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CROTHERS OUT FOR CONGRESS

Cecil Countain Is After The Democratic Nomination

State Senator Omar D. Crothers, who has been regarded for some time past as a tentative candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the First, or Eastern Shore district, was in Baltimore last Wednesday and definitely announced his candidacy. It is understood that Congressman Jesse D. Price, of Wicomico county, who has represented the district for four years, will be a candidate for renomination and probably will be backed by Senator Smith.

Senator Crothers said that his platform would support President Wilson. That meant, he continued, that if elected to Congress, he would support President Wilson to the utmost in fighting the war to an absolutely successful conclusion, and fighting it with all possible vigor. He reminded those with whom he talked that he and the members of his family always have been outright Wilson men.

Mr. Crothers has been identified with the anti-organization forces for a number of years, but he expects to have considerable support from organization people in a number of the counties. He has looked over the district very carefully, and he believes he can win. His judgment should be worth something, for he is admittedly one of the shrewdest of the younger Democratic leaders on the Shore.

Mr. Price has not been entirely satisfactory to the Smith organization for the last year or two, because they feared that his two half-brothers would escape in the general elections meant that he was likely to be defeated, if renominated. However, it is generally believed that Mr. Price has made up his mind to run again, and if he does, there is not much question that Senator Smith will back him, as against Mr. Crothers.

Dr. Wallace Visited Somerset in 1906

The Rev. Dr. William D. Wallace, of Ramelton, Ireland, in a recent address at a meeting held in that city to celebrate "the jubilee of his ministry," thus referred to a visit to Somerset county, which he made in 1906:

"Thomas Drummond was ordained in this church in 1645. It was under his ministry that Francis Makemie grew up and was prepared for entering a Glasgow University. After being trained by the Lagan Presbytery, he was sent out to Somerset county, Maryland, in response to an appeal from Colonel Stevens, to labor among the Presbyterians in Maryland and Virginia. In 1688 he built a church at Rehoboth, Somerset county, in which I had the pleasure of preaching in 1906. It was in 1706 that Makemie organized the first Presbytery in America, in the city of Philadelphia. When at Rehoboth I was the guest of Mr. E. G. Polk, of Pocomoke City, and I also enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Samuel K. Dennis in her charming Elizabethan home on the banks of the Pocomoke River."

CROWDER CALLS 233,742 MORE

Men Ordered To Entrain Week Beginning May 25—2,389 From State

State officials last Friday received calls for 233,742 men to fill the May draft quota. The men were ordered to entrain for camp within five days' period, beginning May 25th. This brings the total number of men called for the month of May, including special classes, approximately 306,000. The apportionment for Maryland is 2,389, to Camp Meade.

A call for 6,207 skilled men for the National Army also was sent out by Provost Marshal General Crowder. All States are included, excepting New Jersey. It directs the movement of the men on May 17th.

Junior Class "Adopts" French Orphan

In adopting a little French war orphan the Junior Class of the Washington High School has done a fine and noble thing. We congratulate them. They have voted \$40 of their class funds for this purpose. This amount supports and educates this child for one year, enabling it to be kept with its mother in France rather than be gathered up with thousands of unhappy, helpless children into an orphan asylum. The mother, having been deprived of her husband by death while serving his country, will now be enabled to keep the child with her. The Junior Class secretary will receive a photograph, also letters from time to time from the child or its mother. Five French orphans have been "adopted" in Princess Anne, either by individuals or by societies. Certainly our town has "gone over the top" in this line as well as in subscribing so nobly to the Third Liberty Loan.

Miss Frances Moore, teacher of Domestic Science at the Washington High School, will hold an exhibition next Thursday, May 9th. The public is cordially invited.

METHODIST MEETING PLANNED

Pastors And Official Laymen Will Meet In Salisbury May 9th-10th

Rev. Vaughn S. Collins, D. D., Superintendent of Salisbury District of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has planned a meeting for the pastors and official laymen to meet in Ashbury Church, Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday, May 9th and 10th.

Instead of having the usual annual meeting of the District Stewards where three routine questions are settled the 1452 official laymen are invited to meet in council to plan for advance work of the Lord's Kingdom.

Thursday morning, May 9th, the District Stewards will meet, attend to their special duties and adjourn at 12.30 to luncheon as guests of the District Superintendent.

Addresses will be made as follows: "Business Methods in Church Work," Gov. John G. Townsend; "The Christian's Duty in Politics," Senator L. Atwood Bennett; "Organization Necessary to Success in Church Work," Senator Orlando Harrison; "The Laymen Needed for the Church of Today," Rev. W. F. Corkran. At night sermon by Bishop W. F. McDowell, followed by evangelistic meetings.

Friday, 9 a. m. session for ministers of Salisbury district only. Important subjects relating to the minister's life work, and to Salisbury district in particular will be discussed. 2 p. m. meeting for ministers and laymen. Addresses as follows:

"Co-operative Evangelism," Rev. W. H. Briggs; "Organization a Necessity to Permanent Work of the Church," Rev. J. W. Easley; "The Pastor His Own Evangelist," Rev. J. T. Herson; "The Preacher Needed by the Times," James E. Ellegood, Esq.; "How Best to Utilize the Adult Bible Class," Rev. W. O. Hurst. Evening sermon by Bishop Theodore E. Henderson, followed by evangelistic services. Music will be in charge of W. H. Thomas, the singing evangelist.

Johnson-Wyatt Wedding

A very pretty wedding occurred at the residence of Dr. Henry Watts, 2614 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, Thursday, April 25th, at 8.30 p. m., when the Rev. McCoy united in marriage Miss Alice Gertrude Johnson, of New York, and Mr. Philip Pendleton Wyatt, of Oriole, Maryland.

The couple entered the parlors to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march and were unattended. The bride wore white satin, draped with white silk net, and opal trimming, and carried a large bouquet of white sweet peas. After the ceremony a supper was enjoyed and much merriment ensued, when the Rev. McCoy got the ring in his cake.

Among the guests were: Dr. and Mrs. Henry Watts, Miss Selma Watts, Mr. and Mrs. Ripple and Mrs. Nichols, of West Baltimore; Mrs. V. Otte, of Catonsville; Messrs. Dan and Victor Frush, of London, England; Mrs. and Miss Hammond, Mr. Fred Faust, Miss Ella Faust and Mr. Herman Bennett, all of East Baltimore.

Meeting To Promote Sheep Raising

A conference of all farmers and other persons who are especially interested in raising sheep has been called for tomorrow (Wednesday) at 10 a. m., at the Bennett Hotel, Baltimore, for the purpose of discussing ways and means to promote the sheep industry in Maryland. This has been suggested by several sheep raisers, members of the Council of the Agricultural Society and others.

A special program has been arranged for the meeting. Among the prominent speakers will be Dr. A. F. Woods, president Maryland State College; Dr. F. R. Marshall, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. Agriculture; Dr. H. J. Patterson, Director Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station; Mr. Harry Willis, who was sponsor for the State-wide Dog Law, and Mr. Edward A. Cockey, who has been especially active in urging the organization of the sheep growers of the State.

Ascension Day Service

Thursday of this week will be Holy Thursday or Ascension Day. Therefore the service appointed by the church will be held at St. Andrew's that morning at 10.30. The pastor of the Parish will officiate.

BOYS TO HELP AS FARM LABORERS

Governor Harrington Issues Proclamation Indorsing Movement

Governor Harrington has issued a proclamation calling to the colors all the youths of Maryland between the ages of 16 and 21. They are asked to enroll that their services may be utilized in producing food for the soldiers on the battle fields in France. They will constitute the United States Boys Working Reserve.

Enrollment in Maryland will be under the direct supervision of Frank B. Cahn, representing the Federal Labor Bureau. Mr. Cahn has organized his force and is ready to undertake the task. His office is 601 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

The week beginning May 13 will be dedicated to the enrollment. It is intended that the task shall be soon completed, for Mr. Cahn expects to be ready by May 20 to meet demands for labor.

Dr. M. Bates Stephens, superintendent of the State Board of Education, is co-operating with Mr. Cahn in this work. So is President Wood, of the Maryland Agricultural College. In every county of Maryland the Federal government has a farm agent. He is also a part of the machinery of the National Council of Defense. The principal of the high school in each county seat and the county school superintendent will co-operate in making the move a success.

No boy will not be put anywhere until every circumstance about his placement has been thoroughly investigated. Frequent visits will be made to the place of his employment by competent inspectors while he is employed to learn from him and from observation all the attending circumstances. The youth will, if he is willing, be vaccinated against typhoid. Under no circumstances will he be placed until a physician or competent authority has certified to his physical condition. Care will be taken that the neighborhood to which he is sent is convenient to a church of the denomination he is accustomed to attend.

Party in Honor of 67th Birthday

A surprise party was given in honor of the 67th anniversary of the birth of Mr. J. B. Jones, Sr., at his home in Mt. Vernon district on Saturday evening, the 27th ult. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Vernie Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Plummer Jones, of Salisbury; Mr. and Mrs. Wood Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. George Bounds, Mr. and Mrs. William Dashiell, Mrs. J. L. Kirwan, Misses Edith and Louise Jones, Ellen Huffnutt, Stella Harrington and Messrs. Rison Jones, Elmer Horner, Fred Brown and Kenneth Harrington. Among the grandchildren present were: Susanna Lloyd, Wenonah Jones, James, George, Graham and Wilson Jones, Robert, Russell and Marion Jackson. The decorations were purple and white lilies. While refreshments were being served, violin and organ music was rendered by Mr. Elmer Horner and Miss Louise Jones. After spending a very pleasant evening the guests departed, wishing Mr. Jones many happy returns of the day.

Sunday School Convention

The annual Sunday School Convention for Somerset county was held in Princess Anne last Friday. Sessions were held in Manokin Presbyterian Church in the morning, afternoon and evening. The convention was well represented from each section of the county. The newly elected officers of the association follows:

President, W. O. Lankford, of Princess Anne; vice-presidents, E. Benson Dennis, of Crisfield, and W. T. Barbon, of Mt. Vernon; secretary and treasurer, M. B. Thawley, of Crisfield; recording secretary, Miss Blanche Tull, of Marion. State board of managers, G. W. Maslin, of Princess Anne; elementary superintendent, Miss Blanche Tull, of Marion; secondary superintendent, Miss Mary Shockley, of Crisfield; adult superintendent, Rev. J. L. Johnson, of Crisfield; teachers training supt., W. J. Peyton, of Crisfield; missionary supt., Mrs. E. W. Gale, of Princess Anne; temperance superintendent, F. M. Heminger, of Crisfield.

The district secretaries are as follows: Election district No. 5, J. L. Austin; No. 1, Miss Eloise McAllen; No. 2, R. T. Bennett; Nos. 7, 8, 10 and 12, R. K. Woodland; No. 3, Frank Whittington; Nos. 6 and 13, O. S. Ford; Nos. 9, 11 and 14, Lennie Webster; Nos. 4 and 15, Warren R. Pusey.

Private Frank Dashiell, with the Coast Artillery at Fort Howard, spent Saturday night and part of Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank Dashiell.

SALARIED DEPUTY GAME WARDENS

Men Familiar With The Work Will Receive \$75 Per Month

At a meeting in Baltimore of the Conservation Commission, with the full board present, Messrs. Kemp, Killian and White, the Commission appointed Mr. E. Lee LeCompte, of Cambridge, as State Game Warden for a term of two years from June 1st next. This appointment was made under the new State-wide Game Law, which also provides for the appointment by the State Game Warden, with the approval of the Commission, of deputy game wardens whose salaries and territory shall be fixed by the Commission. When this law was under discussion in the Legislature it was promised that the number of paid deputies would be kept down to a minimum, so that there would be as large a balance as possible in the State Game Protective Fund for distribution among the counties to be used in the propagation and protection of game. The State Game Warden recommended the appointment of eight paid deputy game wardens for the following districts:

1st—Garrett, Allegany and Washington.
2nd—Frederick, Carroll and Howard.
3rd—Montgomery, Prince George's and Anne Arundel below Severn.
4th—Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert.
5th—Baltimore City, Baltimore, Harford and Anne Arundel above the Severn.
6th—Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne's.
7th—Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester.
8th—Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset.

The Commission approved the above recommendation of the State Game Warden and fixed the salaries of the deputy game wardens at \$75 per month.

An effort will now be made to obtain the best men available for these positions who are familiar with game conditions and will devote their time to the work. It is recognized that it will be difficult to find just the right sort of men for this work. Selections will be made for merit and qualification only, and appointments will be made irrespective of political or personal considerations. The law does not go into effect until June 1st, so that no appointments will be made before that time, but in the meanwhile the State Game Warden will receive applications for appointment in the various districts, so that there will be a number of names from which to make selections.

The Commission decided also upon the forms of printed licenses submitted by the State Game Warden, and the work will be rushed so as to have an adequate supply of license blanks in the hands of each county clerk before June 1st, when the law takes effect. After that date no one can hunt anywhere in the State without taking out the proper hunting license as follows: County resident license, \$1.00; State-wide resident license, \$5.00; non-resident license, \$10.00.

SEVERAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

Recorded In The Office Of The Circuit Court For Somerset County

George H. Massey from Bushard B. Adams and another, 54 acres in Brinkley's district; consideration \$3,200.

Wm. S. Wilson from Wm. J. Phillips and wife, 1 acre on Deal's Island; consideration \$50.

Wm. E. Walton from Florence G. Chaffey and husband, 95½ acres in Dublin district; consideration \$1 and other valuable considerations.

W. Raymond Shelor from Mary W. Barnes, 76 acres in Westover district; consideration \$1 and other valuable considerations.

Ella M. Green from Robert S. Jones and wife, land in Princess Anne; consideration \$3,000.

Edward J. Bounds from Wm. E. J. Bounds, land in Mt. Vernon district; consideration \$100 and other valuable considerations.

Wm. E. J. Bounds from Edward J. Bounds, land in Mt. Vernon district; consideration \$100 and other valuable considerations.

Wm. R. Anderson from George P. Parsons and wife, 3½ acres in Lawson's district; consideration \$10 and other valuable considerations.

Robert S. Jones from Ella M. Green and husband, 100 acres in West Princess Anne district; consideration \$10,775.

8,985 Draft Men Called To Camps

A call for 8,985 additional draft men was issued last Wednesday by the Provost Marshal General. They are to be sent to 22 institutions, scattered throughout the country, for a two-months course of training in various mechanical studies. The men will be mobilized May 16th, with the exception of those from Virginia, who will be called May 23rd.

Mr. A. C. Brown, after a visit to relatives in Salisbury, returned to Princess Anne last Friday.

PRINCESS ANNE BOY IN FRANCE

Captain J. F. Brittingham Is Seeing The Sights "Over There"

Captain J. Francis Brittingham, Field Artillery, son of Mrs. H. L. Brittingham, and brother of Postmaster Brittingham, who is in command of a battalion composed in part of men from Camp Meade, Md., who is now somewhere in France, in a letter to his brother dated April 23rd, in part says:

What a wonderful day I had yesterday with six letters from you and twenty-two altogether. Arrived back from school and found them all waiting for me. You can't guess how good it was after having had only two in the past six or seven weeks. I devoured every word of them and spent an hour or so more hunting through the postoffice for more. You amuse me asking the censor not to cut your letters to pieces—they are not censored.

I am being swamped with tobacco, but it makes me feel good to think everybody is so willing and ready to do everything they can to help. The tobacco sent by first-class mail did not seem to come any sooner than the other. I think I have told you to call off sending it because there is no shortage over here now. The Quartermaster and the Y. M. C. A. both have plenty now and sell it cheaper than it can be bought in the States.

We came through Paris again on our way back from school and spent another day touring around and seeing the sights. One of the sights that day was the church which was blown up the day before and other places the shells had hit. Unless they get well inside before they hit they don't do much damage, and as for worrying the people—they take it as a joke. Shells fall every fifteen minutes by the clock but nobody paid the least attention to them, just laughed every time one burst.

I had seen a notice in a paper a week or so before that a certain Y. M. C. A. in Paris was selling ice cream so I cut it out and went there in search of it. Sure enough they had it and believe me I tried to excel my old Sunday School picnic record but am certainly getting old because I had to admit defeat after six plates.

That night we went to a theatre much lighter than the opera with Faust we had seen when in Paris before, and Sunday we went to Notre Dame to see it on Easter Sunday. It was really quite impressive. I can't begin to describe it.

Just after I wrote you last about half of us at the school were taken to a certain part of the front to see what it was like in action. We saw a lot in three days and yet can truly say we hardly saw anything compared with all that is happening. We saw roads with as much traffic as any street in New York, and the traffic moved twenty-four hours a day. Troops going up and coming back and regardless of which way they were going they had a smile and a look of confidence in their faces that the Boche won't be able to lick in twenty years. The faces of the prisoners could hardly be called human. Of course a prisoner is not going to look as joyful as his captor but he can at least have a satisfied look that he has done all he could. They look—well they don't look like they have a thought or an idea in the world.

I think I could write quite a letter about "being shelled," but must make it short and go to bed. To begin with it is not near so nice as shelling something. A man can get a certain amount of pride when he is the directing agent of a gun that is perhaps four miles from a little box say 5x5 and getting a shell right on it, but when you are shelled the first thing you do is to lie flat on the ground and you cannot get much feeling of pride lying flat on your stomach. Pride is symbolic of having one's chin out and looking the other fellow in the eye, and when you are shelled you try to get everything in—in anywhere so long as it is in. Another thing about being shelled is that at first at least every shell you hear coming is headed directly for you. That sort of pays up for itself though because you are so thankful that it didn't come just there that you don't mind having thought it was. Taking it all in all I would say anyone who says he enjoys being shelled is either a liar or a fool. However it is surprising how soon you do get more or less used to it and by the sound you are able to tell whether it is worth while to get down or not, but to play the game properly I should say when in doubt get down. I am such a firm believer in that rule that I can safely say the Boche will never knock me down.

The worst part though is seeing the casualties and that is truly the part I have always dreaded, but the hospital corps are on the job so well that it is not as bad as I really thought and in the few days I was there I became quite accustomed and hardened to it. Altogether the trip was quite an experience and

(Continued on fifth page, 3d column)

Buckbee-Taylor Wedding

A quiet wedding, but of much interest to society in Princess Anne, took place last Friday in Trinity Memorial Chapel, Philadelphia, when Miss Sarah Virginia Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Jr., of Princess Anne, was married to Lieutenant George Austin Buckbee, of New York City.

The chapel was decorated with white lilies and palms and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. O. Warfield, rector of Trinity Memorial Church. The bride, given in marriage by her father, was gowned in French blue charmeuse and georgette crepe, with nutria furs and wore a corsage bouquet of violets and roses. The groom was attended by Mr. E. D. Weston, of New York. The wedding music was rendered by Mr. Frank Pinkerton, of Philadelphia, formerly of Pocomoke City. Only the family and a few intimate friends were present. Among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Weston, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Jr.; Misses Irene and Lola Sands Taylor, of Princess Anne; Mr. James Taylor, of the Ambulance Corps, stationed at Allentown, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Shields, of Philadelphia; Miss Anne Fitzgerald, Mr. William P. Robinson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Marjorie Petticord, of Baltimore.

Lieutenant Buckbee expects soon to be ordered to France and Mrs. Buckbee will continue to reside in Baltimore, where she is employed by Collector Joshua W. Miles in the Internal Revenue office. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and daughters returned home last Saturday morning from Philadelphia.

Red Cross War Drive May 20th-27th

The Red Cross is to make a National War Drive during the week of May 20th to 27th to raise a hundred million dollars, during which the public will be appealed to. How the money raised last year was spent and the great good done with it, both for the soldiers and afflicted humanity, is quite fully set forth in the Red Cross journals.

Mr. Thomas H. Bock has accepted the chairmanship of the Campaign Committee for Somerset county and Mr. G. W. Maslin, chairman of the Chapter, will visit the various Red Cross circles, giving an illustrated lecture, using the official pictures in color. Every means will be taken during that week to inspire and stimulate the public to give, and give generously, to this great need. It is as much a matter of patriotism as the support of our Army and Navy. The local chapters in every community will seek to canvass each individual.

The posters for the war drive are the most artistic we have.

April Weather

The weather report for the month of April, as compiled by Mr. James R. Stewart, Co-operative Observer of Princess Anne, follows:

Maximum temperature, 79 degrees on the 2nd; minimum temperature, 28 degrees on the 6th; total precipitation 7.59 inches. Clear days, 6; partly cloudy, 12; cloudy, 12. Killing frosts on the 6th, 7th and 16th; ice on the 5th, 6th and 7th; fog on the 29th. The prevailing wind was southwest.

Order your strawberry checks from us.

Private Monson

By LYNN ROBY MEEKINS

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

It was in the midst of the Civil war. Harner went out to take a last look at the field. A battle would certainly be fought the next day. His own inferences had been corroborated by a hint from the headquarters to which he was temporarily attached.

When he first appeared as a war correspondent, full of the romance that his work promised, he waited for the fight and then threw into his descriptions all the resources of his ready pen and prompt vocabulary, but it would not do. He soon found that by the time his copy was ready the other fellows held the wires and he was left to receive pleasant messages from the home office about dispatches being quite good, but somewhat ancient, with an occasional reminder that the paper he represented was not a monthly publication.

So he learned to gather and arrange the preliminaries and then to dash in the details where the cannons were booming and the bullets were scoring their points with human lives in the great and glorious game of war. Even with the swiftness that experience had brought to him his lot was far from happy. He did not mind hard work—that was a part of the business—but after he had run through one of the hottest and pre-fiest skirmishes he had ever seen, had witnessed wonderful deeds of valor, and had taken his own life in his hands, and made a bold dash across country to a telegraph station, only to receive in acknowledgment of his superb description the message, "Adjectives are cheap and telegraph tolls are not," his feelings were honestly hurt. True it was that the skirmish was but an incident in the mighty conflict between the great sections of a great country and history has not found space to mention it, but Harner knew that it was more savage and picturesque than many of the battles to which pages were given, and he wrote as he saw.

Then, too, there was the restraint of his work. When a soldier is fired at he has the satisfaction of firing back,



"You Can Fix It as You Please."

but it is never pleasant to have the other fellow do all the shooting. As a correspondent Harner was a non-combatant. He was shot at as much as any of the soldiers and a great deal more than some of them, and he simply had to stand it without the privilege of returning the compliment.

But he had become used to it all now, and the battle of the morrow must be attended to. He knew the locations of the commands; he believed he had the plans of the fight, and he wanted to get the field of operations so clear in his mind that his account would be as accurate in its topography as in its other important particulars. He had permission to rove within the lines and he was on his way to the line.

As he turned into a path which would save him some of the distance a young soldier overtook him. He was handsome and young, with the rosy health of perfect physical manhood. Harner viewed him closely and into his mind came a pity that such hope should be used as food for gunpowder.

"My name is Monson, Company C, Eighth volunteers," he said, "and I want you to do me a favor."

"Very glad to do anything I can," replied Harner.

"Your paper goes to our town and anything that is printed about us will be read there," he went on. "What I ask may seem a little strange, but I know that you can do it without much trouble to yourself."

"Well, what is it?"

"In your dispatch about tomorrow's fight I want you to report as dead William H. Monson, private in Company C, who enlisted from Spring Falls."

"How would you like it put?" he asked.

"I don't understand."

"Of course you want to die a hero's death. Shall I have you leading your company over the enemy's ramparts; or dashing forth to grasp the flag from hostile hands; or picking up a burning bomb; or throwing yourself in front of your captain to save his precious uniform from an approaching bullet—or shall it be just a plain case of dead in the line of duty with only an empty knapsack and a visiting card to tell the story of a life cut down in the bloom of youth?"

"You can fix it as you please," said the young man solemnly. "I suppose you newspaper fellows have to put things in to fill up and as I am going to die it won't make much difference how it happens. But I'll be satisfied with just a line—just say I'm dead. That's all I ask."

"I suppose," he said, "that you have never taken time to consider why my paper keeps me out here or why I stay. It isn't for the fun of the thing, I assure you. They are not paying me a salary and expenses merely to spend their surplus or to enable me to telegraph bogus news. If you had had four years of the work only to get complaints from alleged editors, who sit in easy chairs and think they rule in the country with a headline or a double-leaded screed and who know more than all the generals and correspondents in both armies you would understand things better. It's hard enough to persuade these omnipotents to recognize real news when they see it, much less to send them statements which are not true."

Harner's sarcasm went for naught. The soldier did not comprehend it and apparently did not care to. His only reply was vaguely put. "I suppose I would," he said, "but you'll do this for me, won't you?"

"Of course not."

"Why won't you?"

"Simply because I won't," said Harner with emphasis.

The soldier stood as if undetermined what to do. Then he looked up and said: "Well, never mind, for you'll have to do it anyhow."

"I hope not," replied Harner, and more seriously, "you're too young to die. Your country needs you even if your sweetheart doesn't."

Blushing deeply and stammering something which Harner did not understand the soldier turned and walked rapidly away.

The battle was fought. Throughout the conflict Harner was here, there and everywhere getting facts and names and details. There was no time in that awful slaughter to notice trifles. Human lives were as cheap as grass and were mowed down as mercilessly. So it happened that it was not until several days later when the papers containing the reports reached the moving army that Harner observed his own report:

"Monson, William H.—Private Company C—Enlisted from Spring Falls. Shot through the shoulder while saving company's colors."

In the next issue was a dispatch from Spring Falls saying that Monson was one of the best young men of Spring Falls and that his death was universally deplored.

"Well that beats me," said Harner. "I wonder if my memory served me a trick. I'll see." The command had moved many miles but the company was still with it and he immediately sought out the captain and asked him about Private Monson.

"Poor fellow!" was the reply. "He was the bravest fool I ever saw. I suppose they buried him with the rest."

After the war Harner did not return to his paper. The editors who had mutilated his copy and against whom he had an accumulated antipathy equal to that which the war correspondents, whose usefulness Harner could prove was first pointed out by General George Washington, were still in charge and he did not feel like coming directly under their orders. So he tried other things, but as the years went by and the other things did not make him rich, he succumbed to the inevitable and entered journalism again. To him was given a roving commission to visit and write up the places where the conquests of industry were making the wealth that was to pay the debts of the war.

In the course of time his duties took him to Spring Falls, a village which had become a city, with its splendid water power utilized, with great manufacturing on every side. He saw it all and finally he saw upon the side of a large mill, "William H. Monson." The name seemed strangely familiar, and yet he could not place it. It was gone amid all the thousands of forgotten things in the crowded years.

But the next morning it came like a flash.

And then the story. Colonel Monson told it at his own fireside after Harner had been presented to his wife as the man who refused to report him dead.

"But I did report you dead," insisted Harner.

"Yes, but it was all a mistake. They thought I was, but I wasn't. In fact it was almost as untrue as the report which reached me the day before the battle that a certain young lady had thrown me over."

And after that came the experiences so interesting to hear in time of peace that were so hard to know in the days of war.

Food Economy.

"Does your dog eat much?"

"Not as much as he used to," answered Mr. Jobbles. "I'm teaching that dog to Fletcherize. Yesterday I induced him to gnaw a single small bone for an hour."

TILLING CORN TO INCREASE YIELDS

Better Methods of Cultivating Crop Are Urged for Producing More Per Acre.

GENERAL PLAN IS OUTLINED

In Some Sections Employment of Fertilizers to Supply Needed Elements of Plant Food Is of Greatest Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The use of more efficient implements will increase total production, not only by increasing acreage, but also by increasing acre yields.

Yields per acre may be increased by better methods of tilling the ground and better methods of cultivating the crop. Any general advice as to better methods of tillage must be modified to meet specific conditions, as methods found valuable in some localities may be of less value or even detrimental in other localities. As general advice the following suggestions are valuable and properly applied will lead to increased acre yields.

Land is plowed in order to loosen it and enable water to enter in greater quantity, be absorbed to greater depth, and remain longer in the soil.

A deep seed bed well supplied with soil moisture and well drained makes a big corn yield possible, whether the summer proves "too dry" or "too wet."

If not well plowed, some lands are so impervious that during several weeks of rainy weather they remain dry below a depth of 5 or 10 inches.

When the soil is loose to a sufficient depth, corn roots penetrate in abundance to a depth of 3 or 4 feet.

The growing of clover and deep-rooted plants is profitably practiced with most soils, and subsoiling is profitably practiced with some soils to increase their water-absorbing capacity and to enable the corn roots to use the soil to greater depths.

Large plows and plenty of power will facilitate this thorough preparation of the seed bed.

On many heavy clay soils the yield of corn per acre depends largely upon the thoroughness of the plowing.

It is necessary to loosen all the land and leave no large air spaces. To "cut and cover" is not good practice.

Difference in Plowing.

A pasture field was plowed in alternate strips by two men, one a careful plowman and the other a poor plowman. The poorly plowed strips showed poorer corn all through the summer and produced 20 bushels less corn to the acre than the well-plowed strips. The careless plowman allowed the plow to "cut and cover" in places, leaving hard spots where the plow did not loosen the land and large air



Early Cultivation Is an Aid to Increased Corn Production.

spaces where the overturned sod buckled and did not come in contact with the subsoil. Hills of corn growing on hard spots or over large air spaces usually produce poorly.

The most successful corn growers realize the importance of thorough early cultivations, which prevent any check in the growth of the plants due to weeds or crusted soil. From the time of germination to the maturing of the corn the farmer should see that the plants are not subjected to any preventable unfavorable conditions, but are permitted to make a steady vigorous growth.

Use Weeders and Harrows.

Horse weeders and harrows should be used when needed to break a surface crust, check insect depredations, or kill young weeds that start before the corn is up or large enough to be worked with other implements. For the first cultivation after the plants are up, and while they are very small, narrow shovels that throw the soil very little should be used, and fenders usually are desirable to prevent the covering of the plants.

After the plants have reached a height of 2 or 3 feet, the soil, even in the middle of the rows, should not be cultivated deeper than 4 inches, and usually a shallower cultivation will prove better. For retaining soil moisture a loose soil mulch 2 or 3 inches in thickness should be maintained.

Corn should be cultivated often enough to keep down weeds and to maintain constantly a loose soil mulch until the corn has attained its growth. To this end a greater number of cultivations will be necessary when rains at intervals of about a week cause the surface soil to run together and crust.



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Mr. Wm. W. Everly, 3325 North Hancock Street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

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A Business Should be as Big as Its Job

If bigness is of benefit to the public it should be commended.

The size of a business depends upon the needs which that business is called upon to serve. A business should be as big as its job. You do not drive tacks with a pile-driver—or piles with a tack-hammer.

Swift & Company's growth has been the natural and inevitable result of national and international needs.

Large-scale production and distribution are necessary to convert the live stock of the West into meat and by-products, and to distribute them over long distances to the consuming centers of the East and abroad.

Only an organization like that of Swift & Company, with its many packing plants, hundreds of distributing houses, and thousands of refrigerator cars, would have been able to handle the varying seasonal supplies of live stock and meet the present war emergency by supplying, without interruption:

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Second—The cantonments in the United States.

Third—The retailers upon whom the American public depends for its daily supply of meat.

But many people ask—Do producers and consumers pay too much for the complex service rendered?

Everyone, we believe, concedes the efficiency of the Swift & Company organization—in performing a big job in a big way at a minimum of expense.

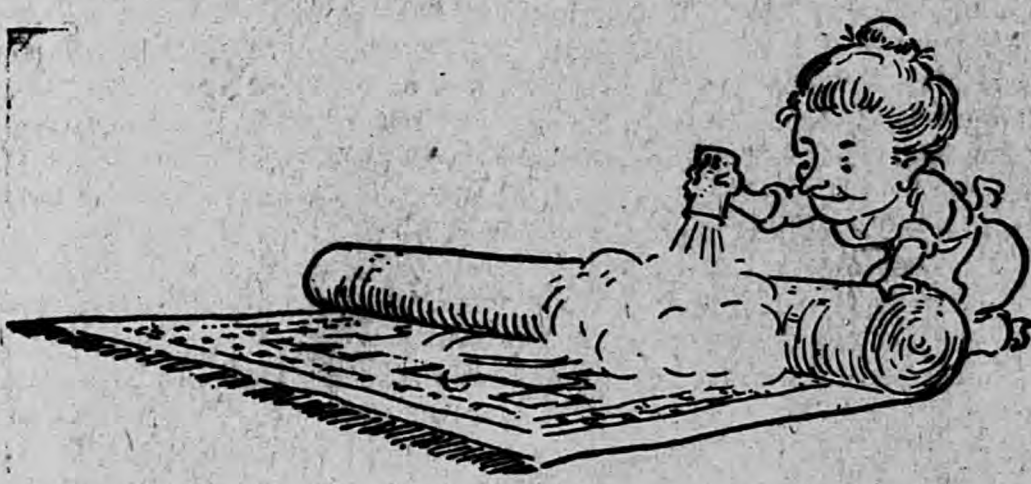
Swift & Company's total profit in 1917 was less than 4 cents on each dollar of sales of meat and by-products. Elimination of this profit would have had practically no effect on live stock and meat prices.

Do you believe that this service can be rendered for less by any other conceivable method of organization or operation?

These questions and others are answered fully and frankly in the Swift & Company 1918 Year Book sent free on request.

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POULTRY

ATTENTION TO SMALL CHICKS

Hens Often Are Restless After Part of Eggs Have Hatched—Guard

Early hatch is necessary to successful and strong hatches. Remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as hatching is over.

The mother hen should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep her quiet. Hens that are not so fed will sometimes leave their nests. In some cases it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over.

It is important at this stage of incubation to guard against lice and mites. Before the hen and her chickens are removed to a brooding coop she should be dusted with a good insect powder. This should be repeated every two weeks or as often as is necessary until the chickens are weaned. If lice become thick on the chickens or if they are troubled with "head lice" a very little grease such as lard or vaseline may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings and around the vent. Great care is necessary, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal.

BEST RESULTS FROM CHICKS

Those Hatched Early Are Stronger and More Vigorous Than Those to Come Out Later.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All things considered the early hatched chicks give far the best results. As a rule they are stronger and more vigorous than those hatched later in the spring. They are produced from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying hens lose something of their vitality and their capacity to transmit vigor to their offspring, and so late-hatched chickens are, on the whole, decidedly inferior to early hatched in inherited vigor and constitution.

Because they are more thrifty and vigorous, early-hatched chickens make quicker, better and cheaper growth than late chickens. Thrifty chickens get more from a given quantity of feed than others. Weak and undersized chickens often consume as much feed as much larger and better-developed birds and still make no perceptible growth.

INCREASE EGGS AND POULTRY

United States Department of Agriculture Urges Every Farmer to Keep 100 Hens.

To increase the production of poultry and eggs in the measure necessary to meet the demands for them, the United States department of agriculture is urging every farmer to keep at least 100 hens, and to increase the egg production for each hen from the present average of about 70 to the more satisfactory average of 100 eggs to the hen.

Eggs for Turkey Hens.

Turkey hens cover from 15 to 18 eggs, and in some cases more, depending on the size of the hen. Chicken hens of the general-purpose breeds cover from eight to ten.

Raising Poultry.

When, on account of rainy weather or unfavorable range conditions, it is advisable to raise the poultry by the coop method, more care must be given to their feeding.

RIGHT CARE FOR CABBAGE FIELDS

Plant Sanitation Will Prevent Many of Injurious Diseases of This Plant.

CROP ROTATION IS FAVORED

Seed Bed is Often Source of Infection and Greatest Pains Should Be Taken to Insure Healthy Plants—Use Lime Freely.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

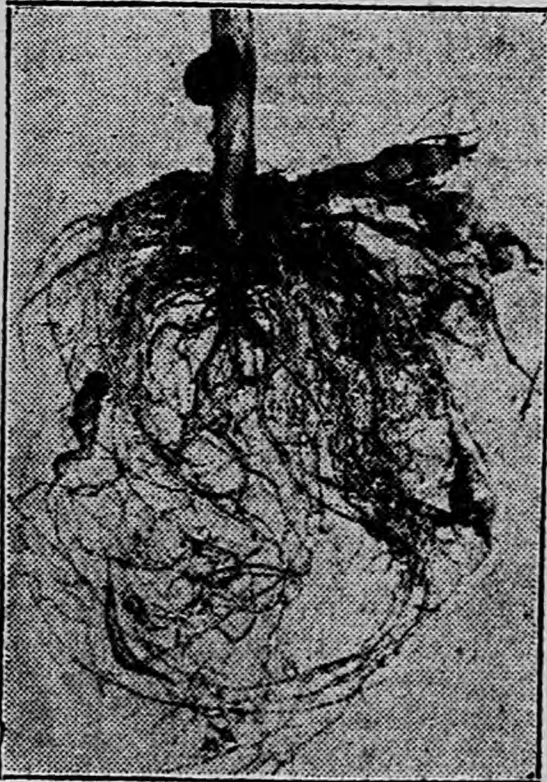
Cabbage diseases which have been known to destroy practically entire crops are preventable in the main by simple methods of plant sanitation. Crop rotation is one of the chief foes of these diseases. Rotations should be practiced, avoiding crops which belong to the cabbage family, such as cauliflower, turnips, Brussels sprouts, and kale. Keep down mustard and weeds which harbor cabbage pests. Drainage water and refuse from diseased cabbage fields may carry infection, as will stable manure with which diseased material has been mingled. The seed bed is often a source of infection, and the greatest pains, therefore, should be taken to insure healthy plants. Locate the seed bed on new ground if possible, or sterilize by steam the soil that is used. Disinfect all cabbage seed before planting to prevent black-root and black-leg. Clubroot is avoided by the free use of lime and by setting healthy plants.

How Diseases Are Spread.

Fungous and bacterial diseases are carried from one place to another by various means, such as insects, infected seed, transplanting from an infected seed bed to the field, drainage water, cabbage refuse and stable manure, farm animals' and tools, and wind. In view of these facts the chief aim of the farmer should be to prevent, if possible, the introduction and distribution of destructive diseases on his farm. In order to accomplish this, several precautions should be observed, of which the more important are the disinfection of seed, the location and care of the seed bed, and crop rotation. To disinfect seed, use one ounce of formaldehyde (40 per cent) to two gallons of water, or one teaspoonful to a teacupful of water. Soak the seed for 20 minutes in this solution, dip in clear water to wash off the formaldehyde, and then spread in thin layers to dry, stirring if needed.

To Disinfect Soil.

To avoid danger of spreading the disease to noninfected fields by means of the plants from the seed bed, the following recommendations are made for disinfecting the soil in which the plants are grown: Sterilization by means of drain tile laid in the bottom



Roots of Cabbage Plant Infected With Root-Knot.

of the beds, through which steam is passed; by means of an inverted pan under which steam is admitted; or by drenching the soil with a formalin solution consisting of 1 to 100, or 1 to 200 solution of formaldehyde.

Crop rotation is an essential practice whether or not it is necessary in the control of any plant malady. There are numerous fungous diseases which appear year after year on the same field. Some of them, such as clubroot of cabbage, are strictly soil parasites and cannot be controlled by any fungicide. About the only method left to get rid of the organisms is to starve them out, and this can be done only by a well-planned system of crop rotation. For ordinary practice, a rotation of four or five years is sufficient to reduce greatly the loss from most parasites. Deep and frequent cultivation by means of which the organisms are exposed to air and sunshine assists in exterminating them.

ENCOURAGE BOYS AND GIRLS

Little Money Required and Current Expenditure May Be Reduced by Using Wastes.

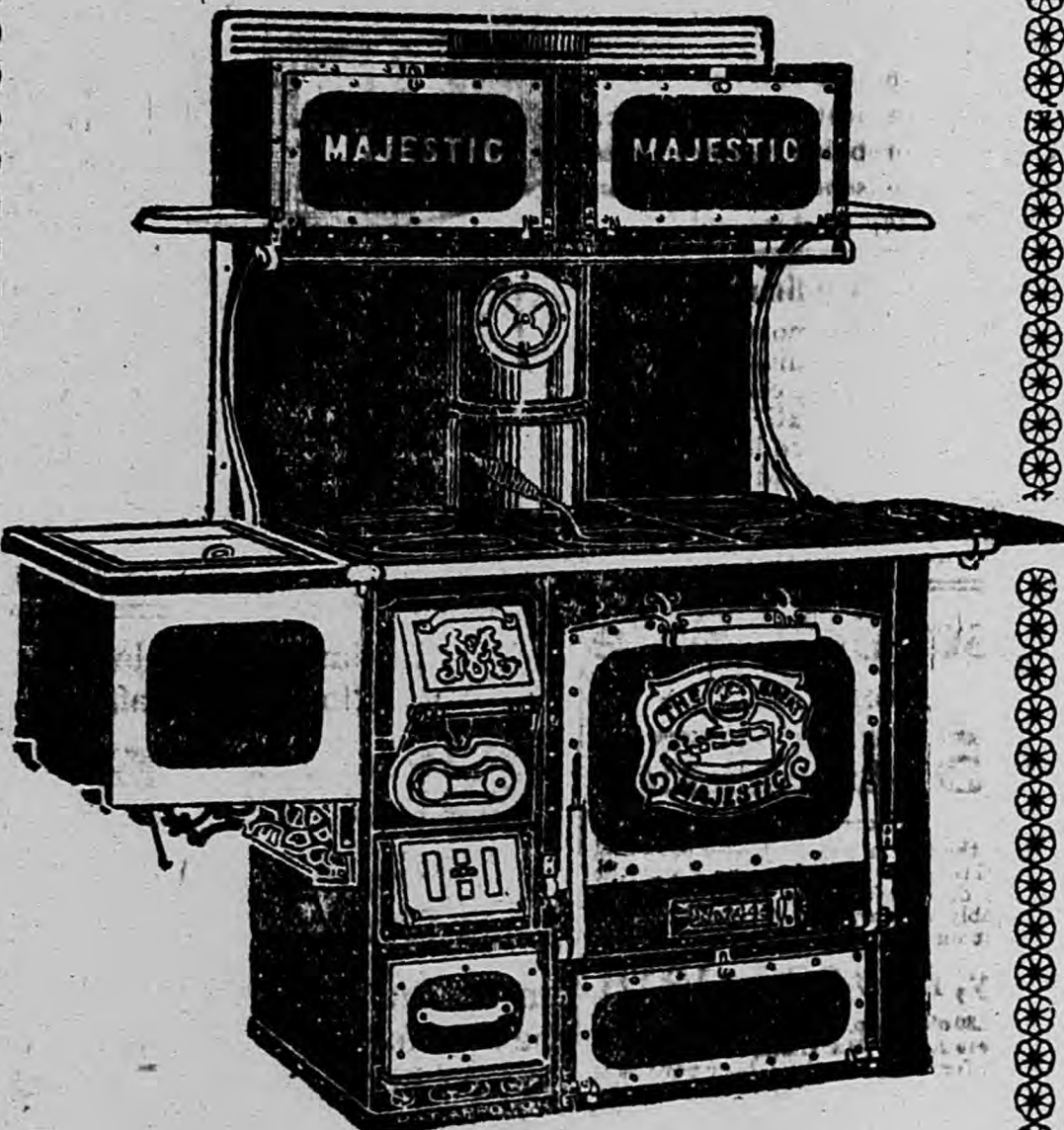
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Boys and girls should be encouraged to start in the poultry business. It requires little money to invest, and the current expenditure may be reduced in part by utilizing farm and home wastes. If the project begins with a laying flock, the return begins early, especially by supplementing the food supply of the home.

SELLING BELOW COST

This is what we are doing every day. Goods Cost from 10 to 25 per cent. more than we are selling them for; as we have a large stock of Hardware, Buggies, Runabouts, Wagons, Harness

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LIFTING AUTO OUT OF RUT

Simple Contrivance Proved Effective When Machine Mired and Serious Trouble Seemed Certain.

Every one, at some time or other, has doubtless come upon the unfortunate spectacle of a big autotruck stuck in a rut—perhaps holding up traffic. The next time you encounter such a catastrophe recall the experience described by Edwin L. Purkess in Popular Mechanics Magazine, and you will be able to offer valuable suggestions at a moment when such suggestions count for their full value. Mr. Purkess writes:

"A heavy auto truck became mired in a deep rut on a country road, and the driver, without assistance and with only the auto jack available, was forced to devise some means of again getting his machine under way. The method employed was so simple and effective that it may be of interest to most motorists. Two saplings were set across slabs of wood, laid on either side of the truck wheel. Then the tailboard chain was rigged between the saplings just inside of the wheel. A tourniquet of rope was made with a small stick, and fastened to the free ends of the saplings. The jack was set under the rim of the wheel, and as the latter was lifted the tourniquet and the tailboard chains were drawn up to bring the saplings close against the wheel. By this means the wheel was gradually lifted out of the rut, and extra slabs placed under it so that the truck was then easily driven to solid ground. Slabs were also piled under the axle as a precaution, in case the wheel should slip back into the rut."

MICKIE SAYS

EMPTYIN' THE WASTEBASKET WOULDN'T HAVE TO BE DID NEAR SO OFTEN IF SOME OF THEM BOOBS THAT'S TRYIN' TO GYP THE BOSS OUTEN A LOT OF FREE ADVERTISIN' WOULD JEST CUT OUT SENDIN' HIM SO MUCH JUNK THRO' THE MAIL



DAIRY FACTS

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN DEMAND

Essential to Well-Being of Nation and Effort Should Be Made to Maintain Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The shifting demands due to the war have called for important changes in the dairy industry. Dairying is one of the largest of the agricultural enterprises of this country and the demands upon it will be in proportion to its importance. Dairy products are essential to the well-being of the nation and every effort should be expended to maintain the supply of this country and so far as possible to meet the increasing demands of the allies. Some of the principal advantages of dairying are:

1. The sale of dairy products furnishes a steady income throughout the year. The farmer who depends upon crop sales for his income usually makes the bulk of his sales during one or two months of the year, while during the rest of the year he has no cash



These Dairy Cows Are Doing Their Part in Feeding the Nation.

income. Such a system requires long credits in the community.

2. The market for dairy products fluctuates very little year by year as compared with other farm products.

3. Through the return of manure to the land the fertility and physical condition of the soil may be maintained at a high level and crops increased. Even after many years a properly maintained dairy farm has constantly increasing crop yields instead of decreasing ones.

4. In dairying, labor may be utilized at a more uniform rate throughout the year, for example, may have to employ much additional labor at harvest time, but so far as the dairy is concerned the dairyman has about the same duties to perform every month of the year. Thus less help is required seasonally and permanent employees may be kept.

5. Through the dairy cow many unsalable roughages may be transformed into products from which cash may be realized. Grass, hay, corn-fodder and other roughage which may not have a ready sale are economically utilized by the dairy cow. Land which is not suitable for cultivation can be utilized for pasturage for dairy cows.

DUTIES OF DAIRYMEN GIVEN

Use Best Methods of Breeding and Management and Utilize All Products to Advantage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The duties and responsibilities of dairymen are especially important in the maintenance of the dairy industry for the good of the nation. An opportunity is presented to dairymen to serve humanity by the conservation of dairying. Their part is to use the best methods of breeding and management, feed wisely and economically, and utilize all products to the best advantage. The fuller utilization of by-products for human food brings an added financial return that will do much to help maintain the industry. We are depending upon the ingenuity and efficiency of the American people to play a large part in the winning of the war. This same ingenuity and efficiency must be used in the productive industries as well as in destructive ones. If, after putting into effect the best methods and practices for economy and efficiency, it still is necessary to dispose of dairy cows, the dairymen should endeavor to sell them to other dairymen, better situated, in order that the supply of milk may not be reduced.

On the small farm, and it is from such farms that the bulk of our dairy products come, most of the work is done by the farmer and his family. Would it not be possible on many of these farms to keep one or two or three more cows without great inconvenience? This and increased efficiency will meet the situation. We shall have milk for our babies; we shall maintain our industry; we shall have dairy products for our armies, and, in addition, shall be able to share liberally with our friends across the sea.

Proper Feeding for Calves.

Calves should be fed on food that will develop a strong, vigorous constitution and a large frame, with a healthy appetite—the milk veins and udder manipulated, or rubbed to increase capacity early in life and up to the time heifer drops her first calf.

HOME TOWN HELPS

NEED NOT FEAR WOOD FAMINE

Government Figures Convey Assurance to Those Who Contemplate Using That Material for Building.

Wood has been and is still one of the chief materials used in the construction and furnishing of the home. It has had natural advantages because of the ease with which it can be worked and fastened, because it has strength and hardness for general purposes, because it is comparatively light in weight, because it is a good protection against heat and cold, and because it is pleasing in appearance. These properties, which are due to its peculiar chemical nature and physical structure, have made wood unique among building materials.

An impression seems to be prevalent that the supply of wood is becoming so depleted that in the near future it can be used for ornamental or special purposes, says a report issued by the bureau of standards. This is declared to be erroneous. We still have enough virgin timber, it is declared, in this country to last for several generations, and with the growing practice of forestry a certain supply will always be maintained, partly by increasing the yield of timber per acre and partly by checking the waste in using the timber.

Although the centers of production are being removed farther and farther from the centers of population, freight rates do not make the shipment of lumber across several states prohibitive, wood being a comparatively light material.

MANY CITIES START ZONING

Are Following the Lead of New York in Attempt to Save High-Class Sections.

The zoning and building heights restrictions, which when they were put into operation more than a year ago engendered so much opposition from certain interests, are now considered a great step in city planning, a wonderful means of safeguarding sections from detrimental influences affecting the character of sections, which in turn produce loss in many directions, particularly fee value. Outsiders have watched the working of the restrictions and are convinced that they are worthy of acceptance. More than a half dozen large cities of the country are now preparing restrictions based on those of New York. This was disclosed at the meetings in New York of the American City Planning Institute, which had for its special purpose a closer study of the restriction. Zoning commissioners and city planners to the number of 100 attended the meeting. They came from Philadelphia, Newark, St. Louis and other cities where zoning commissions have already been appointed to subdivide their cities into residential, trade and manufacturing zones.

Flowers Essential.

With the first breath of spring, the earth everywhere breaks forth and is covered with verdure and blossom—the violet, arbutus, daisies and all the field flowers. The dogwood, laurel and rhododendrons, with their clouds of blossoms, ornament the woods. We gather and place them in the home; they carry cheer and beauty wherever shown. Why should these and other favorites from all over the world not be enjoyed the season round? They are, as grown in the greenhouse, even more beautiful in the winter season, when the earth is covered with its mantle of snow. The blossoming pot in the window, the graceful fern or palm, which, with their summer green, give life to the house decorations, are as essential to the beauty of the home as flowers to the landscape. Let every member of the craft combat with his greatest force and earnestness, every effort made to decry the use of flowers.

Recreation Spots Needed.

"If we are to conserve the health, the morals and the fine spirit of enthusiasm so vital to the welfare of our people, we have in this recreational movement the greatest opportunity for good now lying within the field of social service."

"The wrongs against society are committed by our people not in their hours of work, but in their hours of leisure, and the responsibility lies not wholly with the people who perform these unfortunate acts, but with the people who have not been wise enough to see to it that the fundamental business of the community at large is to see that it becomes increasingly easy for the people to do right, and increasingly hard for them to do wrong."—Government Bulletin.

Appropriateness First.

By all means let any community, be it large or small, secure as large a building as possible for its important civic edifices, but let the members of the committee, as well as individual citizens, make every effort toward the intelligent expenditure of their money. Let them remember that a large building of poor or mediocre design is far less a credit to the community than a small building which is a model of harmonious, appropriate and well-studied architecture.—Boston Herald.

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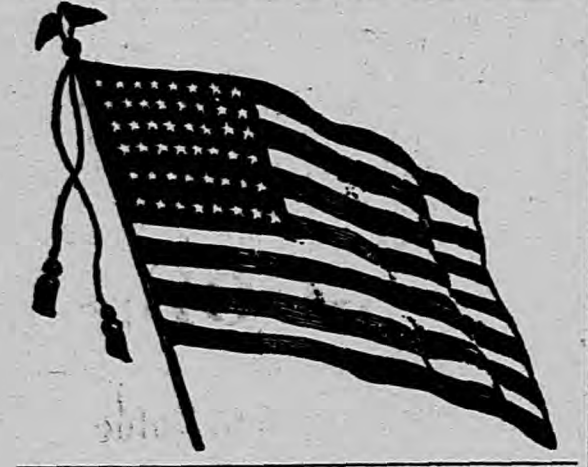
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THEO. A. WALKER
Editor and Business Manager
All Communications Should be Addressed to the
Marylander and Herald

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1918



There is a nation wide demand to have the troops go over there "immediately if not sooner."

The pacifists should remember that the wild beasts were never driven back to the jungle by the doves, the lambs or the mice.

The new women's skirts are well supplied with pockets, but from the masculine point of view they are too far out of reach of their hands.

Some people think they do great honor to the Star-Spangled Banner by rising yawning and standing with their hands in their pockets while it is played.

Now why not eat two potatoes for dinner today and save a slice of bread for some soldier out there in No Man's Land who does hanker for a little home food?

The Germans were positively promised that they would be in Paris April first, and a large number are there, being kindly cared for in the military hospitals.

The Socialists have always promised the people many luxuries. They fulfill their promises in Russia by giving the people the luxury of a terribly high cost government.

It seems too bad that some of these death-defying automobile joy-riders can't be in the trenches mowing down Huns instead of heedless children and deaf and absent-minded people in this country.

The sale of War Savings Stamps at the rate of \$800,000,000 a year suggests that a great many people have resolutely and heroically denied themselves a considerable part of their chewing gum and candy money.

Some one asks what has become of the big picture hats the girls used to wear? Our last report was that when they weren't allowed to wear them in the Auditorium and block the view of other people, the girls lost interest in them.

WEDNESDAY IS "CLEAN UP" DAY

Tomorrow (Wednesday) is the day which has been designated "Clean-Up" day for Princess Anne, and we cannot too strongly urge the full and complete co-operation of every household (men, women and young folks) with the Civic Club in this most important work.

Aside from that which is gained in the appearance of our town through such work, this move strikes at the most vital interest of every community, "that of health," for it is a well established principle that filth and dirt propagate disease, while the more sanitary our surroundings the better state of health prevails.

Eternal vigilance, cleanliness, that is like unto godliness, systemized preventive effort—these in combination must be used if the fly plague is to be reduced to the vanishing point or to near the vanishing point for the summer that is just ahead!

The fly brood can be reduced to a minimum, in fact, can be reduced to an almost nothingness if the whole town, all the people, including the children of every age are enlisted in the clean up crusade.

The war to be waged on dirt and against it, clean premises is everybody's war, and everybody should volunteer. Join the crusade tomorrow! Do your bit!

THE TRADE-AT-HOME CLUB

One of our successful business men was telling the other day about the things he had come around to. "It seems to me," he said, "that I have a lot to the friendship of the people of this town. Almost every week I hear some one say, 'I saw something just like that in the Trade-at-Home Club.' But I always like to buy from my own store."

By your store and thought I would wait until I could get in and see you. The Trade-at-Home Club, trying to find out what this man had done to build up this loyal support, learned that he had made it his invariable practice to buy everything in his own town. He would often buy of his sharpest competitor. As a result every merchant on the street was that man's friend. All these clerks knew and liked him. All these people took pleasure in speaking well of his goods. He had had a substantial success, and it was built on the trade-at-home principle. He got friends for his own enterprises by backing up his townspeople in their own enterprises.

WAR EXPERT ARITHMETIC

The student of the war who is trying to form an intelligent analysis, and pass it on to other people, is perplexed with the conflicting estimates he has to deal with. Even the military experts, close to the centers of information, vary widely. An apparently competent opinion has it that the Germans now under arms number 4,500,000. Yet the best estimates of the Germans on the west front previous to the offensive were only about 2,500,000. As only a small force is now needed in Russia, and not many on other fronts, where are the other 2,000,000? The chances are that a lot of that 4,500,000, while technically in the service, are in hospitals or on sick leave. The enemy would probably bring up all his good troops for this tremendous effort, and the forces not used for this purpose could not be very valuable.

Estimates of the losses in the giant offensive vary tremendously. April 1st the French official estimate put it at 275,000 to 300,000. Now a conservative estimate is 400,000, yet since April 1st the hardest fighting of the war has taken place.

As line after line, regiment after regiment, and division after division of the men in field grey are thrown remorselessly into the teeth of death, it seems to us as if the Hun hordes are endless. They are not so. There are sharp limits to the game they are playing. These limits are suggested by the reported order from German headquarters, that there are to be no more mass attacks. These attacks, made with utter disregard of human life, have until now been Germany's principal dependence.

But America must not slacken her efforts. It will take a 2 to 1 preponderance to drive the enemy out of his strong defences.

THE INJURED MAN'S FUTURE

Our country is already full of men who are suffering from disabilities due to industrial accidents. The type of man that peddles lead pencils or notions is familiar. He shows you his lack of an arm or leg and appeals to you on the basis of sympathy to buy his wares, which frequently you don't want. Practically it is begging for money. These people do not contribute any service. The little trifles they offer are always for sale in the stores.

We are now to have a new problem of this kind, in the great number of injured soldiers to come back from the war. They are our own boys, who have risked their lives and suffered disfigurement and loss of future hopes for our sakes. We owe them an incalculable debt.

But the best way to pay that debt is not to encourage them to go into useless occupations where they feel themselves in the undignified position of seekers of charitable aid. They will be a great deal happier if they can be helped to render some real service.

The former employers of injured soldiers should go to the limit to take them back. They can be more useful there than anywhere else. Even though they may have lost an arm or leg, there will be some things they can do in almost any factory. Their soldier experience will give them determination to overcome difficulties and they may yet be profitable workers.

A government report on the condition of these men emphasizes the idea that every man who loses a leg should have an artificial limb and that his economic value is greatly increased if he practices getting about on it as much as he can. Most industries can find use for such men if they can move somewhat on their legs. They often become exceedingly skillful with their hands.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

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

TOWN ELECTION NOTICE

There will be an election on Monday, June 3rd, 1918, of one citizen to serve as Commissioner of Princess Anne for six years from the first Monday in July, 1919. The election will be held at the Election House in East Princess Anne, Md., on the above date, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

By order,
R. MARK WHITE,
Clerk.

County Commissioners' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons having accounts against Somerset county to file the same on or before

Tuesday, June 4th, 1918,
All accounts must be properly itemized, dated and probated.
By order of the Board,
R. MARK WHITE,
Clerk.

Don't Limit The Size Of The Army

Congress should adopt immediately Secretary Baker's suggestion that no limit should be placed upon the number of men which the War Department is to be authorized to draft, equip and send abroad to fight for the country. In practice that number will be limited by the amount of shipping tonnage available. But no other limit should be set.

Several things have been made apparent by the recent fighting in France. One is that the war may last a long time. If Germany attains further successes, if her troops should reach the Channel ports or get within striking distance of Paris, there will be a long, hard pull ahead of us. Another is that the present offensive may last a long time. The end of the summer may find the assaults on Amiens and Ypres still in progress. We must therefore send over all the men we can at once, and we must continue to send all we can. The side with the bigger reserves at the end is going to win the war. We must make it certain that the Allies shall have the bigger reserves when the final blow comes, whether it be this year or next. A third lesson taught by recent experience is that we never know when we are doing our utmost. If the War Department had been asked two months ago whether it was sending abroad as many troops as possible, it would undoubtedly have answered yes. Yet when the great offensive got under way we increased the number. We found that under pressure we could do more than we thought we could. It may be, later on, as our shipping facilities increase, we shall again find that we can do more than we planned.

There can be no harm in granting the War Department authority to draft and train and send abroad more men than may be needed. It will not send more than are required. A great deal of harm may come, however, from the failure to authorize it to enlist as many men as may be needed. When the Germans understand that we are going to win the war even if it takes Mr. Taft's 5,000,000 men, or twice or four times that number, they may decide to accept a righteous peace. We should give them that assurance immediately.—Baltimore Sun.

The farmer who is unwilling to raise \$2.25 wheat should ask himself the question if he is willing to exchange places with his boy who is facing German bullets for \$30.00 a month.

Nothing New Under Sun

Among the relics found in Egyptian tombs supposed to belong to periods dating back from 5,000 to 7,000 years are articles of personal adornment very similar to articles now in use. Women of the Nile Valley used combs in hair coiffure very similar in model to those now in use, or which were in general use until the fad quite recently changed. Aesop's Fables, supposed to date back 2,500 years, make reference to farmers, millers, milkmaids, potters, bakers, butchers and other craftsmen. The cuneiform tablets show that there were schools four thousand years ago that taught children how to read, write and cipher. In some of the central provinces of Russia and in some of the districts of the Balkan countries, antiquarians believe that the typical dress fashions of the peasantry are very much the same now that they were 5,000, or perhaps 10,000 years ago.

It is only within the last century that the revolutionary processes of what we call modern progress have begun to sweep the world. And modern progress is only a speed-up—it isn't making any deep-rooted change in human sentimentalities or in manners and customs. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker—they are still doing business at the old stands, only the candlestick makers are now turning out electric bulbs gas tubes and kerosene lamps. As to the milkmaids, they have flourished all the way along from the earliest time, when cows were tamed and milked in the barnyards—and this time goes back a long, long way before the time of Job; before the time of Noah; back, according to one antiquarian's belief, more than forty thousand years.—Baltimore American.

Cause Of Headache

By knowing the cause, a disease may often be avoided. This is particularly true of headache. The most common cause of headache is a disordered stomach or constipation, which may be corrected by taking a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it. Many others have obtained permanent relief by taking these Tablets. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect.
(Advertisement.)

PUBLIC SALE

Having sold my farm I will sell at Public Auction, on the Dr. Fisher farm, 1/4 of a mile west of Princess Anne, Maryland, on

Monday, May 7th, 1918

beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., the following property, viz: Pair Grey Geldings, weight 3000 pounds, an extra good work team; black mare, weight 1000 pounds, a fine family mare; Jersey Cow, giving milk; two Shorthorn, eighteen laying Hens, 2-horse Wagon, Manure Spreader, Spring Wagon, double Disc Harrow, spike-tooth Harrow, 2-horse cultivator, single Cultivator, 2-horse Corn Planter, Disc Drill, Hay Tedder, Mowing Machine, 4-row brush mounted power Sprayer, Hay Rack, Stalk Cutter, walking Plow, Grindstone, 14-foot Log Chain, Ratchet, Riding Saddle, set double Work Harness, set single Harness, Grass Seeder, several cords of Wood, Axe, Saw, Hoes, Shovels, Post-hole Digger, 18-foot Wood Fork, Forks, also some Household Goods, including one Heater and one Sunshade Stove and new

TERMS OF SALE:—On all sums of \$10.00 and under the cash will be required; over that amount a credit of 4 months will be given on bankable note with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale.

C. B. GREEN
B. Dryden, Auctioneer
P. F. Miles, Clerk

The Maximum Price For Binder Twine

Edwin G. Baetjer, Federal Food Administrator for Maryland, urges farmers to place their orders for binder twine and gives the following information:

"The United States Food Administration has decided that the proper margin for the retail dealer on binder twine for the coming season is two cents per pound cash and two-and-a-half cents on time sales, plus freight from the factory. The Food Administration hoped to see the twine handled at a margin of one-and-a-half cents per pound, but finds that the risk involved makes a number of dealers unwilling to handle it at this price. The above price is therefore set forth as a maximum.

"Farmers are earnestly urged to place their orders for probable requirements for binder twine as soon as possible, on account of the delay in shipment."

About Rheumatism

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that there is a remedy that will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. It is called Chamberlain's Liniment.

(Advertisement.)

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, May 28th, 1918,

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 real estate severally mentioned and described, to pay and satisfy the state and county taxes levied against the said hereinbefore described lots or parcels of land for the year 1915, or charged to and due from the several persons to whom the same are assessed, which said taxes are now due in arrears for said year, together with the interest and costs thereon and costs of sale.

No. 1—All that lot or parcel of land in Dublin district, Somerset county, Md., containing 69 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to L. Paul Ewell by Rufus J. Dryden and wife by deed recorded in Liber W. J. S. No. 67, folio 470, and assessed to said Ewell for said year.

No. 2—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, containing 300 acres, more or less, known as the Joseph G. Scott Home Place, which was conveyed to W. D. Newman, recorded in S. A. Riley and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 59, folio 145, and assessed to said E. Newman for said year.

No. 3—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, on the west side of the county road leading from the residence of W. W. Porter to the home of Bernie Dryden, containing 15 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to W. W. Porter by Isaac J. Landing and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 58, folio 141, and assessed to said Porter for said year.

No. 4—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 14 1/2 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to Charles R. Kelley by Lewis Grace Miller and husband by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 62, folio 202, and assessed to said Kelley for said year.

No. 5—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, adjoining the lands of S. W. Beauchamp and Edw. J. Armiger, and assessed to Sadie Armiger of Edward for said year.

No. 6—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, adjoining the lands of E. N. Wilson, George Cookman and wife, and assessed to Edward Custus for said year.

No. 7—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 8 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Albert Sudler, and on or near the county road from Jamestown to Kingston, and assessed to Robert Sudler for said year.

No. 8—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 4 acres, more or less, on the north side of the county road and opposite the M. Church, formerly owned and occupied by H. T. Chelton and assessed to George A. Cox for said year.

No. 9—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, in the section of Upper Fairmount, adjoining the lands of W. W. Samuel, Mrs. W. W. Samuel and R. H. Waters, and assessed to Charles C. Munroe for said year.

No. 10—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 2 1/2 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. A. Ford and others, which was conveyed to E. F. Holland by George T. Holland and wife by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 37, folio 387, and assessed to Elijah P. Holland for said year.

No. 11—All that lot of land in Westover district, said county and state, on the county road leading from Cottage Grove to Kingston, containing 14 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to John H. F. L. No. 15, folio 503, and assessed to said Fontaine for said year.

No. 12—All that lot of land in Westover district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 11 acres, more or less, on the east side of the county road from Manokin P. O. to Annapolis river, being part of the land conveyed to Elizabeth McLane by Albert Sudler, attorney, by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 35, folio 180, and assessed to James H. McLane for said year.

No. 13—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 60 acres, more or less, known as the Stewart Farm, which was conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 33, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Joseph H. Crawford by Solomon Bowland and others by deed duly recorded, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for said year.

No. 14—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 22 acres, more or less, being a part of the Stewart Farm, being a part of the land which was conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 33, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Wm. J. Stewart by Solomon Bowland and others by deed duly recorded, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.

No. 15—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, containing 87 acres, more or less, being a part of the Stewart Farm, and being part of the land conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 33, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by deed duly recorded, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for said year.

No. 16—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, containing 9 1/2 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of S. F. Miles, W. T. Doane and others, and assessed to Nancy Doane's heirs for said year.

No. 17—All that tract of land in West Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, on the north side of the county road leading from Eden station to Upper County road, which was conveyed to William Edgar Butler by S. Q. Parker and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 58, folio 222, and assessed to said Butler for said year.

R. MARK WHITE,
Treasurer for Somerset County

Old False Teeth Wanted

DON'T MATTER IF BROKEN
We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Master's Teeth Specialty, Dept. A, 2007 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 64-430



A REGULAR HOME-MAKER

TURNER BROTHERS CO.

Wholesale Distributors

Best For The Price Of Any Coffee We Know About

You can safely take our word that it will pay you—well—to be acquainted with this really splendid brand. Mild and pleasing in its flavor, "Excelsior" makes friends wherever it finds itself. YOU hold out a friendly hand to it.

Change in time, change in Railroad schedules, or change in transportation has not affected the service rendered you by

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BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

110 Dock Street Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the leading houses on the Philadelphia Market; 20 years in the one store; recommended by all; a friend of every shipper, a house that positively gives results; makes prompt returns. Do you want big returns? Then,

WHY NOT SHIP YOUR GOODS TO HIM?

Not only recommended by the leading Mercantile Agencies, but authorized to do business under Government License, No. G04542

Personally we recommend giving your next shipment to him

SALE UNDER MORTGAGE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from William T. Waller to Gordon Tull dated the 10th day of April, 1917, and recorded in Liber W. J. S. No. 72, folio 374, etc., the undersigned mortgagee and attorney named therein (default having been made in the covenants therein) will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918,

at or about the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in Princess Anne, Md., all of those two lots and parcels of land now united and joined into one lot in East Princess Anne District, Somerset county, Maryland, and in the town of Princess Anne, which is bounded on the north by the lands of Mrs. Pitts, on the east by the N. P. & N. Railroad, on the south by the lands of Oscar Jones and on the west by Beechwood street, and being the same land conveyed unto the said Wm. T. Waller and wife by two deeds, one from Columbus Lankford et al., made the 3rd day of September, 1906, and duly recorded among the land records in Liber O. T. B. No. 35, folio 598, etc., and the other from Levin L. Waters and wife, made the 10th day of August, 1909, and duly recorded as aforesaid, in Liber S. F. D. No. 62, folio 486-7, to which said two deeds for a fuller description of the said land reference is here made and hereby made a part hereof.

Said land being improved by a DWELLING HOUSE and Outbuildings in good condition, and well located on Beechwood street in Princess Anne, Md.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash. Title papers at purchaser's expense.

GORDON TULL,
4-30 Mortgagee and Attorney named in Mortgage

Order Nisi

Charles H. Maddox, Arlie M. Maddox and wife, John W. Maddox and wife, and Robert R. Maddox, plaintiffs, vs. Laura J. Collins and husband, Mary M. Benston and husband, William F. Maddox and wife, Nellie Heath and husband, Lavonia Maddox, Nellie Roenna Maddox and Sadie C. Maddox, defendants.

No. 3225 Chancery. In the Circuit Court for Somerset County. In Equity.

Ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Somerset County, this 17th day of April, 1918, the sale of property made and reported by L. Creston Beauchamp, trustee appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary appear by exceptions filed on or before the 17th day of May, 1918; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Somerset county once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of May, 1918.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$510.
True Copy. Test:
-2-3- W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk

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

ALFRED B. TURPIN,
late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of April, 1918.

Thirty-first day of October, 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 our hands this 27th day of April, 1918.

THOMAS T. TURPIN,
S. M. DORA TURPIN,
True Copy. Test:
-4-30- **LAFAYETTE RUARK,**
Register of Wills.

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

JOHN WILLIAM PARKS,
late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of April, 1918.

Third day of October, 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 26th day of March, 1918.

JOHN W. PARKS, JR.,
Administrator of John William Parks, deceased.
True Copy. Test:
-4-30- **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

MARGARET E. THOMAS,
late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 17th day of April, 1918.

Twentieth day of September, 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 15th day of March, 1918.

W. IRVING MACE,
Executor of Margaret E. Thomas, deceased.
True Copy. Test:
-3-19- **LAFAYETTE RUARK,**
Register of Wills.

The Marylander and Herald \$1 year.

MARYLANDER AND HERALD **TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1918**

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 Fresh Jersey Cow. C. H. SPEIGHTS.

FOR SALE—Wheat straw. G. I. LAWTON, Princess Anne, Md.

WANTED—Will pay spot cash for any used car. H. D. YATES.

FOR SALE—One three-year-old mule. Terms to suit. S. H. DEVILBISS.

FOR SALE—500 bushels Corn. Price right. Terms cash. GEO. W. KEMP.

FOR SALE—About 50,000 cabbage and tomato plants, ready to set. J. F. MILES.

FOR SALE—Sweet Potato Slips. Apply to W. P. INSLBY, Wicomico creek, Eden, Maryland, Route 2.

FOR SALE—Pair of good work mules; as I have rented my farm to a man who has team. CHARLES R. PORTER.

FOR SALE—Black Wilson Soja Beans and Soja Beans and Cowpeas mixed. Very fine seed. F. WEIDEMA, Route 2, Westover.

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced man to run oil engine and ice-making machinery in a small ice plant. ROBERT F. MADDOX, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Strawberry Plants—Big Joe, Gandy, Klondyke and Matthew's. Early, at \$2.00 per thousand. B. C. DRYDEN, Princess Anne. Farmers' Phone.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Oats, Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alyke, Timothy, Sweet Clover, etc. Fertilizers, Lime, Hay and feed of all kinds. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Tomato Plants, ready to spot; also booking orders for spotted plants. Will be ready for field by April 14th or 20th. FRED R. NELSON, Westover, Md.

FOR SALE—Soy bean hay from which the beans have been threshed. This hay has been kept in a mow and is excellent cattle feed. Price, \$12 per ton. CHARLES C. GELDER, Princess Anne.

FOR SALE—Gasoline launch, 34 feet long, 7½ feet wide, equipped with eight horse-power engine, use either gasoline or kerosene. Apply to MRS. MAGGIE HOPKINS, Mt. Vernon, Md., Route 2.

COAL—I am now accepting orders for coal subject to the rulings of the Federal Fuel Administrator. Avoid conditions that existed last winter by placing your order now and fill your bins with good coal at the reduced price. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Soy beans, Wing's Select Sable. Seed houses are selling this bean at \$3.25 per bushel. I will sell a limited number of bushels to the farmers in Somerset county at \$5.00 in order to get this valuable crop started in our county. CHARLES C. GELDER, Princess Anne.

Those who were too late to get the last bargains offered in used cars will have a chance at these: One 1916 Ford touring, good tires and running condition, but needs paint, \$250.00. One 8-cylinder touring in perfect condition; speedometer shows a little above 7,000; a car that has had the best of care and is like new; one that will cost today \$1,500; \$950.00 takes it. H. D. YATES.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD REMARK.—You probably have often heard remarked that a certain Lawn Mower was as good as the Pennsylvania, but did you ever hear any one say they had a better one? The builders of this line claim they are distinctly first in the Lawn Mower group, and that even the lower priced are the best on the market. Our stock is headed with The Great American, which is the pride of many homes among our trade. We are at your service. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

THERE IS A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.—Some ice receptacles are built to sell and all that can be said of them is the price. In many instances the manufacturer, or seller, is not heard from any more. You have probably noticed that standard merchandise does not get into such hands, and is handled only by reliable merchants. We desire to call your attention to our line of Baldwin Dry-Air Refrigerators, which we have handled for fifteen years, our sales increasing each year. If you want to know about the merit of this line ask the users how their ice bill compares with those using other makes. Our stock is complete. Prices in keeping with quality. Would be glad to show you through the line. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

Miss Berenice M. Thompson, of Westover, spent the week-end in Baltimore.

Dr. W. E. Cuff, of New York City, is visiting at "Pine Knob," the home of Mrs. F. D. Price.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dashiell left last Thursday for Baltimore and Annapolis. They returned yesterday (Monday) evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Shockley, who have been spending ten days with relatives in Somerset county, returned to their home in Newport News, Va., today, Tuesday.

A summer training school, of the Episcopal Church, will be held at Ocean City in June, at the Plimmon. People are expected from every part of the Peninsula. This meeting will be pleasant and profitable for all concerned.

Mr. S. M. Pusey received a telegram last Saturday from his son, Sergeant Elmer M. Pusey, telling of his safe arrival in France. Sergeant Pusey was among the first draftees from Somerset county sent to Camp Meade, Md.

Mr. George W. Colborn, Jr., a graduate in pharmacy, who has been in the employ of Mr. Omar A. Jones for some years, has entered into the business with Mr. Jones and in the future the firm of Omar A. Jones, druggist, will be known as Jones & Colborn, druggists. It will be the firm's aim to have everything found in a first-class drug store and they solicit the public patronage on the quality and price of their goods, plus service.

Mrs. Frank T. Smith spent a few days in Baltimore last week.

Mr. R. W. Richardson, of Westover, spent last Wednesday in Princess Anne.

Mrs. B. P. Marquis spent the week with her mother, Mrs. F. D. Price, at "Pine Pole."

Mr. Eugene F. King, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting his sisters, Mrs. L. L. Dryden and Mrs. C. M. Adams. Mr. King accompanied his sisters to Chester, Ra., to visit relatives and friends last week.

The "first aid" class will hold its first annual meeting Wednesday night, May 8th, at Red Cross headquarters over Mr. S. Frank Dashiell's store. All those not registered please report at this meeting.

The County Commissioners for Dorchester county last Tuesday placed the tax rate at \$1.26, the State rate being .36 5-12. The real and personal property, which form the basis for the taxes, amounts to \$16,739,793.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Williams, of New York, registered at the Washington Hotel last week. They were accompanied by Dr. R. G. Underwood, of Cecil county. The visitors were much impressed with the beauty of our town.

Mr. Charles C. Wallace, secretary of the State Tax Commission, of Baltimore, spent last Tuesday in Princess Anne. While here he held a conference with Tax Assessor Archibald Todd in reference to the reassessment of personal property in Somerset county.

Mrs. Raymond Wilson, who has been living in Princess Anne for the past two months, has returned to Crisfield and will make her home in the future with her mother, Mrs. Kate Lewis, owing to her husband having been taken in the draft that left this county on Monday last week for Camp Meade.

Messrs. Walter Long, son of Mr. Charles W. Long, and Clarence R. Lano, son of Mr. Frank Lano, left last Wednesday at midnight for Kansas. These two young men have enlisted in the United States Army and have been assigned to the Medical Depot of the Supply Department at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas.

For the information of motor-car drivers, Colonel Baughman, commissioner of motor-vehicles, has made an announcement that all applicants for operators' or chauffeurs' licenses will be given an examination at the county seats of the various counties of the State. Under the new law the examination of motor drivers is made mandatory.

Mrs. L. Creston Beauchamp gave a card party last Wednesday evening for the benefit of a French orphan and \$9.00 was contributed. This is one of a series of card parties given for the support of a certain French orphan by a number of young girls who have undertaken to provide for one of these unfortunate little ones. There are six of these children being supported by different charitable persons and societies in Princess Anne at this time.

Mr. B. R. Value, who has been serving with the British Army in France in a company of American Engineers, has been raised to the rank of captain and placed in charge of his company. This company, in a recent raid on the British lines, dropped their engineering tools, seized weapons and charged the enemy along with the British regulars. Captain Value is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Value, who reside near Princess Anne, and is the brother of Mrs. Alfred P. Dennis.

Patriotic Meeting On May 15th

The committee of the Maryland Council of Defense, Woman's Section, of Somerset county, has arranged a patriotic meeting to be held on Wednesday, May 15th, in the Auditorium, Princess Anne. Mr. DeCoursey Wright, who lectured in the county not long ago, and who was enthusiastically received, will be the speaker. Some unique features will be added to the program.

No Legislation To Aid Oysters

Since the adjournment of the recent General Assembly the Conservation Commission has taken stock of the bills which it urged for the further protection of oysters, fish and crabs in the Chesapeake Bay. It has found that no legislation designed to be beneficial to these products of the Bay and its tributaries was enacted. The only monument to which the Commission can point with pride as a work of the legislature is the state-wide game and fish law. Maryland was preceded by 44 states in throwing its mantle of protection over game birds and fish.

The oyster and fish bills failed, despite the absence of criticism and opposition with General Assembly, where they slumbered in committee rooms until the closing days of the session. The bill carrying amendments to the oyster law died in the House files after having passed the Senate. The fish bill passed the House, but never reached a serious stage in the Senate.

The oyster bill provided amendments extending the cull law, inspection tax and packers' license tax so as to equalize the burden and make uniform the application of these provisions. It also equalized the scale of rentals on leased bottoms, and required applicants to stake off the areas desired for lease.

FOOD PRICES ARE NOW DOUBLED

Price Fixing Policy To Be Adopted To Protect Consumers

Food prices have practically doubled since the world war began. Official figures on staples in the United States show increases ranging from 75 up to 100 per cent.

Meat is selling for nearly twice the 1913 price. Bacon jumped from 27 to 49 cents. Lard has doubled. Cornmeal, under heavy draft as a wheat substitute, was three cents a pound before the war. It is seven cents now.

Clamor from the whole world for food has thrown an unprecedented drain on the American pantry. Hungry mouths never had so little food as now. Pocketbooks never worked so hard to pay grocer's bill.

Realizing that the short food supply was responsible for one of the most critical price conditions in history, Food Administrator Hoover made a careful study of the economics involved, threw overboard all theories and announced last week that a positive and avowed price-fixing policy must be adopted to protect consumers.

Uncontrolled supply and demand fixes prices out of reach of the poor man, he holds. It means food only for the rich. Enormous purchases by the Army and Navy and the Allies have overturned all pre-war market conditions. They are largely blamed for the boosted food prices.

Princess Anne Boy In France

(Continued from first page)

I feel much better qualified and can, with a lot more confidence, take a battery of my own to the front any time Uncle Sam says come on, which, by the way, I am rather hoping and expecting will be within the next few weeks.

To jump all the way across France again—we struck here yesterday morning after traveling all night, supposedly first class, but as a matter of fact in a box car most of the time. When there is lots of action on the front trains back here may or may not run. I intended to sleep all day, but horses came in for us and some of my men went out, so did not get all my letters read until last night. It rains all the time here which is quite a come-down from the beautiful weather we left. I have begun to get my Washington Post and read them, advertisements and all. The first one I opened contained an article on the front page about this place.

Mothers' Day

Mothers' Day falls on the 12th of May this year, in honor of the best mother that ever lived—your mother. The object, to bring about world-wide recognition of a specified day as one for universal emphasis of the love men and women owe to a good mother, has been accorded a response from practically every civilized nation. The white carnation has been recognized as the special flower for Mothers' Day. Its whiteness is held symbolic of purity; its form, beauty; its fragrance, love; its wide field of growth, charity; its lasting qualities, faithfulness—the embodiments of the virtues of motherhood. Observance of the day is to be urged in schools, colleges, churches, fraternal societies, orphanages and prisons.

To All Liberty Loan Workers

On behalf of the Somerset County Liberty Loan Committee I desire to express to the newspapers of our county, to all Liberty Loan volunteer workers, members of the sub-committees of the different election districts, to members of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee and all subscribers who have rendered such effective service and aid during the campaign just ended, our sincere appreciation of the great service rendered.

The splendid response of our people to the appeals to subscribe to the Third Liberty Loan is something to be proud of. We should be proud of the way our people are loaning their money to our country.

In the name of the great cause for which every true American is fighting, in one way or another, we thank you for the splendid response you have made to the Third Liberty Loan.

WM. B. SPIVA, Chairman, Liberty Loan Committee for Somerset County.

REDUCTION

—IN—

MILLINERY

We are receiving new

Hats and Trimmings

every week, and to

keep our stock from

increasing and not to

have any to carry

over for another season

we are now offering a

big reduction in all our new

Spring and Summer

Millinery.

Mrs. PAUL A. WALKER

Dashiell Department Store

Main Entrance—2nd Floor

Princess Anne, Maryland

Fair Price List

All householders are particularly requested to use as many white potatoes as possible, in order to conserve wheat flour, and to assist in consuming the large surplus of white potatoes now on hand in the United States.

Residents of towns are limited to a purchase of 5 pounds of sugar and 24½ pounds of flour; farmers 10 pounds of sugar and 49 pounds of flour.

The following price list has been issued by the Food Administrator for Somerset county, for April 29th:

SUGAR—Best, fine granulated. 8½-9

FLOUR—Spring, winter or blended patent, 1-16 sacks. 80

Winter straight, 1-16 sacks. 75

If sold by the pound. 6½ to 7c

Corn meal, per pound. 5c

Rye flour, per pound. 5c

Barley flour, per pound. 10-12

RICE—Medium to fancy head, pound. 10-12

ROLLED OATS—in packages, best standard brands per ¼ lb. package. 12-15

BEANS—Pea or Navy, hand picked, lb. 18

Lima, per pound. 18

BAKED BEANS—7-ounce cans, No. 1. 17

17 to 20-ounce cans. 18

CORN—Fancy Shoepeg, per can. 15-20

Crushed, Main style, per can. 18-20

TOMATOES—No. 2. 15

No. 3. 20

CANNED MILK—Unsweetened, evaporated (small can). 6-7

Unsweetened, evaporated (large can). 13-15

Sweetened, condensed, best brand, can. 20-22

CORN SYRUP—Blended, 1½ lb. cans. 15

Blended, 2½ lb. cans. 20

POTATOES—Per pound. 11½

CHEESE—Whole milk, per pound. 30-32

BUTTER—Fine, fresh, creamery, pound. 42-44

Process, pound. 39-40

EGGS—Strictly fresh, per dozen. 34

BEEF—(good quality) rib roast, pound. 28-30

Chuck roast, pound. 28-30

Sirloin steaks, pound. 35

Round steaks, pound. 35

PORK—Roasts, pound. 30-35

Chops, pound. 35

Fresh shoulder, pound. 30

Fresh ham, pound. 35

Smoked ham, pound. 35-40

Sliced, boneless bacon, pound. 45-48

LARD—Best kettle rendered, pound. 32-35

Compound, pound. 28-30

Marriage Licenses

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

White—Elmore H. Johnson, 28, of Nanticoke, and Lizzie L. Morris, 18, of Mt. Vernon.

Colored—Bennie Savage, 21, and Emma Miller, 21, both of Accomac county, Va. John Duffy, 35, and Lula Wharton, 24, both of Pocomoke City.

Do You Enjoy Life?

A man in good physical condition is almost certain to enjoy life, while the bilious and dyspeptic are despondent, do not enjoy their meals and feel miserable a good share of the time. This ill feeling is nearly always unnecessary. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to tone up the stomach, improve the digestion and regulate the bowels is all that is needed. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

CLEAN-UP **MAY 8th**

All house-holders and store-keepers are requested to clean up their premises, and put the trash AT THE CURB, on the morning of May 8th.

The Civic Club will have it carried away free of charge.

By order of COLUMBUS LANKFORD, Pres't, Board of Town Commissioners.

FERD F. EDMISTON **AUCTIONEER**

Is prepared to conduct Public Sales at Reasonable Rates

FARM SALES A SPECIALTY

Write me, Princess Anne, Route 4

DR. H. C. ROBERTSON **DENTIST**

NITROUS OXIDE GAS WITH OXYGEN ADMINISTERED

Office—Prince William Street, opposite Court House

Princess Anne, Maryland

POWELL & MADDOX **TONSorial Artists**

While visiting Barber Shops give us a call. Can furnish anything you may wish in the Tonsorial Line

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

[Adjoining Newton's Store]

Agents for The Eastern Shore Laundry

Dr. R. O. HIGGINS **DENTIST**

FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Successor to

Dr. E. W. SMITH

OFFICES 228 MAIN STREET

SALISBURY, MARYLAND

Office Phone, 744 Residence Phone, 411

ATTRACTIONS **FOR THIS WEEK AT** **THE AUDITORIUM** **Motion Pictures**

TUESDAY NIGHT

Ann Pennington in "Antics of Ann" and a Hearst Pathe News

Admission, 15 cents, war tax, 2 cents

THURSDAY NIGHT

Marguerite Clark in "The Amazons" Admission, 15 cents, war tax, 2 cents

SATURDAY NIGHT

First Episode of the "Bull's Eye," 2-reel Paramount Mack-Sennett comedy "Sheriff Nell's Tussle," and a Hearst Pathe News

Admission, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent Children under 12 year, 10c, war tax, 1c Gallery, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent Doors open 8:00; Pictures Start Promptly at 8:15; Second Picture at 9:30

LANKFORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE

King of Wash Goods



AS THE LION IS KING OF BEASTS SO

DEVONSHIRE

—IS KING OF—

WASH GOODS

Prices Low compared to Value

RENFREW DEVONSHIRE CLOTH

THE FAMILY FAVORITE FABRIC

WASH GOODS

and READY-TO-WEAR

Now Figure Strong

IN THE Big Values WITH US

In spite of market shortages we have a

GROCCERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT
FOOD ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM.

POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to
Thousands of Customers—In-
sures Greater Food Saving.

Grocers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchaser of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitute, one kind or assorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It was necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour in order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

Wheat saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and these are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves loyally to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following, a greater use of which in the home will save wheat:

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, feterita flour and meals, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals."

One exception to this ruling is concerning graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent. more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent. of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Retailers, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent. of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flours, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 60 per cent. wheat flour and 40 per cent. substitutes it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent. of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of specially prepared infants' and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent. purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

These substitutes may be used in the following manner:

Cornmeal, 8 Pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread, one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent. substitutes in whole bread.

Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake.

Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like mush, used with meal in making corn bread.

Roller Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies, oatmeal soup.

Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes.

Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Baked for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce.

Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in wheat bread, one-third substitute in corn bread, rolled for dinner (a bread cut), as a breakfast food, to thicken soups, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes.

Several grocers have stated that their customers who strictly observe the 11 wheatless meals each week find it necessary to buy substitutes in addition to those ordered under the 50-50 plan.

U. S. Must Cut Use Of Wheat by One-Half

America Consumed 42,000,000 Bushels Monthly.
From Now Until Harvest Must Use
Only 21,000,000.

RATION PER PERSON IS 1½ POUNDS
OF WHEAT PRODUCTS WEEKLY

Military Necessity Calls for Greater Sacrifice Here—Allied War
Bread Must Be Maintained—Our Soldiers and
Sailors to Have Full Allowance.

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest, and this is a military necessity, we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21,000,000 bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. of our normal consumption. This is the situation as set forth by the U. S. Food Administration at Washington. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases, leaves for general consumption approximately 1½ pounds of wheat products weekly per person. The Food Administration's statement continues: Many of our consumers are dependent upon bakers' bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore, requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal breads baked in the household. Our army and navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation conditions we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk, and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley, as substitutes, has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat, the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1.

5. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such use entirely.

6. There is no limit upon the use of other cereals, flours, and meals, corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, et cetera.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes, and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction. There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and one-half pounds a week, and we specially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional programme in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the allies and our own army, we propose to supplement the voluntary co-operation of the public by a further limitation of distribution, and we shall place at once restrictions on distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and co-operation of the distributing trades.

4. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of Victory bread sold, by delivery of the three-quarter pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights. We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per

Great Wheat Stocks Isolated.

It's the shortage in ships that is putting the Allies and the United States on wheat rations. Great stocks of wheat are isolated in India, and Australia. At great sacrifice in ship space and use the Allies are forced to secure some wheat from Argentina.

On January 1, Australia had stored 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that was ready for export—but there were no ships. Then came the new crop with an exportable surplus of 80,000,000 bushels. Now Australia has approximately 180,000,000 bushels waiting for ships.

India, at the same time, had 70,000,000 bushels of wheat stored for export. During April 50,000,000 bushels more out of the new crop will be added to the pile.

Argentina closed the last shipping season with 11,000,000 bushels of wheat left in the stock available for export. The new crop will add 135,000,000 to the left over.

It is not a problem that the wheat does not exist in the world—it is entirely a problem of shipping, which has thrown on America the obligation of dividing our stock with the Allies.

ALLIED FOOD SHIPMENTS REACH LARGE TOTAL

A general idea of the quantity of food sent to European allies by the United States from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, is given by figures just announced by the U. S. Food Administration. In that period the United States has furnished complete yearly rations for 57,100,933 people. In addition there was enough extra protein to supply this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

The total export of wheat and wheat flour to the three principal allies is equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels. Pork exports for the 3½ years amounted to almost 2,000,000,000 pounds. Exports of fresh beef totaled 443,484,400 pounds. The amount of food exported to Russia is negligible compared with that sent to the western allies.

* ONLY AMERICA CAN HELP. *
* "On your side are boundless *
* supplies of men, food, and mate- *
* rial; on this side a boundless de- *
* mand for their help. *
* "Our men are war-weary and *
* their nerves have been strained *
* by more than three years of *
* hard, relentless toil. *
* "Our position is critical, par- *
* ticularly until the next harvest, *
* but the United States can save *
* us. *
* "You Americans have the men, *
* the skill, and the material to *
* save the allied cause." *
* SIR JOSEPH MACLAY, *
* British Shipping Controller. *

AMERICAN NAVY ELIMINATES WASTE



SLICING BACON ON BATTLESHIP

ACKIES in the American navy are classed as the best fed body of men in the world. In the ship's galleys every effort is made to eliminate waste.

In the upper photo one of the cooks on the North Dakota is operating a meat slicer that cuts bacon with the least possible wastage.

Fat is fuel for fighters. Bacon is badly needed in the allied armies and navies. The allied needs in pork products are 150,000,000 pounds monthly, three times as much as before the war.

Another waste eliminator on the North Dakota is the potato peeler, shown in the lower photo. Nothing is lost except the actual potato skin.

There is a sufficient quantity of po-



HOW THEY FEEL FOR THE BREAD SHIP

tatoes in America for greater use in every home and for all needs of army and navy. Eat more potatoes, eat less wheat.

ALLIES DEMAND MORE CEREALS

American Meat Restrictions Re-
laxed to Effect Greater
Wheat Savings.

ARGENTINE ARRIVALS SHORT.

Meat Supply Here Considerably En-
larged — Food Administration,
However, Warns Against
Waste.

The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the U. S. Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally if we are to meet our export necessities. The Food Administration has issued a statement explaining the situation in detail, particularly the reasons which lead it, for the purpose of centering effort for the time being upon the cereal situation to relax temporarily the restrictions on meat consumption.

Experience shows, this statement says, that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet necessities from time to time, for neither production, nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the disturbed conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday.

The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

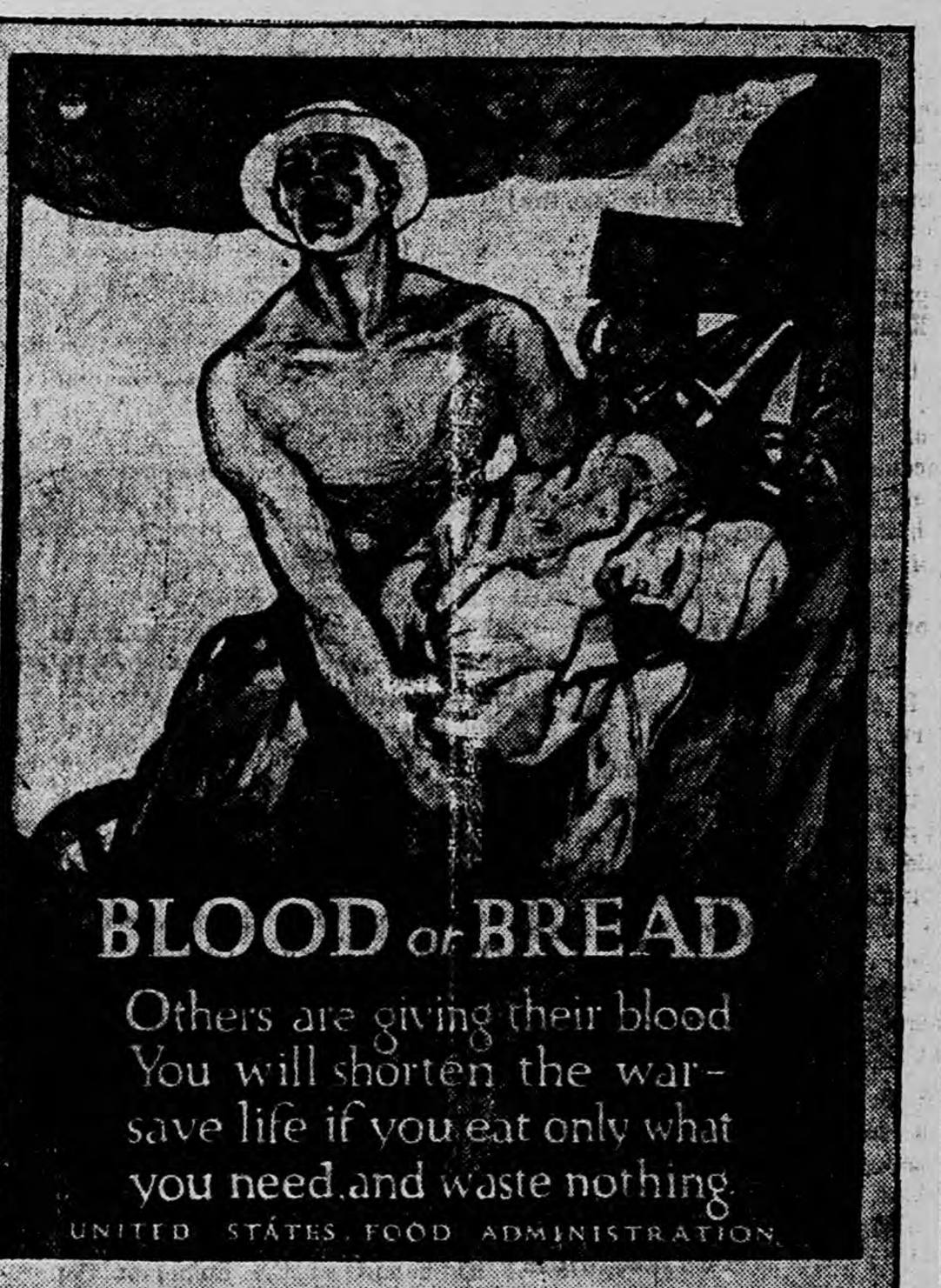
The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained more rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay, have not only resulted in backing up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals at market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the past two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 203 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It therefore now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come, that we can not only increase our exports to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities, but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

The response of the public to our requests for reduced consumption of meat during the past few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted.

The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom, this practice should be extended at the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation and from the packing houses and is economically sound as saving the cost of packing operations and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past.



EVERYONE MUST HELP.

Wars cannot be fought without money, and upon the Treasury centers every financial demand upon the Nation.

The rich of this country cannot alone meet the needs of the Nation; the men of the country cannot do it alone; the women of the country cannot do it alone; but all of us, the people of the United States, disregarding partisanship, forgetting selfish interests, thinking only of the supremacy of right and determining to vindicate the majesty of American ideals and secure the safety of America and civilization, can do the great and splendid work which God has called upon us to do.

W. G. McADOO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Plan Your War Garden Now; Save Time and Money.



HELP INCREASE OUR EXPORT FOOD STOCKS

N CITY and country more war gardens are needed this year than ever before. Patriotism prompted 2,000,000 Americans to plant gardens last year, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. Transportation facilities of the nation will be strained this year hauling munitions of war and foods for the Allies. The surplus food created by home gardens will help in the railroad problem. And the nation will eat less of the goods we must export—wheat, meat, fats and sugar. Every boy and girl that helps with the garden is helping win the war. Leaflets of instruction in garden making may be secured from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, upon request, without charge.

HEALTHY HENS
Just want to lay. It's natural for chickens, and you want your birds, too, to thrive and sing and lay if you put a little **Conkey's Poultry Tonic** in their feed every day. They need it to strengthen over-worked and worn-out birds, worn down by moulting. Conkey's Poultry Tonic mixed with feed goes a long way. It builds better hens and makes more profitable flocks. We guarantee it. **CONKEY'S**, Falls, Pa., \$1.40; Per. 30c. Watch out for cheap stuff. Its label and packaging, Conkey's Poultry Tonic, 30c. per gallon, contains 1000.

For sale by **T. J. SMITH & CO.**

The Baltimore News
Morning or Evening Edition
BY MAIL
25c. per month
\$3.00 per year

Complete commercial and financial markets.
All the news, comic page, short stories and other good features.
One cent per copy from all News-dealers.
Sample copy on request.
Mail orders received by Postmasters and Newsdealers, or direct to

The Baltimore News
Baltimore Maryland
Circulation over 100,000 daily

The Baltimore Star
The Leading Evening Paper of the South

The Baltimore Star, established August 17, 1908, by the publishers of The Baltimore American, has won its place as the representative evening paper of the South. It gives news and more reading matter than any other afternoon paper in Maryland. It is especially rich in departments—financial, sporting, society, children, women, and to these departments the best writers of America are regular contributors. The Star is the great home paper, with something for every member of the family. It is a cheerful newspaper, with plenty of entertainment. Those who try it keep on taking it.

The Star is elaborately illustrated. It has the first photographs of important events. Its portraits of leading men and women are unequalled. The Star has two great news services, with wires direct to its offices from all parts of the world. The Star has a wireless equipment. It uses every modern invention and the best enterprise to get all the news.

The Star is different from other Southern papers. It has a quality of its own.
TWO CENTS A COPY. One month, 40 cents
three months, \$1.20; one year, \$4.
Address
FELIX AGNUS, Manager and Publisher
C. C. FULTON & CO.,
American Building Baltimore, Maryland

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
JOSEPH PUSEY, 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
Sixteenth Day of July, 1918,
or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, 1918.

JOSEPH W. POLLITT,
Administrator of Joseph Pusey, deceased.
True Copy. Test:
1-15
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
JOHN MUIR, 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
Twentieth Day of September, 1918,
or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, 1918.

HARRY J. MUIR,
—Executor of John Muir, deceased.
True Copy. Test:
5-19
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
SALLIE M. DAVIS, late of Somerset County, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers on or before the
Twenty-seventh Day of August, 1918,
or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1918.

SAMUEL L. DAVIS,
G. WILLIAM DAVIS,
Administrators of Sallie M. Davis, deceased.
True Copy. Test:
2-26
LAFAYETTE RUARK,
Rec. W. S. C.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
A sure hair restorer. Relieves itching scalp. Relieves dandruff. For restoring color and beauty to the hair. Sold in all drug stores and by mail.

ARE YOU?
Are you sending the Marylander and Herald to the boys now in the service of Uncle Sam? It is the link that will keep them in touch with friends and relatives and do more than anything else to banish homesickness. Letters are welcomed by the boys, but not a bit more than the weekly paper from their home town and vicinity. The boys have left home, friends—everything that is dear to them—to fight for you. Put their names on our mailing list to-day and see that the Marylander and Herald follows them wherever they go, it will only cost \$1 a year.

Important Notice
Due to the fact that the Marylander and Herald has not raised its subscription price, the tremendous increase in cost of production notwithstanding, it is not possible for us to keep up our series of bills to subscribers, as the postage would wipe out what little profit there is in the subscription list. Look at the label on your paper and if you are in arrears please be kind enough to send us what is due. Remember, our terms are strictly \$1.00 in advance to everybody. Look at your label now.

Maryland's \$25,000 Win the War Produce Contest

DIRECTED BY STATE FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

State Sweepstakes	War Gardens
A Best yield of 1919 wheat per acre. \$1000 Least entry 25 acres \$500	Prizes awarded for best truck yield for size, figured on market value whether sold or stored for home use. All gardens must contain potatoes, tomatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, beans and sweet corn.
B Largest part of farm \$1000 of over 40 acres sown \$500 in 1919 wheat crop. Yield breaks ties \$250	E Gardens 1-16 to 1-2 Acre \$75 Ten prizes to a county \$10
C Best yield of 1919 wheat per acre \$500 10 to 25 acres \$300 \$200	F Gardens 1-2 acre up \$75 Ten prizes to a county \$10
D Best yield of 1918 corn per acre \$1000 Least entry 25 acres \$500 \$250	G Soy Beans—best yield \$25 per acre—minimum 2 acres \$15 3 prizes to a county \$10

Gardens { \$500 for E Class } State Sweepstakes
 { \$600 for F Class }

To Contest Department, Food Administration
700 EQUITABLE BUILDING
BALTIMORE

I enter, without charge, the Maryland Win the War Produce Contest in Classes Lettered

Name

Address

County

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

Train Schedule in effect Nov. 25th, 1917

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	447	449	81	451	455	463
New York (Penn. Station)	7:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	12:45 A.M.	8:00 P.M.	12:06 A.M.	
Philadelphia	11:25 P.M.	11:33 P.M.	5:55 A.M.	9:58 P.M.	8:00 A.M.	
Wilmington	12:08 A.M.	12:16 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	10:42 P.M.	8:45 A.M.	
Baltimore	8:05 P.M.	8:05 P.M.	4:00 A.M.	10:00 P.M.	1:35 A.M.	

NORTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	463	460	462	80	450
Norfolk	11:00 P.M.	3:40 A.M.	4:40 P.M.	6:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Old Point	11:55 P.M.	4:35 A.M.	5:35 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	4:55 P.M.
Cape Charles	6:56 P.M.	10:55 A.M.	12:25 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	9:05 A.M.
Salisbury	7:39 P.M.	11:34 A.M.	1:49 P.M.	5:49 P.M.	12:20 A.M.
Delmar	7:56 P.M.	11:59 A.M.	2:10 P.M.	Ar. 9:00	12:45 A.M.

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Southward

Leave	A.M.	P.M.
King's Creek	9:15	2:15
Ar. Crisfield	10:00	3:00

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Northward

Leave	A.M.	P.M.
Ar. King's Creek	6:00	12:15
Ar. Crisfield	6:45	1:05

No. 447, 449, 455, 462, 460 daily. Nos. 81, 451, 453, 460, 80, daily except Sunday.
RANDOLPH B. COOKE Div. Pass. Agent. M. W. CLEMENT, Superintendent.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN
Established 1773
THE DAILY AMERICAN
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Daily, with Sunday Edition, one year	6.50
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

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

CAMPAIGN AGAINST INSECT CRIMINALS

Many Birds Carry on Active Warfare on Various Pests.

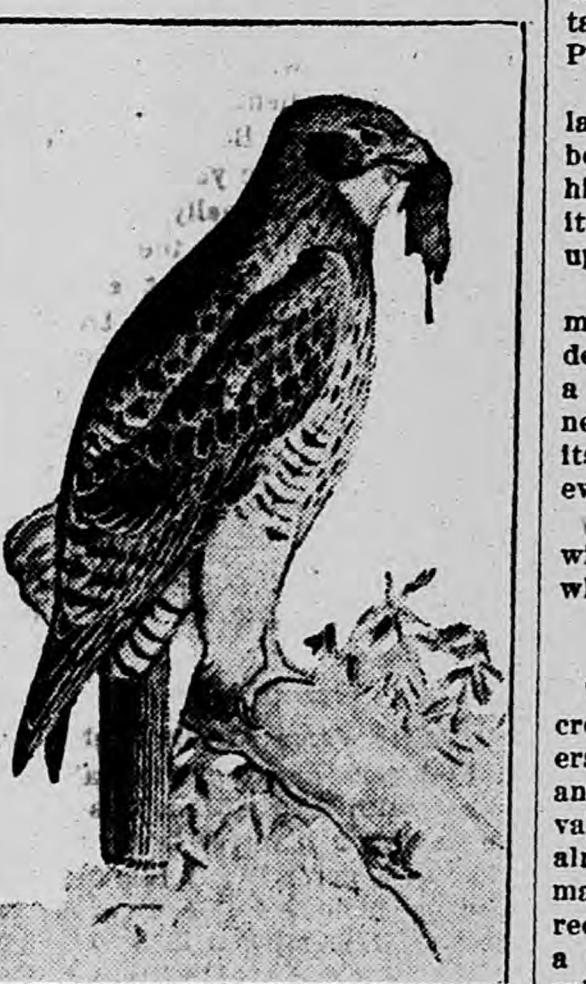
Little Feathered Songsters Approximate Police Force as to Make Interesting Study—Pewee Acts as Traffic Cop.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Maybe you have never thought of the birds as an organized police force. Maybe they have not—but, under the marvelous and mysterious chief, the Balance of Nature, they approximate a police force so closely as to make an interesting study.

You see a great number of black-birds—grackles, mostly—literally covering the ground in some particular place. There has been an outbreak of insect criminals that the regular forces were not able to quell and the reserves have been called out.

You see a pewee, a kingbird or a great crested flycatcher sitting per-



One of Policemen of Feathered Family.

fectly still and silent on a dead branch or a mullen top or a bunch of leaves, then suddenly making a dart into the air, wheeling and returning to his perch. That is the traffic cop on duty at the crossing of busy insect thoroughfares.

You see—rather, you do not see unless you are very keen-eyed and patient, but he is there none the less—the yellow-billed or the black-billed cuckoo slipping silently, like a sleuth in gum shoes, from branch to branch and from tree to tree. He is the plain-clothes man, relentlessly hunting down the wily enemies of nature's social order.

There are special policemen, watch officers and the like, for various special duties. The woodpecker, with the brown creeper and the nuthatch to help him once in a while, stands guard over the tree trunks while the warbler and the vireo do duty on the leaves and little limbs.

But most interesting of all, perhaps, are the patrolmen of the air, tirelessly going their rounds, from dawn to dusk and from dusk to dawn, policing every foot of "the space 'twixt the earth and the sky." At twilight the night patrolman—nighthawk and whip-poor-will—go on duty. In the gray dawn they are relieved by the day patrolmen—swallow and swift.

And these day patrolmen are of the greatest importance, not only in protecting man's property, but in making living conditions tolerable. If the mosquitoes, gnats and flies that swallows and swifts consume were permitted to run riot, living would be increasingly a thing of pain and sorrow. It follows, then, that swift and swallow, like all good policemen, are entitled to be kindly thought of by the people they protect.

GREAT DEMAND FOR POPCORN

Short Crop Last Year Has Almost Exhausted Reserve Supply in the United States.

The enormous increase in demand and a short crop last year has almost completely exhausted the reserve supply of popcorn in the United States. In previous years the reserve has always been maintained. In 1916 the popcorn raiser sold his 1915 crop. In 1915 he sold his 1914 crop, etc. But now that reserve is gone, and the 1917 crop is on the 1918 market months before it would be marketed normally. And popcorn that usually brought two cents per pound in the field two years ago is now bringing five and six cents, and may double in price within the next year.

The 1917 crop will be barely sufficient to supply the country's demand for this delicious confection until a new crop is harvested. But the price of corn in the field is bound to increase materially.

Until a few years ago the average man gave little thought to "the corn that pops." He looked upon popcorn as a business for street vendors.

Here is an opportunity that every farmer should investigate. The United States department of agriculture has issued several bulletins on the production and marketing of popcorn.

Write for bulletins numbers 202, 553, 554.

GATUN LAKE IS BIG AFFAIR

Reservoir, Built by Americans, Far Outdoes Anything Else That the World Has Known.

The government fisheries bureau is planting Gatun lake with fishes. The first shipment for the purpose, made by steamer the other day, consisted of catfish, sunfish, carp and black bass, all of "fingerling" size. The bass were planted in the Chagres river, the principal tributary of the lake.

A Pharaoh of the twelfth dynasty constructed a reservoir (known today as Lake Moeris) which covered 63 square miles. It was an artificial lake, regarded in its day as one of the wonders of the world, and was designed to regulate the flow of the Nile.

In its way it was the most remarkable engineering achievement of antiquity. But Gatun lake, on the line of the Panama canal, beats it, being about three times as big. Its object is similar—namely, to take care of the flood waters of the Chagres river and prevent them from doing mischief.

Gatun lake is the largest artificial body of water ever known in the world. It is, in fact, the most important feature of the transisthmian canal, extending two-thirds of the distance from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean.

It occupies a basin that was dry land before the canal was built; and because the area covered by it is very hilly and topographically irregular, it stretches in a multiple of arms far up into its marshy shores.

One reason why its shores are marshy is that in its shallows there develops with astonishing luxuriance a kind of grass which sends out runners in all directions. On this account its banks are not easily accessible even to small craft.

As for fishes, it is hoped that they will multiply and furnish a worthwhile food supply.

"Hush Hush!" Cruiser.

The idea that Great Britain is secretly constructing tremendous cruisers, carrying batteries of 15-inch guns and traveling faster than any naval ships now float, has become almost an obsession with the German press, whose naval experts recognize that these ships present a problem that cannot be met with submarines. The new British cruisers are termed "hush hush" cruisers because of the supposed secrecy with which they are being constructed. Captain von Kuhlwater, a famous German naval authority, believes them to be 886 feet in length and probably more effective naval units than any yet constructed. No doubt the prime cause of interest in their building is the realization that a complete fleet of fast cruisers could annihilate a whole squadron of slow and ponderous German dreadnaughts if the German fleet ever again aspires to the open sea.

In the Jutland and other fights such a unit of fast and heavily armed ships might have cut off their retreat. That England is constructing a number of large battle cruisers of a new type is not denied by the admiralty.

Three Seasons in Year.

The Egyptian year was divided into three seasons. These were Shait, the season of waters, being the time occupied by the rising spread and recession of the Nile; Pirut, the season of vegetation; the Shonmu, the season of harvest. These seasons are supposed to have been arranged by the god Thot. Each season was divided into four months and they were known in official documents by numbers only. Thus we have the first, second, third and fourth months of Shait, the months of each of the other seasons being designated in the same manner. Each month, however, had a patron god and the people ordinarily gave to it, in their daily intercourse, the name of its god. These deity names of the months were transcribed into Greek, then into Arabic and are now largely used by the Christian inhabitants of Egypt in preference to the Mussulman appellations.

Faith.

We had a new experience the other day when we picked up two boatloads of survivors from the torpedoed without warning. I will say they were pretty glad to see us when we bore down on them. As we neared, they began to paddle frantically, as though fearful we should be snatched away from them at the last moment. The crew were mostly Arabs and Lascars, and the first mate, a typical comic-magazine Irishman, delivered himself of the following: "Sure, toward the last, some o' thim haythens gits down on their knees and starts calling on Allah; but I sez, sez I: 'Git up afore I swat ye wid the ax-handle, ye benighted haythens; sure if this boat gits saved 't will be the Holy Virgin does it or none at all, at all! Git up, sez I.'—An American Officer, in the Atlantic.

To Unify Work.

That the whole of the Gilbert group of islands in the South seas should be given over to the care of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions was decided at a meeting of the London missionary board, held some little time ago. The American board had long been anxious for this arrangement, which unifies the work there, and offered to pay \$27,000, with which sum and the contributions of the islanders, all expenses of the staffing of the Northern islands can be met for ten years. The group is under British government, and in 16 years of vigorous work in the Southern islands, a strong church has been built up, and many able native pastors have been and are being trained.

GOT HIM STARTED

Wife's Conversation May Have Been for Effect.

While She Deplored the Average Man's Lack of Knowledge of Tools He Evidently Had Been Doing Some Thinking.

The woman put down the magazine she had been reading and addressed herself to the family in general.

"There," she cried, "it says exactly what I have been thinking for ages and ages and never had sufficient sense to write about."

"What is that?" inquired her husband sleepily.

"It says that boys should be prepared for matrimony exactly as girls should," replied the woman. "It says that they should have a course of training in putting up pictures, in doing simple repairs to the plumbing, in taking care of the furnace, in hanging curtains, making shelves and doing other carpentering work, just as girls should be taught how to cook and keep house."

At this her husband looked self-conscious and he resumed his reading with an ostentatious air of absorption, so that his better half was fain to continue her remarks to the more receptive sister who sat by.

"Especially when one lives in the country should a husband have had some manual training," she went on. "For instance, last week we found it impossible to turn off one of the spigots that fills the bathtub. A full stream of water ran from it all day. I telephoned Walter of the tragedy, and he replied that I was not to bother, for he would fix it as soon as he came home."

"When he reached home that evening he found that he could not do any more to check the water than I had done, and so he sent a plumber out from town the next morning."

The plumber examined the leak, said that the washer on the spigot had worn out, and that if I would give him a washer he would repair it at once. But I had no washer—what is a washer, anyway? And so he had to go back into town to get one. He returned two hours later, put on the washer, stopped the leak and sent us a bill for \$7."

"But it was a peculiar sort of washer," interrupted her husband apologetically. "If it had been just a plain washer I could have done it."

His wife disregarded this explanation. "Then the laundry tubs became stopped up," she went on, "and though I worked at them with a hatpin and the poker, I could not open them. The plumber had to come out from town again. He brought with him a long stick with a rubber cup on the end of it, placed this cup over the vent in the tub, pressed, and lo! all was well. The bill for this piece of work was \$3.50."

"I wanted a simple shelf put up in the bathroom and the carpenter who put it up charged \$2.50 for that job. The door leading to our side porch had not been locked for a year because no one in this family can move a lock. Sometimes I wish that I had married a carpenter or a plumber. It must be lovely to have a man who can use tools constantly in the house."

And as for the woman's husband, he put aside his book impatiently and arose. "Well, get me the nails and the boards and a hammer and I'll make that window box for you that you've been pining for," he said. "I'll show you that I am as good as a carpenter any day in the week."—Providence Journal.

Sailor Now German Prisoner.

Men serving on the destroyer Jacob Jones of the American fleet in foreign waters had a terrific fight with the sea after their ship had been sunk by a German submarine. The attack came suddenly, late in the afternoon. Although every effort was made to return the fight and save the ship, she finally settled and went down. Many of the men got into the boats and on the rafts and a great number were seen swimming in the sea. Two of these were picked up by the Germans. One of these men, John Francis Murphy, is now held as a prisoner by the Germans. After having gone through the ordeal of being torpedoed Murphy made a heroic struggle to save members of the ship's crew. No further news has been heard from him beyond the fact that he is held prisoner in Germany. Murphy was a ship's cook, first class, on the Jones.

Wanted Reduction.

"Now, here is a showcase," said the dealer, pointing to a peculiar-looking specimen of his wares, "that is bound to become popular. It magnifies everything put in it to double its natural size."

"Can't use it in my business," replied the prospective customer. "What I want is a case that will seemingly reduce the actual size of its contents fully one-half."

"What is your line?" asked the dealer.

"My specialty is ladies' shoes."

Want Rabbits for Food.

Shortage of meat has revived the popularity of the rabbit in England, and the Guilford food control committee has asked the town council to finance a scheme for starting a rabbit warren in order to increase the food supply. It is estimated that, beginning with 40 tame rabbits, there would be 4,000 at the end of the season, and as the initial cost would be only \$300, the venture would prove very profitable.

SOMERSET COUNTY HAPPENINGS

News Items Gathered By Our Correspondents During The Week

Pocomoke Circuit Church Notes

Last Sunday, May 5th, was again the alternate Sunday for a preaching service at the Holland's Church of the charge, the pastor, Rev. C. A. Vandermeulen, conducting a service there at 11 a. m. However, in order that the Williams church of the charge may continue to have an every-Sunday preaching service, the pastor planned a service there at 9 a. m. This plan will be carried out so far as possible on the alternate Sundays throughout the year. The other preaching services of the day were at Emmanuel Church at 8.30 p. m., and at Cokesbury Church at 8.30 p. m.

Last week was Ladies' Aid week on the charge, apparently, for the regular monthly meetings of three of the societies were held. On Wednesday evening the Emmanuel society gathered in goodly numbers at the parsonage at Cokesbury. The Cokesbury Aid Society met at the Elijah Brittingham home Thursday evening, and on Friday evening the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chatham was the place of meeting of the Williams society. Good times were enjoyed all around, following the business sessions. The Cokesbury society voted to pay one-half (or \$10) of the cost of a telephone outfit for the parsonage.

The Cokesbury Aid Society's new officers for the present church year are: Mrs. E. W. Mills, president; Mrs. W. V. Taylor, vice-president; Mrs. Frank Mills, secretary; Mrs. S. P. Fisher, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Dunton, assistant secretary; Miss Mary Brittingham, organist; the Misses Nellie Giffin and Mary Brittingham, collectors, and the Misses Hilda Long and Nellie Bundick, assistant collectors. Mrs. S. A. Evans, Mrs. J. A. Griffin, Mrs. E. Brittingham and Mrs. J. L. Payne constitute the refreshment committee.

Willie Bishop has gone into the Navy. Clinton Bundick has answered the draft call.

W. V. Taylor has added a barrel-head making machine to his barrel factory.

Rev. Vandermeulen was the supper guest of Mr. and Mrs. Willard P. Evans on Sunday, April 28th.

The new, stained-glass windows were put in the Cokesbury church last week by carpenter Byrd, of Pocomoke City.

Next Sunday's preaching services will be at Cokesbury at 11 a. m.; at Williams at 8.30 p. m., and at Emmanuel at 8.30 p. m.

Champ

May 4—Miss Virginia Ballard, of Virginia, is visiting friends here.

Mr. Reginald Wilson, of Princess Anne, spent Wednesday evening here.

Mr. Willie Bedworth, of Princess Anne, was a visitor here last week.

Mr. Orville Carroll, of Baltimore, is spending some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Somers.

Mrs. Herman Bennett and children, of Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. Bennett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Bozman.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bedworth and son, of Willis' Wharf, Va., arrived here Thursday in their car, to spend several days.

Messrs. George W. Bozman, W. D. Campbell, Clark Bedworth, Adif Menzel and son, Richard, left Monday for Solomon's Island where they are employed.

Mr. Russell Walker, who spent the winter in Baltimore, spent Wednesday evening with his friend, Miss Virginia Tyler. Mr. Walker left Thursday for Camp Meade, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Simpkins and family, of Mt. Vernon, were the guests of Mrs. Simpkins' sister, Mrs. Ella Tyler, Thursday. They were accompanied home by Miss Virginia Tyler.

RED WING.

Perryhawkin

May 4—Mr. Vader Pusey, of Chester, Pa., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Edgar Pusey.

Mr. and Mrs. Page Pusey, of Marion Station, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Marriner the first of the week.

The candy social held by the Bethany Christian Church in Worcester county, was a success, some of the boxes selling for \$4.75.

Messrs. James Orvis and Robert Harris, who are employed in Chester, Pa., are spending a few days with their families at this place.

Mrs. Oscar Long and little son, Everett, of Princess Anne, spent the week-end at the home of her sister, Mrs. James T. Marriner.

Mrs. Byrd Butler, who for several weeks past has been undergoing treatment in a Baltimore hospital, returned home Saturday of last week much improved.

Advantages of Egotism.

It is to be said in favor of self-appreciation that people may not take you at your estimate of yourself, but they will be sure to accept any underestimation that you may make.

For A Sprained Ankle

As soon as possible after the injury is received get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and follow the plain and printed directions which accompany the bottle.

[Advertisement]

WIN A PRODUCE PRIZE AND HELP WIN THE WAR

The cultivation of thousands of small plots carried Germany through the first three years of her struggle for world dominion. The war gardens of the United States have a vital part to play this year in baffling the foe and, for that reason, the major portion of the \$25,000 prize fund, which the Maryland Food Administration is giving for increased farm production, will go to the lucky candidates who show the best results with their patriotic patches. An increase of \$5,000,000 worth of win-the-war produce is expected by the donor of the prizes. Foodstuffs to that value will then be released for export to our army and our allies.

Every war-gardener entering the Maryland WIN-THE-WAR PRODUCE CONTEST must grow a mixed crop containing sweet corn, beans, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages and turnips. The awards will be made by local judges and based on the market value of the results, whether they are sold or kept for home use. A tiny patch has the same chance to win as a large field, for the result will be worked out in proportion to the number of square yards cultivated.

In each county there are ten prizes ranging from \$10 to \$75 for war gardens from one-half acre up, and a similar set of ten prizes for thrift plots between 300 and 2,400 square yards. In addition, a sweepstake of \$500 will be awarded as a token of the championship of Maryland, Class F for large gardens and a similar one of \$600 in Class E for the smaller ones.

For the best yield per acre of soy beans the county prizes are \$25, \$15 and \$10. No entry can be under two acres in this Class G.

Wheat is "a military necessity" and big State Sweepstakes are offered to speed up its production. For the best 1919 yield per acre the awards are: Class A, for tracts of 25 acres and up, \$1,000, \$500, \$250. Class C, for tracts of 10 to 25 acres, \$500, \$300 and \$200. Another sweepstake of \$1,000, \$500 and \$250 is given for the highest percentage of farms of at least forty acres sown for 1919 wheat. In this event—Class B—any ties will be decided by the average yield.

Corn is Class D, decided by the average yield, open to tracts of at least 25 acres, the State prizes are \$1,000, \$500 and \$250.

Full details will be sent upon application to the Win-the-War Produce Control Dept., Maryland Food Administration, 700 Equitable Building, Baltimore. All you need to do to enter is to fill in the forms appearing in the newspapers and elsewhere and to put a mark opposite the contests in which you wish to compete. There is no fee. There is just one obligation, and that is to do your best to see that while our soldiers abroad are at death-grips with Prussian militarism, the cause for which they fight is not imperiled by civilian slackness at home.

WHEATLESS RANKS GROW APACE.

Chicago.—Sixty clubs, hotels and restaurants here have voluntarily promised total abstinence from wheat and display pledge cards to that effect. This move is the result of the Hotel Men's Convention in Washington, where Mr. Hoover showed the absolute military necessity of saving every atom of wheat from now till next harvest. Seven wheatless days a week are no less feasible than two, and the managers of the best hotels in the Windy City count upon the patriotism of their patrons to support them in the stand they have taken.

POTATO PEANUT LOAF.

(Official Recipe.)

One pint mashed potatoes, 1 cup of ground peanuts or half cup peanut butter, 2 teaspoons salt, 2 eggs, half teaspoon pepper, half cup milk, 2 tablespoons fat. Beat the entire mixture together and place in greased baking dish. Set in a second pan containing hot water and bake in the oven until firm. Serve with tomato sauce.

MEAT SPREE NEARLY OVER.

Baltimore.—The Englishman's weekly meat-card has four coupons, of which two call for 10 cents' worth of butchers' meat apiece. Club-fellows and hotel guests often pool their coupons—a coupon and a half is good for half a small chicken. Such shortage explains why meatless meals will almost certainly be in fashion here very soon now that a solution has been found for the transportation difficulties which held up American supplies.

"Learn to cook fish" is the signal hoisted by the Maryland Food Administration preparatory to announcing its new meat rules.

Over 70,000 permanent women farm-workers have been placed by the British Board of Trade, students of Goucher College were informed by Miss Helen Fraser, of Yorkshire. "And working on the farm in war time does not mean raking hay and a beauty like sunbonnet like Maud Muller," she explained. "These women have agreed to spend their whole time farming for at least the duration of the war. Altogether 250,000 women are doing farm work in Great Britain."

The Woman's Land Army for Maryland will be ready to meet any call for similar work, Mrs. Janon Fisher, the director, states. Many volunteers have signed up and the Catonsville unit is already well organized.

Strawberry Checks, \$1.25 per thousand.

Jump Into Fight With Spade And Hoe

"Make your own garden fight," is the operation order issued by the Maryland Food Administrator in launching the big thrift plot drive which is expected to capture five million dollars worth of extra food from the back yards and wide acres of this State. For the Soldiers of the Soil, amateur and professional, urban and rural, who bring in the most booty and thus win the county championship, high honors have been announced by Food Marshal Baetjer, and the total value is \$25,000.

To use military lingo, the advance must be made in open order, as the nature of the terrain will not permit an attack in close formation. The success of this drive on Mother Earth's storehouse depends on the individual initiative and resource of the combatant forces. To make sure of attaining the objectives in this drive, it would be well to consult the numerous text books and guides to be found in the public reading rooms or, else, get the advice of some veteran who, armed with spade and hoe, has earned his spurs in truck-garden warfare. Never mind if you have scored one failure. Try again and profit by your mistakes. If you haven't tried yet, profit by your neighbors' mistakes. Most important is it to get good top soil. The city gardeners' soil is apt to be permeated with gas and other ill-smelling ingredients for which plants have little liking. Borrow a barrow and wheel several cubic yards of purchased top soil to make a really fertile top layer. Be a hero and use the main street for the trip. Show that even if you can't fight in the front line trench, you have the grit to start something on behalf of your family and our Uncle Sam. When you are asked what you did in the Great War, don't have to confess that you were too lazy to wield a spade or too proud to handle a hoe at a time when Democracy was clamoring for the last ounce of food production to help it win its fight.

Taller Trees Attract Lightning.

Foresters say that the tall cottonwood, with its rigid bark, is more apt to be struck than the lower beech and that in a great forest the taller trees are much more liable than the lower trees. Superstition is held to be responsible for the belief that tall trees near a house protect it from lightning, for such a thing as a lightning-proof tree is said to exist only in old tales and fables.

A POPULAR VERDICT

Based On Evidence Of Princess Anne People

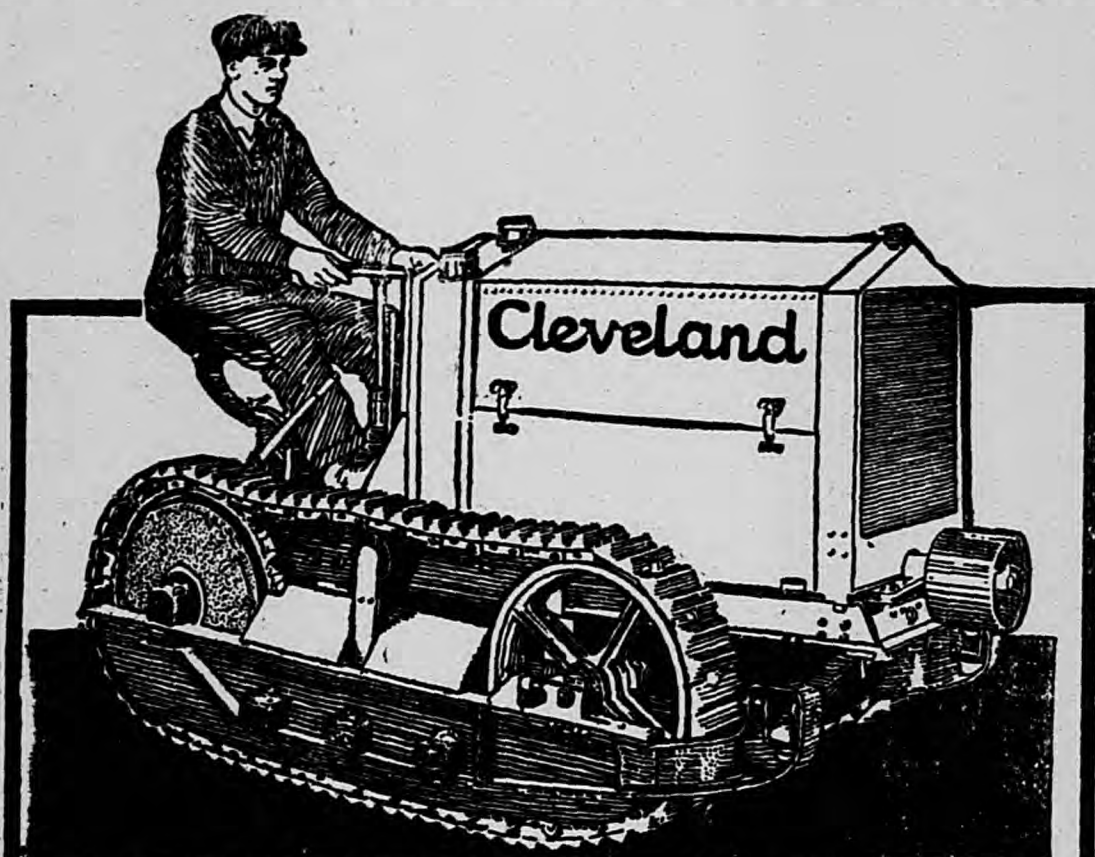
Grateful thousands tell it—Of weak backs made strong—Of weak kidneys made well—Urinary disorders corrected. Princess Anne people add their testimony.

They praise Doan's Kidney Pills. Princess Anne evidence is now complete.

Princess Anne testimony is confirmed: Reports of early relief substantiated. Merit doubly proved by test of time. Let a Princess Anne citizen speak. John B. Fleming, 386 Main street, says: "I was troubled with a dull ache and weakness in my back, brought on by kidney disorder. At times the misery was rather severe and gave me much uneasiness. The kidney secretions were disordered and contained sediment. I had often read about Doan's Kidney Pills so I got a box at O. A. Jones' drug store. The good results make me ready to recommend them to others afflicted with kidney disorder." (Statement given October 14, 1907). On July 24, 1916, Mr. Fleming said: "I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills just as highly now as ever. I say a good word for them whenever I have an opportunity."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mr. Fleming had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement]



The Cleveland Tractor

The Cleveland Tractor will plow 3 1/2 miles an hour—6 to 10 acres a day. That equals the work of three good 3-horse teams and three men.

Traveling on its own tracks, it will go practically anywhere—even through ditches or gumbo, sand and gravel. Although small enough for work in orchards, the Cleveland develops full 12 h. p. at the draw-bar for hauling.

At the pulley belt it gives 20 h. p.—plenty for stationary work, such as shelling corn, cutting ensilage, filling silos, pumping and many other uses on the farm where power is needed. You can turn it in a 12-foot circle—just about what it takes to turn a team. It can be housed in less space than it takes for a horse.

STANDARD MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC BLDG. 1007-15 N. EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

Eastern Shore Branch
Camden and Dock Sts., SALISBURY, MD.

A Soldier's Strength

Every enlisted man would stand up stronger during the first year's service if he could have the benefits of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

because it fortifies the lungs and throat, creates strength to avoid grippe and pneumonia and makes rich blood to avert rheumatic tendencies.

Send a bottle of SCOTT'S to a relative or friend in the service.

The Norwegian cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which makes it pure and palatable. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 17-14

Hicks' Forecasts For May

A regular storm period is central on the 7th, extending from the 6th to the 10th. The Moon coming from its southern declination crosses the celestial equator on the 6th, is in perihelion or closest to the earth on the 8th and is new or in conjunction with the Earth and Sun on the 10th. On the 9th Mercury and the Moon are in conjunction, with Mercury at its greatest distance from the Earth on the 10th. As early as the 5th there will be a noticeable change in the temperature with falling barometer in western sections of the country. These storms of wind, rain, thunder and lightning will form and pass over the country from west to east.

A reactionary storm period is central on the 13th, 13th and 14th. There are no other marked causes of disturbance at this period, except, of course, the continued and increasing presence of the Jupiter influence, and the fact that all the central parts of our continent are in the "focus of solar energy" during the months of May and June. Behind the reactionary storms of this period look for rising barometer, westerly winds and fair, cool weather, with probable frost in northern sections of the country.

A regular storm period is central on the 18th, extending from the 16th to the 21st. On the 20th the Moon is in apogee or at its greatest distance from the Earth. This period is about the time of the year when a series of May thunder and rain storms are common throughout the middle states or great central valley of our country. As these storms pass over the country from west to east, a rising barometer, change to cool, fair weather may be expected from about the 21st to the 23rd.

A reactionary storm period is central on the 24th, 25th and 26th. On the days mentioned above there will be a change to warmer with falling barometer, ending in storms of rain, thunder and lightning with probable hail. Should the barometer fall to very low readings look out for tornado conditions in southern states. After these storm areas pass expect a rise of the barometer and a change to much cooler.

A regular storm period is central on the 30th, extending from the 28th to the 2d of June. The disturbing causes during this period are the regular Vulcan forces assisted and excited by Venus, Jupiter and Moon on the equator. A very decided fall of the barometer will be noted in western parts by the 29th and 30th, other storm conditions will follow in the usual order, so in passing from May into June, wide and active storm areas will be in transit from west to east across the country.

SHIRT NOTES

To give an idea of what manufacturers are facing in the preparation of their lines, it may be stated that a popular quality of madras which sold a few years ago at 13 cents per yard has opened for the Spring of 1919 at 31 cents per yard and within a few days afterward was advanced to 32 1/2 cents per yard. A former grade which sold at 14 1/2 and 15 cents was opened at 36 cents and is now 37 1/2 cents per yard. It is plainly evident that qualities such as these which were formerly represented in shirts to retail at \$1.50 will be greatly advanced. For Spring, 1919, these shirts will be just double in price, or in other words will retail at \$3.00 each. For Fall, the lines for which will be shown presently, this same grade of material is costing the manufacturer of shirts about 25 cents a yard and these shirts will be retailed at \$2.50 and \$3.00 each.

Owing to a fortunate and early purchase we have a dozen (600 shirts) to sell at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00, values and patterns as good as in former years. A word to the wise is sufficient. Anticipate your needs and buy while the selection is at its best.

JOHN W. MORRIS & SONS, Inc.

SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

PRINCESS ANNE Main Street MARYLAND

For
PATRIOTISM

For
ECONOMY

"Actions speak louder than words—Act—Don't Talk—Buy Now"

SUCCESS

A young man today needs more than personal ambition and knowledge to get ahead.

He needs the cooperative service of a strong financial institution for the backing, protection, convenience and prestige which it affords.

He needs the assurance of dependable advice and practical financial assistance.

Our officers cordially invite conference.

PEOPLES BANK of SOMERSET COUNTY

Princess Anne, Maryland

SAVE and SERVE

NOW UNCLE SAM IS READY

His troops are in action—gaining momentum every day.

With the billions subscribed to the First and Second Liberty Loans we have put our men "across." We'll put the Third Loan "over" with a bang that will hearten our boys and wake up Kaiser Bill.

We'll sign up a billion "V's" for VICTORY—put a great big "L" in LIBERTY—show 'em there's plenty more where THAT came from!

Bring in YOUR "V" and sign up here, for your share in the final Victory.

Bank of Somerset

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

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

MARYLAND AND HERALD

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRINCESS ANNE AND SOMERSET COUNTY

THE MARYLANDER, Established 1862
SOMERSET HERALD, 1828

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND, MAY 14, 1918

Vol. XX No. 37

GRADUATES OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Commencement Exercises On May 24th and 27th.

The white schools of Somerset county will close on May 27th for the summer.

Those who are expected to graduate from the Washington High School and the Crisfield High School follow:

The commencement exercises of Washington High School will be held on Friday, May 24th. The graduates are: Academic Course—Eleanor Moore Stanford, Elizabeth Nadine Smith, Margaret Elizabeth Phillips, Dorothy Ann Todd, Lillian Mildred Colborn, Florence Alvia Phoebeus, Olive Catherine Johnson, Lillian Marie Dryden, Gilbert Brackett Fitzgerald and Charles Joseph Smith.

The commencement exercises of the Crisfield High School will be held on Monday, May 27th. The graduates are: Academic Course—Nettie Gertrude Byrd, Mary Hallock Cochran, Clarence Creston Collins, Jesse Dygs Evans, Hilda Beatrice Maddix, Helen Frances Miles, Elizabeth Hall Miles, Edwin Cranston Riggan, Elizabeth Miriam Stevenson, Narcissa Ellen Wyatt and Helen Madely Ward. Commercial Course—Maude Henrietta Dize, Gladys Ruth Froelich, Edith Lillian Gandy, Arnold Irving Goldberg, William Osborn Holland, Edna May Nelson, Rebecca Sterling, Charles Herbert Smith, Grace Atkins Tull, Edgie Alfonso Walker, Sue Amelia Ward, Nellie Myrtle Ward and Ethelyn Sallie Ward.

SEVERAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

Recorded In The Office Of The Circuit Court For Somerset County

Alonso E. Tull from S. Ashton Tull and wife, 34 1-26 acres in Brinkley's district; consideration \$2,000.

Oliver A. Johnson and another from William E. Walton and wife, 96 1/2 acres in Dublin district; consideration \$10 and other valuable considerations.

Herbert S. Wilson from Berkely King and others, 2 acres in Fairmount district; consideration \$180.

Samuel M. Johnson from William H. Adams, 1/2 acre in Fairmount district; consideration \$50 and other valuable considerations.

Peninsula Preserving Co. from Richard T. Doody and wife, 25-100 acres in East Princess Anne district; consideration \$400.

H. Fillmore Lankford from E. Orrick Smith and wife, land in Princess Anne; consideration \$400.

J. Thomas Parks from Kate M. Wallace and others, 15 1/2 acres in St. Peter's district; consideration \$300.

Robert L. Sterling from Mars S. Sterling, 1 acre in Asbury district; consideration \$100.

