, of Pocomoke City, are visiting at the home of Mr. M. A. Culver.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Brittingham and daughter, Addie, Miss Alta Pusey and Mr. Clayton Mariner motored to Wilmington, Del., this week and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Upshur Hickman.

**Advertised Letters**  
The following is a list of letters remaining in the Princess Anne postoffice unclaimed for:

Mrs. John W. Green, Miss Lillie Jones, Mrs. Sadie Jones, Mr. William Morris, Miss Lucy Smith, Miss Ida Smith, 2, Mrs. Liza Thomas.

Persons calling for the above letters will please state they are advertised.  
H. L. BRITTINGHAM, P. M.

**Has A High Opinion Of Chamberlain's Tablets**

"I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets for biliousness and as a laxative," writes Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Charleston, Ill. "I have never found anything so mild and pleasant to use. My brother has also used these tablets with satisfactory results." (Advertisement)

**Stock of Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear Garments, Ladies' Pants, Hosiery, Sweaters,**

Ladies' Waists, Embroideries, Laces, Overalls, etc., will be placed on sale on Tuesday, September 25th, 1917. This stock was bought under the hammer at prices away below present market value and must be turned into cash in the next 30 days. No duplication at these prices when present stock is sold. Quantities limited, shop early and get first choice. A few prices:

Men's 15c Hose, all colors..... 10c  
Misses' 25c Hose, all colors..... 17c  
Ladies' Silk felt Hosiery, 35c values, plain and fancy colors..... 24c  
Men and Boy's Heavy Grey Sweaters..... 59c  
Ladies' House Dresses..... 59c  
Shelf Oil Cloth, heavy, per yard..... 4c  
Misses and Children's White Dresses, to close out, about one-half their value..... 5c  
Ladies' 10c Handkerchiefs..... 5c  
Men's Heavy Grey Work Socks..... 10c  
Ladies' Wash Skirts, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values..... 75c  
Fancy and Apron Check Gingham, yd. 9c

**J. B. HENDRIE**  
Cohn Building, Main Street, Princess Anne, Md.

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 40c and \$1.00 at Drugists.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

**1917 Fall and Winter Millinery Opening**

**Thursday and Friday September 27th and 28th**

**A Beautiful Display of Pattern HATS and MILLINERY**

**MISS R. BELLE WILSON**  
POCOMOKE CITY, MARYLAND

**PHILIP M. SMITH**

**Funeral Director**  
PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

All funeral work will receive prompt attention. Auto. hearse service.

**Dr. Higgins**  
**DENTIST**  
FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Room 201-210 New Bank Bldg.  
(Near Rapid Transit Terminal)  
Salisbury, Maryland  
PHONES: Office, 744; Res. 411

**M. E. HICKEY**  
**Plumbing and Heating**  
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.  
Shop on Beachwood Street  
(Formerly Reid's Store)  
Farmers Phone PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

**ATTENTION**  
**GROWERS AND SHIPPERS**

I have an unlimited outlet for fruits and produce of all kinds. Will handle your shipments on consignment, sell for you or buy outright. I am in touch with the leading markets and receiving orders daily. See me before disposing of your shipments.

**FRED A. CULVER,**  
Buyer and Shipper of  
FRUITS and PRODUCE  
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

**A. C. BROWN**  
Optician

I will be at the store of E. L. Brown, the Jeweler, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. I can duplicate all broken lenses, or glasses, either spherical, cylindrical, prism or compound cylinders, for every defect of astigmatism or muscular defects.

**Ladies' Coat Suits**  
\$2.50 and \$3.00  
The Skirts Alone Are Worth  
DOUBLE THE MONEY  
Just think, you can own 6 Coat Suits for the price of one new suit.  
These clothes are sanitary, as they are put through 60 pound pressure of dry steam.  
**FREDERICK J. FLURER**  
Princess Anne Maryland

**ATTRACTIONS**  
FOR THIS WEEK AT  
**THE AUDITORIUM**  
**Motion Pictures**

**TUESDAY NIGHT**  
George Bebau in The Marcellini Millions and a Hearst Pathe News Reel

**THURSDAY NIGHT**  
House Peters and Katharine Williams in The Highway of Hope

**SATURDAY NIGHT**  
Mollie King in the last chapter of The Mystery of the Double Cross, a 2-reel Keystone comedy "Vampire Ambrose," a Pathe News Reel

**ADMISSION**  
Price 10 cents for all.  
Doors open 7.30; Pictures Start Promptly at 7.45; Second Picture at 9.00

**Do You Want a Good Complexion?**  
**Velvet Skin Lotion**

is the answer. This Lotion is a high grade skin food, composed of pure vegetable oils which have long been known as skin foods and beautifiers.

If you suffer in summer from Sunburn, Frickey Heat, Irritation, Chapped Hands or Face you should use this Lotion as a speedy relief.

Gentlemen find it a delightful and healing application after shaving.

Try a bottle to-day. The price is only 25 cents for a large bottle.

**OMAR A. JONES**  
Druggist Princess Anne

**LANKFORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE**

**School Days**

AND

**Lankford's**

**Department Store**

Connect Up In Fine Shape

Big Stock of

Devonshire Gingham  
Poplin Linene, Etc.

In the piece, and lots of it at old prices. Just the things for School Dresses, Boys' Shirts and Waists.

**READY-TO-WEAR DRESSES**  
**SUITS AND COATS**

New Fall Goods. Bought before the late advances

**Buster Brown**  
**SHOES**

No Experiment. No Risk

**GET YOUR CHILD THE BEST**

Pencils, Tablets, Ink, Book-Bags, Lunch Boxes Etc

**FIT OUT HERE**

**W. O. Lankford & Son**

HOME FURNISHERS

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

**COOL FALL EVENINGS**  
**AND THE VICTROLA**

**A COMBINATION HARD TO BEAT**

Stay at home these cool Fall Evenings and get acquainted with the family. Let us put a Victrola and some nice Victor Records on a few days' trial in your home. No obligation to buy if not satisfied. We want to convince you what a great educator and entertainer a Victrola Outfit is to you all

**VICTROLAS** \$15, \$25, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, \$300  
All latest models; all types and wood finishes. You can match your parlor or library furniture with our Victrola stock.

