UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

UNCLE TED WRITES FROM WASHINGTON—SEES HOPE FOR REAL AGREEMENT AT CONFERENCE IN NOVEMBER.

"Yes and I'll just bet that the mail man has a letter for us," said Ruth.

"Gee!", said Jack, "it would be nice, wouldn't it to have a nice long letter from Uncle Ted to read by the fire. I've been cold ever since we went down to the river."

It was Saturday and Jack had been up to his old tricks of doing the one thing his mother refused to let him do—that was going down to the river after the weather turned cold.

"You'll get it, all right," said Ruth, "if mother finds out. No wonder you're cold getting your feet all wet in that icy water."

"I know I shouldn't have done it," replied Jack. "But I won't do it any more and if you'll be good and not tell mother this once, we will sit in front of the fire while I dry my shoes and stockings and we can play games."

"We can do better than that for here comes the mailman and I'll bet he has a letter," was Ruth's exclamation as she rushed down the steps to meet Uncle Sam's messenger.

"Here it is, here it is," she called, as she ran up the steps with a long envelope. "Now let's read it quick."

So they sat in front of the big open fire and Jack began the letter—

"Dearest Kiddies: Uncle Ted hopes that you are both well and happy and that you are very good children. You must be good to your mother for you know Uncle Ted always finds out sooner or later. I am having a wonderful visit in Washington and I only wish you could be with me. Even now the city shows marked signs of the big event to start on November 11, when the representatives of the big countries meet here for the conference which we hope will result in cutting down armaments and lessening the chances of war for the future. With the German, Austrian and Hungarian peace treaties out of the way and with active work in progress toward the proclamation, and appointment of ambassadors, and resuming of diplomatic relations, the thoughts of the State Department can be turned to the work of the conference with nothing else to worry them.

"The first to arrive in connection with this conference arrived on Sunday, October 23, when the first of the Japanese delegation came from San Francisco where they landed several days before from their boat. In this delegation were Vice Admiral Kato and General Tanaka and several aides who will play an important part in the conference. Prince Tokogawa, who heads the Japanese delegation will arrive soon with Admiral Tomasaburo Kato another delegate. The third big delegate from Japan is Baron Shidehara, who is already in Washington as ambassador from his country.

"There are many people who feel that this conference is a foolish thing because they think it will end the same as the Paris peace conference and the world club plan. This can not be, children, because President Harding has made it plain, as far back as last July when he sent out the first invitation, that complete disarmament is impossible and we can be sure that he will do nothing and has nothing in mind except action that is practical. As President Harding said in his invitation of August 11—'Productive labor is staggering under an economic burden too heavy to be borne unless the present vast public expenditures are greatly reduced. It is idle to look for stability, or the assurance of social justice ,or the security of peace, while wasteful and unproductive outlays deprive effort of its just reward and defeat the reasonable expectation of progress.'

"So you see, children, the only way to even hope for halting these ever increasing costs for armament is for the countries most largely concerned to get together and find some basis upon which to agree where to stop building ships, guns, etc.

"When you see these men who are already in Washington, such men as Admiral Beatty of England, Gen. Jacques of Belgium, Gen. Diaz of Italy and Marshall Foch of France, men whose business is based upon war—when you see them here with an earnest desire to help bring about a cutting down of arms and an agreement to help toward world peace, at least to a certain degree, you feel that the fellow who thinks this conference a joke is a joke himself. In other words President Harding has called the nations together at the right time to talk about the right subject. He is not assuming to tell them what to do, for example, with regard to tha Pacific and Far East where the situation is most grave between Japan and China. He has asked them to come and talk it all over as men, men representing their countries and as men who, like himself, feel that war is horrible and that any practical step to help reduce its chances should be taken at once.

"China, which has much at stake, feels very happy over the prospects. Through her minister in Washington she replied to the invitation, saying among other things—. 'This conference at Washington ,called by the President of the United States for the promotion of peace, cannot but contribute in a large measure to the accomplishment of results that will enable the people of the world to enjoy prosperity and happiness and obtain permanent release from the calamities of war.' Japan was just as strong in her reply as were the other powers.

"Another vital subject to be taken up will be the control of new and ghastly means of warfare. The world will not soon forget that Germany was the first to use poison gas and it is to be part of the work of this conference to control the use of this and worse weapons.