Charles R. Disharoon from William T. Ford and others, 20 acres in St. Peter's district; consideration \$1,000.

John B. Davis and Ethel Davis from Frank Harrington and wife, 200 acres in West Princess Anne district; consideration \$9,500.

Samuel S. Handy from Edward W. Young and wife, 1/2 acre in Brinkley's district; consideration \$500.

Denwood H. Todd from Eliza R. Simpson and others, 3 acres in Dames Quarter district; consideration \$400.

Alonso T. Sterling from James Edward Johnson and wife, land in Lawson's district; consideration \$205.

George H. Ford from L. Paul Ewell and wife, land in Fairmount district; consideration \$10 and other valuable considerations.

Store Closed By Food Administrator

County Food Administrator Charles C. Gelder summoned G. N. Vetra, proprietor of a grocery store at Deal's Island, to appear for a hearing before him on the charge of violating the Food Administration's "50-50" food regulation, and the hearing was held at the Deal's Island postoffice at 10:30 o'clock last Thursday morning.

When Mr. Vetra appeared for a hearing the charges against him were fully explained by the Food Administrator. Mr. Vetra made a statement and was followed by a number of witnesses who had been summoned. At the close of the hearing Administrator Gelder pronounced him guilty and ordered his store closed from 6 o'clock Saturday morning, May 11th, until 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, May 14th, and ordered that a placard be posted in front of the store stating that the establishment had been closed for violations of the Food Administration's orders. Mr. Gelder explained to the merchant that he could either accept the verdict and comply with the sentence, or have his case sent to Washington, but Mr. Vetra stated that he preferred to accept the decision of the County Administrator and would close his store in compliance with the order.

New Draft Quota Out For May

Adj. Gen. H. M. Warfield has sent to the local draft boards the quotas they will be called upon to furnish in the draft call of May 25th, when another large contingent leaves for camps. The quotas from the counties of Maryland will be made up as follows:

Allegany, 79; Anne Arundel, 139; Calvert, 36; Caroline, 47; Carroll, 87; Cecil, 57; Charles, 57; Dorchester, 88; Frederick, 105; Garrett, 55; Harford, 85; Howard, 29; Kent, 45; Montgomery, 73; Prince George's, 50; Queen Anne's, 48; St. Mary's, 44; Somerset, 78; Talbot, 35; Washington, 134; Wicomico, 84; Worcester, 68.

These calls, aside from 200 men who will be called for special college and industrial training at Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania State College on May 15th will constitute this month's calls from the State.

Hoover Fixes Substitute Prices

Wheat flour substitutes should sell for from 10 to 20 per cent. less than wheat flour, Food Administrator Hoover notified State food administrators last Friday. The administrators were instructed to direct wholesalers to stop dealing with retailers who cannot justify their prices on the basis of the cost of their goods.

Cornmeal and oatmeal should sell 20 per cent. below the price of wheat flour, and corn flour and barley flour should sell 10 per cent. below wheat flour, the administrators were informed.

Mrs. John Dale is visiting relatives in Baltimore, Md., and Pottstown, Pa.

TO BACK UP BIG ARMY PLANS

1,750,000 Men In Class 1—700,000 To Be Registered In June

President Wilson's great army expansion is backed up by a reservoir of approximately 1,750,000 physically fit men of class 1, officials of Provost Marshal General Crowder's office declared last Tuesday.

This represents the actual fighting strength of the class, with a deduction for the call of Saturday for 233,000 men included. To this will be added about 700,000 additional fit fighters by the registration of the 21-year-olds this month, increasing the reserves to nearly 2,500,000 men.

This figure assures that the deferred classes need not be invaded to supply all the increases now planned under the expansion program, officials said.

A call for 4,060 men to fill up vacancies in the Civil Engineers, Ordnance and Quartermaster Corps was sent out Tuesday by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Men will be drawn from all states except Arizona, Delaware and Vermont. They are to enter May 30.

Following are the camp assignments: Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey, 272; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, 1,169; Camp Dix, New Jersey, 166; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 46; Camp Meade, Maryland, 883; Washington Barracks, Washington, 55; Laurel, Md., 5; Camp S. F. B. Morse, ship repair shop units, 80; Camp Humphries, Virginia, 248; Camp Hancock, Georgia, 5; Camp Sheridan, Alabama, 144; Fort Myer, Virginia, 267; Camp J. E. Johnston, 591.

Exact figures on the number of men in the various draft classes are still incomplete, but the number the questionnaire system put in Class 1 was very near to 3,300,000, or about 30 per cent. of the registrants. Physical disqualifications, which were less under the second draft, brought down the number of available fighting men to 2,400,000.

Since then, however, the calls have been unusually heavy, and 650,000 of this number will have been sent to camp by June 1. Mobilization orders between March 25 and June 1 will total about 575,000 men.

Carl Newman Is Lieutenant

Mrs. J. E. Newman received a telegram today from her son, Carl, who has been attending the state university at Columbus, Ohio, as a cadet for the aviation service. The telegram states that he was leaving Columbus for Cincinnati, from where he would leave for New Orleans the following day on his way to San Antonio, Texas, and expects to arrive there on Sunday. The telegram also states that he has been commissioned first lieutenant, he being one of the successful 31 out of a class of 65 who passed.

The above clipping is from a recent issue of the Madera Daily Tribune, published at Madera, California. The young man referred to is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Newman. Mr. Newman is connected with several banking institutions in Madera. His son visited Somerset county a few years ago.

Mr. J. E. Newman is a nephew of the late Captain and Mrs. Thomas H. Fitzgerald and lived with them at "Elmwood," on the Manokin river, for many years. He taught school for a short time at St. Peter's. He has been in California for at least 30 years. He is a cousin of Messrs. Charles, Richard and Albert Fitzgerald, of near Princess Anne.

Southern Convocation Meeting

The Southern Convocation of the Diocese of Easton will be held in All Hallows' Church, Snow Hill, today (Tuesday) and tomorrow (Wednesday.) The Rev. George M. Galarneau, rector of the church, has made arrangements for entertaining the delegates and prepared the following program:

Tuesday—Evening prayer, 7:30. Sermon by the Rev. W. D. Gould, rector of Great Choptank Parish, Cambridge. Wednesday—9:30 a. m., essay by Rev. J. A. Brown. 10:30 a. m., celebration of the Holy Eucharist by the Dean. Sermon by Rev. Henry E. Spears, rector of Somerset Parish, Princess Anne. 2:30 p. m., business meeting, election of officers and discussion on "Has the introduction of elaborate music in our services proved conducive to Pure Worship?" led by Rev. L. L. Williams, rector of Pocomoke Parish. 7:30 p. m., evening prayer. Sermon by the Rev. Herbert D. Cone, rector of Salisbury Parish.

Last week we were shown a copy of "The Stars and Stripes," the official publication of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. It is published every Friday by the men of the A. E. F., and is an eight page, eight column sheet filled with interesting reading and has a fair amount of advertising patronage. The paper was sent to the Rev. Leolan Jackson by his son, who is somewhere in France.

WEEK TO GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

President Wilson Issues Proclamation Designating Red Cross Week

President Wilson issued last Tuesday a proclamation designating the week beginning May 20th as "Red Cross Week," and calling upon the American people to contribute generously to the second \$100,000,000 war fund of the American Red Cross for the alleviation of suffering among the American troops in France and their dependents, and among the fighting forces and civilian population of the Allied countries. The proclamation follows:

"Inasmuch as the war fund of 1917, so generously contributed by the American people to the American Red Cross for the administration of relief at home and abroad, has been practically exhausted by appropriations for the welfare of the men in our military and naval forces, and for those dependent upon them, and for the yet more urgent necessities of our allies, military and civilian, who have long borne the brunt of war,

"And, inasmuch as the American Red Cross has been recognized by law and international convention as the public instrumentality for war relief,

"And, inasmuch as the year of our participation in the war has brought unprecedented demands upon the patriotism and liberality of our people, and made evident the necessity of concentrating the work of relief in one main organization, which can respond effectively and universally to the needs of humanity under stress of war,

"And, inasmuch as the duration of the war and the closer and closer cooperation of the American Red Cross with our own army and navy, with the governments of our allies and with the foreign relief organizations have resulted in the discovery of new opportunities of helpfulness under conditions which transcend opportunity into duty,

"And, inasmuch as the American Red Cross War Council and its commissioners in Europe have faithfully and economically administered the people's trust,

"Now, therefore, by virtue of my authority as President of the United States and president of the American Red Cross, I, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 20th, 1918, as 'Red Cross Week,' during which the people of the United States will be called upon again to give generously to the continuation of the important work of relieving distress, restoring the waste of war and assisting in maintaining the morale of our own troops and the troops and people of our allies by this manifestation of effort and sacrifice of those who, though not privileged to bear arms, are of one spirit, purpose and determination with our warriors."

Goldborough Bayly Wedding

The marriage of Miss Margaret Craig Bayly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hamilton Bayly, of Cambridge, and Dr. Bruce Worthington Goldborough, was solemnized at noon on Monday of last week, at the residence of the bride's parents, on High street, Cambridge.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a traveling costume of dark blue silk with a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of orchids and sweet peas. Her sister, Miss Alverda D. Bayly, who acted as maid of honor, wore a frock of blue georgette crepe, a large picture hat of black maline, and carried a bouquet of pink snap dragons.

Former Governor Phillips Lee Goldborough, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Dunbar Gould, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Cambridge. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father, Pay director M. Worthington Goldborough, only near relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the wedding.

After a short wedding journey the bride and bridegroom will reside in Cambridge.

Bankers To Meet May 28th

Charles Hann, secretary, and William Marriott, treasurer, of the Maryland Bankers' Association, have completed the program for the annual convention at Atlantic City on May 28th, 29th and 30th.

Those who will speak at the convention and at the final banquet are: J. Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois; Walter Edge, Governor of New Jersey; Governor Harrington; Bradford Knapp, War Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Charles O. Peple, Deputy Governor Federal Reserve Bank, Richmond, Baltimore Branch; Lewis E. Pierson, New York city, and Arthur Delroy, humorist, New York city.

There are usually from 300 to 400 bankers from all sections of the State who attend these gatherings. It is the expectation that the attendance will be as large as in the past, as the bankers have much to discuss, and the measures and policies growing out of the war contain problems pertaining to their business, many of which may be made clearer by a general and comprehensive interchange of views.

Four thousand dollars is Somerset county's allotment of the Red Cross war drive to raise one hundred million dollars during the week of May 20th-27th.

HOLDING DOWN A STRENUOUS JOB

Immense Increase of Work For Collector Joshua W. Miles

Collected by the Internal Revenue Department in the Maryland District for the year 1915, \$9,000,000.

Collected by the Internal Revenue Department in the Maryland District for the year 1918, \$102,000,000.

Possibly the figures themselves tell most of the story, which is to some extent the story of the war, but not altogether, as the figures for the intermediate years will show. They are:

For 1916 \$14,000,000
For 1917 \$34,000,000
War was declared in April, 1917. Fiscal years for the Government close on June 30.

Joshua W. Miles took over the duties of the Internal Revenue Department on July 13. Hence he is about to complete four years of service. They have been rather strenuous years for him and for Louis M. Milbourne, his chief deputy. An idea of the strenuousness may be gathered from the figures.

The Maryland District includes Delaware, the two Virginia counties at the end of the Peninsula and the District of Columbia. Mr. Miles is one of the 60 collectors in charge of as many districts throughout the United States and its territorial possessions.

Once upon a time the job of Collector of Internal Revenue was an extremely pleasant one, coveted by prominent citizens everywhere. If the head devoted a day or so each week to it he was assumed to have fulfilled his obligation to the Government.

That order of things has changed. It is now a six-day-a-week job, and the Collector who can prevent some of the details of it from being turned over in his head on the seventh day is a lucky individual.

"The trouble," said Mr. Miles, "is to find time for the job."

"My predecessor," said Deputy Milbourne, "told me when I took over his work that the task was enough for a horse. It has grown big enough for a mule."

Unlike most Government officials, Mr. Miles is not named for a definite term. Internal Revenue Collectors either voluntarily or otherwise present their resignations when they wish to quit. No resignations being forthcoming the Collector simply goes on with his work from year to year.

The story is going the rounds that Mr. Miles on a recent trip to the Treasury Department suggested that since a period of four years of service was about to close the time, he thought, was an appropriate one for his retirement from the service.

"Cut that out. In these days every Government man is expected to shoulder his part of the pack and there are no exceptions to the rule," was the general tenor of the reply that he received.

It is assumed, therefore, that Mr. Miles will continue to gather in the money for Uncle Sam's crying needs.

\$131,150.00 By N. Y., P. & N. Employees

The employees of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company subscribed, through the company, for Third Liberty Loan Bonds to the amount of \$131,150.00. There are 2,358 employees, of whom nearly one half are colored, and about 450 of that number are temporary colored employees on their docks and boats.

There was 96% of all employees, including the temporary colored employees, who subscribed for bonds through the company and more than 99% of all the regular employees subscribed. These figures do not include bonds purchased by employees of this company through outside sources, of which there were a large number, in addition to the subscriptions taken through the company.

It is doubtful if there is any railroad or division in the country with as many employees as the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad that will show as large a percentage of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan. This speaks pretty well for the patriotism and loyalty to the country of the N. Y., P. & N. Railroad employees. Many of the officers, departments, shops, stations, gangs and other individual units show 100%.

Work On Fourth Loan Begun

Before work on the Third Liberty Loan is finished, the Treasury's Loan Publicity Bureau, at Washington, has begun preparations for the fourth loan, next fall. Artists have been asked to submit designs for posters, window cards and buttons by June 1. These are to be donations to the Government.

Bond buyers' buttons will be smaller than those of the third campaign. They will be made of tin, to save celluloid for more important war purposes. Frank R. Wilson, publicity director, estimated the saving at \$75,000.

TO GET BEHIND NEW DOG LAW

Sheep Growers' Association of Maryland Organize

Taking as their slogan "A million sheep for Maryland," between 50 and 100 prominent farmers from all sections of the State gathered last Wednesday at the Hotel Rennett, Baltimore, and organized the Sheep Growers' Association of Maryland. The purpose of the new organization is to lend its support to all agencies and endeavors which will uphold the sheep-growing industry in Maryland, and especially to put itself behind the enforcement of the new State-wide Dog Law, in the belief that the elimination of the stray, sheep-killing dog is essential to the development of the business.

Edward A. Cockey, of Baltimore county, was elected president of the association; Frank Mish, of Hagerstown, vice-president; F. B. Bomberger, of the Maryland State College of Agriculture, secretary and treasurer. S. A. Nichols, of Talbot; Joseph Key, of St. Mary's; Capt. John Butler, of Queen Anne's, and Carl Richardson, of Allegany, make up the executive committee. The officers will begin work immediately to have the new law, which becomes effective July 1, adequately enforced, as Governor Harrington, who spoke in the afternoon, promised his support.

Dr. J. H. Patterson, director of the experiment station at the Agricultural College and formerly president of the institution, made the principal speech of the morning. He said that, according to the figures compiled by statisticians of the United States Government, it costs \$34 annually to support each dog in the United States. And, as there are 25,000,000 dogs in the country, the Government's figures indicate that the total cost of maintaining the dogs, exclusive of the damage they do, is tremendous.

The State dog law is applicable to all the counties of the State, but not to Baltimore city. It provides that licenses must be obtained on or before July 1 for all dogs six months old or over. Applications for licenses are to be made to the county treasurer, or, in counties having no treasurer, to the clerk of the county commissioners, or to a Justice of the Peace.

For each male dog or spayed female dog the fee is \$1; for each unspayed female dog, \$2; kennel license for not more than 25 dogs, \$10; kennel license for more than 25 dogs, \$20.

The licenses are good for one year from July 1. License certificates will be dated and numbered, and contain a description of the dog licensed. The owner will get with each certificate a metal tag which must be affixed to a substantial collar to be kept at all times on the dog, except when confined in a kennel or when hunting in charge of an attendant. Lost tags may be replaced at a cost of 25 cents.

The law provides that "any person may kill any dog which he sees in the act of pursuing, worrying, wounding or killing any poultry or livestock, or attacking human beings, whether or not such dog bears the proper license tag required by these provisions." Any unlicensed dog that enters any field or yard shall constitute a private nuisance, and the owner or tenant or agent may kill such dog without liability.

Each county is to maintain a "dog license fund" out of the receipts from the licenses. This fund is to be applied to reimburse those who sustain damage done by dogs to their sheep, poultry or livestock. If the fund in any county is not sufficient to pay all the claims, the damages are to be paid in the order in which the claims are presented. Any claims now filed and unpaid shall have precedence over new claims in the order of payment. Any excess in fees over \$1,000 is to be used for public schools or for public roads.

Over 500,000 Sent Abroad

More than half a million American soldiers have been sent to France. Secretary Baker last Wednesday authorized the statement that his forecasts to Congress in January that 500,000 troops would be dispatched to France early in the present year now had been surpassed. Mr. Baker dictated the following statement:

"In January I told the Senate committee that there was strong likelihood that early in the present year 500,000 American troops would be dispatched to France. I cannot either now or perhaps later discuss the number of American troops in France; but I am glad to be able to say that the forecast I made in January has been surpassed."

The Secretary chose his words about the troops in France with utmost care. He would not amplify the statement in any way, and specifically asked that the press refrain from speculation as to what precise figures his guarded remarks covered, or as to what possibilities of early further increase in the force on the other side there might be.

Mrs. Knode Injured In Auto Accident

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Knode, Jr., of Frederick, Md., who were en route to Princess Anne in their automobile, met with a serious accident on the state road leading from Easton to Centreville early Monday morning of last week, about five miles from Easton. Mr. Knode lost control of the machine, which crashed into a telephone pole throwing both of the occupants out, breaking Mrs. Knode's collarbone and injuring her internally. They were picked up and taken into August Hemmerless' house and Dr. Palmer, of Easton, was telephoned for. He placed them in his car and rushed them to the Emergency Hospital, at Easton. Mr. Knode was badly bruised and shaken up.

Mrs. Knode was formerly Miss Fannie M. Byrd, of Crisfield, and at the time of the accident was returning to the school at Cokesbury, of which she was the assistant teacher. A telegram from Mr. Knode to School Superintendent W. H. Dashiell stated that the accident would prevent her from continuing her school work.

A Drive For War Savings Stamps

An earnest appeal has been sent out from the National War Savings Committee, asking that Somerset county buy War Savings Stamps and help the drive that commenced last Sunday, May 12th and ends Saturday, June 8th, with the people of Maryland.

Many persons are not able to buy Liberty Bonds, but everybody is able to buy Thrift Stamps. It is requested that rallies be held in the school houses, churches and halls of the county to aid in the selling of these stamps.

This is not a gift enterprise, nor a begging expedition, but it is a means by which the masses can help the government, and at the same time save a little money on which Uncle Sam will pay them interest for the loan of it.

Strawberry Checks, \$1.25 per thousand.

A Surprise

By H. L. WELLS

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

The tropical sun was beating down with relentless heat. Patrols were working their way slowly along on the shady side of the street and sentinels were standing under the protection of trees and doorways trying to imagine that this dreary round of duty in the heart of Manila was actual war. Everything else seemed to be asleep. The stores were closed and the streets were deserted by pedestrians and conveyances alike. The only signs of life came from the open doors of certain places of resort, where the American soldiers not actually on duty or taking a siesta, as every well regulated dweller in the tropics should, were smoking dungaree cigarettes and sipping the beer that made some place famous. This scene of almost perfect calm was suddenly disturbed by the clatter of a motor car, and the wily little regimental chaplain, whose boundless energy had found a way to secure a vehicle even during the siesta hour. Someone raised the glad cry of "Mail!" and almost in an instant the camp was in a ferment. Half-awakened soldiers poured out of barracks doors like rats from a sinking ship. Half a thousand pairs of eyes devoured the great heap of letters and papers, as the chaplain and a few volunteer assistants rapidly sorted it over by companies. Soon each company had its share, and a few minutes later the individuals eagerly grasped their home messages and began to revel in their contents.

No one was more eager or impatient than Private Julius Orton, or "Jule," as he was called both at home and in the army, and as soon as the sergeant handed him a bunch of letters he retired to his bamboo bunk and read them. Carefully picking out three square envelopes, all addressed in the same feminine hand, he laid them aside for the last, so that he could enjoy them the more, and proceeded to open the others. This done he took the three he had reserved, arranged them in the order of the dates



"I Did It to Surprise You."

as shown by the postmarks, and then gave himself up to positive enjoyment. His countenance bore an expression of unalloyed happiness and content, and then a look of startled perplexity came over it. What he read was startling enough for a soldier 8,000 miles across the sea to receive from the girl he expected to marry. The letter said:

"You know in my last letter I said I might have something of great importance to tell you, but it was not yet settled. Well, it's settled now. This is my last letter. Good by."

"SADIE."

No more letters. What could this mean? Had she finally decided she could not wait any longer for the lover who had been willing to leave her and go to the war, and married the one who remained at home? He could not believe it, and yet he was constantly tortured with the thought that an urgent lover with plenty of money to lavish upon a girl right at hand had great advantages over one so far away that even his letters were often two months old when they reached her. It was a whole month before another transport came in with mail, and when at last the chaplain drove into the cuartel with a load of mail sacks, no one's heart beat louder with anxiety and eagerness than did Jule's. At last his letters were handed to him, but there was no familiar envelope. The blow was so deadening that he did not even open his other letters for half an hour, but remained plunged in fruitless thought and fear of what it now seemed to him it must mean. He had certainly lost her. Suddenly it occurred to him that there might be something in his letters to explain the mystery, and he opened and read them with feverish haste, but they contained not a word to throw light on the subject. Next he had recourse to the home papers, but no item of local news, no wedding announcements, no

list of marriage licenses gave him information he sought, and yet dreaded to find.

It was a day of mental anguish for Jule, but with night came a change, for that was the night when Aguinaldo's army made an attack upon Manila and encircled the city with a wall of fire from 30,000 rifles from a little after dark until daylight the next morning. Under that hail of millions of bullets Jule lay all night long, his regiment being one of those detailed to defend the city from an attack from without. Firing but an occasional volley in the direction of the forts, block houses, entrenchments and swamps surrounding the city, within whose protection the Filipinos remained while pouring their heavy and continuous fire into the town, Jule's regiment waited impatiently for daylight. With the first signs of day the Filipinos' fire ceased, but it soon broke out again with increased intensity as the American line began to move forward through the swamps to the attack. Wading in water up to their breasts, crossing the swept bridges, plunging through jungles of brush, crossing open spaces exposed to the full view of the enemy, with men falling dead and wounded on all sides, the volunteers pushed steadily forward until they came within charging distance of the forts and trenches, and then they rushed into and over them and swept the Filipinos out as a restless flood sweeps driftwood from a river.

It was during this last desperate charge that Jule fell with a wound in the head that rendered him insensible. A little later the litter bearers of the hospital corps found him, and carried him back to the field hospital, where his wound was given a temporary dressing, and a tag was tied to his clothing, giving his name and regiment, and a diagnosis of his injury, to expedite work at the general hospital. His name and regiment had been ascertained from his identification tag, a little aluminum disk which nearly every soldier wore suspended from his neck by a string, a device presented by the Red Cross society. An hour later he was placed with others, both dead and wounded, in an ambulance and carried to the general hospital, which stands on the bank of the Pasig, just outside the city wall. The operating room was full of wounded awaiting attention, the equipment of the hospital being utterly inadequate to the demands so unexpectedly made upon it, and it was several hours before Jule's turn came to receive surgical attention. In his case the delay was not serious, for he was sent to a cot hastily improvised in one of the casualty wards. It was here he first recovered his senses sufficiently to realize what had happened, and to think again of the one absorbing thing that had been on his mind constantly as he lay under fire the night before, and even during the excitement of the advance and charge upon the fort. Why had Sadie deserted him? It seemed to him now, enfeebled both mentally and physically by his injury, that she had deserted him in the hour of peril and left him to die in a strange land. Mental worry and increasing fever from his wound gradually rendered him delirious, moaning and tossing upon his cot, and reproaching Sadie for her faithlessness. It was thus one of the new Red Cross nurses found him as she went from bunk to bunk in her ward ministering to her charges.

The transport that had brought the mail the day before had also brought a dozen Red Cross nurses, and never was woman's help more badly needed. They had not yet landed from the ship when the sounds of battle warned them that their services would soon be in demand. A launch was hastily sent out into the bay where the ship was anchored, and the nurses were taken on board and conveyed directly to the stone steps leading up from the river to the back of the hospital, and they were immediately assigned to duty in the wards. A few wounded came in during the night, but in the morning came a perfect stream. All day long these women worked, assisted by a number of American ladies who had volunteered their services, and when night came, with it a cessation of new cases, they were completely exhausted. It was at this time that the nurse who had discovered Jule's condition went to her companion and said:

"Miss Preston, there is a wounded man from your state on my side of the ward who is delirious. You said you wanted to see all the men from your state."

Thanking her, Miss Preston followed to the cot where Jule lay, his head swathed in bandages as to expose only a portion of his face, and stooped down to read his name on his identification tag. She had barely read: "Julius Orton" when Jule apparently disturbed by the lifting of the tag, began again to mutter incoherently about being deserted and left to die. With a half smothered shriek she fell on her knees beside the cot and took Jule's hand in one of hers, while with the other she gently stroked his face, exclaiming almost as incoherently as he:

"I didn't, Jule, I didn't. I'm here. I only did it to surprise you. I thought I was coming on the same boat. Jule, Jule, I'm here. Jule, Jule."

The muttering ceased, the head that had been swaying from side to side on the pillow came to a rest and the patient's eyes slowly opened and rested upon the pleading, tear-stained face held so close to his. For a moment they rested there without a recognition, and then a sweet smile gradually stole over the white face, and softly whispering "Sadie," the patient again closed his eyes and fell into a calm sleep.

HOME TOWN HELPS

SOLVES PROBLEM OF GARBAGE

Incinerator Easily Constructed and Not Costly Will Consume Unsightly Rubbish That Accumulates.

An effective, cheap incinerator for a suburban home can be made from the materials listed herein. First lay six and one-half bricks on a smooth base, beginning on one side with half a brick placed next to a whole brick; then take a whole brick and lay it crossing the end of the last one. Continue this until the full six and one-half bricks have been used. The second, third and fourth rows are laid in the same manner, lapping the joints. When the fourth tier is completed lay on a good one-half inch coat of mortar and imbed in it ten iron bars each 21 inches long and about one-fourth inch in diameter (or the flat kind) laying two in front over



An Incinerator Built of a Few Bricks, Having a Grate Under the Garbage Grate for Drying and Burning the Refuse Matter.

the bricks to support the next tier, spacing them equally. Another complete tier of eight bricks is then laid, starting with six and one-half bricks to make the front opening. On top of this lay ten more bars imbedded in the mortar, then lay five layers of bricks, finishing the top by rounding it off with mortar.

When this is completed the incinerator will have a fire grate below and another above entirely surrounded with bricks. The second grate forms a receptacle for garbage. The mortar should be made of slaked lime and sharp sand.—Ronald F. Riblet, in Popular Science Monthly.

TURNING GARBAGE INTO FUEL

Experiments Made by Texas City Would Seem to Have Solved Most Perplexing Problem.

Austin, Tex., has solved the problem of garbage disposal in a way that is not only sanitary but profitable. Forty of the leading citizens formed a company and made a contract to remove all the city's refuse and garbage. This is taken to a factory, where all non-inflammable objects, such as bottles, iron and tin cans are removed. What is left is ground, mixed with ground coal slack, steam and creosote and molded into bricks weighing two pounds each. The brick sells at \$8.50 a thousand.

The University of Texas analyst tested the bricks for heat-producing qualities and found that where oak gave 8,000 heat units the garbage bricks gave 12,000. They burn equally well in ranges, furnaces, bakery grates, open grates and base burner stoves.

Concerning Question of Painting.

Woodwork which is covered with old paint should always be thoroughly prepared before a new painting is applied, since nothing but a slovenly and imperfect result can come from an attempt to cover up old and flaking paint with new. All old painted surface should be thoroughly gone over with wire brushes, or scraped with broken glass or steel scraper. A problem is sometimes encountered, especially in reclaimed farmhouses which are being remodelled, when successive layers of old paint have combined to form a thick, lumpy coat which has filled the corners of all the mouldings so that the application of a fresh coat will only make matters worse. Here the best cure is burning off all the old paint and getting down to the original wood.—C. Matlack Price, in the House Beautiful.

Civic Reforms Bound to Grow.

Every movement must have a beginning, but the success of some is so nearly instantaneous that we scarcely realize a small beginning could have been recorded. All civic reforms have small beginnings, to use a phrase sanctioned by custom. The school garden movement had a hard struggle for the first two years; so had playgrounds, yet what notable success both have achieved.

Look to Roofs Now.

Are your roofs in condition to stand the heavy spring and summer rains? The cold weather will soon be over and coal shortage will be forgotten until next year but the comforts of our homes might be threatened by neglecting the conditions of the roofs.

Make Hedges Ornamental.

Hedges are used either for defense or ornament, or both. But while we plant for defense or shelter, as in case of a windbreak, let us also plant for ornament. The cost of the dual purpose hedge is no greater, yet carries a double value.

WHEAT WANTED AT WAR BIG HOTELS CUT IT OUT

Baltimore.—Patrons who object to eating biscuits and substitute breads when they want wheat will be allowed by a leading Baltimore hotel to fill in a printed form to that effect which the waiter will take to the orchestra leader who turns it over to the management. The proprietor says he is sure that if anybody will thus openly confess he thinks more of eating wheat than of winning the war that person won't turn out to be a Marylander.

More wheat must be saved to insure victory. Mr. Hoover recently made that definite announcement to a national gathering from the Hotelmen's Association. Five hundred members, in return, took a pledge to banish wheat from their menus till next harvest time. Several of these represented the largest Baltimore hotels, and today there is not a pound of wheat beneath their roofs. But Uncle Sam's Army and allies are a ton a month better off from the saving in one alone.

When every pound counts that figure means much. Yet it is but a fraction of the saving that will be effected when the rest of Maryland's hotels, restaurants, and clubs take the Food Administrator's word as to the need and give him in return their word to rise to it.

The regulations permit a hotel to serve an average of a little more than an ounce of wheat to each meal. How cutting out that ounce runs into hundreds of pounds a week is shown by the typical case of the Hotel Belvedere. There seven thousand meals are served a week—and every one of them real wheatless ones, meals without a grain of wheat. Of that "military necessity" the increased "mobilization" is 500 pounds each week. The complete substitution of other flours made from rice, corn, potato, buckwheat, etc., and the use of quick breads and biscuits will put each month at Uncle Sam's disposal over ten more barrels of flour. Already three carloads have been turned over to the Federal authorities.

If one hotel can save a ton a month, how much can be saved by total abstinence from wheat in Maryland's quarter million homes? The need is urgent. The difficulties are not small. To accept the whole gospel of wheatlessness must entail patriotic sacrifice. But the housewife who is eager to do her bit by weaponizing our army with wheat has something new in her favor—should she need it. As one of them says, "We women hope soon to have the men at our mercy. If any don't like our bread and biscuits, they won't be able to flounce out and get the pre-war kind. The time has about come when no first-class hotel or up-to-date club will serve it to them. No longer will they find there a haven from our patriotic baking."

SPUD BRIGADE IN ACTION.



75,000,000 Bushels Of Potatoes Are Waiting To Take Part In The Fray. Make 'Em Move.

GET IN THE GARDEN CONTEST.

Do you want to earn a prize in Maryland's \$25,000 Win-the-War Produce Contest, or are you content to let your neighbor know you couldn't be bothered entering the War Garden classes? There are twenty prizes in each county running from \$10 up to \$75 for both little patches under one-half acre and big garden above that area. As the awards will be based on the average market value of the seven vegetable crop per square yard, the small entry has every whit as good a chance to win a prize as the big fellow. The number of \$10 prizes in each class—E and F is five and not ten, as a misprint in the first issue of prize-lists makes it appear. The awards for the State add up to \$12,600, made up of a total distribution of \$500 in each county together with two State championships with a value of \$600 for E class and \$500 for F.

With such a generous prize-list, it is no wonder that entry forms are pouring in upon the Contest Department, Food Administration, 700 Equitable Building, Baltimore. Indeed, in the Garden Classes for some of the counties it may be necessary to announce an early date for closing the acceptance of applications, for it is essential in fairness to the competitors that the various local judges have a chance to compute carefully the yield from each garden. If you want to help win the war, and incidentally win a tidy prize, fill in an entry form and mail it today.

POTATO PEANUT LOAF.

One pint mashed potato, one cup ground peanuts or one-half cup peanut butter, two teaspoons salt, one-half teaspoon pepper, one-half cup milk, two tablespoons fat, two eggs.

Beat the entire mixture together and place in greased baking dish; set in a second pan containing hot water and bake in the oven until firm. Serve with tomato sauce.

Four bushels of potatoes are on the market for every bushel in the wheat shortage. Substitute the four for the one and bridge the food crisis till harvest time.

Don't hide the light of your loyalty under a bushel of wheat you don't need.

Food that was water to more than half its volume was hauled around the country last year and added to the transportation tie-up. Dehydrating is the remedy that will save the produce and spare the railways.

Catarrh of Stomach

Mrs. Mary Fennell, R. F. D., Pomona, Missouri, writes:

"I wish to say a few words in the praise of Peruna. I have used it with good results for cramps in the stomach. Also found it the very thing for catarrh of the head. My sister was cured of catarrh of stomach by the use of Peruna."

Mrs. E. T. Chomer, 69 East 42nd St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Manalim best laxative on the market for liver and bowels, very good for indigestion and heart burn."

Those who object to liquid medicines can secure Peruna tablets.

Made Well

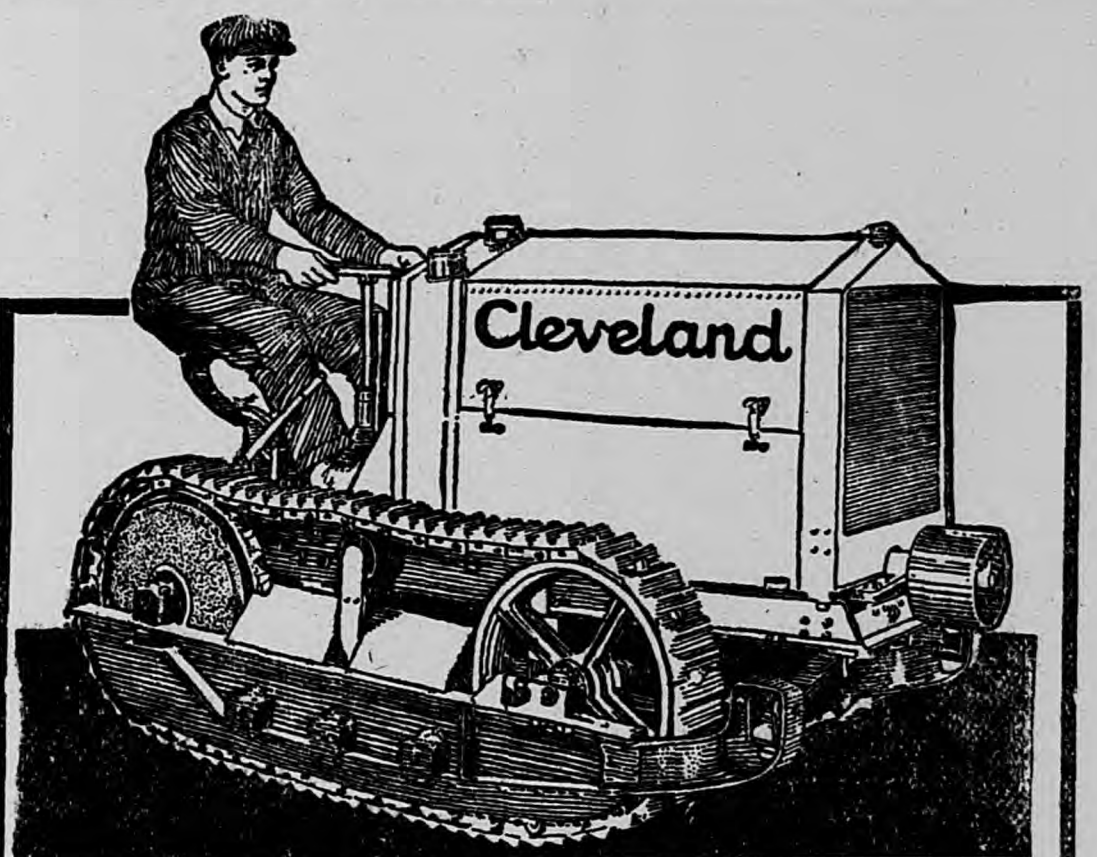
By Peruna.

My Sister

Also Cured

By

PE-RU-NA



The Cleveland Tractor

The Cleveland Tractor will plow 3 1/2 miles an hour—8 to 10 acres a day. That equates the work of three good horse teams and three men.

Traveling on its own tracks, it will go practically anywhere—even through ditches or gumbo, sand and gravel. Although small enough for work in orchards, the Cleveland develops full 12 h. p. at the draw-bar for hauling.

At the pulley belt it gives 20 h. p.—plenty for stationary work, such as shelling corn, cutting ensilage, filling silos, pumping and many other uses on the farm where power is needed. You can turn it in a 15-foot circle—just about what it takes to turn a team. It can be housed in less space than it takes for a horse.

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WHEN in want of

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MARYLANDER AND HERALD

HOME!

By JESSIE ETHEL SHERWIN

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

It was a tardy justice, but Mary Rogers felt better when she had broken down a long-existing barrier and had written to her eldest son, Ezra, for the first time in ten years. To his three brothers, all rich and prosperous, he had been remembered as the black sheep of the family. They had almost instilled the sentiment with their mother.

Mrs. Rogers was not unused to humble ways. She had been a farmer's daughter and had toiled and struggled to acquire a competence. When her husband died he left her the old homestead and three other pieces of property. As each of the three younger boys married she gave to them in turn a house and lot. All finally turned the same into money and flitted from the home village.

As the years went on Mrs. Rogers missed them greatly. Her great forte had been that of a skilled and generous provider and the kitchen was her palace. It was a revived glory when any of them visited her, to remind them of old times with her exquisite cooking. They could not but acknowledge and appreciate the superb home dishes set before them, and a realization of this was cherished by the mother long after they had departed.

Often she had wondered how Ezra was getting on, but she experienced an uneasy qualm whenever she thought of the estrangement that seemed too broad to be spanned readily. When, at a distance, working for his own living, Ezra wrote to his mother that he was engaged to a poor and humble orphan, the daughter of an unsuccessful farmer, Hugh, his brother, who fancied that age and precedence gave him a certain authority as head of the family, insisted that he "look into the matter" and visited the town

for her welfare. She wanted to be near her children in the city. Would it be agreeable for himself and his wife to give her a home? She had some means and would see to it that her accommodations would involve no money loss.

Of course Hugh Rogers could not oppose the wishes of his own mother. Then came a letter expressing the greatest delight as to welcoming her to their city home.

"I want to keep busy," the mother had written. "I should soon wear out if I didn't. Suppose you let me keep my hand in at cooking and we shall have the dishes you have always liked."

Then Mrs. Rogers went to the village lawyer and deeded to her son Ezra, the old homestead, and so apprised her distant son.

It took Mrs. Rogers just two months to exploit all there was in living with a childless couple in a sphere so strange and uncongenial to her, that it seemed a different world. She was unused to style, the modern equipment of the kitchen, the abominable new-fashioned dishes made the old woman long ardently for what she had left behind her in her humble home.

"It's no use," she told Hugh and his wife. "This is not the place for me. I must get back to the old home and live and die there—if Ezra will have me."

If Ezra would have her? Ah, what a home coming! Four little ones greeted her at the threshold, the sweet-faced wife of her estranged son took her into her arms and cried at the delight of it. A room all adorned specially for herself was presented, and in the wife of Ezra's choice Mrs. Rogers discovered the true gold of love and devotion.

"It's pretty near heaven to get back among real people," she told Ezra the next day. "And Rhoda! why, she's got my housekeeping ways just as if I'd brought her up. She cooks just as I do."

"Yes," assented Ezra, "and she loves you just as I do, and always has, mother. She has always had faith in the belief that some day we would all be under one roof in a real home, and the dream has come true."

ARE ALMOST HUMAN

Monkeys in Their Native Wilds Show Keen Wit.

Clever Manner in Which One of Them Got the Best of Crocodile Is Proof of Their Possession of Intelligence.

The nature and character of the monkey are not changed by any training that he may receive. All the little tricks that may be taught him in captivity will add little to what he is accustomed to practice in his wild state. The chief difference to him is that he has a different set of victims to torment. Those who have had a chance to watch the rascals in their native wilds and native wildness find them up to the same mischievous pranks they play in captivity.

Every little while our expedition passed under trees occupied by troops of monkeys, some of them of the large kind that had given the explorers much trouble on a former occasion. One large tree in which they had established their quarters stretched its branches over a stream twenty yards or more.

While the leader of the expedition was watching the antics of the monkeys, two crocodiles showed their heads just underneath and remained stationary with their ugly snouts sticking up in the air. In various countries this is a common dodge of the crocodiles to entice the monkeys within their reach, and it was expected by the witnesses of this incident that one or more of the noisy animals would fall victims to the goggle-eyed monsters below, and it was with considerable curiosity that the result was awaited.

As soon as the black-looking heads popped up the monkeys became silent. Presently one big fellow, evidently of authority in the monkey republic, came down to reconnoiter. He returned, and in a few minutes came back with a long, thin stick in his hand and accompanied by about a hundred of his friends. They began to chatter and to pelt their foes, but the crocodiles took no notice. The onlookers thought they seemed to give a wink of satisfaction at seeing their silly victims coming within their reach.

Nearer and nearer they came, until some of them were barely six feet above the crocodiles, and the men watching were expecting every instant to see one of them dragged under the water. All of a sudden the monkey with the stick leaned over and drove it into the eye of the crocodile nearest him. The wounded reptile sank like lead and was quickly followed by its comrade.

There was no mistaking the howl of delight that greeted this stratagem and its success. It was perfectly human in its tone and was taken up in vengeful glee by all the monkeys in the neighborhood. The gravity of demeanor with which the old fellow committed this assault was laughable in the extreme. He went to work with all the caution of an old lawyer, and when he had inflicted the poke he hauled himself up with an alacrity that showed he could form a very good estimation of the danger that he ran.

Appearances Were Against Her.

An amusing story was told to me the other day concerning Lady Sybil Grant, daughter of the earl of Rosebery.

It appears that her ladyship, who is an enthusiastic war worker, recently assisted in waiting upon some wounded soldiers at a concert and tea got for their entertainment.

At the close of the meal one of the guests, not in the least realizing who she was, shyly offered her a tip, which was politely declined.

"I really don't need it, you know," said Lady Sybil smilingly, "I've got plenty of money."

"Is that so?" exclaimed the soldier, in tones of evident surprise, allowing his gaze to rest on the plain linen overalls she had donned for the occasion.

"You've got plenty of money, have you?" Lady Sybil nodded assent.

"Well, miss," was the somewhat disconcerting reply, "you'll excuse me saying so, won't you? But—you don't look it."—Pearson's Weekly.

United States Buys Feathers.

Although the export of feathers (duck, fowl, etc.) from China as a whole has decreased somewhat during the past few years, owing to the elimination of the German buyers, says a Shanghai newspaper, the export of feathers from China to America has shown a great increase since the outbreak of the war, America having stepped in to take almost the identical quantity that Germany had previously taken.

Tall and Short Brits.

The tallest people in the British Isles are to be found in the district of Galloway, in South Scotland, where records of the stature gives an average height of five feet ten inches. The shortest stature is found in Wales and southwest England.

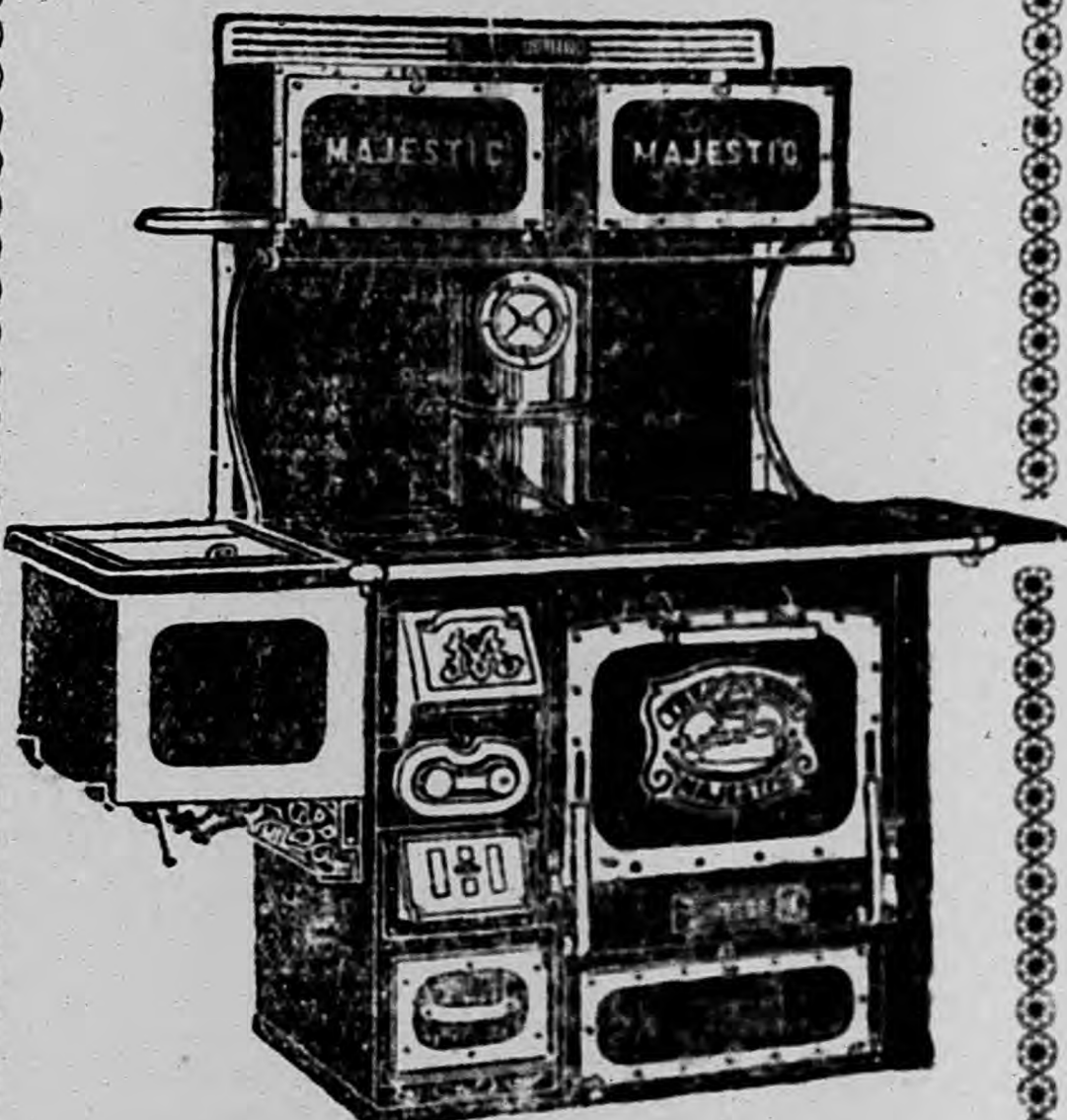
The Queer Sex.

"Wife, I'm afraid I can't afford new clothes for you this spring."
"Well, then, Dick, we must move. I don't mind wearing my old clothes in a new neighborhood, but I won't stay here and wear them."—Boston Evening Transcript.

SELLING BELOW COST

This is what we are doing every day. Goods Cost from 10 to 25 per cent. more than we are selling them for; as we have a large stock of Hardware, Buggies, Runabouts, Wagons, Harness

STOVES AND RANGES



We carried over \$800.00 worth of Robes and Blankets from last year. We don't mark our goods up every day like other merchants. Somebody is losing trade because ours is increasing.

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J. T. TAYLOR, Jr.,
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To secure the best results from the sale of Hides, Horsehides, Skins, Tallow, Wool, Furs, Fertilizer Material, etc., ship to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa. In the market the year 'round for any quantity. Prompt cash remitted on receipt of goods. Shipping tags are free on request. Prices and further particulars will be given on application. Telephone, wire or write advising what you have, stating full particulars. Keystone Hide Company, E. H. Livingston, Supr., 404-416 South Prince St., Lancaster, Pa. Bell Phone 163, United Phone 324.

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IF YOU'VE FOUND A \$10 BILL, LOST YOUR PET BULL DOG, WANT TO BUY A LIBERTY BOND OR WANT TO SELL THE FAMILY FLIVVER, TAKE A CHANCE ON OUR LIT WANT ADS. THEY DON'T COST HARDLY ANYTHING AND THEY GOT THE PEP, BUH-LEEEVE ME!



West Point Appointments.
Each United States senator, each congressional district, and each territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the West Point Military academy, and the District of Columbia four cadets. All appointments are made by the president, generally upon the recommendation of senators and members of congress.



Kill the Bed-bugs

Don't be worried by such undesirable bedfellows. You can get rid of everyone of them by sprinkling BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER into their hiding places. Dust your mattresses, beds and all cracks and crevices thoroughly and they will quickly die. Harmless to human beings and domestic animals.



NOT BOTHERED BY WORRY

Trouble in Colored Man's Case Most Certainly Did Not Induce Insomnia.

Representative Carter of Oklahoma was telling some of his colleagues in the cloakroom of the house the other day a story of a negro in his state who, under persuasion perhaps, had forsaken the Republican party and cast his fortunes with the Democrats, says the Washington Post. He gained a local reputation and soon his former associates in the old organization began to talk among themselves. Finally they determined to get the deserter back, if possible. A committee went to the recalcitrant and urged him to come back, but the Democrat was stubborn.

"Well, if you don't give up the Democrats we're going to tie your hands and feet, put a gag in your mouth and take you down to the old cave you know about and drop you in," they threatened.

The threat had its effect to the extent that in confidence the deserter told a white friend, a lawyer, of what he had been told.

"Don't pay any attention to them," advised the lawyer. "They wouldn't attempt anything like that."

But the negro wasn't satisfied. He continued talking about what his brethren were going to do to him.

"If they were to do anything like that," said the lawyer, "they would be arrested, and if you should be found dead they would be hanged."

"That's all right," said the negro, "but it wouldn't do me no good to have 'em hanging if I was dead."

"I knew there had been something wrong with you," said the lawyer. "I have seen you brooding for some time, and if you don't stop it the first thing you know you will go out and commit suicide over your troubles."

"Now, indeed," said the negro, "I ain't no chance of dat! Whenever I gits to worryin' 'bout mah troubles I jes' hachilly goes to sleep."

ONLY MADE MATTERS WORSE

Woman Might Better Have Refrained From Attempt to Relieve an Embarrassing Situation.

The conversation in the lobby of a Washington club turned to the way in which we occasionally sink deeper and deeper trying to extricate ourselves, when Senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont recalled a little incident along that line.

One of the features of an entertainment that was given for charity some time since was a vocal selection by a woman. Midway in the audience a meek-looking little man listened attentively.

"That is the most atrocious singing I ever heard," remarked a woman to the meek little man. "I wonder who the vocalist is?"

"She is my wife," was the startling rejoinder of the meek little man.

"Oh, I beg your pardon!" responded the other, greatly flushed. "The fault may lie with the music, which is really barbarous. Have you any idea who composed it?"

"Yes, madam," replied the other, administering yet more embarrassment. "I did."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Pathetic War Incident.

Lieutenant Turner of Saskatchewan lost his eyesight at Ypres. Some time ago he was taking his coat from the checker in a prominent London restaurant when a man beside him, noticing his blindness, took it gently from him and held it while he slipped his arms into the sleeves. Believing the service was rendered by an attendant, Lieutenant Turner offered him a shilling as a tip.

"That won't be necessary," kindly said a friend of the lieutenant, with an apologetic nod to the man who had held the coat. "The man who helped you was General."

The blind soldier blushed and asked the pardon of the general, but the latter was equal to the occasion.

"I won't accept your apology, but I'll accept your shilling and I'll treasure it as a souvenir of one of the best soldiers who ever fought for Canada and the allies."

Fish Wear Out Bridge Piles.

John Shafer, Jr., deputy in the office of County Surveyor Frank Haycock of Hennepin county, New York, says that fish have butted and rubbed up against the piles of the bridge at Orono, Lake Minnetonka, until that aged edifice has become weakened, necessitating its closing.

Shafer and Edward Terrell, another deputy, were sent out to inspect the span.

"Yes, sir," said Shafer, "those fish kept on butting up against that pier until the wood was almost worn away. In order to get there we had to pound the water around the pile to keep the funny things away until we could finish our inspection."

"Why, those fish are so numerous at Minnetonka this year that they get pushed through the narrow passage so swift that they simply wear out the wood."

Trophies of German Airman.

From an illustration appearing in a recent issue of La Guerre Aérienne it is gathered that Baron von Richthofen, the well-known German in command of a German fighting squadron or "flying circus," has a special hobby for souvenirs of his combats. The walls of his "den" are decorated with the numbers or distinguished marks of machines he has shot down, while the chandelier consists of a rotary engine from a victim's machine.—Scientific American.

NOT SPAIN OF OLD GLORIES

Country's Life Just One Plot After Another, Fanned by German Hot Air, Declares Writer.

The Spain of today is not the Spain of your tradition or your imagination. It is remote from being the colorful and romantic domain which was once the mainspring of great adventure and the inspiration of poet and painter. The glories of Velasquez and Cervantes have not been revived in our day, writes Isaac F. Marcossin in the Saturday Evening Post.

She presents the spectacle of sad contrast with a departed splendor. Once a treasure house of art and wealth, the haven of mighty armadas, the nerve center of a far-reaching power on land and sea, she finds herself rent with disorder and a tool for Germanic conspiracy.

She has no twentieth century Cortes to recreate her one-time world vision; she lacks a contemporary Castelar to win the multitude with the magic of his eloquence or to guide her ship of state with steady hand through the perilous waters of uncertainty. There is not even an up-to-date Don Quixote to tilt at the windmills of discontent fanned by Teutonic hot air!

Life with her is still one plot after another. To a degree greater than existed in the Russia that was, she is like a national bomb factory. Spain always has a pretender in her midst. Worst of all, the ruling classes—that is, the classes that rule today—are hand in glove with a vast, close-knit and effective German propaganda that, aiming at the root of Hispanic economic independence, is subtly reaching out to influence the whole world that thinks works, buys and sells in Spanish.

HELPED RICHEST JAP WOMAN

Speculator, Having Amassed Millions, Is a Walking Curio in the Streets of Kobe.

Madame Suzuki is reported to be the richest woman in Japan. She is at the head of Suzuki & Co., which is reported to have coined a few hundred million yen since the beginning of the world war.

Madam Suzuki is the daughter of a modest stockbroker in the city of Osaka, says Adachi Kinnosuke, in Leslie's. She married Mr. Suzuki when he was a petty merchant. When he died, however, he left what was considered quite a fortune in Japan in those days. The present prime minister of hers, Kaneko, was then in charge of the business. Kaneko speculated and lost; the net loss amounted to a good many thousand yen more than the entire fortune which his late master had left to his widow and children. Kaneko actually had his foot on a crossbar of a bridge railing over the Yodo river in Osaka, ready to jump into the cold beyond, as the only fit apology for his terrific blunder. "I can die," said he to himself solemnly enough, "and that is easy enough. But my dying now would not help the widow and her children."

"Very well," she said. And that is all she said. She did not ask him how, why, where—nothing. She took her children and went back to her home.

Her premier lives today like a mendicant after amassing not only millions but many hundred millions for her, and his one dissipation is his work. He is a walking curio in the streets of Kobe.

Trawlers Net a U-Boat.

A Dutch newspaper prints the story of a German U-boat which was caught in a British trap and towed into a British port. The story comes from a member of the U-boat's crew who escaped from England and is interned in Holland.

"We had sighted some English fishing boats off the English coast and were maneuvering for attack, when their curious movements led us to suspect a trap, so we dived. We proceeded slowly, but presently the screw began to beat irregularly and the commander could not make out what had happened."

"After about two hours the water seemed curiously still, and the commander decided to come to the surface. When we emerged we were alongside a quay where stood a number of smiling British sailors. We were in a British port, towed in like a dead fish."

Earth Tremors Due to Thunder.

A peculiar effect of thunder was recently reported to the weather bureau by Douglas F. Manning of Alexandria Bay, N. Y. During the storm, which prevailed in the evening, each rumble of thunder caused windows and doors to rattle, chinaware to jar, and tremors in the earth simulating the shocks of an earthquake. Many persons thought that an earthquake was in progress. The weather bureau states that since "musical" notes of very low pitch and great volume are sometimes produced by a series of sequent or pulsating lightning discharges, the shaking described was probably due largely to the resonant response of rooms to thunder notes of this character.

Machine Gun Noisy as Riveter.

A machine gun makes a noise like a riveter. A doctor near the front writes in the Yale Alumni Weekly: "It was fully two weeks, I think, that I wondered where any structural iron work could be going on here and why the riveter worked in such short spells—then I suddenly realized that it was a machine gun instead of a riveter. It is just the same sound—like a very noisy woodpecker on a hard, hollow tree."

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the kind that helps to build up your business and the kind you will not be ashamed of, try

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WE DO ANYTHING IN THE PRINTING LINE

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in the Marylander and Herald, the paper that reaches the families throughout Somerset and the adjoining counties. It is the best advertising medium in the county and is therefore the paper in which to advertise your business and also your public sales when you have them.

EVERY FARMER IN SOMERSET SHOULD HAVE

Neatly PRINTED Stationery

Send us a trial order and we will convince you that we can please you

All our work is neatly and quickly done at the lowest possible prices consistent with good work

If you want the news about your town and county subscribe to the Marylander and Herald to-day

MARYLANDER AND HERALD
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1918

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

WANTED—Will pay spot cash for any used car. H. D. YATES.

FOR SALE—Binder twine, roofing, horse feed, etc. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—500 bushels Corn. Price right. Terms cash. GEO. W. KEMP.

FOR SALE—About 50,000 cabbage and tomato plants, ready to set. J. F. MILES.

TO TRACTOR OWNERS—A car load of soft coal will arrive this week. W. P. TODD.

NOTICE—Farmers having my lime drills will please return the same at once. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Sweet Potato Slips. Apply to W. P. INSLY, Wicomico creek, Eden, Maryland, Route 2.

FOR SALE—Soy Beans and Cow Peas mixed, \$5.00 per bushel. Apply TOLL FARM, near Loretto Station.

FOR SALE—Dining table (round), one washstand, sideboard, etc. All cheap. Apply to REV. H. E. SPEARS.

FOR SALE—Pair of good work mules; as I have rented my farm to a man who has team. CHARLES R. PORTER.

FOR SALE—Black Wilson Soja Beans and Soja Beans and Cowpeas mixed. Very fine seed. F. WEIDEMA, Route 2, Westover.

WANTED AT ONCE—An experienced man to run oil engine and ice-making machinery in a small plant. ROBERT F. MADDOX, Princess Anne, Md.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Oats, Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Sweet Clover, etc. Fertilizers, Lime, Hay and feed of all kinds. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Soy bean hay from which the beans have been threshed. This hay has been kept in a mow and is excellent cattle feed. Price, \$12 per ton. CHARLES C. GELDER, Princess Anne.

FOR SALE—Gasoline launch, 34 feet long, 7 1/2 feet wide, equipped with eight horse-power engine, use either gasoline or kerosene. Apply to MRS. MAGGIE HOPKINS, Mt. Vernon, Md., Route 2.

COAL—I am now accepting orders for coal subject to the rulings of the Federal Fuel Administrator. Avoid conditions that existed last winter by placing your order now and fill your bins with good coal at the reduced price. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Soy beans, Wing's Select Sable. Seed house is selling the bean at \$8.25 per bushel. I will sell a limited number of bushels to the farmers in Somerset county at \$5.00 in order to get this valuable crop started in our county. CHARLES C. GELDER, Princess Anne.

PLANT SORGHUM for syrup from now to June 15th. Be sure you plant the syrup varieties, such as Sugar Drip, Texas Seeded, or Seeded Ribbon Cane. I will be in position to make your syrup next fall. I have some Sugar Drip seed yet for sale at 25 cents per quart. L. T. WIDDOWSON, Westover, Md.

Those who were too late to get the last bargains offered in used cars will have a chance at these: One 1916 Ford touring, good tires and running condition, but needs paint, \$350.00. One 8-cylinder touring in perfect condition; speedometer shows a little above 7,000; a car that has had the best of care and is like new; one that will cost today \$1,500; \$950.00 takes it. H. D. YATES.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD MOWER.—You probably have often heard remarked that a certain Lawn Mower was as good as the Pennsylvania, but did you ever hear any one say they had a better one? The builders of this line claim they are distinctly first in the Lawn Mower group, and that even the lower priced are the best on the market. Our stock is headed with The Great American, which is the pride of many homes among our trade. We are at your service. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

THERE IS A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.—Some ice receptacles are built to sell and all that can be said of them is the price. In many instances the manufacturer, or seller, is not heard from any more. You have probably noticed that standard merchandise does not get into such hands, and is handled only by reliable merchants. We desire to call your attention to our line of Baldwin Dry-Air Refrigerators, which we have handled for fifteen years, our sales increasing each year. If you want to know about the merit of this line ask the users how their ice bill compares with those using other makes. Our stock is complete. Prices in keeping with quality. Would be glad to show you through the line.

HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

We devote our entire 6th page this week to interesting reading about the American Red Cross.

Mrs. A. A. Coulbourne returned home Monday night of last week from Stamford, Conn., after a week's visit to her brother, Mr. J. Frank Miles.

Mrs. Claude E. Metzler, who has been spending some weeks with her mother, Mrs. Henry Page, left last Friday for her home at Evanston, Illinois.

Mrs. S. A. Hoblitzell, of Bel Air, Md., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Maddox, on Beckford avenue. Mrs. Hoblitzell was accompanied by her son, Mr. Albert M. Hoblitzell, of Baltimore, who spent last week-end with his sister's family, returning to Baltimore on Sunday.

William Prickett, of Wilmington, Del., a lieutenant of artillery with Pershing, has been honored by the French government for his services as an observer with the First Aero Squadron. Judge Prickett, his father, of Wilmington, has received the engraved certificate presented to Lieutenant Prickett, which contains illustrations of French and American soldiers of the time of Lafayette and those of the present, also of the stars and stripes and the tri-color. Lieutenant Prickett is a cousin of Mrs. G. H. Myers, Mrs. George B. Fitzgerald and Miss Nannie C. Fontaine, of Princess Anne.

The first strawberries of the season were offered for sale in our stores last Saturday at 20 cents per quart.

Miss Mary Lankford left last Sunday for a two weeks' visit to the home of Mrs. O. P. Dryden, at Chester, Pa.

Mr. E. Lee LeCompte, of Cambridge, who was recently appointed State Game Warden, was a visitor to Princess Anne last Tuesday.

Mr. Samuel M. North, State High School Supervisor, spent last Friday in Crisfield and Princess Anne, visiting the high schools of the two towns.

The State examination for teachers will be held at the High School Building in Princess Anne on Friday and Saturday, May 31st and June 1st.

Mrs. Absalom Spiva and her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Hendrie, spent last Thursday in Temperanceville, Va., as the guest of Miss Bertha Pruitt.

Mr. David Neill received his commission as notary public for Somerset county last Tuesday. Mr. Neill is clerk at the People's Bank of Somerset County and his commission expires in 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Sterling and daughter, Mavis, left last Saturday for Crisfield, from there they will go to Baltimore for a short stay. Mr. Sterling is expected home today, Tuesday.

Miss Irene Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Taylor, Jr., has accepted a position as manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Newark, Del. She left last Thursday morning to assume her duties in that city.

About a car load of strawberries were shipped from Marion Station last week. They started off with two crates each for Monday and Tuesday and increased daily. Marion is one of the most important berry centers on the peninsula.

Mrs. Jacob Newton, of Mt. Vernon, Maryland, and her niece, Miss Beulah Moore, of Blades, Delaware, left last Tuesday for an extended trip through the south, where they will visit relatives and friends in Norfolk, Va., Newbern and Oriental, North Carolina.

We have received an invitation, from the President and Directors of the Peninsula General Hospital, to be present at the graduating exercises of the nurses training school which will be held Tuesday evening, May 21st, at 8.30 o'clock, at the Nurses' Home, Salisbury.

Captain W. Stanley Phillips, U. S. A., son of John F. Phillips, of Clara, Md., who has been stationed at Fort Crockett, Texas, for the past year, reported to Fortress Monroe, Va., on May 4, for a six weeks' course, after which he has been assigned duties in France.

Last Friday Governor Harrington appointed Dr. Alfred P. Dennis, Democrat, school commissioner for Somerset county in place of Mr. Charles W. Long, Republican, whose term expired on May the first. The Board of Education will meet today (Tuesday) for reorganization.

Federal Food Administrator Edwin G. Baetjer has issued a notice to local sugar dealers that beginning tomorrow (Wednesday) no sugar can be sold to any canner or manufacturer without presentation of a sugar certificate from the Administration office calling for a definite number of pounds.

Captain James Douglas Latta, of the 344th Field Artillery, Camp Travis, Texas, was married to Miss Marguerite Grenbar, of New York City, on Wednesday, May 8th, and left immediately for San Antonio, Texas. Captain Latta is the son of Mrs. Edward A. Jones, and made a flying visit to "Millwood" just prior to his marriage.

A public meeting will be held at the Court House on Thursday, May 23rd, at 3 o'clock, when a team of speakers, including Bombardier C. W. R. Bowly, Canadian gunner, and Charles G. Mapis, of the University of Virginia, will speak in the interest of the Red Cross drive. They will go to Crisfield for a meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

HELP YOUR GOVERNMENT AND YOURSELF BY BUYING A THRIFT STAMP

AT THE AUDITORIUM, PRINCESS ANNE
Wednesday Night, May 15th, 1918
AND ENJOY
AN ILLUSTRATED WAR TALK

BY
MR. W. H. DECOURCY WRIGHT
of the Educational Committee Maryland Council of Defense

Mr. E. H. Brinkley, of College Park, Md., is visiting in Princess Anne. He is stopping at the Washington Hotel.

Mr. Herbert H. Riffe, of Salisbury, will speak at John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, Mt. Vernon, next Sunday, May 19th, at 10.30 a. m.

Mr. Joshua Carey, after spending the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Carey, returned to Chester, Pa., yesterday (Monday) afternoon.

Mr. George W. Jones and Miss Mattie E. Jones, who have been spending several weeks at "Millwood," the home of Mrs. Edward A. Jones, returned to their home in Waco, Texas, last week.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Dashiell, daughter of the late Charles W. Dashiell and Mrs. Dashiell, of Baltimore, and Lieut. A. Chesley Wilson, of Raleigh, N. C., now with the Forty-second Engineers at the American University, Washington, D. C., took place Saturday, May 4th, at St. Peter's Church, Ellicott City, the Rev. D. P. Allison officiating. The bride was given away by her mother. The wedding, which was planned to take place in June, was hastened, as Lieutenant Wilson had received overseas orders. Mrs. H. L. Brittingham, sister of the bride, attended the wedding and, after a week's visit with her mother, returned home last Saturday evening.

Patriotic Service At Deal's Island
Patriotic service was held in St. John's Church, Deal's Island, Sunday, the 5th instant, in honor of the service flag presented to the church by Captain Lybrand Thomas, representing the young men who are now in the service of Uncle Sam. The names of the young men follow:

Sergeant Warren R. Bozman, Rossie Collier, Price Webster, Bennie White, Sergeant S. S. Uta, Charles Somers, R. L. Strickland and Ray Hoffman, of Camp Meade; James Alexander and Gibson Cullison, of Camp McClellan, Ala.; Baker Webster, Camp Merritt, Ormsby Webster, somewhere in France; Vaughn Thomas, in England; Samuel S. Webster, Naval Reserve, in Norfolk; Harlan Webster, Navy; Jabez Webster, somewhere in France.

The service consisted of patriotic songs and a patriotic address by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Outten.

Will Offer \$2,000 in Premiums
The premiums to be offered by the Peninsula Horticultural Society amounts to more than \$2,000, including three prizes, amounting to \$450 for the best general display of fruits, \$50 for the best single box of apples (competition open to the world); three prizes amounting in all to \$50 for single boxes; prizes for the best three boxes; the best five boxes and the best ten boxes, also prizes for the best single box of all the leading commercial varieties. There are also prizes for hampers and barrels of apples and pears. Prizes are offered for plates of the leading varieties of apples. Prizes for Delicious, Paragon, Stayman and Winesap are higher than for the others, namely \$10 for first, \$5 for second and \$3 for third, for five plates of each variety.

The Society will meet in Bridgeville, January 14th, 1919, when arrangements will be made for the best and biggest fruit and vegetable show that has ever been held on the Peninsula.

REDUCTION IN MILLINERY

We are receiving new Hats and Trimmings every week, and to keep our stock from increasing and not to have any to carry over for another season we are now offering a **big reduction** in all our new Spring and Summer Millinery.