**VICTOR RECORDS** Full line now carried by us. A nice, well-balanced collection can be had from us. We have the stock. No waiting for Records to be ordered from factory, and then not knowing whether you will like them when received.

**IMPORTANT! Better Buy Your Victrola Outfit This Fall.**  
Around the Holiday Season Victrolas are scarce. Make your selection now.

Send for Free Catalogues of Victrolas and Victor Records. Reasonable Terms on Victrola Outfits, if Desired.

Record Cabinets and Record Albums; Small Musical Instruments; Up-to-date Picture Framing; Engraved Social and Commercial Stationery and Visiting Cards; Wedding Invitations, etc.

Mail Orders Invited. We Prepay Delivery Charges. Try our Service

**Salisbury Music & Specialty Company**  
INCORPORATED

102 Dock St., Cor. Main SALISBURY, MD.  
"The Store That Made Salisbury Musical"

**FOR STYLISH AND QUALITY PRINTING.** Bring your orders to the Marylander and Herald Office.

**Seeds and Feeds**

**WINTER RYE**  
**WINTER OATS**  
**SEED WHEAT**  
**TIMOTHY**

**CRIMSON CLOVER**  
**RED CLOVER**  
**ALFALFA**  
**ALSIKE**

Other Grasses, for Hay, Pasture and Lawn, as well as other field and trucking seeds.

**FEEDS**

Wheat Bran, Middlings, Horse Feed, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Cotton Seed Meal, Cracked Corn

We will gladly send samples with prices. Phone or write your order or inquiry

**PENINSULA PRODUCE EXCHANGE**  
**OF MARYLAND**

POCOMOKE CITY, MARYLAND



## ALL AROUND THE FARM

### STORING POTATO CROP.

Examples of Above Ground Storage Used in Various Parts of the Country. (Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.)

The insulated frame potato storage house is not used very extensively and as a rule is better adapted to southern than to northern climatic conditions. The construction feature of such a storage house is the thorough insulation of its walls, ceiling, doors and windows. The type of house described in farmers' bulletin 548 for the storage of sweet potatoes will serve equally well for the Irish potato, but in the case of the latter no artificial heat will be required. Facilities for heating storage houses of the type under discussion in the north at least must be provided for extremely cold weather. This is usually accomplished by means of an ordinary heating stove. This type of storage house is not to be recommended for northern locations, not is it advocated for the south except where poor drainage conditions will not permit the use of the dugout or cellar style of house. It is not recommended because it cannot be so economically constructed, nor does it furnish as good a type of storage as the properly ventilated cellar storage house.

**The Aroostook Type of Storage House.**  
The Aroostook type of storage house, with concrete or masonry basement walls and wooden superstructure, seems to be distinctively a product of Maine and so far as has been observed is not found to any extent outside of that state. It is an expensively constructed house and is almost always located on a hillside or knoll in order that advantage may be taken of a ground level entrance. Few, if any, of these storage houses have both front and rear and driveway entrances on the same ground level, but practically all of them have a rear ground level basement driveway and a front ground level entrance to the wooden superstructure. When the rear entrance is located in the end the basement is usually divided into a number of bins on either side of the driveway. The floor may or may not be of cement. Usually these storage houses that have a cement floor as well as those which do not are provided with false wooden floors to permit ventilation under the piles of tubers.

**Basement Storage.**  
The basements of the Maine type of storage houses are usually from eight to twelve feet in depth, and most of them have a capacity of several thou-

sand sections of the United States, but it is a debatable point whether community cold storage plants could not be profitably employed by the southern truck growers. At the present time practically all of the northern grown seed used by the southern grower is shipped to the south during the months of November, December and January, depending upon the locality to which it is consigned. As a rule, the seed stock is in transit from the north during dangerously cold weather, and it must be accompanied by a person charged with the responsibility of keeping it from freezing. Artificial heat is supplied to the car by means of stoves, and they often require more attention between stopping points than it is possible to give them, with the result that the car gets overheated or too cold, either of which conditions is undesirable for seed potatoes. If, on the other hand, the southern grower had suitable storage facilities he could purchase his supply of seed in the fall and have it delivered before cold



Potato storage house in Maine, showing a central driveway entrance into the lower or basement portion. The end entrance is more commonly used, especially in larger structures, than is the side entrance.

weather sets in. It could then be placed in cold storage or in a well constructed house of the cellar pit style with a water tight roof provided with numerous ventilators for the free admission of air when the outside temperature permits. This practice would remove very materially the present objection of the truckers to purchasing their seed supply subject to fall delivery, because under good storage conditions the seed could be easily kept dormant until required for planting. Such a change would also enable the grower to buy his seed for less money than for midwinter delivery.

**Temperature of Storage Rooms.**  
The temperature at which the storage rooms in which seed potatoes are usually held is maintained at from 39 degrees to 44 degrees F. It is believed, however, that 34 degrees to 39 degrees F. would be a more satisfactory temperature.

For the last three seasons the gravity brine system of refrigeration has been used in the potato storage room of the department of agriculture. With this system, in which ice and salt are used as a substitute for ammonia or carbon dioxide in cooling the brine, the maintenance of a constant temperature is entirely dependent upon the thoroughness with which the surrounding walls, ceiling and floor have been insulated and the attention given to recirculating the brine in the circulating coils is actually circulating. The temperature can be raised or lowered by simply varying the proportions of ice and salt used in the tank. Temperature records covering a week's time have frequently been secured in which there was practically no variation during the whole period. With this system it has been possible to keep seed potatoes perfectly dormant until wanted for planting.

**Tomatoes for Hogs.**  
On farms where there is an excess of tomatoes the surplus may be cooked and fed to hogs. The hogs would not eat the green tomatoes unless cooked. That which is not needed for immediate use is stored away in air tight barrels for future use. The top layer decays, but that beneath remains good.

**The Milk Room.**  
The milk room must be used exclusively for the storage of milk. "No admittance except on business" should be placed at the door and every one and everything excluded that has no need of being there. This must be clean in every corner and well ventilated.

