MARYLAND IN THE NAVY

Within the next few days, Maryland will be assigned by the Bureau of Navigation, a new quota of Navy recruits as its share in bringing up the aquatic arm of the country's defense to 150,000 men in accordance with a bill recently passed by Congress.

It is expected, by the Navy recruiting authorities at Baltimore, that the State will be asked to supply not less than 2,000 men.

It is not believed likely that the provisions of the Selective Draft Bill will apply to the Navy. Men for the country's first line of defense will be raised by the volunteer system. This will give the young men of the State an opportunity to choose the branch of service in which they will serve.

By selecting the Navy, a young man chooses an opportunity to become a line officer in the United States Navy without passing through the Naval Academy. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has decided that in the future 100 bright young men will be picked each year from the enlisted personnel and sent to the Naval Academy.

Besides this number, hundreds of men from the enlisted ranks will be given commissions in the line.

This will leave vacancies that will be filled from the ratings below them, and no ambitious young man need reach the point in the Navy where he will remain in the lower ratings.

Beofre reaching the stage where he is eligible to selection either for the Naval Academy examination or an appointment as line officer, the enlisted man in the Navy finds himself engaged in an avocation that is unusually interesting and for which the pay and allowances are a great deal better than is offered in the average position in civilian life.

Men in the Navy have the opportunities to see the world, for which civilians must pay expensively. The battleships of the United States go to nearly every port in the world, and it would be impossible to imagine another avocation in which a young man would get these advantages of travel.

The Navy recruiting authorities of the Maryland District are doing all in their power to get the advantages of the Navy before the young men of the State.

Arrangements have been made whereby information concerning the Navy can be obtained from every postmaster in the State.

The age limits for enlistment are from 17 to 35 years. Minors must, however, have the written consent of their parents, or legal guardian, and in order that these may be presented in the proper manner, forms have been provided by the NavyDepartment and can be procured from the postmasters of the various cities and towns throughout the State.

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

Explaining methods for educating crippled soldiers and industrial cripples as well, Frank B. Gilbreth, an efficiency engineer, of Providence, R. I., spoke at a meeting of the Open Forum, Sunday afternoon in McCoy Hall, Baltimore. He showed by stereopticon the manner in which men could be prepared to do their work with the best results and the least fatigue. He said he had made efforts to persuade the Government to prepare for teaching men crippled in the war, but that no steps had been taken. Mr. Gilbreth was introduced by Dr. John B. Watson, head of the psychological department of Johns Hopkins University, and the Rev. Dr. Richard W. Hogue presided.

Nineteen Lynchburg, Virginia, boys have volunteered for farm work in Riverside Park in Lynchburg, and 23 others have volunteered to go to the farms for work after the close of schools. The park, a new one owned by the city, but not yet opened as a resort, is being cultivated under the direction of Dr. E. B. Crooks, of the Woman's College faculty. Boys who work in the park plots will share in the net proceeds from the land when the crops are harvested.

Following a trail left by a leaking grip for three squares Policeman Printup discovered three suitcases of liquor in a house in Lynchburg, Va., the owner of which, Calvin Dunbar, was arrested. Dunbar, who formerly lived in Lynchburg, had returned from Annapolis, Md., less than an hour before his arrest.

GIST

The dry weather has been broken which will be quite a benefit to the growing crops.

Mr. Holiday Murphy spent the week end with his family here.

Mr. G. M. Shipley, near this place, has purchased a Chevrolet touring car from Mr. Carroll N. Lockard, of Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs Raymond Blizzard, of Sandyville, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, at the home of Mrs. Blizzard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy.

The most of our folks who have been suffering with the measles are able to be out again. There are still a few more cases in the vicinity.

There will be Sunday school at 1.30 P. M. Preaching at 3.00 P. M. by the Rev. Sites and communion at Harmony Grove M. P. Church this Sunday, June 3.

There will be a festival in the grove adjoining the above named church Saturday, July 14, beginning at 5 P. M. All are invited to attend.

OAKLAND MILLS SCHOOL

FIRST COMMENCEMENT

The first commencement exercises of the Oakland Mills School at Oakland this county, were held Thursday evening, May 24th at eight o'clock in the Union Church at Oakland Mills, and were well attended.

The church was nicely decorated with American flags and the school colors, light blue and gold, predominated. The class colors were pink and white. The graduates wore white dresses and carried pink and white carnations.

An interesting feature of the occasion was an exhibit of school work for the year, which was very good.

Children graduating from the grammar school were: Misses Helen Louise Richter, Dorothy Lauterbach, and Elvy Lynch.