Mrs. PAULA A. WALKER
Dashiell Department Store
Main Entrance—2nd Floor
Princess Anne, Maryland

King of Wash Goods

AS THE LION IS KING OF BEASTS SO

DEVONSHIRE IS KING OF WASH GOODS

Prices Low compared to Value

WASH GOODS and READY-TO-WEAR

Now Figure Strong

IN THE **Big Values** WITH US

In spite of market shortages we have a large line of Silks, Cotton and Woolen

Dress Goods, with suitable trimmings.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Of Wool, Cotton, Grass, Fibre, Congolium, Wool and Fibre, in

Different Sizes and DESIGNS

MATTINGS, Etc.

We are Using Our Old Stock to Help Us Keep Prices Down

W. O. Lankford & Son

DEPARTMENT STORE

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

Buy Your School and Office Supplies at

The Big Stationery Store MEYER & THALHEIMER

10-12 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

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ANNOUNCING

Jones & Colborn DRUGGISTS

SUCCESSORS TO Omar A. Jones, Druggist

We take this opportunity to thank you for your past patronage and respectfully solicit your future trade on the Quality and Price of our goods, plus Service.

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE

Jones & Colborn DRUGGISTS

355 Somerset Ave. PRINCESS ANNE

STABLE MANURE FOR SALE

As agent for John Meehan & Son, of Philadelphia, I am now offering for sale Stable Manure at \$3.50 per ton f.o.b. at station where it is delivered from Delmar to Pocomoke City. Points in Virginia \$3.60. This is \$1 per ton less than it has been purchased.

Now is the time to purchase manure for your tomato crop, when you can save money, as the price will advance after August 15th.

E. D. BOZMAN,

P. O. Eden Salisbury, Md. Phone No. 512 and 1823-F6

Or JOHN MEEHAN & SON, 915 W. Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. R. O. HIGGINS DENTIST

FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. Successor to Dr. E. W. SMITH

OFFICES 225 MAIN STREET SALISBURY MARYLAND

Office Phone, 714 Residence Phone, 411

ATTRactions FOR THIS WEEK AT THE AUDITORIUM Motion Pictures

TUESDAY NIGHT Elsie Ferguson in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing" and a Hearst Pathe News Admission, 15 cents, war tax, 2 cents

THURSDAY NIGHT Jack Pickford in "The Ghost House" Admission, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent

SATURDAY NIGHT Second Episode of the "Bull's Eye," 2-reel Fox Sunshine comedy "Damaged No Goods" and a Hearst Pathe News

Admission, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent Children under 12 years, 10c, war tax, 1c Gallery, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent Doors open 8.00; Pictures Start Promptly at 8.15; Second Picture at 9.30

LANKFORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE

King of Wash Goods

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Prices Low compared to Value

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IRISH POTATOES

15c per peck

Try a 1-pound package of

OUR PURE RIO COFFEE

22c per pound

Make a pot of coffee out of it. If you don't like it bring it back and get your money.

Frederick J. Flurer

Princess Anne, Md.

Store opens 9 a.m., Closes 10 p.m.

SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot bath. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting feet and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. Used by the American, British and French troops. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain relief for sweating, callous, tired, aching feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. Always use it to break in new shoes. Trial package Free. Address Allen S. Onizans, Le Roy, N.Y.

FALSE TEETH We pay up to \$12 for gold or broken sets. Send Parcel Post or write for particulars. Domestic Supply Co., Dept. 24, Binghamton, N.Y.



CANTEEN WORKERS CATER TO POILU'S APPETITE FOR OYSTERS AND SALADS

Eleanor Robson Belmont, Home From Europe,
Tells of Her Unbounded Faith
In the Red Cross.

By ELEANOR ROBSON BELMONT.

WHEN I left for Europe a few months ago I had no cast-iron reverence for the Red Cross. When I returned from Europe I brought home with me unbounded belief in the organization. I had seen enough to make me realize that this was the best method of serving the soldiers and sailors. We are waging an economic war. Therefore the surest and most effective way to help is through the established channels selected for that purpose by the government.

The main work of the American Red Cross, however, is, of course, carried on in France. The policy of those heading this work is to back up the French in their own efforts and to help them develop along their own lines, not to root out French institutions and transplant American ones. Whether we work, then, in canteens, in warehouses, in dispensaries, for poilus or for refugees, in Paris or in

butts used for this purpose are little alleys marked "Paris," "Dijon," or "Lyons." These little alleys are laid out with bunks filled with sleeping men. If a poilu is going to Paris, he throws himself down in the Paris bunk, serene in the knowledge that he will be called in time for the Paris train.

In some of the canteens the lights have to be dimmed on account of aeroplanes. Often the lights are covered with colored muslin shields which make a rosy glow that is very home-like. One of the canteens has been decorated by some of the best camouflage artists in France, who have taken great delight in covering the walls and even the ceiling with their pictures. The canteens are open day and night for the benefit of the men at the big junction points.

Do More Than Feed Men.

The women in the canteens do more than feed the men, however, important as that is. Poilus leaving their families are naturally depressed and need sympathetic listeners. Some one to admire his wife's picture, some one to laugh over the baby's latest sign of genius, some one to tell him that the oldest boy is the image of his handsome father—this is as real a need in the poilu's life as salad or soup. In fact the presence of these fine women is such an influence for good that officers say the morale of the army is distinctly higher wherever the canteens are. This causes great rivalry among the canteen workers. Each one wants her canteen to be the best and most popular in the service.

Besides this direct, personal service to the soldiers the Red Cross is doing a kind of John the Baptist work with dispensaries. We have fifteen dispensaries scattered through districts where war has been or is likely to be. France had mobilized 18,000 of her 24,000 physicians, leaving about 6,000 for the whole of civilian France. Sometimes you will find one old doctor taking care of several villages with no means of transportation except occasionally an aged, overworked horse. Here is a chance for the Red Cross to step in and help. There is a syndicate of physicians to which the Red Cross applies to find out if a certain village has a medical adviser; if not we establish a center and operate in a given section around the center.

Bathing a Luxury.

A Red Cross doctor and nurse go out regularly to the villages in their section. Each village is informed when they are coming so that all who want medical advice or treatment can meet together in one spot and save unnecessary calls. Of course, if any one is too ill to come to the doctor, the doctor goes to him. The nurses carry among other things shower baths for babies. In many regions of France, owing to lack of facilities, bathing is a luxury, so the superstition has grown up that it is dangerous. Now since the mothers are convinced that their children will be neither killed nor injured, but on the contrary benefited by baths, how they do look forward to them!

After all this inspiring activity of the Red Cross on the other side, romantic in spite of the drudgery and tragedy, I expected the work here to be an anti-climax. I was amazed, then, when I returned to see what we were accomplishing at home.



ELEANOR ROBSON BELMONT.

the devastated districts, for the children or for the aged, it is always on the same plan of backing up the French if they have any organization or plan.

Poilus Like Oysters and Salad.

The canteen work is one of the most gratifying ways of helping the men. To see those poilus enjoying the first delicacies they have had for days is a soul-satisfying sight. The English and French maintain canteens where they dispense soup, hot coffee and cocoa, tobacco, chocolate, etc., but the American Red Cross canteens serve real dinners at cost or under. The poilus are inordinately fond of oysters and salad; when they can order a plate of oysters or a dish of salad in an American canteen they are as happy as children. We have six canteens in the French zone for the French army—France is, of course, divided into zones. In one line of communication canteen we serve from 4,000 to 8,000 men a day. These canteens are near the railroad stations for the benefit of the men going to the front, being transferred to some other section, or going home on a furlough. In one section the



"A Great Net of Mercy drawn through
an Ocean of Unspeakable Pain"
The American Red Cross

THE HOPE OF NATIONS



Contributed by H. Devitt Welsh.

A MESSAGE FROM FRANCE

*Spirit of This War Pictured by French Schoolgirl
in Letter Received by John H. Finley.*

THIS letter is one of the many messages which have been received from the schools of France in response to the messages from American universities and schools, carried to them by John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York. It is reproduced here and comes from a pupil in the Lycee Victor Duruy in Paris, which he visited last May, and there heard the pupils singing "The Star Spangled Banner" in French and crying in chorus, "Vive l' Amerique." It is doubted if there has been a more graphic or poetic expression of that which separates the men in the opposing trenches or of that which brings America and France together.

"It was only a little river, almost a brook; it was called the Yser. One could talk from one side to the other without raising one's voice, and the birds could fly over it with one sweep of their wings. And on the two banks there were millions of men, the one turned toward the other, eye to eye. But the distance which separated them was greater than the stars in the sky; it was the distance which separates right from injustice."

"The ocean is so vast that the sea gulls do not dare to cross it. During seven days and seven nights the great steamships of America, going at full speed, drive through the deep waters before the light-houses of France come into view; but from one side to the other hearts are touching."

The Great American Dollar Has a Great American Heart

WILLIAM GERARD CHAPMAN.

I AM the Great American Dollar. I was born of Toll and Sweat and sired by Human Endeavor. Treasured and trained by Thrift, I grew powerful and competent to perform for my masters the duties of a willing servant. Apprenticed to Industry, I earned wages that repaid my sponsors for their care and self denial. They loved me—not for myself alone, but for what I accomplished for human good, for by tireless labor I smoothed the paths of their lives and the fruits of my energy made sweeter their days.

A Sudden Awakening.
In piping times of peace I grew self complacent, and, forgetting the Spartan character of my upbringing, became more and more the slave of Luxury. Then suddenly came an awakening. The forces of Good entered into conflict with the Legions of Evil, and battle raged upon the earth. The Land of the Free, where I had my be-

ing, entered the great fight that right might triumph, and Men and Dollars were marshaled to combat the enemy.

I chanced to be of those that lingered behind, for I was the mainstay of my masters, but one day the call of the wounded in a far country was heard by them, and they sent me to where the coffers of compassion waited to receive me. There by the alchemy of human sympathy I was transmuted into instruments of aid and relief and healing. Beneath the banner of white bearing a blood red cross I fought the good fight against pain and disease and death that the heroes who fell in the great war of Humanity against the Hun might be comforted and given new life.

Comfort for the Wounded.

Now, on the thundering battle line in my new identity I minister to the wounded, bringing them from blood soaked ramparts to beds of comfort,

giving ease to maimed bodies, relief to limbs writhing in torture, cooling drafts to parched throats. And under my beneficent ministrations the sons of my masters are rescued from agony, the hero youth of the land are restored, or the last hours of the wounded to death robbed of the grisly horror of neglect.

The flower of our young manhood go in ever growing hordes to right the world's wrongs. New legions of the Great American Dollar must be marshaled to equip the army that follows—the Red Cross Army that wages its splendid fight against pain and death behind the battle lines. Enlist your dollars to fight under the Red Cross banner, you who would staunch the wounds of those who battle to bring peace and safety to you and yours and your home land—and to the world. For thus is the Great American Dollar ennobled!



SHOWER BATHS FOR CHILDREN

Low Wash Basins and Little
Shower Baths Adapted for the
Use of the Tots.

CHATEAU DES HALLES
NOW CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

One of the Most Complete Establishments of Its Kind in
France, With Jolly Playrooms
and Toys to Amuse Patients.

Up in the mountains, where the snow falls early and lies deep, 30 miles from Lyons, is the little French village of Les Halles—a story book village, with its massive stone church standing sentinel over two long rows of trim, blue-gray plaster cottages. And a mile farther on is the Chateau des Halles, where your Red Cross has established a home for 200 sick children.

Mangini built the chateau. Mangini was the man who built the railroad along the Riviera and many other railroads in France. And thirty odd years ago he built this castle up in the mountains for his country home. But soon after his two children died. Then he died, and when his widow followed him she left the chateau to the city of Lyons to be used as a hospital for children.

The War's Wreckage.

Then came the war. A little rivulet of the war's wreckage began to trickle in at Evian—"repatries," elderly men and women, children, even babies, who had once lived in the parts of France engulfed by the German tides and whom the Germans, finding them useless, were beginning to ship back into France by way of Switzerland. Gradually this rivulet swelled. Soon 1,000 of these unfortunates were arriving at Evian daily. And fully half of them were, children, undernourished, thinly clad, dirty, sickly and, worse, grim, spiritless, with faces that had forgotten how to smile.

To care for these children was the task your Red Cross at once assumed. Working with the French authorities, the Red Cross secured permission to make use of the old and almost forgotten Chateau des Halles up there in the mountains. For years the castle had been closed. No effort had ever been made to fit it up as a hospital. Your Red Cross had to begin at the very beginning.

Rooms Big and Jolly.

But what a wonderful task it has accomplished! The Chateau des Halles, transformed into a children's hospital and rest home in furious haste under the terrible pressure of war needs, with little time to think twice and no time to retrieve errors, is not only one of the most complete establishments of its kind; it is one of the best children's hospitals in all France. The two rooms where the arriving children are isolated for a few days are big, jolly rooms—just what is needed to efface from the little ones' minds the memories of those iron days behind the German lines. The big play room is strewn with rocking horses and wonderful smile-enticing parrots and other toys carved by the wounded poilus.

And so you stray from room to room, and everywhere you find new evidences of this watchful care. And then you reach the bathrooms. This chateau was built by a man of wealth. Its plumbing was excellent, and yet it has been stripped out and replaced with little, low wash basins and little shower baths that the children can use more comfortably.

That is how your Red Cross thinks and cares for France's children.

HER WEIGHT IN GOLD.

An Aviator's Letter Tells What a Red
Cross Nurse Is Worth.

"As for the American Red Cross—well, I could never in a thousand years express my appreciation and admiration of those American women. I worship them. I guess all the fellows do. The first day I came into camp—and my morale was right low; I'll tell you about it some time—well, I went into the American Red Cross, and there, standing behind a nice clean counter, was a little round faced Red Crossie. She was just beaming on every one. Imagine! I never came as near making a fool of myself in my life. I felt like throwing my arms around her and weeping for joy. As it was, I managed to salt up my chocolate a bit—only a drop or two that I couldn't help rolling off my cheek. "If I ever paint an angel it will look just exactly like that little Red Crossie. They would be worth their weight in gold if they did nothing but just be here."

THE RED CROSS

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

I AM too old to share the fight;
Too many years have come and gone
Since first I saw the morning light.
My youth has been and traveled on,
I am too old to join the line,
Far-flung today that truth shall live;
I may not die for what is fine,
But I am not too old to give.

I am not yet so old that I
Have drifted from the world apart;
I still can hear the helpless cry,
And mercy still can reach my heart.
I still can share from day to day
The burden that our youth must bear,
And I thank God that I can say
The Red Cross is my symbol there.

I am too old to bear a lance,
Across the shell-torn Flanders' field
I may not go where troops advance
And death's grim terrors are revealed.
But I can hear the helpless call,
And I can serve them while I live;
And I thank God that through it all
I shall not be too old to give.

HEALTHY HENS

Just want to lay. It's natural for vigorous, red-blooded hens. Your birds, too, will thrive and sing and lay if you put a little **Conkey's Poultry Tonic** in their feed every day. They need it to strengthen over-worked egg organs; to build up health, worn down by molting. Conkey's Poultry Tonic mixed with feed goes a long way. It builds better hens and makes more poultry profit for you. We guarantee a CONKEY'S Flock, \$1.40; Post. 30c. 50c. Watch out for rump now. Its fatal and contagious. Conkey's Rump Remedy, 30c. 50c. postpaid, conquers rump.

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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

JOSIAH PUSEY.
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

Sixteenth Day of July, 1918.

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, 1918.

JOSIAH W. POLLITT.
Administrator of Josiah Pusey, deceased
True Copy. Test:
1-15 **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

JOHN MUIR.
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

Twentieth Day of September, 1918.

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, 1918.

HARRY J. MUIR.
Executor of John Muir, deceased.
True Copy. Test:
2-19 **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

SALLIE M. DAVIS.
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-seventh Day of August, 1918.

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1918.

SAMUEL L. DAVIS.
G. WILLIAM DAVIS.
Administrators of Sallie M. Davis, deceased.
True Copy. Test:
2-26 **LAFAYETTE RUARK.**
Reg. W. S. C.

ARE YOU?
Are you sending the Marylander and Herald to the boys now in the service of Uncle Sam? It is the link that will keep them in touch with friends and relatives and do more than anything else to banish homesickness. Letters are welcomed by the boys, but not a bit more than the weekly paper from their home town and vicinity. The boys have left home, friends—everything that is dear to them—to fight for you. Put their names on our mailing list to-day and see that the Marylander and Herald follows them wherever they go. It will only cost \$1 a year.

Important Notice
Due to the fact that the Marylander and Herald has not raised its subscription price, the tremendous increase in cost of production notwithstanding, it is not possible for us to keep up our series of bills to subscribers, as the postage would wipe out what little profit there is in the subscription list. Look at the label on your paper and if you are in arrears please be kind enough to send us what is due. Remember, our terms are strictly \$1.00 in advance to everybody. Look at your label now.

Maryland's \$25,000 Win the War Produce Contest

DIRECTED BY STATE FOOD ADMINISTRATION AND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

State Sweepstakes		War Gardens	
A Best yield of 1919 wheat per acre. \$1000	Least entry 25 acres \$250	Prizes awarded for best truck yield for size, figured on market value whether sold or stored for home use.	
B Largest part of farm \$1000 of over 40 acres sown in 1919 wheat crop. Yield breaks tie \$250		All gardens must contain potatoes, tomatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, beans and sweet corn.	
C Best yield of 1919 wheat per acre, 10 to 25 acres \$500 \$300 \$200		E Gardens 1-16 to 1-2 Acre Ten Prizes to a county \$75 \$10	
D Best yield of 1918 corn per acre \$1000 \$500 Least entry 25 acres 250		F Gardens 1-2 acre up to 10 prizes to a county \$75 \$10	
		G Soy Beans—best yield per acre—minimum 2 acres \$25 \$15 3 prizes to a county \$10	

Gardens { \$500 for E Class \$600 for F Class } State Sweepstakes

To Contest Department, Food Administration 700 EQUITABLE BUILDING BALTIMORE

I enter, without charge, the Maryland Win the War Produce Contest in Classes Lettered

Name _____
Address _____
County _____

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

Train Schedule in effect Nov. 25th, 1917

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	447	449	451	453	455	457
New York (Penn. Station)	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
Philadelphia	11:25 A.M.	1:25 P.M.	3:25 P.M.	5:25 P.M.	7:25 P.M.	9:25 P.M.
Baltimore	8:00 P.M.	10:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Delmar	2:56 A.M.	4:56 A.M.	6:56 A.M.	8:56 A.M.	10:56 A.M.	12:56 P.M.
Salisbury	3:08 A.M.	5:08 A.M.	7:08 A.M.	9:08 A.M.	11:08 A.M.	1:08 P.M.
PRINCESS ANNE	3:20 A.M.	5:20 A.M.	7:20 A.M.	9:20 A.M.	11:20 A.M.	1:20 P.M.
Cape Charles	3:32 A.M.	5:32 A.M.	7:32 A.M.	9:32 A.M.	11:32 A.M.	1:32 P.M.
Old Point	3:44 A.M.	5:44 A.M.	7:44 A.M.	9:44 A.M.	11:44 A.M.	1:44 P.M.
Norfolk	3:56 A.M.	5:56 A.M.	7:56 A.M.	9:56 A.M.	11:56 A.M.	1:56 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. 15 stops for sleeping car passengers.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	458	460	462	464	466	468
Norfolk	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Old Point	4:12 A.M.	6:12 A.M.	8:12 A.M.	10:12 A.M.	12:12 P.M.	2:12 P.M.
Cape Charles	4:24 A.M.	6:24 A.M.	8:24 A.M.	10:24 A.M.	12:24 P.M.	2:24 P.M.
PRINCESS ANNE	4:36 A.M.	6:36 A.M.	8:36 A.M.	10:36 A.M.	12:36 P.M.	2:36 P.M.
Salisbury	4:48 A.M.	6:48 A.M.	8:48 A.M.	10:48 A.M.	12:48 P.M.	2:48 P.M.
Delmar	5:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Wilmington	5:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.	9:12 A.M.	11:12 A.M.	1:12 P.M.	3:12 P.M.
Philadelphia	5:24 A.M.	7:24 A.M.	9:24 A.M.	11:24 A.M.	1:24 P.M.	3:24 P.M.
New York	5:36 A.M.	7:36 A.M.	9:36 A.M.	11:36 A.M.	1:36 P.M.	3:36 P.M.

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Southward

Leave	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.
King's Creek	9:15	2:15	8:10
Ar. Crisfield	10:00	3:00	9:00

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Northward

Leave	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.
Ar. Crisfield	6:00	12:15	6:45
King's Creek	6:45	1:15	7:30

No Sunday trains on this Branch Road.

Nos. 447, 449, 455, 462, 460 daily. Nos. 451, 453, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

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DAIRY FACTS

SLAUGHTER OF DAIRY CATTLE

Because of Lack of Feed in Europe Many Animals Have Been Killed—Milk Supply Decreased.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although dairy cattle are economical users of feedstuffs and although they will convert coarse, inedible material into a human food, still they must have some grain for maximum production. When animals convert feeds, such as grain, that can be used direct by human beings, they usually do so at a loss of human food. In times of extreme food shortage, therefore, animals are killed for human food and the grain used directly. In some of the continental countries this policy has been followed because of the lack of feeds and the need of meat. Most of the dairy countries of Europe have depended upon imports for a large part of the grains or concentrates for dairy cattle. This supply has been largely cut off, with the result that in some countries there has been a tendency to decrease the number of animals. Because of these facts, millions of dairy cattle have been slaughtered in Europe since the war began. The lack of milk that has resulted has entailed great suffering in some sections, especially among children. It is important, therefore, that such a situation be prevented in this country so far as possible. If, by economical feeding and the utilization of feeds that are not necessary for humans, the dairymen of the country could conserve their herds until after the war, they would render great service to humanity. With the great number of animals killed in Europe and the increase in the rate of slaughter as the war continues, the food shortage becomes more serious. When the struggle is over it will be impossible to meet at once the demand for milk in the countries where the greatest number of cattle have been killed.

Efforts will be made, of course, to increase the number of dairy cattle, but this requires time—several years. In fact, the supply of grain, on the other hand, can be increased more rapidly, but there will probably be demand upon us for products from the dairy, as well as for foundations for herds, provided we keep our supply of good animals. This should be considered another reason for increasing, or at least maintaining, the herds of dairy cattle in this country.

ORIGIN OF HOLSTEIN BREED

Comes From the Northern Part of Holland, Where It Has Been Bred for Centuries.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Holstein-Friesian, commonly known as the Holstein breed, originated in the northern part of Holland, where it has been bred for centuries. Holsteins have grown greatly in numbers and popularity in recent years in this country and are most numerous in the United States in the middle Atlantic, middle Western and Pacific sections.



Purebred Holstein Cow.

Holstein cattle are of black and white color. They are docile and even tempered, not good "rustlers," and do best when plenty of feed is available. Holsteins cows average about 1,250 pounds and bulls 1,800 pounds in weight. The average of milk production is high, but the percentage of butterfat is comparatively low.

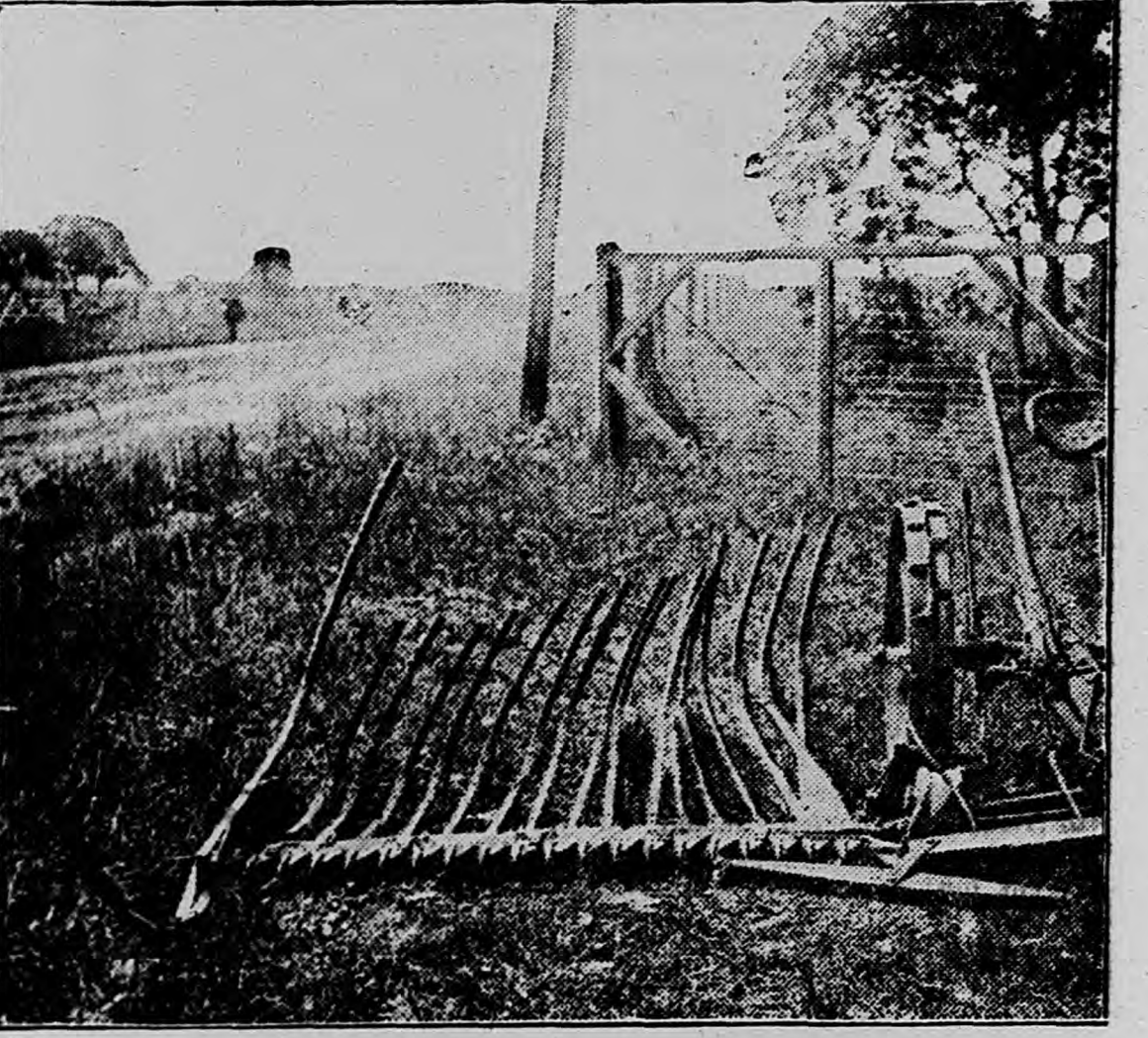
Among Holsteins, 3,200 cows that had completed a yearly record for advanced registry averaged 14,822.7 pounds of milk, testing 3.424 per cent butterfat, amounting to 500.7 pounds of fat. The ten highest producers of this breed averaged from 31,245.9 to 28,263.4 pounds of milk, an average, for these ten of 29,808.4 pounds of milk. The ten highest Holstein butterfat producers averaged from 1,205.09 to 1,017.28 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 1,090.89 pounds of butterfat.

MUCH SKIM MILK IS SAVED

Large Quantities Formerly Thrown Into Sewer Now Made Into Cottage Cheese.

One creamery in the state of New York is condensing every day 25,000 pounds of skim milk, much of which formerly was run into the sewer, and several creameries now make their entire supply of skim milk into cottage cheese. These examples are cited in the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, as showing savings effected through the campaign for conservation of all products that can increase the supply of food.

HOW FIELD PEAS ARE HARVESTED AND UTILIZED AS FEED FOR FARM ANIMALS



Mowing Machine Equipped for Cutting Field Peas—Attachment to Cutting Bar Automatically Removes Hay From Swath and Places It in Windrows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The proper time to cut field peas for hay is when most of the pods are well formed, since considerable of the nutritive value of the plant is contained in the seed. When seeded in mixtures with grain, the time of cutting may be governed to some extent by the maturity of the grain, but the varieties of peas and grain used in the mixture should be chosen that the crop can be harvested at the most favorable period of maturity for both. Formerly, a crop of field peas was considered very difficult to harvest, and much of the harvesting was done with a scythe or an old-fashioned cradle. This was thought necessary, first, because the vines are often tangled and, second, because of the loss from shattering where mower and rake are used. There is now available, however, an attachment for the ordinary mower which consists of guards that extend in front of the cutter bar, lifting the vines off the ground, so that the mower can pass underneath without becoming entangled in the vines themselves. There is also a windrow attachment which effectively removes the peas from the swath and leaves them in a windrow behind the mower. Where such an attachment is not used it is necessary to have a man with a fork follow the mower and move the vines to one side, so that the team and mower will not pass over the peas in the following round. The peas can be left in the windrow or bunched with a rake and left until dry and ready to stack. When stacked in the open it is necessary to protect the stacks by means of green canvas covers or with a layer of green grass placed over the top.

The field pea should be cut for seed when the pods are fully mature and the peas have become firm. It is not well, however, to wait until the vine and pods are both dry, since if that is done the loss from shattering is sure to be large.

If the peas are rained on during the period while they are curing in the windrow or in bunches, they should be turned over as soon as the top of the bunch is dry. If this is not done the peas underneath will swell and burst the pods, so that when they become dry a great percentage will shell out and be left on the ground. Whenever possible, the peas which are intended for threshing should be stacked under a shed, but if necessary to build the rick outside, it must be protected as noted for hay.

The threshing of the field pea is usually done with an ordinary grain separator fitted up especially for the pea by the substitution of blank concave teeth below the cylinder. Usually four concave teeth are sufficient to retard the passage of the vines long enough so that the cylinder will break up the pods and release the seeds. By thus limiting the number of concave teeth and reducing the speed of the cylinder about one-half it is possible to thresh the field pea without cracking any considerable percentage of the seeds.

Pasturing Field Peas.

It is a common practice in some localities to harvest the crop by pasturing with hogs or sheep. Many farmers, however, are discontinuing the practice of pasturing their field peas on account of waste and are harvesting all or part of their crop and feeding it in a feed lot. A combination of pasture and dry feed has been found best. The animals after a period of pasturing make better gains on dry feed than where given dry feed during the entire feeding period. Alfalfa or sweet-clover pasture used in connection with field peas noticeably increases the rapidity of gain.

The field pea is often sown in mixtures with small grains, primarily to hold the vines off the ground and thus make the harvesting of the crop easy. Oats are more often used for this purpose than the other grains, although barley is used to some extent and wheat in a few cases. The yield is nearly always larger when oats are used than with either barley or wheat. Mixtures are recommended in all cases where the crop is to be used exclusively for hay. The presence of oats or barley in the pea hay makes a better quality of feed than pea hay alone.

Field Peas as Silage.

It is not economical to put the field pea in the silo alone, on account of

its high protein content. It makes a better balanced ration and keeps better when combined with small grain, which should be mixed with the peas in sowing if the crop is intended especially for ensilage.

The field peas intended for ensilage usually are planted in mixtures with bald barley and cut when the barley is ripe. Yield average from eight to twelve tons to the acre. Pea ensilage has a higher feeding value than corn ensilage, but should be fed in connection with a grain ration. For fattening both cattle and sheep it has given excellent results, but is most popular with the dairymen.

One source of pea ensilage is the refuse of pea canneries. This material is not often placed in a regular silo, but is stacked up green as it comes from the cannery and allowed to ferment in the stacks.

Field Peas as a Green-Manure and Cover Crop.

The field pea is well suited for use as a green-manure crop in orchards and is used quite extensively for this purpose in the citrus orchards of California. No other crop except vetch is so well adapted for this use in the southern part of that state.

When used for green manure the peas should not be plowed under until they have reached their maximum growth, unless other conditions connected with the main crop require that the plowing be done earlier.

The most favorable time will probably be reached, about the time the first pods are well filled.

The varieties selected for use as a green manure or a cover crop should be those which are known to be adapted to the locality, and one with a good-sized vine is to be preferred over those that make a heavy yield of seed. The large Marrowfat peas, such as the Canadian Beauty, Arthur, Paragon, and Mackay, are well adapted for this purpose, as are also the Prussian Blue and Wisconsin Blue.

The use of a green-manure crop is profitable only in sections where sufficient soil moisture is present to cause the quick decay of the vegetable matter turned under.

BLACKLEG CAUSED BY GERMS

Highly-Bred Calves Should Be Vaccinated Before It Picks Up Little Organisms.

Blackleg is caused by a small germ, an organism about one three-thousandth of an inch long. This organism multiplies very rapidly by one organism dividing into two individuals and these again dividing in the same way. Also by producing very much smaller spores or seeds. These spores are very hardy and resist extreme heat and cold, remaining alive sometimes for many years. As a consequence when a pasture, corral or feedlot is once contaminated with the organism there is no telling how long it will harbor the infection. Disinfecting such premises is impractical. Safety lies in vaccination. In all contagious or germ diseases the animals most likely to get sick are those whose constitution is more or less weakened from any cause—at weaning time, after changing from poorly fed to heavy feeding or vice versa. Immunizing beforehand insures safety. Highly bred calves are also more susceptible than scrubs. Many operators report perfect results when they vaccinate at the same time they brand, dehorn, or castrate. Vaccinate any time for blackleg.

When a calf is turned upon infected ground it picks up some of the spores which gain entrance to the body in various ways—through the bruised skin, through the mouth either with animal licking itself. These spores immediately come into active life, begin to grow and multiply, and if the food and water or merely by the animal is a susceptible one it contracts the disease. If it is immune the germ will have no effect whatever upon it. Therefore, immunize the calf with a reliable vaccine before it picks up these organisms.

Manure Rich in Plant Food.

Manure from grain, meat and boned hens is very rich in plant food and is nearly equal to guano.

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

SOMERSET COUNTY HAPPENINGS

News Items Gathered By Our Correspondents During The Week

Upper Fairmount

May 11—Master Charles Wagner is on the sick list.

Miss Leila Ballard is the guest of relatives in Princess Anne.

Mr. William Bennett, of Annapolis, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. William Thomas and family left Thursday for Ocean City, Md., where they will make their home.

Mr. Arthur Todd, after spending a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Todd, has returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. Elmer Bennett, of Baltimore, died last Sunday from pneumonia, having been ill only two days. His remains were brought to Fairmount and interred in the family burying ground. He was the son of Mr. J. S. Bennett, of this place.

St. Peter's

May 11—Mr. Vaughn Hopkins has returned home from Baltimore.

Mr. Omar Muir is a visitor of Mr. John R. Heath in Salisbury.

Mr. E. J. Muir is spending some time with friends on Solomon's Island.

Mr. Clarence Laird has returned from a recent business trip to Wilmington, Delaware.

Miss Ethel Muir, of Princess Anne, spent a couple days this week with Miss Lucille Lawson.

Mrs. William Muir and little son, Frank, of Princess Anne, are visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lawson.

Mrs. Samuel Horner and daughter, Miss Tressie, visited Mrs. William Wilson in Princess Anne this week.

Mr. George Wilson and son, Perry, of Laurel, Delaware, attended the funeral of Mrs. Parks last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Laird, of Wilmington, Delaware, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Laird.

Mr. John A. Lawson returned to Baltimore Friday after visiting his daughter, Mrs. Jessie Phoebe, the past week.

The Misses Tankersley, of Salisbury, were visitors at the home of their father, Mr. Charles Tankersley, last Sunday.

Messrs. Isaac and William Laird, of Baltimore, after spending several days with their mother, Mrs. Annie Laird, returned to their respective homes last Monday.

The teacher and pupils of Monie school desire the writer to publish for them their thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Phoebe for her hospitality and support during the rehearsals for their entertainment which was held in the K. of P. Hall at Oriole.

St. Peter's Red Cross Circle held its regular meeting Monday, April 24th. The resignation of the chairman, Mrs. Fred Phoebe, was tendered and reluctantly accepted. Mrs. Phoebe has worked indefatigably and against many difficulties, accumulating quite a goodly sum in the treasury while holding the position. It is with deep regret that her resignation had to be considered.

Mrs. Addie Parks, who died Friday, May 3rd, was buried in the J. O. U. A. M. cemetery last Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Parks was about 48 years old and was the widow of the late Elisha Parks and a daughter of the late Captain John Laird. She is survived by one daughter and five sons, also a mother (Mrs. Annie Laird), two brothers and one sister.

Pocomoke Circuit Church Notes

Three important organization and business meetings were held on the charge Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, each after a prayer service, at the Cokesbury, Williams and Emmanuel churches, respectively. The main purpose of these meetings was the organization of the trustee boards of the churches and the reorganization of the steward boards. Important business of the church was considered, and plans were made for improvement in the church finances—which were reported in good and promising condition. Rev. C. A. Vandermeulen, pastor, presided at each meeting. At the Cokesbury meeting S. A. Evans was honored as the new president of the Cokesbury steward board, and W. V. Taylor as the secretary and treasurer. Under the present system of church organization and finance on the charge Mr. Taylor is also, therefore, financial secretary and church treasurer of Cokesbury and of the entire charge. E. W. Mills was honored as president of the trustee board, and E. T. Hope was continued its secretary and treasurer. Willard P. Evans was honored the president, secretary and treasurer of the Williams trustee board, and also secretary and treasurer of the Williams steward board, while Thos. A. Mason was elected president of the Williams stewards. The Emmanuel stewards chose Harold H. Gibbons president and N. W. C. Gibbons secretary and treasurer, and the trustees elected N. W. C. Gibbons president and Norman Dryden secretary and treasurer.

Next Sunday's preaching services will be at Williams at 9.30 a. m.; at Holland's at 11 a. m.; at Emmanuel at 3.30 p. m., and at Cokesbury at 8.30 p. m.

An entertainment and candy social was held at the Wellington school last Wednesday evening for the benefit of the school and the Red Cross.

Mrs. A. Roland Moore, of Port Norfolk, Va., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mills the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Taylor motored over the Virginia line last Wednesday morning to attend the funeral of a child of Mr. Taylor's sister.

Mr. and Mrs. William Porter and family, and Rev. Vandermeulen were supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Mills on Sunday, May 5th.

Rev. Vandermeulen was the afternoon and supper guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dryden Saturday, May 4th.

Do You Enjoy Life?

A man in good physical condition is almost certain to enjoy life, while the bilious and dyspeptic are despondent, do not enjoy their meals and feel miserable a good share of the time. This ill feeling is nearly always unnecessary. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to tone up the stomach, improve the digestion and regulate the bowels is all that is needed. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

Kingston

May 11—Mr. J. A. Turpin has accepted a position in Baltimore.

Mr. A. T. Dashiell has been appointed notary public in this town.

Mr. Clifford Evans, of Salisbury, was the week-end guest of Mr. Robert Chamberlin.

Miss J. Elizabeth Tull is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Turpin, at "Pine Grove."

Mrs. M. A. Ruark, who has been visiting Mrs. H. C. Derby in Salisbury, has returned home.

Messrs. L. C. Smith, A. T. Dashiell and T. T. Turpin motored to Princess Anne one day this week.

The Red Cross Circle will meet at the school on Friday, May 17th. A full attendance is expected.

Several Kingstons were present at the play, "Scenes in Union Depot," at Marion Hall last Friday evening.

Our school will hold their annual exhibit and entertainment at the Hall Wednesday evening, May 15th. Proceeds for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Misses Grace and Ruth Tull, trained nurses of Baltimore and Washington, respectively, have returned to their duties after a short visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Tull.

Westover

May 11—Miss Jennie Wootten, sister of Rev. J. W. Wootten, is the guest of the pastor and wife.

Red Cross members are hereby notified that meetings are held every Monday evening at Mrs. E. D. Long's unless otherwise specified.

Rev. Vaughn Collins held the first quarterly conference at Westover last Saturday. He also addressed an appreciative audience Sunday evening.

"Mother's Day" was appropriately observed at St. Paul's M. E. Church last Sunday morning. Specially prepared music added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Although organized but recently, the school unit of the Junior Red Cross have nearly completed a handsome knitted slumber robe for hospital use. The boys of the unit have been quite as interested and helpful as the girls.

Perryhawkin

May 11—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Culver and son, Elwood, of Salisbury, spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

A candy and fruit social will be held in Perryhawkin school house Tuesday evening, May 14th, for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodland Culver left Thursday for Baltimore at which place Mrs. Culver will undergo treatment at one of the hospitals.

The Ladies Aid of Perryhawkin Christian Church was delightfully entertained at the home of Mrs. F. W. Martin Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served at 10.30 o'clock.

Mrs. Della Hankins, after spending several days with relatives in Baltimore, returned home Saturday of last week accompanied by her sister, Mrs. John T. E. Myers and little son.

Fish Fry Ready for Distribution

The Conservation Commission of Maryland will shortly have for distribution, from the hatchery at Lewistown, Frederick county, fish fry of the following species: Black Bass, Crappie or Calico Bass, Blue Gills and Catfish. Persons desiring to co-operate in the restocking of the public streams with these fish should send for application blank promptly, and fill out same in full, otherwise they cannot be acted upon.

This fry is furnished free of charge, when planted in public streams; but when furnished for planting in private ponds and lakes, a nominal charge of \$12 per thousand for fry, f. o. b. hatchery, is made to cover actual cost of production. All applications should be in not later than June 1st.

A POPULAR VERDICT

Based On Evidence Of Princess Anne People

Grateful thousands tell it—Of weak backs made strong—Of weak kidneys made well—Urinary disorders corrected.

Princess Anne people add their testimony.

They praise Doan's Kidney Pills.

Princess Anne evidence is now complete.

Princess Anne testimony is confirmed: Reports of early relief substantiated. Merit doubly proved by test of time. Let a Princess Anne citizen speak.

John B. Fleming, 386 Main street, says: "I was troubled with a dull ache and weakness in my back, brought on by kidney disorder. At times the misery was rather severe and gave me much uneasiness. The kidney secretions were disordered and contained sediment. I had often read about Doan's Kidney Pills so I got a box at O. A. Jones' drug store. The good results made me ready to recommend them to others afflicted with kidney disorder." (Statement given October 14, 1907). On July 24, 1916, Mr. Fleming said: "I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills just as highly now as ever. I say a good word for them whenever I have an opportunity."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mr. Fleming had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Order Nisi

Charles H. Maddox, Artie M. Maddox and wife, John W. Maddox and wife, and Robert R. Maddox, plaintiffs, vs. Laura J. Collins and husband, Mary M. Beniston and husband, William F. Maddox and wife, Sabie Heath and husband, Lavinia Maddox, Nellie Roseanna Maddox and Sadie C. Maddox, defendants.

No. 3225 Chancery. In the Circuit Court for Somerset County. In Equity.

Ordered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Somerset County, this 17th day of April, 1918, that the sale of property made and reported by L. Creston Beauchamp, trustee appointed by a decree of this Court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary appear by exceptions filed on or before the 17th day of May, 1918; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Somerset County once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of May, 1918.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$510. True Copy. Test. W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk 4-23

Opportunities Still Offered In Navy

Maryland has again been called upon to increase the fighting forces in the Nation's first line of defense, and although the response has been encouraging, the quota for this State is not filling as rapidly as it should.

The opportunities offered to the enlisted personnel of the Navy and the Naval Reserves have never been equalled before. Some of the young men of Maryland who enlisted six months ago are now officers in the Naval Reserve Force, and doing excellent duty wherever they may be sent. The Naval Reserve School held at Annapolis should be crowded with sons of Maryland, who will there receive a good education in the rudiments of Naval life.

A great many young men do not appreciate the opportunities offered at this time, and if this opportunity was appreciated by them, all the recruiting offices in this State would be crowded with applicants anxious to take advantage of the rapid promotion which is easily obtained by energetic young men at this time.

Information and full particulars may be obtained from the nearest postmaster, directly from the Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert and Lexington streets, Baltimore.

Amber.

Amber is considered to be the solidified resin of extinct coniferous trees, sometimes inclosing insects, plants, needles, etc.

STATE OF MARYLAND

Executive Department

WHEREAS, the Honorable Secretary of Labor has officially created the United States Boys' Working Reserve and has requested the cooperation of the Executives in the different States in assisting in the organization of this Reserve, so that their valuable service may be had in addition to the dependable labor supply of the country; and

WHEREAS, the National Government has selected Mr. Frank B. Cahn, of Baltimore, with offices at 401 Union Trust Building, as the Federal State Director of Maryland, and has requested me by proclamation to prescribe a week as Maryland Enrollment Week for the boys to join the United States Boys' Working Reserve; and

WHEREAS, recognizing the extreme importance of mobilizing our boys between the ages of 16 and 21 for patriotic service in field and factory during this great crisis of the State;

Now, Therefore, I, EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Maryland, hereby prescribe the week beginning Monday, May 13th, as MARYLAND ENROLLMENT WEEK, for the boys to join the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, and do hereby call all Y. M. C. A. organizations, all church clubs, all schools and Sunday schools, all boys' associations and all patriotic organizations, including the local State Councils of Defense, and especially do call upon all the educational institutions of the State, both public and private, to support this important enterprise to the end that Maryland may, in a proper way, support and sustain the National Government in its lofty service to humanity and to democracy.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and eighteen.

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, THOMAS W. SIMMONS, Secretary of State.

Protecting Your Children

The long, hard school term drains the vitality of growing children and you wonder why they are listless, puny and pale. Every school child will show marked improvement in health and growth if given

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Its rich, uniform cod liver oil gets into their blood and gives them vim, snap and zest. It creates strength to resist school sicknesses, overcome pinched faces, sallow complexions and dull eyes. High authorities have established again and again that cod liver oil promotes growth and energizes the body and brain.

The imported Norwegian cod liver oil always used in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which guarantees it free from impurities. Scott & Bowditch, Bloomfield, N. J. 17-15

There is Buried Treasure

Worth over \$12,000 waiting to be dug up from the 462 war-gardens which win prizes in Maryland's Win-the-War Produce Contest. In every county there will be 20 awards running from \$10 to \$75 for the patriot-patches which, for their size, yield the best market value whether the crops of potatoes, tomatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, beans and sweet corn is actually sold or stored for home use.

Get out your garden tools and see if there isn't a slice of that \$12,000 hidden in your Garden Patch.

ENTER AT ONCE

Maryland Win-the-War Produce Contest

Address Contest Department, Food Administrator
700 Equitable Building, Baltimore

I hereby enter Classes Lettered.....

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

County Prizes for Gardens

(23 Counties @ \$500 = \$11,500)

\$75	\$10	{ For gardens between 1-16 and 1-2 acres on above conditions. }	CLASS E
50	10		
35	10		
25	10		
15	10		
TOTAL \$250			

\$75	\$10	{ For gardens of 1-2 acre and upwards on above conditions. }	CLASS F
50	10		
35	10		
25	10		
15	10		
TOTAL \$250			

CLASS G—Soy Beans best average yield per acre on at least two acres. Prizes in each county \$25, \$15, \$10.

State Sweeps for Gardens

CHAMPIONSHIP OF MARYLAND IN CLASS E—\$600
CHAMPIONSHIP OF MARYLAND IN CLASS F—\$500

Other State-Wide Sweepstakes

A	WHEAT—Best 1919 yield per acre on at least 25 acres. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.
B	WHEAT—Largest part of farm of over 40 acres sown for 1919 wheat. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.
C	WHEAT—Best 1919 yield per acre on 10 to 25 acres. Prizes \$500, \$300, \$200.
D	CORN—Best 1918 yield per acre on at least 25 acres. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.

Supreme Straws in Quality and Fashion

The exhibition of stylings intensely interesting and deeply educational which will open your eyes to the advantage of being hatted by this institution in Princess Anne.

JOHN W. MORRIS & SONS, Inc.

SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

PRINCESS ANNE Main Street MARYLAND



For
PATRIOTISM



Buy
SAPOLIO

ENOCH MORGAN'S
SONS CO.

For
ECONOMY

"Actions speak louder than words—Act—Don't Talk—Buy Now"

THRIFT

A candle in the night is more valuable than a searchlight at noon


And when the pinch comes a hundred dollars saved is more valuable than a thousand dollars gone.

Start a Savings Account today. Save as you earn, so that when you are not earning you may still enjoy the comforts of life.

Thrifty pays.

PEOPLES BANK of SOMERSET COUNTY

Princess Anne, Maryland



SAVE and SERVE

"SAVE DAYLIGHT"

By Saving Time—Pay-by-Check

When you run your money-transactions through this "Farmers'" Bank you will find your business running smoother, swifter, stronger—as do the wheels of every industry because of banking aid.

Your friends and neighbors—the successful ones—have long ago adopted this plan. Give it a trial—you will decide to make it permanent. Don't sidetrack the idea—do it to-day. We furnish supplies and offer you our skillful banking service free of charge.

Bank of Somerset

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

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

MARYLANDER AND HERALD

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRINCESS ANNE AND SOMERSET COUNTY

THE MARYLANDER, Established 1882
SOMERSET HERALD, 1888

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND, MAY 21, 1918

Vol. XX No. 38

SEVERAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

Recorded In The Office Of The Circuit Court For Somerset County

George H. Ford from L. Paul Ewell and wife, 2 acres in Fairmount district; consideration \$10 and other considerations.

John W. Morris from Frank J. Wiloughby and wife, 91 acres in East Princess Anne district; consideration \$1,500.

Sallie E. Jones from Charlie W. Jones, 10 acres in Mount Vernon district; consideration \$1 and love and affection.

Lee Dashiell from Henry W. Jones and others, 11 acres in East Princess Anne district; consideration \$200.

George U. McAllen from John E. Pruitt, sheriff, 27 1/2 acres in East Princess Anne district; consideration \$25.

Mollie Whittington from Luther T. Miles and wife, land in Lawson's district; consideration \$90.

Thomas A. Stevenson from Ruth A. Stevenson, land in Crisfield district; consideration \$5 and other considerations.

Wm. Rowe Whittington from Thos. Davis and wife, land in Brinkley's district; consideration \$5.

Maude Gerald from William Gerald, land in Brinkley's district; consideration \$25.

Falen H. Henry from George T. Sterling and wife, 6 acres in Lawson's district; consideration \$900.

Clarence I. Laird from J. Henry Wilson and wife, 8 acres in St. Peter's district; consideration \$35.

Report Of Princess Anne Red Cross

The following is a list of activities of Princess Anne Auxiliary of Red Cross for the year ending May, 1918: \$1,566.74 was raised and contributed to the National Red Cross war fund through this Auxiliary. In addition to this amount \$1,115.34 has been raised by various means during the year; \$170.94 of which remains in the treasury.

Last Saturday the auxiliary received a contribution of \$5 from Cedar Grove school, Miss Lila A. Mills, teacher, and \$13.00 from Perryhawkin school, Misses Lettie Long and Alma Dennis, teachers.

One box of surgical dressing, of various kinds, 2,375 in all, costing \$200; this box was the gift of Mrs. John Page. Twenty dozen linen handkerchiefs, one box containing complete hospital equipment for ten soldiers, each equipment consisting of 6 bed sheets, 4 draw sheets, 2 bed spreads, 4 pillow cases, 2 bath towels, 4 face towels, 4 pairs of socks, 6 handkerchiefs, 3 pairs of pajamas, 4 bed shirts, 1 convalescent robe, 2 pairs bed socks 1 pair leather slippers and 5 face cloths; one box of 1500 fruit containers of jams, jellies and preserves for soldiers in hospital; one Christmas box for Camp Meade; 26 pairs of sleeping socks to Fort Howard; housewives, costing \$12.75 for draftees; 6 dozen sheets; comfort kits for 42 draftees costing \$42, this amount was solicited from individuals and not taken out of the treasury.

The Auxiliary has knit and contributed 200 sweaters, 165 helmets, 85 pairs of wristlets, 66 pairs of socks, 1 muffler and one pair of bed socks. Each draftee leaving the county and each volunteer from Princess Anne, so far as we know, has received some gift, and in many cases several gifts, from the Princess Anne Auxiliary. These gifts have consisted of housewives, books of Psalms and Hymns for Soldiers, comfort kits and knitted articles.

The Junior Red Cross, under Mrs. E. H. Cohn, has made the following articles during the past winter: Fourteen sweaters, 24 fracture pillows, 45 pillow cases, 56 pairs of bed socks, 108 flowered cretonne treasure bags and 31 flannellette petticoats.

The "Little Peoples' Red Cross" consisting of children from 6 to 12 years, has completed one knitted afghan of 92 six-inch squares, for convalescent soldiers. This afghan was sent by parcel post to France. These little girls are at work on another afghan which will take 54 eight-inch squares, 31 of which are completed. They have also knitted one dozen wash cloths.

Liberty Loan Subscriptions \$253,050

Mr. W. B. Spiva, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, furnishes the following revised and complete list of subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan from Somerset county:

No. of sub.	Amount
Deal's Island Bank.....	307 \$ 5,880.00
Bank of Crisfield.....	348 80,000.00
Marine Bank, Crisfield.....	143 28,500.00
Farmers Bank of Somerset County, Marion.....	64 14,000.00
Bank of Marion, Marion.....	24 5,500.00
Peoples Bank of Somerset Co., Princess Anne.....	297 25,400.00
Bank of Somerset, Fr. Anne.....	598 90,000.00
Penn. R. R. Co., Somerset county employees.....	146 8,800.00
Totals.....	1725 \$253,050.00

There were 898 subscriptions by the two Princess Anne Banks for \$115,400.

QUICK TRIPS BY FIRST AIR MAIL

Arrives At Washington From New York In 3 Hours And 20 Minutes

Aerial mail service in the United States became an accomplished fact last Wednesday.

Carrying a heavy load of mail, the first official aeropostal delivery was completed at Washington at 2.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, when a huge army biplane arrived safely from Philadelphia, bringing letters and parcels from that city and from New York.

Nineteen letters and packages sent to President Wilson arrived at the White House at 3.15 o'clock. Among them was a letter from the Aero Club of America, newspapers, a box of flowers and a book. Narino Bocobilo, aged 14, delivered the mail to the White House.

The machine, which was piloted from New York to Philadelphia by Lieut. Corey Webb, reached Philadelphia at 1.05 and departed for Washington, piloted by Second Lieutenant J. C. Edgerton; at 1.14. It carried 5,000 letters.

The first trip was completed but five minutes behind schedule.

A broken propeller, forcing Lieut. George L. Boyle to land on the state road near Waldorf, Md., 25 miles from Washington, interrupted the initial aero-post delivery of mail from Washington to Philadelphia and New York that day.

The institution of the service marked another step in the record of achievements since 1832, when the Senate boasted that letters had been "brought from New York, a distance of 250 miles, in 36 hours."

The plane leaving New York at 11.30 o'clock was scheduled to arrive in Philadelphia at 12.30 and Washington at 2.30, the time for transportation by train being from six to seven hours. The air route will effect a saving of at least two hours in the delivery of mail at terminals, but a much greater saving will be made on account of the special delivery features in the cities and earlier train connections. In some instances, according to the Postoffice officials, the saving may amount to as much as 12 hours by making connection which will avoid delivery going over until the following day.

HOPE FOR GREAT OYSTER OUTPUT

Packers and Growers Make Big Estimates At Meeting In Baltimore

Given normal conditions this coming fall, with labor available to catch and shuck the oysters, and Maryland will produce between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels of oysters, or the equivalent of 30,000,000 pounds of the most economical substitute for meat. The estimated output, if conditions are normal, for the entire Atlantic and coast oyster producing states amounts to 15,000,000 bushels, or 90,000,000 pounds of food that has no waste.

These figures are based on estimates made by prominent oyster growers and packers who attended the convention of the Oyster Growers and Dealers' Association of North America at the Southern Hotel, Baltimore, last week.

The oyster men are patriotic. The government has called on them to supply the country so far as possible with oysters so that needed meat, especially beef, may be sent to the armies in the field. In order to give the government figures showing what the oystermen can do the representatives from the different parts of the country were called on for estimates.

Maryland will produce between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 bushels. Virginia, given the men to man the boats and shuck the oysters, will do likewise. New Jersey will come in with 2,000,000 or more bushels and the other sections in proportion.

But the production this season, even if more labor is available, will be only about 70 per cent. of normal, for the oystermen do not hope to get as many men by far as they need, unless the government should see fit to recognize that the industry is a war necessity and helps out in solving the labor problem and the middle of transportation.

Board Of Education Reorganized

The Board of Education met last Tuesday, present Dr. G. T. Atkinson, Dr. C. W. Wainwright and Dr. A. P. Dennis, who succeeds Mr. C. W. Long, whose term expired on May 1st. The Board reorganized as follows: President, Dr. G. T. Atkinson; vice-president, Dr. C. W. Wainwright.

Dr. C. W. Wainwright and Supt. W. H. Dashiell were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions covering the retirement of Mr. C. W. Long, who had been president of the Board for seven years.

Herbert S. Wilson was re-elected supervisor of colored schools for the term of one year. Other officials will be named at the June meeting.

PRAY FOR VICTORY ON MAY 30TH

President Sets Memorial Day For Fasting And Prayer In America

National Memorial Day, Thursday, May 30th, is designated by President Wilson in a proclamation issued Monday of last week as a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting.

The proclamation, issued in response to a resolution by Congress, follows: "Whereas, The Congress of the United States on the 2nd day of April last passed the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of war humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God and to implore His aid and protection, the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully requested to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of our cause, His blessing on our arms and a speedy restoration of an honorable and lasting peace to the nations of the earth;

"And, Whereas, It has always been the reverent habit of the people of the United States to turn in humble appeal to Almighty God for His guidance in the affairs of their common life;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, the 30th day of May, a day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories, a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting, and to exhort my fellow-citizens of all faiths and creeds to assemble on that day in their several places of worship and there, as well as in their homes, to pray Almighty God that He may forgive our sins and shortcomings as a people and purify our hearts to see and love the truth, to accept and defend all things that are just and right, and to purpose only those righteous acts and judgments which are in conformity with His will, beseeching Him that He will give victory to our armies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those who take counsel on our behalf in these days of dark struggle and perplexity, and steadfastness to our people to make sacrifice to the utmost in support of what is just and true, bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice and good will."

Methodist War Council's Drive

Senator Orlando Harrison and Rev. Dr. W. O. Hurst, pastor of Salem M. E. Church, of Pocomoke City, were the speakers at Cokesbury M. E. Church Monday evening of last week on the occasion of a mass-meeting of the whole circuit. The speakers presented the Methodist War Council's drive for \$1,000,000, to be administered by the Church's Home Missionary Organization exclusively for war work. Members of Vincent's Orchestra, of Pocomoke City, furnished music. This meeting was in nature and purpose similar to meetings being held, and to be held, in Methodist churches all over the United States.

At the request of Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, executive manager of the National War Council of the Methodist Church, the pastor of Pocomoke Circuit churches, Rev. C. A. Vandermeulen, has appointed the following officials to constitute War Work Teams on his charge: S. A. Evans, chairman of the Cokesbury team as well as of the combined teams of the circuit, and E. T. Hope, E. W. Mills, J. L. Payne and W. V. Taylor, Cokesbury team; Thomas A. Mason, chairman, Willard P. Evans and Luther Parsons, Williams team; Norman Dryden, chairman, Harold H. Gibbons, Alton Dryden, O. T. Payne and N. W. C. Gibbons, Emmanuel team; W. A. Riggins, chairman, George Gibbons and R. H. Shockley, Holland's team.

Children Under 14 Cannot Be Employed

Charles J. Fox, chairman of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, has received a number of letters from packers of fruits and vegetables, asking that they be instructed as to the federal Child Labor law in these factories.

Last week John H. Dulany, of Fruitland, Wicomico county, wrote the bureau asking if children under 14 years of age could be employed in capping strawberries. Mr. Dulany preserves the berries and as the labor situation is bad in his locality, he desires to employ these children. Chairman Fox has written Mr. Dulany that no child under 14 years can be employed in this work, as the federal law prohibits any child of this age being employed in the preparation of any food. The children, however, are permitted to pick berries on the farm, but cannot work in any cannery.

This is a hard blow to many of the packers, who put up thousands of quarts of strawberries, especially as the season will be at its height this week, thus allowing too short a time for the packers to make other arrangements for help.

What a thrifty housewife puts in the soup pot the wasteful cook puts in the garbage can.

TO INCREASE THE NAVAL RESERVE

Over 55 Ratings In This Service In Which Men Can Be Enrolled

The Navy Department has requested all recruiting stations to increase enrollments in the Naval Reserve Force to a maximum.

The Naval Reserve is one of the most popular branches of the service, which fact is demonstrated by the large number of enrollments each week. It was authorized by Act of Congress, August 26, 1916, and has grown in the brief space of 20 months to proportions so great, and serving purposes so useful, that its existence as a permanent auxiliary to the regular navy is assured.

Being a rather recent addition to the military system of the country, comparatively little is known of the splendid advantage it offers to the men who join, or of the great service it has already rendered the government. One of the most attractive features of this service is the fact that men with special qualifications or trades are enrolled as petty officers. That is, a man who is a machinist, carpenter or electrician by trade does not have to enlist as a seaman or private, but is immediately enrolled as a petty officer and allowed to continue on with his trade.

There are at the present time over 55 ratings in this service, in which a man can be enrolled as a petty officer. Some of the better known ones are as follows: Coppermiths, boilermakers, machinists, pattern makers, moulders, electricians, radio operators, firemen, water tenders, hospital men, cooks, yeomen. The pay of this service is exceptionally good, ranging from \$35 to \$83 per month, clear money, with additional allotments for families and dependents of the men enrolled.

The Naval Reserve enrolling office for this section is at 125 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., and any information desired will gladly be furnished by the enrolling officer at this address. The enrolling officer invites correspondence in reference to the service.

Men in the draft can still enroll, providing they can secure a certificate from their local boards to the effect they are not within the current quota. A supply of these certificates has been furnished the local boards, who will be glad to give them to all applicants.

James Gordon Bennett Dies In France

James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, died at his villa in southern France at 9.40 o'clock last Tuesday morning. Mr. Bennett had been ill for some time. He had resided abroad for many years.

Mr. Bennett's career was one of the most remarkable in newspaper annals. He was born in New York, May 10, 1841, and was the son of James Gordon Bennett, Sr. Educated abroad by private tutors he returned to the United States in 1866. He assumed control of the New York Herald on the death of his father, in 1872. Although residing in Paris he actively controlled the Herald by cable. He published a Paris edition of the Herald, and, for some time, published a London edition.

April Farm Loans Total \$13,988,000

The Federal Loan Board announced last Tuesday that April loans extended to farmers of the country aggregated \$13,988,000. This total represents 6,314 loans closed. Applications for the month totaled \$13,388,000 and those approved amounted to \$10,724,000.

Federal land banks closed the following amounts for April: St. Paul, \$2,870,000; Omaha, \$1,912,000; Spokane, \$1,586,000; Houston, \$1,514,000; New Orleans, \$1,198,000; St. Louis, \$1,016,000; Wichita, \$768,000; Louisville, \$756,000; Columbia, \$737,000; Berkeley, \$569,000; Baltimore, \$538,000, and Springfield, \$518,000.

Since the Federal Farm Loan Board began issuing loans to farmers more than 40,000 loans have been closed, amounting to a grand total of \$91,951,000. Applications from farmers during the initial year have reached almost \$300,000,000.

County Assessors Summoned

All county assessors have been summoned by the State Tax Commission to attend a meeting in Baltimore next Thursday, May 23d, when the question of equalizing assessments will be discussed. It is said that the returns of the recent reassessment of real property in the counties show decided inequality in a good many instances and that the Tax Commission wants to straighten these out. After the meeting the assessors will be given a luncheon at the Hotel Rennett.

The War-Winning quartette is wheat, meat, sugar and fat. They are needed abroad; don't impose too much home performance upon them.

JUDGE HARRY COVINGTON OUT

Resigns From District of Columbia Supreme Court To Practice Law

Chief Justice J. Harry Covington, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, last Thursday resigned his position. President Wilson sent to the Senate the name of Associate Justice Walter I. McCoy to succeed Mr. Covington as chief justice and also the name of Thomas Jennings Bailey, of Nashville, Tenn., to succeed Justice McCoy as associate justice.

The communication of the President to the Senate nominating Justice McCoy to succeed Chief Justice Covington was the first public intimation that Justice Covington contemplated resigning. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Covington informed his friends some time ago that he intended resigning from the bench to resume practice of his profession. He will have offices both in Washington and in Easton, Md., his home. He made the following statement:

"There is little to add to the simple fact that I have resigned. The judicial position I have occupied is a most honorable and attractive one, and because of its associations I leave it with a sense of regret. There are private and personal reasons, however, which have seemed to me so important as to dictate such a course. I shall return to private life and the practice of the law, taking up at once certain professional and business engagements which await me. My permanent home will continue to be at Easton, and it is my hope to take a more active interest in Maryland affairs than it has been possible for me to do in the past four years."

Mr. Covington is one of the best-known men in that large group of former members of Congress who remained in Washington after leaving the Capitol. His work during the two terms when he represented the First district made him a notable figure, serving, as he did, on two of the most notable committees in the House, the Committee on Interstate Commerce and Judiciary. His salary as Chief Justice of the District Supreme Bench was \$6,000 per year, and he received \$2,000 additional as lecturer of law at the Georgetown University. His new engagements are already such that his return to the practice of his profession will bring him vastly greater income.

BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

Boys Will Receive \$15 For The First Month And \$30 For The Second

Already thousands of boys have enrolled under the banner of the United States Working Boys' Reserve to help the farmers of Maryland win the war by providing food for the soldiers.

Just how many of these young men have enrolled cannot be known until the official tabulation is completed. Whatever their number Federal Director Frank B. Cahn, in charge of the Maryland enrollment, is now ready through the Farm Agent and the Council of Defense in this county to receive applications for help from the farmers.

No boy less than 16 has been taken for work on the farm. No young man more than 21, the draft age, has been accepted. Only those physically fit will be sent to the farms.

The President inaugurated the move for the Boys' Reserve. The Governor of every State in the Union has backed the project. In most states the enrollment is completed and the boys are now out on the farms. Maryland is a little late, but not too late to render efficient aid to the farmer. Hundreds of thousands have enrolled throughout the Nation. The demand in other states is far in excess of the supply.

Almost all the help sent to the farms will come from the colleges and the high schools throughout the State. Necessarily many of them will come from the schools of Baltimore. They are, of course, inexperienced in farm work, but they are intelligent and will learn rapidly. Better than all, perhaps, they are earnest. After a conference with leading farmers Mr. Cahn fixed \$15 as the minimum pay for these boys for the first month and \$30 for the second and subsequent months. Board and lodging are, of course, included and the farmers are expected to pay the railroad fare to the place of employment.

Subscriptions By Employees

U. N. Bethell, vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, states that reports now tabulated show that of the employees of the Bell Telephone System throughout the country 119,402 subscribed for \$8,080,050 in Third Liberty Loan Bonds. The average subscription was \$68. Mr. Bethell announces that these figures include only subscriptions on the company's easy payment plan, no account having been taken of subscriptions made by employees directly through banks or other channels.

78 MEN TO MEADE FROM COUNTY

Drafted Men To Leave Princess Anne Tuesday Morning, May 28th

Acting under the order of the Adjutant-General, the Local Board of Somerset county selected a list of drafted men to make up Somerset's quota for the next call, have been notified to report at Princess Anne on Monday afternoon, May 27th, at 4 o'clock, and they will entrain for Camp Meade on Tuesday morning, May 28th. The list follows:

Willie S. Bradshaw.....	Tylerton
Wesley A. Ward.....	Crisfield
Gordon C. Evans.....	Tylerton
Raymond H. Smullen.....	Princess Anne
Marion E. Carver.....	Marumaco
Calvert Meredith.....	Rumley
Horace S. Gibson.....	Mt. Vernon
Edward S. Evans.....	Tylerton
Norman H. Fitzgerald.....	Princess Anne
Nicholas Somers Riggins.....	Crisfield
Willie Levin Anderson.....	Deal's Island
William Pestredge.....	Crisfield
Walter Wesley Nelson.....	Crisfield
Oval Evans Dryden.....	Crisfield, R. F. D.
Christopher C. Lankford.....	Crisfield
George L. Long.....	Crisfield
Amos M. Bradley.....	Westover
Herman Taylor.....	Marumaco
Ellsworth T. Powell.....	Crisfield
Harold C. Dize.....	Crisfield
William Mason.....	"
Lloyd A. McCready.....	"
Ira M. Landon.....	"
Clarence T. Willing.....	Oriole
John Egerton Wilson.....	Deal's Island
Carl Sterling.....	Crisfield
Oscar Hanson McDorman.....	Westover
Gordon William Tyler.....	Chance
Amos E. L. Deavor.....	Princess Anne
Herbert Rodney Shores.....	Princess Anne
Melvin James Jones.....	Chance
Arthur Hamilton Jones.....	Chance
Charles C. Davis.....	Crisfield
Paul Frederick Bissel.....	Westover
Lonza Lewis.....	Crisfield
George Carlton Byrd.....	"
Robert James Sterling.....	"
Elmer Clarence Shores.....	Dames Quarter
Winter W. Beauchamp.....	Westover
Charles Morris Wagner.....	"
George W. North.....	Crisfield
John Wesley Parker.....	"
Walter Ashley Jones.....	Chance
Samuel Shrago.....	Crisfield
Alvin W. Foster.....	Tylerton
James Isaac Lankford.....	Crisfield
Samuel H. Coulbourne.....	Crisfield
James A. Young.....	"
Lambert A. Bradshaw.....	Tylerton
Charles Edgar Ross.....	Oriole
Lacy W. Tyler.....	Ewell
John A. Mason.....	Mt. Vernon
Method S. Holland.....	Fairmount
Walter Long Beauchamp.....	Westover
Claude E. Dize.....	Rumley
Samuel B. Marsh.....	Tylerton
Charles H. Raymond, 2d.....	Shelton
William Moffit Hoffman.....	Mt. Vernon
James H. Scott.....	Crisfield
Lewis Hopkins.....	Inverness
Charles W. Sterling.....	Crisfield
Richard August Menzell.....	Champ
Edward Riggins.....	Crisfield
Harry Anderson Wilson.....	Deal's Island
Charles Johnson.....	Westover
George Denwood Willing.....	Oriole
Benjamin Walston.....	Landonville
Earl Thomas.....	Deal's Island
Barney Morgan.....	Crisfield
Roland B. French.....	Rumley
Lewis J. Landon.....	Landonville
Charles Trader.....	Pocomoke City
Joshua L. Adams.....	Crisfield
Otto Emory Ford.....	Fairmount
John Roland Smith.....	Kingston
Willie Laird.....	Monie
Richard Blueford.....	Crisfield
J. Edward Bowland.....	Kingston
Herman Francis Nelson.....	Crisfield
Oliver H. Smullen.....	Marion
William H. Guy.....	Ewell
Theodore B. Evans.....	"
Roy C. Brittingham.....	Pocomoke City

The Local Board designated the following men from the draft list to receive a technical training at the hands of the Government. The men, all mechanics, reported last Tuesday afternoon and left Wednesday morning. The following were ordered to Pittsburgh, Pa.: Henry B. Muir, of Princess Anne; Roger A. Bell, John Franklin Mitchell, Richard C. Britton and Samuel Preston Hinman, all of Crisfield. These two men were ordered to report at the State College, Pennsylvania: Joseph Carter Sterling and Olin W. Sterling, of Crisfield. On Friday morning John W. Heath, Jr., an auto mechanic, left for Laurel, Md., where he had been ordered to report for duty.

