Town and County News

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

Church Notes For Sunday.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. C. T. Wyatt, D. D., Pastor.
10.30 a. m., Preaching.
2 00 a. m., Sunday School.
6 45 p. m., Epworth League.
7.30 p. m., Preaching.
Junior League every Wednesday at 4 p. m.

M. P. CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Thomas O. Crouse, Pastor.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor.
9.45 a. m., Sunday School.
6.45 p. m., Christian Endeavor.

Mr. Edwin C. Fields, of Baltimore is a visitor in town this week.

The Sheriff's Notice to Merchants and Traders appears in this issue.

Thrift Stamps stop little wastes. Get the saving habit. It pays dividends.

Don't put your dollars in an old sock. Put them into War Savings Stamps and they will work for you.

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

Winnie Emory advertises personal property for sale on Wednesday, March 26. See adv. on 4th page.

Reports from Easton Hospital are that Mr. Wm. J. Craft, who was run over and severely injured by an automobile recently, is likely to recover.

Congressman Linthicum, House of Repretentives, Washington, D.C., can send an Agricultural Year Book to any one who may desire it, as he repesents a city district where few can be used.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Nuttle will entertain their friende at their home, on Fifth avenue, on Saturday evening, March 15th, from 8 to 11 p. m., in honor of their 25th anniversay. No cards in town.

The Economics Club will meet on Saturday, March 15th, at the Court House. The subject before the Club will be "Rest and Recreation for Busy Woman." Mrs. Pickering and Mrs. Newcomer will make addresses.

Mr. William Bullock has moved the Blackiston residence to his lots on Franklin street and will make two dwellings out of them. He has begun work on the foundations of the large auto tnd garage which he will erect at the corner of Main and Second streets.

Within the next few weeks Centreville's tallest smokestack will be erected at the municipal water works and electric plant. It will be 80 feet high—within 20 feet of the height of the stand pipe. The town Commissioners have purchased a 150-horsepower boiler to add to the equipment. The new outfit will cost about $2,000.

The new Victory stamps are out. The stamps are of an entirely new design. Against a background of the flags of the Allied countries stands the militant figure of Columbia, sword in her right hand and in her left are the symbolic balances of Justice. The stamps are violet in color. They are of three-cent denomination and are selling fast.

Pres. S. G. Nuttle announces a mass meeting of the Caroline County Tomato Growers Association at the Court House on Tuesday, March 18th, at one o'clock. This is an important meeting and every member is urged to be present. Growers not yet members of the association are invited to join at this time.

W. W. NEWCOMER,
Secy-Treas.

There will be a regular meeting of the Caroline County Farmers' Co-operative Club, Incorporated, of Denton, at the Court House on Saturday, March 15th, at 2 p. m. Every member, new and old, is urgently requested to be present. Those not yet members should hand in their names at this meeting. Business of importance and mutual interest to every farmer will be transacted. Be on time.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Redden, formerly of Denton, but now of Wilmington, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth, to Mr. Joseph H. Death, of Wilmington, on Friday, February 28th. The couple was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Everette W. Martin. After the ceremony, which was attended only by the immediate family, Mr. and Mrs. Death left for an extended trip, and they will be at home after March 15th.

The citizens of Federalsburg have taken up with enthusiasm the building of a memorial for soldiers of that community, and committees have been named to estimate a suitable memorial. A hall seems to be most talked of, and if this is built it will contain an opera house on the first floor. The hall will also contain a rest room, and there is talk of so arranging it that a gymnasium could be added. A meeting has been called for a report from the committee next Friday night.

Farmer's are Co-operating.

In common with the farmers of all sections of the country, our own Caroline tillers of the soil have banded themselves together and have founded the Caroline County Farmers' Co-operative Club, Incorporated, with headquarters at Denton. A large per cent of the stock has already been subscribed, and the club will incorporate at once under the State laws.

The farmers feel that existing conditions have forced them to take this action, and that it is their only means of self protection. Although admitedly the noblest and most essential of all professions it has been the last to organize. The local organization begins business under the most auspicious circumstances, and it is needless to state will fill a long-felt want in this section. New members are enrolling rapidly, thirty last Saturday, and in a short time the whole county will be organized. This is a farmers' organization and every farmer in the county should avail himself of its privileges.

