Town and County News

THURSDAY, FBBRUARY 13, 1919.

Wheat, $2.37; corn, $1.38.

We have had ground-hog weather the past week.

Miss Rita Kemp has been visiting Baltimore friends.

It is reported that fruit buds are dangerously advanced.

Mr. William F. Wolf, of Charlottsville, Va., is visiting friends in town.

Mr. William Bullock has been elected one of the stewards of Denton M. E. Church.

Monuments, tombstones and enclosures. SHORT & Co,
1-30 tf] Denton, Md.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their Frances Willard Memorial in the Court House, on Monday evening, February 17, at 8 o'clock. The committee expects to present an interesting program.

Mrs. T. Fred Towers, president, announces a meeting of the Parent-Teachers Club on Friday, February 14, at the Primay School, beginning at 2.30 p. m. An interesting program will be rendered.

Miss Myra Parker, of Denton, and Mr. Milton Cline, of near Ridgely, were united in marriage at the M. P. Parsonage, Hobbs, on Wednesday evening of last week by Rev. W. L. Jump. The bride is a daughter of the late Burton W. Parker.

Mr. R. W. Balderston, Secretary of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, will meet the dairymen of this section at the Ridgely High School on Friday evening, Feb. 14th, for the purpose of forming a unit of the Inter-State Milk producers' Association.

Dr. Greenwood, a specialist of long and vast experience and remarkable success in the treatment of the most difficult cases, will be at the Brick Hotel, Denton, tomorrow, Feb. 14, also on the 28, for consultation. See his advertisement on first page of this issue.

It has been announced by Governor Harrington that a ferry between Claiborne and Annapolis would be running by April 1st. The boat to ply between these two points, capable of carrying twenty automobiles and as many passengers as wish to be accommodated, has been acquired.

The Greensboro Chautauqua will begin on Feb. 19th and close on the 21st. The announcement describes the program as cheerful and patriotic. The celebrated McKinnie Operatic Company, Ross Crane, cartoonist, Jordan, Halmberg & Parker Company, and McDonough-Eagleton Company are among the attractions.

"CONCURRENT ACTION."

Another prophet tells folks "Concurrent Action" will nullify the enforcement of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

BY REV. D. H. KENNEY.

Another fault has been found
In the Amendment clause:
We're told the thing is not sound,
And can't stand with our laws.
This last guy writes at leisure,
That "CONCURRENT" wont jibe,
In enforcing the measure
That's just been ratified.

The argument he's using,
Is this (worthless, but cute)—
That this "Concurrent" choosing
A plan to execute
The law by State and Nation,
Will end in dire dismay;
No matter what the station,
Or what Rum's foes may say.

This prophet like all suited
To prophecy the law
Cannot be executed,
Are friends of all the Naw
Illegis, silly squawking,
Who know little about
The thing of which they're talking—
LAWS WILL BE CARRIED OUT.

All of this senseless gabble
Is nothing but the rot
Of the old pro-booze rabble,
They're hoping there cannot
Be harmony of action,
"Twixt Government and State,
And thus the entire faction
Would throw dust in our plate.

The Measure is a wise one
Means what it says (of course),
That both the State and Nation
May make rules to enforce
The code, by wise law makers,
Against the Whiskey game,
And punishing law breakers,
Who violate the same.

Bring In Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle.

Through the assistance of the county agent and local banks, the farm bureau of New Castle county, Del., secured five carloads of pure-bred Holstein cows during 1918. The average cost a head was $260, f. o. b. Delaware. Two farmers accompanied the county agent to Michigan, where arrangements had been made with the Holstein-Friesian Association to secure the foundation stock. The Bureau of Animal Industry provided a man to administer the tuberculin test. The cows purchased were of such individuality and breeding that their offspring could readily be disposed of at good prices. Upon arrival the cows were exhibited for three days and the breeding of each animal posted. Meanwhile the farmers who had given their orders made remittances at the bank covering cost of the cow received and the transportation cost. When desired, the bank made the farmers liberal terms of settlement.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Orphans' Court was in session on Tuesday, Judges Liden, Moore and Covey being present, and the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration granted to T. Sewell Noble on the personal estate of Norman Lednum, deceased, renunciation having been filed by the widow of deceased. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published and Edward E. Nuttle and Harry Spicer were appointed appraisers. Inventory returned and filed and approved, and order to sell at public or private sale.