"All in all, children, I find a spirit of hope throughout our National Capital, both from Americans and foreigners and I know that practical steps toward peace will be taken when these men meet on November 11. It may take several months for them to complete their work. It may mean many misunderstandings, but in the end a settlement will be reached to make it more difficult for nations to fly at each others throats whenever they disagree. I will be home again soon to tell you more but I must stop now and go to bed. Be good children.

"With lots of love,

"Your Uncle Ted."

FARMER THE WORST SUFFERER

Washington, Nov. 1.—(Special correspondence)—Judging from the survey recently made by the Department of Commerce in connection with the unemployment conference, the farmer is about the wort sufferer from depressed prices, and of him the Department well says "the farmer can not resume his full consuming power and thus give increased employment to the other industries until either his prices increase or until more of the other products and services come into fair balance with his commodities, and therefore within the reach of his income."

Taking 1913 as the base year, the index number at 100, the cost of living in the summer of this year was 180, the average wholesale price of food was 152, the average retail price 155; while the average price to the producer of live stock was 113 and of farm crops, 109. While bread retailed at an index number of 173, wheat averaged to the producer but 128.

Pork products ran from 115, in the case of lard, to 197 for retail ham, but "hogs to producer" stuck at 116.

Beef varied from 112 for retail plate to 160 for retail round, but the cattle average to producer was 91.

Wages in the packing plants stood at 186 and freight rates at 214.

Hides were way below the 100 for 1913, but leather went to 120 for sole and 225 for wholesale boots and shoes, while wages were at 200 and freights at 210.

Cotton to producer stood at 105, compared with 1913. Yarns averaged 107, sheetings, brown, 118, and wholesale prints at 137.

Wool cloths ran from 148 to 183 but wool to the producer stood at 92; wages in the wool mills were 200 and freights 210.

Southern pine and Douglas fir were 128 at the mill; brick, New York and Chicago .199; cement 175 at interior points.

The union scale in 15 building occupations averaged 190; in 8 occupations, frame houses at 197, and in eight occupations, brick houses, 193.

In its recommendations for agriculture the committee on agriculture named by the unemployment conference pointed out that it represented an industry employing more workers and involving an aggregate investment far greater than in any other industry, saying: "This industry provides more than half of the raw materials used in manufactures, furnishes approximately 50 per cent. of the gross freight revenues of the railroads, and makes a consumers' market for 40 per cent. of all manufactured goods.

"It is plain that an industry of 13,000,000 workers out of a total of 40,000,000 in all industries, an industry furnishing 40 per cent. of the consuming power of the nation, a basic industry on which all industries and workers depend for food and the raw materials of clothing and many of the other necessities of living, has a powerful and all pervading influence on unemployment."

Omaha Bee—Unless the farmers are given some substantial encouragement, the rest of mankind may yet be inquiring, "When do we eat?"

THE DAIRY

PROFITABLE DAIRY IN SOUTH

Home Demand Supplied for Products and Soil Fertility Built Up and Maintained.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

More than 9,500,000 pounds of butter was made by 93 creameries in the Southern states in the year ending December 31, 1919. Thirty of the 54 cheese factories scattered throughout the mountain region turned out 481,000 pounds of Cheddar cheese. Silos, modern dairy barns, and purebred dairy cows are becoming common. "Fifteen years ago dairying as an industry had been scarcely started in the southern states," said a specialist in the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture. "The South probably has made more progress in the last 13 years than any other section of the country. The increase in the number of dairy cows from 1907 to 1920 was more than 50 per cent. The increase for the entire United States during the same period was 15.8 per cent."

While the increase in number of cows has been large, it is pointed out by men working co-operatively with the federal government and the state agricultural college that the improvement in quality has been of even greater importance. Purebreds have been shipped in every year in large numbers, and great interest has been shown in the use of purebred sires. There are now 48 bull asociations in these states. The latest census figures available show there are 5,184 head of purebred dairy cattle in South Carolina and 9,586 in Virginia.

"Dairy development began in the southern states shortly after 1906," said one of the specialists, "but the improvement was slow at first. It was difficult to convince growers in my territory that there was anything for them in dairying. But an object lesson was found that finally convinced them. On one side of a road was a field of cotton that yielded two bales per acre; on the other side a field gave half a bale. The farm that grew two bales to the acre had kept cows for five years, and the manure had produced the change. Farmers were taken from miles around to see these two fields.