Men of wide business experience are back of it, and it goes without saying that in a short time it will be one of Caroline's most successful enterprises. The directors are Messers. Bye, Cool, Morse, Fifield, Doerr, and Zeigler.

The man who has is the man who succeeds. Little savings lead to big success. Buy War Savings Stamps.

Milk Producers to Meet.

Mr. D. H. Allebach, the Vice-President of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association, will meet the dairymen shipping milk through the Goldsboro Station on Friday, March 14th, at 7.30 p. m. for the purpose of forming a Unit of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

On the following afternoon at 2.30 he will address a similar meeting of dairymen shipping milk from Queen Anne Station at the Tri-County High School.

It is to be remembered that this Association is one of the strongest of its kind in the county and has for a number of years been setting a price on milk that allowed the farmer a reasonable profit in addition to the cost of production. Dairymen interested in the activities of this Association are invited to attend the above scheduled meetings.

Those dairymen who believe this Organization is essential to maintaining the dairy industry on a sound financial basis should take the responsibility of seeing that there is sufficient attendance at these meetings to guarantee the formatiou of Units of the Association at the above respective shipping stations.

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

J. Ray Turner, administrator of James Turner, deceased, filed inventory of personal property; approved, and order to sell at public or private sale granted.

Mary B. Morris and Raymond W. Noble, administrators of Minos H. Morris, deceased, filed account of sales of personalty; approved.

Emma Hayman and Edward Hayman, administrators of John Hayman, deceased, filed first and final account of administration; passed.

Fred R. Owens, administrator of William H. Jarman, deceased, filed first and final account of administration; passed.

The Eastern Shore Trust Company, guardian to John Elliott Noble, minor, filed bond; approved.

Thomas H. Chambers, administrator of William T. Stack, deceased, filed release from Eastern Shore Trust Company, guardian to John Elliott Noble, minor; approved.

W. Brewster Deen, surviving guardian to Clarence Edward and Alonzo Rufus Schwaninger, minors, filed second account of guardianship as to each ward; approved.

Anna Blanch Pippin, administratrix of Carroll O. Pippin, deceased, filed inventory of personal property; approved, and order to sell granted.

The last will and testament of Daniel V. Hutchins, deceased, was duly proved and admitted to probate.

Of Interest To Bond Holders.

"Liberty Bond interest coupons may be invested directly in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps," says a statement just issued by the Treasury Department. Post offices throughout the country have been notified to accept as cash, coupons representing interest due on Liberty Bonds, and the Savings Division of the Treasury Department has been notified accordingly. This ruling makes it possible for all holders of Liberty Bonds to reinvest their non-interest-bearing coupons at once.

Banks and trust companies are also expected to accept Liberty Bond interest coupons as cash for the purchase of War Savings Stamps and Thrift Stamps. This will facilitate the sales of War Stamps and Thrift Stamps, and will afford to Liberty Bond holders the opportunity to draw interest on their interest.

WHERE NEGROES MADE HISTORY.

Very little has been said or written of the Negroe's part in bringing about the end of the war, but a thrill went through the War Savings Convention at Carehgie Hall on February 21st when Colonel William Hayward of the 369th U. S. Infantry, the regiment of fighters from the negroe population, known as the 15th New York, told of the scrap put up by his boys.

The majority of the enlisted men are from Harlem, and Colonel Hayward said that the way those boys conducted themselves in the last days of the war forms a part of great history which will be written some day.

"In talking to Justice Hughes a few days ago I was astonished to find out that the people in this country did not know what happened in that last big German offensive on the 15th of July," he said, "You see, the Germans had been re-inforced by released prisoners from Russia so that they had their maximum forces. They had broken through the British and it was pretty near disaster. This was east of Rheims. The Germans had also torn through the French at Montdidier, gone through thirty or forty kilos."

Colonel Hayward then explained that the old 15th had been turned over to General Gouraud, commander of the fourth French Army and that his men captured some Germans on the night of the 14th of July thus learning that the expected attack would be launched upon their front. During the 191 days that the regiment was in the trenches, he said, there were many weeks when there was nothing between the German army and Paris but his regiment. "But that was fair enough," he said, "because there was nothing between us and Berlin except the German army."