On petition, Mary F. Todd and Thomas M. Todd, administrators of Elizabeth E. Todd, deceased, were authorized by order of Court to have War Saving Stamps for partition among distributees.

Letters of administration granted to John W. Shewbrooks on the personal estate of Edward F. Shewbrooks, deceased. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and James H. Scotton and Louis S. Shrine were appointed appraisers.

Nettie Woothers, administratrix of James Woothers, deceased, filed inventory of personal property; approved, and order to sell at public or private sale.

Thomas H. Chambers, administrator of William T. Stack, deceased, filed account of sales, list of sperate debts, interest account, first and final account of administration and distribution; passed, and ordered recorded.

The last will and testament of Annie E. Poole, deceased, was proved and admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were granted to Frank P. Covey on the personal estate of said deceased. Bond filed and approved. Samuel G. Nuttle and Somers Blake were appointed appraisers. Inventory of personal property filed and approved.

Elva Short Cannon, executrix of Carroll Cannon, deceased, filed inventory of personal property; approved.

Emma H. Murphy-Nichols, guardian to Percy Murphy, minor, filed second account of guardianship, approved.

On petition, Lee Hignutt, trustee, was authorized by order of Court to expend part of the corpus of the estate of Andrew Breeding, minor, for his maintenance and support.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of William R. Marine, deceased, were granted to Nellie A. Marine and Thomas R. Marine. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Alva B. Todd and Roland Towers were appointed appraisers.

Make Money in Lamb Sales.

Because there was a poor market for less than carload lots of lambs in Ada county, Idaho, an association was organized in August by a few members of the farm bureau to handle them cooperatively. Forty-five sheep producers were in this organization and the first shipment consisted of 450 lambs. The price offered by local dealers was $8 a hundredweight, but they would not handle more than a few at a time. The price received by the association was $14 a hundredweight net. The deal alone gave the farmers $2,700 more profit.

"Man wants little here below," croaked the good deacon. "And woman wants less, judging from the length of her skirts," added the unregenerate backslider.

Carry Your Phone With You.

"By the time the peace treaty is signed we shall be talking across the Atlantic by wireless," says Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company. "One day in the not far distant future," he adds, "I think we shall walk about with wireless telephones attached to our bodies and we shall be able, standing, say in Piccadilly circus, to call up a friend who is flying somewhere. Or we may have an invitation by wireless telephony from a friend flying in France to join him at dinner in the evening. It will not be very long before one will be able to sit at one's desk in London and speak to New York practically instantaneously. In my view it will be as easy to speak to Sydney or Melbourne or to New Zealand."

Music as Health Aid.

Doctor Saleeby, the British eugenics advocate, suggests that the new ministry of health should have a special department to deal with recreation. The department should take London choirs and choral societies singing, in which all could engage. In his view this department would keep the young persons off the streets and out of the saloons.

A scheme for a confederation of London choirs and choral societies with the idea of directing the masses in the celebration of national rejoicings instead of the senseless mafficking that was in evidence on armistice night is being considered by several musicians.

Special Pleading.

Mrs. Pester—You never pay me any compliments on my appearance as you did when we were first married.

Her Husband—That's all right. I paid fully in advance then.

WAYS TO ERADICATE SLUGS IN GARDENS

Insects Are Menace to Gardeners and Mushroom Growers.

Poisoned Bait, Clean Culture and Use of Lime and Powders Recommended to Destroy Destructive Member of Snail Family.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Bait poisoned with arsenic, clean culture in garden and greenhouse, and the use of lime and powders, such as finely powdered salt and road dust, are recommended as means of destroying the spotted garden slug and other injurious garden slugs.