**THE STOCKMAN.**  
You might as well try to carry water in a sieve as to try to make money with lousy hogs. As soon as the grain is harvested the sheep will clean up the waste grain and eat many weeds in the stubble if they are given a chance. It will pay to give the colts a small amount of grain once a day, although they are running with the mares in pasture. A cistern catching water from the barn roof furnishes a good supply of water for the sheep flock if the water is kept clean and cool. Dusty feeding floors or sleeping quarters cause the pigs to cough much of the time. The floors should be swept or flushed off with water every day. When draft mares are used for farm work the income from the sale of colts each year makes the cost of horse labor much less than when the work is done by geldings.

**Philippines Are Lazy.**  
The Filipino strikes me as unbearably lazy. He has had roads built for him, schools run for him, good government and peace secured to him and an unusual measure of confidence placed in him. He has graduated from almost no clothes into spotless white, with patent leather "kicks," a clean shirt and a resplendent tie, so that he looks like the swell member of a pair of black face comedians. He has had "sitting down" jobs created or discovered for him and has taken with remarkable alacrity to the ice cream soda habit, just like any other cultured being. He has learned to speak English very well and has been trained into a really good athlete. But, as far as I can see so far, he is not much changed since the days when he dawdled into school, followed by a servant to carry his books and ink bottle. I doubt very much whether he will work as hard or as intelligently to make something of himself and the islands as Uncle Sam has worked for him.—Christian Herald.

**Northcliffe's Test.**  
In Everybody's Magazine Isaac F. Maroonson furnishes a concrete incident which explains in a manner Lord Northcliffe's wonderful success as a journalist. It shows why Northcliffe and his ramified interests have forged ahead.

He once met a subeditor in the corridor of the London Mail building and asked him how he was getting along. "Splendidly, thank you," was the reply.

"How long have you been with me?"  
"Six months, my lord."  
"What money are you getting?"  
"Seven pounds a week."  
"Are you happy and contented?"  
"Yes, but I have lots of leisure."  
"Then you are not the man for me. I don't want any member of my staff to be happy and contented on £7 a week."

He himself has never been content with man or machine when he could get a better one.

**The Mighty Amazon.**  
The Amazon, which flows through Brazil from west to east, is the mightiest river in the world. It rises in the Andes, and its course to the Atlantic is over 4,000 miles. It has more than 1,100 tributaries, the chief being the Madeira, which is 1,800 miles long, and the Rio Negro, 1,350 miles long. The extent of the waters of this majestic river is the largest in the world, over 30,000 miles of its surface being of a navigable nature. It drains nearly 3,000,000 square miles of territory. There are something like 1,200 different kinds of birds which are exclusive to the valleys of this wonderful river and thousands of varieties of animal life which are unknown in any other part of the world. The soil of the basin of the Amazon is so rich that for every bushel of maize planted it is estimated that 800 can be harvested.

**Tone Quality in Music.**  
Tone quality is a great factor in music. Vibrations in their multiples and relations determine tone. Various instruments vary in tone quality just as does the human voice. A bell, once cast, remains the same in tone, somber or clear, to the end of its usefulness. A violin is more than a bell, and on fine violins the most subtle nuances of tone quality can be produced. The higher the harmonics, or overtones, the higher the multiples, and the more elaborate and delicate the combinations the more exquisite the tone quality of the instrument.

The human voice is greatest in tone quality, excelling the instrument, because the singer's harmonics are based not alone upon physical proportions, but also upon the heart and soul of the individual.—Exchange.

**With the Sea Flavor.**  
Friend—What kind of car did you buy? Retired Sea Captain—Well, she draws about fifty feet of dust and displaces half my bank account.—Life.

**Catty.**  
Miss Sharpe—She's her own chaperon. Green—How's that?  
"You ought to see her face."—London Answers.

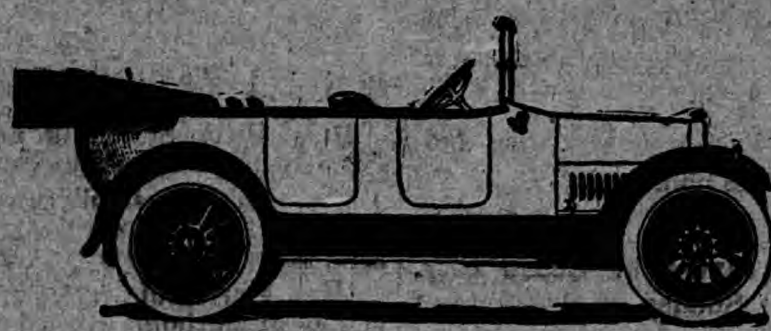
**JUDGE FOR YOURSELF**  
Which Is Better—Try an Experiment Or Profit By A Princess Anne Citizen's Experience

Something new is an experiment. Must be proved to be as represented. The statement of a manufacturer is not convincing proof of merit. But the endorsement of friends is. Now supposing you had a bad back, A lame, weak or aching one, Would you experiment on it? You will read of many so-called cures. Endorsed by strangers from far-away places. It's different when the endorsement comes from home. Easy to prove local testimony. Read this Princess Anne case: Charles R. Porter, grocer, Antioch avenue extended, (Route One) says: "Whenever I caught cold, it settled in my kidneys and I suffered from severe backaches. I had to get up several times at night to pass the kidney secretions. It was three years ago when I had the last attack, but I haven't had any trouble since Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. I got Doan's at T. J. Smith & Co's drug store, and I recommend them highly to anyone." Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Porter had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

(Advertisement)

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Train Schedule in effect July 1st, 1917

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS									
LEAVE	449	81	451	455	463				
New York (Penn. Station)	P. M.		A. M.		P. M.				
Philadelphia	11:25		8:45		12:05				
Wilmington	12:05 a. m.		7:00		10:42				
Baltimore	8:20 p. m.		4:00		1:35				
Delmar		A. M.		P. M.					
Salisbury		3:20	8:30	10:55	1:30				
PRINCESS ANNE		3:28	9:10	11:40	2:08				
Cape Charles		5:55		2:55 p. m.	4:20				
Old Point		7:29	11:54	1:45	8:40				
Norfolk		8:20		7:25	7:25				
18:00 a. m. on Sundays									
*On Sundays Train 455 arrives at Cape Charles 4:40, Old Point 6:40 and Norfolk 7:45 p. m.									
Sleeping car section. Coach section leaves 12:17 a. m.									
NORTH BOUND TRAINS									
LEAVE	458	460	462	80	450				
Norfolk	A. M.		A. M.		P. M.				
Philadelphia	9:00		8:00		6:00				
Wilmington	11:25		8:45		7:00				
Cape Charles		8:00	10:55		5:00				
PRINCESS ANNE		6:55	10:55		1:20 p. m.				
Salisbury		7:59	12:05		2:10				
Delmar		7:56	12:05 p. m.		2:10				
Old Point					Ar. 8:50				
Wilmington		Ar. 11:09	3:49		4:42				
Philadelphia		11:58	5:08		5:27				
Baltimore		12:58 p. m.	7:10		5:58				
New York		2:00	8:00		7:00				
P. M. F. M. P. M. P. M.									