Those who received diplomas on the honor roll were: Mary Hoffman, Helen Louise Richter, Dorothy Lauterbach, William Becraft, Margaretta McCoy, Evelyn Young, Carrie Pearl Jones and Lillian Clements.

Following is the program:

Song, Just Before the Battle Mother, by the School;
Welcome address, by Dorothy Lauterbach.
Recitation, Memorial, by Earl Cofiel.
Recitation, Baby's Creed, by Violet Becraft.
Recitation, Memorial Day, by Harry Green.
Recitation, The Blind Child, by Violet Clements.
Little Wee Wees, sung by Primary Children.
Recitation, We Are The Men of The Coming Years, by Elmer Reely and Arthur S. Chaeffer.
Recitation, Mothers' Day, by Annie Triplett.
Recitation, Conscious Ignorance, by Gladys Reely.
Recitation, High Culture in Dixie, by Helen Louise Richter.
Recitation, Basket Picnics, by Lawrence Green.
School Days, sung by three girls.
Recitation, My Shadow, by Eleanor Myers.
Recitation, Flossy's Way, by Agusta Tillman.
Song, Star Spangled Banner, by the school.
Salute to Flag, by school.
Recitation, The One Who Knows, by Clarence Cofiell.
Recitation, The Orchard Queen, by Ethel Yox.
Solo, America, by Marguerite Lauterbach.
Recitation, The Mother of A Soldier, by Elvy Lynch.
Recitation, My Own Mamma, by Pearl Jones.
Recitation, Memorial Day, by Mary Schaeffer.
Merry Little Brooklet, sung by primary children.
Recitation, For My Appetite, by Margaret Phillips.
A Recitation, by Christian Tillman.
Recitation, The School House Flag, by Margaretta McCoy.
Recitation, Gossip of The Weeds, by Pearl Whalen.
Address, Education-Christianity, by Rev. Mr. Owens.
Recitation, Somebody's Mother, by Helen Louise Richter.
Recitation, A Bunch of Golden Keys, by Eva Vaughn
Awarding of Merits and Diplomas, by Rev. Mr. Owens.
Recitation, Good night, by Lillian Green.
Closing Song, Happy School Days Are Ended, by school.

Misses M. LeeffPSDinwa;owoetffn
Misses ELLA M. LEE and
EVA O. KNADLER,
Teachers.

MUST REPLACE GUARD

Adjustant generals of all the states are being instructed by the Bureau of Militia Affairs of the War Department to prepare new organizations for state defense to replace the National Guard troops who will be sent to France, according to word received from Washington Wednesday night.

Adjutant-General Warfield said Wednesday night that he had not yet received any such orders for Maryland, but he declared that the emergency measure providing for a home guard, to be introduced at the special session of the Legislature, provided fully for that contingency. He is expecting the Washington order at any time.

Any new military organization formed by the Legislature must assume the same status as the organizations that will go to France, it is understood. It must be ready to take up the duty of protecting transportation systems, ammunition factories, bridges and the like. For that purpose, it will probably be sworn into the Federal service just as the present National Guard organizations have, in fact, been sworn in.

To be able to step immediately into these posts the new Maryland defense organization must be enlisted, drilled and equipped, ready for service, by July 25 or shortly thereafter. That is the date set for the mobilization of the guardsmen preparatory to war duty, and they will go into camp in the Southeastern Department about that time.

Whether it is possible to have a new body of Maryland soldiers by July 25 depends upon the Legislature and upon the War Department's speed in supplying the necessary equipment.

General Warfield has asked for a supply of army Krag riiffles, but has not received them, although the army is believed to have thousands of discarded Krags on hand. They cannot be purchased in the open market.

The Government will send them along soon, General Warfield expects, and they will be used to arm the State's new military outfit.

MUST NOT BLOCK WAR CENSUS

Criminal prosecution awaits persons who attempt to prevent registration under the War Army bill by propaganda or otherwise. Attorney-General Gregory announced Sunday night that his attention had been called to the circulation of propaganda designed to discourage registration, and that the Government would deal vigorously with such cases.

"Such action is a plain violation of the law," said Mr. Gregory, "and the Department of Justice is prepared to prosecute promptly any person guilty of such conduct. The officers and agents of the department throughout the country have been instructed to watch carefully for infracions of this law.

"In addition to the penal provisions contained in the act which make evasion a criminal offense, section 6 of the Federal penal code makes it a criminal offense, punishable with not more than 6 years' imprisonment, for any two or more persons to conspire together to 'hinder, prevent or delay the execution of any law of the United States.'