The spotted garden slug, which frequently becomes a menace to gardeners and mushroom growers, is somewhat wormlike in appearance, ranges in length from one-half inch to nearly seven inches, and varies in color from a yellowish gray, or brown, mottled with black, to nearly black. It thrives in damp, dark locations, such as under old decaying boards and logs, in cellars and creameries, along hedges and beneath damp refuse. It is particularly fond of lettuce, tomatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables when grown either under glass or in the open, and frequently causes damage in mushroom beds, to celery during the bleaching process, and to vegetables, especially potatoes in storage. It remains under cover until nightfall, when it comes out to feed, and returns to the same place before morning, leaving a trail of sticky mucus.

The common toad is among the slug's few natural enemies. Owing to its habits of feeding by night and concealing itself during the day, the slug is very difficult to control. Spraying with arsenicals is impractical, because slugs avoid most poisonous substances. Boiled or baked potatoes sprinkled with white arsenic have been found effective as a poisoned bait. In mushroom houses the most effective remedy is to surround the beds with a border about two inches wide, using lime, salt, or road dust, which prevents the slugs from passing. Cleaning up the hiding places of the slug and sprinkling lime, which is the standard remedy for slugs, about infested areas, is the best treatment in gardens and greenhouses.

INSURE SAFE WATER SUPPLY

Woodlot or Orchard Conserve Soil Moisture and Rainfall—Should Be Kept Clean.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

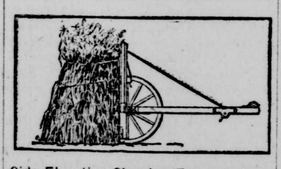
On any farm a woodlot, grove, or windbreak is highly desirable, not only to supply fuel and small timber, but for its beauty and the protection it affords. If kept clean and free from stock, such wooded area, an orchard even, may be made to serve another useful purpose, that of supplying water, says Farmers' Bulletin 941 "Water Systems for Farm Homes." Forest-covered lands conserve rainfall and soil moisture, and in many instances afford ideal sources for farm water supplies. The farmer, therefore, who fences off his woodlot, or part of it, or forests an inclosed area and keeps it clean for water supply purposes, is following closely the wise policy of cities and towns which, to insure safe, ample water supplies, acquire elevated, sparsely settled watersheds, and clean, forest, and patrol them.

SHOCK LOADER QUITE HANDY

Means Provided on Tongue Secured to Axle for Moving Frame to Horizontal Position.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a shock loader, the invention of G. Hackley of Aholt, Mo., says:

The object of this invention is to provide a shock loader in which the frame is pivoted to an axle which is supported by wheels, means being



Side Elevation Showing Frame in Vertical Position.

mounted on the wheels for drawing the shock there against when the frame is in a vertical position and holding it, and means being mounted on a tongue secured to the axle for moving the frame in a horizontal position.

DROUGHT-RESISTANT PLANT

Department of Agriculture Finds Varieties Especially Adapted to Great Plains.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Improved and uniform varieties of sorghum, millet, alfalfa, and broom grass capable of resisting drought and especially adapted to climate and soil conditions of the northern portions of the great plains have been obtained by the United States department of agriculture by selection from mixed commercial stocks.

How U-Boats Were Trapped.

One of the novel devices adopted by the British for the co-ordination of the efforts of trawlers and submarines has just been divulged. A trawler would drag a submarine by a cable and maintain communication with it by telephone. When the trawler sighted a German U-boat the British submarine would slip its cable and attack the German boat before the surprised Germans could submerge or prepare to give fight.

PETROGRAD CITY OF MISERY

Incident Recorded by Maxim Gorky Reveals Frightful Conditions in the Great Russian Capital.

Maxim Gorky has written several sketches of human interest bearing on events in the Russian revolution, which appear in a recent number of the Suddeutschen Monatshefte. Among them the following adventure of a young woman in the streets of Petrograd late at night, written in Gorky's characteristic style:

A young woman tells me:

"I was with my sick sister until late and left her at midnight to go home, just when all the lights in the streets were extinguished. The streets were dark and ghostly figures stood in doorways—one could not tell whether they were watchmen or robbers. As I hurried along I suddenly heard heavy steps behind me. I looked around fearfully. A man in military uniform, slender and with pale face and hollow eyes, was following me.