"When the French knew this battle was coming," he continued, "their forces did not remain a thin blue line. It seemed that all the soldiers and all the canons in the world crawled over and took positions back of us.

"General Gouraud saved the world for civilization, but he took a chance, the greatest chance any soldier ever took in the world. He took his troops out of the front line trenches over a front of fifty kilometers. He abandoned them when he was sure the attack was coming.

"And when this attack occured he had the Fifteenth New York on one end of that fifty kilo line and the old sixty-ninth New York, in the rainbow Division, on the other hand. And so, when the German fire fell on these front line trenches for five hours and twenty-five minutes, they fell on empty trenches except for the few patrols left in reinforced trenches with signal rockets, gas shells and a few machine guns. Practically all of these came back to us in the morning.

When the hour for the German infantry attack came these patrols left off gas bombs and signal rockets and our artillery let loose on the massed Germans. The Germans were literally smashed and never got through to our second line.

But on the other end they did get through. They crashed into the Rainbow Division and the Sixty-ninth met them hand to hand in some of the most terrible fighting of the war—fighting fit for that terrible battle, the battle that was the turning point of the war."

The Meaning of Thrift.

Many people have asked for a working definition of thrift. Here is one:

Thrift means getting the most for one's money. This means spending wisely to satisfy important needs of the present and saving the rest of one's income to meet important needs of the future, lest spending for trifles today deplete one's resources so that he cannot meet important needs and opportunities tomorrow. Thrift, like success, requires two things, planning and will power to carry out the plans. In short, thrift means success. Thrift Stamps will help you to plan and will back up your will power. Here is another:

Thrift means 1. Planning—taking into consideration the needs of yourself, your family, and your country, not only for the present but also for the future.

2. Spending wisely—to meet important present needs—getting the most for your money today and having something left for the morrow.

3. Investing the savings—the part which the unthrifty spend to satisfy trifling or unimportant wants—so that you may greet with happy countenance all important future needs and opportunities that knock at your door. War Savings Stamps hold your money for opportunity call. And another:

Thrift means getting the most for your money today and in the future. Being able to meet your obligations to your business associate, your family and your country. Getting the most out of life, in short, making of it real success.

War Savings Stamps are a tangible evidence of success.

Recent Real Estate Transfers.

Following are among the recent transfers of real estate as recorded at the office of the Clerk of the Court:

Benjamin F. Cohee et al. to James H. Pollard and wife, 2 lots in West Denton, $450.

Isaac T. Fleetwood and wife to Wm. E. McWilliams, 133 acres in Sixth and Seventh districts, $14,000.

Malom F. Downey and wife to Wilmer Webber, lot in Greensboro, $925.

T. Clayton Horsey and wife to Malom F. Downey, 2 lots in Greensboro, $1,275.

James A. Willoughby and wife to Percy O. Hynson, 80 acres in Third district, $5,100.

William E. Butler et al. to Robinson C. Murphy, 43 acres in Eighth district, $3,600.

H. L. Cooper and wife to John W. Funk, 2 parcels of land in Second district, $10.

Mary F. Conley to Harry E. Gambrill and wife, lot in Federalsburg, $100.

Fred R. Owens and wife to Isaac Trice, 40 acres in Third district, $1,200.

Carrie M. Bell and husband to Aaron K. Wrightson, 30 acres in Fourth district, $5,000.

Harvey L. Cooper and wife to Willard C. Todd, 25 acres in Third district, $1,225.

Thurman B. Harris and wife to John E. Webber, 2 lots in Burrsville, $475.

T. Clayton Horsey and wife to Robert L. Hicks, lot in Greensboro, $150.

Mary S. Spicer and husband to Ira J. Nichols, lot in Federalsburg, $200

Orland Patton and wife to Fred Noble Wright, lot in Federalsburg, $500.

August M. Frase and wife to Edward H. Frase, 83 acres in Eighth district, $4,500.

Frank M. Cuppett and wife to Chas. B. Thompson, 50 acres in First district, $1,850.

Carrie M. Hassinger to Martin P. Horner, lot in Preston, $75.

James R. Charles et al. to James F. Jester, lot in Fifth district, $80.

Charles M. Walker and wife to Geo. R. Nichols and wife, land in Fifth district, $1,600.

Samuel G. Nuttle and wife to Arlington Patton, 35 3-10 acres in Third district, $2,500.

