H. Bankard & Son

Funeral Directors

Westminster, Md.

Prompt Reply to summons, Courteous attention Efficient services, Legitimate Dealing and correct Funeral Direction are a few Reasons Why We are Unquestionably superior and Able to command your Earnest Consideration

PHONE 294. Westminster

6 28 1y

LOST—Package containing black Dress late Friday afternoon, January 25, between Mr. William Helm's residence and toll gate on Littlestown pike. Reward if returned to Sentinel.

A. C. BACHMAN,
2 1 tf Westminster R. F. D.

Dead Animals Removed

CALL LEIDY

Phone 529

Westminster, - Marvand

Fire and Tornado Insurance

I write all Insurance in STANDARD COMPANIES AT STANDARD RATES. Which are as cheap with better security than non-Standard Companies.

I am prepared to write all classes of Fire and Tornado Insurance in the very best STANDARD COMPANIES at the very best STANDARD rates, with the very best STANDARD Security

I also write Automobile Insurance in Standard Companies. Call and see me before placing your insurance.

I write Hailstorm Insurance on growing crops.

CHAS. E. GOODWIN

No. 96 South Main St.,
Westminster, Md.

BOY WANTED

Boy about 16 years old, wanted to work on farm.

HARRY C. MORNINGSTAR,
on Albaugh and Babylon's Farm
near Westminster, Md.

2-15-3t

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Pianos and Organs

PIANOS

Blasius & Sons
Regent Weaver York
Hobart M. Cable Janssen
Player Pianos

ORGANS

Estey Weaver

Sold on easy terms.
Call and see them.

JOHN T. ROYER,

Westminster, Md

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of administration on the estate of

HENRY Z. BUCHEN

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1918.

OLIVER F. NEELY,
2-15-5t Administrator.



INTENSE HEAT
But
LITTLE WASTE
In Our
COAL

Use it and realize what coal satisfaction really means. It requires minimum attention and gives maximum results. It is the very acme of heat production.

The Lumber Coal & Supply Co.
Westminster. Md.

When a country gets the idea that it is necessary to have a war every few years in order to be prosperous, the only way is to give that country all the war it wants and then some.

LOCKARD'S

Garage and Service Station

WESTMINSTER, MD.

The Home of the well known and tried out

Hudson, Buick and Chevrolet Autos

Buy a HUDSON, BUICK OR CHEVROLET and your investment will be a pleasure

Buy a HUDSON, BUICK OR CHEVROLET and your investment will be a pleasure

Buick 4 cylinder,	5 passenger,	35 Horse Power,	$795.00
Buick 6 cylinder,	5 passenger,	60 Horse Power,	1265.00
Buick 6 cylinder,	7 passenger,	60 Horse Power,	1495.00
Hudson Super Six,	7 passenger,	76 H. P., 6 cylinder,	$1950
Small Chevrolet,	5 passenger,	32 H. P., 4 cylinder,	$635.00
Large Chevrolet,	5 passenger,	42 H. P., 4 cylinder,	935.00
Large Chevrolet,	5 passenger,	64 H. P., 8 cylinder,	1485.00

Mr. Prospective Buyer

Compare prices on above cars, service and quality considered, and I believe you will buy one as so many others have done. I have quite a number of used cars that will give good service and all have to be as represented.

Yours for business

Carroll N. Lockard

C. & P. Phones 58 and 25w.

Bark Wanted At Tannery Station

We will pay FOURTEEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($14.50) per ton of 2000 pounds for Prime Chestnut Oak Bark and EIGHT DOLLARS ($8.00) per ton of 2000 pounds for Prime Black Oak Bark, of this year's peeling, delivered in good order and condition at the Carroll Tannery, before the first day of July, 1918.

We will not buy any span oak bark this season.

The Carroll Oak Tanning Co.,

OF CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND

Tannery Station on the W. M. Ry.

65 Boys' Long Pants SUITS

Sizes 15 to 18 years at

$3, $5 and $7

Worth $5, $7 and $12

Just the thing for school or everyday wear for the boys.

Special 10-Day Reduction on Men's

Odd Pants

150 Fine Knee Pants Suits, were $7 to 12 now

$5.50 to $9.50

40 Overcoats

at reduced prices that will pay you to buy.

Clothing bought now means a big saving

Sharrer, Gorsuch and Starr

Carroll county's big and only exclusive clothing store.

UNIONTOWN

Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Baughman spent several days at H. B. Fogle's last week.

Miss Ida Bell Beard, Baltimore visited her parents on Clear Ridge, first of the week.

Miss Diene Sittig spent part of the week with her sister, Mrs. Howard Harr, in Baltimore.

Charles Simpson who had several ribs broken lately by being thrown off of a wagon, is able to be up and around.

H. B. Fogle resigned the principalship of our school, finishing teaching Tuesday evening. Wednesday morning he assumed a clerical position at the Tidewater Cement plant.

Patrons and scholars were loathe to give him up and speak highly of him as an instructor.

Mrs. George Selby has a white primrose plant that has 121 blooms out at this time.

Dr. J. J. Weaver, Washington, spent Wednesday in town attending to bank business.

IN MEMORIAM

In sad, but loving remembrance of our dear little son, Murray Ellsworth Barnes, who departed this life one year ago February 15th, 1917.

It is sweet to know we will meet again,
Where parting is no more,
And that the one we loved so dearly,
Has only gone before.

Mourn him not, he's safely anchored
Angels led him all the way,
Rich in mercy, Jesus called him,
To that land of endless day.

By his loving parents, Joshua L. and Eva M. Barnes.

NO 5046 EQUITY

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CARROLL COUNTY MARYLAND.

IN EQUITY

Union Bridge Banking & Trust Company, a body Corporate of the State of Maryland, George L. Stocksdale, Attorney and Agent named in Mortgage. Plaintiff.

Against

Jeremiah A. Costley and Bertie E. Costley, his wife. Mortgagors.

Ordered by the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of equity, this 15th day of February, in the year Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by George L. Stocksdale, Attorney and Agent named in Mortgage, be Ratified and Confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of March, A. D., 1918; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks, before the 11th day of March, A. D., 1918.

The report states the amount of sale to be $950.00.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

True Copy, test.

EDWARD O. CASH, Clerk.

2 15 3t

A copy of a broadside forbidden in Germany has reached the Committee on Public Information. It is a single sheet of foolscap size, printed on both sides, and bears a coarsely executed woodcut representing a soldier in arms, a workman in a blouse, and a woman shoving a rock off a precipice, beneath which is even the head and bust of the Emperor, crowded and sceptered and moustached, looking up in terror at the fate impending. The last paragraph of the text is as follows:

"Man of toil, awake from slumber!
Recognize thy growing might.
All the wheels will lose their motion
Without thy strong arm's devotion.
Down with the war! Down with the Government!
Peace- Freedom! Bread!"

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least $180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war.

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government it was found early in the fall. America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent, this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at $7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.

"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr. Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to $1.50 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about $4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about $5.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about $7.50 per hundred, or a differential of $1.84.

"In reducing the differential to $1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about $24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about $4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about $6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about $7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today.

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over $25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisianian producer and part to the consumer.

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages $3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of $4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers.

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba.

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to $1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade.

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

The State Mosquito Extermination Association, of New Jersey, at its fifth annual meeting recently discussed plans to combat New Jersey's constant menace. The meeting was opened with the song: "Huns may come and Huns may go, but the 'skeeter is with us forever." Why not put that $100,000,000 'skeeter fleet for which Jo Daniels is responsible on the job? Testimony before the Senate committee declared that fleet to be impractical for submarine extermination.

Some people who get twice as much over the fact that they have to pay for their goods become very tearful 50 per cent more for their supplies.

The Germans have cancelled the peace offrs they rcently made, which saves them the necessity of admitting that they lied when they made them.

CARROLLTON

We are glad to see a thaw after the continued cold spell.

Sunday school at 9.30 A. M. and preaching at 10.45 A. M. on Sunday by Rev. J. H. Gonso, if the weather is favorable. (In the Bethel.)

Lionel Lockard, of Camp Meade, and his father, of Clearfield, paid a visit to the former's uncle, Carroll Magee, on Sunday.

Mrs. Annie C. Houck is spending sometime with relatives in Reisterstown.

Mrs. Oscar Taylor has been taken to the Maryland University Hospital. We all wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Wm. Friese is still in the hospital.

A letter from Vernon Arbaugh who is in Key West, Florida, says while we were having our coldest weather, he was working in his undershirt sleeves, and was so sunburned he could scarcely stand a coat.

Mrs. Cleveland has as her guests, her aunt, sister and two daughters, of Baltimore.

Miss Carrie Green, of Baltimore, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Green.

We are glad to report that Mrs. Philip Horpel who fell on the ice at Christmas and broke two bones in her ankle, is improving.

Mrs. Marion Green who had been visiting in Baltimore has returned home.

Mrs. Charles Snyder, of Westminster, spent Wednesday with Miss Annie Koons.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Drechsler died the first of this week, aged about one week. He was buried at Leister's Church.

The stork recently visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Ebaugh, leaving a fine little daughter.

Mrs. George Houck is visiting in Baltimore.

Lincoln's birthday was observed at Bethel school. A very interesting program was rendered in the afternoon.

Norman Ebaugh and Emerson Palmer spent the week end with their aunt, Mrs. Lottie Devilbiss and family, of Clearfield.

Mrs. Gussie Blizzard, son Ollie and daughter Charlotte, spent Thursday with the former's sister, Mrs. Lizzie Taylor, of Patapsco.

Mr. and Mrs. John Menchey, of Baltimore, who have been spending some time with the latter's parents have returned home.

Mrs. Sarah Ebaugh spent Sunday with her son, Mr. Allen Ebaugh and family.

John Houck spent some time in Baltimore this week.

WAYNESBORO

Mr. Preston Trite, of Waynesboro, spent a couple of days in Chambersburg with friends.

Mrs. George Crumbacker, of Waynesboro, is visiting her son Charles, of Uniontown, Md.

Mr. William Yakel, of Waynesboro, was sick a week with pleurisy. He is now visiting a week or two with parents and friends, of near Winfield, Md.

Mr. Hayden Micheal, of this city, went home in Uniontown to spend a few days.

Misses Myrtle Harm and Jessie Fisher, of this city, spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Annie Crumbacker, on Ringgold St.

Mr. Pierce Glennan and Walter Haines, of near Winfield, spent from Saturday till Monday in Waynesboro with Mr. Oscar Haines and William Yakel.

Mr. Oscar Haines and Mr. Orval Crumbacker, of this city, are living retired lives.

Mr. John and Pete Gorley and Mr. Mearle Crumbacker, of this city, spent Tuesday evening in playing a violin, banjo and guitar at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Crumbacker and family.

BARE BRANCH

The weather is considerable warmer and sleighing is about over. The folks that did not get any sleigh rides were unfortunate as there was good sleighing and the jingling of merry bells could be heard far and near.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Wantz and two daughters, Margaret and May, of Sunny Side, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Starner.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Koontz and son Paul and Mrs. Edward Welk, all of Pleasant Valley spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Koontz and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Koontz and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Helwig were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Koontz' parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Warehime of Littlestown.

Mr. Upton Myers who was on the sick list is improving.

French Measles are prevalent in this vicinity.

Mrs. J. T. Koontz called on Mrs. S. Stair on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Wantz, of Fountain Valley, spent Wednesday with Mrs Wantz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Myers.

Mr. Harvey T. Starner, of Camp Meade, spent Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Starner.

Someone wants to know what has become of the youth who used to mail a Valentine to his best girl, and then tremble for a week to know how she took it? Well he's dead, but his boy is willing to go along to a Valentine dance if his girl will take him there in her automobile.

The Russians are finding that that lovely gold brick that they bought from the Germans was only tin.

It is hoped that the people who

A VISIT TO ANNISTON

Financial and other arrangements having been made by my Parish, I have recently made a trip to Camp McClellan in order to visit the men from our own neighborhood. I feel that my reception by those men and the expression on their faces, on seeing one from home, is a full justification of the undertaking. Camp McClellan is about six miles from Anniston, and is a wonderful place indeed. With its routine of marches, drills, hikes, etc., there is always something of special interest to the visitor. It is well situated, and has a population larger than Anniston itself, and the good people here have no easy problem to solve in looking after the social and spiritual welfare of the men.

Grace Church, the Rev. Carleton Barnwell, Rector, maintains a splendid institution in its Club Room, which is conveniently located over a book store in the down-town section. It is open every night, and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday. One of the ladies of the Parish is always present in charge. Light refreshments are served every Saturday evening. There is a piano, tables for writing, and a library of splendid books donated by an interested woman of New Jersey. There are papers from Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Wilmington and Jersey City. A Victrola, the gift of one of our patriotic Baltimore women, has been shipped, and its arrival is expected any day. It would do anyone good to see how the place is appreciated. The boys sing, dance, play billiards, and have a big time generally. On Saturday evenings, a number of ladies are present, which gives the place a home-like atmosphere, and there is a splendid opportunity for fraternizing. It must be a source of comfort to any mother who knows that her boy is taking advantage of these privileges. One mother from New Jersey told me last Saturday night that she had been very much touched at the treatment her son had received, and that she would return to her home happy with what she had seen. Church people generally may well be glad that we have such a splendid work near Camp McClellan, so efficiently carried on. While of necessity the active work is being done by the ladies of Grace Church, its continued success is dependent financially upon the support of the Church at large.

It was my privilege to preach in Grace Church on the First Sunday in Advent, when fully one-half of the congregation, which filled the pews and chairs in the aisles, was in uniform. Most of the men communed. It was very impressive. One of my most happy experiences has been my meeting Captain Charles B. Dubell, Chaplain of the 110th Field Artillery, of which the three Baltimore batteries are a part. He is doing a splendid work, and one only has to know him, talk with him and see him as he goes about among his men to feel that he is the right man for the important work of an army chaplain.

Out of such an experience as this trip has afforded me, grows the conviction that the Church here is doing a splendid work, but the task is too large for any one parish or any one man, no matter how energetic or willing. Conditions here, as well as wherever the camps are located, constitute a call to the whole Church to be up and doing, for every parish to do its bit, for every clergyman to lend himself as far as possible and to render any service of which he is capable.

EDWARD ELLIOTT BURGESS.

SLEEPY HOLLOW

There will be preaching at Salem M. E. Church on February 24, 1918, at 10.30 A. M. and communion.

Miss Anna Keefer spent Tuesday night with Mrs. Albert Will.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wagner entertained last Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. John Knauff and son William, Mr. Olen Wilson and Roland Grimes

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Pittinger had as their guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lambert, of New Windsor, and Mr. and Mrs. John Knauff, of near Gist.

Those who visited Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Will Sunday were: Mr and Mrs. Henry Knauff, Mr. and Mrs. John Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Will, Miss Esther Wilson, Mamie Knauff, Ivie Knauff, Gladys Will, Mr. Edgar Bair, Harrel Woodwin, Norway and David Will.

Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Jenkins and family entertained Sunday Mrs. Emma Marguerite Barnes.

Margureite Barnes.

Miss Anna Keefer spent Thursday with Miss Lillian Sauble.

Miss Jessie Barber is spending a few weeks with Mrs. John Will.

Mr. L. M. Bushey is on the sick list at this writing. We hope he will soon be out.

We are very glad to see one of our school scholars, Milton Freyman, come back who has not been here since before Christmas.

"Draft Opens to Flat Foot says a headline. The only possible place for a flat-footed Republican to help make the world "safe for democracy." But a knock-kneed Democrat gets a pinch-back commission, his trench the swivel-chair, his smoke of battle from the cigarette. Even the draft from the open door can't catch him.

The Congressmen expect that the garden seeds about to be distributed will at least raise a crop of votes next November.

The Hoboes will feel that the government broke faith with them if it is decided not to have any more idle Mondays.

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