SAVING THE WHEAT

Mr. Hoover says the housewives must come across on the wheat question. He is ordering the grocers to sell the coarser flours in equal amounts with the white. We have such serene confidence in the economies our neighbors were making, that many of us have not thought it necessary to do anything ourselves. So we failed to ship across the wheat we promised.

The blame can't be laid so much on the housewives. Cook book experiments are fascinating to them. They would be glad to try out the coarser flours. But the lords of creation, after complaining of lack of variety in food, have a way of getting upset if the least change in the table is made.

The fighting armies have the first call on hte white flour. Also our allies, whose sacrifices for four years have been much to our profit. It would be a highly polite act to pass them the white bread plate, before grabbing it all for ourselves.

PROFITEERING

Army officers complain bitterly of the profiteering spirit they meet in buying their supplies. It is said they frequently have to pay two or three times as much as the material is worth. One officer had $300 saved up for certain winter supplies, for which it was said $200 should have been ample. Yet $500 was charged him. He concluded to get along with what he had. At last accounts he was wearing his summer stuff.

A great many people living near army cantonments who had houses to rent or supplies to sell have charged prices out of all proportion to what would be asked in time of peace. The nation's great emergency was simply to them a chance to make money out of the government.

The people who are trying to work off these big prices should have a care. They will find first that as soon as the first rush of war preparation is over, the government will not permit this profiteering. It will get after these people with a big stick. Other arrangements will be made for supplies. Those who seek exorbitant profits may get left with big stocks on their hands.

The vultures may make money temporarily by preying on the national extremity. But of what use will their money be to them? Wealth is of little value if one has gained the contempt of the community. What use are handsome automobiles and lavish houses, if the people who own them are social outcasts?

Any man who attempts to use the present situation to make money unreasonably is an enemy of his country. He should be made to feel that he is an outlaw from decent society, and that patriotic people do not wish to associate with him.

WAR TIME SUPPERS

The laborious workers for good causes who get up the public suppers must find it hard going now. It is a poor enough proposition anyway, from a purely business outlook. To get up a church supper furnishing a grade of food and service that would cost 75c to $1.00 in a hotel, and sell it for 25c, is not a business deal. It is no wonder that the public throngs to such suppers, though people should cease cherishing the delusion that by so doing they are giving anything to the Lord.

Most of the food for these functions is solicited as a gift, and it will not come so easy as it used to. When people are asked to contribute meat or cream or pies that have doubled in cost, many of them will say it would be much better for everyone to chip in and sign a subscription paper. Then they could raise the money without working the women folks to death.

In food saving times, public suppers are wasteful propositions. Heaped up plates are served, the waiters not knowing what kind of food people individually want. Usually about twice as much is contributed as is needed, and what is left over largely goes to waste. The boys may feel it necessary to display thir sense of humor by throwing what they don't want under the table.

People having such suppers in charge should see that remnants of food are carefully saved and sold, or given to the por. This is no time to set a public example of waste.

The church supper makes good as a social proposition, helping people get acquainted, and breaking up social cliques. But as an efficient means of raising money it is not well fitted to the difficult conditions of war time. People would better get their social life in this exigency by getting together to do war work, and adjourn the labors of supper getting to a less strenuous period.

MILK AND WATER CIRCULATION

The country has no prejudice against Mr. Baker. It is freely willing to concede that the War Department has done a good many creditable things under his management. But the fact remains that the Secretary of War was chosen in the first instance to replace a man who had to go because he was too insistent upon preparedness for an administration which was bound to keep us out of war; and he is, as he was when he took up the portfolio which Garrison laid down, a pacificist at heart, an idealist, a statesman, if you will, but not a practical administrator in whose veins flows the mixture of blood and iron which wartime demands. Mr. Baker is an anachronism—that's all.

Being urged to strive for success, a good many young women proceed to enter and train for prizes offered for the prettiest girl.