Reginas I. Hallowell to Ira J. Nichols, lot in Federalsburg, $700.

Geo. A. McDaniel to William T. Eddington, lot in Sixth district, $2,000.

Alvin D. Fisher and wife to Jesse W. Porter, 12 8-10 acres in First district, $10.

Caleb J. Bowdle and wife to Willis S. Wright, 46 acres in Eighth district, $2,600.

John H. Dyer and wife to James H. Andrews, lot in Denton, $1,500.

Lawrence B. Towers and wife to Henrietta Mattee, land in Seventh district, $550.

Ida M. Clark and husband to Oliver W. Spicer, land in First district, $1,950.

Wilbur J. Allen to Lotta L Knowles and husband, 7 acres in Third district, $2,500.

James H. Nichols et al. to Jas. T. Turner and wife, 115 acres in Eighth district, $7,500.

Deborah A. Schaube et al. to Geo. E. Deen and wife, 175 acres, $10,000.

Malcolm M Luzader and wife to Wm. E. Scott, 2 parcels of land in Third district, $4,000.

James E. Williamson and wife to Minnie H. Davis, 2 parcels of land in Federalsburg, $470.

Charles E. White and wife to Geo. E. White and wife, 65 acres in fifth district, $2,900.

Hazleton A. Joyce, Jr., to James E. Williamson, parcel of land in Federalsburg, $550.

Daniel S. Brockway to John C. Russell, lot in Greensboro, $1,400.

Francis Knowles and wife to Frank R. Depew and wife, 126½ acres, $6,500.

Stephen Toth and wife, to Michel Roberten and wife, 107 acres in First district, $4,250.

Carrol D. Ellis and wife to M. M. Luzader, 2 lots in Denton, $1,950.

Winoa Redhead to Frank S. Langrell and wife, 2 lots in Fourth district, $535.

George E. Smith and wife to Chas. E. Shaub, 177 acres in First district, $4,500.

Percy O. Hynson and wife to Calvin Haltaman and wife, 2 parcels of land in Sixth district, $4,500.

J. Waters Russell Realty Co. to Francis Knowles and wife, 126½ acres in Third district, $5,000.

Edw. C. Vincent and wife to Walter L. Fluharty, lot in Federalsburg, $5,000,

John T. Carter and wife to Thomas S. Hudson and wife, 5 parcels in Third district, $2,750.

James H. Nichols, attorney-in-fact, to Richard Wayman, 9¾ acres in Sixth district, $900.

Leroy Detwiler and wife to Robert J. Magragon and wife, 76¾ acres in Sixth district, $5,000.

Benjamin B. Brumbaugh and wife to Dennis Werner, 2 parcels in Sixth district, $5,00.

Robert W. Messenger and wife to Ralph S. Brown et al., lot in Federalsburg, $1,200.

Eastern Shore Trust Company to Clarence H. Turner, Federalsburg property. $300.

Manning Merriken and wife to Elmer B. Blades, lot in Preston, $2,600.

Mary E. Jester et al., to Clayton Taylor and wife, 65 acres in Eighth district, $2,500.

Minnie Collison and husband to John W. Funk, lot in Denton.

James H. Nichols and wife to Wm. Baynard, lot in Denton.

Frederick H. Beauchamp and wife to Charles E. Lewis, 75 acres in Eighth district, $5,000.

WHERE SHALL OUR CHILDREN LEARN TO THINK

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

"What are you doing?" asked the hurried teacher of Johnny, who was in a brooding posture.

"Thinking," answered Johnny, after he had come back to consciousness that he was being interrupted.

"Well, this is no place to think," she urged conclusively.

She was right. A school is no place to think. It is not the principal function of the school to prepare for an intellectual life.

THINKING HARDLY NECESSARY.

Have you ever realized that thinking is not a very essential matter? It is but occasionally that most people are required to think. Life is mostly habit. You do not have to think in order to dress, or to eat, or to walk down-town, or to do most of the operations of your office Many persons work all day long without being called on to think. Indeed, it would be dangerous to what they were doing if some of them should think about it.

THOUGHTFULNESS IS RARE.

You would not think it possible to read without thinking. But many of us do it. If you do not believe it, examine the next man you meet as to what he got out of the daily paper. If he has no fresh thought as the result, then he read without thinking. Generally we read to confirm what we thought before.