"There was nobody else in sight and no signs of a cab. The man continued following me like fate. My God, I thought, is he going to rob me or, perhaps, do something even worse? I took my gold bracelets from my arms and hid them in folds of my dress. He approached me, and in a soft, sad musical voice, said:

"'Madam.'

"I made no reply, but hurried on. He, however, kept pace beside me.

"'You are afraid of me?'

"'Leave me, leave me!' I cried.

"He laughed—a forced, tragic laugh, and said:

"'Don't you see I simply want to ask for alms? I have not had a bite to eat in two days. I am an officer and a respectable man. But, by God! if I don't get anything to eat I will not be responsible for myself. Help me, I know you can.'"

"I looked steadily at him now. Never will I forget those hollow, hungry eyes and the teeth showing under a small black mustache. I opened my purse and put some money in his extended palm.

"'But where are you going to get something to eat at this time of the night?' I said. 'All stores and shops are closed. Come with me and I will prepare some coffee for you. I also have some bread.'"

"He shook his head.

"'No,' he said sadly, 'I cannot do that; I want no one ever to know.'

"He bowed graciously and stepped back.

"'And what will you do for food when this little money is spent? What will you do tomorrow?'

"'I thank you. Pardon me—oh, tomorrow? Tomorrow!'

"He kept on repeating the word as he left me, and soon his figure was like a ghost disappearing into the darkness of a tomb."

Canadians and the Arctic.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson is a Canadian Icelander. He is of subarctic descent, born in Manitoba. His name does not appear in the exploration records of any "Who's Who" published in Canada. He is known to most people as the man who discovered the blond Eskimos. But this was the least achievement, says the Canadian Courier. What Stefansson and Captain Bernier, Canadians, have done most of all is to demonstrate that Canada has an independent original claim to the fruits of exploration in her own share of the arctic. Canada has the world's record for arctic coast line. Russia and Scandinavia have all that Canada has not. Canada's right of eminent domain in the arctic is marked by the British flag; and if his advice is followed by the government trade may follow the flag, even in the arctic. When we come to commercializing the muskox the Peace River valley will have become the middle of Canada.

One More Great Diamond.

Since Captain Wells picked up the 20-ounce crystal on Tom Cullinan's field in the Transvaal in 1905, the Cullinan diamond weighing 3,025¾ grains uncut, there has been no new addition to the roll of the world's big diamonds until the just reported finding of a 388¼ carat stone at the Jagersfontein mine on Orange river. This is a true "Jager" in the language of the trade, a soft blue-white, and said to be nearly perfect. What cutting will do with it can hardly be guessed. In cut form the weight of historic diamonds, barring the Cullinan, ranges up from the far-famed Kohinoor, 106¼ carats, to the Nizam, 277 carats. The Jubilee is 239, the Victoria 288½, the Regent or Pitt, 146.

The Great Bell at Metz.

As for Metz, there was a sound in the fortress town which dominated all others. La Mute, the great cathedral bell, pealed forth victory and deliverance. She rang the knell of the town in 1870, when the Prussians came marching through her streets, and ever since every child has known that if deliverance came, then would La Mute be heard ringing Lorraine back to France. For over 400 years La Mute has rung for all the joys and sorrows of the Messins, for she is the last of a long line of famous bells cast in the Metz of medieval France.—Christian Science Monitor.

Attire.

"Is your boy Josh particular about his clothes?"

"I should say he is," answered Farmer Corntossel. "Since he put off his uniform he'd rather wear overalls than one o' them high-waisted overcoats."

The Worse the Better.

Grocer—I can't guarantee those 60-cent eggs, madam.

Customer—No matter; I want 'em for when the neighbors come borrowing—Boston Transcript.

Catty.

Belle—George thinks I'm easy to please.

Nell—No wonder, after so many of us had turned him down.

ONLY A LITTLE KEY

But It Made Much Trouble for New York Jeweler.