**CRISFIELD BRANCH—Southward**  
Leave A. M. P. M. P. M.  
King's Creek 9:15 2:15 8:10  
Ar. Crisfield 10:00 3:30 8:50

**CRISFIELD BRANCH—Northward**  
Leave A. M. P. M. P. M.  
Crisfield 6:00 12:20 6:45  
Ar. King's Creek 6:45 1:05 7:55

No Sunday trains on this Branch Road  
Nos. 449, 455, 462, 450 daily. Nos. 81, 451, 453, 455, 460, 80, daily except Sunday.  
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Daily, with Sunday Edition, one year	4.50
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Schedule effective June 4th, 1917.

EAST BOUND.

	111	9	3
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv. Baltimore	7:30	2:15	6:25
Ar. Salisbury	7:55	2:40	6:50
Ar. Ocean City	8:20	2:55	7:15
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
WEST BOUND.			
	6	10	112
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Ocean City	6:20	3:25	3:50
Ar. Salisbury	7:35	4:35	4:50
Ar. Baltimore	1:15	10:15	10:30
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Sunday only. Daily except Sunday.  
T. MURDOCH Gen. Pass. Agent  
WILLARD THOMPSON General Manager.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

HARLAND J. CROOKS.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Twenty-eighth Day of February, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 21st day of August, 1917.

JOHN E. HARTMAN, Executor of Harland J. Crooks, deceased.  
True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

JOSEPH S. WEBSTER.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fifteenth Day of November, 1917, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1917.

MOTOR WEBSTER, Executor of Joseph S. Webster, deceased.  
True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters testamentary on the estate of

JULIET LANKFORD.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Seventeenth Day of October, 1917, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1917.

WILLIAM G. LANKFORD, Executor of Juliet Lankford, deceased.  
True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

BERTIE G. PIERSON.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 6th day of August, 1917.

JETTA M. PIERSON, Administratrix of Bertie G. Pierson, deceased.  
True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

LEVI KENNY.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Fourteenth Day of February, 1918, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1917.

NATHAN BALLARD, Administrator of Levi Kenny, deceased.  
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## Bread Cast Upon the Waters

By JAMES COOLIDGE

In "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," a book that has delighted millions of people both old and young, is a story of how Sindbad the Sailor was required to take an old man on his shoulders and carry him across a stream. When the old man was securely fixed in his position he refused to get down, and Sindbad was obliged to bear the burden indefinitely. I am reminded by this story of the Old Man of the Sea of something similar that happened to me when I was a young man.

Before settling down to my profession, having put aside enough money to spend a few months in Europe, I went abroad. The sum was only \$300, and I was obliged to place it out by doing a good deal of walking. One day I was trudging along through the Rhine valley when I overtook a man who for some reason was having a hard time to get on. When I came up with him I bade him good morning and asked him if I could be of any assistance to him.

"You might help me along to the next hotel," he said. "It's only about a mile."

I took his arm, and as we walked slowly on he told me that he was Enoch Crane, an American. He had long been ailing, and his doctor had sent him abroad. He, like myself, was walking because he couldn't afford to ride. When we got to the inn I took him to a room and helped him to bed—a bed from which he was destined never to arise. He was very ill in the night, and I sat with him till near morning. Having my time laid out and none to lose, I proposed after breakfast to proceed on my journey, but Mr. Crane begged me so pitifully not to desert a fellow countryman among strangers that I agreed to remain with him another day. At the end of that day I was constrained to remain another and another till I found the time allotted for my travels slipping away from me and I taking care of a sick man in a little Swiss inn.

In this way the whole time I had laid out for my trip passed and the time for me to go home arrived. The old man was sinking rapidly, and the village doctor told him that he had better prepare his affairs for a journey to another world. Then Mr. Crane called me to his bedside and said to me:

"You tell me you are going home. I beg of you not to leave my body in this faraway land, but to take it with you. I have expected to die over here and have made every provision, having inquired the cost of removal in every particular. You will find exactly the amount in my wallet under my pillow. Take my body to B. in R. county in Massachusetts, and about a mile north of the village on the V. turnpike is a lot forty feet square inclosed with stones taken off the ground. In the center is a space marked by four posts, where the grave is to be located. This is not all. I want you to be custodian of my grave. Send for a notary and I will draw up a paper transferring the lot to you with everything it contains, which, of course, is my body."

What a situation! My trip spoiled, obliged to go home in company and in care of the corpse of the man who had spoiled it and my pay was a plot of ground not worth \$20, which, after all, I must hold for a grave. Nevertheless I consented. I cannot claim that I did it solely from kindly motives. Enoch Crane possessed a singular influence over me.

When Mr. Crane died I possessed myself of his wallet, which, in addition to money, contained an account for expenses figured down to the closest possible amount. It struck me that he must have been afraid I would reap a few dollars out of the transaction. It paid the way exactly, and I expended the last dollar in having the body transferred to the grave. I had promised Mr. Crane that I would see the grave dug, the body lowered and the earth put back, all under my own superintendence. To do this I must pay for my own carriage. Glad of the prospect of getting the disagreeable matter off my hands, I secured two men with the necessary implements and was soon standing beside them as they dug the grave between the posts Crane had described. They had gone down about four feet when one of them threw up a tin box. I took charge of it, but since it was obliged I was obliged to wait my return to the village before examining it. I presumed it to be another whim of the man who was being buried. I had a mind to sink it, fearing it involved some new obligation on my part.