Thoughtfulness is so rare that we use the phrase, "the thinking classes" to define a very small aristocracy.

The only time we ever need to think is when we meet a fresh situation.

Most of us seldom meet any fresh situations. A great many persons succeed in living and in being cared for, in a routine way, without ever being forced into original thought.

In good times, at least, this makes life easy.

DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILD TO BE A THINKER?

Now don't hurry to say "yes."

It is the thinkers who have to take responsibility. Those who do not think can work by the hour, but a thinker's work is never done. The thoughtless do not have to take risks. The thinker takes all the risk. The man who does not think has a much easier time. He crowds the baseball park. He sees the shows. He always has time to look on.

The thinker gets all the knocks. He is always called a "highbrow." Before the majority of the thoughtless come over to his side he is a "crank," and after they join him he is a "boodler" or a "plutocrat."

Things are decided by those who think. In every office somebody must think. In every factory there must be a thinker. In every legislative assembly, full of grafters and heelers though it may be, there must be some thought if anything is to be brought to pass.

HOW TO MAKE THINKERS.

Not everybody can be a thinker. But suppose you decide that your child can, and shall. How is he going to do it?

He must get beyond the school. Notice I did not say, he must get out of school. Some learn to think in college, and some outside. If a thinker is a person who faces new situations and solves them, then to make your boy a thinker you have only to help him get the higher habit of having no habits. That is, he must every day face some new situation. He must go to bed every night bigger than he woke up. He must be able to keep moving after you have stopped shoving him from behind.

PUT HIM IN REAL SITUATIONS.

So it is not enough to buy an encyclopedia and show the child how to look up things in it. What the child needs is not new books, but new situations. How can you put your child, your city child let us say, in situations where he will use his knowledge, where he will want to do some thinking?

If you want him to think about numbers, measurements, and business transactions and you wish to help him to become accurate, neat, and punctual, you may give him a summer in an office or send him out with a land surveyor. If you are not patient enough with him to try him out in your own business house, perhaps you have a friend who is in a similar case, and you may swap boys with him for a time.

If you have a daughter and you feel that her work in household economies is purely mechanical, you may think it worth while to put her in charge of your own establishment for a few weeks, at least to the extent of letting her work out the budget, do the marketing, plan menus for a week, go over the kitchen utensils and the linens and find out what needs to be renewed, or be responsible for a special department or certain definite meals in the home menage.

So I might go on through the various subjects of school study. The only way to get a child away from mere bookishness into the world of thought is to make a laborotory of your home or garden, your shop or warehouse, your summer or your Saturdays, and reawaken his curiosity until again you hear him asking some questions.

Treasury Certificates, Series T-2.

United States Treasury Tax Certificates Series T-2 are dated Jan. 16th, 1919. and mature on June 17th, 1919. They have no Coupons attached and the interest is, therefore, payable separately.

These Certificates cannot be used for the tax payment due on March 15th, as they mature more then sixty days after the date.

United States Treasury Tax Certificates Series T-2 will be dated March 15th, 1919, and will mature (Monday), June 16th, 1919, the pay on which the second installment of Income and Profits Taxes will be' due and payable (one day earlier than Series T-2). Moreover, each Tax Certificates (Series T-3) will have attached a Coupon covering the interest from March 15th to June 16th.

As all Tax Certificats are acceptable by Collectors of Internal Revenue to face value only, those Certificates with Coupons attached are more convenient, as the holder can, at the proper time, detach the Coupon, use his Certificate in payment of his tax, and collect the interest seperately by presenting his Coupon to his bank.

Tax Certificates Series T-2, dated Jan. 16th, and without Coupons, can be exchanged for Tax Certificates Series T-3, dated March 15th, with coupons attached, and when such exchange is made interest will be paid on the Tax Certificates Series T-2, from Jan. 16, 1919, to the date of surrender—March 15th, 1919.

Holders of tax certificates Series T-2 are requested to present, or send, them to the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond on, or preferably before, March 15th, together with a subscription for a like amount of Certertificates of Series T-3. The exchange will be made as of March 15th. Interest to March 15th will be remitted, or credited, and Certificates of the new Series will be delivered, in accordance with the directions of the subscriber.