"The act of May 18, 1917, which may very properly be entitled the 'selective soldiers' bill,' is now a law of the United States, so that all conspiracies to hinder, prevent or delay the appointed agencies or instrumentalities of the Government in putting that law into effect or in making false the registration therein provided for will be prosecuted and on conviction severely punished."

AUTOMOBILE BANDITS

Styles and fashions change in crime, and burglary becomes more efficient as science advances. The old fashioned housebreaker had to run for his life on his own legs, or at best board a railroad train at the nearest station.

The modern burglar has an efficient instrument in the shape of an automobile, which slips in and out of town silently, leaving the police guessing.

A daring instance of this kind of crime occurred at New Shaft, Pennsylvania, a few nights ago, when two cars filled with armed men held up the entire town at 3 A. M. ransacking all the houses for valuables. But getting away with these crimes is not always as easy as it looks. The wide spread of the telephone makes it easy to call for help, and the long arm of the law to reach out many miles. Also there is a large number of people who carry guns in their own bedrooms. Some of them have just nerve enough to take a hand in the game themselves. Once a bullet is lodged in his anatomy, Mr. Burglar leaves his card behind at every step.

OLD MEN FOR COUNCIL

It is the belief of Congressman Charles F. Curry of California that during the present war it is a mistake to retire skilled military men at the age of 64 when the army is in such need of trained officers. He has presented a bill proposing a suspension of the law that has been on the statute books for the last 35 years which automatically retires officers to private life when they reach that age. Mr. Curry provides, however, that such men shall pass a physical examination to demonstrate their fitness for continued active duty, and shall be borne on the rolls as extra officers. Representative Curry points of the German and French armies, of the German and Frech armies, Generals von Hindenberg and Petain, were taken from retirement and placed in active command, and he believes that an arbitrary age limit should not be permitted to deprive the United States of some of its ablest officers.

FIGHTING TO RETAIN OUR HERITAGE

The reported statement of the President in his speech at the dedication of the Red Cross Building in Washington that we have no grievances and are only in this war for the principles of democracy, has aroused the ire of many Members of Congress. Representative Oscar E. Bland of Indiana, in particular, takes exception to the President's interpretation of our motives in declaring war. It is Mr. Bland's belief that not only foreign democracies are at stake, but our own rights and privileges, liberties and lives are in peril, and it is to protect them that we have entered the world conflict. "Had I not thought," says Congressman Bland, "that the privileges and blessings bequeathed to us by a heroic ancestry were in jeopardy I would not have given my consent to call to arms a million of our splendid men from the peaceful walks of life."

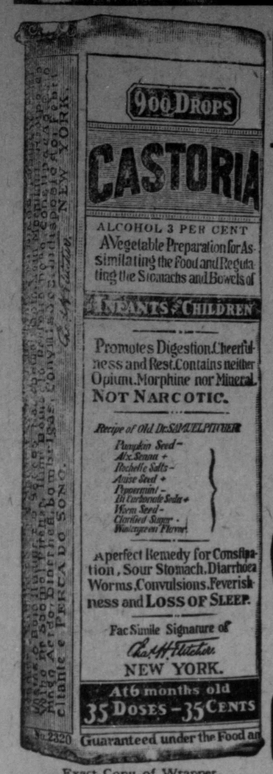
STRANGE DOINGS

The increase demand for women munition workers and for women workers of all kinds had resulted in the arrival in London for the purpose of engaging in domestic service of a girl from the west of Ireland. She was cordially received and thus she wrote home:

"It's a strange plaice I'm coming to, surely; cabs widout horses and the lady of the house plalying the pianner wid her feet and tallkin' to herself prepetual down a candlestick in the hall."—Argonaut.

"Who was this 'ere Nero, Bill?" asked a coster of his friends, as they gazed into the picture shop. "Wasn't he a chap that was allus cold?"

"No, that was Zero," was the answer; "Another bloke altogether."—Youth's Companion.



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WILL LEAD IN PRODUCTION

County Agents Instruct In Preserving The Moisture and Securing Plant Food.

College Park, June 1.—Over 1,000 boys enrolled in the boys' agricultural clubs of Maryland are engaged in growing corn in response to the call of President Wilson for every farmer and farmer's son to do his part in keeping up the food production of this country. During the month of May each boy received a letter from his County Demonstration Agent urging him to do his utmost in increasing the crops planted on his own acre and on his father's farm. He was shown that he was doing as patriotic a service for his country as any man enlisted in the army or navy and was made to realize that every bushel of corn or potatoes grown or farm animal raised to maturity helped that much more to bring the war to a successful close. He was particularly urged to cultivate his crop carefully, keeping out the weeds and keeping in the moisture. He was encouraged to study carefully the instructions prepared by W. B. Kemp, farm crop specialist for the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service, in which Mr. Kemp says:

"The main purposes of cultivation are to kill weeds, and to check evaporation of moisture. The same shallow, thorough stirring of the surface soil that is helpful for one is also helpful for the other. If soil is stiff and has been beaten together by a heavy rain shortly after planting, one deep cultivation soon after the corn comes up may be justified, but under ordinary conditions this ground should never be worked to a depth greater than a couple of inches. This cultivation can be accomplished best with an implement having many small teeth. The old double-shovel plow has no place in a corn-field and where a one-horse cultivator is used the five-shovel implement is now giving way to one with more and smaller teeth.

