Town and County News

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1919.

Wheat, $2.37; corn, $1.37.

Next Tuesday is pancake day.

War Savings Stamps beget thrift. Thrift begets success.

Too many people feather their nests with borrowed plumes,

Mr. Roland Garey is erecting a large barn on his farm near town.

An exchange says it is evidently the purpose to abolish all nations but Carrie.

War Savings Stamps bought with today's savings provide for the rainy tomorrow.

Mrs. I. S. Hollingsworth announces her millinery opening for Saturday, March 8th.

Your postmaster has several War Savings Stamps for you. Drop by and get them.

It is expected that nearly all Maryland boys in France will be returned home in June.

Loose quarters may become lost quatrers. Save them by buying Thrift Stamps.

Make 1919 your banner year by starting a collection of stamps—War SavingsStamps.

An airplane was seen going westward just south of Denton last Thursday morning.

Don't forget that the war bills must be paid. Keep your War Savings Stamps and buy more.

Mr. Hoover says there's got to be a mobilization of fats." We suppose he will proceed to draft Mr. Taft.

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

Did you know that we have 427,557 Boy Scouts in America? Well, we have; and they are "good scouts," too.

It's not what you had, but what you have. Get the saving habit. War Savings Stamps are still being sold.

Mr. W. W. Duke, Concord, announces that his stock of Spring Dearborns has arrived. See adv. on page four.

Four dollars and a few cents put into a War Savings Stamp will soon grow into a five-dollar bill. Try it and see.

Otis S. Twilley, Hurlock, Md., advertises Wilt-Resistant Tomato Seed for sale in this issue. See adv. on fourth page.

In the rivalry for the affections of an Eaglish girl, a New York aviator won handsomely over all competitors. Of course he had a flying start.

Mr. Wm. J. Craft, who was run over by an automobile last week, as announced in the UNION, is said to be slightly improving after an operation.

Mr. Joseph A. Baynard, for 47 years an engineer on the Delaware & Chesapeake railway, has been placed on the roll of honor and retired. He will receive a pension.

"Edith, that young man has been calling on you now for over a year. Isn't it about time he was breaking the ice?" "I don't beleive he intends to break the ice—he's going to wear it out."

The examining officer for chauffeurs' and operators' licenses, from the office of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, will be in Denton from 3 to 5 p. m. on March 19th, April 16th, May 7th.

George D. Morgan has sold the Wilson farm of 112 acres, near the Holiness campground, to James H. Nichols, and purchased from the latter the Butler farm of 52 acres, about one mile east of Denton.

The postal regulations require that all subscriptions shall be paid in advance. Those of our subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions will please do so as early as possible, as it takes money to make a good newspaper.

One hundred farmers of the county met at the Court House Saturday, March 1st, and organized a stock company, with a capital of $5,000, for the purpose of buying and selling such produce as they may need. Others are invited to join them.

Farmers in this county who have not yet sold their corn are in a quandary as to whether to sell or not. They are offered $1.30 a bushel at present, but some of them are figuring that if the terms of peace are not signed till next November, as many of the papers intimate, the price will advance. Considerable corn is yet unsold in this county.

The latest development in the Annapolis-Claiborne ferry project is the announcement from Washington that the Post Office Department will use the ferry for a motor truck mail service to the Eastern Shore territory. It is proposed to have the mail truck cross on the first boat in the morning. This ought to hasten the delivery of mail from and to the city by several hours.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

Georgia E. Cade and Henry M. Cade, administrators of Elisha D. Park, deceased, filed account of sales of personal property, first and final account of administration and distribution; approved.

The last will and testament of Daniel V. Hutchins, deceased, will stand for probate on March 11, 1919, at 11 o'cock.

T. Alan Goldsborough and J. Owen Knotts, administrators of Charles W. Prettyman, deceased, filed inventory of personal property; approved, and order to sell at public sale granted.

Charles R. Neal, administrator of Sarah A. Neal, deceased, filed account of sales of personal property; approved.

The Eastern Shore Trust Company's Bank at Federalsburg, Md., was appointed guardian to John Elliott Noble, minor.

Thomas Taylor, administrator of Annie M. Taylor, deceased, filed account of sales of personal property; approved.