He Had Two Nights and One Day of Great Discomfort Chalked Up to the "Depravity of Inanimate Things."

"It is the little things in life that cause most of the trouble."

This wise saying of the ancient philosopher was strikingly illustrated a few nights ago in New York city when the proprietor of a jewelry store in closing up for the night broke a key in the lock of the street door.

Here are some of the things that happened then: The shopkeeper tried in every possible way to lock the door or get the broken key out. His efforts were fruitless. All the help had gone home and he had no one to send for a locksmith. He couldn't leave the store alone. He was so excited that for a long time he couldn't think of anything to do. Finally he went to the telephone and called up his home. His wife answered and he stammeringly asked her to come down at once. She couldn't make out what the trouble was, but caught "key," "lock" and "door," and suspecting a burglary she flung on her street clothes any old way and hastened downtown, half distracted.

In the meantime the husband began to telephone for a locksmith. A succession of "won't answers" from the telephone girl was all the satisfaction he got. When his wife arrived he left her in the store while he went out to try his luck. He tramped around for an hour or more, but was as unsuccessful as he had been on the telephone.

When he got back he telephoned to police headquarters and two policemen were sent to the store. He insisted that they remain outside to watch the place. He suggested to his wife that they go home, but she refused. She wouldn't think of leaving the place, even with the policemen outside. So the jeweler was forced to remain with her. About three o'clock in the morning he went out to an all-night lunch room and brought back some food. He waited eagerly for morning to come, when he would be able to get a locksmith. But he had forgotten that it was Sunday, and when he started out again on his quest it was only to meet with another disappointment. Despite all his efforts he couldn't connect with a locksmith.

He and his wife passed Sunday in the store, taking turns napping. The policemen on guard outside were relieved, but there was no relief for the jeweler from his weary vigil. He never welcomed a Monday morning more than he did the one that followed when assistants appeared and he and his wife were able to go home with the assurance that a locksmith would soon be around.

USED BY OLD GREEK SURGEON

Instruments Employed Two Thousand Years Ago Much Like Those of Modern Day.

American surgeons realize now how much a rubbish heap may teach a man. A complete set of surgical instruments was found recently by men digging in a scrap pile in Colopon, an ancient Greek city. In spite of the fact that they were used 2,000 years ago there is not much difference between them and the implements that are poked into the anatomy of a modern man. In the set are small knives with handles of decorated bronze, a metal which the Greeks thought was especially healing. There are also several pairs of forceps, one of them used to extract the heads of arrows and lances from wounded warriors. Another instrument is for drilling holes in the bones of the skull, another for cauterizing the flesh. Besides these are vessels for cupping and bleeding, a small covered bronze box for delicate instruments, a slab of store for mixing certain drugs, and a pair of scales which still balance perfectly. In addition to these there is the handsome purple glass beaker, probably the drinking cup of the unknown surgeon who made use of all these instruments.

Packing House By-Products.

The by-products in the packing house industry may be divided into two classes—the edible and the inedible. The inedible constitute the external covering (hair, horns, hoofs and hides), some of the offal, and the bones. From these are prepared a great variety of substances, some of which have developed into enormous industries in themselves, such as leather, soap, glue and fertilizer. The last mentioned represents the ultimate utilization of packing house waste. For example, in the manufacture of buttons, combs, knife handles and spatulas from the horns and hoofs of cattle and sheep and the hoofs of hogs the waste resulting from the preparation of these articles was at one time thrown away, but it has been found that by treating such material with sulphuric acid the nitrogen which it contains becomes available as a fertilizer.

From the Morning Fields.

No other writers speak to us with the authority of those whose ordinary speech was that of our translation of the Scriptures; to no modern is that frank unconsciousness possible which was natural to a period when as yet reviews were not; and no later style breathes that country charm characteristic of the days ere the metropolis had drawn all literary activity to itself, and the tramping feet of the multitude had banished the lark and the daisy from the fresh privacies of language. Truly, as compared with the present, these old voices seem to come from the morning fields and not the paved thoroughfares of thought.—Lowell.