WINNING THE WAR—GERMANY'S BACK DOOR

There have always been two views as to where the allied powers should exert their principal prssure on Germany. The "Westerners" have believed that the war can be ended only on the western front, and that every possible man should be concentrated to drive the enemy out of France and Belgium. The "Easterners" felt that Germany's real ambition lies in extending her empire to the south east, through Constantinople, and that the war will end only when she is thoroughly checked there.

The collapse of Russia rendered a concentration on the West front necessary. Still it is a hard proposition to break through the strong trench lines in this comparatively narrow space.

The news that our allies and Greece will have by early spring 1,200,000 men concentrated at Saloniki renews hope that this great army so long idle may do something before long. It is of course difficult to supply this army owing to its remotness, and the infestation of the Mediterranean by submarines.

Yet a hard blow struck there should be effective. The ease with which Turkey gave up Jerusalem shows that her army is but an empty shell. Neither the Austrians or Germans can spare any large reinforcements. An active and well supplied army advancing at the same time the English and French start an offensive this spring, should create a very important diversion at Germany's back door.

Germany's ambition is to gain permanent control of the millions of Turkey and Bulgaria, and organize and drill their servile armies to fight the next war, for which she is now coolly planning. If the path to Constantinople could be cut, this would block her principal ambition, and remove a danger that otherwise will permanently threaten the world. Germany's back door is worth attention.

TARIFFS AFTER THE WAR

Wars often end unexpectedly. The war between Russia and Japan seemed at an absolute deadlock. Then Japan yielded enough so that Russia quit. The present war may end as suddenly. We should not slow down our ward machine a particle. But conditions after the war must be considered in advance.

Among necessary readjustments will be tariff changes. We have had demonstrated the folly of depending upon foreign peoples for vital needs. As foreign seamen would work cheaper than ours, foreign freightage cost less. The free traders persuaded us to get along without ships. When war came, we had nothing to transport our soldiers and supplies. We had to build a great fleet in a hurry. It could have been constructed gradually in peace times at one-fourth the cost.

Germany was making dye stuffs cheaper and better than we could. The free traders told us to buy our clothing in Europe. But where would we be now had we listened to this advice? Fortunately we had fostered the clothing industry and were able to fit out a great army. We could not have done it under free trade.

We have now learned the necessity of economic independence. We need all the vital industries firmly established here. The Wilson tariff cut many schedules to the point where they could not pay American wages and compete. These schedules should be raised to a point equalizing the cost of production. A Republican Congress will be necessary to get this done.

PUBLIC PAYS FIDDLER

At Washington this winter, though social activities are supposed to have been strictly Hooverized, there is an association which the society editors speak of as "the administration dancing class." We have known of such a thing for a long time, but we had not associated it in our mind with society. We had thought it confined itself to political circles where there have been so many people willing and anxious to dance to the President's piping, no matter what the tune he might play.

The Irish Times, in a leading article on February 16 says the attack carried out by French infantry in the Champagne on February 13, though on a minor scale, was of some importance, having for its objective the elimination of a troublesome salient. Continuing, the newspaper says: "The attack was completely successful being pressed home to the third line of German defences and yielding 150 prisoners. In this action American guns played a part which the French, the most expert artillery men in Europe were quick to praise. The American batteries effectively destroyed the German defenses in artillery preparation. They covered the French assault with a rolling barrage, cut off the rear communications of the enemy and afther the capture of the objective lengthened the barrage with precision and protected the French infantry's new position.

The incident is important as showing that already the American forces in the line have fully mastered the intricate technicalities and exact cooperation on which success in modern war depends. This is full of promise of the larger part which the American army is destined to play on the western front. The American republic has begun to repay the debt owed to the first republic of Europe and this time, as the two republics stand together Great Britain stands with them in vindication of the great principles which it is their mission to assert before the world."

DELAY, DISCOURAGEMENT AND DESTRUCTIVENESS

The grave defect in the general policy of the present administration is that it discourages individual initiative, hampers industry, puts shackles upon enterprise. From beginning to end, from top to bottom, there is a tendency toward destructiveness, demoralization and disorganization. Look back over the record and see if these statements are not verified by the facts.