Having kept my promise to the letter, I drove back to the village and, calling for a room in the little hotel, proceeded to open the box. It contained a number of envelopes. From the topmost I drew a paper. It recounted the wrongs heaped upon Enoch Crane by his relatives—he had no wife or child—and their heartlessness in permitting him to go abroad alone in search of health. The next envelope contained a paper willing the contents of the box to the owner of the lot in which it was found. The remaining envelopes contained stocks and bonds worth \$240,000.

It was some time before I could understand that in a twinkling I had come into possession of a fortune. This was owing to my being dazed, for never was there a clearer case. I owned the lot, the owner of the lot owned the stocks and bonds. Before leaving the village the old man had arranged that I should be made his heir.



## "What! My Car?"

"Yes! skidded—and it's up to you. You failed to provide the chauffeur with Tire Chains. Only good luck saved your wife from paying the supreme penalty for your negligence. She's on the way to the hospital, painfully injured, but the doctor thinks she'll pull through. You'd better hurry to the hospital and then report to Headquarters."

How strange it is that disaster must come to some men before they realize that all makes and types of tires will skid on wet pavements and muddy roads when not equipped with Chains.

These men do not appreciate, until too late, that by failing to provide Weed Anti-Skid Chains they

expose their families to injury and death.

The time to provide against accidents is before they happen. Don't wait until after the first skid. Put Weed Chains on all four tires at the first indication of slippery going and you will have quadruple protection against injury, death, car damage and law suits.

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Athletes increase their strength, energy and endurance 200% or more by simply taking a few weeks treatment of Argo-Phosphate.

Atlanta, Ga. Dr. F. A. Jacobson says that Phosphates are just as essential to a man or woman who tires easily, is nervous or irritable, worn out or looks haggard and pale as they are to a child, a young man or woman who is to make a career. The lack of Phosphate is the cause of all chronic conditions and the administration of Argo-Phosphate tablets will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous care worn men and women 300 per cent. in two or three weeks time in many instances, and their continued use will build up the whole nervous system, and give new life, vim, vigor and vitality to the whole body. I always prescribe Argo-Phosphate to patients who are pale and colorless, and it is surprising to see how quickly a few weeks treatment will transform a pale face to a rosy cheeked beauty. There can be no rosy cheeks, healthy, beautiful women, without their system is sufficiently supplied with Phosphates. In recent interviews with physicians on the grave and serious consequences of a deficiency of Phosphates in the blood of American men and women, I have strongly emphasized the fact that doctors should prescribe more phosphates in the form of Argo-Phosphate for weak, worn-out, haggard-looking men and women. When the skin is pale, and fleshy, it is a sign of anemia. When the phosphates go from the blood, the pink cheeks fade. The muscles lack tone. They become nervous, irritable, dependent, melancholy, the brain fails, and the memory fails. Therefore if you wish to preserve your youthful vim, vigor and vitality to a ripe old age, you must supply the deficiency of phosphates lacking in your food by using Argo-Phosphate, the form of Phosphates most easily assimilated.

NOTICE: Argo-Phosphate, which is recommended and described by physicians in all medical cases is not a secret or patent medicine, but one that is sold and recommended by well known druggists everywhere, and physicians are daily prescribing the constituents contained in it. Being entirely unlike many other Phosphates, it is easily assimilated and will be found effective in the treatment of indigestion and stomach troubles, as well as for care worn, nervous conditions. The manufacturers of Argo-Phosphate will forfeit to any charitable institution \$200.00 if they cannot treat any man or woman under 65 who lacks Phosphates, and increase their strength and endurance from 100 per cent. to 300 per cent. or more in one month's time, if they are free from organic trouble. It is dispensed by all reliable druggists. If your druggist will not supply you, send \$1.00 to the Argo Laboratories, 10 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga., and they will send you a two weeks treatment by return mail.



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### Treasures of the Tiber's Bed.

Father Tiber must be trembling in his bed over the quest for the gold supposed to lie in the foundations of the old temple of Jove, for the river has more than once been threatened. Lecky holds that its periodical flooding and bequest of marshes and malaria have been the salvation of Italy in preventing the Italian parliament, for reasons of health, from sitting long in session. Garibaldi had other views. He meant to fling the old river from Rome to Tivoli, so sent for that prince of engineers, Sir John Fowler. Fowler made the necessary surveys for diversion of the Tiber into the Anio, to canalize the malarial area and drain it into the sea. It would have been a great and romantic feat of engineering, but honest John loved Garibaldi as faithfully as did the red shirted Thousand. "It will cost you nine millions for the work and as much again for compensation. Don't think of it," he bluntly said. "Oh, you stubborn English!" laughed the hero. "Americans here would do the work for nothing merely to get the antiquities in the Tiber bed." But he took Fowler's advice.—London Chronicle.

### The Misunderstood Shark.

There seems to be some misunderstanding concerning the way in which sharks attack victims. Some claim that they turn over as they attack so as to bite more readily with their receding underjaw. Others claim, according to the Popular Science Monthly, that they attack head on, swimming to their victim in a straight line. According to J. E. Williamson, whose work in photographing the shark under water for motion picture plays has been notably successful, the "head-on" description of attack is the correct one.

"I can prove by my pictures that a shark does not turn over to bite," states Mr. Williamson. "If a shark wants to pick up anything from the bottom of the sea he goes right down to it as a cat pounces on a bone and picks it up. A shark does not turn over to bite any more than any other fish does."

### Dealing in Diamonds.

There is no other form in which human wealth is so compact and so durable as in diamonds. A paper three inches long and an inch and a half wide will hold a king's ransom in a form that a million years will not harm and that not even fire itself, except the heat of the electric furnace and of the Bunsen burner, will destroy. You would think that anything so precious would be hedged about with a host of precautions. Just the opposite is true. Men go into the offices of wholesale diamond dealers, slip packages of uncut stones worth thousands of dollars into their pockets and go away with no record of the transaction except a "memorandum." Half the business of many dealers in precious stones is done by letting goods go out "on memorandum." The one thing that the men in the trade guard more carefully than their diamonds is their credit.—Youth's Companion.



### There Is No Escape For The Roach

Roaches, as well as insects of every other kind, are easily gotten rid of. By dusting all corners, cracks and hiding places with BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER death awaits every bug that approaches. Try this easy way of ridding your home or place of business of these insects. Non-injurious.