T. Sewell Noble, administrator of Norman Lednum, deceased, filed account of sales of personal property; approved.

Helen McMahan, administratrix of William Vinton McMahan, deceased, filed account of sales of personal property; approved.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of James Turner, deceased, were granted to J. Ray Turner, renunciations having been filed. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Leland Short and Howard Pastorfield were appointed appraisers.

State Listing Farms for Sale.

In connections with the return-soldier movement, the Maryland State College is desirous of securing and publishing a list of all Farms for sale within the State.

We belive it to be to the interest of the State and of our people to attract new energy and capital to the opportunites for them in our particular section.

Farm Description on Blanks have been sent to all Real Estate Dealers in the county for them to fill in giving information as to our present offerings.

This opportunity to advertise our offerings is not limited to Real Estate Dealers. Owners of Farms for Sale may secure Farm Description Blanks from the office of the County Agent.

ARMY HORSES FOR SALE.

Public Sale of surplus Army Horses and Mules will take place at Camp Meade on March 10th to March 28th. Persons desiring further information concerning same can secure it by wrting to Commanding Officer, Auxiliary Remount Depot, Camp Meade, Md.

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent.

Beware of little expense leaks. Small holes often sink the ship. Stop little wastes by buying Thrift Stamps and War Savings stamps.

Caroline High School Gets Invitation.

Arrangements are now well under way for the Annual Inthrscolastic Track Meet to be held an Tome on May 17th. Provisions are being made to accommodate the largest crowd and greatest number of contestants ever gathered there on similar occasion. It is the purpose of the committee in charge to so arrange the many events that schools of all classes may have equal opportunities.

It is frequently the case in contests of this kind that all the larger schools make creditable showings. Realizing this fact, the committee is taking especial care in outlining the events for the County High Schools. All events this year will be open to these schools; the County Schools Championship, however, wlil rest on the 70, 220 and 880 yard dashes, mile relay, broad jump and shot put. These events are to be exclusive for county contestants. For all events suitable awards such as plaques and medals will be given.

Caroline High School has been invited to attend the Meet this year. Until the time of the Meet, all schools will be regularly furnished with the necessary information for contestants, the prospects of the Meet, and the development of the plans.

Important To Farmers.

Dr. C. C. Cole, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, will give an illustrated lecture on Care and Management of Hogs and Hog Cholera Control at Harmony School House, Tuesday, March 11th, at 7.30 p. m.

On the following day Dr. Cole will give a demonstration in the disinfection of infected premises on the farm of S. E. Storey, of Harmony. Farmers desiring to attend this demonstration will meet at Willis' store at 2 o'clock p. m.

This demonstration is given particularly for the benefit of farmers who have had cholera on their farms and who are desirious of again raising hogs. It is hoped that a thorough disinfection of all premises on which hog cholera occurred last year will prevent a recurrence of the disease next fall. It is to be recalled that Caroline county lost about $1,5000.00 worth of hogs last year, due to the presence of hog cholera.

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent.

Love that laughs at locksmiths can't laugh away the grocer.

OPPOSITION GROWING TO NATION'S LEAGUE.

Yields Sovereignty and Right to Enact Protective Tariffs In America's Interest.

BY SNELL SMITH.

Opposition is rapidly developing in both House and Senate to the proposed constitution of the world binding the United States in a league of nations, as advocated by President Wilson, and is based upon the patriotic ground that its acceptance would impair American sovereignty and guarantee the maintenance of the status quo, including the existempires.

Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, speaking as one Republican, told the House amid much applause that under the covenant as written the commerce of every nation subscribing to it would be subject to it, and that this provision, coupled with that for the formation of a permanent international labor bureau, reveals a subtle plan to yield the principle of our standards of wages and living to European countries outvoting us in the Executive Council. He declared that the moment such authority was granted Democratic politicians would demand the repeal of any and all American tariff measures, because not in harmony with the spirit of the larger covenant.

"I look upon this proposition as monstrous," said Fess, "and I predict that as soon as the American people grasp the vicious possibilities included in it, there will be such a revolution of sentiment that any man who will subscribe to this perpetual surrender of the Republic's future to a vote of foreign nations will be repudiated as an enemy to the spirit and genius of American institutions."