INBREEDING TESTS WITH GUINEA PIGS

Valuable Facts Collected by Bureau of Animal Industry.

Certain Disadvantages, Formerly Difficult to Explain, Sometimes Appeared in Experiments Conducted at Beltsville.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Breeding facts valuable to live stock raisers are being collected by the bureau of animal industry through experiments on its farm at Beltsville, Md. Experiments on the effects of inbreeding in guinea pigs, begun in 1906, already have been carried to the eighteenth generation wholly by mating brother and sister. Inbreeding is a practice frequently used by live stock raisers in their efforts to fix and render prepotent desirable family traits. With the practical results hoped for, however, certain disadvantages, formerly difficult to explain, sometimes appeared.

Present progress of the government inbreeding investigations with guinea pigs has developed the following points of interest:

The mere fact that the closest inbreeding can be carried to the eighteenth generation without any very obvious degeneration is noteworthy.

There has been, however, some decline in vitality, size, and, especially, fertility.

The young produced by crossing different inbred families show distinct improvement in all respects.

The inbreeding has brought to light, and automatically fixed in 23 inbred families, pronounced differences in fertility, size, vitality, color and pattern.

There is independent heredity of these traits, with no correlation between the vigor of a family in one respect and its vigor in others.

The chief effect of inbreeding, as indicated by the experiments, is the fixation of hereditary factors. The decline in vigor on inbreeding and the improvement on crossing appear to be merely very likely, but inevitable, consequences. If breeders use great care in the selection of breeding stock, there appears to be no cause which prevents a satisfactory degree of vigor from being combined with the uniformity and prepotency which can only be obtained through close breeding.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF ICE

Appreciated More in Country Home Than in City—Indispensable for Dairy Products.

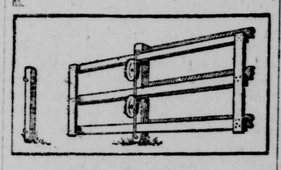
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An ample supply of ice is of greater economic importance in the country home than in the city home. City people can purchase perishable supplies as needed, but the remoteness of country homes from markets often renders it necessary to use canned, corned or smoked meat products during the season of the year when the table should be supplied with fresh meats. Not only is ice appreciated because of its use in the preservation of fresh meat, butter, and other table supplies, but the production of high-grade domestic dairy products is almost impossible without it. Many markets to which milk is now shipped demand that it be cooled before shipment to a degree not attainable without the use of ice.

FARM GATE EASY TO HANDLE

Two-Flanged Pulleys Can Be Made to Serve as Hangers—Is Quite Handy for Cattle Lots.

If there are any two-flanged pulleys about the place they may be made to serve as gate hangers quite satisfactorily. Two old well pulleys will do, writes D. R. Van Horn in Oklahoma



Gate for Cattle Lots.

Farmer. Put them on the gate post with long lag screws and nail a strip of old iron to the lower edge of the panels that are to run on the wheels. Strap iron from the top of an old wagon box will do for this purpose. An iron rod placed as shown in the drawing keeps the gate from being dismounted and thrown off. This makes a handy gate for the cattle lots but is too insecure for hogs.

UNUSED WATER FROM SPRING

May Be Made Valuable If Brought to Watering Trough, Cooling Tank or Harvested as Ice.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The unused water from a spring or flowing well may be made valuable if brought to a watering trough, cooling tank, fish pond, or swimming pool, or harvested as ice. A saving may be effected by laying two lines of pipe in one trench. The engine which drives the pump may operate other useful appliances such as a dynamo, saw, washing machine, cream separator, or churn.

Kipling's Fame.

The vogue of Kipling today is not what it once was. Fewer find fellowship with those descendants of Bardolph, Nym and Pistol, the Soldiers Three. His rough-hewn verse was largely topical and ephemeral. His latter-day songs detracted from his fame. His stories have come and gone and await the judgment of time.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SAVED APIA FROM GERMANS

Interesting Now to Recall Commander Leary's Defiance of Overbearing Teuton Captain.