### Bee Brand Insect Powder

fan it into the air. Flies and mosquitoes die in a few minutes. Will kill ants, fleas, roaches, bed-bugs, lice, and bugs of every kind. Directions on package. Look for the Bee Brand Trade Mark. 25c & 50c. Everywhere. McCORMICK & CO., Baltimore, Md.

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PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

### CARE OF THE REEL

A Few Words of Expert Advice For the Man Behind the Reel.

The life of any reel will be mighty short if it is not given care and attention. The finest machine in the world will not run without oil, yet many fellows will use a reel week after week and not think of feeding it a little soothing sirup until it begins to scrape and rattle like the 5:15. When this stage is reached they will drop a little oil in the cups, but the damage is done through overheated bearings and pinions, and the reel will never again run with freedom from friction and as smoothly as before the rough grind was handed it.

A reel should be cleaned and oiled after each day's fishing. The ordinary thin oil is not sufficient, as no thin oil will last through the different temperatures to which a reel is subjected during a day's casting. Heated by the hot sun and chilled by the night air, as well as driched with water during the day, make a combination that would eliminate any thin oil. On the other hand, the thick oils soon churn into a creamy paste and hamper and bog the reel so that you think you are losing your speed at the game when your casts slow up. You make no mistake when you invest in a bottle of "real" reel oil, and the best comes from the jawbones and blubber of the porpoise. This oil is refined up in the arctic circle and will stand the gaff of any temperature. After you buy the oil, use it. Don't stand it away in the tackle cabinet and forget it.

Oiling the reel is not all that is necessary to keep the little old pleasure producer in good shape. Like the line, the reel should be entirely dried after each day's fishing. Although German silver does not rust, it will corrode, and the main cause for corroding is dampness. Be fair to the reel and dry it thoroughly in the open air or sunlight and drop a little oil in each cup before you tuck it away for the night.

As a final tip on the reel, old man, here's hoping you won't take it apart every once in a while to see what makes it go. The smooth running qualities of many a fine reel have been ruined by the inquisitive cuss with the itching palm and a screwdriver. Of course you would never think of taking your watch apart and assembling it again. If anything goes bad with the reel, take it down to a reel doctor and let him feel its pulse. This will save you time and money, and for practice at mechanics you can have as much fun tinkering with an old alarm clock as a victim. From "Lake and Stream Game Fishing," by Dixie Carroll.

### RUSSIA'S ICY MARSHES.

The Vast Frozen Desert of the Region of the Tundras.

In the extreme north of Russia, from the White sea to Bering strait, there lies the region of the tundras—waste frozen marshes stretching inland from the sea for from 300 to 1,000 miles. It is often difficult to determine the point separating the land from the sea, for the surface of the ground is frozen some forty feet deep. Even the heat of summer can thaw only about two feet of top soil.

The only possible vegetation consists of moss and a few berry bushes—scant food for the millions of birds and beasts of all kinds that flock northward in July and August to escape their enemy, the hunter. By the end of August, however, the heavy frosts set in, and the tundras become a barren, lifeless desert, covered with snow for hundreds of miles, with never a living speck of any kind on which to rest one's eyes.

To the south of the tundras is the great coniferous forest belt, which stretches from Finland to the Sea of Okhotsk. At its western end, where it is more settled, this is perhaps the most beautiful part of the great Russian plain.

The countryside is dark with the shadows of the fir trees, but frequently shot with the light, lithe trunks of silver birches, says the Geographical Review. The aspect of the land, too, is slightly rolling in parts, and cradled between these slight elevations there are thousands of charming little lakes fringed around with reeds.

### Chinese Sausages.

In China sausages are made of meat from the hind thighs of hogs, which are chopped fine, mixed with four drams of sugar, rice wine and table salt, eight drams of soy and a pinch of pepper to every one and one-third pounds and dried in the sun until ready for tinning. Dried oysters and ducks' livers are added to some varieties.

### It Would Help.

"My dear, we can't afford to pay \$30 a month rent."

"Of course we can't, my dear. I've thought of that. But there's a lovely garage on the back of the lot which we can surely rent for \$5 a month, which will help a good deal."—Detroit Free Press.

### Presumption Resented.

"Be good," said the philosopher, "and you will be happy."

"Not necessarily," replied the man of sensitive conscience. "If you undertake to be good some envious people are likely to think you are trying to put on airs."—Washington Star.

### Classified.

"Mrs. Flubdub wants to borrow some sugar, some eggs and some flour. Evidently she is going to make some sponge cake."

"Sponge cake is right. But why does she sponge entirely on us?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is absurd for a man either to commend or depreciate himself.

### HEROISM IN THE NAVY.

It Is Not an Event, but a Mere Matter of Everyday Duty.

Our navy is crowded with men who will face any danger. Some years ago one of our battleships was on the battle range, with bags of powder stowed in her turrets to save time in loading and firing the guns. A spark got to the bags of powder. There were an explosion and a fire. Directly underneath was the handling room. Burning pieces of cloth fell from the turret down into the handling room. The crew of that handling room could have jumped into the passageway, made their way up a ladder and so on to the free and safe air of the open deck. What they did was to stand by to stamp out what fire they could.

Leading from the handling room were the magazines. The doors of the magazines were open. Men jumped into the magazines and buttoned the keys of the bulkhead doors so that there would be no crevice for sparks. In doing that they locked themselves in, and once in they had to stay in. Above them, they knew, was a turret full of men and officers dead and dying. They knew that fire was raging around them, too, and that the next thing would be for the people outside to flood the magazines. The magazines were flooded. When things were under control and the doors opened the water in the magazines was up to the men's necks.

While that was going on below decks in the turret were other men and officers, including the chaplain, not knowing what was going on below and expecting every moment to be blown up into the sky. But there they were, easing the last moments of the men who were not already dead. Thirty all told were killed in the turret. All concerned behaved well, but no better than they were expected to behave.

A few years ago there was a destroyer off Hatteras. It was before day-break of a winter morning in heavy weather. A boiler explosion blew out her side from well below the water line clear up through to her main-deck. Men were killed by the explosion; others were badly scalded. A steam burn is an agonizing thing, yet some of these scalded men went back into that hell of a boiler room and hauled out shipmates who, to their notion, were more badly burned than themselves. One such rescuer died of his burns. The hole in the deck and top side of that destroyer was twelve feet across, yet her commander and crew got her to Norfolk under her own steam. Commander and crew behaved well, but no better than they were expected to behave.—James B. Connolly in Collier's Weekly.