"This little demonstration illustrates the purpose for which dairy cows were



Purebred Holsteins on a Louisiana Farm—Cows Have Been Dipped Regularly for Ticks Without Loss in Milk.

recommended in sections of the South—not to make dairying a major industry, but rather to establish a system that would supply the home demand for dairy products, and at the same time build up and maintain soil fertility, both by supplying manure and by enforcing a proper rotation of crops. This would make possible the production of cotton and other staple crops at greater profit. This was the aim of the southern dairy extension work, the first large scale extension project attempted, which was started under the direction of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture in 1906, and carried forward cooperatively by the department and the state agricultural colleges.

One of the first things corrected was the poor feeding methods. Cottonseed meal and hulls formed the basis of the ration; farmers had no knowledge of balanced rations; silos were few in number, and it was not known generally that they could be built by farm labor. A few silos were erected in 1906 as demonstrations, and the idea began to grow slowly in popularity.

The value of silage compared with cottonseed hulls was very striking, even in the days when hulls were only $4 or $5 a ton. A dairy farm near Biloxi, Miss., where 40 tons of silage were fed instead of cottonseed hulls reported a saving of $250 for the winter.

"From a local standpoint," writes one of the federal agents of the dairy division, "the establishing of dairying in the boll-weevil districts of Mississippi has been one of the greatest achievements. Anyone acquainted with the despondency of farmers in 1912 in southern Mississippi, and who was enabled later to see the change wrought by the dairy cows, will agree that enthusiasm for dairying is well founded in a region that was floundering for some means of a livelihood, now changed to a country in which the farmers are supplying whole milk for New Orleans and other points. This means good methods are being used."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

THREAD-RUBBER
Willard
INSULATION

Boyd
Battery Company
E Main and Court Street
Westminster, - - - Maryland.

We specialize in battery work of all kind.
We carry a full line of
NEW BATTERIES, PARTS AND RENT BATTERIES
FILLING AND TESTING FREE

A. L. BOYD. Manager.

Durable, attractive and absolutely fireproof

Ambler Asbestos Shingles have all the desirable features that shingles should possess.

These shingles are durable, attractive in appearance and they are absolutely fireproof.

SOLD BY
Smith & Reifsnider
Westminster, Md.



SHIPLEY

Sunday last Wm. Lynch had as his guest Norman Hunter, of Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Polster and Mr. and Mrs. Emory Arbaugh were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ditman ,of Westminster.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Margaret Caples visited Mrs. Florence Ward.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Lambert and family, of Westminster, and Mrs. Dorothy Gibson were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wagner.

Sunday last a large number of people of this place attended the Bible Class parade in Westminster and enjoyed it very much.

Sunday last Mrs. Gladys Bair and Miss Belle Easton visited Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beaver, of near Westminster.

Mrs. Laura Frizzell was a Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. Earl B. Owings.

Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leppo and family and Mrs. Margaret Caples visited friends in Westminster.

SMALLWOOD

On election day the Deer Park Ladies aid will serve lunch at Mr. John Baker's at Bird Hill. Hot sandwiches, coffee, oysters and ice cream.

Miss Mable Black is spending some time at Mrs. Louise Baker's.

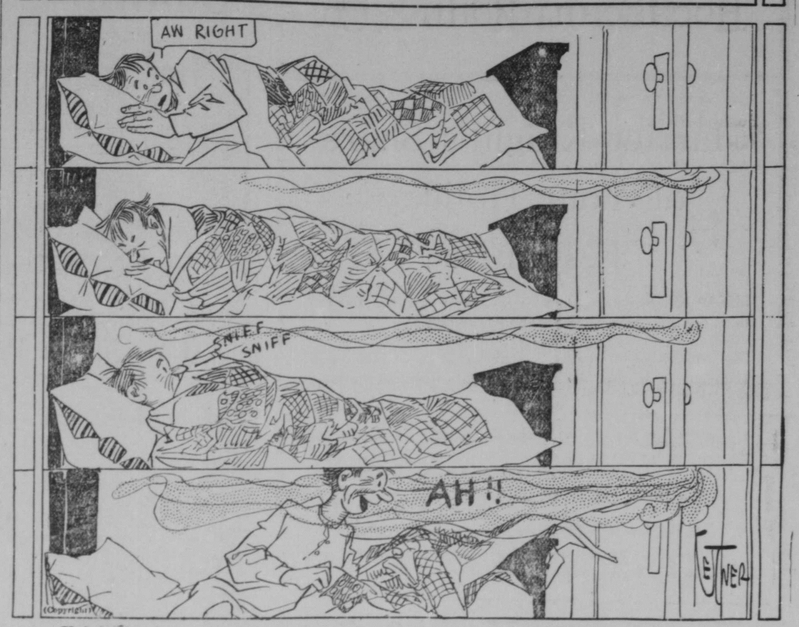
Miss Eva Logue and Miss Lillie Lamdin were delegates to the state C. E. Convention last week.