In the Senate, where not a Republican has voiced approval of the plan of the President, and where one of the greatest debates in the history of the country is proceeding with Senator Borah, of Idaho, as the leader, assisted by several Democrats, intense feeling prevails. The impression is growing, after careful perusal of the proposed constitution read in Paris by the President, that under its machinery the power and resources of the United States could and would be utilized at any time to prevent any breaking away from the British Empire of any part of it. England, under this pact, has five votes to our one.

"We all want the friendship and the respect of and future amicable relations between Great Britain and this country," said Borah. "That was Washington's wish, that was Jefferson's wish, and that was also Lincoln's wish. But never for a moment did they surrender any power or any authority, or compromise their capacity in any way, to take care of the situation in case there should not be an agreement between the two powers. What has England given up in this league of nations? What has she surrendered? Did she surrender the freedom of the seas? That was pushed aside at the first meeting of the peace conference as not subject to its jurisdiction. Has she surrendered her claim for the largest navy? What has she surrendered? On the other hand, we have surrendered the traditional foreign policy of this country which has been established for one hundred years. We have gone behind Great Britain and placed at its disposal our finances, our man power, and our full capacity to guarantee the integrity of its possessions all over the globe. Is it an even balance, is it equitable, is it an honest arrangement between that great power and the United States?"

Senator Reed, of Missouri, a Democrat, has proven by his able analysis on the league that opposition is not partisan, he said. "Every nation entering the league yields to its arbitrament and decision all controversies with other countries, even though they involve the national honor or the national life."

It is not what you make; it is not what you spend. It is what you save that counts in the end. Put your money in War Savings Stamps and make them work for you.

Smut Losses Being Reduced.

Twenty-five per cent more farmers in the United States treated seed to prevent cereal smut in the 1918 spring and fall seeding seasons than during the previous years, according to an estimate recently made by the United States Department of agriculture based on surveys and on increased demand of formaldehyde and copper sulphate, which are used in making the treatment. The estimated national loss due to smuts in the 1918 crop was 52,500,000 bushels of wheat 110,000,000 bushels of oats; and 6,000.000bushels of barley. Minnesota and Nebraska together lost during 1918 over 8,000,000 bushels of wheat from stinking smut alone, practically all of which could have been prevented by a simple treatment previous to seeding.

The War Savings Stamp is the stamp of the real patriot.

The Salvation Army

"The Observer," in a recent issue of the Baltimore Star, writing of that splendid orgonization, the Salvation Army, says:

The record made by the Salvation Army in the course of the war is one that reflects honor and credit upon everyone connected with that splendid organization. One or two organizations that have had to deal with the soldiers in Europe with a view of mantaining their morale, giving them comfort and aid in hospitals and on the battlefield, have been severely criticised; but the Salvation Army has received everywhere most enthusiastic praise. Every doughboy coming from France has a good word to say for the Salvation Army men and women. A slight indication of this general high esteem was given Commander Evangeline Booth a week ago when she gave a dramatic recital of the experiences of her workers on the battlefields before a large New York gathering. Commander Booth before beginning her address, announced that she was not speaking for money and did not want to take up a collection, but before she spoke five minutes a half-dozen baskets, hats, bags—anything that could be used as receptacles—were filled to overflowing and placad at her feet. This is a different attitude from what we find with many men and women who openly express their regret at having given what they thought was to large a contribution in the recent United War work campaign, since one of the organizations has been for months underfire.

Commander Booth said that when the war began the Salvation Army was ready—"ready with what was most needed, the human mechanism—trained men and women who were ready to give themselves, not merely money or food but themselves, their hearts and their souls, for the sake of humanity." The Salvation Army, in fact. had to borrow $25,000 to send the first group of men and women workers over, and later it had to borrow $100,000. These workers, trained in devotion and in self-sacrifice, and trained, as Commander Booth said "to seal their service with their life's blood, if necessary," have done the finest work possible under circumstances that called forth every particle of phyisical strength, as well as the very highest moral courage.

Five Cents.

What is a nickel worth?

Of and by itself not much, you may think.

Nevertheless, a nickel saved gives you, without waiting, the interest earnings of a whole dollar for a whole year. And a nickel wanted means a dollar put in an old sock, hidden away, and made useless for three hundred and sixty five days at least.

Ssving is the foundation of thrift.

Thrift stops waste, increasees wealth and builds prosperity.