The very first act of this administration was the enactment of a low tariff law which threw open our markets to the competition of the cheap products of cheap labor in Europe and Asia. That policy unjustly handicapped American producers, but many of the mills on half time closed more of them down entirely. The process of wrecking American industry was going on at a terrific rate when the outbreak of war in Europe served to limit foreign competition in our markets and created an unprecedented demand for American goods. But the fact remains, that so far as the policies of the administration were concerned, they were disastrously destructive. American business men had been assured that no legitimate industry would be injured, and then they were told that if they went down under the destructive blow they would be "hanged higher than Haman."

When it became apparent that America would probably enter the war, the attitude of the administration toward preparedness was such as to discourage manufacturers of munitions—in fact some of the rifle factories were working on part time because they had no orders.

After we had entered the war, the administration adopted the plan of letting contracts on the "cost-plus" basis, which discouraged economical use of labor and time and directly encouraged waste. By placing before the contractors the constant temptation to pay unnecessarily high wages and high prices for materials, private enterprise was hampered because it could not compete in the labor and material markets.

The fuel administration discouraged the production of coal at the time when production should have been at full capacity; various commissions and boards issued priority orders which wrought havoc in the transportation system; long continued uncertainty at different stages of the price-fixing procedure created an uncertainty which caused industry to halt and await developments.

All this is not saying that the administration has no constructive act to its credit. It would be untrue to make such an assertion. But it will be apparent to anyone who will review the history of this administration that the general tendency of the administration has been destructive rather than constructive. Such is the natural consequence of the economic principles of the Democratic leaders. They are dominated by a man who had not engaged in productive and constructive occupation in private life and had not developed habits of thought and methods of work that would make him constructive in large public undertakings.

Instead of speeding industry, speeding the war, and speeding government service, the tendency has been one of delay, discouragement and destructiveness.

That 3,456,000 tons of coal were saved in the United States during the eight "fuelless" days under the recent order of Fuel Administrator Garfield, but at a cost to industry of $289.35 for every ton saved, was the estimate made February 16, by Black Diamond, a trade publication. The total loss during this period in wages and manufactured products was placed at mort than $1,000,000,000. A table prepared by W. P. Manse, industrial agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was also given, which valued the fuel saved under the order in 18 of the larger cities of the country at $137,377,589. The loss in wages and manufactured products in these cities was put at $4,344,070,000. It is pointed out that these figures prepared by Mr. Manse for Director General McAdoo are considerably higher than those prepared by the "Black Diamond" experts and the publication gives them because they are considered official, while at the same time criticising their accuracy. In this regard the publication says: "The average mine price on coal today is $2.45 per ton. If it is considered that the coal was bought at that price at the mines, Mr. Manse figures would have meant 56,072,485 tons saving or something like 17 times the amount we estimated. As a matter of fact, the consumption of steam coal for eight days if the plants had been running full and if they consumed 720,000 tons a day would have been only 5,720,000 tons. Therefore his estimate of saving is about 10 times the normal consumption of coal in the eight-day period."

Official dispatches February 16, said the strength of the Teutonic armies on the Italian front is sufficient to permit the Central Powers to undertake offensive operations simultaneously on the entire western front from the North Sea to the Adriatic and prevent the Allies from transferring troops from one part of the front to the other. After failure of their attacks against the Italian Velbella positions, the dispatches said, the Austrians are repairing and consolidating their lines. The Teutons maintain unaltered their forces on the Asiago Plateau and around Mont Grappa, but several German battalions have been withdrawn and Hungarian troops substituted.

The Pacificist would better go out in the jungle and pet the tigers.

VICTORY BUT HALF WON

The Battle is still on to defeat those forces which retard progress, produce inefficiency, create unhappiness and cause waste.

The people of Maryland are proud of its Legislature for winning the first battle against the liquor ring. Thirty more states must ratify the National Prohibition Amendment before the Country goes dry.

Why should Maryland wait two, four or six years before given her release against whiskey and its evil associates?

To save our grain, conserve our coal and protect our soldier boys, Maryland should immediately pass the State Wide Prohibition Bill.

This will give every liquor dealer---at least---one year---plenty of time---to get out of the business without a loss.

Labor is scarce---the farmers know it. The employees of the brewers will have no trouble locating new, and in most cases, better jobs.

FOR AMERICA

The second battle against the whiskey crowd must be won.

Every reader of this paper can help in the fight by writing his representative in the General Assembly of Maryland at Annapolis to vote for and use his influence to pass the State Wide Prohibition Bill.

WRITE YOUR REPRESENTATIVE TODAY

Advertisement

CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE FAIRY'S PARTY

By Margaret H. Clarence Weed.

The Queen of the Fairies once lived in the woods in a beautiful pink Lady-Slipper's blossom. Nearby was a fairy-ring of white toad-stools over which the Queen of the Fairies loved to dance in glee.

One day she wanted to give a party to all her fairy friends. So she sent to all the other fairies in the wood a lovely bit of birch bark on which she had written:

Come dance with me
My ring to see.

And each fairy sent back a lovely bit of birch bark on which each had written:

I'll come with glee
Your ring to see.

When the fairies came to the party they found that each toad-stool was lit up by a glow-worm, while the air above was beautifully lighted by a host of fire-flies. And they all cried out:

What a fine sight
For our delight.

(Continued)

LINES WRITTEN IN COLD BLOOD

Miss U. S. A.
Is on her way
To win the war
Without delay,
With lips drawn tight
And sword in right,
But not a lump
Of anthracite.

Efficiency
Keeps Grinding out
On land and sea
Priority
For adderite
And zo-o-phyte,
But not a hint
Of anthracite.

Miss U. S. A.,
Prepare, we pray,
For just one lovely
Holiday,
When mills close tight
And day is night
And babies cry
For anthracite.

For Liberty
A nation free
Leaps forth admin
Istratively,
Where clerks indite
And typists smite
And all things blaze
Save anthracite.

Oh fiddlers three
Who led the glee
For Old King Coal
So merrily,
A land contrite
With all its might
Now fiddles for
King Anthracite.

—New York Evening Post.

THEN HE WENT UP IN THE AIR

Mandy—Rastus, you all knows dat yo remind me of dem dere flyin' machines?

Rastus—No, Mandy, how's dat?

Mandy—Why, becays youse no good on earth.—Sun dial.

ON A NARROW MARGIN

A newspaper friend of ours, whose duties keep him up o' nights entered a down-town retaurant at a late hour, Tuesday evening. He glanced at the clock, then at the calendar, then at the menu, from which he ordered a frugal repast. Then he waited, nervously.

At the end of ten minutes, he succeeded in catching his waiter's eye.

"Look here, how long am I going to have to wait for that grub I ordered?" he inquired.

"Oh, I guess it won't be long, now," yawned the waiter. "In a hurry?"

"In a hurry? Say, I ordered a meal without meat because it is meatless day. And if I have to wait five minutes longer it will be wheatless day, and I won't get a darned thing!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DIDN'T THINK OF THAT

A clergyman famous for his begging abilities was once catechizing a Sunday school. When comparing himself as pastor of the church to a shepherd, and his congregation to the sheep, he put the following question to the children: "What does the shepherd do for the sheep?" To the confusion of the minister a small boy in the front row piped out: "Shears them!"

A DRY COUNTRY

A man driving across the country in Western Kansas met a farmer hauling a wagon load of water. "Where do you get water?" he asked.

"Up the road about seven miles," the farmer replied.

"And you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?"

"Yep."

"Why in the world don't you dig a well?" asked the traveler excitedly.

"Because, stranger," the farmer said firmly, "it's just as fur one way as the other."

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY EXERCISE

Years ago, in old Virginia,
'Neath February's snow,
When the winter winds were sighing
Through tree-tops bending low,
George Washington was born
Our country's father he,
The ruler and defender
TWO . . . . . .
Of America, the free.

Let us now on this, his birthday,
His deeds of valor tell,
Let us gladly sing his praises,
Our hero, loved so well.
In every loyal heart
His memory ne'er shall die,
And we'll celebrate his birthday
Where'er our flag shall fly.

First Boy—
Long years ago, when Washington
Was just a little boy,
His father gave him, one fine day,
A lovely, shining toy.
It was a hatchet, sharp and keen,
And little George, in glee,
Went straightway to the orchard
And chopped down a cherry tree.
His father, when he saw the tree,
Called George up to his side
And said, "My son, who was it killed
This tree that was my pride?"
His son replied, quite fearlessly,
"Dear father, it was I.
I chopped it with my hatchet new—
I cannot tell a lie!"

BOOK GEOGRAPHY

Edgar, aged five, was driving from the station on his first visit to Maine. His mother, noticing a troubled look on his face as he looked about, said: "What's the matter, dear? Don't you like the beautiful country?" "Yes, mother, but on my map Maine is red."

Two mines at Wylam and one at Docena suspended operation Saturday bringing the total number of mines in the Birmingham district idle on account of the strikes to 15. Approximately 7,000 miners are out, claiming that the terms of the Garfield agreement are not being lived up to by the operators.

Kaiser Bill is no doubt willing to give careful consideration to any prayer that God may make to him.

HERR & BABYLON

Home of the Ford.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Just arrived for immediate delivery

Sedan	$695	Touring Car	$360
Town Car	645	Roadster	345
Coupelet	560	Chassis	325

The long looked for

One Ton Ford Truck $600

All F. O. B. Detroit



WHAT man would build a house for his own use and not put in a bathroom? Then the house equipped with modern fixtures will surely attract the best class of tenants or find the readiest sale. For the finest plumbing equipment at reasonable cost we recommend "Standard" plumbing fixtures. Ask for illustrated booklet.

HEATING, TINNING AND PLUMBING

FRANK T. SHAEFFER,

Phont 91-J Westminster, Md.

PAIGE 1918 OAKLAND

We wish to announce that the New 1918 Paige and Oakland Cars have just arrived, and we ask you to call and look them over. Your time that you spend in looking over these cars will be well spent if you think of buying a car, as there are no comparisons for less than $2,000.00 the New Paige model Essex Six 55.

SEVEN PASSENGER $1775.00
6-39 NEW SERIES LINWOOD $1330.00
CLOSED CARS
6-55 SEDAN $2850.00
6-55 COUPE $2850.00
6-55 TOWN CAR AND LIMOUSINE $3230.00
OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX $990.00
OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX SEDAN

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and guarantee the work to be satisfactory or money refunded. Do as so many have done get yourself a Six Cylinder Paige or Oakland that any lady can drive with ease or comfort. If you need tires or accessories call to see us.

yours for business. **D. R. GEIMAN & SON**

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WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND



Don't Burn So Much Money!

How would you enjoy a furnace that saves a third or more of your fuel?

And how would you like to get more heat from the smaller quantity of fuel than you formerly did from the larger quantity?

Here's a furnace that will do just that thing—save fuel and give more heat for the fuel consumed. It's the

PIPELESS CALORIC FURNACE

The Original Patented Pipeless Furnace

It does away entirely with a complicated system of long pipes and many registers and sends heat directly up into the house through *one* centrally located register. Then, the heat circulates from room to room—displacing cooler air which is drawn down and reheated—till every nook and cranny is warm as toast. Yes, and this free, unhindered circulation takes place in an amazingly short time and gives an equal degree of warmth in all the rooms.

The Caloric Furnace is doing this in *thousands of happy homes.* Hundreds of delighted Caloric owners write letters of unstinted praise, telling how comfortable they are and how much less coal, coke or wood they burn than formerly.



The Caloric is a wonderfully efficient furnace. It may be installed in an old house as well as a new, and even where there is no cellar. You really ought to know about it. Come in, let us show you some of its many advantages—the patented triple casing that keeps the cellar cool, and its guaranteed firepot that has 500 square inches more radiating surface than other firepots.

Remember the Caloric is absolutely guaranteed to give you more and better heat, and to save 35% of fuel or no sale.

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