### How Norway Finds Sailors.

Norway's navy, being a young service, is built expressly for defense and not defiance. But, though her ships are few, the quality of her men is high, the hardy fishermen of the coast providing an abundance of excellent material, and her officers are chosen and trained with the utmost care. A cadet has to serve at least one year in the merchant service before he can enter the naval college at Horten, and his qualifications before obtaining the rank of sub-lieutenant must include a thorough knowledge of English, French and German, with ability to speak English and one of the other two languages fluently.

### Swimming as an Exercise.

There is no exercise like swimming. The breast stroke builds arm and shoulder breast muscles. The forward thrust and backward sweep are guaranteed to develop those back muscles which cure the scholar's stoop. The scissor kick of the side stroke will do more for the legs than all the gymnasium tricks yet invented. The arduous labor of the trudgeon and the crawl compels deep breathing. And when one's wind, grown short in office or chair or over workbench, is spent you turn upon your back and rock, as in a cradle, looking at the sky.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### Motor Wheel Rims.

How many automobilists are there who ever remove their rims from the wheels until forced to do so by reason of tire trouble? Very few, is the answer. If they did take the rims off after having run the car for a short time and use a little graphite in between the wheel and the demountable rim they'd find the changing easier later on. As it is, rims are sometimes so rusted and plastered on that they take an unconscionable time to remove when the need finally does arrive.—Chicago Tribune.

### To Cure Scars.

Scars are often very ugly things and disagreeable marks when they exist in prominent places on the skin. Probably nothing can remove a big scar the tissue of which has become fibrous and unyielding, but the following recipe, to be applied on lint and allowed to remain on the part for a little time daily, will effect an improvement in small scars and blemishes: Borax, one and a half ounces; salicylic acid, twelve grains; glycerin, three drams; rose-water, six ounces. Mix.

### Have to Be.

"I have been visiting one place, at least, where men are always guarded in their conduct."

"And what might that remarkable place be?"

"The penitentiary."—Baltimore American.

### True Politeness.

"Does your wife listen to your advice?"

"Listen? Of course she does. My wife is very polite."—Boston Transcript.

When you meet an obstacle use it as a stepping stone.



### Navy Still in Need of Men

Lieutenant M. A. Leahy, Navy Recruiting Officer of the Maryland District, has been notified by the Bureau of Navigation to send all recruits enlisted in the future directly to the training stations either at Norfolk, Va., or Newport, R. I. This means no more recruits will be forced to wait further orders at their homes, but will be able to start training at once. Owing to congested conditions in the training stations on account of the rush of recruits since war was declared it became necessary for several months to hold a great many of the recruits in their homes. Conditions in the training stations have now been relieved by extension of accommodations.

With these new orders Lieutenant Leahy also received an urgent request from the Bureau of Navigation to enlist as many men-attendants as can be attracted from the Maryland district. There is an urgent need for men in this branch of the service, the only necessary qualifications being experience as a waiter, good health and morals.

Maryland stands well among the other States in the Navy enlistments since the war began and Lieutenant Leahy and his recruiting staff are anxious to maintain the record of the office. Special stress is laid on the statement that the Navy is still in need of men; the erroneous impression having been gained in some circles that the complement has been filled.

Full particulars of Navy enlistments can be obtained from the nearest postmaster; directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington streets, Baltimore, or from the Navy Recruiting sub-stations at Cumberland and Hagerstown.

### Remember To Register

October 2nd and October 9th are the registration days in Somerset county this year, and in this very important election every voter should see that his name is properly on the books.

If you have moved into a new district or precinct or from another county, you must be transferred on one of these days—and the first day, October 2nd, is the best time to attend to the matter.

### People Speak Well Of Chamberlain's Tablets

"I have been selling Chamberlain's Tablets for about two years and heard such good reports from my customers that I concluded to give them a trial myself, and can say that I do not believe there is another preparation of the kind equal to them," writes G. A. McBride, Headford, Ont. If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They will do you good. (Advertisement)

### Order Nisi

In the matter of the tax sale of real estate in Dames Quarter Election District of Somerset county, assessed to Ashbury Jones, of George, made and reported by Robert F. Maddox, former County Treasurer for Somerset county, for the year 1911. S. Frank Dashiell, purchaser, ex parte.

No. 3185, Chancery. In the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity.

Whereas, a certain Robert F. Maddox, former County Treasurer for Somerset county, in the State of Maryland, for the year 1911, has reported to the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, a sale made by him to S. Frank Dashiell, of all that lot or parcel of land in Dames Quarter Election District of said county in the State of Maryland, containing 2 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, situate on the county road leading through the "Old Field," adjoining the lands of Henry A. Jones and James White, conveyed to Ashbury Jones, of George, by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L., No. 2, folio 497, and assessed to said Ashbury Jones, of George, on the assessment books for the said election district, for the said year 1911, and sold for the payment of taxes due and in arrears, together with all the proceedings had in relation thereto, and upon examination it appears to the said Court that the said proceedings are regular, and that the provisions of law in relation thereto have been complied with.

Now, it is therefore ordered by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, this 5th day of September, 1917, that notice be given by the publication of this order once a week for three successive weeks in the Marylander and Herald, a weekly newspaper published in said Somerset county, before the 15th day of October, 1917, warning all persons interested in the said real estate to be and appear in this Court on or before the 15th day of October, 1917, to show cause, if any they have, why said sale should not be ratified and confirmed.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$7.66. JOSEPH L. BAILEY, Judge.

True Copy. Test: W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

JOHN BUNYAN WILSON.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Eighteenth Day of March, 1918,

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1917.

JOHN W. STATION.

Administ'or of John Bunyan Wilson, deceased.

True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK.

Register of Wills.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

PETER FONTAINE.

late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the

Eleventh Day of March, 1918,

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1917.

GRAHAM WATERS.

Administrator c. t. a. of Peter Fontaine, deceased.

True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK.

Reg. W. S. O.

SAMUEL F. MILES

Justice of the Peace

—AND—

SURVEYOR

Established Surveying 31 years.