These are some of the things the War Loan Organization of the Fifth Federal Reserve District is trying to impress upon the people of this Community. These thoughts make us who have had little respect for nickels, dimes and dollors stop and think. They should make us take a personal inventory and decide if there are not ways in which we can save. They should make us cut out our wastes and put the results into savings,

It is merely a question of thinking in interest.

For instance, if every person in the United States saved one little, insignificent nickel in one day, it it would mean that at night on that day the people would be just five millon dollars richer. And then suppose the people kept this up for one month? It would mean that at the end of thirty days they would have saved one hundred and fifty million dollars.

Why not keep it up for the rest of 1919? What would be the result? One billion, five hundred million dollars. Sounds like a lot of work for one little nickel to do, doesn't it, yet there are scores of industries in the United States which are paying big dividends on the little nickels gathered day by day.

This immense sum if invested in War Savings Stamps would earn for the savers approximately sixty four million dollars in 1920—the work of "old man interest," who never takes a day off and who is continuously on the job.

Just think what the result would be if every indjvidual saving and investment were carried into dollars and hundreds of dollars. This nation must now depend upon its own people to finance its great Governmental projects and all of its own industrial development. To do this we must learn to produce more, to eliminate waste, to save and invest wisely. Once the lesson of thrift becomes firmly intrenched in the American mind, sothing can stop us.

What is a nickel worth?

Learn to think in interest.

COUNTRY IS DEEPLY STIRRED.

Gen. Ansell Tells Senate System of Courts Martial is "Atrocious," but Baker Upheld It—Sick Soldier Ordered to be Shot.

Members of both branches of Congress are deeply stirred over the revelations of the atrocities of the system of court-martial now existing in the United States army, as made by Brig.-Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, acting Judge Advocate General, before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. As a result of these disclosures, it is practically certain Senator Chamberlain's bill, backed by the Republicans in the Senate, revising the whole military court-martial system will be passed. Moreover, it has intimated that some of the officers constituting the court-martial may themselves have to make a defense of their actions before the Senate Committee.

General Ansell says the existing system is "intolerable" and "atrociously bad," inflicting upon soldiers heavy and long terms in prison and even the death penalty for comparatively trivial offenses. He said he had attempted to get a modification of the system but that his superior officers, backed by Secretary of War Baker, had refused to permit the system to be humanized.

"The sentences imposed for slight offenses by the court-martial have shocked every sense of justice," said General Ansell. "They have reached the heights of injustice. The sentences in many instances bore no reasonable relationship to the offenses committed."

"For forty years the army has been cursed with red tape in its court-martial proceedings. Terrible injustices have been inflicted upon small offenders. The whole system is wrong.

"I realize that I am arraigning an institution to which I belong. But I am doing it so that ample justice may be done the men in the ranks. We need more humanity in our judgment of their offenses. We have not shown it. For the sake of our men and their families we must put an end to this cruel system, and we must do it at once."

The General was asked for a comparison between the American court-martial methods and those of the armies of other nations. He said they were much harsher than those of Great Britain and France. In fact, he said they were harsher than any except the armies of Russia, Prussia and Spain.

To illustrate the situation that exists he told of the following cases, among many others:

The death penalty was imposed upon an American soldier in France who had pleaded guilty to a charge of refusing to obey an order to drill. The soldier protested that he was ill and physically unable to obey. The military authorities in France insisted upon execution of the sentence but the man was saved by Executive clemency.

A court martial sitting in this country ordered the death penalty inflicted upon a soldier who went to the bedside of his dying father without leave. He returned to duty as soon as his father died. The man was saved by interference from Washington.

A sentence of forty years was imposed upon a young soldier in the army only a few days, because he refused to give up a package of cigarettes to his superior officer, a Second Lieutenant. "A company row" was the way Gen. Ansell characterized the incident, blaming the officer practically as much as the soldier.

A private who went home without leave to see his wife and sick baby in destitute circumstances was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Later this was reduced to three years

Going into detail, Gen. Ansell showed that in a very great number of cases where soldiers were sentenced to long terms in the federal penitentiary, dishonorably discharged from the army and branded as criminals, the offenses while technically grave because they were disobedience of orders were in reality very unimportant and had been committed by young men either because of good impulses or because they were green from civilian life and did not understand the rigid discipline of army life.

General Ansell related as evidence of what he called the "perniciousness of the court-martial system," the case of a boy who had been in the army but a few days and was assigned to kitchen duty in an army camp. The sergeant found him smoking a cigarette and reprimanded him.