The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. John Babylon last week and left them a fine boy.

Deer Park C. E. will hold their next business meeting at Mrs. Edward Arnold's Thursday November 10. Everybody welcome.

Visitors at Mr. John Spencer's Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warsdell, Miss Mildred Warsdell, Miss Thelma Hager, Mr. Chester Allen and Mr. Ira Riggs, all of Baltimore.

Buckwheat Cakes



Discovered At Last!
WHAT?
S A N D J Oil Seal Piston Rings
"The Ring that seals the powers in your Motor"
We are Distributors for Carroll Co. Special price to Garages
Come in and let us diagnose your engine troubles and apply the remedy
We carry all sizes for any make of Car
And Again
We are distributors for that marvelous
LIPPY'S
One piece Transmission Lining
Requires no rivets and stops that chattering
MORE MILES. MORE SMILES
Mr. Farmer, Listen!
We have some brand new FORDSON TRACTORS which we will sell below cost
Come out. Hurry up!
Yours for business
HERR & BABYLON

CHEAPNESS THE MAIN SELLING POINT.

It would be a good thing for America if the consuming public of this country could be thoroughly impressed with an idea recently expressed by the "Mail" of Woodland, California, which said. "The tradition of German superiority is exploded. Most Americans who formerly regarded German goods in general as better than our own now believe the opposite. Accordingly, they will not buy German goods except for cheapness. The appeal of cheapness alone will not recapture the American market even if tariff permit dumping—which they will not."

Go into almost any toy store and examine the marks which indicate the place of manufacture of the toys, and you will find that in an amazingly large proportion of instances toys which bear any mark at all show that they were made in Germany. They are bought by American dealers because of cheapness. The dealer is scarcely to be blamed for buying where he can buy the cheapest for his profits will be larger by pursuit of such a policy. It is the business of the United States Government in the promotion of its own commercial interests and the perpetuation of its industries to see that the cheap German producer is not given an opportunity to destroy American industry by selling goods here at a price with which the American producer can not compete. The solution is indicated by the "Mail's" remark that tariffs will not permit German dumping of cheap goods. Apparently they do permit much dumping at present, but we are still operating under a Democratic tariff law.

A million-foot cargo of lumber went out of the Columbia River recently in a Japanese vessel. And at the same time there were scores of United States Shipping Board vessels lying idle at docks. What's the answer?

Omaha Bee—The railroads have been at the soup kitchen for some time.

You Always Need Feed
We are here to serve you with whatever you need for the
Horse, Cow, Hog, Chicken, and have something Special for the Calf.
Ryde's Calf Meal
A perfect substitute for milk for Calves and Pigs
1 pound of which is equal to 1 gal. of full milk.
Farmers' Fertilizer & Feed Company,
Westminster, Maryland.

Whatever Your Question—be it the pronunciation of a new name the spelling of a puzzling word, the location of Flanders the meaning of futurism, airsick, Diesel engine

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARY contains a clear, accurate, final answer. It is an indispensable self-help to success. Hundreds of thousands of people in all walks of life use, profit from, and enjoy this vast fund of information.

Are You Equipped to Win?

The only dictionary with the new divided page, characterized "A Stroke of Genius." Type matter is equivalent to that of a 15-volume encyclopedia.

REGULAR and INDIA-PAPER Editions.

WRITE for Specimen Pages, Illustrations, etc. FREE, a set of pocket maps if you mention this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.



Difficult to see how the physicians can attend any sick people in view of the rush to their offices of seekers for medical beer.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CARROLL COUNTY:

October Term, 1921.

Estate of Agnes E. Matthews, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 10th day of October 1921, that the sale Real Estate of Agnes E. Matthews, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by George L. Stocksdale Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd Monday. 14th day of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 1st Monday, 7th day of November, next. The report states the amount of sale to be $1450.00.

Thomas J. Haines,
J. Webster Ebaugh, Judges.
John K. Miller.

True Copy, Test:—
William Arthur,
Register of Wills for Carroll Co

Auctioneering
George C. Morningstar
Westminster, Md.
11-4-1yr.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2900_scm2314-0363