12,000 Marylanders May Register

Between 10,000 and 12,000 Maryland men are expected to register on the supplemental registration day for those reaching 21 years of age since the registration on June 5 last. This estimate is based on Adjutant-General Warfield's figures that the new registrants should represent about 10 per cent. of those already registered.

The date for the supplemental registration is expected to be soon named in a proclamation by President Wilson. General Warfield said last Wednesday night that by May 25 all the machinery of the local boards in the State would be ready for handling the new men. As decided upon, the new registrants will be sent to the bottom of the list.

Far more than a million lumps of sugar would be sent each day where it is more needed, if everyone in Maryland would save just one lump by sweetening with honey, maple syrup, molasses or dark syrup.

Strawberry Checks, \$1.25 per thousand.

Case of Double Persuasion

By WALKER KENNEDY

(Copyright, 1914, Western Newspaper Union.)

It was a pleasant night in September when Jonadab Boggs came to the point. Miss Dinah Revins was visiting her brother, who lived not very far from the judge, and he was laying siege to her heart at that place. The front porch had been surrendered by the family to Miss Dinah and her suitors, and annoying interruptions from the children had been carefully guarded against, for to the acute sensibilities of Dinah's sister-in-law the indications that evening pointed to a proposal.

"How do you do this evening, judge?" was the greeting Miss Dinah gave him as he came up the walk that memorable night.

"I was feelin' kinder lonesome-like at home, and I thought I'd come over and see you," he replied, taking a chair and depositing his hat and cane by his side on the porch.

"I shouldn't think that a man like you would ever get lonesome," she remarked.

"Well, I jes' do. You see my place is set back from the road and there ain't no other houses in sight there, and since my son and his wife went off to Texas there's nobody left; and I tell you, Miss Dinah, it is a lonely place. But I know somebody who could make a mighty big change over there."

"Who is he?" she inquired blandly.

"Tain't no he. It's a her, and you know who I mean."

"I ain't much of a hand at guessin' conundrums, judge," she said, "and if you mean anything particular you better talk it right out."

"Well, I mean you, and nary one else. I guess things would change me teetotally if you was to take charge of the place."

"I should think they would. I'd cut away about half of them trees there, fer they ain't good for nothin' but chills; and I'd have that old barb wire fence down in no time and a nice palin' fence in place of it. I certainly would swap things around there if I had the management of it."

"Jes' you take me then, and come over and improve the place as much as you are a mind to."

"Do I understand, Judge Jonadab Boggs, that you are asking me to marry you?"

"That's exactly what I'm trying to propose to you, and if you will only do it you'll cure one of the worst cases of lonesomeness in this civil district."

"I ain't doctoring the lonesomes now nor keerin' much about curin' em, but

goose, and if I married you I'd be a bigger one. If I should take up and marry now I don't know how Sid's wife's baby ever'd get proper raisin'. The trouble is that I've got several nephews an' neices that just couldn't do without me."

"Don't you believe it. I bet if the truth was known every one of them wishes you'd tend to your own business and let them alone."

"What!" cried Miss Dinah, aghast. "You don't think any of them would wish that?"

"That's what I mean." "Why, some of my nephews and nieces think that I belong to them, and I'm sure it would be wrong in me to go on and marry when they need me so much."

"They ain't like other young folks then. But that's neither pro nor con. I tell you solemnly that the Lord never made as fine a woman as you be and intended her to be single. You ain't exactly a old woman, but you're gettin' along, gettin' along. Where's your home? Ain't got none. You air jest livin' round fust one place an' then the other. No, sirree, you're too good a woman for that sort of thing. You need a solid, steady old man for a husband, who will take care of you. I know you could get handsomer men. I ain't a perfect fagger, I'm a little short, my feet are too fat and my head's not a proper shape, but there's nothin' the matter with my heart. It's sound as a dollar, Miss Dinah, and every heart-beat in it is for you."

"Pshaw! How you do talk," said Miss Dinah, blushing and then hurrying to get back to the argument. "There's another reason why you shouldn't marry, judge. Think of your children. Every one of them would be furious with me as well as with you. I can't imagine what put this marryin' notion in your head. In the first place everybody'll be laughing at you if you should marry again. Then there'll be a howl from the children and lastly you are too old and have got too many mortgages on you. And you ought to be thinking about religion, too, and preparin' yourself for the hereafter instead of fillin' your old head with all these here lovesick notions."

"You talk mighty hard, Miss Dinah," said the judge, who was visibly discouraged and who, as he sat in the moonlight, did look very old and lonely. "If you jes' knowed how hard it was to me to kill time on my place with nobody but the servants there, you'd change your idee about my bein' so silly; but I've laid the case before you and if you won't give me no decision tonight, I'll ask you to consider it and give me an answer when I come again."

"Very well, I'll do that; but in the meantime you had better consider what I've been a-sayin' to you before you come again. You just take about a week and steady it over."

As she went into the house the picture of her aged suitor, departing sadly to his desolate home, remained with her; and in her room she spoke to her sister-in-law in this vein: "Yes; he asked me to marry him, but I didn't give him no answer. He's too old to marry, and I'd be a goose if I did; but then he does live a lonesome kind of life. That old man certainly does need a helpmate; and then he set me to thinkin' about myself. Here I am nearly fifty years old without a home, and I've been forein' myself very likely on a lot of young people that didn't want me. I suppose it's time for me to quit it. Well, Jonadab—I mean the judge—wants me to be his'n. Of course I give the best advice I could and told him he was a fool to think of marryin'; and I've done full duty. I never let on to him about it, Maria, but Jonadab has actually convinced me that I ought to git married, and I'd just as soon marry him as any other man I know; and he's a soft-hearted critter, too, and so I guess I'll take him. He's a powerful close reasoner, Jonadab is, and he's got me persuaded, though he don't know it yet."

On the evening when the judge was to have returned for his answer Miss Dinah had arrayed herself with a little more than her usual care in anticipation of the visit. After supper she took her seat upon the porch which, by a wise provision, had been surrendered upon her best plan of surrender when the barking of a little terrier at the front gate announced the arrival of a negro boy. He brought with him a letter for Miss Dinah. It was "from de judge, an' dar warn't no answer."

Miss Dinah took the letter into the house, thinking it was anything but what it was, for this is what the judge wrote:

"Dear Miss Dinah—I have been thinking over what you said to me the other night. I have went over the pints seriatim, as the lawyers say, and your argument is like yourself, perfect. You have convinced me that I am an old fool and that I ain't got no business with a new wife at my time of life. I ain't got so much religion as I oughter have, and I'm a-going to get some more. You are right, Miss Dinah, and you've convinced me that I was wrong. If you ever need a friend, call on the undersigned. I hereby withdraw my suit for the hand of the most sensible woman I know. Yores to command,

"JONADAB BOGGS,
"Justice of the Peace."

"Well," remarked Miss Dinah to herself, as she tore up the letter. "He never will know that he persuaded me just as I persuaded him." And she went to find Maria and tell her that after all she didn't believe that she would marry the judge.

Raise something, whether it is a pig in the parlor or a fish in the bathtub!

Home Town Helps

BIRDS PROTECTION IN PARKS

Subject Is Engaging the Attention of Town Authorities in All Sections of the Country.

In many eastern cities, where the winters are most severe, the park officials maintain feeding stations for wild birds. Even as far up in "the frozen north" as Minneapolis a number of such winter feeding places are found in every park of their extensive system. Theodore Wirth, the superintendent of parks, says: "We have a long severe winter and find it necessary to feed birds regularly every day for months if we are to hold them in our parks for the summer. We have also built and placed a large number of nesting boxes or bird houses which are well populated. We protect birds in every possible way and the local Audubon society is doing excellent work. A good many kinds of birds which were rarely seen here a few years ago are now found in large numbers, and many which formerly left in the fall now stay with us over winter."

We have, in many parks, sufficient shrubbery for cover, we are not troubled much with cats, yet park men should be required to kill all found within the several larger parks and to keep none except a single cat in each storehouse. Encouragement should be given in every way to the increase of native birds and those of bright plumage and sweet song from other lands should be introduced. The country, not the city, should perform the office of introduction of new kinds. In a climate so mild as ours there should be a thousand-fold as many birds as we now have and the parks should be filled with them.—Los Angeles Times.

PREPARE FOR HOME GARDEN

National Health, as Well as Conservation and Patriotism, Demand Planting of Many This Season.

The home garden this coming season will mean more than it did last year or ever before. It is not only a means of national conservation and patriotism; a measure of national health lies within it. The man who can and who fails to put in a home garden next spring will be a slacker. The government stands ready to help in the garden, and government bulletins on garden subjects may be obtained by writing to the Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a list of publications available for distribution. Many of the state agricultural colleges, too, have garden bulletins for free distribution.

Sometimes, in many states of the Union, there is a chance to plow the garden early. When that chance comes the garden should be manured and plowed. Barnyard manure is a source of weed seed, but it is the most satisfactory fertilizer usually obtainable. A spot four or five feet square should be selected at the lowest, wettest spot in the garden for a compost pile or pit. If not too much trouble to dig a shallow pit. Into this pit throw all grass cuttings, leaves, vegetable tops and pea vines and tomato plants. They rot in a year or two and form a valuable source of humus for the garden soil.—Country Gentleman.

Public Building Architecture.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the concept of "architecture," to most persons, is limited to libraries, art galleries and other public buildings. These they feel, are "architecture;" and "architecture," to fulfill the most popular conception of it, must have Greek columns, and be executed in stone, on a scale more or less grand, and at an expenditure of equally conspicuous scale.

So far as this general popular estimate goes, it is an excellent and highly desirable thing. The people of every town and city, the people even of every village, should be keenly interested in the architectural merit of every public building which is being erected with city funds. They should demand the highest order of architectural merit and should come to learn some intelligent discrimination between architectural merit and financial expenditure. The library, for example, in a neighboring town may have cost several thousand dollars more to build than the library in one's own town, but it may not be necessarily better architecturally.—Exchange.

Trees Must Have Room.

In order to insure symmetry of growth, trees must be allowed unrestricted area for development. At least 40 feet should be allowed between trees intended to occupy the ground permanently. Quick-growing temporary trees may be planted between the long-lived ones to produce immediate results, but these should be removed as soon as they interfere with the development of the permanent plantations.

Illimitable.

"Tommy, bound Siberia."
"Can't be done."
"Why not?"
"The geography particularly speaks of the boundless plains of Siberia."

"NEXT HARVEST—OR BUST" PLENTY OF WHEAT IN FALL

Baltimore.—"All the wheat in the world next fall won't do our allies much good if we let them starve to death or worse in the meantime," is the State Food Administrator's warning against too much joy over the optimistic crop forecast just issued from Washington. "The outlook for a record harvest means a lot, but it doesn't lessen a jot our present task of 'ferrying on' till the new wheat is actually reaped. For about four months we have to save wheat as never before. Every single soldier we sent to France is a liability instead of an asset to the Allied Forces if the U. S. A. doesn't add one more wheat ration a day to the amount we have already been shipping. Upon the size of the coming crop hinges the chance of early victory, it is true. But until that crop is harvested, we must not for an instant lose sight of this solemn fact—that every Maryland boy who crosses the sea would be better at home unless his fellow-citizens spare from their own consumption enough wheat to give him each day his daily bread."

Wheat experts are sanguine about an abundance next autumn. Winter wheat may break the 1915 record. Acreage is increased 20 per cent. over last year, and the condition is unusually good. Spring wheat shows an acreage increase of 15 per cent. In addition, we may be able to get some of Argentina's 100,000,000 bushel store (for which ships cannot be spared this summer). India has 12,000,000 bushels and Australia 130,000,000 bushels all ready under a British guarantee of four shillings a bushel. A few sailing ships and neutral tramps are carrying some 7,000 miles from Australia to Trieste, but barely enough to take care of California's excess of consumption over production.

So, while there is plenty of wheat within sight, it is not yet within reach. We must hang on till it is available and no loyal Marylander will add any dead weight to the burden. Every home which can do without wheat at all—and the majority can—should give that visible proof of patriotism. Hotels and restaurants have better facilities for using substitutes and quick breads and so have even less excuse for serving any wheat at all. The Maryland Food Administration trusts that the prospect for a real bumper crop in the fall will spur citizens on to ensuring that we reach that date with our cause unimpaired by selfishness. It is a case of "Next Harvest—or Bust."

TRY FOR A GARDEN PRIZE

COTTAGE PIE.

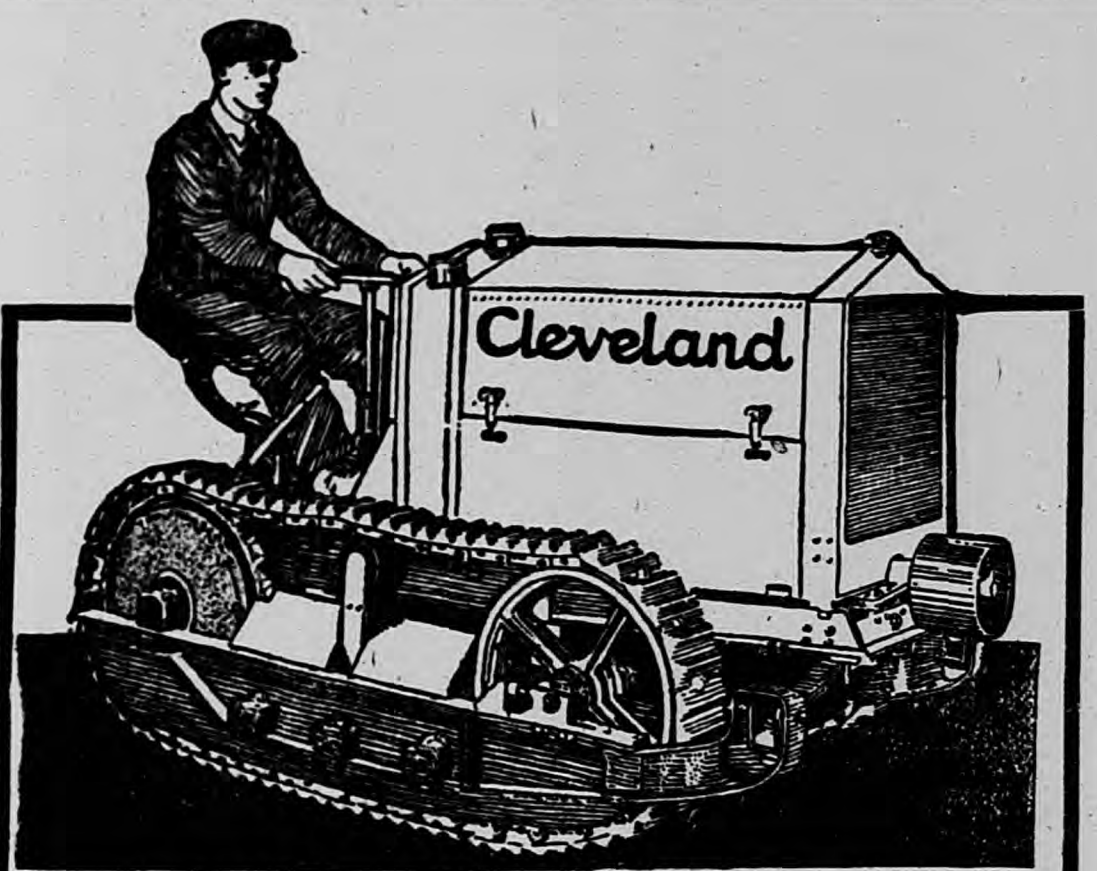
(Official recipe.)
Cover the bottom of a baking dish with hot mashed potatoes—add a layer of cold roast beef, chopped or cut into small pieces, seasoned with salt and pepper, and onion, and moisten with some of the gravy. Cover with another layer of mashed potatoes. Bake until dish is heated through and potatoes browned on top.

Catarrh of Throat

Miss Amalie Rusicka, 1449 South 16th St., Omaha, Nebraska, writes: "I have suffered with catarrh of the throat. I caught cold and it settled in my throat, and I coughed badly and was very weak. I could not sleep and had no appetite. I had two doctors, and had taken many different medicines and found no help. I thought I will have to give up; but at last my mother read about Peruna, so I thought of trying that great medicine. Peruna. I got a bottle of it and in about four days I almost stopped coughing, and after a while I surely found relief, and from that time we are not without Peruna in our home."

Could Not Sleep No Appetite Now Well. We Always Have PERUNA in the Home.

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.



The Cleveland Tractor

The Cleveland Tractor will plow 3 1/2 miles an hour—8 to 10 acres a day. That equals the work of three good horse teams and the man.

Traveling on its own tracks, it will go practically anywhere—even through ditches or gulches, sand and gravel. Although small enough for work in orchards, the Cleveland develops full 12 h. p. at the draw-bar for hauling.

At the pulley belt it gives 20 h. p.—plenty for stationary work, such as shelling corn, cutting ensilage, filling silos, pumping and many other uses on the farm where power is needed. You can turn it in a 12-foot circle—just about what it takes to turn a team. It can be housed in less space than it takes for a horse.

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MARYLANDER AND HERALD

ALL OFF TO AN EVEN START IN RACE FOR GARDEN PRIZE

"Start a war garden and show that you, too, can fight the Hun," is the advice of the Food Administration in asking the women of Maryland to make haste and enter its Produce Contest which awards twenty prizes in each county for the best gardens. "Best" has nothing to do with size. The small thrifty-plot has the same chance of carrying off the honors as its big rival for the \$16,500 State total of garden prizes goes where there is the best yield per square yard calculated on the market value of all potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, beans, turnips, cabbages and onions either actually sold or put away and stored for home use. Then get the girls and boys to show they have the spirit of their sires. The Garden Contest is the new American holiday game. There is not a boy or girl in Maryland who, given half a chance, would want to be an idler or a parasite at a time when the best effort of everybody is needed to bring about a quick, triumphant peace. They would rather be young soldiers of the soil.

Give the slacker acres no rest. Turn the youngsters loose on all bits of neutral land in the neighborhood, to convert them into patriot patches.

Send in an entry at once to the Contest Department, 700 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

Class F is for gardens of at least one-half acre, but in Class F anyone can compete who can beg, borrow or steal even one-sixteenth of an acre, which is just over 300 square yards. No one has a bit better chance than your own child to win the \$600 State Championship, provided there is the right spirit, good advice and a little plot of ground twenty paces along each side. Is there any prize a red-blooded American boy or girl would rather win?

EVERY GARDEN HAS A CHANCE.

BUY BINDER TWINE NOW.

Farmers are urged to buy their binder twine early as a precaution against shipping delay at harvest-time. The Government is doing its level best to keep down the price, but "sisal," of which it is made, is in the hands of a Mexican monopoly over which the United States has no control. The surest way to lower the price is to cut our demand to our bare necessity.

Sugar in ice cream is not reduced by the food order effective May 15th, as it is desired to encourage the dairy industry. Manufacturers of soft drinks, chewing gum, confectionery and such nonessentials will be allowed only four-fifths as much as last year.

A little arsenic will persuade eating insects to leave your war garden alone while nicotine extract suffocates bugs which suck. Get your sprayer ready.

Highest City in Europe.
In point of geographical elevation Madrid is the highest city in Europe.

CONTEST OF THE SUPERMEN

Warfare of Remote Future Predicted to Depend on Battles Conducted by Picked Combatants.

A day, now far removed, may come when the embattled hosts of rival nations will give place to a wager of battle to decide the conflict. The battle will then be confined to the combatants alone without violent interference with the peaceful pursuits of non-combatants or destruction of their property.

First, however, we must evolve great engines of destruction, so perfect that a few skilled heroes will direct each one of them. Eliery C. Stowell writes in the Century. These war machines will be so costly that only a few great powers will have the resources to construct and maintain them. Wise legislation and skillful systems of taxation will be necessary to organize the whole people for their support. A chosen few, picked from the whole nation, will man them, men in the full vigor of their strength, physically perfect to endure the terrible strain and powerful of brain to meet and surmount every intricacy of mechanics and every difficulty of strategy.

Above all, these hero supermen must be of such unswerving character that they will, day in and day out, without surcease, devote their unflinching zeal to the great task of defending the civilization for which they contend. This evolution and the increasing economic burden of maintenance of this machinery will make war the luxury of the most powerful states and will cause the area of war constantly to recede. Small nations will no longer be able to maintain military establishments and eventually the millions of men now battling upon the field of honor will have been replaced by a contest among a few men in control of stupendous machinery.

VELOCITY OF BIG SHELLS

Geometer Uses Problem of How Long Time Is Required for Stone to Fall to Center of Earth.

Studying the velocity of shells and bullets fired in the war led Maurice Sauget, a French geometer, to turn to the old question of the time it would take a stone to fall to the center of the earth. His conclusion was that it would take about 20 minutes 34 seconds.

Gassendil, who gave the subject much thought in the last century, made the time 20 minutes even. Mersenne on the other hand contended that six hours would be required.

Sauget says that as the stone approached the center of the earth it would be drawn downward by the core of the earth and upward by the shell which it had already penetrated. The rate at which the density of the earth varies or increases as we penetrate to greater depths is unknown. Sauget's formula is based upon considerations of the moment of inertia of the earth, as calculated from the precession of the equinoxes, which agree with observations on the density of the earth conducted in mine shafts.

If a shaft were driven right through the earth the stone would appear at the Antipodes after 38 minutes 30 seconds and then return to its starting point, at which it would make its reappearance at the end of 1 hour 17 minutes.

Speed of New Telegraph.

Within the past few weeks a seven-league stride has been made in high-speed telegraphy, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine. An apparatus which in actual tests has proved its ability to transmit over a single grounded wire 6,000 words a minute has been evolved.

The real significance of this escapes one until it is realized that 6,000 words set in type will fill seven and one-half standard magazine pages.

Details of what appears to be an epoch-making achievement must be withheld for military reasons. It is a war invention and has for its chief purpose the liberation of hundreds of expert operators for the signal corps without disorganizing our much-needed commercial lines. No secret is divulged, however, when the apparatus is described as a printing telegraph system depending upon a universally used recording instrument that has never before been associated with telegraphy. The system is applicable to wireless, but so far has not been actually used in connection with it.

When Horses Get "Pipped."

When an army horse is wounded about the face or jaw it is not sent down to the veterinary lines, but is kept to be tended by its driver.

Then it is that a good driver's care comes in, for the men tend them most carefully, feeding them by hand, boiling their oats, making them mashies, and spending most of the day with their charges until they can feed in comfort again. It is this personal care of the man for his horse that has been the cause of the new order that all horses have to be returned from hospital to their own units again; for a man's care is by no means transferred to the same extent to a new team of horses.

"Bike" Revived Again.

Folk who commenced to think that the bicycle was passing along the way that the horse has given up to the automobile as a pleasure vehicle have another guess. The war has given added impulse to wheel manufacture, according to a wheel salesman quoted in the Boston Post, and outside of the thousands being made for our troops across the water many more wheels are being made for the American public, a larger number than in former years.



It Was "Frum de Judge, an' Dar Warn't No Answer."

I want to discuss this here matter with you. How old are you, judge?"

"I'm about sixty, more or less," answered the judge shifty.

"Considerable more, I guess. Nearer seventy, ain't you?"

"I guess I am, but I come of a long-lived family. My grandfather lived to be a hundred and six."

"Never mind; he's dead. Now lemme tell you, judge, do you know what I think of a man of your age goin' round a-courting in this here swift way?"

"No, I don't, but I had to be swift, 'cause I ain't got time to spare."

"Well, you ought to be plum 'shamed of yourself. Don't you know that you've got no business marryin'?"

"No'm I don't know that. I think I ought to git married; and parti possum, as the law says, I think you ought to."

"No, Jonadab Boggs, you're wrong. Lemme show you. You are nearly seventy years old; you've got eight children and two or three grandchildren, and it seems to me that you ought to be satisfied to pass the rest of your days with them, a kinder patriarch 'sounded by your descendants and your flocks."

"But they've all gone an' left me. None of 'em won't live at home with me 'cause it's so far out of the way; an' then I can't leave my place and live with any of them. It would go to rack and ruin. There ain't nobody in the world that is more in need of a wife than I be."

"It looks to me that if you married at your time of life, you'd be a big

POULTRY FACTS



FEEDS FOR GROWING CHICKS

Suitable Rations Described for Young Fowls From Ten Days Up, Wheat-Eating Age.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After the chicks are ten days old, a good growing mash, composed of two parts by weight of bran, two parts middlings, one part cornmeal, one part low-grade wheat flour or red-dog middlings, and 10 per cent sifted beef scrap, may be placed in a hopper and left before them all the time. The mash may be fed either wet or dry; if wet, only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but in no sense sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used, a hopper containing bran should be accessible to the chickens at all times.

After the chickens are two months old they may be fed four times daily, with good results. After they are three months old, three feedings a day are enough.

When one has only a few chickens, it is less trouble to purchase the prepared chick feeds, but where a considerable number are reared it is sometimes cheaper to buy the finely cracked grains and mix them together. Some chick feeds contain a large quantity of grit and may contain grains of poor quality, so that they should be carefully examined and guaranty as to quality secured before purchase.

As soon as the chickens will eat the whole wheat (usually in about eight weeks), cracked corn, and other grains, the small-sized chick feed can be eliminated. In addition to the above feeds the chicken's growth can be hastened if they are given sour milk, skim milk, or buttermilk to drink. Growing chickens kept on a good range may be given all their feed in a hopper, mix-



Flock Scratching for Feed.

ing two parts by weight of cracked corn with one part of wheat, or equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats in one hopper and the dry mash for chickens in another. The beef scrap may be left out of the dry mash and fed in a separate hopper, so that the chickens can eat all of this feed they desire. If the beef scrap is to be fed separately it is advisable to wait until the chicks are ten days' old, although some poultrymen put the beef scrap before the young chickens at the start without bad results.

Chickens confined to small yards should always be supplied with green feed, such as lettuce, sprouted oats, alfalfa, or clover, but the best place to raise chickens successfully is on a good range where no extra green feed is required. Where the chickens are kept in small bare yards, fine charcoal grit, and oyster shell should be kept before the chickens all the time, and cracked or ground bone may be fed. The bone is not necessary for chickens that have a good range.

WHEN FOWLS BEGIN TO LAY

Small Breeds Produce Eggs When Only Six Months Old—Keep Growing for Early Maturity.

Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc., begin to lay when about seven months old, if properly cared for. Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., begin when about six months old. Feed well, and keep the chicks growing to obtain early maturity.

Eggs Cost Little.

Remember that eggs produced in the backyard flock cost very little, as the fowls are fed largely upon waste materials.

Perches for Fowls.

Perches should be placed on a level (about 18 inches from the floor) to avoid the birds all crowding on the higher roosts.

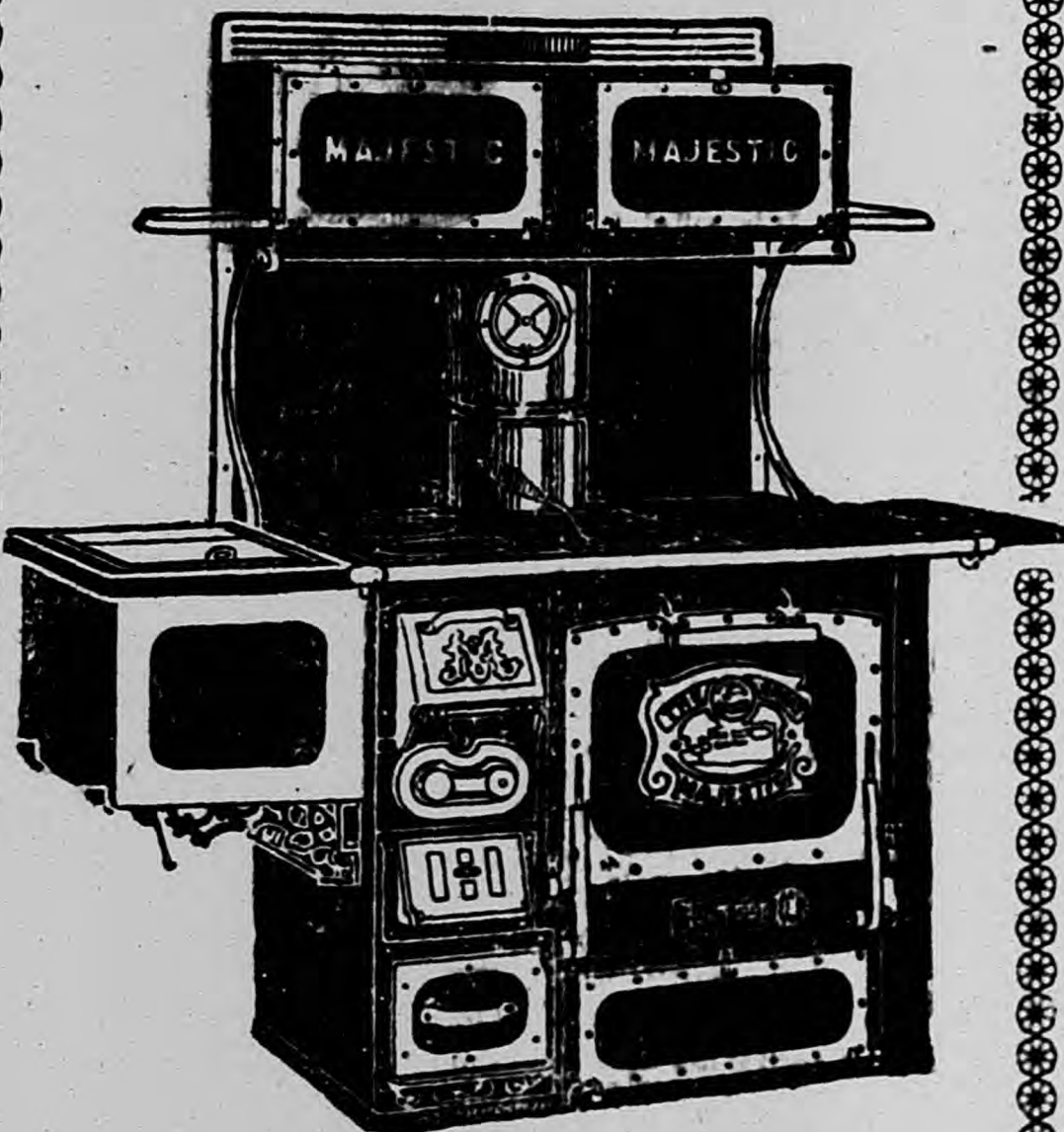
Care for Incubators.

Clean and disinfect the incubators that have been used previously and let them air out before using them this season.

SELLING BELOW COST

This is what we are doing every day. Goods Cost from 10 to 25 per cent. more than we are selling them for; as we have a large stock of Hardware, Buggies, Runabouts, Wagons, Harness

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We carried over \$800.00 worth of Robes and Blankets from last year. We don't mark our goods up every day like other merchants. Somebody is losing trade because ours is increasing.

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MICKIE SAYS

YEP, THEY'VE SCADS OF GOOD FELLERS AROUND THIS HERE TOWN, BUT THE BEST OF 'EM ARE THE FELLERS WHO BRING IN THEIR COPY AN' ADS EARLY SO WE AIN'T RUSHED TO DEATH GETTIN' OUT THE PAPER ON TIME! NO?



First Springs Used on Railways.
The first record of the use of springs on railways is George Stephenson's patent of September, 1816. The first locomotive with steel springs was the Agoria, built by Foster and Rastrick in 1820, and now in South Kensington museum, London. This had laminated springs on the leading wheels.



Where Roaches Hide
No matter how few or how many roaches are in your home nor how long they have frequented it, you can get rid of everyone of them by sprinkling BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER in their hiding places. It means sure death to every bug that comes in contact with it. Harmless to human beings and domestic animals.



BULLETIN SAVES MUCH TIME

Government's Official Newspaper, Answering Questions, Obviates Loss of Time of Correspondents.

Owing to the enormous increase of government war work the governmental departments at Washington are being flooded with letters of inquiry on every conceivable subject concerning the war, and it has been found a physical impossibility for the clerks, though they number an army in themselves now, to give many of these letters proper attention and reply. There is published daily at Washington, under authority of and by direction of the president, a government newspaper, the Official Bulletin. This paper prints every day all of the important rulings, decisions, regulations, proclamations, orders, etc., as they are promulgated by the different departments and the many special committees and agencies now in operation at the national capital. This official journal is posted each day in every post office in the United States, more than 56,000 in number, and may also be found on file at all libraries, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and the offices of mayors, governors, and federal officials.

By consulting these files most questions will be found readily answered; there will be little necessity for letter writing; the unnecessary congestion of the mails will be appreciably relieved; the railroads will be called upon to move fewer correspondence sacks; and the mass of business that is piling up in the government departments will be eased considerably. Hundreds of clerks now answering correspondence will be enabled to give their time to essentially important war work, and a fundamentally patriotic service will have been performed by the public.

HOW TO MAKE POTATO BUTTER

British Ministry of Food Gives Time to Studying Out Plans to Conserve the Supply.

The ministry of food states that in view of the shortage of butter they have been carrying out experiments in order to find suitable and economical ways of eking out the available butter and margarine supplies by mixing in other food substances and so producing cheap and palatable substitutes, says the London Times. These experiments have shown that an excellent "potato butter," costing only about 5d per pound (or less if margarine is used) can easily be made in any household without special knowledge or apparatus in accordance with the following recipe:

Peel the potatoes and boil (or steam) until they fall to pieces and become flowery. Rub through a fine sieve into a large basin which has been previously warmed. To every 14 ounces of mashed potatoes add two ounces of butter or margarine and one teaspoonful of salt. Stir thoroughly with the back of a wooden spoon until the whole is quite smooth. The butter may then be made up into pounds or half-pounds and kept in cool place.

The potato butter may be improved in appearance by the addition of a few drops of butter coloring, and if it is to be kept for more than a few days butter preservative, of which there are several forms on the market, should be used. The amount should be in accordance with the printed instructions on the packet for use in butter. Both the coloring and the preservative should be well mixed into the potato at the same time as the butter and salt. If these directions are carefully followed potato butter will keep for a considerable time.

Siam Adopts New Flag.

Siam's white elephant flag is to be abandoned for the red, white and blue colors of democracy. Commenting on this, the Christian Science Monitor says:

"In spite of the fine feeling of enthusiasm for the allied cause which it shows, one cannot but be sorry that Siam should have decided to discard her own splendidly original flag, showing a white elephant on a red field, for a tricolor resembling that of the great entente powers of the west. Siam sees in the red, white and blue flag the colors which throughout the world stand 'as a rallying sign against barbarism.' It is quite interesting to find that red, white and blue do as a matter of fact figure in the national flags of Britain, France, the United States, Russia, Serbia, Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Liberia. And now Siam must be added, if it is really quite true that the white elephant is doomed."

German Geologists in the War.

In his residential address to the Vesey club, Dr. A. Strahan, F. R. S., stated that the Germans began three years ago to make geologists a part of their army organization, says the Scientific American. A geological staff was created under the direction of a professor of the University of Griefswald, and put to work on the western front, where its advice was utilized in connection with the laying of field railways, the water supply of the army, the examination of marsh lands, the finding of road metal, and protection against landslides due to gunfire. It is said that much more extensive use was made of geological maps than has thus far been disclosed, and that the Germans, with an eye to possible future wars, have been making a very thorough geological study of the occupied territory in neighboring countries.

The Drawback.

She—His wife made a man of him.
He—Yes, but anybody that looks at him can tell it is a home-made job.

"Chasing Rainbows"

By JUDSON DUNNE BARTLEY

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

"You have my ultimatum," announced old Jared Bliss, determinedly. "A small allotment, I will advance no more capital for rainbow-chasing experiments."

"But I had every reason to suppose that the man with the unsinkable ship had a real invention of merit."

"Bah! A common swindler."

"And the silver mine Yucatan was recommended by an expert metallurgist."

"They all are!"

"But you are right, uncle, and I am wrong," confessed Ned Porter. "I guess I have been something of a butterfly. As it is, I thank you for the dependable financial assistance you offer me until I get on my feet. Tell you what I am going to do—get away from the city and my dreams, and see if quiet country scenes won't enable me to figure out some scheme of getting started right in a steady business way."

It was because of this resolve that Ned found himself a guest at a little old farmhouse four days later. It fitted into way-back, old-fashioned surroundings. Ned had been directed to the Warren home by a villager, who said:

"You see, it's where old Isaac Warren lives, him and his daughter, Rhoda! They're poor, ever since he was robbed of the savings of years last winter. She's a trim, tidy little housekeeper and you'll be sure to get wholesome, well cooked meals."

The quaintness of the Warren home and the characteristics of its inmates quite interested Ned. Old Isaac was not very cheerful company, but Rhoda made up for this lack of brightness and animation.

"You see," the old man would mournfully narrate, "when the house was broken into last winter the burglar got away with all I had. I kept my savings in an old iron pot hidden under a slab of the fireplace. Whoever got it must have seen me put it there. Ten thousand dollars nearly—think of it!"

It was a cold winter night when the old man and his daughter, returning from the village, saw a stranger emerge from the house. He carried something done up in an old shawl and dove for the woods. Old Isaac discovered his great loss and aroused a posse of neighbors. The thief was sighted, shot at, driven from one stretch of timber to another, and two hours later was discovered, shot through the heart, lying dead in a heap of underbrush. The precious pot of gold and bankbills was missing.

Two days had not gone by before Ned discovered that he was in love. The simple, artless maiden who tried to make the grim old house the abode of sunshine grew upon him as a creature of rare grace and beauty. She was, as well, the most industrious of housekeepers. The interior of the house was a miracle of neatness, the meals dainty and appetizing. Her devoted attention to her old father to the mind of the fascinated Ned made her a veritable household angel. Every day after dinner, however, Rhoda claimed five hours of absolute freedom.

"Now, don't get curious, father dear," Ned overheard her say, "but I have engaged to give the afternoons for two weeks to some friends, who will pay me well for my time. Think what a help that will be to us!"

Several days went by. Rhoda would depart regularly about noon and reappear in time to prepare the evening meal. One day, strolling along a country road a few miles from the village, Ned drew into covert, and was considerably amazed to note an automobile flash by containing four ladies most gayly and extravagantly dressed, and Rhoda was one of them. It was the next afternoon that he was caught in the midst of a terrific storm. A tornado blast had blown down trees all about him. Then the clouds broke and a magnificent rainbow spanned the azure. He smiled quizzically as he strolled on.

"Perhaps good luck would come to me if I could find the rainbow's end!" he uttered whimsically. "It seems to dip right into the middle of that great thicket yonder," and he continued in its direction, until a great monarch of the forest that had blown over in the storm compelled a detour to evade its tangled branches. Ned paused, spellbound. Lying upon the ground where the big hollow stem had snapped asunder was a pot of gold—at the end of the rainbow! The vessel had tipped and its contents had spread all about. In a flash the truth presented to Ned; within this hollow tree the burglar, pursued, wounded, had hidden old Isaac Warren's treasure. Ned started as a moan reached his hearing. He sought its source to discover Rhoda lying where a descending branch of the tree had kept her prostrate. There was a cruel bruise at one temple. His solicitude, his love, drove him to lift her in his arms. Her eyes opened, she read his secret, and as they returned home, he carrying the recovered treasure, his other hand clasped her own fondly.

They were closer than friends now, and Rhoda explained that her mysterious employment had been with a movie combination, taking scenes in the wilderness. Isaac Warren carried out a cherished plan to employ his capital in business in the town, and he took in Ned Porter, not only as a partner, but as his son-in-law.

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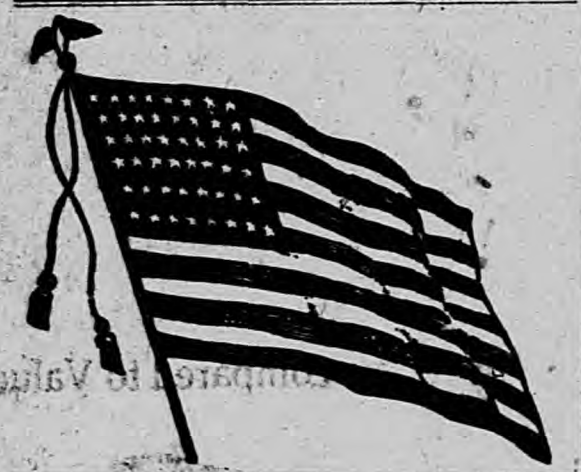
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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1918



When unneeded wheat comes in at the door patriotism flies out at the window.

The Germans piously show how much they love God and the Catholic church by destroying a lot of their cathedrals.

Some people deny that they are not suffering by the war, as the allotment of sugar for candy has been cut down 20 per cent.

With warm weather coming on, it's about time for the girls who have been wearing low neck waists all winter to get out their furs.

It is amazing how promptly the politicians favored giving a raise to the New York city school teachers after they got the ballot.

A man who wants assistance in taking an all-over bath in the nearest water course, can usually get it by expressing sympathy with the Germans.

The more money a town spends on public street cleaning, the more litter some people will sweep into the street to be cleaned up at public expense.

Some men who won't advertise because they think they are risking a few dollars, are taking the risk of not selling a stock worth thousands of dollars.

The men who are selling their Liberty bonds immediately after buying them, may have marched with their heads very high in the Liberty loan parade.

It was a sign of growing intelligence in handling the shipbuilders when they stopped arguing with the slackers and started a competition for the riveting championship.

The man who wonders why in thunder the farmers don't get busy and plant more crops, is often the same one who sits on the porch and smokes while his back yard goes untended.

The trouble with the sheep and wool industry seems to be principally that in spite of all our eloquent attempts at persuasion, the dogs of the neighborhood persistently refuse to observe any meanness days.

The folks who thought a few months ago that the Germans were such kind and nice people, may be the same ones who have heard that their boys who were taken prisoners have had their ears and noses cut off.

He Risks Life—You Risk Nothing

The soldier at the battle front has sacrificed home, comfort, ambition and his life, perchance. He does this that you and your family may be saved from the domination of the brutal Hun, and all he asks is munition, clothes and food.

But he does appeal to you to lend your government money to supply his fighting needs. He risks his life. You do not even risk your money, for if you buy War Savings and Thrift Stamps the Government guarantees to return the money at compound interest. Buy them at once. Surely this is the least you can do.

THE RED CROSS DRIVE

A man ought to be pretty thankful when he sees a Red Cross solicitor come around. If one is the right kind of a man he has been feeling dissatisfied with himself to have been doing so little for his country.

He has been thinking that millions of our boys soon will be standing up to the Teuton's gun fire and their barbarous practices. They will be taking the chances of a captivity almost as bad as death, and of wounds that will cripple them for life. They will be shivering in wet trenches when we are comfortable in sheltered homes.

The Red Cross solicitor gives us the chance to make just a little bit of a sacrifice in return for those who are giving us their all. We should accept it with joy, as just the thing we have been wanting to do, but haven't had the chance. How it will help us to greet the boys when they get back, if we can feel that every time we were asked to give for their protection we responded cheerfully, even if it did scrape the bottom of our pocket books a bit.

There is no possibility of getting too much money. The more funds available, the better facilities, the better treatment can be given to the wounded men, the more of them will come through the valley of the shadow and return safe to their rejoicing friends.

WAR PROBLEMS—NEED OF HASTE

Anyone who doubts the imperative need of haste in getting troops over to France need only look at a map of the trench lines to be convinced. Here we find the British army dug in on a line about 40 miles at every point from the English channel. If at the southern end of their line they should lose as much territory as they lost in the German rush beginning March 21, they would be surrounded by the Germans and compelled to fight it out alone against superior forces.

If the British should lose a considerable part of their army now in France, which may number 1,500,000 men, it would greatly prolong the war and increase our casualties.

The war would not necessarily be won by the Germans even if they did drive the British back and capture the channel ports. But our difficulties would be terribly augmented. The British supply factories in Calais would be gone, and the work of equipping their army greatly impeded.

Furthermore, the control by the British of the straits of Dover has enabled them to block those straits to the submarines. To get to the open ocean, the U-boats have had to go around the northern tip of Scotland. Now if they capture Calais and can slip through the straits, they will save a sea voyage of about 800 miles. That will make it far easier for them to get at the United States transports loaded with our boys. There will be nests of them awaiting our ships on their passage to France.

The time to step on the German snake is now. One soldier in France today is worth two next year. Every laboring man who holds up the war work with strikes or who fails to do his level best to speed up, every manufacturer who obstructs by profiteering, is an enemy to his country. Every government official who is trying to run a great war on a peace time basis, may be doing his little bit, but he is worth more to the foe than a battalion of spies.

THE GARDEN SPIRIT

The back yards of nearly every town, once deserted, are the center of intense activity now. Business men and housewives and mechanics are spading. Neighbors who previously scarcely ever spoke to each other exchange advice across the fence. The instructions are conflicting, but the power of good seed to come up and bear fruit under unfavorable conditions is often surprising. The automobile that used to go out on a pleasure excursion now comes back loaded with garden tools or bean poles. Hardware and other stores are besieged by seekers after seeds and implements.

Some who never handled a hoe before last year now talk with great confidence as to the correct scientific method, while others who really know more listen open-mouthed.

Chronic growers complain at being dragged into a new and laborious pursuit. But soon they slip out to the patch the first thing in the morning to see what new little stranger has lifted his venturesome head above the dirt. And the last moment of daylight shows them still trying to distinguish plants from weeds.

Man up to a few generations ago was an out-door animal. When modern industrialism developed we ignored the living conditions to which our bodies were adapted and worked in congested buildings with little fresh air. The race has suffered enfeeblement.

Now this garden spirit helps reproduce the conditions under which man formerly lived and thrived more vigorously. There is a strength-giving quality in the soil that communicates itself to human mind and body.

STIFF COLLAR SUFFERING

It was reported at a laundryman's convention a few days ago, that the food administration is considering regulations that would deprive the laundries of corn starch, thus preventing the starching of collars and other wearing apparel.

"We should worry" will be the masculine verdict on this peril. Stiff collars cause men more discomfort than all other features of their clothing put together. In other respects men go in for comfort. When the styles call for tight clothes only a small element of the dude pay much attention, but the stiff collar has long ruled over the male world.

The considerable number of men who, for some few years, have worn soft collars in summer, have found them more of a relief than the deepest potation of ice water. But so subject are men to the force of habit, that it will take an edict of the food administration to suspend the authority of starch.

Cause of Headache

By knowing the cause, a disease may often be avoided. This is particularly true of headache. The most common cause of headache is a disordered stomach or constipation, which may be corrected by taking a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it. Many others have obtained permanent relief by taking these Tablets. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect.

NOTICE

To The Tax Payers Of Somerset County

I will be at WESTOVER, at Long Brothers store, on Thursday morning, May 23rd, and at CRISFIELD at W. Jerome Sterling & Co.'s store on Friday morning, May 24th, 1918, for the purpose of receiving and collecting State and County Taxes.
R. MARK WHITE, Treasurer.

Red Cross Needs It

It is hard to conceive of a more powerful force for good than the American Red Cross, which is now facing the hardest task of its existence—that of caring for the two million or more soldiers who will be in France before long. We are accustomed to think of the Red Cross solely as an organization of nurses. It is quite true that the nurses form the largest unit of its personnel, but one must not overlook the fact it is maintaining other war agencies. It is relieving not only the suffering of thousands of wounded soldiers, but it is combating diseases which appear when large numbers of persons gather and live; tuberculosis, typhus and other diseases are being studied and ways of eradicating them developed. All these many activities require money to carry on. The Red Cross, though relieving the government of a great deal of the cost of taking care of the fighting men, depends on the public for finances. The nation cannot afford to let the Red Cross suffer for lack of funds. To do so would not only be decided unpatriotic and a tremendous blow and disappointment to our soldiers, but it would be an industrial and an economic loss, for by collecting from hundreds of thousands of persons in small amounts, the Red Cross is so distributing the burden of upkeep that it does not fall hard on any one individual or class. The drive is on in Baltimore. The organization asks for \$1,200,000 from this city. Can we afford not to give it? Hardly. Think of what it means to the United States to have thousands and thousands of soldiers come back after the war who might die were it not for the Red Cross! Think of what this means to the nation's industries. But, above all, think of what the Red Cross means to the mothers and fathers of the boys who are on the firing line. In humanity's name, give to the Red Cross!—Baltimore Star.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists. 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

County Commissioners' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons having accounts against Somerset county to file the same on or before

Tuesday, June 4th, 1918,
All accounts must be properly itemized, dated and probated.

By order of the Board,
R. MARK WHITE,
Clerk.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DEALS ISLAND BANK

at Deals Island, in the State of Maryland at the close of business May 10th, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$38,154.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	297.05
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	6,142.50
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	3,450.00
Other real estate owned	1,560.00
Mortgages and judgments of record	6,011.97
Checks and other cash items	298.80
Due from approved reserve agents	9,165.52
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$4,169.00
Gold Coin	1,065.00
Silver Coin	1,287.70
Nickels and Cents	272.47
Total	\$71,574.42

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$5,000.00
Surplus Fund	2,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses, interest and taxes	817.73
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	1,736.56
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to check	\$34,617.57
Cashier's Checks outstanding	108.83
Deposits (time)	27,589.73
Savings and Special	
Total	\$71,574.42

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 17th day of May, 1918.

SAMUEL H. SUDLER, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
W. B. SPIVA,
H. FILLMORE LANKFORD, Directors.
S. FRANK DASHIELL

CROCKETT & CROCKETT, Solicitors

Order of Publication

John Boston vs. Alice Boston.

In the Circuit Court for Somerset County, In Equity. No. 2239, Chancery.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce a vinculo matrimonii from the defendant by the plaintiff.

The bill alleges that the plaintiff and defendant were married in Somerset county, Maryland, about fifteen years ago, where they lived together for several years and then removed to Wisconsin county in said State of Maryland and there resided together until about the month of August, A. D. 1914. That though the conduct of the plaintiff towards his said wife, the said Alice Boston, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said Alice Boston has, without any just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted him, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterrupted for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is permanent and irrevocable.

That the plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage.

That the defendant is not a resident of the State of Maryland, but resides on Long Island in the State of New York, and that the plaintiff is a resident of Somerset county and State of Maryland. It is thereupon, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1918, ordered by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Somerset county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 20th day of June, A. D. 1918, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by duly authorized agent, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1918, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

True Copy. Test:
W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

Where Wilson's Power Ends

There are some arbitrary limitations on even the war-time powers of President Wilson.

At the flying field at Washington last Wednesday watching the departure of the first airplane car carrier to New York, the President posed for motion pictures. After once passing through the ordeal he was asked to pose once more with Mrs. Wilson. The President conferred with his wife and then replied: "Mrs. Wilson says 'no,' and you know, boys, my authority stops there."

About Rheumatism

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ailments, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that there is a remedy that will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. It is called Chamberlain's Liniment.

[Advertisement]

NOTICE TO TAXABLES ON BIG BRANCH TAX DITCH

The County Commissioners have appointed the following Commission, Messrs. J. P. Rounds, S. M. Pusey and J. A. Johnson, said commission to view and assess land drained by Big Branch Tax Ditch. Said Commission will meet for this purpose Monday, June 24th, at 8:30 a. m., at the bridge over said ditch known as Betty's Bridge, near West Postoffice.

J. A. JOHNSON,
J. P. ROUNDS,
S. M. PUSEY.

PUBLIC SALE

Having discontinued the dairy business we will offer at public auction, on the "Egypt Farm,"

SATURDAY, MAY 25, '18
at 2:30 p. m., the following stock, viz: TWELVE GOOD MILCH COWS. We do not think there is a cow in the twelve that is not desirable for dairy or family use. GUERNSEY BULL, 4 years old; FINE DELIVERY MARE, weight 1200 pounds. She is also a good road horse and is perfectly safe for a city to drive.

TERMS OF SALE:—A credit of four months will be given on bankable note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
5-14 GEORGE W. POWELL & SON.

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
MCCOY HALL, BALTIMORE

Teachers' Examination

The State examination for elementary school teachers' certificates will be held at the High School Building, in Princess Anne, on

FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1918

—AND—

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1918,

at 8:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

The subjects for third grade certificates are Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic, oral and written English, Geography, History of the United States and Community Civics, Hygiene and Sanitation, Elementary Agriculture and the Theory and Practice of Teaching. In addition to these subjects, applicants for second grade certificates will be examined in Music, Drawing and Handwork.

The examination will be under the direction of Superintendent W. H. Dashiell, from whom information regarding subjects and hours of the examination may be obtained.

5-21 State Superintendent of Schools.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLES BANK OF SOMERSET COUNTY

at Princess Anne, in the State of Maryland at the close of business May 10th, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$252,332.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	832.12
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	17,888.75
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	12,000.00
Other real estate owned	4,731.67
Mortgages and judgments of record	\$2,372.58
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	12,222.06
Checks and other cash items	536.79
Due from approved Reserve Agents	14,969.15
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$12,129.00
Gold Coin	1,570.50
Silver Coin	4,107.50
Nickels and Cents	313.27
Total	\$385,193.56

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$25,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses, interest and taxes paid	4,225.50
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies other than reserve	29,433.44
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to check	\$132,804.84
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1,227.09
Deposits (time)	
Savings and Special	137,502.69
Bills payable	30,000.00
Total	\$385,193.56

State of Maryland, County of Somerset, SS.
I, O. Straughn Lloyd, Cashier of the above named institution, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. STRAUGHN LLOYD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May, 1918.

DAVID NEILL, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
JOHN B. FLEMING,
O. STRAUGHN LLOYD, Directors.
HAMPTON P. DASHIELL

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF SOMERSET

at Princess Anne, in the State of Maryland at the close of business May 10th, 1918.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$506,347.29
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,632.53
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	186,082.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	10,000.00
War Savings Certificates and Stamps	226.46
Mortgages and judgments of record	203,355.36
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	4,565.24
Checks and other cash items	171.82
Due from approved Reserve Agents	38,045.97
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank	
U. S. Currency and National Bank Notes	\$14,237.00
Gold Coin	1,720.50
Silver Coin	3,140.00
Nickels and Cents	1,356.36
Total	\$970,732.49

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus Fund	100,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses, interest and taxes paid	18,648.43
Due to State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies other than reserve	16,702.72
Interest reserved	5,000.00
Deposits (demand)	
Subject to check	258,965.44
Cashier's Checks outstanding	3,552.77
Deposits (time)	262,518.21
Savings and Special	492,863.13
Bills payable	25,000.00
Total	\$970,732.49

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 May, 1918.

SAMUEL H. SUDLER, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
H. FILLMORE LANKFORD,
THOMAS H. BOCK, Directors.
S. FRANK DASHIELL



A REGULAR HOME-MAKER

TURNER BROTHERS CO.

Wholesale Distributors SALISBURY, MD.

Change in time, change in Railroad schedules, or change in transportation has not affected the service rendered you by

Elam K. Woodoth

BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

110 Dock Street Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the leading houses on the Philadelphia Market; 20 years in the one store; recommended by all; a friend of every shipper, a house that positively gives results; makes prompt returns. Do you want big returns? Then,

WHY NOT SHIP YOUR GOODS TO HIM?

Not only recommended by the leading Mercantile Agencies, but authorized to do business under Government License, No. G04542

Personally we recommend giving your next shipment to him

GORDON TULL, Solicitor.

Order of Publication

Philip H. Whittington et al. vs. Elizabeth Hickman, Ethel Whittington, Sidney Whittington, Emma Byrd, William Byrd and Frederick Gerald, heirs-at-law of Sallie J. Schoolfield, deceased.

No. 2237, Chancery. In the Circuit Court for Somerset County.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate of Sallie J. Schoolfield, deceased, in Brinkley's district, Somerset county, to satisfy her creditors.

The bill states that Sallie J. Schoolfield, being indebted unto Philip H. Whittington in the sum of \$50.00 and interest, and unto George W. Tilghman in the sum of \$50.00 and interest for funeral expenses, as well as to divers other people, died on or about the 21st day of March, 1915, intestate, leaving two pieces of real estate in Brinkley's district, Somerset county, Md., one place being conveyed to her by George Schoolfield, and the other by Carrie F. Humphries, and leaving no personal property whatever, and no administration was ever granted on her estate; and leaving as her heirs-at-law Elizabeth Hickman, Ethel Whittington, Emma Byrd, who intermarried with William Byrd, all of whom are of full age and reside in Somerset county, and Frederick Gerald, who is a non-resident of this State, and residing when last heard from in Philadelphia, Pa. That the said Sallie J. Schoolfield left no personal property sufficient to discharge all her just debts or funeral expenses owing by the said intestate at the time of her death and praying for a decree for the sale of her real estate, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay her said indebtedness.

It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1918, ordered by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Somerset county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 11th day of June, 1918, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him or them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 2nd day of July, next, to show cause, if any he or they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.
True Copy. Test:
5-14 W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

SALE UNDER MORTGAGE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from William T. Waller to Gordon Tull dated the 30th day of April, 1917, and recorded in Liber W. J. S., No. 72, folios 374, etc., the undersigned mortgagee and attorney named therein (default having been made in the covenants therein) will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918,

at or about the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in Princess Anne, Md., all of those two lots and parcels of land now united and joined into one lot in East Princess Anne District, Somerset county, Maryland, and in the town of Princess Anne, which is bounded on the north by the lands of Mrs. Pitts, on the east by the N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, on the south by the lands of Oscar Jones, and on the west by Beechwood street, and being the same land conveyed unto the said Wm. T. Waller and wife by two deeds, one from Columbus Lankford et al., made the 3rd day of September, 1903, and duly recorded among the land records in Liber O. T. E., No. 35, folios 58, etc., and the other from Levin L. Waters and wife, made the 10th day of August, 1903, and duly recorded as aforesaid, in Liber S. P. D., No. 52, folios 486-7, to which said two deeds for a fuller description of the said land reference is here made and they are hereby made a part hereof.

Said land being improved by a DWELLING HOUSE and Outbuildings in good condition, and well located on Beechwood street in Princess Anne.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash. Title papers at purchaser's expense.

GORDON TULL

4-30 Mortgagee and Attorney named in Mortgage

May 7th, 14th and 21st, 1918,

County Commissioners' NOTICE

The Commissioners for Somerset County hereby give notice that they will meet at their office in Princess Anne, on Tuesdays,

May 7th, 14th and 21st, 1918,

between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

for the purpose of making additions, alterations and abatements or transfers on the assessable property of the county.

MARYLANDER AND HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1918

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

WANTED—Will pay spot cash for any used car. H. D. YATES.

FOR SALE—Binder twine, roofing, horse feed, etc. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—500 bushels Corn. Price right. Terms cash. GEO. W. KEMP.

FOR SALE—About 50,000 cabbage and tomato plants, ready to set. J. F. MILES.

TO TRACTOR OWNERS—A car load of soft coal will arrive this week. W. P. TODD.

NOTICE—Farmers having my lime drills will please return the same at once. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Sweet Potato Slips. Apply to W. P. INSLEY, Wicomico creek, Eden, Maryland, Route 2.

FOR SALE—Soy Beans and Cow Peas mixed, \$5.00 per bushel. Apply TULL FARM, near Loretto Station.

FOR SALE—Fifty thousand Tomato Plants, \$2.00 per thousand. MRS. S. H. GOSLE, Head of the Creek.

FOR SALE—Dining table (round), one washstand, sideboard, etc. All cheap. Apply to REV. H. E. SPEARS.

FOR SALE—50 acres of timber land, within one mile of Princess Anne. Address, W. E. SWANGER, Morris Plains, New Jersey.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Oats, Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Sweet Clover, etc. Fertilizers, Lime, Hay and feed of all kinds. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Soy bean hay from which the beans have been threshed. This hay has been kept in a mow and is excellent cattle feed. Price, \$12 per ton. CHARLES C. GELDER, Princess Anne.

WANTED—A Boat about 50 feet long, well built, with high-power, heavy-duty engine, equipped for towing or handling deck load. Send details and best price with photo, if possible, to IRVING D. IRELAND, 627 Riverview avenue, Portsmouth, Virginia.

COAL—I am now accepting orders for coal subject to the rulings of the Federal Fuel Administrator. Avoid conditions that existed last winter by placing your order now and fill your bins with good coal at the reduced price. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Soy beans, Wing's Select Sable. Seed houses are selling this bean at \$8.25 per bushel. I will sell a limited number of bushels to the farmers in Somerset county at \$5.00 in order to get this valuable crop started in our county. CHARLES C. GELDER, Princess Anne.

PLANT SORGHUM for syrup from now to June 15th. Be sure you plant the syrup varieties, such as Sugar Drip, Texas Seeded, or Seeded Ribbon Cane. I will be in position to make your syrup next fall. I have some Sugar Drip seed yet for sale at 25 cents per quart. L. T. WIDOWSON, Westover, Md.

Those who were too late to get the last bargains offered in used cars will have a chance at these: One 1916 Ford touring, good tires and running condition, but needs paint, \$220.00. One 8-cylinder touring in perfect condition; speedometer shows a little above 7,000; a car that has had the best of care and is like new; one that will cost today \$1,500; \$950.00 takes it. H. D. YATES.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD MOWER.—You probably have often heard remarked that a certain Lawn Mower was as good as the Pennsylvania, but did you ever hear any one say they had a better one? The builders of this line claim they are distinctly first in the Lawn Mower group, and that even the lower priced are the best on the market. Our stock is headed with The Great American, which is the pride of many homes among our trade. We are at your service. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

THERE IS A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.—Some ice receptacles are built to sell and all that can be said of them is the price. In many instances the manufacturer, or seller, is not heard from any more. You have probably noticed that standard merchandise does not get into such hands, and is handled only by reliable merchants. We desire to call your attention to our line of Baldwin Dry-Air Refrigerators, which we have handled for fifteen years, our sales increasing each year. If you want to know about the merit of this line ask the users how their ice bill compares with those using other makes. Our stock is complete. Prices in keeping with quality. Would be glad to show you through the line. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

Mr. B. H. Dougherty, after a visit of several days in Baltimore, returned home Thursday morning.

Col. and Mrs. Henry J. Waters were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. DeCourcy Wright at their home on Cathedral street, Baltimore.

President Wilson has written a letter commending the work of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, promising his warm approval and support of their work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ellegood, of "The Meadows," near Princess Anne, have moved to Washington, D. C., where Mr. Ellegood is manager of one of the largest tire shops in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Ellegood, however, expect to keep a home in Princess Anne, where they hope to make frequent visits. They are stopping at the Hotel Hudson, 1329 and 1331 H Street.

Governor Harrington last Thursday asked the Executive Committee of the Maryland Council of Defense to back him up in a more vigorous enforcement of the Compulsory Work Law. The committee by unanimous vote assured the Governor that it would do all in its power to aid the work. The 500 representatives of the Council in Maryland have sent in more than 200 cases and these have been handled by the Compulsory Work Bureau. Governor Harrington will strike the crusade at a new angle and it is believed that large results will follow.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Maslin spent last week in Baltimore.

Miss Aline Wallop is spending several weeks with friends in Annapolis and Washington, D. C.

Mr. J. W. Brazelton, of Manchester, Iowa, is a visitor to Princess Anne. He is stopping at the Washington Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Jarman, who have been spending the winter in New York City, have reopened their home on Wicomico creek.

Dr. H. C. Robertson, who has been suffering with a slight trouble with one of his eyes, is now able to be back to his dental office.

In a swift game of base ball played in Princess Anne on Thursday, Crisfield High School defeated Princess Anne High School by a score of 10 to 7.

Mr. D. J. White, of the U. S. S. C. No. 122, stationed at Fortress Monroe, Va., is visiting friends in Princess Anne and other sections of Somerset county.

Mr. Malcolm D. Walker, who is taking his two weeks' vacation from the postoffice, returned home last Thursday night from a visit to relatives in Coatesville, Penna.

The Town Commissioners began last Thursday to drive new wells and to repair some of the old ones at the town pumping station. The work is in charge of Mr. Roger S. White.

Mr. W. E. Mears, of Temperanceville, Va., distributor for the Studebaker car for the counties of Worcester, Somerset and Wicomico, spent last Friday in Princess Anne. He was accompanied by Mrs. Mears on his trip.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fleming had new Irish Cocker potatoes for their dinner last Friday. These potatoes were grown in Mr. Fleming's garden. It is seldom that one gets home-grown potatoes by the 17th of May in this section.

Under the auspices of the Maryland Council of Defense, Women's Section, of Somerset county, an interesting lecture was given by Mr. H. DeCourcy Wright, of Baltimore, in the Auditorium, last Wednesday night. Among the many interesting events that figured in the program were the pictures shown of the war zone and devastated Belgium.

Mrs. Martha Ann Ellis, widow of the late A. Purnell Ellis, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Marion Lankford, in Somerset county, on Saturday, the 11th instant, aged 81 years. Funeral services were held at Quinton M. P. Church on Monday afternoon of last week and the remains were taken to Pocomoke City and buried beside those of her husband in the Methodist Protestant cemetery.

Bombardier C. W. R. Bowlby, Canadian gunner, and Charles G. Mappis, of the University of Virginia, will speak in the interest of the Red Cross at the Court House next Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Four thousand dollars is Somerset county's allotment of the Red Cross war drive to raise one hundred million dollars during the week ending next Monday, May 27th. A strong and well directed effort for this great cause, which today appeals to practically everybody more earnestly and forcibly than ever before, should enable our county to go well beyond the above amount.

In the report of Salisbury District of the Wilmington Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year ending March 20th, 1918, the Rev. Vaughn S. Collins, D. D., superintendent, we find the following item: Antioch Church, Princess Anne, the Rev. Leolan Jackson, pastor, pays \$1,000 on indebtedness this year, and leads the district on church improvements by installing a fine pipe organ and other improvements to the amount of \$2,145, all of which has been paid. Antioch has given 18 of her sons to the holy war in which our country is now engaged; has unanimously requested the return of their pastor and promised an advance of \$200 in salary.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Princess Anne postoffice uncalled for:

Mrs. Elsie Adams, Mrs. Louisa Bond-Ruby Dennis, Mr. Omer C. Jones, Joseph Miller, C. S. Somerville, Mr. Benjie Waters.

Persons calling for the above letters will please state they are advertised.

H. L. BRITTINGHAM, P. M.

Marriage Licenses

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

White—John W. McDorman, 23, and Jamie Sterling, 19, both of Crisfield.

Gordon C. Sterling, 24, and Margaret A. Ward, 21, both of Crisfield.

Malory C. Onions, 21, of Guilford, Va., and Zelpha Somers, 24, of Bloxom, Va.

Copper Mines and Typhoid.

Workers in copper mines are said to be generally immune from typhoid.

Do You Enjoy Life?

A man in good physical condition is almost certain to enjoy life, while the bilious and dyspeptic are despondent, do not enjoy their meals and feel miserable a good share of the time. This ill feeling is nearly always unnecessary. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets to tone up the stomach, improve the digestion and regulate the bowels is all that is needed. Try it.

(Advertisement.)

Daily Mail To And From Deal's Island

Commencing yesterday (Monday) the carrier on the star route from Princess Anne to Deal's Island resumed the summer schedule as follows:

Leave Princess Anne 1.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; arrive Deal's Island 3.45 p. m. Leave Deal's Island 4.15 p. m. and arrive Princess Anne 6.30 p. m.

Loan Total \$4,170,019,650

The total of the Third Liberty Loan is \$4,170,019,650, an oversubscription of 89 per cent. above the three-billion minimum sought. The number of subscribers was about 17,000,000. Every Federal Reserve district oversubscribed, the Minneapolis district going to 172 per cent., the highest, and the New York district to 124 per cent., the lowest.

Total subscriptions to the second loan were \$4,616,000,000 and the amount accepted was \$3,898,000,000. Pledges to the first loan ran above \$9,000,000,000, but the loan was limited to \$2,000,000,000. Subscribers to the second loan numbered about 9,500,000 and to the first loan about 4,500,000.

"Which Will He Marry?"

The class of 1918 of Washington High School will present the comedy, "Which Will He Marry?" at the Auditorium Wednesday night. Those in the cast are: Gilbert Fitzgerald, Charles Smith, Misses Margaret Phillips, Florence Phoebe, Eleanor Stanford, Dorothy Todd, Olive Johnson, Lillian Dryden, Mildred Colborn and Elizabeth Smith.

In addition to the play the regular class history, Florence Phoebe, Lillian Dryden, Mildred Colborn, Margaret Phillips; class colors, Gilbert Fitzgerald; class gifts, by teachers; class flower, Dorothy Todd; prophecy, Elizabeth Smith; a tableau, "The Star-Spangled Banner," and a song by Mrs. L. Creston Beauchamp. Admission 25 cents.

Fair Price List

All householders are particularly requested to use as many white potatoes as possible, in order to conserve wheat flour, and to assist in consuming the large surplus of white potatoes now on hand in the United States.

Residents of towns are limited to a purchase of 5 pounds of sugar and 24 pounds of flour; farmers 10 pounds of sugar and 49 pounds of flour.

The following price list has been issued by the Food Administrator for Somerset county, for May 21st:

SUGAR—Best, fine granulated, 8 1/2-9 (Retail dealers are limited more than five miles from a railroad station or steamboat wharf may charge 9 1/2 cents.)

BAKED BEANS—Pounce cans, No. 1, 10-12

FLOUR—Spring, winter, or blended patent, 1-16 sacks, 80

Winter straight, 1-16 sacks, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2

If sold by the pound, 10

Corn meal, per pound, 6

Rye flour, per pound, 9c

Barley flour, per pound, 9c

Meat, per pound, 6 1/2c

RICE—Medium to fancy head, pound, 10-12

ROLLED OATS—In packages, best standard brands per 14 lb. package, 12-15

BEANS—Pea or Navy, hand picked, lb. 18

Lima, per pound, 18

BAKED BEANS—Pounce cans, No. 1, 10-12

17 to 20-ounce cans, 10

CORN—Fancy Shoepeg, per can, 15-20

Crushed, main style, per can, 15-20

TOMATOES—No. 2, 15

No. 3, 10

CANNED MILK—Unsweetened, evaporated (small can), 13-15

Unsweetened, evaporated (large can), 20-22

Sweetened, best brands, 14 lb. cans, 15

CORN SYRUP—Blended, 1 1/2 lb. cans, 20

Blended, 2 1/2 lb. cans, 15

POTATOES—Per pound, 1 1/2c

CHEESE—Whole milk, per pound, 30-32

BUTTER—Fine, fresh, creamery, pound, 43-44

Process, pound, 35

Oleomargarine, best, not colored, lb. 34-36

EGGS—Strictly fresh, per dozen, 24-30

BEEF—(good quality) rib roast, pound, 28-30

Chuck roast, pound, 22-25

Sirloin steaks, pound, 35

Round steaks, pound, 30-35

PORK—Roast, pound, 35

Chops, pound, 35

Fresh shoulder, pound, 30

Fresh ham, pound, 35

Smoked ham, pound, 35-40

Sliced, boneless bacon, pound, 45-48

LARD—Best kettle rendered, pound, 32-35

Compound, pound, 30

Quo Foras Grow?

In the antipodes stock ranchers find that territory covered with some dwarf species of acacia makes splendid forage ground. One of the best species is A. aneura, a shrub sparingly grown in California as an ornamental.

Free Of Charge

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or bronchitis, is invited to call at the drug store of Jones & Colborn and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of Bos-schee's German Syrup, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives the patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectation in the morning.

A standard medicine for 50 years. For sale in all civilized countries. 1

(Advertisement.)

FERD F. EDMISTON AUCTIONEER

Is prepared to conduct Public Sales at Reasonable Rates

FARM SALES A SPECIALTY

Write me, Princess Anne, Route 4

Old False Teeth Wanted

DON'T MATTER IF BROKEN

We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, Dept. A, 2007 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6t-4-30

TOWN ELECTION NOTICE

There will be an election on Monday, June 3rd, 1918, of one citizen to serve as Commissioner of Princess Anne for six years from the first Monday in July, 1918.

The election will be held at the Election House in East Princess Anne District on the above date, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

By order

PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONERS OF PRINCESS ANNE.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

State Scholarships in Engineering Courses

Entrance Examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for College of Arts and Science, will be held in Gilman Hall, Monday to Thursday, September 16th to 19th, 1918, beginning at 9 a. m. each day.

Examinations will also be conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board, Monday to Saturday, June 17th to 22nd, in Gilman Hall, beginning at 9 a. m. These examinations are accepted by the University.

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 20th, 1918, 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 Howard and Worcester counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1918 and 1919, 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 holder to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. One of the scholarships in each county and each Legislative district of the city carries also the sum of \$200. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is not 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. Two scholarships 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! 5-21

DR. H. C. ROBERTSON DENTIST

NITROUS OXIDE GAS WITH OXYGEN ADMINISTERED

Office—Prince William Street, opposite Court House

Princess Anne, Maryland

POWELL & MADDOX TONSORIAL ARTISTS

While visiting Barber Shops give us a call. Can furnish anything you may wish in the Tonsorial Line

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

[Adjoining Newton's Store]

Agents for The Eastern Shore Laundry

Dr. R. O. HIGGINS DENTIST

FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Successor to

Dr. E. W. SMITH

OFFICES 228 MAIN STREET

SALISBURY MARYLAND

Office Phone, 744 Residence Phone, 411

ATTRACTIONS FOR THIS WEEK AT THE AUDITORIUM Motion Pictures

TUESDAY NIGHT

Geraldine Farrar in "The Devil Stone" and a Hearst Pathe News

Admission, 15 cents, war tax, 2 cents

THURSDAY NIGHT

Douglas Fairbanks and Frank Campeau in "The Man From Painted Post" and a Hearst Pathe News

Admission, 15 cents, war tax, 2 cents

SATURDAY NIGHT

Third Episode of the "Bull's Eye," 2-reel Paramount Mack-Sennett comedy "Those Athletic Girls" and a Hearst Pathe News

Admission, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent

Children under 12 year, 10c, war tax, 1c

Gallery, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent

Doors open 8.00; Pictures Start Promptly at 8.15; Second Picture at 9.30

REDUCTION IN MILLINERY

We are receiving new Hats and Trimmings every week, and to keep our stock from increasing and not to have any to carry over for another season we are now offering a big reduction in all our new Spring and Summer Millinery.

Mrs. PAUL A. WALKER

Dashiell Department Store

Main Entrance—2nd Floor

Princess Anne, Maryland

LANKFORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE

King of Wash Goods

AS THE LION IS KING OF BEASTS SO

DEVONSHIRE

—IS KING OF—

WASH GOODS

RENFREW DEVONSHIRE CLOTH

THE FAMILY FAVORITE FABRIC

Prices Low compared to Value

WASH GOODS and READY-TO-WEAR

Now Figure Strong

IN THE Big Values WITH US

In spite of market shortages we have a large line of Silks, Cotton and Woolen Dress Goods, with suitable trimmings.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Of Wool, Cotton, Grass, Fibre, Congolium, Wool and Fibre, in

Different Sizes and DESIGNS

MATTINGS, Etc.

We are Using Our Old Stock to Help Us Keep Prices Down

W. O. Lankford & Son DEPARTMENT STORE

IF WORLD MOVED FASTER

Existing Conditions Would Be Very Greatly Upset by Increased Rotation, as Shown Here.

Conjecture has often been made as to what would happen if the earth were to rotate faster upon its axis than it does. Of course, if it went 18 times as fast as it does now, bodies at the equator would weigh nothing—a person would jump up into the air and fall to come down again. A man might weigh 200 at the poles and nothing at the equator, while his weight would vary for intermediate points. If he approached the equator he would get lighter and if he receded from it he would get heavier. A man could carry a horse on his shoulders very near the equator, while near either pole he could only carry what one can now. On this account labor would be very dear near the poles and very cheap near the equator. It would certainly be interesting to know which section of the earth would be more populous—whether everyone would go north for good wages or go south for cheap workmen. The railroad problem would be momentous unless the railroads all ran east and west, when a uniform rate would obtain on any particular east-and-west line.

Journeys to the south would be even more popular than they are now, for they would make everyone feel better and in buoyant spirits; more spry, too, so that people could walk farther without getting tired, and could jump over any obstacle that presented itself without coming down with too hard a thump.

There is no planet now known that has such a rapid rotation as is pictured here, but there are several where man would weigh a great deal less than on earth. On the moon a man would weigh only fifty or sixty pounds and could jump as many feet without suffering serious discomfort. But this state of affairs obtains over the whole planet, because it is due to absence of gravitative force and not to centrifugal, as would be the case on the rapidly rotating earth.

Buyer Gets Rare Volume Cheap.

First editions and rare books often bring prices at sales which excite the wonder of the uninitiated, but large as the sums received sometimes are, it often happens that a volume goes for less than had been paid for it by the preceding owner. This is illustrated in the case of a Douay Bible which brought \$6,250 at a New York auction sale a short time ago. It had belonged to the collection of the late John D. Crimmins, who had paid \$5,565 for it 17 years before. Because of its intrinsic value as a bibliographic rarity, it had increased \$685 in that time. But Augustin Daly, from whose estate Crimmins bought the Bible, had spent \$20,000 on it in illustrating it with rare prints, original drawings and old engravings of Biblical events, thereby enlarging the original book to 42 volumes. However, the confirmed collector does not usually buy books as an investment, but for the pleasure of owning them, and probably Mr. Daly got \$20,000 worth of entertainment in gathering the prints and in illustrating the book.

Rooks In Noisy Conclave.

The ways of rooks in France, somewhere in the army zone, puzzle a correspondent who writes that their behavior at the advent of mild weather was peculiar. They congregated in immense numbers on a few trees near his billet; the trees were literally black with them; every twig and branch was crowded with a screaming mob of birds, that wheeled up and down in great excitement. Sometimes they settled on the fields, but not to feed. The writer surmises that, having on a fine day resolved to visit their old nests, as is their habit, they found that the woodcutters—busy in France as they are in England, had destroyed their nesting sites. The hurly-burly in the trees was probably then due to the rooks all giving their advice simultaneously as to what ought to be done in such untoward circumstances.

Malaria in England.

Malaria was once common in certain parts of England, but as a result of drainage and the use of quinine, it was completely stamped out, notwithstanding the fact that anopheline mosquitoes remain in the country. The parasitic cycle was broken, and the insect was no longer infected. Now comes the report of a recrudescence of indigenous malaria in England. According to a circular issued by the local government board, many men have contracted the disease while fighting on the eastern war fronts, and have brought it home with them; thus they serve as foci of infection for the civilian population. Measures are being taken to deal with the carrier mosquitoes.

Air-Raid Signs.

Londoners can tell by looking at the night sky whether to expect Gotha raids or whether to go comfortably to bed. If the moon shines and the night is clear he studies the clouds. Should they be at some height racing from the east it is safe to assume that the Gothas will not come, for they cannot make progress against a west wind, which holds them back from the British shore. If, however, the clouds are flying from the west the Londoner prepares for a lively evening.

The Main Point.

"When I looked at the poor man you sent out to work in the garden for his breakfast I saw he was very much hurt. His face was working." "It was? But what were his hands doing?"

The Aftermath

By ELLA CHARLOTTE OEFSTEDAL

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

"I want to find a bank," spoke little Alice Devon to a girl companion of her own age. "Don't you know any?"

"Lots of them," was the reply—"downtown. It's a long way there, though. What do you want to find a bank for, Alice?"

"Oh, I've got some business to do with it," announced Alice, very seriously.

"There's Mr. Burton," said the other. "He was a banker, he lives in the big old house on the next corner. Maybe he'd do for your business."

"I wouldn't wonder," replied Alice thoughtfully. "Show me now, Nellie, which corner it is?" and the other pointed.

"Guess I'll go and see that Mr. Burton," said Alice, and went back home. She lived with her mother in rather obscure quarters, the rear rooms of a cheap flat. Her father had worked in the country, her mother was doing outside seamstress work. Alice went to the little alcove where she slept and from her toy trunk unearthed a little tin toy bank. Soon she left the flat, carefully locking the door after her. The Devons had been in Watertown only a few weeks. Affairs in a monetary sense had not gone well with them for sometime past. Mr. Devon had been ill for a spell and had been offered a position with a construction company. It was decided to remove to Watertown, which was nearer to his work and he could visit his family over Sunday each week.

Alice proceeded to the big corner house full of the excitement of a great idea. The massive front door of the old mansion stood open and she crossed the threshold, entered a spacious hallway and stood looking curiously about her. Finally her ear caught the echo of rustling papers. The sounds directed her to an open door. Beyond it an old man was seated before a desk, which he was rummaging. He had a grim set face that did not greatly encourage Alice, but she had come "on business" and plucked up the courage to approach him boldly.

"Please," she said, "is this Mr. Burton, the banker?"

"Eh? Why?"

Her challenger paused. He came bolt upright in his chair. He gripped his arms in a strained spasmodic way, as though her appearance had aroused some strange emotion in his breast.

"Who are you?" he demanded, and his tones were husky and unnatural.

"I am Alice Devon," she replied. Her host trembled. A lump seemed to come in his throat. "Who sent you here?" he next insisted, and into his face came a token of guarded suspicion.

"No one," replied Alice. "Only, a little girl friend told me you were a banker, and I was looking for a bank." "What for," inquired old John Burton.

"Why, you see, next Sunday is papa's birthday and he's coming home. I want to make him a little present. Oh! there's such a pretty necktie for fifty cents in a store near us, and I want to buy it and surprise him, and I promised mamma I wouldn't ever use any of the money I've been saving along. See," and Alice showed her little bank. "There's seventy-two cents there. Will you keep the bank and lend me the fifty cents for a while, and I'll pay it back with new pennies I'll save, and then you can give the bank back to me."

The pallor, the emotion displayed in the face of the old man subsided somewhat. A strange expression came into his eye, half amused. "I declare," he muttered, "you are the strangest client I ever ran across. Yes, little one, I'll let you have the loan, provided you tell me something about yourself and your—your mother and father, and all that."

Alice had little to divulge as she chatted on, except that papa and mamma were the very best and kindest people in the world, and that papa had been sick and was working now.

"I won't keep your bank as security," spoke the old man with an effort, "and you can have the money you need. I'm a lonesome old man and I'm glad you came. Wait, little Alice, for a minute. I want to make you a little gift that I've kept for a good many years," and he rummaged in the desk and brought to light a little square box. From its velvety depths he unearthed an exquisite pearl necklace. He clasped it about the throat of the dazzled, wondering child. He kissed her tenderly, he restored to her the toy bank, pressed a bank note in her tiny palm, and said:

"Go home now, little Alice, and tell your dear mamma I gave you the necklace because it really belongs to her."

Alice did not know it, but John Burton followed her at a distance. Her mother sat like one overcome as she listened to the story of Alice's adventures. Her tears fell upon the necklace. It had belonged to her dead mother, and the man who had sent it was her father, who in his pride and obstinacy had disowned her when she married Clyde Devon.

There was a knock at the door of the little flat that evening. John Burton viewed his daughter, an anxious question in his eyes. She answered it by throwing her arms about his neck and resting there, weeping with hope and gladness, knowing that the past was redeemed through the artless doings of a little child.

MUST NOT PERMIT THE LOAN TO DRAG

MUCH WORK YET TO BE DONE

Every Community And Every Person Should Back Up The Boys In The Trenches.

While Liberty Friday saw the Third Liberty Loan given a good boost all over the State, there is much to be done yet by Maryland to measure up to the quota that has been fixed for her to raise.

Many communities have gone over their quotas, but there are many more that are still behind and it is up to the people of these communities to throw off their coats and prove to the rest of the State and to the country at large, that they are not more careful with their money than they are with their sons who have gone out to face the nation's foe.

The boys on the battlefield and those who are soon going to be there should feel that the folks in their own home town and their own homes are behind them with all they possess.

As a speaker at "Over There" Cantonment said:

"What must be the feeling of a boy in the trenches when he learns that those he loves and those who profess to love him, his relatives, his friends, his neighbors, do not care enough for the life that he is risking for them to lend their money to help save him. We've sent them there; we must bring them back. We can't bring them back unless we send our dollars to Uncle Sam to feed and clothe and arm them. The sooner we send this money and the more we send, the sooner will our brave boys win this war and come back, and the more of them will be saved to be brought back. Every slacker dollar in this land means a drop of American blood spilled on French soil by the Hun."

In practically every community in the State enthusiastic patriotic meetings are being held in the interests of the Third Liberty Loan. Much excellent work has been done in the rural districts by the "flying squadron," manned by well known Liberty Loan speakers and bond salesmen "sailed" into the rural neighborhoods and there obtained subscriptions to the Loan.

Subscriptions amounting to \$34,700 were received at a meeting held at Colgate school house, St. Helena, Baltimore county. The speakers were Senator Carville D. Benson, Cy Cummings and Charles Morris Howard.

Robert P. Graham, captain of the Liberty Loan Campaign Team for Central Maryland on a visit to the Baltimore headquarters of the Liberty Loan Committee, reported much enthusiasm in communities visited by his team. Former Congressman David J. Lewis, accompanied Mr. Graham, and with them as speakers at different points, appeared Congressman Caraway of Arkansas, Corporal Ellis, Milton G. Urner, State Senator Wade Warfield, Richard Bond, Lewis Allen, Howard Bryant, Judge Peter and others.

At Poolesville, Montgomery county, individual subscriptions amounting to more than \$21,700, a sum greater than the bank apportionment for that place, were made. Westminster subscribed \$60,000, Gaithersburg, \$26,000; Mt. Airy between \$16,000 and \$20,000; Towson, between \$56,000 and \$60,000 and when the team left Rockville, more than \$30,000 had subscribed. Other towns visited were Sykesville, Taneytown and Hampstead.

From Worcester county, comes the word that Berlin has subscribed \$42,000 and Snow Hill, \$68,000. Chairman John W. Dennis, for that county, telegraphed this announcement to the Liberty Loan Committee for Maryland.

W. Bladen Lowndes and Benjamin Dobson addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Dayton, Howard county and following their addresses \$14,000 worth of Bonds were sold. In the Second Liberty Loan the amount of bonds sold in this district were but \$900.

Subscriptions to the amount of \$29,150 to Liberty Bonds were received at a meeting at Upper Marlboro, Prince George county. Congressman Dill addressed this meeting as did also a number of soldiers. Patriotic songs were sung by a group of boys from the Upper Marlboro High School. Many of the communities are giving liberally, but others are not. It is going to take a whirlwind finish to put Maryland "Over the top." Only a comparatively few days remain before the campaign closes. The failure of Marylanders to make the proper response will mean that this state, which has never fallen down on anything before, will, in this instance, fall below its allotment of \$38,229,000. It is imperative that the entire State arouse itself and put forth a supreme effort to "make good" for Uncle Sam.

Maryland cannot afford to be a slacker State. It is not going to be if all Marylanders do their part. By putting their hands to the plow with staunch determination to see the thing through, Uncle Sam will have no difficulty in furnishing a line straight through Autocracy's bloody field and implanting therein the seeds of true democracy and liberty.

EVERY GARDEN COUNTS.

Said President Wilson just a year ago, "Everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations." Today that is doubly true. Every pound of food grown and consumed at home liberates its equivalent for overseas. Three or four pounds of potatoes, beans, onions or sweet corn save a pound of beef or a pound of flour. Enter your patch in the Food Administration's contest and share in the \$12,600 prizes for war gardens.

"Wheat imports are not arriving in quantities sufficient to meet our weekly requirements," was Lord Rhonda's final cable to this country before a temporary breakdown compelled him to tender his resignation of the British Food Controllership.

As Mr. Dooley might say, "It's a lot better for us to be eating American rice and corn and barley and oats and potatoes than to have the Kaiser feeding us German crow at the point of a sixteen-inch gun."

Sugar is in demand to keep soldiers fit and to make civilians fat. Shortage requires that one of these demands be eliminated. Patriotism won't take long to decide which.

A big tire factory in Akron, Ohio, has issued a report of the production on the 245 war gardens taken up by the workmen last year. After deducting the cost of seeds, plowing, etc., the net value of the crop from each plot was \$41.60. A time clock in the tool house registered how much each employee worked—an average of two and one-half hours a week. The net value of the produce paid for this time at the rate of 73 cents an hour. Naturally the war garden movement has taken hold in Akron and new ground will be broken this year on many factory sites and in many back yards.

ARE YOU?

Are you sending the Marylander and Herald to the boys now in the service of Uncle Sam? It is the link that will keep them in touch with friends and relatives and do more than anything else to banish homesickness. Letters are welcomed by the boys, but not a bit more than the weekly paper from their home town and vicinity. The boys have left home, friends—everything that is dear to them—to fight for you. Put their names on our mailing list to-day and see that the Marylander and Herald follows them wherever they go, it will only cost \$1 a year.

SOMETHING ABOUT SOY BEANS.

Soy beans yield more seed per acre and are more cheaply harvested than any other bean, and they are very rarely attacked by weevils. Their fat content is so great that they do not need pork to be cooked with them. Soy beans are the most economical, as well as the most nutritious, wheat substitute on the food list. And they taste fine.

The only reason they are not more widely grown here is that they haven't been; and that shouldn't stop an up-to-date war-winning agriculturist. The Maryland Food Administration is so impressed with the value of the soy beans from both the producer's and the consumer's standpoint that it offers in Class G of its Produce Contest prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 for the best average showing made in each county from a tract of not less than two acres, **SOW THEM SOY!**

Coffee and Sleeplessness.

That coffee drunk in the evening tends to cause sleeplessness is well known. Doctor Sajous analyzes the many effects of caffeine on the nervous and circulatory systems and shows that its sleep-preventing effect is due to dilation of the blood vessels of the brain, stimulation of the heart action, increased blood pressure and a probable tendency directly to impede the flow of blood from the brain to the skin and other peripheral structures, which seems to play an important role in inducing sleep. And the brain tends to remain overcharged with blood even after the effect of the coffee on the blood pressure has subsided.

For three years the Southern States got along without wheat and put up a fight that still commands the admiration of the world. They can and will do it again if need be.

Important Notice

Due to the fact that the Marylander and Herald has not raised its subscription price, the tremendous increase in cost of production notwithstanding, it is not possible for us to keep up our series of bills to subscribers, as the postage would wipe out what little profit there is in the subscription list. Look at the label on your paper and if you are in arrears please be kind enough to send us what is due. Remember, our terms are strictly \$1.00 in advance to everybody. Look at your label now.

There is Buried Treasure

Worth over \$12,000 waiting to be dug up from the 462 war gardens which win prizes in Maryland's Win-the-War Produce Contest. In every county there will be 20 awards running from \$10 to \$75 for the patriot-patches which, for their size, yield the best market value whether the crops of potatoes, tomatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, beans and sweet corn is actually sold or stored for home use.

Get out your garden tools and see if there isn't a slice of that \$12,000 hidden in your Garden Patch.

ENTER AT ONCE

Maryland Win-the-War Produce Contest

Address Contest Department, Food Administrator

700 Equitable Building, Baltimore

I hereby enter Classes Lettered.....

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

County Prizes for Gardens

(23 Counties @ \$500 = \$11,500)

\$75 \$10

50 10

35 10

25 10

15 10

TOTAL \$250

\$75 \$10

50 10

35 10

25 10

15 10

TOTAL \$250

For gardens between 1-16 and 1-2 acres on above conditions.

CLASS E

For gardens of 1-2 acre and upwards on above conditions.

CLASS F

CLASS G—Soy Beans best average yield per acre on at least two acres. Prizes in each county \$25, \$15, \$10.

State Sweeps for Gardens

CHAMPIONSHIP OF MARYLAND IN CLASS E—\$600

CHAMPIONSHIP OF MARYLAND IN CLASS F—\$500

Other State-Wide Sweepstakes

A WHEAT—Best 1919 yield per acre on at least 25 acres. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.

B WHEAT—Largest part of farm of over 40 acres sown for 1919 wheat. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.

C WHEAT—Best 1919 yield per acre on 10 to 25 acres. Prizes \$500, \$300, \$200.

D CORN—Best 1918 yield per acre on at least 25 acres. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.

FIGURES LONG IN HISTORY

Stirling Castle Inseparably Connected With All That the Scottish Heart Holds Dear.

Recently the English government sent some German prisoners of war to Stirling castle. The ancient fortress is again a prison; again the "eye of the north" keeps watch over the nation's safety. Stirling is only a few hours' ride from Glasgow, but it is a journey from the nineteenth century to the middle ages. The castle, on the right bank of the Forth, is built on the highest tip of a promontory, close to the edge of the crag. Its position is almost impregnable.

On the north and south a rolling plain stretches away to the foot of the Ochil hills, below, the Forth winds silver across the plain. On the east and west the water protects the fortress. The key to the highlands, the bulwark of the north, Stirling was for centuries Scotland's main defense against the invading English.

Much history has been made on the plain at the castle's foot. The German prisoners from the ramparts can view the scene of seven important battles. On the northwest on the top of a high hill stands a statue to William Wallace. At the foot of the hill was fought the battle of Stirling. Just inside the curve of the Forth is the field of Cambuskenneth, where in 843 the Scots defeated the Picts. Falkirk, where Wallace was defeated, lies to the south. Years later on this same field Prince Charlie won one of his most important battles. Bannockburn, the holy ground of Scotland, lies to the south. From the castle you can see the center of the field, the Borestone, marked by a tall white flagpole.

Mary of Scots was crowned in the castle hall. Her son, afterwards James the Sixth, passed his baby days here. The iron bars at the windows of some of the rooms were placed there to protect the tiny prince from kidnappers. Years afterwards he was crowned as king in the same walls. John Knox preached the coronation sermon.

Advice for Would-Be Flyers.

The secret of the whole game of learning to fly is, I believe, never to get excited. I have seen beginner after beginner smash when he was first sent up to fly. They run along the ground, pull back the stick, as told, and a moment later are so astonished to find themselves 20 or 30 feet off the ground that they can think of nothing but shutting off the throttle. Many crash down tail first, with controls in climbing position to the last. If they would, simply think—

"Ha, old boy, you're in the air at last—some thrill, but the main thing now is to stay here a bit and then ease down without a crash. Ease the stick forward—now we have stopped climbing. Feel that puff—she's tipping, but a little stick or rudder will stop that. Now pique her down, and reduce the gas a notch or two. Here comes the ground—straighten her out; too much, she's climbing again; there, cut the gas—a little more—there—not a bad landing for the first try."—C. B. Nordhoff in the Atlantic.

Food Waster Rebuked.

The man who went into a Dallas (Texas) hotel dining room and complained because sugar was rationed probably believes now that it would have been more sensible for him to eat what was set before him and say nothing. When he was told sugar was scarce the man broke up two rolls into bits and threw them on the floor. Inside of an hour a committee waited upon him and he was told to buy a Red Cross button, apologize to the waitress for rudeness and write a letter daily to the Dallas council of defense as long as he remained in Texas, so that his movements could be followed. The man showed that he was sorry for his display of temper and it is not believed he will waste food any more.

Weigh the Babies.

If you have babies to weigh prepare to weigh them now. This is the babies' year. It began April 6, the first anniversary of our entrance into the war. The first step is to weigh all the children under five years of age. The idea is to begin with the children, to build up the nation of tomorrow.

Many of the physical defects which caused the rejection of applicants for enlistment in the army and navy are believed to have had their beginning in infancy and the committee believes a higher standard of physical efficiency in the rising generation will result from these tests. Height, weight and reach are considered a rough index of a child's health.

Emperor Karl.

The impression which the Austrian emperor has made on his subjects, since his accession, is showing itself in the nickname which he bears in Vienna—Karl der Ploetzliche—which may be translated Charles the Man of Impulse, because of the emperor's brusque decisions. The Tzsch nickname is: "Karel Novak sprave konkursni podstaty army Austria," which appears in English as "Charles Jones, official receiver of the liquidation of the house of Austria."

Oratory.

"What's all that about the Argonauts and the golden fleece?" "Just a little flowery stuff as a starter. The senator is discussing the wool schedule."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Getting the Money.

"So your daughter is to marry?" "Yes." "Has the young man any prospects?" "I should say so. His father is one of our foremost producers."

It's the Buttermilk

That's what growing chicks need to get the right start. It's what you need to raise all you hatch. The lactic acid in the buttermilk strengthens the sensitive digestive organs, the combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced just right for baby chicks, helps them grow steadily bigger and sturdier.

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food is different from all others. It's the only baby chick food with buttermilk in it. Costs 1c per chick for those critical first three weeks. Makes good breeders and healthy layers. Buy a Bag—\$1.00; pkgs 25c, 50c.

Conkey's Roup Remedy is an effective preventive measure against this deadly contagious disease. It's famous for treating rumpy birds. 50c, 50c.

Your money back QUICK if any Conkey preparation does not satisfy you. Send 4c for 80 page Poultry Book.

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C. C. FULTON & CO.,
American Building Baltimore, Maryland

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
JOSIAH PUSEY,
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
Sixteenth Day of July, 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 14th day of March, 1918.
JOSIAH W. ROLLITT,
Administrator of Josiah Pusey, deceased
True Copy. Test: **LAFAYETTE RUARK,**
1-15
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
JOHN MUIR,
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-seventh Day of September, 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 16th day of March, 1918.
HARRY J. MUIR,
Executor of John Muir, deceased.
True Copy. Test: **LAFAYETTE RUARK,**
3-19
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
SALLIE M. DAVIS,
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-seventh Day of August, 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 our hands this 23d day of February, 1918.
SAMUEL L. DAVIS,
G. WILLIAM DAVIS,
Administrators of Sallie M. Davis, deceased.
True Copy. Test: **LAFAYETTE RUARK,**
2-26
Reg. W. S. C.

LAUNCH DRIVE TO SAVE WHEAT FROM STRAW PILE

Washington (Special).—Poor threshing has been sending an average of three bushels too much wheat into the strawstack out of every hundred bushels threshed in the United States. In some places in the Central West the loss has been nearly ten per cent, from which large quantities of marketable grain was recovered last fall by retreshing.

The national loss last year is figured at over 30,000,000 bushels.

The Food Administration announces the creation of a special grain threshing division to head a campaign against such enormous preventable wastage. This division, acting under the Grain Corporation, has already arranged to have county threshing committees carry the educational and mechanical activities planned to every threshing machine owner and operating crew in the United States. A typical county threshing committee will consist of the county Food Administrator, the county Agricultural Agent and a retired thresherman representing the state or local Council of Defense.

Each committee will maintain open headquarters and devote attention to threshing operations within the county, endeavoring through mechanical assistance and emphasis on methods of conservation to secure a high quality of work.

Other activities of the Grain Threshing Division and its branches include plans for insuring prompt repair service, co-operation with the Department of Labor and with the Fuel Administration for securing adequate amounts of labor and engine fuel. The National Implement and Vehicle Association has already pledged its co-operation and with the hearty response now being received from other branches of industry and agriculture a large saving in food is expected.

"She also serves who only stoops and weeds" is a good motto for the girls who are not in a position to do all the work of a war garden.

Arm yourself with a sprayer and fight the potato beetle from the drop of the hat.

Waive your wheat—then wave your flag.

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
MARGARET E. THOMAS,
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
Twentieth Day of September 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 15th day of March, 1918.
W. IRVING MACE,
Executor of Margaret E. Thomas, deceased
True Copy. Test: **LAFAYETTE RUARK,**
3-19
Register of Wills

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

Train Schedule in effect Nov. 25th, 1917.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	447	449	81	451	455	463
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York (Penn. Station)	7:00	9:00	12:45	8:00	12:08	
Philadelphia	11:25	11:33	5:35	9:58	3:00	
Wilmington	12:06 a.m.	12:23 a.m.	7:00	10:42	3:45	
Baltimore	8:59 p.m.	8:56 p.m.	4:00	19:00	1:35	

NORTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	453	450	452	80	450
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Norfolk	2:56	3:25	8:30	11:14	7:16
Old Point	3:08	3:38	8:43	11:29	7:28
Cape Charles	3:28	3:58	9:10	12:02	7:53
PRINCESS ANNE	3:58	4:28	9:40	12:32	8:23
Salisbury	4:28	4:58	10:10	1:02	8:53
Delmar	4:58	5:28	10:40	1:32	9:23

*On Sundays Train 455 arrives at Cape Charles 4:40. Old Point 6:40 and Norfolk 7:45 p.m.
*Sleeping car section. *Stops for sleeping car passengers.

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Southward

Leave	A. M.	P. M.
King's Creek	9:16	2:15
Ar. Crisfield	10:00	3:00

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Northward

Leave	A. M.	P. M.
Crisfield	6:00	12:15
Ar. King's Creek	6:48	1:05

No Sunday trains on this Branch Road.

Nos. 447, 449, 455, 462, 450 daily. Nos. 81, 451, 453, 480, 80, daily except Sunday.
RANDOLPH B. COOKE Div. Pass. Agent. **M. W. CLEMENT** Superintendent.

THE DAILY AMERICAN

Established 1773

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Daily and Sunday, three months	1.85
Daily, six months	2.25
Daily and Sunday, six months	3.50
Daily, one year	4.00
Daily, with Sunday Edition, one year	6.50
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

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ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR
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DEMAND FOR SUGAR LESSENED BY HONEY


Bees Will Return Profitable Crop of Sweets Each Year.

Ample Room for Expansion of Both Production and Consumption—Beekeeping Should Be Extended in Many Localities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the present growing demand for sugar in the United States, it is important that every possible means be employed on the farm to produce substitutes. One way by which this can be done is to keep bees and get a crop of honey, which can be used in many ways in place of sugar. The production of honey in this country can be increased without great effort. Not only those who already keep bees increase the number of their colonies, but the industry should be extended in localities where beekeeping has not been tried on a commercial scale.

The average annual honey crop of the United States is about 250,000,000 pounds and is sufficient to supply each



Well-arranged apiary.

man, woman and child with about 2 1/2 pounds a year, which is equivalent to 3 per cent of the amount of sugar they consume in normal times. Thus there is ample room for expansion of both the production and consumption. The present use of honey in the home usually is as a substitute for jellies, jams, and sirup. It is little used in domestic cooking or baking, but this use should be increased. While honey within recent years has sold at prices sufficiently low to justify its use as a substitute for sugar, it is rarely used in commercial food manufacturing except in the making of certain cakes which must be kept moist for a considerable time. Usually, however, the supply of honey is so inadequate that most of the crop can be used as a spread for bread. With the use limited as it is, many people in the United States rarely eat honey, but it is evident that there might be developed a ready sale for honey as a supplement to sugar. If production were increased many times. The amount of nectar secreted by the untold myriads of flowers, from which bees make honey, is large beyond our comprehension. The total amount of sugar in the nectar greatly exceeds the amount of all sugar and other sweets consumed by the American people. Unfortunately, from the standpoint of man, this sugar cannot all be collected and utilized as human food. Even the honey bee, which is so often used as an example of industry, consumes for its own food the larger part of all that it collects.

Beekeeping is, therefore, the means of saving for human use a small fraction of the vast store of sugar secreted. But the raw material is free and its conservation costs only a small expenditure for equipment and relatively little labor, and the honey crop could be increased 10 or even 20 times without increasing the cost of production per pound to an appreciable degree.

LIMESTONE FOR SOUR SOILS

Farmers Have Been Too Slow in Appreciating Its Value—Aids Manure and Fertilizer.

Ground limestone is the greatest known aid to bigger, better crops. Farmers have been far too slow in appreciating its value. Only ten years ago, not more than a few hundred tons of lime were used in this country annually. At the present time the yearly tonnage has mounted up to the million mark, but even this is too little, by far.

It has been said that one acre in every three of arable land in this country is sour. Authorities claim that lime is badly needed all over eastern Ohio. Nearly every acre of land in New England is in need of liming. Also the land of the Atlantic and Gulf coast plains. In Wisconsin, four-fifths of the land in the state needs it badly. Even in the heart of the corn belt, the richest land in the world, farmers are turning to the use of lime to grow big crops of corn and wheat. Every acre of sour land in the country badly needs and should have two to four tons of ground limestone applied.

Surely if every farm in the garden spot of America (the corn belt) finds it profitable to use lime, it will pay men in less favored sections of the country.

Not only is lime good in itself to sweeten sour farms, but it helps manure and fertilizer make good crops by liberating other vital plant foods.

FARM BOUTIQUE

ARRANGEMENT OF HEN HOUSE


No Floor Needed Where Drainage Is Good—Dropping Boards Should Be Cleaned Daily.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When the soil is well drained and consequently will remain dry no floor need be used in the poultry house, the ground itself serving as the floor. Often a slight dampness can be corrected by filling up the floor several inches above the outside ground with sand, cinders, gravel, or dry dirt. Three or four inches of the surface of the floor, and of the run if a very small run is used, should be removed and replaced with fresh dirt two or three times a year. If the ground is so wet or damp that this condition cannot be corrected by filling it is best to provide a board floor, as this will help to keep the house dry, will allow easier cleaning and will promote the general health and welfare of the hens. A house with a board floor should be set on posts or blocks, so that it is 5 to 12 inches above the ground. When this space is left the floor will not rot so quickly and rats are not so likely to take refuge under the house.

In order to keep the flock in a clean and sanitary condition, dropping boards should be provided and roosts above them. This makes it easy to remove the droppings each morning and helps greatly to keep the house free from objectionable odors. A little sand or ashes sprinkled on the dropping board after each cleaning will be found to make the cleaning easier.

The dropping boards and roosts should be placed against the back wall. Here they are out of the way and at the same time where they are least likely to be reached by drafts. The dropping boards should be about 20 to



Interior of Well-Equipped Hen House

30 inches from the floor, depending on the height of the building. This gives space enough under them so that the hens have room to exercise and is not too high for the heavier hens to fly up to. The roosts should be 3 or 4 inches above the dropping boards. If more than a single roost is used, they should be on the same level; otherwise all the hens will try to crowd upon the highest roost. A piece of 2 by 4 or 2 by 3, laid on edge and with the upper corners rounded off, makes a good roost. A pole, or even a piece of board 2 or 3 inches wide, may be used. If the roost is of light material and fairly long, it should be supported in the center, as well as at the ends, to prevent it from sagging badly. An allowance of 7 to 10 inches of roost space per fowl, according to the size of the birds, should be made. If more than one roost is used, they should be placed about 15 inches apart.

ERADICATION OF ALL PESTS

First Step Should Be to Clean House and Then Thoroughly Spray or Paint Interior.

The first step to eradicate the pests which live in cracks and crevices in poultry houses is to clean the house. All litter, nest material and droppings should be removed. Then spray or paint thoroughly the entire surface of the house and literally flood all cracks and inside of nests with a 5 per cent spray and do the work thoroughly.

Dirty Fresh Eggs.

A fresh egg that has contracted dirt in any form can never be made to appear quite so attractive as one laid in a clean nest by a clean hen.

Avoid Diseased Fowls.

There are those who never breed a fowl that has once been subjected to disease, particularly in a malignant form.

Variety of Feeds.

Variety is not only the spice of life, but in poultry feeds and feeding it is one element that stands for success.

The DAIRY

AYRSHIRE IS GOOD RUSTLER

Animal Is Quite Useful in Sections Where There is Much Rough Land in Pasture.


(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Ayrshire breed originated in the county of Ayr, in southwestern Scotland. In that region, which borders on the Irish Sea, the surface is rolling and has much rough woodland. Pastures, therefore, are somewhat sparse and it is necessary for animals to graze large areas in order to obtain sufficient feed.

It is only within the last hundred years that Ayrshires have had a type well enough established to be entitled to the designation of breed.

This breed is not well known in many sections of the United States—New England, New York and Pennsylvania probably contain the largest number of its representatives. There is a small distribution in the Middle Atlantic States, the Pacific Northwest and other scattered sections.

The color of this breed varies from the medium red to very dark mahogany—brown and white. The cattle



have long horns which turn outward, then forward, then upward. Quick, brisk actions are characteristic of the animals which seem always to have an abundant store of energy, and to be exceptionally alert. Ayrshires have a highly nervous disposition, which is useful both for production and self-support. Probably none of the other dairy breeds can compare with the Ayrshires in ability to obtain a livelihood on scant pastures. Their ability as "rustlers" has made them very useful in sections where there is much rough land in pasture. Cows of this breed average 1,000 pounds in weight, and bulls average about 1,600.

Another point of which breeders of the Ayrshire are very proud is the uniform, square, level udder with long body attachment which is common among the cows.

Milk from Ayrshire cows contains comparatively little color and has the fat in uniformly small globules which average smaller in size than for any other breed. The milk stands shipping well without churning, and in other respects it is well adapted to the market milk trade.

For Ayrshires the average of the 2,598 cows that have completed yearly records for advanced registry is 9,535 pounds of milk testing 3.95 per cent of butterfat, amounting to 377.51 pounds of fat. The ten highest milk producers of this breed range from 25,329 to 18,745 pounds of milk and the average of these ten highest producers is 21,538.8 pounds of milk. The ten highest butterfat producers among Ayrshires range from 955.58 to 744.73 pounds, with an average, for these ten, of 855.4 pounds of butterfat.

INCREASED MILK PRODUCTION

Supplies Food Material More Economically Than Meat or Eggs—Efficient Dairy Cow.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two facts stand out prominently as reasons for the increased production and use of milk. The first is that milk as purchased on the market usually supplies food material together with the growth producing elements more economically than either meat or eggs. The second reason is that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of animal food. One great law of food conservation is to turn inedible feeds into edible foods in the cheapest possible manner. The dairy cow will utilize coarse materials, inedible by humans, such as grass, cornstalks, hay, etc., and will turn them into milk, which is suitable for human food. Other farm animals also are converters of coarse roughage into edible foods, but are not so efficient as the dairy cow.

COWS GIVEN FEED AND CARE

If Profit Is Not Returned Send Her to Shambles and Give Feed to One That Will.

Give the cows a chance. Feed and care for them properly. If an animal does not have it in her to return a profit or even pay for the feed given here send her to the shambles and give the feed to one that will.

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

SOMERSET COUNTY HAPPENINGS

News Items Gathered By Our Correspondents During The Week

Upper Fairmount

May 18—Rev. W. O. Hurst, of Pocomoke City, visited here on Thursday.

Mr. William Sterling, of Baltimore, is visiting friends at this place.

Mrs. William Ford, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned to Baltimore.

Mrs. John Stamford, of Baltimore, is visiting at Tudor Hall, the guest of Miss Sallie Lockerman.

Mrs. Ralph Devilliss and little son, Charles, of Stewartstown, Penna., are guests at the home of Mr. William T. Sudler.

Mrs. Priscilla Ford died Tuesday evening after a brief illness. Her remains were buried in the Methodist Protestant cemetery on Thursday.

Charm

May 18—Mr. Willie Walter is spending a few days here.

Miss Lois Campbell was the guest of Miss Gladys Lawson Sunday.

Mr. Algie Bozman, Jr., who is employed in Philadelphia, is visiting at this place.

Mrs. Eva Bedworth spent several days with her mother, Mrs. John Bozman, at Monie.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bedworth was buried in the J. O. U. A. M. Cemetery.

Messrs. George Tyler, Norris Gibson and Clyde Tyler, of Oriole, spent the week-end at this place.

Miss Ruth Wilson and Mr. Harry Fitzgerald were entertained at the home of Miss Lois Campbell Tuesday.

Mr. Herman B. Bozman arrived home from Baltimore last week. At this writing he is very ill with the measles and bronchitis pneumonia.

Messrs. Wm. D. Campbell, Geo. W. Bozman, Clark Bedworth, Adolf Menzel and son, Richard, spent the week-end with their families.

Mr. W. T. Bozman and two children, Virginia and Charles, of Pennsylvania, arrived here Saturday. Mr. Bozman returned to Philadelphia Tuesday.

Pocomoke Circuit Church Notes

The annual reorganization meeting of the Cokesbury M. E. Sunday School was held, as previously announced, following the school session and before the 11 a. m. preaching service Sunday, May 12th, the pastor, Rev. C. A. Vandermeulen, presiding. E. W. Mills was elected superintendent, W. V. Taylor, re-elected assistant superintendent; Edgar Atkinson, secretary; Edson Merrill, treasurer; J. L. Payne, missionary secretary and treasurer; Mrs. E. T. Hope, birthday secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., pianist; Miss Hilda Long, assistant pianist, and Miss Mary Brittingham, second assistant pianist. Mrs. Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., was appointed chairman of the Children's Day Committee.

The Sunday School at Williams' was reorganized in a like manner on the same day, previous to the 3.30 p. m. preaching service. The new officers are: Thomas A. Mason, re-elected superintendent; Luther Parsons, assistant superintendent; Miss Clara Sturgis, secretary; Thomas A. Mason, re-elected treasurer; Mrs. R. L. Mason, missionary secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Thomas A. Mason, birthday secretary and treasurer; Miss May Taylor, assistant secretary; Miss Willie Marriner, organist; Mrs. Charles Chatham, re-elected assistant organist. Mrs. W. P. Evans was appointed chairman of the Children's Day Committee, Miss Willie Marriner and Mrs. Charles Chatham were appointed her associates on the committee, and the chairman appointed other committeemen as follows: Mrs. L. R. Mason, Mrs. Marion Duncan and Mrs. Fent Cobbin.

Rev. Vandermeulen motored to Fairmount last Thursday afternoon to attend the Methodist war work mass-meeting in Fairmount M. E. Church in the evening. He was the supper guest at the Fairmount M. E. Parsonage, occupied by the Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Newton and family. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. O. Hurst, of Pocomoke City, accompanied him and were guests at the Cox home, next to the Parsonage. With the able aid of Salisbury laymen, Williams and Steffe, and of E. J. Tull and four members of the Vincent orchestra, of Pocomoke City, the meeting was a big success.

Problem of Human Nature.

It is true, as opponents of changing the clocks to save daylight contend, that the same thing would be accomplished if everybody got up earlier. The trouble is that everybody won't—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not Worth Anything For.

"Mos' any gal," said Uncle Eben, "is smart enough to see dat a man ain't likely to be a good provider if he puts in time makin' up a love letter when he might be earnin' four dollars a day."

CONVINCING TESTIMONY

Given By Many Princess Anne People—Experiences told by Princess Anne people.

Those who have had weak kidneys—Who used Doan's Kidney Pills—Who found the remedy effective—Such statements prove merit.

You might doubt an utter stranger.

You must believe Princess Anne people.

Here's the Princess Anne proof. Verify it. Read. Investigate. Be convinced.

You'll find why Princess Anne folks believe in Doan's.

Mrs. S. C. Long, Prince William street, says: "About two years ago I had an attack of kidney trouble and my kidneys didn't act freely enough. I had dizzy spells and saw little fiery flashes in front of my eyes. After taking one box of Doan's Kidney Pills, I was rid of the trouble and no longer had that tired, miserable feeling. I recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney disorders."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Long had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

(Advertisement)

Silver Dollar's Value Rising

Silver has risen in price to such an extent that the metal in a silver dollar is now worth about 78 cents. Not many years ago it was worth not much over 40 cents.

If the rise in value keeps on much longer silver and gold must come to parity at 16 to 1; that is, a given weight of gold will be worth no more than 16 times that weight of silver.

Silver might even be at a premium over gold, as it had been for many years up to the time when, in 1873, it ceased to be primary money and became mere token money.

The rise of silver may pave the way to the free coinage of that metal, which Mr. Bryan fought so hard for in 1896. Governments are now the great debtors and they will naturally be in favor of coining more money, so that their huge debts may be more easily paid. On the other hand the bondholders, creditors of the governments, are now more numerous than ever before and may have enough influence to keep the world on a strictly gold basis. Debtors are always placed at a disadvantage by scarcity of money, but creditors profit by it.

For A Sprained Ankle

As soon as possible after the injury is received get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and follow the plain and printed directions which accompany the bottle.

(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, May 28th, 1918,

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 pay and satisfy the state and county taxes levied against the said hereinafter described lots or parcels of land for the year 1915, or charged to 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 or parcel of land in Dublin district, Somerset county, Md., containing 60 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to L. Paul Ewell by Rufus J. Dryden wife by deed recorded in Liber W. J. S. No. 67, folio 470, and assessed to said Ewell for said year.

No. 2—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, containing 30 acres, more or less, known as the Joseph G. Scott Home Place, which was conveyed to E. D. Newman, receiver, by S. A. Riley and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 58, folio 146, and assessed to said E. D. Newman for said year.

No. 3—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, on the west side of the county road leading from the residence of W. W. Porter to the home of Bernie Dryden, containing 15 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to Wm. W. Porter by Isaac J. Landing and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 58, folio 141, and assessed to said Porter for said year.

No. 4—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 14½ acres, more or less, which was conveyed to Charles R. Kelley by Leah Grace Miller and husband by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 62, folio 202, and assessed to said Kelley for said year.

No. 5—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing ½ acre, more or less, adjoining the lands of S. W. Beauchamp and Edward Armiger, and assessed to Sadie Armiger of Edward for said year.

No. 6—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing ½ acre, more or less, adjoining the lands of E. N. Wilson, George W. Mann and others, and assessed to Edward Cistus for said year.

No. 7—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 8 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Albert Sudler, and on or near the county road from Jamestown to Kingston, and assessed to Robert Ballard for said year.

No. 8—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 4 acres, more or less, on the north side of the county road and opposite the M. E. Church, formerly owned and occupied by Z. T. Chelton and assessed to George A. Cox for said year.

No. 9—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing ½ acre, more or less, in the section of Upper Fairmount adjoining the lands of Joseph B. Waters, Samuel Moore and R. H. Waters, and assessed to Charles C. Munroe for said year.

No. 10—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 2½ acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. A. Ford and others, which was conveyed to Elijah P. Holland by George T. Holland and wife by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 87, folio 357, and assessed to Elijah P. Holland for said year.

No. 11—All that lot of land in Westover district, said county and state, on the county road leading from Cottage Grove to Kingston, containing 1½ acres, more or less, which was conveyed to John H. Fontaine by W. J. Sterling, sheriff, by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L. No. 15, folio 508, and assessed to said Fontaine for said year.

No. 12—All that lot of land in Westover district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 11 acres, more or less, on the east side of the county road from Manokin P. O. to Annessex river, being part of the land conveyed to Elizabeth McLane by Albert Sudler, attorney, by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 35, folio 560, and assessed to James H. McLane for said year.

No. 13—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 60 acres, more or less, being a part of the "Stewart Farm," which was conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 89, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 89, folio 148, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for the years 1914 and 1915 and sold for the taxes due for said years.

No. 14—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 28 acres, more or less, being a part of the Stewart Farm, being a part of the land which was conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 89, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 89, folio 148, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for said year.

No. 15—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, containing 37 acres, more or less, being a part of the Stewart Farm, and being part of the land conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 89, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 89, folio 148, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for said year.

No. 16—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, containing 9¼ acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of S. F. Miles, W. T. Doane and others, and assessed to Nancy Doane's heirs for said year.

No. 17—All that tract of land in West Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, on the north side of the county road leading from Eden station to Upper Frappe, which was conveyed to William Long Butler by S. Q. Parker and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 58, folio 232, and assessed to said Butler for said year.

R. MARK WHITE,
Treasurer for Somerset County

Women Needed For War Work

More and more, as the war program progresses, is the Government depending upon women to perform the tremendously increased volume of work in the civil branches. The force of civilian employees in Washington, D. C., increased from 30,000 to approximately 70,000 during the first year of our participation in the war. Of this increase of 40,000 more than 25,000 are women.

Women make up the increase in Government offices and establishments outside of Washington in less proportion, for the reason that the greatest expansion in the field has been in the large manufacturing plants of the War and Navy Departments, where thousands of mechanics and laborers are employed in shipbuilding and in manufacturing ordnance and other war material. Women are not available for employment in trades positions to any great extent, but their services are being utilized in every way that is practicable.

The United States Civil Service Commission is calling for women for government work of not less than 60 different kinds. The list includes stenographers, typists, bookkeepers, other clerks of a score or more of classifications which require training in some special or technical line, statisticians, operators of various kinds of calculating, addressing and duplicating machines, proof readers, law clerks, welfare executive secretaries, draftsman, of a dozen kinds, telegraph and telephone operators, trained nurses, chemists, physicians, library assistants, inspectors of undergarments, finger-print classifiers and many others.

The Commission urges women to offer their services to the Government at this time of great need. As men are called to the colors, women must take their places and keep the machinery behind the armed forces moving at the maximum of efficiency. Representatives of the Civil Service Commission at the post offices in all important cities are prepared to furnish definite information and application blanks.

Environment.

We are very much what others think us. The reception of our observations meet with gives us courage to proceed or damps our efforts. A man is a wit and a philosopher in one place who dares not open his mouth and is considered a blockhead in another. In some companies nothing will go down but coarse, practical jests, while the finest remark or sarcasm would be disregarded.—Hazlett.

Here's ice bill.

Mix equal parts of cement and sifted sand with water, stiff enough to spread so you have a smooth surface, and have it one-third of an inch thick, or thicker if you wish. Let stand a few days to dry out. You have a good ice chest, keeps your ice longer and saves quite a bill.

A POWERFUL AID

When you feel sluggish and nervous, tired and indifferent, you have the first symptoms of declining strength and your system positively needs the special nutritive food- tonic in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

to replenish your blood power, enliven its circulation and bring back the snap and elasticity of good health. Scott's Emulsion supplies Nature with the correct building-food which is better than any drugs, pills or alcoholic mixtures.

The Norwegian cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which makes it pure and palatable. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N.J. 17-16



If Swift & Company Made No Profit

The cattle raiser would receive only 1/8 cent a pound more for his cattle

So small is Swift & Company's profit on any single transaction that if it were turned over to the cattle raisers of the country, they would receive only 1/8 cent a pound more for cattle than they receive now.

Swift & Company pays for live cattle about 90% of the amount received for dressed meat and by-products. The remaining 10% pays for packing-house expense, freight to market, operation of distributing houses and profit. Swift & Company's actual figures per head for 1917 on over two million cattle were as follows:

Receipts		Payments	
From By-products	\$24.09 26%	\$8.61 9%	
From Meat	\$68.97 74%		
Total	\$93.06		
		Paid for Live Cattle	\$84.45 91%
		Total	\$93.06

* This net profit of \$1.29 per head averages 1/8 cent a pound live weight.

And out of this small net profit dividends must be paid to shareholders.

Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

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FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR—SAVE IT

Man Has Followed Woman From The Days Adam Listened to Eve

ELIMINATING all the little preliminary happenings of several centuries from the day of "Eve and her fig leaves" to the man and woman of today, you will find that Fashion today is the "essential of life"—just as much for the Man as for the Woman.

Young men realize that if they want to be live wires—if they want to be somebody—they must dress in Fashion.

"Style is a science cultivated by master minds who have a 'trend towards adorning the form divine.' We have been born, bred and raised in Men's style environments; we have made it a life study and our well-known success has placed us in a leading position among the best stores of Somerset county.

TO BE WELL DRESSED LOOK FOR OUR LABEL

Don't be misled by the ordinary "hand-me-downs" associated with "nine ninety-eight, thirteen or something or other." These are mere price propositions.

Ours are tailored clothes designed by Style Creators for Young Men and Men who wish to stay young and who wish to be fashionably attired at moderate cost. Our Clothes cost no more than the ordinary kind. A look will convince you. Call at our store, we will gladly show you without any obligation to buy. You will be cordially welcomed.

JOHN W. MORRIS & SONS, Inc.

SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

PRINCESS ANNE Main St. MARYLAND

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR—SAVE IT

Thrift For The School Child

Knowledge is Power and to gain knowledge many books must be studied—books on geography, history, grammar, arithmetic and the like. But knowledge without action is valueless.

Enthusiasm and Determination are necessary. To give these to the school child another book is needed—a Bank Book. This encourages boys and girls to practise Thrift, and Thrift fires them with enterprise and ambition and sets them on a sure, straight path to success.

PEOPLES BANK of SOMERSET COUNTY

Princess Anne, Maryland

SAVE and SERVE

Friendship Service

Our Policy: simply this—that our service may satisfy our patrons to such an extent that it can lead to nothing but established friendship which assures permanent patronage. On this basis we ask you to transact your business with us.

Bank of Somerset

PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

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

MARYLANDER AND HERALD

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF PRINCESS ANNE AND SOMERSET COUNTY

THE MARYLANDER, Established 1862
SOMERSET HERALD, 1898

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND, MAY 28, 1918

Vol. XX No. 39

TWO ELECTION BOARDS ORGANIZE

Controversy Will Be Taken To Court For Settlement

The board of Election Supervisors met Monday of last week and organized by electing Edward B. Lankford, president; George H. Ford, secretary; Harry C. Dashiell, counsel, and Paul A. Walker, clerk. Col. Henry J. Waters, who was appointed a Democratic member of the Board during the session of the recent legislature by Governor Harrington, was notified of the meeting, but did not attend.

Monday of last week a commission for the appointment of John W. Riggan, of Crisfield, as a member of the Board, was received by the Clerk of the Court for Somerset county. On Thursday Mr. Riggan and Col. Henry J. Waters took the oath of office and organized by electing Col. Waters president; John W. Riggan, secretary; Gordon Tull, attorney to the Board, and Lorrie C. Quinn, Jr., clerk.

The main question in the situation presented by the organization of the two boards is the validity of the appointment of Mr. Riggan after the adjournment of the legislature. Lorrie C. Quinn, Jr., was nominated by the Senate to succeed Edward B. Lankford during the session of the legislature, but Mr. Quinn was rejected by the Senate. The Senate made no other nomination during the session of the legislature, and failing to do so it is believed that Mr. Lankford holds over for another two years. It is thought that Governor Harrington exceeded his authority in attempting to appoint Mr. Riggan after the adjournment of the legislature.

The opinion now is that the controversy will be taken to the court for settlement.

FIRE DESTROYS LUMBER MILL

Over \$30,000 Loss To The Cohn & Bock Company

About 5 o'clock last Tuesday morning fire completely destroyed the large lumber mill and box factory building of the Cohn & Bock Company, located on the east side of the right-of-way of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company, in Princess Anne. The loss is estimated at over \$30,000, partly covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It is not believed to have started in the engine room, for that room was enclosed by a solid brick wall and separate from the main building, which was of frame construction. It is supposed that the fire started in the main building from a spark from an engine, as all trains going over the tracks pass within a few feet of the building. The building destroyed was a two-story frame structure, 100x130 feet, and was used for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber and packages. Besides the machinery a large portion of the loss consists of finished lumber, crates and other packages already manufactured, and a great quantity of material ready to be manufactured.

The local Fire Department was soon at the scene and saved the storage buildings adjoining the mill. There were over 40 men employed at the plant, some of which commenced last week in cleaning up the debris, as the Cohn & Bock Company will immediately commence the rebuilding of the plant and expect to have it completed in about two months.

Farmers Brought To Terms

Messrs. P. E. Twining and James B. Hill, two farmers of this county, appeared on Saturday, the 18th instant, before W. H. Maltbie, assistant state food administrator of Baltimore, and Charles C. Gelder, food administrator for Somerset county, to answer charges of violation of the United States food regulations.

Both had refused to sign the millers' certificate required of farmers. The reasons given by them were their religious convictions. After hearing the testimony the administrators gave Mr. Twining the option of selling the wheat he had on hand to a miller within a week or have it commandeered. He decided to sell it. Mr. Hill decided to sign the certificate.

War Savings Stamp Campaign

The speechmaking end of the intensive War Savings Stamp campaign in the counties of Maryland will begin on Decoration Day, May 30th, when attorney General Albert C. Ritchie, Howard Bryant and W. Purnell Hall, former members of the House of Delegates, will visit the Eastern Shore. They are scheduled to arrive in Somerset county on Thursday, June 6th.

The speakers will travel by automobile and will arrive in each county at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will devote the entire day to the county, leaving for the next county late at night.

JUNE FIFTH REGISTRATION DAY

Local Exemption Board Has Designated Three Places To Register

The Local Board for Somerset county gives notice that, in compliance with a proclamation by the President of the United States, a registration of all male persons, either citizens of the United States, or residing in the several States, or in the District of Columbia, who have since the 5th of June, 1917, and on or before the 5th of June, 1918, attained their twenty-first birthday, will be held on June 5th, 1918, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., at the following named places, which are hereby designated as offices of registration:

1st—The Local Board Office, Princess Anne, Md.
2nd—Election House for District No. 1, Crisfield, Md.
3rd—Deal's Island Bank, Deal's Island, Maryland.

In the establishment of three places of registration in the county the Local Board has sought to arrange the registration so that it can be made with as little inconvenience and expense to registrants as possible. Anyone registering in the county can register at either of the places named above, but the idea of the Local Board has been to establish the office at Princess Anne for the convenience of those who will register from St. Peter's, Mt. Vernon, East and West Princess Anne, Dublin, Fairmount and Westover districts; to establish the office at Crisfield for the convenience of those who will register from Brinkley's No. 1 and No. 2, Lawson's, Crisfield No. 1 and No. 2, Asbury and Smith's Island districts, and to establish the office at Deal's Island for the convenience of those who will register from Dames Quarter, Tangier and Deal's Island districts.

Any person who, on account of sickness, will be unable to present himself for registration on the day named will cause some competent person to apply to the Local Board for a registration card, and for authority to fill it out. This should be done prior to June 5th so that the card can be filed at one of the places of registration on June 5th.

Any person who will be absent from the jurisdiction of his Local Board on the day of registration can apply in advance to the Local Board of Somerset county for a registration card. This application should be made prior to June 5th as the card must reach the Local Board to which it is to be sent on or before the registration day.

All persons within the prescribed age must register on June 5th, and failure or refusal to do so is punishable by imprisonment for a period of not more than one year.

More Men Leave For Meade

Owing to the quarantine on Smith's Island, which is still in force, the Local Board was directed by the Adjutant General not to send any men from the island at the present time. This situation has made it necessary for the Local Board to call additional men to replace the ones who would have otherwise gone from the island. These 15 men are in addition to the list we published last week and they reported yesterday (Monday) and leave this (Tuesday) morning for Camp Meade:

Iverson A. Carter, Crisfield.
Walter C. DeVaugh, Deal's Island.
John Henry Bedsworth, Crisfield.
Merrill E. White, Chance.
Wm. Charles Bell, Crisfield.
Spurgeon S. Tyler, Chance.
James Samuel Hastings, Crisfield.
Carroll T. French, Rumbley.
Isaac H. Dorsey, Westover.
Edgar Francis Gray, Crisfield.
Wm. Thomas Phoebus, Oriole.
James Mack Mister, Shelltown.
Charles C. Morgan, Crisfield.
James Clyde Tyler, Champ.
Elijah Luther Sterling, Crisfield.

The Local Board was required to send seventy-eight men to Camp Meade in this quota. It is the largest body of men to leave the county at any one time under the draft. All of the men are white and physically fit for general military service.

Alexander U. Pollitt Dead

Mr. Alexander Upton Pollitt died at his home, about five miles north of Princess Anne, last Wednesday, aged 80 years. Mr. Pollitt was a veteran of the Civil War and served under General Meade in 1861.

He is survived by his widow (Mrs. Mary Ann Pollitt), three sons (Messrs. William B. Pollitt, Raymond G. Pollitt, of Washington, D. C., Private Marion S. Pollitt, U. S. Artillery), and four daughters (Mrs. L. E. Vincent, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. L. F. Gray, Mrs. E. R. Collins and Miss Nellie P. Pollitt, all of Philadelphia). His funeral took place from his late home last Friday.

If you encounter two neighbors who do not speak it is permissible to surmise that one is raising a garden and the other chickens.

GRADUATES FROM HIGH SCHOOL

Commencement Exercises Held In Held In The Auditorium

The annual graduating exercises of the class of 1918, Washington High School, took place last Friday night in the Auditorium, Princess Anne. The program was as follows:

Invocation, Rev. Henry E. Spears; salutatory, "Manly Words and Womanly Deeds," Eleanor Moore Stanford; address of the evening, Prof. Sidney S. Handy; old home prize essay, "The History of Somerset County," Lillian Mildred Colborn; presentation of diplomas, Superintendent Wm. H. Dashiell; valedictory, "Our Country," Charles Joseph Smith.

The following is the class roll for 1918: Charles Joseph Smith, Gilbert Brackett Fitzgerald, Lillian Mildred Colborn, Lillian Marie Dryden, Olive Catherine Johnson, Florence Alvira Phoebus, Margaret Elizabeth Phillips, Elizabeth Nadine Smith, Eleanor Moore Stanford and Dorothy Ann Todd.

The class night exercises for the graduating class, held in the Auditorium last Wednesday night, were attended by a large audience, all of whom were greatly pleased with the rendition by the students. The comedy, "Which Will He Marry?" was highly complimented. Those in the cast were: Gilbert Fitzgerald, Charles Smith, Misses Margaret Phillips, Florence Phoebus, Eleanor Stanford, Dorothy Todd, Olive Johnson, Lillian Dryden, Mildred Colborn and Elizabeth Smith.

Mrs. J. D. Wallop furnished music for the occasion and the numbers rendered were of a high order.

PLAN TO STOP WHEAT WASTE

Thrashing Committee Appointed For Somerset County

Gen. Francis E. Waters, chairman of the State Council of Defense, Monday of last week announced the appointment for each county of a member of a thrashing committee, composed of the appointee, the representative in the county of the Food Administration and the county agricultural agent.

The function of these thrashing committees will be to prevent the usual wastage of wheat in thrashing, which, General Waters says in his announcement, "has always been serious, but when wheat is so needed it is intolerable." It is planned to check this wastage by the intensive educational work among the farmers and by assistance to the farmers in the use and repair of machinery. If necessary, machinery will be purchased, it is stated.

The work will be carried on under the general direction of the Grain Thrashing Division of the United States Food Corporation, which will act in each state through the Federal Food Administrator for the state, and will maintain "deputies," assigned to groups of states, who will act as advisors to the Food Administrators. There will be in each state several practical thrashing machinery men, who will be at the call of the county committees, and will consult with machinery owners, when necessary. In all this work the local committees are expected to co-operate, and they will have immediate charge of the intensive educational work.

The committee for Somerset county is as follows: Messrs. Charles C. Gelder, C. Z. Keller and Frank L. Porter, all of Princess Anne.

Free Course In Farming

Two boys and two girls from each county in Maryland will take the Boys' and Girls' Club short courses at Maryland State College from May 31 to June 3. The boys and girls who attend will be those who have done the best club work in their county, the determination of which has been left to the respective county agents and home demonstration agent.

The trip will cost the boys and girls nothing and the college is making arrangements to make their visit a pleasant and profitable one. In addition to class-room work, instructions will be given in those phases of farm work which will enable the young folks to return home better prepared for the coming season. There will also be recreation periods and a sight-seeing tour or two.

Messrs. Gilbert B. Fitzgerald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fitzgerald, and Henry Bailey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bailey, were the winners of the best club work in Somerset county and they will avail themselves of the free course at the Maryland State College.

All Saint's, Monie

The summer services at All Saint's, Monie, will be resumed next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All friends and parishioners thereof are invited to be present. The rector of Somerset Parish will officiate.

SEVERAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

Recorded In The Office Of The Circuit Court For Somerset County

Mary J. Coulbourne from Elliott Ward and wife, land in Crisfield; consideration \$425.

Robert Hayman from Randall Hayman, 5 acres in East Princess Anne district; consideration \$150.

Dora Thornton from Elliott Ward and wife, land in Asbury district; consideration \$50.

Murray E. Ward from Wm. S. Richardson and others, land in Lawson's district; consideration \$400.

Levin J. Byrd and another from Horace Tyler and wife, land in Asbury district; consideration \$200.

Artie M. Maddox from L. Creston Beauchamp, trustee, 8 acres in Westover district; consideration \$510.

J. Harry Young and another from Samuel S. Quinn and others, 75 acres in Dublin district; consideration \$900.

Charles Smith from Harriet E. Milbourne 1 acre in Brinkley's district; consideration \$800.

Arthur B. Cantwell and wife from Cassius M. Dashiell, 15.52 acres in West Princess Anne district; consideration \$1,000.

George W. Carpenter from Virgil C. Marriner and wife, 56 1/2 acres in Dublin district; consideration \$1,300.

Wade H. Cullen from Clarence P. Lankford, assignee, 1 1/2 acres in Lawson's district; consideration \$300.

Rose Teagel from James C. Carver and others, 4 acres in Brinkley's district; consideration \$250.

Henry Frank Adams from Mary V. Adams, land in Crisfield; consideration \$5 and other valuable considerations.

CRISFIELD'S ELECTION ON JUNE 5

Judges Duer and Bailey Hand Down Decision Reversing Demurrer

Judges Robert F. Duer and Joseph L. Bailey, sitting in the Circuit Court for Somerset county, filed an order Friday afternoon in the mandamus suit of David Saltz against the mayor and city council of Crisfield in effect directing the city officials to hold the town election in Crisfield on June 5, 1918.

About ten days ago David Saltz, a candidate for city councilman in Crisfield, filed a petition in the Circuit Court of this county, alleging that he had been informed that the mayor and city councilmen would hold no election in the town in June, and prayed that a mandamus might be issued by the Court to compel the officials to hold the election.

The case was argued in Princess Anne on Monday afternoon of last week before Judges Duer and Bailey. George H. Myers and Thomas S. Hodson represented the petitioner and former Attorney General Isaac Lobe Strauss represented the Crisfield officials. The contention of Mr. Strauss was, that since the Act of 1918, under which it was intended to hold the election, did not contain an emergency clause, then the provisions of the Act did not go into effect until on and after June 1. This Act provided that a registration should be held prior to June 1, and Mr. Strauss argued that this registration could not be made before the law went into effect, and that without the registration there would be no duly constituted electorate and accordingly an election could not be held on June 5.

The attorneys for the petitioner contended that the provisions of the Act of 1918 regulating registration of voters were substantially the same as were the provisions in the Act of 1918, and that for the purpose of making the law serve its primary purpose to wit: the holding of an election the provisions in the Act of 1918 should be followed as far as the registration was concerned, and that then after June 1 the provisions of the Act of 1918 should govern the conduct of the election. They argued that from all the Acts of the Legislature governing the holding of an election in the town of Crisfield, the intent was apparent that an election in Crisfield should be held every two years.

90,000 Troops To Europe In 10 Days

Ninety thousand American soldiers were transported to Europe during the first ten days of May, Representative Caldwell, of New York, announced on the floor of the House at Washington last Wednesday afternoon.

The American Army now numbers 2,038,222, according to figures supplied by the War Department, Caldwell said. Of the total 148,328 are officers and 1,889,894 enlisted men.

"Today we have an army of more than 2,000,000," he added, "of which 500,000 have already been shipped to France and 1,000,000 more have had the necessary training to fit them for foreign service. These are now waiting for boats to carry them over."

Mr. Ferd F. Edmiston left last Thursday for Waynesfield, Ohio. He may return to Somerset county in the Fall.

NEW NAMES ON EDUCATION BOARD

Thomas H. Bock and Dr. Lewis Only Ones To Hold Over

Last Wednesday Governor Harrington announced the appointment of the following to the State Board of Education: Former Judge James Alfred Pearce, of Chestertown; Holmes D. Baker, of Frederick; Clayton Purnell, of Allegany county; William T. Warburton, of Elkton; and Howard Bruce, of Baltimore. They will serve varying terms, to be designated later. The members of the board serve without pay.

Governor Harrington and M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Public Education, are ex-officio members of the board.

These five appointments really make a new Board of Education, as there are only seven members. The other two, who hold over, are the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Lewis, of Westminster, and Thomas H. Bock, of Princess Anne. Previously the board has been composed of six appointed members and the Governor and the State Superintendent of Education, ex-officio. The revised school law of 1916, however, provided that there should be seven members appointed and that the Governor and the Superintendent should not be members. This provision was made effective May 1st. The new board will have two Republicans in its membership, Mr. Warburton and Mr. Bock. Dr. Lewis, Judge Pearce, Mr. Baker and Mr. Purnell are Democrats and Mr. Bruce is regarded as an Independent Democrat.

A great deal of interest has been manifested quietly in these appointments by men and women concerned with the educational advancement of the State. The revised school law of 1916 was framed after a survey had been made of the public schools in the counties by experts of the Rockefeller Foundation and is believed to constitute practically the best thought upon the management of public school education. But, like all such laws, its value in practice will depend upon the ability and character of the men at the head, which means that the new board will have the responsibility of getting the most for the people of the State out of the excellent machinery provided by the law, or of letting the measure become an empty shell.

Rural Carrier Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for the county of Wicomico, Maryland, to be held at Princess Anne and Salisbury on June 22, 1918, to fill the position of rural carrier at Tyaskin and vacancies that may later occur on rural routes from other postoffices in the above-mentioned county. The examination will be open to male citizens who are actually domiciled in the territory of a postoffice in the county and who meet the other requirements set forth in Form No. 1977. This form and application blanks may be obtained from the offices mentioned above or from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. Applications should be forwarded to the Commission at Washington at the earliest practicable date.

During the continuance of the present war the Commission will, in accordance with the request of the Postoffice Department, admit women to rural carrier examinations upon the same conditions as men.

10,000 More Men Go To Camp Meade

Everything is in readiness at Camp Meade for the reception of the second contingent of the second call of selected men who began to arrive there last Saturday. No men went on Sunday, but the movement of lads from civil life will continue every day this week. Slightly more than 10,000 are going there, and all will be from Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. After all these lads have arrived the numerical strength of that cantonment will be more than 40,000 men. It will then be truly the second city of Maryland in point of population.

The care, clothing, feeding and equipping of such a large body of additional men has been a big problem, but it has been mastered. As fast as the new men arrive they will be assigned to quarters in various sections of the cantonment with the other units which are quartered there. They will be assigned to the training battalions of the 154th Depot Brigade.

Must Conserve Wheat

That unless immediate steps are taken to conserve wheat until the next crops are harvested this country will be forced to go on a wheatless program was the assertion made last Thursday by William H. Maltbie, of the Federal Food Administration for Maryland. Mr. Maltbie said that the only thing that will prevent a wheat famine is drastic curtailment by every person in the use of bread.

DRAFT MEN MUST WORK OR FIGHT

Changes In Conscription Act Ordered By General Crowder

Every man of draft age must work or fight after July 1 under a drastic amendment to the Selective Service regulations announced last Thursday by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

Not only idlers, but all draft registrants engaged in what are held to be non-useful occupations are to be hailed before local boards and given the choice of a new job or the army.

Gamblers, race track and bucketshop attendants and fortune tellers head the list. Those who will be reached by the new regulations also include waiters and bartenders, theatre ushers and attendants, passenger elevator operators and other attendants of clubs, hotels, stores, etc., domestics and clerks in stores.

The new regulations may require professional base ball players either to engage in some useful occupation or to join the army.

Theatrical performers were excepted from the regulations at the direction of Secretary of War Baker. He is said to feel the people cannot do without all amusements in war time and other amusements could be dispensed with more readily.

Deferred classification granted on account of dependents will be disregarded entirely in applying the rule. A man may be at the bottom of Class 1 or even in Class 4, but if he falls within the regulations and refuses to take useful employment he will be given a new number in Class 1 that will send him in to the military service forthwith.

Local boards are authorized to use discretion only where they find enforced changes of employment would result in disproportionate hardship upon his dependents.

MARYLAND GIVES 31,000 MEN

This Does Not Include State Guard Or Physicians

Adj.-Gen. Henry M. Warfield estimates that Maryland will have reconstituted over 31,000 men to the military and naval establishments of the country by the end of the first week in June.

That number is exclusive of the physicians in the hospital units of Johns Hopkins University and the University of Maryland and the enlisted personnel of these units. It is probable that physicians and enlisted men in these units would add another 1,000 to the Maryland roster. In addition to all of this, Maryland has raised and equipped a regiment of State guards.

General Warfield's estimate of 31,000 men is as follows, in detail, exclusive of some enlistments which are not accurately ascertainable at this time:

National Guard in the Federal Service	7,438
Men inducted under Selective Service law to January 31, 1918	7,303
Men inducted under Selective Service law since January 31, 1918	3,105
Men called for induction under the Selective Service law not yet inducted, but will be by June 1, 1918	3,076
Men (colored) to be called in first part of June, 1918	1,373
Credited to Maryland in Regular Army, volunteer enlistment, July 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918	2,227
Credited to Maryland in National Army, volunteer enlistment, July 1, 1917, to March 31, 1918	1,649
Credited to Maryland, enlisted Reserve Corps and National Army April 2, 1917, to March 31, 1918	1,462
Naval Militia, Maryland, in Federal service	613
United States Navy, "First 800" Added by volunteer enlistments since "First 800"	800
Marine Corps enlistments to March 31, 1918	1,200
	600

Somerset Boys Will Grow Pigs

The Pocomoke City National and Citizens' National Banks, together, have completed arrangements with R. F. McHenry, State Boys' Club Agent, whereby they will furnish \$1,000 to be distributed among forty boys for the purchase of pure-bred pigs.

The growing of the pigs and their management will be under the direction of the county agents in Worcester and Somerset counties, twenty-eight boys being enrolled in the work in the former county and twelve boys in the latter.

The pigs which the boys will start with are to be purchased shortly. They are at present about eight weeks old, and the herd from which they come is one started from stock purchased of the New Jersey Experiment Station a few years ago.

The banks are loaning each boy \$25. They will take his note with no endorsement except his own name. That portion of the money not used in the purchase will remain to his credit as a checking account and may be used for building material and other expenses. The notes are to run for one year and do not draw interest. In the event that a pig dies from natural causes the obligation to the bank will be cancelled, although if death is due to neglect or carelessness the boy will be expected to pay off the indebtedness.

TEDDY

By JANE OSBORN

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

When Mariana, in moments of patriotic fervor, thought of herself as braving the perils of the ocean and doing her bit in France, it was always as an ambulance driver, than as a trained nurse or an office worker. The reason was not far to seek. Mariana, ever since she gave up riding side saddle and equipped herself for a cross saddle, had been quite taken with her own appearance in breeches. When dressed her prettiest in filmy ruffles and entrancing furbelows for a dance Mariana hesitated before her pier glass long enough to see that she had been properly hooked up and that she had forgotten no necessary accessory, but when she was dressed in her riding togs she stood long and admiring before the mirror, studied with infinite satisfaction the straight line of her leather leggings, the neat juncture of that legging with her tan boot, the immaculate trimness of her white pique stock, the severity of her plain sailor hat that hid almost all of her pretty curls and the well-tailored severity of the coat that extended from her slight shoulders to her knees. She did not admire the image because it was the reflection of a charming and graceful young girl, but because it looked to her for all the world like a young boy. For Mariana was at the age where the greatest compliment anyone might have paid her was to tell her that she was not feminine, that she thought like a boy and that she was free from any of the foibles of sex.

The very first day she met Dixon James he had been fortunate enough to pay her a compliment of this kind. He had ridden across the country with her brother and reached the Burden house just as she was mounting her own horse for a country ride. So Dixon and the brother remounted their horses and started out again with Mariana.

"You know, I have never enjoyed riding with a girl before so much as I have with you," he told her. "In fact, you don't seem like a girl. You're more like some awfully nice kid brother."

Mariana had treasured that compliment. It was worth more than a dozen of the usual sort, and ever since that day Mariana had grown more and more addicted to the boyish costume and more and more rebellious against skirts. She had never been convinced one way or the other on the suffrage question, but when she learned that some of the early suffragists had rebelled against skirts, she had declared herself a decided suffragist and rode with her fair hair streaming, in a coat of steel mail, to represent Joan of Arc at the next suffrage procession.

Then she bought a pair of housework overalls and went about her own bed room and little sitting room mornings dusting and putting things to rights in that costume. Her mother positively forbade her going out of her domain in the costume. Of course all her negligees were cut on pajama lines and, inconsistent as was it with her suffrage conventions, she fancied that she would like to be a Turkish woman because of the bloomers.

"I can do almost anything," she told her chum one day, "if I am not hampered with petticoats. I'm sure if I ever make a name for myself it will be in breeches—riding breeches or housework overalls, or something of that sort."

Then came the war and illustrated newspaper supplements were flooded with pictures of dairy girls in breeches, factory girls in overalls and street car conductors in suits like the soldier's uniform. Mariana felt devoutly thankful that she had lived in an age when she might wear trousers and not be hooted like poor Amelia Bloomer and those other worthy pioneers in petticoat emancipation. The question was, just which line of emancipated occupation should she pursue. First she decided to be an ambulance driver, but the idea struck every one as absurd. Particularly did Dixon James plead with her to abandon this project.

"In the first place, they wouldn't have you," he told her. "You're only eighteen and you are too darned pretty. What do you know about mixing up with a lot of rowdy soldiers? They won't want girls like you—they want some big husky amazons that can give a hand to lifting stretchers and one that has nerves like iron. You say you couldn't stand being a nurse. Why, my dear child, you'd have to go through more horrors as an ambulance driver."

Finally she was dissuaded. But eventually her mind was made up. She read in some not distant city an appeal for street car conductors—the kind that wore leggings and knee-length coats and bloomers—and not the petticoat sort—she announced firmly that she considered it her duty to give her services as a conductor. She was going to release some man for service, she announced. Arguing against her was in vain, and after several family councils of war, it was decided to let her go her own sweet way. "It would usually be a family disgrace," her mother said to Dixon James one day, for of late Dixon was usually to be found somewhere about the Burden summer place. "It really would be a scandal to have one's daughter be a street car conductor

usually, but nowadays girls are doing such odd things. Perhaps that is no worse than being an elevator girl, and one of the Van Dyckman girls—perfectly splendid family, you know—has just gone in for that."

However, Dixon James was not quite so resigned as was Mariana's mother. Mariana went ahead with her plans, and having applied for the position as conductor, resignedly waited the three weeks that were to elapse before her services would be needed. To make the time pass more pleasantly, Dixon got his mother to get up a house party at their country place, and Mariana packed her little trunk and rehearsed the new dance steps with considerable enthusiasm.

There was to be a little dance the first night of the party and Mariana was laying out her newest dancing frock and other accessories on her bed before dinner, when Dix's mother—an old-fashioned little gray-haired lady with a twinkle in her brown eyes—knocked at her door.

"Mariana, dear," she said, "I am asking you a favor that I don't think you'll mind granting. First, did you bring any riding togs?"

"Oh, yes, indeed—I brought two sets—Dix said there would be some riding. I'd love to let someone have either outfit."

"That is sweet of you, dear," said the older woman, "but that isn't the favor. You see, we are two men shy. There are seven girls and only five men—two of the men have just got their commissions and had to disappoint us. Girls do dreadfully hate to dance with girls, but I thought for a lark you'd be willing to play man. Dix says you make a wonderful boy. You understand—you wear your riding things and play man, will you?"

Mariana's enthusiasm was genuine, and willingly did she hang the pink ruffles and furbelows back in the wardrobe and don her most boyish riding suit.

"You can lead, can't you?" Dix asked her after dinner when they had cleared the floor for the little dance and Mariana admitted that she could. "It's awfully decent of you. I'll introduce you to the girls you don't know. We'll call you Teddy to make it seem natural."

Mariana had not at first realized that she was to play the role of Teddy for the entire house party, but she was, and so her dressing simplified itself to simply changing from one riding suit for day wear to the other for evening. In the meantime she danced only with girls and rode beside them and walked beside one of the other of them on all the little outings and really saw nothing of Dix or any of the other men.

After all the guests had retired one night Mariana knocked at the door of one of the girls—one she had been escorting on a moonlight stroll that evening. "If you have two dressing gowns, would you awfully mind lending me one? I've only got the pajama sort, and—well, I am getting tired wearing trousers. I want to be a girl—just in my own room." And the other girl laughingly handed Teddy her fluffiest, laciest pink chiffon negligee.

By the end of the five-days' house party Mariana went home, only with difficulty concealing her grievance toward her hostess' son, Dix. Eventually, of course, the grievance made itself known to Dix and there was an explanation. Teddy was putting a little and blinked back a tear. The other wouldn't blink back so "he" drew a filmy handkerchief from "his" breeches pocket and wiped it tenderly away.

"I'm not a bit jealous," Teddy began. "I don't mind at all that you have gone about with all the other girls and haven't even looked at me, but—well, I guess what makes me feel peeved is that I had such a pretty dance frock with pink ruffles and lace and everything made just for the party, and I haven't had it on once."

This was Dix's cue and he took it, and as he gathered the tearful little Teddy in his arms—they had met in the woods by chance when gathering sticks for a picnic fire—he explained his entire plot to her. Yes, he loved her distractingly, and had longed to be with her every minute. But he wanted to make her give up the idea of being a conductor—wanted to show her that sometimes there were advantages in being just a girl.

Soldier's Cobbler Kit.

Our soldier boys learn many things besides actual soldiering. When they return to their prosaic tasks after the war, there will be many a bank clerk, for instance, who will be eligible to join the cobbler's union. Of course there are shoe-repair stations all along the lines of battle, but so much depends upon the condition of his shoes and his consequent foot-comfort, that most of the boys carry a little cobbler's kit and make small repairs themselves. The kit consists primarily of a hollow handle, the top of which unscrews to disclose the awl, screwdriver, cobbler's tacks, and other essentials for repair work. At the opposite end of the device is a spool of waxed twine, which threads immediately into the awl when the awl is screwed into place. When some other tool, such as a screwdriver or knifeblade, is to be used, it is screwed into place instead of the awl. In addition to his shoes the soldier may mend his torn leggings and his saddle straps.

Couldn't Scare Beavers

So troublesome have beavers become to the farmers along the Walla Walla river that one rancher erected a beaver "scarecrow," which was effective the first night. On the second night the beavers cut down the scarecrow and used it in their dam.

SET FARMERS' DAY AT STATE COLLEGE

ANNUAL EVENT TAKES PLACE MAY 30, DECORATION DAY, AT COLLEGE PARK.

Prominent Men Listed To Deliver Addresses.

Annual Farmers' Day and Commencement exercises of the Maryland State College will be held Decoration Day, May 30, and many persons in this county are planning to attend. According to Dr. Albert F. Woods, president of the State Institution, plans more elaborate than any heretofore carried out are being made. Demonstrations in almost every kind of farm work, addresses by prominent men on great national problems, dedication of the new agricultural building, commencement exercises of the graduating class, and presentation of a service flag are to be the features.

Governor Harrington will make the dedication address for the new building on behalf of the State and Senator Orlando Harrison is to speak on behalf of the State Agricultural Society. Prof. Charles S. Richardson is to present the service flag and the address of acceptance will be made by R. Laurie Mitchell, president of the Alumni Association. Dr. George E. Alumnus Association. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address.

Eighteen To Finish Courses.

War has caused such inroads on the student body that the college will graduate the smallest class in years. Thirteen are to receive degrees and five get certificates for work in two-year courses. They are John Paul Jones, Francis Clay Brimer, William Percival Carroll, Percival Ellsworth Clark, William Vickery Cutler, Roy Smallwood Eyre, Mordecai J. B. Ezekiel, Walter Kingsley Griggs, Frederick Morgan Haig, Robert Steel Kann, Milton Alexander Pyle, John Homer Remsburg, Edward Lawrence Widmer, to receive certificates in two-year courses; Robert Forrest, Herman Schulte, Arthur Mead Scribner, Charlotte Anne Vaux, Henry Weaver.

The program for the day practically is divided in two parts. The morning hours are to be entirely taken up with demonstrations of various kinds and the annual meeting of the Alumni Association. Tractors and labor saving machinery of all kinds will be on hand and demonstrations in ploughing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating given. An information bureau is to be established at which guides will be available to those desiring them. A general inspection by visitors of the college buildings, farm, farm buildings, and experiment station is to be conducted. The Alumni Association meeting is scheduled to open at 10 o'clock and from 11:30 until 1:00 a band concert will be given on the campus. The dedication and commencement exercises will open at 2 o'clock.

Farmers Urged To Attend.

"Every farmer in the State," says President Woods, "if he can possibly make arrangements should be with us on Farmers' day. We want to make it 'get together' day for everybody in Maryland interested in Agriculture, either in the production of food or the conservation of it. It is to the interest of all to be here, as the winning of the war and the welfare of the State and Nation depend largely on how well we who are engaged in this work carry out our program."

"Never in the history of the nation has there been such a demand for labor saving machinery. Important demonstrations here Farmers' Day of all kinds of implements designed for that purpose are to be given. The progressive agriculturist has reached the time when he must depend on electricity and gasoline to furnish him with most of the power that used to be provided by employment of large groups of men. Farmers can learn much also through a thorough inspection of methods of drying and canning, administering anti-bog cholera serum, the farm sewage disposal plant, spray machinery, fertilizer, feed and lime inspection work."

"I want the people of the State to understand that this is their college, want them to know what is being done here for their interests. They can best find out these things by coming to visit us and no better time to do that can be found than Farmers' Day. This is the people's institution and Farmers' Day has as its primary object the bringing about of closer cooperation between the college and the people in order that the college may aid the people more effectively."

In addition to the usual number of trains running to College Park from Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will stop at College express trains that leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock and 10 o'clock in the morning. Trains will leave College in the afternoon for Baltimore at 4:12, 5:31 and 6:40.

Heavy Cost of Malaria.

Malaria causes an economic loss in the United States estimated to be not less than \$100,000,000 a year. The annual number of cases is believed to be in the neighborhood of 1,500,000.—Gay Logic.

GOOD-BY TO THE CRUTCHES

Artificial Limbs So Cleverly Devised That Legless Men Have No Difficulty in Walking.

There need be no legless soldiers to hobble pitifully along the streets after this war. An American army surgeon has devised a new type of artificial leg which can be manufactured by Uncle Sam for about \$25 and which will almost perfectly reproduce the action of a natural leg, even if the soldier has only a stump left. It means good-bye to crutches, declares the New York Evening Post.

This remarkable triumph of American inventive genius was described at the New York Academy of Medicine by Maj. P. B. Magnuson, medical reserve corps, a member of the surgeon general's staff.

The artificial leg described by the surgeon is the invention of Maj. David Silver, another medical reserve officer, formerly a practicing physician in Pittsburgh.

"This artificial leg is of a type far ahead of anything that has been developed abroad as a result of the war," Major Magnuson said. "It is a better substitute for a natural leg than the government has ever been able to obtain heretofore for \$100 each, and it can be made for a quarter of that price. In this one thing alone Doctor Silver has earned his salary as major."

The invention has been successfully used by a man with both legs amputated. Crutches are unnecessary. The foot has a jointed instep and a rubber base which reproduces the natural movements with astonishing success. Major Magnuson asserted that it would be hard to guess that a man was wearing the support after he was practiced in its use.

Artificial hands and wrists were also described.

How to Make a Service Flag.

Perhaps it is due to the familiar picture of Betsy Ross with the first American flag spread out upon her lap and George Washington and two of his friends looking on that gives us such a bias to the hand-made flag, but nevertheless, a sentiment attaches to it that belongs to no machine-made production. Very properly, we should feel about our service flag in this way. An 12x12-inch service flag may be made from one and a third yards of four-inch wide red ribbon, ten inches of white ribbon and enough blue to form the stars to which you are entitled. Cut the red ribbon into four pieces, two of 18 inches length and the other two so that they finish off four and a half inches, allowing for seams. Sew these strips together, inserting the white piece for the field. Then applique a blue star, or embroider it, according to desire. The white field will be varied in size in accordance with the number of stars used.

WHERE SOLDIERS ARE BETTER

Army Officer Explains the Benefits of Development of Physiological Resistance.

In an interview with Surgeon General Gorgas for the American Magazine, about the chances your boy has to come back alive, the author says, referring to another army officer for the moment:

"Major Crile said another thing which every mother and father ought to learn by heart. He said: 'The thing which affects a wounded man's chances more than almost anything else is physiological resistance. That is where the soldier puts it all over the civilian every time. When a man goes out from the worries, responsibilities, anxieties, and irritations of civil life to the peaceful pursuit of war—'

"He stopped and laughed. Then he went on seriously:

"I mean that! I've seen these sal-low, pasty young clerks get out and turn into men! I've seen young chaps who were little more than flabby human jellyfish transformed by their life in the trenches into husky fellows that were grizzled through. They laughed at things which would have finished them completely before they went into the army. They had developed the biggest factor in a wounded man's chances—physiological resistance. And it was their life as soldiers that gave them this new possession."

Raising Goats in Honolulu.

The island of Kahoolawe is to be devoted to lowering the cost of living—if production of 10,000 goats for marketing will do it. The board of agriculture and forestry has authorized Chairman Arthur H. Rice to confer with the governor and land commissioner on a plan to withdraw the island from the forest reserve and offer it for lease. This has been done and Chairman Rice has placed in the hands of Deputy Attorney General Smith the duty of drawing up the necessary papers. Kahoolawe now produces goats and sand. It is believed that thousands of goats of marketable quality can be exported from the island and a chance is to be given for some enterprising rancher to become the goat king of the territory.—Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Spare time gardening netted the employees of a big factory in Akron, Ohio, over 73 cents an hour, after deducting expenses for seeds, plowing, etc. A time clock kept accurate record and showed that on an average each worker put in two and a half hours a week. Other factories are following suit and back yards are being dug up to by amateur gardeners who have seen this example of how to combine patriotism, profit and pleasure.

Optimistic Thought. No two things differ more than hurry and despatch.



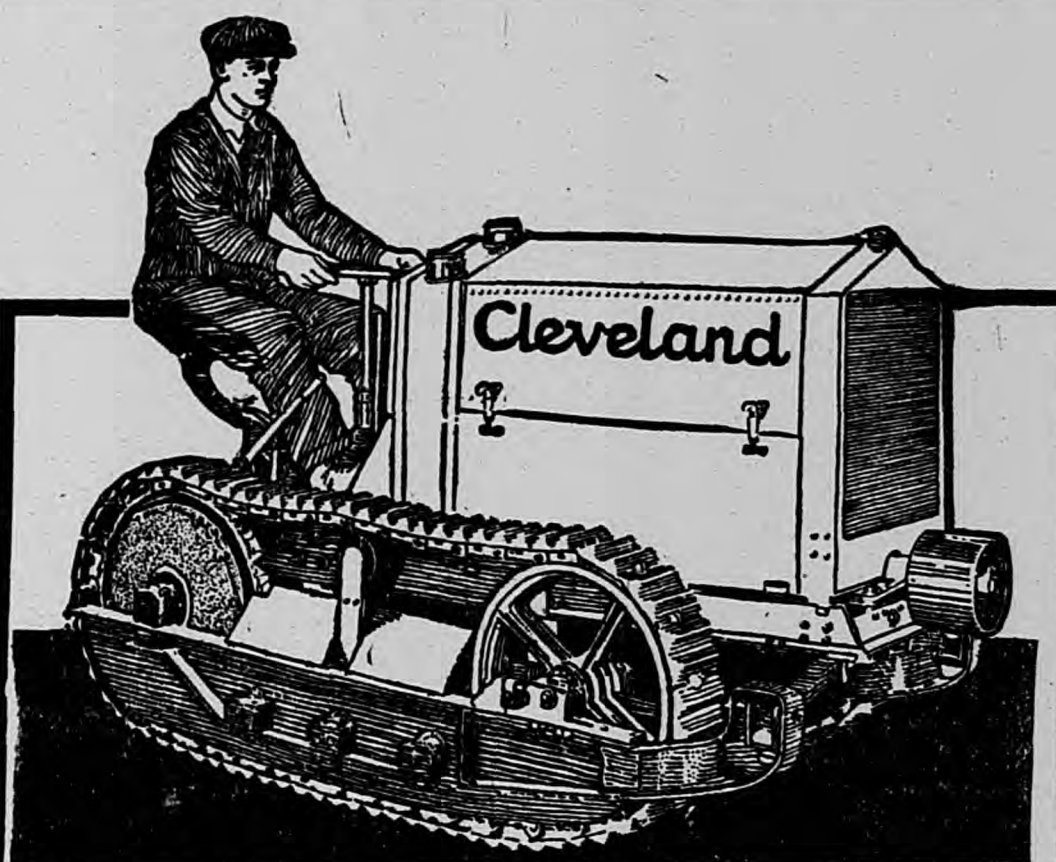
Stomach Troubles Since Childhood PERUNA Made Me Well

I Now Enjoy The Best of Health

Mr. Wm. W. Everly, 3325 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 medicine can procure Peruna Tablets.



The Cleveland Tractor

The Cleveland Tractor will plow 3 1/2 miles an hour—8 to 10 acres a day. That equals the work of three good 3-horse teams and three men.

Traveling on its own tracks, it will go practically anywhere—even through ditches or gumbo, sand and gravel. Although small enough for work in orchards, the Cleveland develops full 12 h. p. at the draw-bar for hauling.

At the pulley belt it gives 20 h. p.—plenty for stationary work, such as shelling corn, cutting ensilage, filling silos, pumping and many other uses on the farm where power is needed. You can turn it in a 12-foot circle—just about what it takes to turn a team. It can be housed in less space than it takes for a horse.

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WHEN in want of

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MARYLANDER AND HERALD

HIS FATE

By GLADYS ETHEL SALTER

(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

"Who is she?" inquired Albion Ward, with interest and admiration.

"She is Nell Bodley. Always trim and neat as you see her now, smiling, happy and not much of a home life to brag of."

Ward was a stranger in Rushville and sojourning there briefly. His companion was an old timer with whom he had a casual acquaintance. He had been attracted by the young girl, who had driven up in front of the main store with a fiery horse attached to a buggy. Grace and agility marked her every movement. She paused to stroke the head of the horse and the animal seemed to understand that he was to behave himself until she returned. She came out of the store finally and was hailed at the curb by two young girls.

"You'll be sure to come, Nell?" one of them asked.

"Oh, I couldn't miss it! Grandfather is away and I'm so happy to think I had enough out of the milk money I earned to buy—these," and the speaker lovingly caressed a box she carried. "You will surely call for me?"

"Yes, brother is going to drive us over and we'll pick you up on the way."

"I'd like to know this young miss," confessed Ward, as he strolled on alone. He started down a country road. He covered several miles and threw himself upon the green sward to recuperate before he essayed the return journey.

The drowsy flower-perfumed air lulled his senses to somnolence. A break upon the silence aroused him. Coming down the road at full speed, her hair flowing, her eyes a-sparkle, her lips parted in excited delight was Nell. Both she and the spirited animal seemed to enjoy a burst of unrestrained liberty. She flashed by the spot, the vehicle struck a rut and bounced high in the air. A mock shriek rang out, then a silvery laugh echoed thrillingly and the rig vanished. It had seemed to Ward that as the buggy bounced out of the rut some object lifted in the air and circled to the road. He went forward to explore this supposition.

"Why!" he exclaimed, "it's the box the young lady had in the town. Wonder what's in it?"

Removing the paper covering, Ward beheld lying in a nest of tissue paper a pair of dainty blue slippers. He stood gazing at them, wearing all kinds of sentimentality about them and their owner.

"She will be greatly disappointed when she misses them," ruminated Ward. "Possibly she may come back searching for them."

He lingered about the spot for over an hour. Then Ward struck out for town, a quaint conceit in his mind. He repaired to a public garage. He inquired as to the Bodley farm. It was dusk when he started from the village, driving an automobile, the lost package at his side.

The moon was just coming up as Ward reached his destination. The somber farmhouse showed only one light, at its rear. Ward left the machine and made his way towards it. Through an open window he viewed Nell Bodley. She sat with forlorn face, gazing into space. Across a chair hung a filmy dress and some trifles of ribbons and laces.

"Do not be startled," spoke Ward boldly. "I am a stranger, but I know some of your friends in the town."

Nell had started to her feet. She looked half frightened.

"I have come as a sort of fairy godfather," went on Ward. "You are going to some social function tonight, I understand."

"I was," said Nell, "but someone stole a purchase I had made out of the buggy."

"No," corrected Ward. "You mean a pair of Cinderella slippers? They jolted out down the road. Here they are."

"You found them? Oh, how kind, how good you are!" cried Nell. "But it is too late. I could not go without them, and my friends have gone on without me."

"Miss Bodley," spoke Ward, "I have an auto outside. I will feel it an honor and a pleasure to drive you wherever you wish to go. I will attend to some necessary adjusting of the machine, and will be ready in five minutes."

She came out just as the full moon sailed beyond the horizon in its full splendor. Albion Ward fancied he had never seen so beautiful a creature. Then a dash down the road and an arrival at a farm where a merry party were having an old-fashioned barn dance.

The hostess of the evening, coming out to welcome Nell, and advised of the situation, insisted on Ward remaining as a guest.

It was a novel and charming experience for the city-bred young man. Nell remained all night with her hostess, but by that time she and Ward were so well acquainted that it was understood he would call and see her the next day.

"Cinderella," he said, one afternoon, a week later, "I am called back to the city. Will you miss your fairy godfather?"

Her face fell. She turned aside to conceal the regretful tears.

"Nell," he went on softly, "look into my eyes and see if you cannot guess what I wish to say to you of truth and love."

HOME TOWN HELPS

TO DISTRIBUTE GARDEN CROPS

Disposition of Vacant Lot Produce in Cities Will Be Systematized This Coming Season.

In every city where the vacant lot gardening movement received attention the past summer—and the number is represented most accurately by an atlas of the United States—there has been in full sway a movement having in view the preservation and conservation and wise distribution of the abundant crops produced. Demonstrations in drying, canning and preserving of fruits and garden produce were given all summer from one end of the land to the other, so there seems little danger of the wastage or loss of the city land's abundance. And that is not all.

City officials and civic organizations have actively concerned themselves with plans for next year. Fall plowing was provided for. Needed enrichment of the soil and the securing and proper distribution of fertilizers are being considered. More systematic and more thoroughgoing methods for the direction and handling of the city gardening movement are being worked out. In a word, the thought and intent of the city dwellers of the United States are for a still more abundant harvest next season from the vacant lots and waste places of the congested communities.

The men and women of American cities, joining hands with the men and women of American farms, are quietly and consistently setting about to prove that it is not yet possible to starve the civilized world, much less America, while soil and rain and sunshine last.—Mac Lean Libbey in Collier's Weekly.

LET SHEEP GRAZE IN PARKS

Good Idea Both From Financial Standpoint and in Improved Appearance of the Grass.

For many years European cities have turned out flocks of sheep, municipally owned to graze in their parks. The sheep is one of the best of lawn mowers. It crops closely, yet not too closely, insuring that smooth-shaven effect which delights the eye. And grazing sheep, as well as well-trimmed lawns, are highly ornamental.

The city of Denver, keenly aware of the necessity for the utilization of all available land in the production of foodstuffs, has decided to purchase no fewer than 3,000 sheep to mow its park lawns next year. The agricultural experts have decided that where the grass is heavy and well rooted three sheep to the acre can be easily maintained. They will buy ewes ready for lambing, according to plans, and will make a handsome profit upon the mutton and wool.

There are 150 cities in the United States with populations in excess of 50,000, and practically every one of these cities has hundreds of acres of park land. These park acreages, the government believes, could easily maintain 150,000 sheep each summer.

Public Health Too Much Neglected.

Public health work in this country is still in its infancy. All tests applied showed the health departments in the smaller cities to be weaker than those in the larger cities. Perhaps the most surprising finding is that the Southern and Pacific cities have better developed municipal health departments than the Northern cities from the Rockies to the Atlantic. The Central Northern cities stand at the foot of the list. A recent report concludes that the appropriations granted most health departments in this country are grossly inadequate for the new functions modern science requires them to perform. It is stated that health departments should be allowed a "minimum wage" of 50 cents per inhabitant per year, as compared with the present average allowance of 22 cents.—Government Bulletin.

Stranger Understood.

The stranger in Cleveland accosted a man whom he judged to be an old inhabitant.

"Have you lived in Cleveland long?" asked the stranger.

"About twenty years," acknowledged the Clevelander.

"Is the climate here salubrious?"

"Is the climate here—? Say, you can just bet it is. And would you mind putting that word down on a piece of paper for me? I can use it on this doggone climate, and that sounds like a new one. How do you spell it? Yes, sir; I'll bet this is the most salubrious climate this side of—hello, where are you going?"

But the stranger had learned all he wanted to know.—Cleveland Leader.

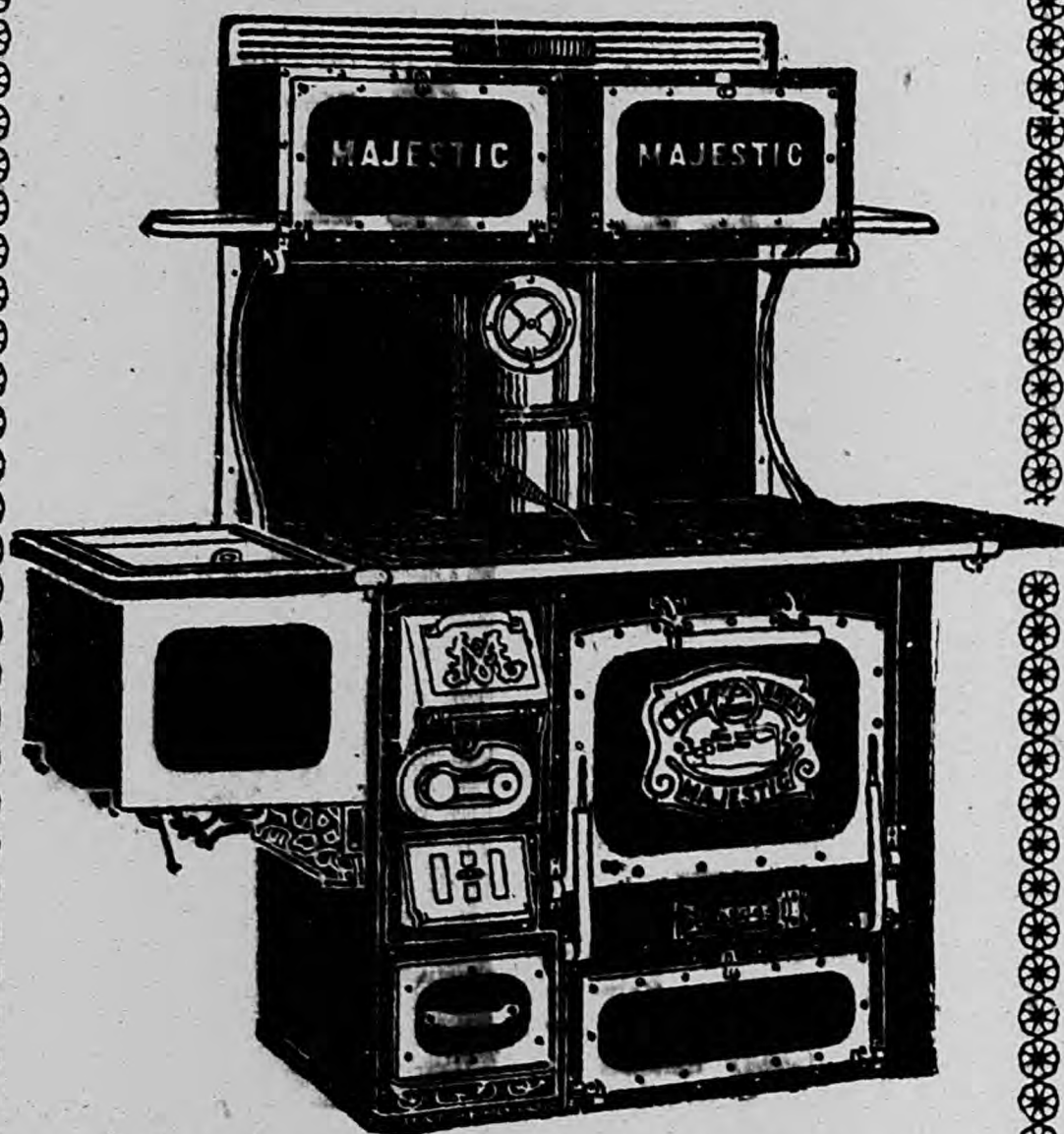
Knowing What You Want.

The girl who always knew what she wanted would be too wise for her years. Often when she is upset if she were left to follow her own path it would mean bitter disappointment. It is well for a girl if she has faith enough in those who have her welfare at heart, to believe what seems rather hard on the face of it, that they know what she wants better than she knows herself.—Girl's Companion.

SELLING BELOW COST

This is what we are doing every day. Goods Cost from 10 to 25 per cent. more than we are selling them for; as we have a large stock of Hardware, Buggies, Runabouts, Wagons, Harness

STOVES AND RANGES



We carried over \$800.00 worth of Robes and Blankets from last year. We don't mark our goods up every day like other merchants. Somebody is losing trade because ours is increasing.

Ask your neighbor where to get a Square Deal, and he will say Taylor's H'd'w Store

J. T. TAYLOR, Jr.,
PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

WE BUY HIDES, WOOL, FURS, ETC.
To secure the best results from the sale of Hides, Horsehides, Skins, Tallow, Wool, Furs, Fertilizer Material, etc., ship to Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa. In the market the year round for any quantity. Prompt cash remitted on receipt of goods. Shipping tags are free on request. Prices and further particulars will be given on application. Telephone, wire or write advising what you have, stating full particulars. Keystone Hide Company, S. E. Livingston, Supt., 804-816 South Prince St., Lancaster, Pa. Bell Phone 163, United Phone 928.

J. E. GREEN
AUCTIONEER
Eden, Md. R.F.D. No. 2
Terms Reasonable. Satisfaction Guaranteed. When you have a sale give me a trial.

MICKIE SAYS

SAY, FOLKS! WHEN YOU WRITE PIECES FOR THE PAPER, PER THE LOVE OF MIKE, SIGN YOUR NAME TO 'EM, SO THE BOSS WON'T THROW 'EM ON THE FLOOR FOR ME TO PICK UP. HE SAYS AN UNSIGNED LETTER AINT ANY BETTER THAN AN UNSIGNED CHECK!



First Dahlia Grown in Mexico.

The dahlia first appeared in the botanical gardens in the City of Mexico. It was in 1784 that the director of the Mexican gardens sent to the director of the botanical gardens in Madrid the first specimen of the plant botanists had ever seen.



No Wonder Towser Bites

Don't let fleas torture your dog or your pets of any kind. For their comfort and your own peace of mind use BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER on them. Just rub it into the fur and the bugs will die very quickly. Harmless to human beings and domestic animals.

Bee Brand Insect Powder

For it into the air. Flies and mosquitoes die in a few minutes. Will kill ants, fleas, roaches, bed-bugs, lice, and bugs of nearly every kind. Directions on package. Look for the Bee Brand Trade Mark. 25c & 50c. Everywhere. McCORMICK & CO., Baltimore, Md.

UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND IT

Frenchmen Gathered in Groups to Watch American Who Was Actually Drinking Water.

William Allen White tells in the Book News Monthly how thirsty he became for water, just common, plain water, on a motor journey through France, where it was not safe, for sanitary reasons, to drink the water of the region. The coffee did not taste good and the wine tasted like diluted vinegar and looked like pokeberry ink. It seemed only good to put in fountain pens. Finally, at the end of a week he and his party stopped at a hotel where there was bottled water brought from the American commissary department. When he came to the table he ordered a bottle and this is what he says of it:

"Try going seven days on pokeberry ink and boiled coffee yourself and note the reaction. Your veins will be dry; your stomach will crackle as it grinds the food. The water in that bottle, a quart bottle, evaporated. They brought another, it disappeared. They brought a third. The waiters in the hotel were attracted by the sight. No Frenchman ever drinks water with his meals, and the spectacle of this American sousing himself with water while he ate was a rare sight. The waiters gathered in the corner to watch me. Henry saw them, and motioned toward me, and tapped his forehead. They went and brought other waiters and men from the bar. He was a rare bird; this American going on a big drunk on water. So they peered indoors, through windows and stood in the dining room corners to watch the fourth bottle go down. And when at the end of the meal the American rose, and walked through the crowd they made way for him. A desperate man at least commands respect, whatever his delusion may be."

WHAT WRINGS FRENCH HEART

Noxious Weeds Growing in Former Highly Cultivated Fields Cause of Real Agony.

Agricultural loss is not confined to northern France. The very high level of intensive productivity of the soil in general was everywhere due to two factors which war has largely eliminated; human labor and chemical fertilization. Indeed, the spectacular features of agricultural destruction in the departments evacuated last spring—gaping shell holes, crumbling trenches, barbed wire trailing like some rusty snake across the fields, even the fruit trees cut down to the level of the soil—look less sinister to the French eye than the miles and miles, the thousands and thousands of acres of rich wheat and beet sugar land untouched by fire and sword, yet grown waist-high with the thistles, brambles and every other sort of pestiferous weed; the apple trees full of great bunches of mistletoe. Before the war a French farmer was haled into court by his neighbors and fined for allowing thistles in his fields and the mistletoe in his orchard—remember this and you will get an echo of the tragic re-echo that the phrase "terres abandonnées" has in the French heart.—New Republic.

Bank Responsible for Error.

An interesting decision has been made by the Missouri court of appeals, relative to holding the sender of a telegram responsible for a mistake in transmission. A Wyoming bank telegraphed a brokerage house, offering a carload of potatoes at \$1.35 a hundred pounds. The telegraph company's mistake in transmission made the price 35 cents a hundred. The supposed offer was accepted by the brokers and the potatoes were shipped. When payment was tendered at the rate of 35 cents a hundred the Wyoming bank refused to accept the money and brought suit for the full amount. The Missouri court of appeals ruled that the bank had made the telegraph company its agent in forwarding the telegram and that as the brokerage house acted in good faith it could not be compelled to pay more than the amount quoted in the message.

State Protects War Gardens.

The supreme judicial court of Massachusetts held, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Gallata, that where a landlord terminated a tenancy at will of city lots, the tenant was entitled to growing crops as against the landlord and a subsequent lessee with knowledge of the first tenancy.

The court said: "The general principle is that where a person is in possession of land under a title that may be determined by an uncertain event not within his control, it is essential to the interests of agriculture that such a termination of his lease shall not prevent him reaping what he has sown and we see no reason why a tenant should be denied the right to emblements by the act of the landlord where the crop is raised on a city lot rather than on a farm."

Labor-Saving Devices.

Whether conditions after the war will be better or worse, for the average man in the United States, than they were before the war is a question that cannot be decided until the war has been over for some time, says the Christian Science Monitor. Ominous signs are, however, appearing here and there. For example, somebody has invented a device which enables one man to do two men's wood sawing. This does not look encouraging, but perhaps it will be compensated for by the invention of a device which will enable two patient and industrious men to fill out one man's income tax blank.

RISKED HIS LIFE FOR ENEMY

Glorious Deed of English Officer Surely Constituted the Highest Type of Bravery.

Valor and glory shine brightest when we behold them in sacrifices such as that of Gen. John Gough, V. C., who went from his place of safety far down the line to take comfort to his old regiment, and was killed while on his mission of mercy.

If where a high officer sacrifices himself for his men is glorious, what shall we say of the deed of a British officer who offered himself to save his foe? During an attempted daylight raid on the part of the Germans, they were held up by a withering machine gun fire and retired with great loss to their own trenches. One poor Hun, who was terribly wounded, was impaled upon his own wire, and he hung there writhing in agony in the eyes of both armies. Finally the sight of his suffering and his cries for help were too much for an English officer in the trenches opposite. Vaulting over the parapet, he walked boldly across No Man's Land in the direct face of the foe, and lifting his wounded enemy across the Hun parapet and down into his own trenches. When he arrived there a German officer took an iron cross which he wore off his own breast and placed it on the breast of the brave British officer. The firing on both sides ceased while he returned to his own trenches. And looking on, both friend and foe alike knew that they had beheld the highest form of glory.—Capt. Arthur Hunt Chute in Leslie's.

SMALL SPOONS AS REMINDER

Hotel Man's Idea Brought Good Results in the Decreased Consumption of Sugar.

At breakfast in a small hotel a traveling man noticed that the guests in the dining room were averaging about two spoonfuls of sugar to the cup of coffee, though the sugar was low in the bowl.

In the dining room of the railroad station where he got his lunch, the sugar bowl was empty. Nobody was grumbling about the scarcity of sugar or anything else, because the country was at war. But a man wearing spectacles did lift a big spoon out of the bowl where the sugar would have been.

"Wonder why it is customary for us Americans to shovel sugar instead of dipping it?" he asked a friend.

That night, at a hotel in the city, the drummer had dipped about four times with the after-dinner coffee spoon he found in the sugar before he got half as much sugar as he usually took. He looked at the negro waiter opposite and smiled.

"Yes, suh, mister," that black dignitary grinned, "that's what we call the little 'war spoon.' The boss, he says it helps people to remember; and they don't use much more'n half as much sugar since he put it in the sugar dish."—Eugene Blake in The Vigilantes.

Curious Food Supplies.

Heeding the Puget sound call for food from the deep, a whole regiment of patriotic seals offered themselves for slaughter in the Sea Island, Bering sea, and a large supply of their meat was brought down in January by the United States steamship Roosevelt, for scientific test of its food value. Phil Norton writes in Leslie's. Officers of the bureau of fisheries and new dish connoisseurs at Seattle sampled the seal roast at sundry feasts. It gave them a grand and glorious feeling, they said. It makes the stomach feel sleek and efficient. It is better than the meat of the burly whale. It is dark red in color, rich and juicy, stripped of blubber, as good as fine beef, in fact. The north Pacific is full of them. Only three-year-old males are slaughtered. Little pieces of pork are cooked with the seal roast, to give it flavor.

The walrus, adorned with valuable ivory tusks, also is being mobilized. One of these fat and bulky creatures would feed a whole troop of Sammlers. "Not so," say Puget sounders; "we'll eat the walrus and send our beef across."

Waited Long for Order.

The German soldier does exactly what he is told, and no more.

A German officer was drilling recruits, and had just given them the order: "Quick march!" when he noticed his sweetheart coming across the barracks square.

Forgetting all about the recruits, he entered into conversation with the girl and went away with her.

Six months later the same officer was walking down the main street of the same town when he saw some tattered and tired soldiers approaching him. One of the soldiers, recognizing the officer, went up to him and, saluting, said:

"Please, sir, what about a halt?"

Effect of War on Birth Rate.

In his recent presidential address to the Royal Statistical society Sir Bernard Mallet declared the United Kingdom has lost by the fall in births during the war more than 500,000 potential lives. During the same period he estimates that Germany has lost 2,600,000 and Hungary 1,500,000. The greater decline in the birth rate in the central empires is ascribed to the fact that the poorer classes in those countries have suffered greatly in health and vigor on account of the war, while the corresponding classes in Great Britain have actually enjoyed more favorable conditions than in time of peace.—Scientific American.

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in the Marylander and Herald, the paper that reaches the families throughout Somerset and the adjoining counties. It is the best advertising medium in the county and is therefore the paper in which to advertise your business and also your public sales when you have them.

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Neatly PRINTED Stationery

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

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1918



Although Paint-Up-Week is an excellent idea, the girls don't need to observe it all the year around.

The Canning Clubs now include 500,000 husky young Americans on the French front, out to can the Kaiser.

The Congressional investigating committee has our permission to go ahead even if the whitewash supply is short.

After thanking the Almighty for his help, Kaiser Bill goes out and proceeds to steal a few more thousand miles of territory.

The people who kick hardest about schools are usually the ones who make the most opposition to the school appropriation.

It is certainly terrible for the leisure class under the anti-loading laws, as they may have to work as much as two hours a day.

Some of the people who have been unable to plant a garden because it was too early, will soon conclude it isn't best to do it this year, as it is too late.

This same Germany that jalls its hungry people for stealing a loaf of bread, is the same Germany that stole all of Belgium, Serbia and a good share of Russia.

Present indications are that the Annapolis Club, which too long has been inactive, is going to initiate a large class of new members connected with the aircraft business.

If we are going to put 3,000,000 soldiers on the French front, a lot of men have got to do some work more productive than tending peanut stands and selling chewing gum.

If you don't want the United States to get the Double Cross, give up liberally to the Red Cross. However, some men can't do much to help the Red Cross save the life of some soldier boy, as they couldn't do business if they didn't smoke six or eight expensive cigars a day.

The new anti-loading order of General Crowder is one of the most vital and splendid orders that has come out of Washington. We have come to the time when every man must justify his being in the world by doing some useful work. There is absolutely no room in the world now for loafing.

FOR MEMORIAL DAY

The National Memorial Day will not seem quite so much like ancient history this year. We can now begin to realize what it meant to those boys of '61 when they left the old home to serve the stern call of duty.

It seems like a small war compared with the present gigantic conflict, but in deeds of heroism the Civil War was never surpassed. In percentage of killed and wounded it exceeded the present war. There was no adequate treatment of the wounded men, and as many died from disease as from bullets.

The memory of the deeds of the Blue and the Grey will be an inspiration to the boys of today. It holds a man to his task to think that his father or his grandfather did the same thing before him. He feels he has a record to live up to, a name to honor and a history of which he must show himself worthy. The story from France shows the old spirit of '61. The sons are following the glory path the fathers trod.

THE TRADE-AT-HOME CLUB

Mr. Knockem was complaining the other day because Princess Anne does not grow faster. "No life or enterprise here," he grunted.

A few days afterward a Trade-at-Homer saw an express wagon delivering some large packages at Mr. Knockem's house from a distant city. "Did it ever occur to you," he said to Knockem one day, "that you are helping these big cities to grow instead of Princess Anne?" The profit and expense on what you buy will go a good ways toward paying the wages of a clerk. That clerk settles in some city suburb many miles from here. Not a cent from what he spends comes back here.

If you bought at home you would help some store put on that additional clerk they long felt they needed. That clerk would buy a house, buy goods at local stores, help everybody. If we all would do that the town would grow faster. You would find the enterprise that you claim our town lacks.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER

President Wilson has issued a proclamation asking us all to meet in our places of worship on Memorial Day for public humiliation, fasting and prayer. Let us stop our holiday making for an hour on the national Memorial Day and think on the causes of this war. Let us pray to God that every one of us may do our duty. If this spirit prevails the issue can not be doubtful.

A great calamity is commonly a violation of the laws of right and wrong. This world war can be traced to such wrongdoing. Of course, as always happens, the innocent suffers with the guilty often, seemingly, more than the guilty. The war is the direct result of a selfish and materialistic spirit. The idea has been spread abroad in the world that the chief thing is material success, and that any action is justifiable to secure that end. This spirit has prevailed to a considerable extent in all nations. Germany is the only one that openly avows it and practices it with thorough-going efficiency. In so far as we have been likewise guilty, we must turn from this low standard and take our position for truth and justice. It is a source for the greatest hope for us as a nation that our people are doing it to a splendid extent. We know we are fighting the cause of justice against the wicked and mighty, and truth must prevail.

The national Memorial Day brings us plenty of inspiration for the task before us. The trials we have suffered and shall suffer were met by our fathers and mothers. They knew the same suffering and heartache and loss, but they came through it with honor, and so shall we today. The guiding hand of God has many times been manifested in the history of our people. It will lead us on through the darkness of this hour.

THE PROFITEERING SPIRIT

The Congressional Military Affairs Committee is investigating alleged scandals in aircraft production. There is going to be a determined attempt to crack profiteering in all parts of the war work. Any people who are trying to fatten themselves will have a lively time before they get through. Many of these people would indignantly deny that they were doing anything dishonorable. They claim that the government is not compelled to buy of them, and that if the government is not satisfied with their price it can go somewhere else.

If a man's house was afire he would pay a very high price for a ladder so he could get up on the roof and throw some water. He might better afford to pay \$100 for the ladder rather than not have it. The neighbor could not justify himself for refusing the ladder if the owner of the burning building would not pay \$100 for it. It would be no excuse to say that if he was dissatisfied with the terms he could look for some other ladder. Public sentiment would tell him to loan the ladder freely and gladly and not charge a cent for it.

The illustration is not just parallel, for producers usually depend on their work for their living and are entitled to a fair price. No one complains when a producer simply asks a fair interest return on the money. Some producers, however, have been generous enough to give the government the use of their plants asking no money return for themselves. The country appreciates their fine spirit. The man who deliberately soaks the government is too contemptible for words to express. If his neighbors fully realized, they would scarcely care to speak to him on the street.

No Place For Idlers And Triflers

The Government should take steps to give effect to the warning issued against useless visitors to France. Persons who have recently returned from that country unite in the statement that there are about twice as many civilians there as are needed. It is time an embargo were declared—against these curiosity seekers and busybodies. They take up ship room required for soldiers and supplies, they consume food needed for our military forces and the French populations, and they get in the way of people who have something definite and valuable to do.

We should protect ourselves and our allies from these war tourists. Nobody should be permitted to go to France who is not sent by the Government, or who cannot show that he or she can do more good over there than they can over here. There is plenty of war work in this country, if people want to do it, and unless they can establish a sound reason for going to France, they should stay in the United States. A great many persons can aid in winning the war better on this side than on the other.—Baltimore Sun.

Free Of Charge

Why suffer with indigestion, dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation, sour stomach, coming-up-food-after-eating, etc., when you can get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower at Jones & Colborn. This medicine has remarkable curative properties, and has demonstrated its efficiency by fifty years of success. Headaches are often caused by a disordered stomach. A gentle laxative. Try it. For sale in all civilized countries.

The garbage pail sinks as much good food as the U-boat.

NEW DRAFT MAY NET 750,000

Big Army Coming Through Registration On June 5th

Estimates by Major General Crowder, provost marshal general, indicate that probably three-quarters of a million men will be obtained for the army by the registration on June 5 of all youths who have attained 21 years of age since June 5 last.

Fully a million youths, according to General Crowder's estimate, will be registered. At least one-fourth of them, he thinks, will be exempted on various grounds. A statement by Secretary Baker, giving the estimate and outlining plans for the draft, given out last Tuesday, reads:

"Probably three-quarters of a million men will be added to the American Army in the making by the registration on June 5 next, of boys who have reached the age of 21 since June 5, 1917, or who will be 21 on or before June 5, 1918. This estimate was made by Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder, who will direct the registration.

"General Crowder's estimate was based on the fact that almost ten million men registered last year. This number included all between 21 and 31. Statistics collected by General Crowder's office show that a little more than 10 per cent. of these men were 21 years old. On that basis it is estimated by draft officials working under General Crowder that this year's registration will exceed 1,000,000.

"Of this number General Crowder estimates three-quarters, or about 750,000, will be available for military service. This makes proper allowances for physical defects, exemptions because of dependents and other bars to military service.

Under President Wilson's proclamation all male persons, citizens or aliens, must register. The only persons excepted are officers and enlisted men of the regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in federal service, and officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service.

General Crowder plans to have the local boards keep their offices open for registration purposes between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on June 5. Between those hours all young men who were born between June 5, 1896, and June 6, 1897, must register. These men are subject to the provisions of the selective service act under which the first registration was held.

After all the grumbling that impatient people have been doing, the United States ship-building program is splendidly beginning to "make good."

From information given out from the Shipping Board, it appears that 159 vessels had been finished up to May 12. Nearly all are of steel. Their total tonnage is over 1,000,000. More than half of this tonnage has been finished in the last four months.

Most of these ships, however, had been already started by private builders when the United States declared war, and were at once taken by the Government. Their places on the ways have been taken by other ships now under construction from Government plans and soon to be launched or delivered.

Between forty and fifty ships of the expected great wooden fleet have been launched on the Atlantic coast. Few have been finished, owing to the difficulty of getting boilers, engines and other metal work. On the Pacific coast several wooden ships have been finished and are having their speed trials.

All this is but a beginning. New ships in great numbers will soon be launched, including steel, wooden and concrete vessels.

About Rheumatism

Rheumatism causes more pain and suffering than any other disease, for the reason that it is the most common of all ills, and it is certainly gratifying to sufferers to know that there is a remedy that will afford relief, and make rest and sleep possible. It is called Chamberlain's Liniment.

(Advertisement)

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Personal Property

Having sold my farm I will offer at public sale on the premises known as the "Ash Mills Farm" on the State road leading from Princess Anne to Westover, near King's Creek Station, on

Thursday, June 6th, 1918,

at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp, the following personal property to wit: Team of well-matched young mules, weighing about 1400; Two Horses, one driving and one saddle horse, sound as a bullet and first-class; one Dry Dock mare, 2½ years old, broken to harness and afraid of nothing; Dutch Belted Cow, with third calf, giving from 3½ to 4 gallons of milk a day; about 60 bushels of corn, stack of fodder, good wide-tired wagon with box and spring seat, Babcock buckboard, good new and cost \$150; rug buggy, double cutaway Clark disc, combination land roller and clod crusher, eight horse No. 15 Oliver riding cultivator, John Deere two-way riding breaking plow, No. 13 Oliver breaking plow, 1 one-horse Oliver breaking plow, Oliver horse hoe, Oliver spike harrow, Black Hawk corn planter, barrel spray, two nozzles, 20-inch Caldwell lawn mower, barrel cart, set of plow harness complete, set of wagon harness complete, set of driving harness, all small tools on the farm too numerous to mention, also Household Goods of every description, some very fine solid walnut, quartered and sawed oak, rare specimens of art squares first many things to interest a buyer of first-class stuff. I want the buying public to know that this is not an ordinary sale of junk, but of first-class stuff, most of it new a year ago. As I am giving immediate possession of the farm everything there will be sold without reservation and to the highest bidder. Your attendance at this sale I am sure will prove profitable to you.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums under \$10 cash, above that amount four months time will be given on approved bankable paper.

W. RAYMOND SHEALOR, Owner.
B. C. Dryden, Auctioneer. H. D. Yates, Clerk.

Licenses Being Penalized

For failure to observe United States Food Administration regulations, a number of licenses have been penalized during the past two weeks. Among these are the following:

S. Friedlander, Tyler, Texas, had his license revoked for the duration of the war. He was found guilty of failing to unload a car of cornmeal and allowing it to spoil. In addition he was required to make a contribution of \$500 to the Red Cross.

Nels Bendt, proprietor of the Home Bakery, Laramie, Wyoming, license revoked for 30 days for baking bread above the required weight, and using no substitutes in cakes and pastries.

S. A. Underwood, a retail grocer of Albemarle, N. C., had his supplies cut off for six months, ending November 15, 1918. He was found guilty of selling 7,000 pounds of sugar in less than three months and in selling excessive amounts to individual customers.

D. A. White Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, lost its license for ten days, beginning May 10, for selling sugar in 100 pound lots in violation of the Food Administration rules.

The macaroni manufacturer's license of Luigi Balsamo, of Newark, N. J., has been revoked for the duration of the war for violation of the Food Administration rules limiting macaroni manufacturers to 70 per cent. of the amount of flour used in the corresponding months of 1917, and for falsifying his invoice.

His One Grand Splurge

That story about the Levering House lodger who registered at the Belvedere the other day as a Canadian railroad official and, with jaunty nonchalance, ate a six-dollar dinner, is an interesting study in psychic phenomena, not to mention moral philosophy, the science of high finance and the gentle art of working the flim-flam game. But let us be fair—it wasn't any flim-flam; the gentleman had the price of the feast in his clothes and he paid. If he had not registered under false pretenses there would not have been any question of morals in the transaction. But it is a study in psychics all right—that stands. And upon the whole, it is a story with so much cheerful humor to it that it broke the war gloom in Baltimore for at least twenty-four hours.

The Star feels sure that it voices Baltimore sentiment in the large and general in expressing the hope that the guest who took so much trouble to put himself across in grand style got value out of that \$6 repast—value that satisfied him not only physically but lifted his emotional nature, thrilled his imagination and gave him something like an adequate idea of what it is to be a king, a millionaire or a movie hero. It would be sad to learn that there was any nightmare in the after to that famous feast. We sincerely hope that the dreams the night following were blissful.

We all have our dreams of what we would do if we had money to spend without regard to consequences. Well, the front street lodger dreamed his dream and his dream came true. He dined well; he lived for three glorious hours like a Mandarin or a nabob; and when the call down came he was not like the unfortunate man in the old song, who "had but fifty cents."—Baltimore Star.

Sight of Fishes.

Scientists have recently discovered that most fishes are able to focus their eyes on near objects by means of the superior and inferior oblique muscles.

Order Nisi

S. Frank Dashiell vs. Edward Roberts et al. No. 3195. Chancery. In the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity.

Ordered this 24th day of May, 1918, by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Harry C. Dashiell, trustee, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof by him made, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of June, 1918; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Somerset county once in each of three successive weeks before the 24th day of June, 1918. The report states that the property is a lot of land in the town of Princess Anne, Md., bounded on the north by the lands of Mrs. Pitt, on the east by the N. Y. & N. Railroad, on the south by the lands of Oscar Jones, and on the west by Beechwood street, and being the same land conveyed unto the said Wm. T. Waller and wife by two deeds, one from Columbus Lankford et al., made the 2nd day of September, 1903, and duly recorded among the land records in Liber O. T. B., No. 35, folios 596, etc., and the other from Levin L. Waters and wife, made the 10th day of August, 1903, and duly recorded as aforesaid, in Liber S. F. D., No. 52, folios 488-7, to which said two deeds for a fuller description of the said land reference is here made and they are hereby made a part hereof.

True Copy. Test: W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

CROCKETT & CROCKETT, Solicitors

Order of Publication

John Boston vs. Alice Boston.

In the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity. No. 3239, Chancery.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce a vinculo matrimonii from the defendant by the plaintiff. The bill alleges that the plaintiff and defendant were married in Somerset county, Maryland, about fifteen years ago, where they lived together for several years and then removed to Wisconsin county in said State of Maryland and there resided together until about the month of August, A.D. 1914. That though the conduct of the plaintiff towards his said wife, the said Alice Boston, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said Alice Boston has, without any just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted him, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterrupted for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation. That the plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage.

That the defendant is not a resident of the State of Maryland, but resides on Long Island in the State of New York, and that the plaintiff is a resident of Somerset county and State of Maryland. It is thereupon, the 18th day of May, A.D. 1918, ordered by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Somerset county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 25th day of June, A.D. 1918, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 11th day of July, A.D. 1918, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

True Copy. Test: W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

JOB PRINTING—We do it.

Give us your next order

WILL YOU BE ONE?

Thousands of thoughtless people neglect colds every winter. A cough follows; they get rundown—then stubborn sickness sets in. Sickness can be prevented easier than it can be cured and if you will give your system the benefit of a few bottles of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

you will find your whole system strengthened. It will fortify your lungs and throat and enrich your blood against rheumatism. It is powerful concentrated nourishment without alcohol or opiates. Don't neglect taking Scott's—commence today.

The imported Norwegian cod liver oil always used in Scott's Emulsion is now refined in our own American laboratories which guarantees it free from impurities. Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.



WILL SURELY SATISFY

"Satisfied," did we say? That's not putting it strong enough. You'll be DELIGHTED with it. On sale all over the United States, it should not be difficult to obtain.

Ask your Grocer for IT—ask for it by NAME

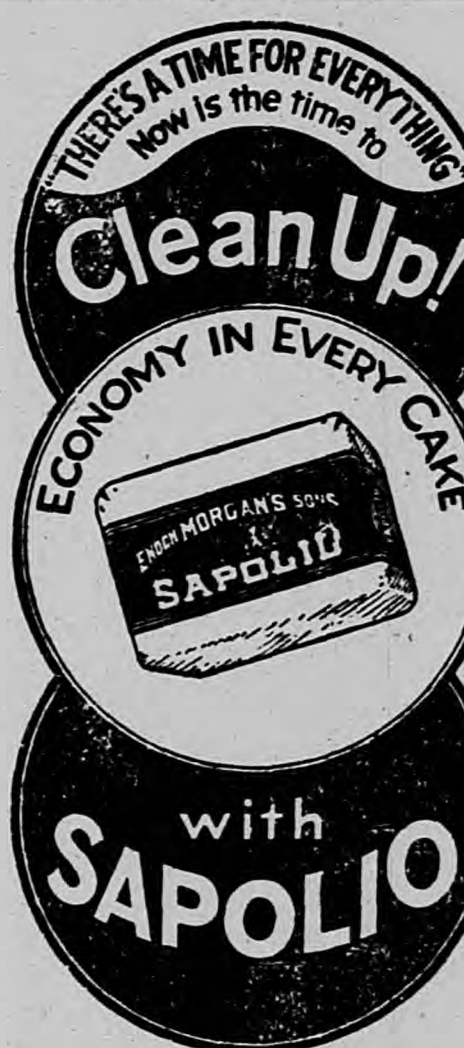
Insist that you MUST HAVE IT—then you'll GET IT

In 1, 2, 3 and 5 lb. cans. Never in Bulk

SUITS WHEN OTHERS DISAPPOINT

TURNER BROTHERS CO.

Wholesale Distributors SALISBURY, MD.



SALE UNDER MORTGAGE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1918,

at or about the hour of 1:30 o'clock p. m., in front of the Court House in Princess Anne, Md., all of those two lots and parcels of land now united and joined into one lot in East Princess Anne District, Somerset county, Maryland, and in the town of Princess Anne, which is bounded on the north by the lands of Mrs. Pitt, on the east by the N. Y. & N. Railroad, on the south by the lands of Oscar Jones, and on the west by Beechwood street, and being the same land conveyed unto the said Wm. T. Waller and wife by two deeds, one from Columbus Lankford et al., made the 2nd day of September, 1903, and duly recorded among the land records in Liber O. T. B., No. 35, folios 596, etc., and the other from Levin L. Waters and wife, made the 10th day of August, 1903, and duly recorded as aforesaid, in Liber S. F. D., No. 52, folios 488-7, to which said two deeds for a fuller description of the said land reference is here made and they are hereby made a part hereof.

True Copy. Test: W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

CROCKETT & CROCKETT, Solicitors

Order of Publication

John Boston vs. Alice Boston.

In the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity. No. 3239, Chancery.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce a vinculo matrimonii from the defendant by the plaintiff. The bill alleges that the plaintiff and defendant were married in Somerset county, Maryland, about fifteen years ago, where they lived together for several years and then removed to Wisconsin county in said State of Maryland and there resided together until about the month of August, A.D. 1914. That though the conduct of the plaintiff towards his said wife, the said Alice Boston, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, the said Alice Boston has, without any just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted him, and has declared her intention to live with him no longer, and that such abandonment has continued uninterrupted for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation. That the plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage.

That the defendant is not a resident of the State of Maryland, but resides on Long Island in the State of New York, and that the plaintiff is a resident of Somerset county and State of Maryland. It is thereupon, the 18th day of May, A.D. 1918, ordered by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Somerset county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 25th day of June, A.D. 1918, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 11th day of July, A.D. 1918, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

True Copy. Test: W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

JOB PRINTING—We do it.

Give us your next order

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE

Kills the Worm as well as the Germ. Makes Poultry Raising both Profitable and Pleasant. Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE, 35c. postpaid
HACKETT'S LOUSE POWDER, 35c. postpaid
HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.
Dept. S. HILLSBORO, MD.

County Commissioners' NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons having accounts against Somerset county to file the same on or before

Tuesday, June 4th, 1918,

All accounts must be properly itemized, dated and probated.

By order of the Board,

R. MARK WHITE, Clerk.

4-30 GORDON TULL, Solicitor.

Order of Publication

Philip H. Whittington et al. vs. Elizabeth Hickman, Ethel Whittington, Sidney Whittington, Emma Byrd, William Byrd and Frederick Gerald, heirs-at-law of Sallie J. Schofield, deceased.

No. 3237, Chancery. In the Circuit Court for Somerset County.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of the real estate of Sallie J. Schofield, deceased, in Brinkley's district, Somerset county, to satisfy her creditors.

The bill states that Sallie J. Schofield, being indebted unto Philip H. Whittington in the sum of \$50.00 and interest, and unto George W. Tighman in the sum of \$50.00 and interest for funeral expenses, as well as to divers other people, died on or about the 21st day of March, 1915, intestate, leaving two pieces of real estate in Brinkley's district, Somerset county, Md., one piece being conveyed to her by George Schofield, and the other by Carrie F. Humphries and leaving no personal property whatever, and no administration was ever granted on her estate; and leaving as her heirs-at-law Elizabeth Hickman, Ethel Whittington, who intermarried with Sidney Whittington; Emma Byrd, who intermarried with William Byrd, all of whom are of full age and reside in Somerset county, and Frederick Gerald, who is a non-resident of this State, and resided when last heard from in Philadelphia, Pa. That the said Sallie J. Schofield left no personal property sufficient to discharge all her just debts or funeral expenses owing by the said intestate at the time of her death and praying for a decree for the sale of her real estate, or so much thereof as is necessary to pay her said indebtedness.

It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1918, ordered by the Circuit Court for Somerset County, in Equity, that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Somerset county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 11th day of June, 1918, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him or them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 2nd day of July, next, to show cause, if any he or they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

True Copy. Test: W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

W. JEROME STERLING, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—This is to give notice

that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset County letters of administration on the estate of

ALFRED B. TURPIN,

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

Thirtieth day of October, 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 our hands this 27th day of April, 1918.

THOMAS T. TURPIN, S. MADORA TURPIN, Administrators c'ta of Alfred B. Turpin, deceased.

True Copy. Test: LAFAYETTE RUARK, Register of Wills.

MARYLANDER AND HERALD

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1918

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

BUSINESS POINTERS

Ten (10) cents a line for the first insertion and (5) cents thereafter

WANTED—Will pay spot cash for any used car. H. D. YATES.

FOR SALE—Binder twine, roofing, horse feed, etc. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Fifty bushels Hoosier Seed Potatoes. F. A. Keller, Princess Anne.

FOR SALE—About 50,000 cabbage and tomato plants, ready to set. J. F. MILES.

TO TRACTOR OWNERS—A car load of soft coal will arrive this week. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Cow Peas and Soy Beans, at reduced prices. F. WEIDEMA, Westover, Md. Route 2.

NOTICE—Farmers having my lime drills will please return the same at once. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Sweet Potato Slips. Apply to W. P. INSLEY, Wicomico creek, Eden, Maryland, Route 2.

FOR SALE—Soy Beans and Cow Peas mixed, \$3.00 per bushel. Apply TULL FARM, near Loretto Station.

FOR SALE—Fifty thousand Tomato Plants, \$2.00 per thousand. Mrs. S. H. GOSLEE, Head of the Creek.

FOR SALE—Dining table (round), chairs, dishes, sideboard, etc. All cheap. Apply to REV. H. E. SPEARS.

FOR RENT—House on Beechwood street, now occupied by Mr. Warren R. Pusey. L. B. McDOWELL, Westover.

FOR SALE—50 acres of timber land, within one mile of Princess Anne. Address, W. E. SWANGER, Morris Plains, New Jersey.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!—Oats, Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Sweet Clover, etc. Fertilizers, Lime, Hay and feed of all kinds. W. P. TODD.

FOR SALE—Soy bean hay from which the beans have been thrashed. This hay has been kept in a mow and is excellent cattle feed. Price, \$12 per ton. CHARLES C. GELDER, Princess Anne.

WANTED—A Boat about 50 feet long, well built, with high-power, heavy-duty engine, equipped for towing or handling deck load. Send details and best price with photo, if possible, to IRVING D. IRELAND, 627 Riverview avenue, Portsmouth, Virginia.

COAL—I am now accepting orders for coal subject to the ruling of the Federal Fuel Administrator. Avoid conditions that existed last winter by placing your order now and fill your bins with good coal at the reduced price. W. P. TODD, Princess Anne, Md.

FOR SALE—Soy beans, Wing's Select Sable. Seed houses are selling this bean at \$8.25 per bushel. I will sell a limited number of bushels to the farmers in Somerset county at \$5.00 in order to get this valuable crop started in our county. CHARLES C. GELDER, Princess Anne.

PLANT SORGHUM for syrup from now to June 15th. Be sure you plant the syrup varieties, such as Sugar Drip, Texas Seeded, or Seeded Ribbon Cane. I will be in position to make your syrup next fall. I have some Sugar Drip seed yet for sale at 25 cents per quart. L. T. WIDDOWSON, Westover, Md.

FOR SALE—I have sold some real bargains in used cars in the past three weeks, and have at this time the following which will please you: One Vim Truck, the car that will give any farmer or merchant absolute satisfaction. One 1917 Ford, shock absorbers, demountable rims, newly painted and guaranteed to be in first-class condition. One 1918 Chevrolet, started, lights, demountable rims, fine shape. H. D. YATES, Princess Anne.

THE WORLD'S STANDARD MOWER.—You probably have often heard remarked that a certain Lawn Mower was as good as the Pennsylvania, but did you ever hear any one say they had a better one? The builders of this line claim they are distinctly first in the Lawn Mower group, and that even the lower priced are the best on the market. Our stock is headed with The Great American, which is the pride of many homes among our trade. We are at your service. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

THERE IS A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.—Some ice receptacles are built to sell and all that can be said of them is the price. In many instances the manufacturer, or seller, is not heard from any more. You have probably noticed that standard merchandise does not get into such hands, and is handled only by reliable merchants. We desire to call your attention to our line of Baldwin Dry-Air Refrigerators, which we have handled for fifteen years, our sales increasing each year. If you want to know about the merit of this line ask the users how their ice bill compares with those using other makes. Our stock is complete. Prices in keeping with quality. Would be glad to show you through the line. HAYMAN'S HARDWARE DEPT.

Miss Mildred Beauchamp is visiting friends in Charlottesville and Staunton, Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. G. Williams, of New York City, are visitors in Princess Anne. They are stopping at the Washington Hotel.

Miss Emily R. Waters, of "Beechwood," is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. C. Hart, at her apartment at the St. Paul, Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Ruhl, of Newark, Del., arrived in Princess Anne last Wednesday to visit at the home of Mrs. Ruhl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Dashiell.

Miss Madge Robertson, of Baltimore, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Margaret Robertson, who is ill and has been taken to the Peninsula General Hospital, Salisbury, for treatment.

Mr. Wm. K. Robinson, who has been employed at Glenolden, Pa., enlisted in Washington on May 10th, and was ordered to Camp Meade, Md., on May 15th, to attend the 4th Officers' Training School. He is a son of Mrs. B. B. Robinson, of Franktown, Va., formerly of Princess Anne.

Mr. Frank Branford, of Newark, N. J., spent the week end with his wife and son at their home, "The Willows."

Mr. Charles J. Smith left yesterday (Monday) for Baltimore, where he has accepted a clerical position in The Sun office.

Mrs. George F. French, of Birmingham, Ala., is the guest of Mrs. Frank T. Smith at her home, the Washington Hotel.

Private Raymond Wilson, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, has returned to Camp Meade, Md.

Mr. S. Upshur Long spent the week-end at his home in Princess Anne and returned to Wilmington, Del., Sunday afternoon.

Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Mansfield, of Baltimore, are spending a week at the home of Mrs. Mansfield's sister, Mrs. George W. Brown.

Mrs. Edward S. Shields, who spent last week with her sister, Miss Ray Stewart, at "Linden Hill," has returned to her home in Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Mary Miles Dashiell, who is employed in the Internal Revenue Office, Baltimore, is spending a few days' vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Frank Dashiell.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Pusey and family and Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Philadelphia, spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Powell on Beckford avenue.

Mrs. John D. Page spent last week at the home of Mrs. Henry Page. She left last Sunday for Gettysburg, Pa., where her husband, Mr. John D. Page, of the U. S. Engineering Corps, is now training.

Joseph Middleby, Jr., Inc., C. M. Dashiell, agent, have advanced the price of capped strawberries to 8 cents per quart, delivered at the Princess Anne factory—crates and baskets returned.

Last Thursday evening Mr. Paul H. Mills, of Pocomoke City, and Miss Sallie C. Turner, of Lynchburg, Va., were married at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. M. D. Lewis, in Pocomoke City, by the Rev. J. A. Dudley.

Collector of Internal Revenue Joshua W. Miles spent the week-end at his home in Princess Anne and returned to Baltimore yesterday. Monday, Mrs. Miles came home last Wednesday and returned with her husband.

Mr. Charles E. Stevens, president of the Tri-State Packers' Association, whose home is at Cedarville, N. J., spent last Thursday in Princess Anne as the guest of Mr. C. M. Dashiell, secretary of the association.

Next Thursday evening a union prayer meeting will be held in Antioch Methodist Episcopal Church. All denominations are requested to attend in honor of Memorial Day services as was proclaimed by President Wilson.

Private Conway Jews, a colored drafted man from Cambridge, Md., has been sentenced to serve 20 years at hard labor for desertion. This is the heaviest sentence yet meted out by the authorities at Camp Meade for an offense of this kind.

Mr. and Mrs. Omar J. Crosswell left last Sunday for Baltimore, where Mrs. Crosswell will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Cline. Mr. Crosswell will go from Baltimore to Atlantic City, N. J., to attend the sessions of the Maryland Bankers' Association, which convened in that city yesterday, Monday.

The 48th commencement exercises of Western Maryland College will be held June 7th to 12th. There are 27 graduates this year, among whom are Joshua Weldon Miles, of Marion; William Wilson Wingate, of Wingate, Md.; Miss Beulah Wilson Harris, of Salisbury; and Miss Rose Warren Lankford, of Pocomoke City.

Mr. J. Harry Stewart, of Princess Anne, and Miss Leah J. Miller, of New York, were married at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Paddock, in New York, on May 5th, by the Rev. J. M. Atwood. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have arrived in Princess Anne and are occupying the home of Mr. Wilmer O. Lankford, Jr., on Church street.

Mr. Frank B. Cahn, federal state director of the Boys' Working Reserves, called a meeting of the county farm agents of the Eastern Shore in Easton last Thursday to discuss the enrolling of boys between the ages of 16 and 21, and to learn the needs of the farmers. County Agent C. Z. Keller, of Princess Anne, was present at the meeting. Reports of county agents as to the enrollment of boys were encouraging.

This is graduating exercise week of the Princess Anne Academy, a school for the higher education of colored youth. The commencement will be held next Thursday afternoon in the Metropolitan M. E. Church. The address of the day will be delivered by Dr. John F. Goucher to the twenty graduates. The annual sermon to the graduating class was delivered by the Rev. W. A. Hubbard, D. D., of the Wilmington district, in the Metropolitan Church last Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

The garbage pail sinks as much good food as the U-boat.

Memorial Day Service At St. Andrew's

In conformity to the President's proclamation there will be special services in St. Andrew's Church Thursday morning at 7.30 and also in the evening at 8 o'clock. The people of Princess Anne are invited to come. Leaflets containing the services almost exactly as they come will be offered every one, so that they can follow with perfect ease.

This sacred service will not be an Episcopal, but a patriotic service, and one we, as American or Christian citizens, should render of prayer and praise to the one God and Father of us all. Do come and take your part in this service.

Counties Getting Hunters' Licenses

The State Conservation Board last Thursday began the distribution to the clerks of the counties of the state and to the clerks of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City the form of licenses to be issued to all gunners. The new state game law, which goes into effect on June 1, requires that all hunters get a license before shooting any game in the state. The law provides that all hunters desiring to shoot anywhere in the state shall pay a fee of \$5. If a non-resident the fee is \$10. Every citizen of a county desiring to shoot must pay a license of \$1; if he is not a resident, but owns property to the extent of \$500, he is eligible to secure a license.

Seek Equality In Taxation

The main burden of a conference last Thursday between the State Tax Commission and the supervisors of the several counties was the equalization of taxation of personal property now in progress in the state. A similar conference was held when the taxation of realty was begun by the assessors and supervisors.

Messrs. Gorman, chairman; Leser and Wickes, of the commission, and former Senator W. W. Beck, who will next week succeed Mr. Wickes, were present. Governor Harrington was present as a guest and made an address in which he urged the assessors and supervisors to greater activities. He told them of the heavy burdens resting upon all classes of people at this time and that the supervisors and State Commission and County Commissioners should all work in unison and harmony in order to secure the best results. Mr. Archbold Todd, tax supervisor for Somerset county, attended the meeting.

Marriage Licenses

The following is a list of the marriage licenses issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Somerset County: White—James F. Cutler, 21, and Mina M. Knight, 21, both of Accomac county, Virginia. Colored—Sherman Stevenson, 22, and Hattie Adams, 25, both of Somerset county. Clifford Cuff, 30, and Janie Black, 25, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Princess Anne postoffice unclaimed for: Handy Armwood, Miss Pecola Castor, Mrs. Larceny Fooks, Mr. Chas B. Hayman, Mr. H. J. Mein, Miss Lillie Hickson, Mrs. Cecil Tawes. Persons calling for the above letters will please state they are advertised. H. L. BRITTINGHAM, P. M.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists. 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation. [Advertisement.]

Shropshire Sheep

At Springfield Farm, Hebron, Maryland, are about 35 choice pure-bred Shropshire Ram Lambs, which the breeders of sheep should have to improve their flock. If interested, communicate with WILLIAM M. COOPER, 5-28 SALISBURY, MARYLAND.

Old False Teeth Wanted

DON'T MATTER IF BROKEN We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Max's Tooth Specialty, Dept. A, 2007 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6t-4-30

TOWN ELECTION NOTICE

There will be an election on Monday, June 3rd, 1918, of one citizen to serve as Commissioner of Princess Anne for six years from the first Monday in July, 1918. The election will be held at the Election House in East Princess Anne District on the above date, from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

PRESIDENT AND COMMISSIONERS OF PRINCESS ANNE.

5-7

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to restore color and shine to faded hair. For Restoring Color and Shine to Greasy and Thinning Hair, 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

BALTIMORE

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

State Scholarships in Engineering Courses

Entrance Examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for College of Arts and Science, will be held in Gilman Hall, Monday to Thursday, September 16th to 19th, 1918, beginning at 9 a. m. each day.

Examinations will also be conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board, Monday to Saturday, June 17th to 22nd, in Gilman Hall, beginning at 9 a. m. These examinations are accepted by the University.

Applications for Scholarships in the Department of Engineering, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 80, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 20th, 1918, 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 Howard and Worcester counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1918 and 1919, 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 holder to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. One of the scholarships in each county and each Legislative district of the city carries also the sum of \$200. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is not 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. Two scholarships 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. 5-21

DR. H. C. ROBERTSON

DENTIST

NITROUS OXIDE GAS WITH OXYGEN ADMINISTERED

Office—Prince William Street, opposite Court House

Princess Anne, Maryland

POWELL & MADDOX

TONSorial ARTISTS

While visiting Barber Shops give us a call. Can furnish anything you may wish in the Tonsorial Line

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

[Adjoining Newton's Store]

Agents for The Eastern Shore Laundry

Dr. R. O. HIGGINS

DENTIST

FORMERLY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Successor to

Dr. E. W. SMITH

OFFICES 225 MAIN STREET

SALISBURY, MARYLAND

Office Phone, 744 Residence Phone, 411

ATTRACTIONS

FOR THIS WEEK AT

THE AUDITORIUM

Motion Pictures

TUESDAY NIGHT

Billie Burke in "Arms and the Girl" and a Hearst Pathe News

Admission, 15 cents, war tax, 2 cents

THURSDAY NIGHT

Wm. S. Hart in "The Narrow Trail"

Admission, 15 cents, war tax, 2 cents

SATURDAY NIGHT

Fourth Episode of the "Bull's Eye," 2-reel Fox Sunshine comedy "Shadows of Pest" and Hearst Pathe News Reel

Admission, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent

Children under 12 years, 10c, war tax, 1c

Gallery, 10 cents, war tax, 1 cent

Doors open 8.00; Pictures Start Promptly at 8.15; Second Picture at 9.30

SUMMER

MILLINERY

'AT COST

In order to dispose of our large stock of Millinery and Trimmings before June 15th, we are offering our entire line AT COST. To those wishing to purchase Millinery we extend an invitation to inspect our stock first, as we are sure we can please you and save you money.

Mrs. PAULA A. WALKER

Dashiell Department Store

2d Floor

Princess Anne, Maryland

LANKFORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE

King of Wash Goods

AS THE LION IS KING OF BEASTS SO

DEVONSHIRE

—IS KING OF—

WASH GOODS

Prices Low compared to Value

THE FAMILY FAVORITE FABRIC

RENFREW DEVONSHIRE CLOTH

Now Figure Strong

WASH GOODS

and READY-TO-WEAR

IN THE Big Values WITH US

In spite of market shortages we have a

large line of Silks, Cotton and Woolen

Dress Goods, with suitable trimmings.

Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

Of Wool, Cotton, Grass, Fibre,

Congolium, Wool and Fibre, in

Different Sizes and DESIGNS

MATTINGS, Etc.

We are Using Our Old Stock to Help Us Keep Prices Down

W. O. Lankford & Son

DEPARTMENT STORE

PRINCESS ANNE, MARYLAND

Buy Your School and Office Supplies at

The Big Stationery Store

MEYER & THALHEIMER

10-12 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

DEPARTMENTS:

PRINTING and ENGRAVING,

OFFICE FURNITURE,

FILING DEVICES—Wood and Steel

SCHOOL FURNITURE and SUPPLIES

COMMERCIAL and SOCIAL STATIONERY,

BLANK BOOKS

ANNOUNCING

Jones & Colborn

DRUGGISTS

SUCCESSORS TO

Omar A. Jones, Druggist

We take this opportunity

to thank you for your

past patronage and respectfully solicit your

future trade on the Quality and Price of our goods,

plus Service.

QUALITY SERVICE PRICE

Jones & Colborn

DRUGGISTS

355 Somerset Ave. PRINCESS ANNE

STABLE MANURE

FOR SALE

As agent for John Meehan & Son, of Philadelphia, I am now offering for sale Stable Manure at \$3.50 per ton f.o.b. at station where it is delivered from Delmar to Pocomoke City. Points in Virginia \$3.60. This is \$1 per ton less than it has been purchased.

Now is the time to purchase manure for your tomato crop, when you can save money, as the price will advance after August 15th.

E. D. BOZMAN,

P. O. Eden Salisbury, Md.

Phone No. 512 and 1823-P6

Or JOHN MEEHAN & SON,

915 W. Dauphin Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Eagle Brand Milk

20c per can

Mother Oats

12c per box

Eagle Brand Milk today is

a 25 to 28c seller. Mother

Oats bring 15c per box, but

by a good buy of mine I got</

HIS GREAT RICHES

Man's Treasures That Are Beyond Reach of Thieves.

Here is Example We All Might Follow and the World Would Be Better Place in Which to Live.

I have just had a wonderful conversation with a friend who is noted for his generosity. I do not refer to money, because he has little. I refer to the generosity of his thought and acts. He is always doing things for people—always helping.

One of the remarkable characteristics of this man is his happiness. He has the kindest face imaginable, the sweetest disposition. He is the richest man I know, rich because he has the most. Not money—but friends, brains, ideas, knowledge of the world to an extraordinary degree, ability to entertain, ability to listen, stories to tell, remarkable experiences to recollect and to talk about.

Now for the conversation. He asked me what I thought was the most wonderful comment on life I had ever heard or read. I could not answer him, but I asked him for his choice. What seemed to him the most wonderful and truthful thing he ever heard or read? Here it is as he quoted it from Jean Jacques Rousseau:

"The dead take to their graves, in their clutched fingers, only that which they have given away."

I looked at him—and saw in his face no sign of realization that the quotation applied to himself. He had no idea that unconsciously he was giving expression to his own creed of living. He was as simple and honest and naive as a child. He admired Rousseau's idea, saw the truth of it, loved it, but never dreamed that he himself is a living embodiment of it—a man whose hands are filled with riches.

Somewhere as I walked back to the office from lunch (where my friend quoted Rousseau), I thought that the idea was a good one to pass on. Here we go through life, grabbing, grabbing, grabbing—yet seldom getting anything worth while. Money, fame and all the rest—yet passing over the things which in later years we might clutch to our bosoms and find comfort in.

The war provides a great opportunity for all of us to get rich—rich with the rewards that come to those who serve. Don't let the chance go by. If you can't fight, give to the Red Cross, give to the Y. M. C. A., buy Liberty bonds, buy War Savings stamps. Give, serve, spend. Spend that you may receive. Have some part in the common lot. Do something—the happy recollection of which you will carry with you in the years to come.

Private Peat tells in a magazine article this month of the most tender, gentle thing he ever saw a soldier do. He tells how upon asking a soldier who was shivering with cold and pain what had become of his overcoat, the soldier answered: "Oh, my pal was killed back there, and he looked so cold, lying there in the rain, that I took off my coat and put it over him."

Tell us—did you ever hear of anybody richer than that poor, freezing boy who laid his coat over his dead pal, as a final mark of affectionate service? Wouldn't you like to be as rich as that?

"The dead take to their graves, in their clutched fingers, only that which they have given away."—American Magazine.

Stop Outdoor Photography in London. Orders have been made by the competent military authority, under the defense of the realm regulations, prohibiting the making, without permission, of any photograph, sketch, plan, model, "or other representation of any place or thing," within a given area. No person in this area shall, without lawful authority or excuse, have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus "or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representations." The area affected includes the metropolitan police district and large portions of the counties of Essex, Kent and Surrey.—London Telegraph.

Where He Had Trained. The intrepid sergeant was being pumped by the war correspondent, after receiving a medal for extraordinary gallantry in leading his squad to the second line in a night raid, and returning with valuable information.

"I deserve no credit at all," he protested. "It should all go to Neighbor Jones, who raised watermelons in the sandy fields along the creek when I was a boy and kept a battalion of bulldogs and hounds to guard them."

One Penalty of War. Women may be coming into their own, but, nevertheless, one of the most startling of war-time revolutions is the present prominence of the bridegroom, who is displacing entirely the bride as the center of attention when the guests assemble.—Illinois State Register.

Unkind Reflection. First Soldier (looking at portraits of himself)—Which do you think is the best, Mike? Second Soldier—Well, personally, I think the one of you in the gas mask is the best.

No Exception. "This war is dreadfully expensive, isn't it?" "Yes, but then, you know, everything else has gone up, too."

POULTRY

BREEDING TURKEYS ON FARM

Surprisingly Small Number of Fowls on Farms—More Could and Ought to Be Raised.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Raise more turkeys on the farm. It can be done with little additional outlay, and many more turkeys could and should be raised.

The small number of turkeys per farm in the United States is surprising. According to the census of 1910, which is the latest census that has been taken, only 13.7 per cent of the total number of farms reported any turkeys at all and on these farms reporting turkeys, an average of but



Profitable Type for Any Farm.

slightly over four breeding turkeys was found per farm. There are some farms which by the nature of the crops grown on them or because of unfavorable surroundings are not adapted to turkey raising, but most farms are adapted to turkey raising and could easily handle a breeding flock of from 10 to 15 hen turkeys and a tom, raising from 75 to 150 turkeys each year at a good profit.

Good prices were paid to the turkey raiser during the past marketing season. On December 15, 1917, the average price per pound live weight paid to the farmer was 30.5 cents in New York state, 23.7 cents in Illinois, 27 cents in Georgia, 19.3 cents in Texas and 27.1 cents in California. The average price throughout the United States was 23 cents.

BEST POULTRY HOUSE FLOOR

Each Has Its Advantages and Disadvantages and All Should Be Carefully Considered.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In making the floor of the poultry house several things must be taken into consideration. Where the soil on which the house is constructed is light and well drained, earth floors are satisfactory and economical. Where the soil is heavy and drainage is not good, as is usually the case when it contains much clay, floors made of wood or cement are generally preferred. Each kind of floor has its advantages and disadvantages, and it is only after the consideration of all types should a poultry keeper make his selection.

A floor of earth needs to be renewed at least once a year. If the droppings that fall upon the floor are carefully removed at frequent, regular intervals, much of the earth is removed with them. If the regular cleaning of the floor is superficial, the earth of the floor to a depth of several inches becomes so mixed with droppings that its condition is very insanitary.

When the poultry keeper has a garden, the manure obtained by removing the earth floor of the poultry house will compensate for the labor of renewing the floor, and the new earth required can be taken from a convenient spot on his own land. When the poultry keeper must pay some one else to take away the old earth and bring in new, the cost will in a few years exceed the cost of a cement floor.

The principal fault of a cement floor is that it is likely to be cold and damp. These conditions may be corrected by covering the floor to a depth of an inch or two with dry earth or sand, using over this scratching litter of straw or shavings. Floors so treated require as much routine work to keep them in good order as earth floors, but the supply of clean earth required is much less and the work of annual renovation is eliminated.

Floors of wood are not now much used in poultry houses except when the space under the floor is high enough to be occupied by poultry. A wooden floor close to the ground soon rots, while any space under a floor not high enough to be used for poultry makes a harbor for rats and other vermin.

The wooden floor of a poultry house should have a light coating of dry earth, sand, chaff or similar material, to prevent the droppings of the birds from sticking to and saturating the boards.

Save Every Egg.

Every egg which is the least bit doubtful must be saved for market while it is good, and not spoiled by incubation.

Must Have Materials.

A duck that lays an egg must have materials from which to make large quantities of protein, but does not require much fattening food.

WANTED TO THANK DONORS

After This, It Would Be Folly to Say That Sailors Do Not Appreciate Gifts.

Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson writes in the Woman's Home companion: "As for knitted garments, I wish you could have been with me one day at a certain naval base near New York, when the crew of a ship which had been accidentally sunk in our very harbor entered the chaplain's office to receive their fresh supply of knitted garments. They had all lost their clothing, barely escaping with their lives.

"The boys lined up like the well-trained sailors they were, tucked their supplies under their arms and marched out again, headed by an officer. But the moment they broke ranks outside headquarters each boy became absorbed in his own particular package of knitted garments and comfort bag, turning the sweaters, the helmets, the wristlets and even the bags inside out, poking inquiring fingers into every corner.

"What are they looking for—sweaters? I asked the young officer at my elbow. "Dear, no," said my guide with a laugh. "Letters, notes, the addresses of the lady who knitted the garment or filled the bag. They want to write back and say thank you."

"After watching their frenzied search for notes and addresses, nothing can ever make me believe that the boys do not appreciate such gifts."

JOKE ON DESTROYER CAPTAIN

Spent Hours Searching for Convoy Which It Turned Out Never Had Been Lost.

Humorous stories as well as tragic tales come from the seas, even in war time. A British naval officer was relating with great glee to his friends at the club a story about one of his majesty's destroyers which was detailed to escort a transport filled with troops.

This transport, it seems, was commanded by a captain who, unlike most of his class, was meek and mild. The night was dark and dirty and naturally no lights were showing. In the storm and darkness the destroyer lost sight of her convoy. Her commander, who was one of the nervous, peppery sort, dashed up and down and around and about but could not pick her up. Of course the naval officer blamed the captain of the convoy for not keeping in touch and said things about the seamanship of the convoy's captain that would not read well in print.

Finally after several hours vain search the destroyer's commander thought his best plan would be to run for the nearest port and there see if he could get any news of the missing transport. The destroyer thrashed her way through a heavy sea at a speed of 20 knots. Just as she entered the harbor she picked up a plaintive wail from the convoy: "Need we follow you any longer?"

Art in a Butcher Shop.

When hotels have anniversaries or department stores end half centuries of service flowers are always present in abundance and a butcher uptown had observed this. Yesterday, when he noted by his calendar that the next day would end ten years of faithful service, he decided that flowers were in order. So, fearing that others would not remember the date he ordered. They came and the butcher arranged them as artistically as his art in dangling sausages allowed him. But when customers began to come in later he noticed smiles. At first he took this for commendation and smiled back, but later he walked all the way around the wreaths and inspected them more carefully. And then it was that he decided flowers could never, never become his friends. For resting in a cluster which was supported by the sausages was a banner reading, "Rest in Peace," and the ribbon which upheld the standard of the roses and was propped against the liverwurst. "We will meet you over there." Which brings to mind the immortal inscription by the reporter who interviewed the champion schweitzer cheese devourer of the world.—New York Times.

Bit of Finnish History.

Finland, which has declared its independence from Russia, has long been a buffer state between the latter and Sweden. After Peter the Great conquered Finland in 1721 and annexed its easternmost province, Viborg, Sweden made repeated but unsuccessful efforts to regain this province. Finally Alexander I, in 1809, brought all the Finnish territories under the Muscovite yoke. Since about 1890, however, Finnish liberties have been greatly curtailed. The powers of the Finnish diet were cancelled and its constitution practically abrogated. In 1908 a Russian dictator was appointed and the country flooded with Russian spies; arbitrary arrests and banishments became daily occurrences; no means of Russification was left untold. The Finns are of Mongolian extraction and number about 3,000,000.—The Marine Journal.

A Home Wrecked.

"I understand Mrs. Gabson has left Mr. Gabson and gone home to her mother." "Yes, a sad affair. She charges him with excessive cruelty." "You surprise me. Gabson doesn't look like a man who would beat his wife." "Oh, he didn't do anything of that sort. He got hold of a gas mask somewhere and when Mrs. Gabson started one of her monologues he put it on."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

PECULIARITY OF LOST HAND

That He Should Be Able to Feel It Alternately Open and Close Puzzles Soldier.

A British soldier writes: Most people, I think, know that when a person has lost a limb, that person still retains the "sense," or feeling, of the missing limb. As a case in point, I might mention that a friend of mine, who had lost a leg in the war, in an unthinking moment took a step on the missing leg and came to grief. I myself had the misfortune to lose my left hand on the Messines ridge last June, and all the pain I have suffered from the wound has been in the hand which I no longer possess. Now, the peculiar part of it all is that on alternate days the fingers of the missing hand open and close; that is to say, yesterday they were closed; today they are open. Tomorrow they will be closed again. Can this be explained? This change takes place during sleep, and once or twice, on restless nights, I have actually felt the change taking place? I was left-handed, and during the attack I carried my revolver in the missing hand. When the fingers are closed they are exactly in the same position as if they were still grasping the revolver. That I can understand, but why should they open on alternate days? The only explanation I can offer is that what remains of the hand after I was wounded was amputated exactly twenty-four hours later. Also, I was wounded somewhere about 4 o'clock in the morning, and was operated on about the same time the following morning, and the opening and closing of the fingers takes place about this time.

Dog Hair Wool Substitute.

The keeping of dogs may be regarded as a patriotic duty instead of a wasteful luxury, if the dog be of the long-haired species.

It has been demonstrated that an exceptionally high-class wool can be spun from the hair of all breeds of long-haired dogs. Samples from Chows, Pekingese, poodles, Bergers d'Alsace and sheep dogs have been submitted to wool experts, who are emphatic in their commendation.

To popularize the discovery and turn it to good account the British Dogs' Wool association has been formed with the countess of Gosford as president and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox as chairman. The dogs' wool, so far as the association can control it, will be turned over to the British Red Cross.

Meanwhile short-haired dogs are discredited and in peril of destruction unless it can be proven that they, too, may be utilized to help win the war, otherwise than as camouflaged sausage meat.

Yours is Coming, William!

Bad as things are, it is impossible not to smile at William Hohenzollern. Of the Russian peace he said:

"The complete victory fills me with gratitude. It permits us to live again one of those great moments in which we can reverently admire God's hand in history."

Did a more sanctimonious scoundrel ever cut a throat?

Ah, William! You rest on the knees of the gods, and far from safety. Any moment, over you may go, face down, and our turn will come to admire God's hand in history, applied with emphasis where it will do most good.—Life.

Important Notice

Due to the fact that the Maryland and Herald has not raised its subscription price, the tremendous increase in cost of production notwithstanding, it is not possible for us to keep up our series of bills to subscribers, as the postage would wipe out what little profit there is in the subscription list. Look at the label on your paper and if you are in arrears please be kind enough to send us what is due. Remember, our terms are strictly \$1.00 in advance to everybody. Look at your label now.

There is Buried Treasure

Worth over \$12,000 waiting to be dug up from the 462 war-gardens which win prizes in Maryland's Win-the-War Produce Contest. In every county there will be 20 awards running from \$10 to \$75 for the patriot-patches which, for their size, yield the best market value whether the crops of potatoes, tomatoes, onions, turnips, cabbage, beans and sweet corn is actually sold or stored for home use.

Get out your garden tools and see if there isn't a slice of that \$12,000 hidden in your Garden Patch.

ENTER AT ONCE

Maryland Win-the-War Produce Contest

Address Contest Department, Food Administrator
700 Equitable Building, Baltimore

I hereby enter Classes Lettered.....

Name.....

Address.....

County.....

County Prizes for Gardens

(23 Counties @ \$500 = \$11,500)

\$75	\$10	{	For gardens between 1-16 and 1-2 acres on above con- ditions.	{	CLASS E
50	10				
35	10				
25	10				
15	10				
TOTAL \$250					
\$75	\$10	{	For gardens of 1-2 acre and upwards on above con- ditions.	{	CLASS F
50	10				
35	10				
25	10				
15	10				
TOTAL \$250					

CLASS G—Soy Beans best average yield per acre on at least two acres. Prizes in each county \$25, \$15, \$10.

State Sweeps for Gardens

CHAMPIONSHIP OF MARYLAND IN CLASS E—\$600
CHAMPIONSHIP OF MARYLAND IN CLASS F—\$500

Other State-Wide Sweepstakes

- A. WHEAT—Best 1919 yield per acre on at least 25 acres. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.
- B. WHEAT—Largest part of farm of over 40 acres sown for 1919 wheat. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.
- C. WHEAT—Best 1919 yield per acre on 10 to 25 acres. Prizes \$500, \$300, \$200.
- D. CORN—Best 1918 yield per acre on at least 25 acres. Prizes \$1,000, \$500, \$250.

DAIRY

NATION NEEDS DAIRY CALVES

Dairyman Will Be Doing Patriotic Duty by Developing Heifers—Hints on Care Needed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No dairy calf that gives promise of a profitable milk producer should be sent to the market to be made into meat. Although meat is in demand, these calves will serve the nation better if allowed to grow and produce milk and more calves. The dairyman, too, will be doing at patriotic duty by developing the heifers, and in addition he will be building up a more profitable herd if he uses good judgment in caring for his young stock. Careful attention during the first two weeks often means the difference between a sickly, undersized, stunted animal and a large, well-developed one, when it enters the herd as a milking cow.

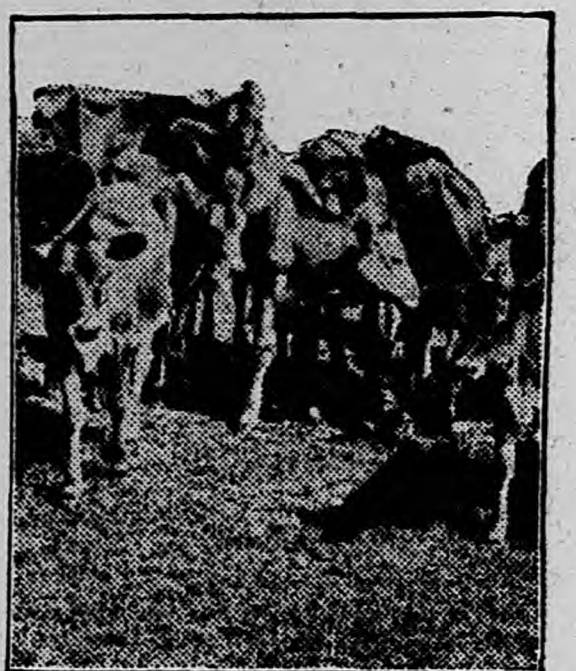
Immediately after birth the navel of the calf should be washed with an antiseptic solution and tied with a silk thread in order to prevent infection. For the first feed the calf should have the first milk from the cow after calving, and should have its mother's milk for a week thereafter. The sooner the weaning takes place the better, but ordinarily it should not be postponed later than the fourth day. The sooner the calf is weaned the more easily it is taught to drink. When first fed from the pail eight to ten pounds, or four or five quarts, of milk a day, fresh and warm from the cow, and divided into two feeds, are sufficient. The feeding times should be as nearly regular as possible, and at first it is advisable to feed more than twice a day. The amount fed should be constant, and to insure this, scales or measuring cups should be used, as variation tends to get the digestive organs out of order. At all times the utmost care should be taken to prevent any digestive disorder, as all such trouble hinders the thrift and development of the calf. Calf scours is the most common indication of indigestion.

The following named precautions, to a great extent, tend to prevent scours:

Feed regularly.
Be sure that the milk is always sweet and warm.
In feeding use only clean pails.
Feed the calf a little less than it wants.

Should the calf become sick, reduce the amount of milk one-half, until the animal has recovered.

The amount of milk fed can be gradually increased until at the end of the second week the calf receives from 15 to 16 pounds, or three-fourths to two gallons of milk a day. This time the gradual substitution of skim milk for whole milk may commence. Hay and grain should be placed before the calf at this period, and it will be found to



Foundation of Dairy Herd.

nibble at them a little. At the end of the third week the substitution of the skim milk will be complete. By slow changes milk can be increased thereafter until 20 pounds or 2½ gallons a day are fed; this amount will be found sufficient when fed with the grain and hay. If skim milk is plentiful more may be fed, but the added amount will give proportionately better results.

Cornmeal, bran, and linseed oil meal, mixed in the proportions of three, two, and one, make an excellent grain mixture. This grain when fed with plenty of fine clover or alfalfa hay makes an ideal supplement to skim milk in balancing the ration. Calves should be allowed all the grain that they will eat until they consume three pounds a day; from this point the feeder should use his judgment as to whether an increase is justified.

The calf, from the time it is two weeks of age, should always have clean, sunny quarters, abundance of exercise, and access to plenty of clean, pure water.

The general practice is to feed calves skim milk for from two to six months. In the latter case, with fall calves the time of final weaning from milk comes in the spring, when pastures are ready. Under this system the calves usually make excellent growth during the entire period without any break in gains.

Feed for Maintenance.

It should be remembered that a good dairy cow requires approximately 50 per cent of her ration to keep alive and maintain body weight, while a poor cow requires an even larger portion for maintenance.

Ventilation in Stables.

Ventilation in our dairy stables is seldom overdone.

It's the Buttermilk

That's what growing chicks need to get the right start. It's what you need to raise all your flocks. The lactic acid in the buttermilk strengthens the sensitive digestive organs, the combination of clean, wholesome grains, balanced just right for baby chicks, helps them grow steadily bigger and sturdier.

Conkey's

Buttermilk Starting Food is different from all others. It's the only baby chick food with buttermilk in it. Costs 1c per chick for those critical first three weeks. Makes good breeders and heavy layers. Buy a Bag—\$1.00; plus 25c, 50c.

Conkey's Roup Remedy is an effective preventive measure against this deadly contagious disease. World famous for treating rumpy birds. 50c, 60c. Your money back QUICK if any Conkey preparation does not satisfy you. Send 4c for 80 page Poultry Book.

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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

JOSIAH PUSEY, 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

Sixteenth Day of July, 1918.

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 14th day of January, 1918.

JOSIAH W. POLLITT, Administrator of Josiah Pusey, deceased.

True Copy. Test: **LAFAYETTE RUARK**, Register of Wills.

1-15

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 MUIR, 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

Twentieth Day of September, 1918.

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 18th day of March, 1918.

HARRY J. MUIR, Executor of John Muir, deceased.

True Copy. Test: **LAFAYETTE RUARK**, Register of Wills.

2-19

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

SALLIE M. DAVIS, 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-seventh Day of August, 1918.

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 28th day of February, 1918.

SAMUEL L. DAVIS, Administrator of Sallie M. Davis, deceased.

True Copy. Test: **LAFAYETTE RUARK**, Register of Wills.

2-26

FIERCE WAR OVER ELEPHANT

People of Siam and Pegu Contended for Generation to Secure Possession of the Animal.

Believing that Buddha lived again in the body of a white elephant, a devastating war was fought in the sixteenth century between Siam and Pegu for possession of the unhandsome animal. For a generation the struggle continued, and in five kings came to the throne, only to die together with thousands of their subjects. A white elephant is exceedingly rare, but is simply an albino and by no means snow colored. In 1883 Barnum, not from a religious motive, brought one from Siam at a cost of \$200,000.

Frequent mention is made of elephants in the history of ancient wars. The Roman armies fled at their first appearance in their early conflicts with the Carthaginians, but by the use of torches soon learned to break up a charge of the huge beasts. Alexander encountered them in his conquest of Asia.

The elephant looks stupid and his brain is small for his size, only as large as a man's, but it is highly developed, and few animals are more intelligent. They are used as beasts of burden in India, where they are regarded with superstitious awe by their drivers.

Blind to Joy.

Life is always worth living, if one have responsive sensibilities. But we of the highly educated classes (so called) have most of us got far, far away from nature. We are trained to seek the choice, the rare, the exquisite exclusively, and to overlook the common. We are stuffed with abstract conceptions and glib with verbalities and verbiages; and in the culture of these higher functions the peculiar sources of joy connected with our simpler functions often dry up, and we grow stone blind and insensible to life's more elementary and general joys and joys.—William James.

Service and Success.

The world is ruled by its servants. The successful servant is king.—Haddock.

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

MARGARET E. THOMAS, 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

Twentieth Day of September, 1918.

or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1918.

W. IRVING MACE, Executor of Margaret E. Thomas, deceased.

True Copy. Test: **LAFAYETTE RUARK**, Register of Wills.

3-19

MUCH EXTRAVAGANCE IN PENS

But Oliver Wendell Holmes is Said to Have Written Twelve Million Words With One.

"For two years," announces one of those eccentric persons who make a business of collecting strange and startling facts, "Thackeray did all his writing with one pen, which also served him for writing two novels. Oliver Wendell Holmes used a gold pen for more than thirty years, during which he wrote 12,000,000 words."

That, we may consider, is genuine pen conservation, and it may be typical of a general economy that was far more prevalent in the days of Thackeray and Holmes than it is today, observes a writer in the Providence Journal. Pens in the last quarter century have come to be rather lightly esteemed by most persons who find a continual use for them. One throws away an old pen and puts a new one in the penholder with little thought of the potential waste. A gold pen, of course, is exceptionally durable, as a rule, but the one that performed service for Doctor Holmes for more than thirty years must have been a marvel. Anyway, it was obviously a far better one than the one that served Thackeray for only two years. His was probably an old-time quill pen, but even then a quill pen that would last through the writing of two novels as extensive as those produced by Thackeray must be regarded with profound respect.

This economy in the use of writing utensils seems awe-inspiring today. In the past ten years we personally have knocked out two typewriters and have started on our third and in that time have probably turned out less than half the number of words that Doctor Holmes produced with his little old gold pen. And when you come to think of the comparative values of the words the reflection becomes positively humbling.

Hard for the Stork.

One Sunday afternoon when Jones, who had been visiting the zoo, came home, he announced to the family: "They've got a new baby hippopotamus."

Whereupon his daughter, about fifteen, burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter. When she had subsided somewhat the father growled: "What are you laughing at?"

"I was just thinking," giggled the girl, "that that rather kills the stork story."—Harper's Magazine.

Trouble Enough.

Bibb—He deserves a flogging for not paying me that old debt. Babb—Oh, he's always strapped—poor fellow!—Town Topics.

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

Train Schedule in effect Nov. 25th, 1917

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	447	449	81	451	455	463
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York (Penn. Station)	9:00	9:00	12:45	8:00	12:08	
Philadelphia	11:25	11:33	5:35	9:58	3:00	
Washington	12:04 a.m.	12:12 a.m.	7:00	10:42	3:45	
Baltimore	8:05 p.m.	8:05 p.m.	4:00	7:50	1:35	
Delmar	2:56	3:25	8:30	11:14	1:30	7:14
Salisbury	3:08	3:38	8:43	11:29	1:43	7:28
PRINCESS ANNE	3:28	3:58	9:10	12:02	2:03	7:38
Cape Charles	3:50	4:20	9:35 p.m.	12:20	2:20	7:50
Old Point	4:20	4:50	10:05	12:50	2:50	8:20
Norfolk	4:25	4:55	10:10	1:00	3:00	8:25

*On Sundays Train 465 arrives at Cape Charles 4:40. Old Point 6:40 and Norfolk 7:45 p.m. Sleeping car section. Stops for sleeping car passengers.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS

LEAVE	453	460	462	80	450	
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Norfolk	8:00	8:00	8:00	6:00	7:00	
Old Point	8:45	8:45	8:45	6:45	7:45	
Cape Charles	9:00	9:00	9:00	6:50	7:50	
PRINCESS ANNE	9:10	9:10	9:10	7:00	8:00	
Salisbury	9:25	9:25	9:25	7:10	8:10	
Delmar	9:55	10:05	10:10	7:40	8:40	
Wilmington	11:00	11:00	11:00	8:40	9:40	
Philadelphia	11:55	11:55	11:55	9:35	10:35	
Baltimore	12:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	10:10	11:10	
New York	2:00	2:00	2:00	11:00	12:00	

CRISFIELD BRANCH—Southward

Leave A. M. P. M. P. M. Leave A. M. P. M. P. M.

King's Creek 9:10 2:15 8:10 Crisfield 6:00 12:15 6:45

Ar. Crisfield 9:00 8:50 Ar. King's Creek 6:45 1:05 7:35

No. 447, 449, 455, 462, 450 daily. No. 81, 451, 463, 8, 460, 80, daily except Sunday.

RANDOLPH B. COOKE Div. Pass. Agent. M. W. CLEMENT, Superintendent.

THE

Baltimore American

Established 1773

THE DAILY AMERICAN

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THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN

The Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper Published

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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.

CHAS. C. FULTON & CO.

FELIX AGNUS, Manager and Publisher

AMERICAN OFFICE BALTIMORE, MD.

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

POULTRY

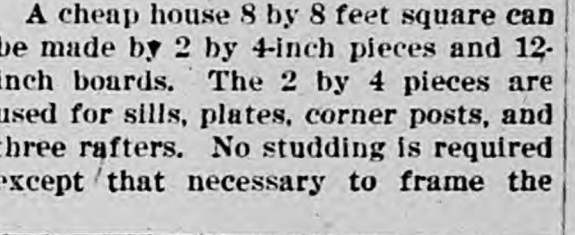


SUITABLE HOUSE FOR FOWLS

Hens Should Be Comfortable, With Floor Space of 3 or 4 Square Feet for Each Bird.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The poultry flock should be comfortably but not expensively housed. A house which provides a floor space of 3 or 4 square feet per bird is ample for the purpose, and fowls are often successfully kept with an allowance no greater than 2½ to 3 square feet. Houses must be dry and free from draft, but must allow ventilation. Often there is an unused shed or small building on the place which can easily be converted into a chicken house. The front of the poultry house should be faced toward the south, if possible, so that the sun will shine into it. Perfectly satisfactory houses can be made cheaply from piano boxes or other packing cases. Two piano boxes with the backs removed can be nailed together and a door cut in the end. These boxes should be covered with a roofing paper in order to keep the house dry and to make it wind-proof. A portion of the door should be left open or covered with a piece of muslin, so as to allow ventilation. Similar houses can be constructed of packing cases at a relatively small cost. A small amount of 2 by 4 or 2 by 3 lumber can be purchased for framing. The box boards can be applied for siding or sheathing and then covered with roofing paper. Where there is a board fence it is sometimes possible to take advantage of this by building the poultry house in the corner of the fence, and making the fence itself, with the cracks covered by strips or battens, serve as the back and one side of the house. A cheap house 8 by 8 feet square can be made by 2 by 4-inch planks and 12-inch boards. The 2 by 4 pieces are used for sills, plates, corner posts, and three rafters. No studding is required except that necessary to frame the



Good Type of Poultry House.

door and window space. The boards are run up and down and add sufficient stiffness to the house. They are used also for the roof and covered with roofing paper. The back and sides of the house also can be covered with roofing paper, or the cracks can be covered with wooden battens or strips 1½ to 3 inches wide. In the front of the house there should be left a window or opening which can be closed, when desired, by a muslin screen or curtain which serves as a protection against bad weather but allows ventilation. In the side a door should be provided which will allow entrance. A shed or single-slope roof is best because easiest to build. A height of 6 feet in front and 4 feet in the rear is ample. If desired, the house may be built higher, so that it is more convenient to work in; the increase in cost will be slight. The ventilator in the rear is not needed in the northern part of the country, but is desirable in the South, where summers are very warm. Such a house would be ample for a flock of 20 to 25 hens. It can be built quickly and easily and is cheap in construction.

INSURE CHICKENS AND EGGS

Farmer Who Hatches Early in Spring Seems to Have Best of Argument—Lay in Winter.

An essential part of the endeavor to insure more chickens and eggs is contained in the maxim—hatch early. The farmer who hatches early in the spring, either by incubation or natural methods, seems to have all the best of the argument. When chickens are hatched early in the spring they mature in the fall and lay eggs in the winter. Then, in the spring, they are ready to hatch early. Late-hatched fowls are late in maturing, do not lay in the winter, and do not sit until late in the following spring.

Don't Breed Slackers.

Do not breed from slackers whether they are poor layers or those which are inactive, go to roost early, come off the roost late.

Basis of Feed.

Bran and corn should be the basis of poultry feed in consideration of present prices.

Food for Chicks.

In order for chicks to grow the best it is desirable to have food of some kind before them all the time.

DAIRY

TREATMENT FOR MILK FEVER

All Dairymen Should Be Prepared to Administer Simple and Successful Remedy to Cows.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In view of the fact that milk fever is a very common disease affecting cows, particularly the heavier milkers in the large dairy district, it is of great importance that dairymen acquaint themselves with the present extremely successful methods of treatment.

The disease more frequently attacks well-nourished, fleshy, heavy-milking cows. It occurs during the most active period of life (fourth to sixth calf), and is characterized by a sudden onset and complete paralysis. One attack does not render the animal immune. It generally follows closely the act of calving and terminates in a short time (usually from 18 to 72 hours) either in recovery or death. While the disease may occur at any time during the year, it is seen principally during the warm summer season. It is rarely, if ever, met with in pure beef breeds.

At the commencement of an attack there is usually excitement, the specialists say. The cow is restless, treads with the hind feet, switches the tail, and walks about uneasily. These symptoms are followed within a few hours by partial paralysis, indicated by a staggering gait, especially in the hind legs. The animal then becomes quieter, more weak, and finally falls down, unable to rise. While down the animal assumes a very characteristic position, which is a great aid in diagnosis. The head is turned around to the side (usually the left) and rests on the chest. On the day following the onset of the disease, and in some cases even within a few hours, the animal may be up eating and drinking in a normal manner. In fatal cases the animal may remain perfectly quiet, being completely paralyzed, until death.

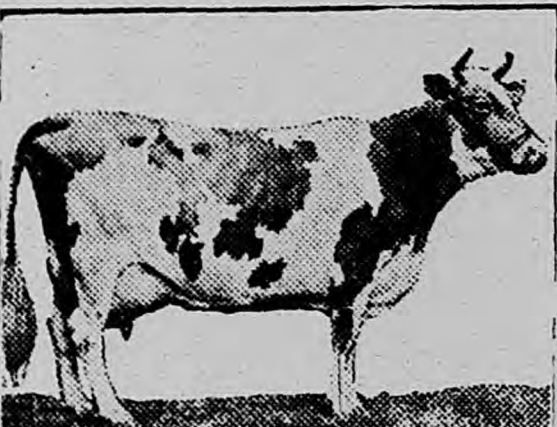
The treatment consists of injecting air through sterile absorbent cotton, preferably impregnated with carbolic acid, into the teats by means of a specially designed syringe. Soap and water should first be applied to the teats and udder, after which they should be carefully disinfected with a five per cent solution of carbolic acid (three tablespoonfuls to one quart of water). Then insert the syringe in the teats and force air in each quarter of the udder. After one-fourth of the udder is well distended with filtered air a broad piece of tape should be tied about the teat to prevent the air from escaping. In case the air becomes absorbed and no improvement is noted within five hours, a repetition of this treatment should be made under the same antiseptic precautions as the first, each quarter of the udder being filled. The air should be left in the udder for 24 hours, and when the recovery is assured it should be gradually milked out. It is best to secure the services of a veterinarian for this treatment, but this is not necessary if the dairyman or farmer has proper equipment and takes due precautions.

GUERNSEY BREED IS POPULAR

Has Maintained Steady Growth and Found in Large Numbers in Eastern and Central States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The Guernsey breed developed on the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, although probably the parent stock came from Normandy.



Purebred Guernsey With a High Record.

France. This breed has maintained a steady growth in numbers and popularity in the country, and its largest numbers are found in the Eastern and middle Western states.

The characteristic colors of Guernseys are some shade of fawn and white. Cows average about 1,050 pounds and bulls about 1,600 pounds in weight. Guernsey milk is noted for its extremely yellow color and high percentage of butterfat.

In the Guernsey breed the average of 6,200 cows that have completed a year's record for advanced registry is 8,034.44 pounds of milk, testing 4.99 per cent, amounting to 446.01 pounds of butterfat. The ten highest producers of this breed range from 24,003 to 17,297.51 pounds of milk, with an average, for these ten, of 19,337.9 pounds of milk. The ten highest Guernsey butterfat producers range from 1,068.18 to 910.67 pounds, an average, for these ten, of 976.75 pounds of butterfat.

Beware of Drafts.

A thermometer should be hung in every stable. Beware of drafts on a sensitive cow.

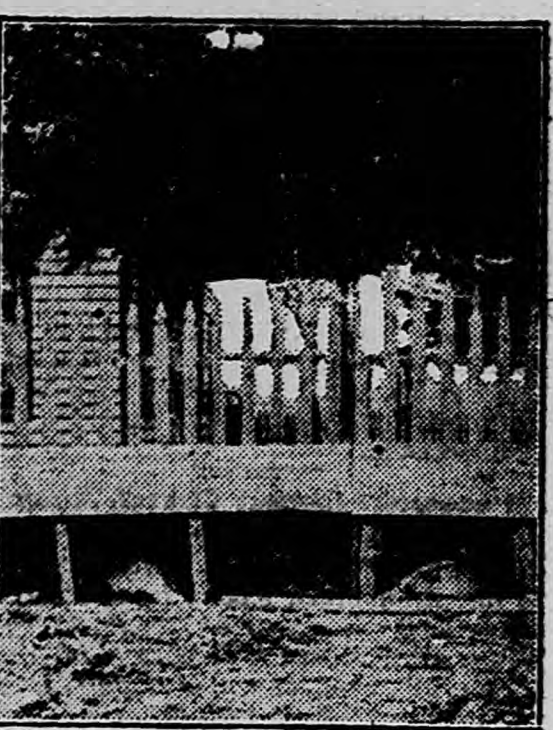
POULTRY FACTS

TURKEYS ARE EASILY RAISED

Bird is Especially Adapted to Grain and Stock Farms Where There Is Ample Range.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No one is in a better position to respond to the present campaign for the increased production of poultry on the farm than the turkey raiser. The turkey is a farm bird, first and last, and is especially suited to the grain and stock farms where there is ample ranging ground abounding in such turkey food as grasshoppers and other insects, weed seeds, waste grain, such



Good Nests for Turkeys.

as is left in the fields after harvest, and nuts of such varieties as beech-nuts, chestnuts, pecans, pine nuts and acorns. On such a farm, the present prices of grain affect the turkey raiser but little, for with the exception of what is used at fattening time, the feed consumed is largely of such a kind as would otherwise be wasted.

EACH BREED HAS ITS PLACE

All Have Been Made and Developed on General Principle of Practical Quality and Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To the novice in poultry keeping it often appears that there is no real necessity for so many breeds and varieties as have been standardized in America. Further acquaintance with them, however, shows that although color differences are in most cases made merely to please the eyes of persons having different preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or particular conditions.

Leaving out of consideration the breeds kept as novelties, most of which originated before industrial progress created a large demand for poultry products, all the standard American breeds of fowls have been developed on the general principle of practical quality, the form of breed, character and value.

In harmony with this the common classification of breeds according to their place in the general scheme of poultry production, places them into three principal classes, namely, laying breeds, meat breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one individual fowl very good laying capacity with very good table quality.

The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking, and Cornish of the meat class; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington of the general purpose class.

CONTENTED FOWLS ARE BEST

Easier to Keep Hens Healthy and to Reproduce Stock Under Colony House System.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A contented hen is a profitable possession, and contentment with the hen is commensurate with the comfort of her home. Hence henhouse building should receive more than passing notice from one who would profitably produce poultry.

Hens do not do well in apartments; even semidetached houses are not desirable; separated (colony) houses, each with its own yard, give best all-around satisfaction.

It is easier to keep the birds healthy and to reproduce the stock under the colony system if the birds are allowed free range. Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundant range, while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area.

Drafts Cause Trouble.

The presence of a cold or incipient roup may often be traced to a draft of air striking the fowls while roosting at night.

Hens Eat Tainted Food.

SOMERSET COUNTY HAPPENINGS

Newly Items Gathered By Our Correspondents During The Week

Landonville

May 25—Miss Esther Ford is ill with the measles.

Mrs. R. L. Landon was a recent visitor to Princess Anne.

Mrs. Lula Parks is on a visit to relatives at Marion Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Catlin have arrived home from Claiborne.

Mr. Reuben Parks, of Claiborne, was a visitor to this place last week.

Misses Blanche Richards and Juanita Ford were recent Crisfield visitors.

Miss Harriet Ford, who has been quite ill with measles, is much improved at this writing.

Mrs. Elsie Walston and little son, Landon, were visitors to Princess Anne on Wednesday.

Mr. Fred Bennett, who is employed in Virginia, spent the week-end here with his family.

Messrs. John Sherman and Benjamin Walston left last week for Baltimore to seek employment.

Mr. Everett Meredith left last Thursday for Port McHenry. He has enlisted in the Medical Corps, Hospital No. 2.

Mrs. Fred Bennett and little children, who have been visiting in the Monumental City, arrived home the past week.

Mrs. Nannie Walston and little son, Norris, are visiting Mrs. Walston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Walker, at Fruitland.

Messrs. Method Holland and Lewis Landon arrived home Monday from Baltimore to spend a few days with their parents. They will leave Monday for Camp Meade.

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Boy Scouts To Help Find Black Walnut

President Wilson's appeal to the Boy Scouts of America to help find the black walnut trees has been followed by arrangements under which the War Department, the Forest Service, and the Boy Scout organization have joined efforts to find the needed timber.

As President Wilson pointed out, the War Department program makes the securing of black walnut lumber for use in manufacturing airplane propellers and gunstocks of the utmost importance. War Department and Forest Service officials are combing the country for black walnut timber, which can no longer be found in abundance anywhere, but has to be culled, often as single trees, from mixed forest growths. Much of the black walnut that is left is in farmers' woodlots, and it is primarily to locate this that the Boy Scouts have been called into service. In the aggregate, there are said to be large supplies.

Cause Of Headache

By knowing the cause, a disease may often be avoided. This is particularly true of headache. The most common cause of headache is a disordered stomach or constipation, which may be corrected by taking a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets. Try it. Many others have obtained permanent relief by taking these Tablets. They are easy to take and mild and gentle in effect.

(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, May 28th, 1918,

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 pay and satisfy the state and county taxes levied against the said hereinafter described lots or parcels of land for the year 1915, or charged to 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 or parcel of land in Dublin district, Somerset county, Md., containing 50 acres, more or less, with the improvements thereon, which was conveyed to L. Paul Ewell by Rufus J. Dryden and wife by deed recorded in Liber W. J. S. No. 67, folio 470, and assessed to said Ewell for said year.

No. 2—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, containing 300 acres, more or less, known as the Home of Scott Home, which was conveyed to E. D. Newman, receiver, by S. A. Riley and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 58, folio 145, and assessed to said E. D. Newman for said year.

No. 3—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, on the west side of the county road leading from the residence of W. W. Porter to the home of Bernie Dryden, containing 15 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to Wm. W. Porter by Isaac J. Landing and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 58, folio 141, and assessed to said Porter for said year.

No. 4—All that tract of land in Dublin district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 14 1/2 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to Charles E. Kelley by Leah Grace Miller and husband by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 82, folio 202, and assessed to said Kelley for said year.

No. 5—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, adjoining the lands of S. W. Beauchamp and Edward Armiger, and assessed to Sadie Armiger of Edward for said year.

No. 6—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, adjoining the lands of E. N. Wilson, George C. Gorman and others, and assessed to Edward Catus for said year.

No. 7—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 3 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Albert Sudler, and on or near the county road from Jamestown to Kingston, and assessed to Robert Ballard for said year.

No. 8—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 4 acres, more or less, on the north side of the county road and opposite the M. E. Church, formerly owned and occupied by Z. T. Chelton and assessed to George A. Cox for said year.

No. 9—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, in the section of Upper Fairmount, adjoining the lands of Joseph B. Waters, Samuel Moore and R. H. Waters, and assessed to Charles C. Munroe for said year.

No. 10—All that lot of land in Fairmount district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 2 1/2 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. A. Ford and others, which was conveyed to Elijah P. Holland by George T. Holland and wife by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 37, folio 337, and assessed to Elijah P. Holland for said year.

No. 11—All that lot of land in Westover district, said county and state, on the county road leading from Cottage Grove to Kingston, containing 14 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to H. Fontaine by W. J. Sterling, sheriff, by deed recorded in Liber H. F. L. No. 15, folio 503, and assessed to said Fontaine for said year.

No. 12—All that lot of land in Westover district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 11 acres, more or less, on the east side of the county road, from Manokin P. to Annamesex river, being part of the land conveyed to Elizabeth McLane by Albert Sudler, attorney, by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 35, folio 361, and assessed to James H. McLane for said year.

No. 13—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 50 acres, more or less, being a part of the "Stewart Farm," which was conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 39, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Joseph H. Crawford by Solomon Bowland and others by deed duly recorded, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for the years 1914 and 1915 and sold for the taxes due for said years.

No. 14—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, with the improvements thereon, containing 28 acres, more or less, being a part of the Stewart Farm, being a part of the land which was conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 39, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Wm. J. Stewart by Solomon Bowland and others by deed duly recorded, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.

No. 15—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, containing 87 acres, more or less, being a part of the Stewart Farm, and being part of the land conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by Mary Broughton by deed recorded in Liber O. T. B. No. 39, folio 148, and being the same land conveyed to Solomon Bowland and others by deed duly recorded, and assessed to Solomon Bowland and others for the years 1914 and 1915, and sold for taxes due for said years.

No. 16—All that tract of land in East Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, containing 3 3/4 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of S. F. Miles, W. T. Doane and others, and assessed to Nancy Doane's heirs for said year.

No. 17—All that tract of land in West Princess Anne district, said county and state, and the improvements thereon, on the north side of the county road leading from Eden station to Upper Trappe, which was conveyed to William Edgar Butler by S. Q. Parker and wife by deed recorded in Liber S. F. D. No. 58, folio 232, and assessed to said Butler for said years.

R. MARK WHITE,
Treasurer for Somerset County

Fair Price List

All householders are particularly requested to use as many white potatoes as possible, in order to conserve wheat flour, and to assist in consuming the large surplus of white potatoes now on hand in the United States.

Residents of towns are limited to a purchase of 5 pounds of sugar and 24 1/2 pounds of flour; farmers 10 pounds of sugar and 49 pounds of flour.

The following price list has been issued by the Food Administrator for Somerset county, for May 28th:

SUGAR—Best, fine granulated, 8 1/2-9	
(Retail stores situated more than five miles from a railroad station or steamboat wharf may charge 9 1/2 cents)	
FLOUR—Spring, winter, or blended patent, 1-16 sacks, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Winter straight, 1-16 sacks, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
If sold by the pound, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Corn meal, per pound, 6c	
Rye flour, per pound, 8c	
Barley flour, per pound, 8c	
Meal, per pound, 6 1/2c	
RICE—Medium to fancy head, pound, 10-12	
ROLLED OATS—in packages, best standard brands per 1 1/4 lbs package, 12-15	
BEANS—Pea or Navy, hand picked, lb., 18	
Lima, per pound, 18	
BAKED BEANS—7-ounce cans, No. 1, 10	
17 to 20-ounce cans, 10	
CORN—Fancy Shrooper, per can, 15-20	
Crushed, Main style, per can, 18-20	
TOMATOES—No. 2, 15	
No. 3, 20	
CANNED MILK—Unsweetened, evaporated (small can), 6-7	
Unsweetened, evaporated (large can), 13-15	
Sweetened, cond. best brands, can, 20-22	
CORN SYRUP—Blended, 1 1/2 lb. cans, 20	
Blended, 2 1/2 lb. cans, 20	
POTATOES—Per pound, 1 1/2	
CHEESE—Whole milk, per pound, 30-32	
BUTTER—Fine, fresh, creamery, pound, 43-44	
Process, pound, 38-40	
Oleomargarine, best, not colored, lb., 34-36	
EGGS—Strictly fresh, per dozen, 28-30	
BEEF—(good quality) rib roast, pound, 26-28	
Chuck roast, pound, 26-28	
Strips steaks, pound, 30	
Round steaks, pound, 30-35	
PORK—Roasts, pound, 35-40	
Chops, pound, 35-40	
Fresh shoulder, pound, 30	
Fresh ham, pound, 35	
Smoked ham, pound, 35-40	
Sliced, boneless bacon, pound, 45-48	
LARD—Best kettle rendered, pound, 32-35	
Compound, pound, 30	

For A Sprained Ankle

As soon as possible after the injury is received get a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment and follow the plain and printed directions which accompany the bottle.

(Advertisement)

How About A Little Buckwheat?

In the sections where it can be grown buckwheat holds out more than usual promise this year. There are sure to be many acres here and there which, because of weather or labor shortage, will be unplanted when it is too late to put in corn. These fields will just suit buckwheat. Early preparation of the soil and a little available plantfood to start growth will practically insure a good crop of buckwheat. If the field is inclined to be weedy, all the more reason for buckwheat. The buckwheat grows so fast that it soon takes the heart out of the hardest ragweed.

Buckwheat has long been the scrape-got of the cereal grains. Just because it is enterprising enough to try to grow on any old soil it has the reputation of being a poor-farm and poor-farmer's special crop. That doesn't mean, however, that it will not do proportionately well with good treatment. Successful growers of buckwheat—the men who average 35 to 40 bushels per acre—know that well prepared land and a little available plantfood, such as is supplied by 200 or 300 pounds of a fertilizer carrying 2 per cent. of ammonia and 10 or 12 per cent. of phosphoric acid, are necessary factors to produce this yield.

How to Teach.

A most important point for the mother to realize is the necessity of sticking to the lessons she needs to teach, every single day, until the right habits are permanently formed in her child.

Free Of Charge

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or bronchitis, is invited to call at the drug store of Jones & Colborn and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Give the patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectation in the morning.

A standard medicine for 50 years. For sale in all civilized countries.

(Advertisement)

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR—SAVE IT

Man Has Followed Woman From The Days Adam Listened to Eve

ELIMINATING all the little preliminary happenings of several centuries from the day of "Eve and her fig leaves" to the man and woman of today, you will find that Fashion today is the "essential of life"—just as much for the Man as for the Woman.

Young men realize that if they want to be live wires—if they want to be somebody—they must dress in Fashion.

"Style is a science cultivated by master minds who have a 'trend towards adorning the form divine.' We have been born, bred and raised in Men's style environments; we have made it a life study and our well known success has placed us in a leading position among the best stores of Somerset county.

TO BE WELL DRESSED LOOK FOR OUR LABEL

Don't be misled by the ordinary "hand-me-downs" associated with "nine ninety-eight, thirteen or something or other." These are mere price propositions.

Ours are tailored clothes designed by Style Creators for Young Men and Men who wish to stay young and who wish to be fashionably attired at moderate cost. Our Clothes cost no more than the ordinary kind. A look will convince you. Call at our store, we will gladly show you without any obligation to buy. You will be cordially welcomed.

JOHN W. MORRIS & SONS, Inc.

SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS

PRINCESS ANNE Main St. MARYLAND

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR—SAVE IT



The Farmer's Share

Live stock is marketed from farmer to consumer at a lower cost than almost any other farm product.

The United States Department of agriculture reported in 1916 that the farmer gets for his cattle "approximately two-thirds to three-fourths" of the final retail price paid by the consumer for the resulting beef.

Under normal conditions, the farmer's share of retail prices of various farm products is approximately as follows:

Butter	71 per cent
CATTLE	66 2/3 to 75 per cent
Eggs	65 per cent
Potatoes	55 per cent
Poultry	45 per cent
Fruits	35 per cent

The difference between farmer's price and retail price represents the necessary expenses of packing, freight and wholesale and retail distribution.