Frequency of Cultivation.

"As nearly as possible the soil surface ought to be kept broken up into a loose mulch. Rain destroys this mulch and with drying a crust is formed on the surface. Rain also hastens sprouting of grass and other weed seeds that are near the top of the ground. These can be more easily killed just after sprouting than at any other time. Therefore, the main purposes of cultivation can be accomplished only by working the corn-field as quickly after each rain as the soil will permit.

When To Stop.

"The experience of successful farmers as well as the results of careful experiments show that larger crops may be secured if this frequent shallow cultivation is continued as long as you can get through the corn without much injury resulting. At times a heavy wind with rain will blow down many of the stalks so that a horse can no longer go between the rows. At other times a period of continued wet weather in July will prevent cultivation until tiny feeding roots have filled the soil to its surface. If this occurs at such a time that only one later cultivation can be given, and if no weeds are present, then it is doubtful if a cultivation with its attendant breaking of these roots will be justified. Otherwise continue to work the corn until tassels are showing and silks have begun to appear."

GET RID OF THEM.

College Park, June 1.—Particular encouragement is given to boys enrolled in the boys' agricultural clubs of Maryland to keep careful account of all expenses in connection with growing pigs and poultry. Their fathers no less than the boys are realizing the value of keeping tab on their stock and are getting rid of all unprofitable animals. In a letter to dairymen, R. H. Ruffner, secretary of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, says,

"Beef is high. Now is the time to dispose of your boarders, that is, cows that are not producing in their prime at least 5,000 pounds of milk in one year. When feed is $50 per ton, no producer can afford to feed a cow that is not profitable. But by all means keep your cows that are giving you a good return and use a good bull to raise more; you will be paid a sum for your milk that will enable you to keep your cows. The price for milk is now governed solely by the cost to produce it, but this cost should be kept as low as possible so as not to diminish its use.

"Corn should be planted for silage as it is the best silage plant that can be used in this State. Where a silo is not used, grow an eighth of an acre of roots for each cow. If alfalfa or clover are not grown, soy-beans should be planted.

Maryland is fortunate in having an agent in every county. The County Agents can be a wonderful force towards promoting these aims. Make use of them.

HOGS DIFFICULT TO CONTROL

When Animal Once Acquires Habit of Getting Out of Pasture He Is Hard to Restrain.

When a hog once gets the habit of getting out of its yard, pasture or whatever its inclosure may be, it is one of the most difficult animals to control. You can stop a breachy horse or cow if you build a fence high enough, but a hog goes through. If there is no hole in the fence it makes one. Of course if the fence was so tight at first that the hog could not get through, it won't bother you the second and forty-ninth time.

Insufficient or irregular feeding, or failing to supply something which the animals crave in the feed makes hogs restless and ready to take the first chance of exploring the outside world in hopes of finding what they failed to find in their troughs.

It saves time and patience to keep them contented and at home

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If Farmer Can Foresee Fifty-Cent Margin They Will Give Results, Says Nebraska Expert.

Many letters are being received at the Nebraska experiment station asking whether or not it is profitable to feed lambs at the present high price of feeders.

If one can get a margin of 50 cents on the selling price over the buying price, it may be a profitable transaction, is the answer of the animal husbandry section of the experiment station. Two years ago, when corn was 60 cents and alfalfa hay $8, gains on lambs cost $4.88 per hundred. Last year with feed at the same price, lambs fed heavily on corn made gains at $5.53 per hundred, and those receiving a medium feed of corn made gains costing $4.90 per hundred. As corn will probably bring 70 cents and alfalfa hay $10 this winter, it is likely gains will cost upwards of six cents a pound. Consequently, a 50-cent margin between buying and selling price should mean a chance for profit to the careful feeder who gets satisfactory gains.

School Examiner—What is the meaning of false doctrine?

School Boy—Please sir, it's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to the people who are sick.

Misstress—Bridget, I told you twice to have muffins for breakfast. Have you no intellect?

Bridget—No, mum; there's none in the house.—Christian Register.



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