In Princess Anne every Tuesday and Saturday until further notice.

Cor. Prince William and Church Sts.

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

### Oyster Inspectors Named

The State Conservation Commission has announced the appointment of oyster inspectors for the season of 1917. They are:

George W. Clark, special inspector, Annapolis; J. F. Hazard, special inspector, West River district; George W. Parks, special inspector, Broomes Island, Upper Patuxent; A. F. Geoghegan, general inspector, Cambridge; R. E. Purnell, general inspector, Crisfield; Frank H. Lee, special inspector, Chester; R. W. Somers, special inspector, St. Mary's River; A. G. Murrell, special inspector, Hooper's Island; A. J. White, special inspector, Nanticoke River; S. T. Sterling, special inspector, Crisfield; S. Blacum, special inspector, Secretary; Spencer Bates, special inspector, Oxford and vicinity.

### NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

ever receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition.

For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong. No alcohol. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

### DO YOU WANT An Automobile?

SEE MY AUTOS AND EXAMINE

The Ford, Dodge and Buick

Supplies of All Kinds

My Parts for Repairing Ford Cars are Made by Ford People

WM. P. FITZGERALD

AGENT

Garage on Main Street Near Bridge PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

### \$148,305.67 Is Paid Maryland Troops

Major Walter V. Shipley, disbursing officer for the Government at Baltimore, paid out to the men of the Fourth, Fifth and First Regiments and to Batteries A, B and C preliminary to their departure exactly \$148,305.67. The First Regiment men were paid \$40,551 when they departed.

The Marylander and Herald \$1.00 a year

### Private Hopkins Saved From Drowning

Exhausted in deep water in Chesapeake Lake at Camp McClellan, Ala., Sunday afternoon, the 16th instant, Private Orrin Hopkins, of Salisbury, a member of Company I, First Maryland Infantry, undoubtedly would have drowned but for the prompt action of Sergeant Kenton Strange, of the First Regiment Machine Gun Company, from Annapolis. He plunged in without removing his uniform, swam to the drowning man and towed him ashore.



### "PRODUCE AND SAVE,"

Says Mr. Wilson. "Save the Produce," adds Mr. Hoover. "Save your money," suggests Mr. McAdoo.

"Produce Checks Cashed Here," announces the Bank of Somerset, always ready to travel in good company.

We also have a Savings Department for those who would fully heed good advice and the dictates of good judgment.

BANK OF SOMERSET PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

## C. H. HAYMAN

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND



## Relief From Big Fuel Bills

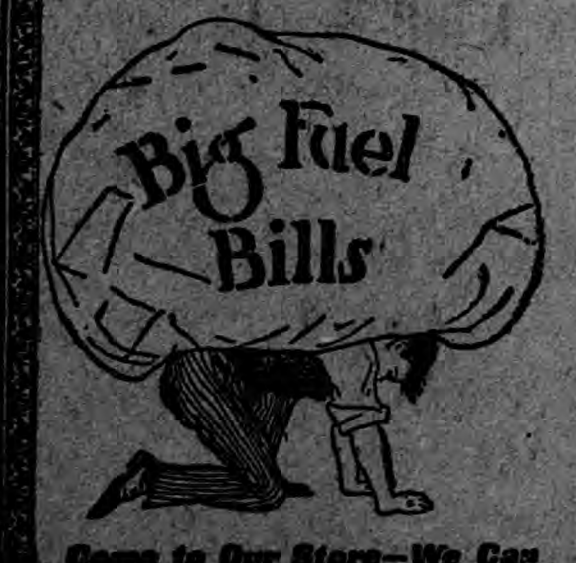
SAVE at least 1-3 to 1-2 your coal bill this winter. At the high price of fuel this saving should more than pay for this wonderfully efficient

## Cole's Original Hot Blast Heater

For Hard Coal, Soft Coal, Slack, Lignite, Wood and Lighter Fuels

### 1-3 Fuel Saving Guaranteed

Burns the cheapest grade coal clean and bright. Remember that soft coal is half gas. This valuable half of your fuel money escapes up the chimney and is wasted in other stoves. Cole's Hot Blast Fuel Saving combustion (see open cut) stops this needless waste and saves and utilizes the gas half of the coal wasted by other stoves and turns it into warmth and cheer for your home.



Why be a slave to an extravagant heating plant when Cole's Hot Blast will give you perfect satisfaction for practically 1-2 your present fuel bill.

No. 110

## School Days Are Here

### Is Your Child Well? Clothed for the Event?

#### You Young Fellows in the High School

Or just about to enter, who want assured service in a Suit without sacrificing Style, had better see our new Young Men's models for Fall before you buy.

Every seasonable color, pattern and fabric in just your size in all the new shades, \$10.00 to \$20.

The New Fall Florshiem, Ralston and King Quality Shoes are in

#### Little Fellows will be Taken Care of Too

We are showing a complete line for Fall. These clothes are built for Boys who don't sit still a minute, for Boys who play in rain or sunshine, for the Boys who want good clothes and that stay good—\$2.00 to \$10.00.

Complete line of Signet, Beacom, Boy Scout and Tess and Tedd Shoes for Boys and Girls, \$1 to \$4

Boys' New Fall Hats and Caps, Shirts, Shoes, Hose, Underwear, Neckwear, etc.

"Quality Still Counts"

John W. Morris & Sons, Inc.

Shoes for the Whole Family Clothing for Men and Boys

Princess Anne Maryland

N. B.—A full line of Queen Quality Shoes for Ladies and Misses awaits your inspection. Price, \$3.00 to \$10

## WHITE HOUSE

AT ANY MEAL TIME it simply MAKES people enjoy what is set before them. It is almost a complete breakfast by itself.

## COFFEE

TURNER BROTHERS CO. WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS SALISBURY, MARYLAND

## The Child's Education

THE opening of a new school term naturally directs attention to education.

WE take pride—and justly so—in our public school system; but the lessons of life are not all learned in the schoolroom.

HOME influence plays a mighty part in shaping the child's character and destiny.

THE thrift habit, once firmly instilled by the parent's example, stands throughout the years as a guidepost on the highway to success.

PEOPLES BANK of SOMERSET COUNTY PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND