MARYLAND FARMERS EXPECTED TO GIVE CORN AND WHEAT FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

Farmers of Maryland will have opportunity, from August 1 to August 15, to give of their surplus corn and wheat, that orphans and starving refugees in the Caucasus and the Levant may be fed. The appeal for the grain is from Maryland Headquarters, Near East Relief. The need for urgent help is shown in the following cablegram from Jaquith, a relief worker at Constantinople and surrounding area, who says; "What shall we cut? Shall we turn out children from orphanages, close hospitals or stop feeding recent refugees? Await orders."

The farmers of Maryland can answer this appeal, with their surplus grain, says Harold F. Pellegrin, Maryland State Director, Near East Relief.

Farmers will find at mills throughout the state, posters from Near East Relief headquarters, asking for grain and stating that the farmers donating it will be given an official receipt at the mills. The grain buyers going through the state also will give official receipts for grain contributed. Among the leading mills that will take part in the campaign are the Patapsco Mills, at Ellicott City.

During the appeal grain given at mills and through the grain buyers will be collected by local committees and put in open warehouses until the end of the donation period, when it will be shipped.

Ministers throughout the state have been asked to read letters of appeal from their pulpits, and to every superintendent of county Sunday schools there has been sent a letter, enlisting their support in asking the farmers for donations of at least a tithe, the Biblical tenth, of their surplus grain.

F. B. Bomberger, acting director of the Extension Service, University of Maryland is active chairman of the campaign and is heartily back of the appeal as is D. G. Harry, president of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, and an officer in the State Grange and also representative to the National Grange. Joseph K. Hull, of Baltimore, is superintendent of details in the county work.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

A recent despatch from London informs us that the British steamer, General Turner, has struck a mine and gone to the bottom. But the significant part of the report says that she was transporting grain and cattle from the Danube to Rotterdam. A glance at the map will show that the territory drained by the Danube is where the "starving millions" about whom we have heard so much are dragging out their weary existence. The great city of Vienna, about whose populace horrible tales of misery have been told, is located on the Danube. The city is a center of a thriving river commerce. Practically all of Austria, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and the other Balkan States are portions of the drainage basin of the Danube. American sympathy for their peoples has been aroused by heartrending stories and gruesome pictures of their sufferings, and many is the ship laden with American foodstuffs and many is the million of good American dollars that have gone across the water to alleviate their woes.

If all the stories we have heard of the dreadful condition of people in Vienna and the country roundabout are true, can it be that it is not all due to the war's aftermath, but has been intensiffied by profiteering on the part of Austrians who have been able to control the food supply? Whence come the grain and cattle that are being exported from the war-devastated regions of the Danube for sale in Rotterdam? Those are the very articles that have been sent there from the United States. It is possible that our charities for Austria and the Balkan States have fallen into the hands of conscienceless natives of those territories, who have reexported them to Holland for a profit?

There has been a mercenary spirit on the part of Europeans that has attended all of America's efforts to aid Old World reconstruction. Great Britain did not scruple to lend millions of dollars to Argentina in furtherance of her own trade ambitions, while she owed the United States almost four and a half billions. There has been little genuine cooperation on the part of European countries to aid America in the distribution of food and other supplies. France, Poland, and other states have been quick to take over the surplus supplies of our overseas army, but have not paid a dollar for them or a penny of interest on their debts incurred by the transaction. And now we get a hint as to what is taking place in the worst afflicted part of Europe. Until the authorities in those countries show some inclination to assist in getting food to the people who need it, and in keeping it out of the hands of shameless profiteers, the United States is not likely to listen to any more pitiful appeals from that part of Europe.

Ethelwyn's "Yellow Dog"

By DORA MOLLAN

(©, 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

There is a tradition in the five-dollar trimming room of the Kareful-Fit Corset company that Mrs. Ludden has been the forewoman of that department since some time in the dark ages, and that she is the sole support of an invalid husband of whom she never speaks. Anyway Sadie Carson, who has worked in the trimming room for five years, had it from a girl whose employment antedated Sarah's by three years, and that girl had it from someone else.

Mrs. Ludden is a small woman with gray hair and gold-rimmed eyeglasses, which she always removes when she has something to say. She held them in her hand for fully two minutes on the day Ethelwyn Smith announced her engagement to Michael Daly, prevented from making herself heard by the surprised ejaculations occasioned by the size of the solitaire which blazed in its platinum setting on Ethelwyn's left hand.

When Mrs. Ludden at last did succeed her thin, gentle voice spoke the words which have also become a tradition in the five-dollar trimming room. Sadie Carson had it from the girl before her time, and she ditto, from someone else, that upon a like occasion Mrs. Ludden always put the same question, "I hope you are marrying for love, Miss Smith?"

Ethelwyn Smith was a dark-haired, dark-eyed beauty who believed in emphasizing her own good points. To this end she penciled her black eyebrows, rouged her pink cheeks and powdered liberally the white skin of her throat. Ethelwyn's reply to Mrs. Ludden's query brought forth louder and more startled "Oh's" and "Ah's" from the group of girls clustered around her, and caused that lady to replace her eyeglasses with a jerk.

"No," replied Ethelwyn, "I don't love Michael Daly, and what's more, I don't believe in this love stuff at all! Most women get married like they were walking in their sleep, and when they wake up and find out the truth about what they got, they stick to him like the man that owns a yellow dog—and folks call that love! He may be a mut and not good for much, and his owner knows it, but he won't let anyone else say so!" Ethelwyn paused for breath, then continued:

"I'm marrying with my eyes open. Mike Daly's a structural iron worker, and he earns the most money of any man I know, and he's the best spender and the best looker, and I won't ever have to make any apologies for him—no yellow dog stuff for me!"

The girls listened wide-eyed and open-mouthed. Mrs. Ludden's lips were drawn into a straight line as though she were in pain, but when she opened them and removed her eyeglasses it was only to call her force to work.

It was piece work in the trimming department, and Mrs. Ludden did not encourage conversation. Ethelwyn only came in afternoons, for she boasted, "Pa won't take any board from me and I only work to earn my clothes." Ethelwyn's clothes testified to the fact that she was a rapid worker, and the sparkle of her engagement diamond that afternoon seemed to fill the room with its brilliancy and the heart of every girl with envy.

Michael Daly was all his fiancee had claimed for him—a tall, powerfully built young man, with wiry brown hair, which was in a continual state of standing on end as though protesting with horror at the dangerous altitudes into which it was daily borne. He was waiting outside that night for Ethelwyn, and shook the hand of each girl heartily as she offered her congratulations.

It is to be feared that the sight of him did not lessen the envy which the diamond had occasioned. Only Mrs. Ludden was free from it, for strangely enough she envied no one in this whole world as she hurried home to a shrunken figure watching from his chair by the window for the big event of his day.

It was a week later that Sadie Carson burst into the trimming room one morning all out of breath, bringing some gruesome news: "I saw it myself as I was coming by that new building down to the corner of Jasper street. There was a crash, and I looked and seen him lying there, all twisted up with a great piece of iron across his legs, and it was Mike Daly. I knew right off because his hair stood up so straight—and a doctor came, and an ambulance came and took him away!"

"Well, pity him—if he lives. That's all I got to say. Ethelwyn Smith'll chuck him over now like—like a yellow dog!" Jennie Sims' harsh voice broke the silence which followed Sadie's spasmodic tale.

Jennie Sims, with her scrawny figure and sour disposition, was never a favorite. Now she was given the cold shoulder while words of pity for Mike Daly and Ethelwyn were exchanged. Mrs. Ludden said nothing, but her lips contracted in a straight line.

And that night she hastened home, even faster than usual, to the helpless figure waiting in the armchair by the window, as though by an excess of devotion in her own case she could somehow make up for the lack of it elsewhere.

Mike's fall and its consequences became the chief topic of conversation in the five-dollar trimming room of the Kareful-Fit Corset Company. The newspaper accounts were eagerly followed, and when it was stated that one of Mike's feet had been amputated, a consultation was held among the girls as to whether they should extend their sympathy to Ethelwyn. But doubtful as to how she had taken the news, they chipped in out of their earnings—all of them but Jennie—and sent flowers to Mike instead.

As the trimming room was settling down to work one morning a couple of days later, still discussing whether Ethelwyn would or would not stick to her engagement, Ethelwyn herself walked in. There was not rouge on her pale cheeks and no powder on her white throat. There was no ring on her left hand to arouse envy in the heart of any one. Quietly she removed her hat and coat while the girls seemed each one to be waiting for another to speak first.

"Girls—" Ethelwyn's voice trembled, "I want to thank you all for the flowers you sent Mike. He says it seems as though he never knew how many friends he had before." Then turning to Mrs. Ludden, "I'll be in all day now if there's work enough. We're going to need the money, Mike and I."

"I thought when I seed you didn't have that million-dollar sparkler on that you'd lived up to your words and warn't going to own no yellow dogs!" Jennie Sims' harsh voice broke in.

For a moment the flash in Ethelwyn's black eyes boded ill for Jennie's scraggly throat. But when she spoke there was a note in her voice the girls never heard before. "That ring's gone back to the jeweler to pay Mike's hospital bills, Jennie, and just as soon as he's out we're going to get married. The doctors will fix him up so he can get around just as good as any one and he'll learn to do something else. He's smart as they make them, Mike is, I'll never have to make apologies for him!"

That night, sitting by his bed at the hospital and holding one of his big hands in both of hers, Ethelwyn repeated to Michael what she had told the girls. Mike's big voice, grown weak, answered that he wasn't going to allow her to make the sacrifice—he wasn't so yellow!

"You let me hear any one call you that," replied Ethelwyn indignantly. "You are going to do as I say, Mike—because I love you!"

WANTS A DIRECT ANSWER

When the Carver Inquires What Part of the Roast You Like, Tell Him Frankly.

The host has his hard time when he carves and helps the turkey to a tableful of guests, old, middle-aged and young. When, standing with knife poised over the bird of freedom, he demands, "Which part do you like?" he expects an explicit answer. Educated people are not afraid to give one, but the vast majority reply, "Any part'll do me."

A good-humored host lectured a youthful guest in this fashion when the latter persisted in taking "any part:" "I shall give you the neck, then, my boy. There are thirteen at the table, and we have just exactly one small part of this turkey for each. As you are not particular, and will accept the neck, that will leave a desirable part for everyone. Hereafter, however, take my advice: If you really want the neck, say so, because some one else might want it. It will save a lot of time and annoyance." That boy was cured.

The same folk who will take "any part" of the turkey are equally indifferent about the roast. They "don't care" whether they have the outside slice, an inner cut, medium, well done or underdone. Such folk ought to get the gristle. Though Dryden used "rare" for underdone, the British subject who does so today is regarded as a clod-hopper. We common-sense folk in America continue its usage, but the finical, the pettily particular, eschew it and profess to be shocked at it.

There was frank sense in the old military commander's way of replying to the inquiry, "General, how do you like your roast?" "Medium, colonel: about the third or fourth cut, when you get to it, and a small portion of the outside fat." There can be no mistaking that order.

AND THEN SHE BLAMED LILY

Possibly, However, Some Will Think Girl Had Reason to Be Somewhat Discouraged.

Now that the washing was hung on the line, Mrs. Botts was leaning over the back fence and discussing with sympathetic Mrs. Johnson the problem of bringing up a daughter. Privately Mrs. Johnson considered that Lily Botts was born lazy, but Lily's mother held that Lily's case was not so simple.

"It ain't dat Lily ain't willin'," said Mrs. Botts. "Willin' she is, an' active an' all dat. She is always ready to run on errands fo' yo'. But she ain't one dat heahs work callin' or see it a-lookin at her."

"Heap mo' easy to do a thing yo'se'f dan be tellin' other folkses," said Mrs. Johnson understandingly.

"An' dat's de truth," agreed Mrs. Botts. "But Lily ain't to blame; but maybe she gits discouraged a little too easy. I's seen her tryin'. Last winter I says to her: 'Lily,' I says, 'every time yo' find somethin' to do to help yo mother round de house I'll gib yo' a cent.' Dat started her hard at it. Mrs. Johnson, it was two weeks befo' she done git discouraged an' give it up."

"And how much did she make?" asked Mrs. Johnson.

"Nine cents," said Mrs. Botts, "but I called it a dime."

POULTRY FLOCKS

TEST EGGS AT LEAST TWICE

Make Inspection on Seventh and Fourteenth Days for Those Infertile or With Dead Germs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

It is of little profit for a hen to sit patiently for 21 days if the eggs over which she fluffs her feathers are infertile or if the germs in them have died. Neither does it pay to run an incubator for three weeks, with its attendant care and expense, if the eggs in it are not fertile.

All poultry owners who raise chicks should be thoroughly familiar with the method of testing eggs. An egg, whether it is fertile or not, has a small grayish spot, known as the germinal spot, on the surface of the yolk. As soon as a fertile egg is placed under a hen or in an incubator the development of the germ begins. All eggs should be tested at least twice during the incubation period, say poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is done preferably on the seventh and fourteenth days. The infertile eggs, and



Testing Egg by Use of Metal Chimney Tester.

those with dead germs, should then be removed. White-shell eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day, whereas the development of eggs having brown shells often can not be seen by the use of the ordinary egg tester until the seventh day.

A satisfactory home-made egg tester or candler can be made with a shoe box or any other box large enough to hold the lamp. Cut a hole a little larger than a 25-cent piece in the side of the box, so that when the lamp is placed inside the box the hole in the side will be opposite the flame. Make a hole also in the top of the box large enough to prevent the top from catching fire from the heat of the lamp. When the chimney is long enough, allow it to extend through the top of the box. This permits the heat to escape and avoids the risk of fire. Special care should always be exercised in using kerosene lamps in candling to prevent fire. To prevent further possibility of fire, a wooden box may be used in place of a pasteboard one, and, if desired, the opening through which the chimney extends may be lined with tin or asbestos.

Electric or gas lamps may be used in a box with a hole in the same way that the kerosene lamp is used. The hole which is in the side of the box should be on the same level as the light. The eggs may also be tested by sunlight or daylight, using a shade or curtain with a hole in it for the light to shine through.

Testing with a tester or candler should be done in a dark room. Hold each egg with the large end up, so that the size of the air cell may be seen, as well as the condition of the embryo or germ. An infertile egg when candled looks perfectly clear, the same as a fresh one; while a fertile egg shows a dark spot known as the embryo, with a mass of little blood veins radiating in all directions. When the germ is dead, and the egg has been incubated for at least 48 hours, the blood settles away from the embryo toward the edges of the yolk, forming in some cases an irregular circle of blood, known as a blood ring. Eggs vary in this respect, some showing only a streak of blood.

All infertile eggs, and those with dead germs, should be removed at the end of the first test. Eggs with dead germs soon decay and give off a bad odor if allowed to remain. The infertile eggs make good feed for young chickens.

At the second test, on the fourteenth day, the eggs containing strong, living embryos will be dark and well filled up, showing a clear, sharp, distinct line between the air cell and the growing embryo, while eggs with dead germs will show only partial development and lack this clear, distinct outline.

The period of incubation for hen's eggs is 21 days, but usually some of the eggs hatch the evening of the twentieth day. Sometimes it happens, however, that the hatch will run over the twenty-first day, especially during cool weather.

Water Is Essential.

One dozen eggs contain about one pint of water. Clean, fresh, pure water should be kept constantly before the hens and should be renewed at least once daily, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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THE BALTIMORE NEWS

BALTIMORE, MD.

NO. 5294 EQUITY

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

George W. Grimes and Catherine V. Grimes, his wife Mortgagees.

vs.

George W. Magin and Florence V. Magin, his wife Mortgagors.

Ordered this 15th day of July A. D., 1921, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the First day of August next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll Co.

Edward O. Cash, Clerk.

True Copy Test:

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