"Give me that pack of cigarettes," ordered the sergeant, according to General Ansell.

"Go to ——," snapped the soldier. The company lieutenant came along and commanded the soldier to give up the cigarettes.

"I wont' do it, and I don't give a —— for anybody," retorted the soldier.

General Ansell went on to tell of the boy being tried by court-martial, convicted, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and forty years in jail. The commanding officer of his regiment, on reviewing the case, reduced the sentence to ten years.

"Now it must appear that this was a serious offense," said General Ansell. "But the facts must be considered as they were to get an insight into the matter. Here was a raw recruit, new to army life, in the turmoil of of a kitchen, quite likely upset by a reproof that might have been harshly made and letting his temper get the better of him. For this he was sentenced to forty years in jail.

"In many instances—I am not citing exceptions—the same brutally excessive sentences have been imposed for trivial offenses.

"Any system that would impose such a sentence as that upon the boy you speak of is un-American," commented Speaker Thomas. "It would make Bolsheviki out of the relatives of a man. I want to say that the officer who would act that way to a soldier is a damned fool."

"You don't want that to go upon the record?" suggested Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes I do," insisted Senator Thomas, hotly. "I say that officer was a damned fool, and ought himself to have been court-martialed. Any one imposing such a sentence ought to be court-martialed, too. It is easy to see why in peace times we cannot get men to go into our army."

The General related in detail the case of a young soldier who went home without leave to see his dying father. He hurried back to camp as soon as his father died and was sentenced to death. The sentence was not carried out because of executive clemency.

"You should have court martialed the court martial," said Senator Knox.

"The court martial couldn't see the human facts behind the case," said General Ansell.

"Whatever became of that boy?" Gen. Ansell was asked. He didn't know.

"His mother probably has joined the Bolsheviki," said Senator Thomas.

"And his father probably has too, in another world," commented Senator Frelinghuysen.

A large proportion of the instance of injustice occurred in the United States, but Gen. Ansell cited some of them from France.

Upon a soldier in France, General Ansell said, the death sentence had been imposed for declining to drill after having been subjected to extreme exposure to cold for twenty-four hours. He insisted he was not able to stand. Two others were sentenced to death for sleeping on post, after having been on duty for four days with hardly any sleep. General Ansell set these sentences aside, he said, after the War Department had declined to act.

"It must be remembered," aaid General Ansell, "that these men seldom have adequate counsel and don't know how to defend themselves.

The Government is represented by able connsel, and the offender has all the odds against him."

As the result of Gen. Ansell's testimony, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs decided to summon Secretary Baker. He will be asked to explain to the committee and the country why he ordered special leniency toward, "conscientious objectors," who brazenly refused to obey any military discipline and finally ordered their honorable discharge, their pardon out of prison, payment of all back money and equipment with complete new civilian outfit, while at time same time he refused to modify a system which sent boys willing and ready to fight for their flag to the federal prison for ten to twenty years for minor violations of military law.

It was Senator Frelinghuysen (Rep) who brought out this contrast when he asked Gen. Ansell:

"What is your opinion, General, with regard to the attitude Secretary of War toward the conscientious objectors whom he equips with a bank roll, wearing apparel and then pins a bouquet in their buttonhole and gives them an honorable discharge, at the same time that men on the firing line are being committed to long terms of imprisonment for trivial offenses?

"I would rather be excused from answering that, Senator," replied Gen. Ansell. "It would be exceedingly embarrassing for me to answer it."

"Don't worry," interposed Senator Chamberlain. "We will have Secretary Baker himself here and have him answer it."

"Maybe he will have conscientious objections to answering it," said Senator Knox.

General Ansell undertook the power of review over court-martial, he said, after the case had come before him of twelve non-commissioned officers who had been dishonorably discharged from service and had been sentenced to from three to seven years for a "minor disagreement" in one of the army camps with some West Point soldiers. He found authority, he said, under the law of 1862, to review the court-martial verdict and, after going into the evidence, set the sentences aside and restored the man to duty.

"I wrote the Secretary of War about it," said General Ansell. "I wrote: 'You cannot approve the iniquity of such a system.'"

The Secretary, he said, did not encourage General Ansell's attitude, but the Acting Judge Advocate General insisted on his privilege of review and has kept on exercising it ever since.