Persons who have said the United States had no case against Germany prior to the sinking of the Lusitania and events dating from 1914 perhaps are unacquainted with the trouble over the Samoan islands which occurred in the eighties. Attempts by Prince Bismarck, then German chancellor, to dominate the islands, had been frustrated and a German consul had been withdrawn after he had caused a crisis by raising a German flag over Apia, one of the principal cities. Another consul, Herr Becker, acting on his government's instructions, again precipitated trouble by deposing the Samoan king and setting up a ruler favorable to German interest.

The climax came when the German corvette Adler prepared to shell Apia, the natives of which had become hostile to the Germans. Commander Richard Leary of the United States gunboat Adams had been in the vicinity of the islands expecting trouble. An account of what happened is a tribute to the courage of the American navy. It follows:

"At the appointed hour, the Adler steamed out with the German ensign flying at her peak. The Adams followed closely at her heels. Soon the Adler slowed down and swung into position, so as to bring her broadside guns to bear on the helpless village. The Adams dashed in between the Adler and the shore, where she, too, swung about, her guns at port and pointed directly at the Germans. Presently, Commander Leary in full uniform and accompanied by his staff, boarded the Adler. His colloquy with the German captain was short and sharp: 'If you fire,' he said, 'you must fire through the ship which I have the honor to command. I shall not be answerable for the consequences!' So saying, he took his leave.

"Captain Fritze could scarcely believe his ears. Such audacity had never yet confronted him. He knew that the first shot would be answered by an American broadside, and this would be the signal for a war between his country and the American republic. He faltered, and then, his heart swelling with humiliation, he steamed suddenly away."—Detroit News.

REMEDY FOR NUMEROUS ILLS

As You May Remember, an Old Song Says "It's a Very Good Plan to Forget It."

When a piece of American slang shows vitality and effective use for four or five years, it is safe to say that fairly universal human quality lies within it, the Rutland (Vt.) Herald observes. Such is the terse and characteristic Americanism, "forget it!"

When annoyed to the point of exasperation by trivial people—people who gnaw the nerves and scarify the disposition—what a balm and healing lies in the magic philosophy "forget it!"

When it seems borne in upon us like a heaven-directed mission to go atilting windmills, what a solid, commonsense ring there is to the inward mentor which whispers, "forget it!"

When bored by a stupid editorial, incensed by an intolerant sermon or swindled by a silly play, how much better to stifle the seething wrath and "forget it!"

When victimized by a petty rascal, the loss not adequate to the necessary energy for redress, "forget it!"

When abused by a drunkard, fool or silly child, "forget it!"

When betrayed by a friend so deeply that the heart changes and the pleasant faces takes on falsity, "forget it."

When Old Man Bile poisons the disposition and life is saffron instead of blue and fair, take a pill and—"forget it."

How many wrongs are worth remembering? How many annoyances are worth noticing? How many trivialities are worth attention? The pit of oblivion swallows them, once we can take our philosophy in both hands to "forget it."

And if the reader takes life so seriously that this convenient nullity offends, the remedy lies close at hand—"forget it."

One Language.

Ten per cent of America's adult population are unable to read the language of the country. Eighteen per cent of the "coming citizens" of the United States do not attend any school. One tenth of the first 2,000,000 men called to the colors could not read their orders or understand them. The figures are from Secretary Lane's recent report. There is room for only one set of ideals in this country and, except for newcomers, there is room for only one language. While the teaching of English is but one of many items in the Americanization program, it is an important one, as the figures of Secretary Lane proclaim.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wireless and Morale.

Since the armistice brought hostilities to an end it has been learned that the morale of the population of Lille was maintained by news given from a French wireless station hidden from the Germans, according to Wireless Age. Good news spread quickly through underground channels. The people knew that ten thousand American soldiers were arriving daily. Airplanes also dropped many leaflets, which were eagerly taken despite German efforts to prevent their distribution.—Scientific American.

Peat in Manitoba.

The Canadian department of mines has recently investigated 18 peat bogs in Manitoba and in a report on the supply of this fuel available in that province states that there are bogs in the Winnipeg river district containing 1,860,000 tons of peat fuel, 25 per cent moisture.

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