War Savings Records.

That the five states, of which this is one, constituting the Fifth Federal Reserve Districts have not been slow to realize the basic value of the Thrift Idea was shown recently by official figures announced by the War Loan Organization. At the close of the records for last year, just tabulated and analyzed, the district had invested more than $73,000,000 in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. In the four Liberty Loams the disnrict subscribed $849,474,300.

Considered as a unit the District of Columbia leads the district in its war savings per capita record, its figure being $15.93, which means that Washingtonians bought Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps to such an amount that if the stamps were divided among all the people in Washington every man, woman and child in the city would have $15.93 worth.

As a whole the district's total at the end of the year was $73,898,242,87. In the month past and the one just ended, tens of thousands of dollars worth of additional stamps have been sold and when the figures for January and February are compiled the total for the districts will be much greater, and it will continue to grow it is believed, since the people of the country are beginning to recognize more and more the benefits which accure from intelligent and systematic saving.

For West Virginia the total at the end of 1918 was $16,124,803.94 with a per capita of $11.35.

Virginia showed a total of $14,662,008.85, its pes capita purchases being $6.50.

In North Carolina the total was higher—$21,085,388. Its per capita was $8.66.

South Carolina returned a total of $7,713,522.23 with a per capita of $4.69.

Maryland had bought $8,429, 669.48, its per capita being $5.98.

Washington and its environs—listed as the District of Columbia—purchased $5,882,850.40 worth of Thrift Stamps and War Saving Stamps.

Attorney-General Palmer.

The nomination to the office of Attorney-General of the United States of Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer is a fitting reward for work well done. Recently resolutions have been offered in the senate calling for information as to the supposed payment of large fees to lawyers in conducting the adminstration of alien property of which Mr. Palmer is custodian. The nomination for a seat in the Cabinet shows the confidence of the President in Mr. Palmer, and in that confidence the people will share. In point of fact, Mr. Palmer has made a great record as custodian of alien property. He administered property of the vast value of $700,000,000 at a cost 1-7 of 1 per cent. That was the apparent cost. The real cost was $604,000, less than nothing. For in his administration Mr. Palmer collected an unreported and concealed income tax of $1,604,539.76. His own salary in conducting the great business of 33,000 different estates, located in every State and in the islands, was $5,000 a year, and the salaries paid his counsel and assistants was equally moderate. Mr. Palmer is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1872. In 1908 he was elected to the Sixty-first Congress, and was re-elected to the Sixty-second and Sixty-third in the Twenty-sixth district of Pennsylvania. In 1915 he was appointed to the United States Court of Claims, from which he resigned after a few months to become custodian of enemy alien property. His religion is that of the Society of Friends. In 1896 he married Miss Roberta Bartlett Dixon, of Easton, Md., and he is a brother-in-law of Mr. J. Kemp Bartlett, of Baltimore.—Baltimore Sun.

Boy Wins State Championship.

State champion two years in succssion and winner of the grand State championship of Delaware this year, is the record of a New Castle county boy of 17. In 1916, Wallace Cook, as club champion of Delware, won a free trip to the International Dairy Exposition. The next year, 1917, he cleared $183.27 from his corn club acre, and at the State corn show, in competition with the best corn growers of the State, won the sweepstake prize in both the 10 and 50 ear corn classes. In 1918 Wallace used his club earnings of the previous year to purchase a pure Holstein heifer and calf. At the State fair last fall he was awarded the Holstein-Friesian championship prize for the best club calf on exibition, and was also declared State champion in the boys' and girls' dairy judging contest. His club acre of corn this year produced 63.4 bushels of shelled corn, and on his exhibits of 10 and 50 ears he was awarded the grand championship prize of New Castle and Kent counties.

Keating Succeeds Shehan.

Thomas J. Keating, of Centreville, was elected to the office of State Insurance Commissioner for Maryland Thursday afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Public Works at Annapolis. Mr. Keating will succeed W. Shehan, who resigned several weeks ago, and, it was stated will take hold of his new duties about April 1.

He called at the office of the Insurance Commissioner in the Union Trust Building Thursday afternoon and was introduced by Mr. Shehan to the force. Mr. Keating is a lawyer of Queen Annes county and one of the well-known young men of his profession interested in Democratic politics there.

There would seem to be need for an armistice of strikes.

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