Thrift helped win the war. It will enable us to enjoy to the fullest the advantage of victory and peace.

Crimson Clover for Early Pasture.

Excepting rye, crimson clover is the earliest pasture available in the spring in the Middle Atlantic States from New Jersey to North Carolina. Crimson clover is grown mostly for soil improving and for hay, but it can well be used for pasture during the eight weeks from February 1 to April 1. If the clover is to be plowed under, it can be pastured as late as April 15, but if hay or a seed crop is to be secured the stock should be taken off two weeks earlier.

Crimson clover pasture is especially valuable for hogs and sheep, which relish this clover quite as much as they do red clover and alfalfa. It is highly valued by dairymen as a substitute for silage and as a means of obtaining green feed very early in the season. Many dairymen pasture their cows on crimson clover in order to save their silage for dry spells during the summer. An average acre of crimson clover furnishes day pasture for two or three cows and reduces the amount of silage that must be fed by about one-half.

Hogs, sheep, and light cattle can be run on upland pastures throughout the winter and early spring except when snow is on the ground.

Heavy cattle must not be turned on the fields when the ground is soft, although crimson clover is not injured by trampling as much as permanent blue grass sod. Crimson clover is not as likely to cause bloating as other clovers, but cattle, and especially young cattle, should not be allowed to graze when the clover is covered with frost.

All habits are not bad. There is one you should cultivate—saving. Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps point the way to success.

Eat More Frozen Fish.

Eat more fish—the kinds that are frozen solid and covered with an ice jacket as soon as they are drawn from the deep, cool sea—is the advice of specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. There is an unusually large supply of this kind of fish on hand, probably twice as much as the country has ever had before, and the quality, the specialists say, is as good as the so-called fresh fish that go to the market packed in ice. And the price is more reasonable because the fish were caught in the season of overproduction. The holdings include excellent kinds noted for their quality, such as weakfish, mackerel, whiting, and herring. People in large cities where hard-frozen fish can be had should give them a trial, and people living in the rural districts of inland States need not be deprived of this form of sea-food, for during the cold season frozen fish can be shipped by express or sent by parcel post long distances, Bureau of Chemistry investigators have learned.

COURT-MARTIAL ATROCITIES.

Suspicion, deep-grounded and long held, that the army court-martial system is a hotbed of injustice, is amply confirmed by the testimony before the Senate military committee of Brigadier-General Samuel T. Ansell, acting judge advocate general. General Ansell, in fact, going so far as to call it an "atrociously bad" system, said:

"The sentences imposed for slight offenses by the courts-martial have shocked every sense of jurtice. 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. I realize 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 mnst put an end to this cruel system, and we must do it at once."

General Ansell did not only generalize. He cited specific instances, one of a case of a young man sentenced to forty years' imprisonment for a slight offense. In some cases when men had been dishonorably discharge from the service they were reinstated through General Ansell's efforts. So many instances ofbrutally excessive punishment were related that General Ansell's hearers were moved to the deepest indignation.

The acting judge advocate general's testimony made the strongest sort of argument for Senator Chamberlain's bill to do away with the present system and give the judge advocate general power of reveiw of courts-martial. General Ansell has been exercising that power under an old law, in spite of the opinion of Secretary Baker and General Crowder that there is no authority for reveiw beyond that of a commanding officer. The passage of Mr. Chamberlain's bill would remove any question on the subject.

That General Ansell's condemnation of the present court-martial system will not serve to make him popular with the powers that be in the War Department goes without saying. He, therefore, deserves all the more credit for defying the military autocracy and exposing iniquities that cannot but help to make decent-minded men's blood boil.

Secretary Baker is to appear before the Senate committee in a few days, and it is to be hoped that a reply will be given to a question Senator Frelinghuysen asked General Ansell and which the latter begged to be excused from answering. It was "Why has the Secretary of the War agreed to conscientious objectors being honorably discharged from the army at the same time that men on firing the line were being committed to long terms in jail for trivial lapses?" There are a good many millions of people in this country besides Mr. Frelinghuysen who would like to know.—New York Globe.

Warns Against "Stamp Sharks."

Newspapers throughout the country are gradually banishing from their columns all advertisements inserted by unscrupulous persons who conduct a business of purchasing War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds at a discount.

Kansas City is the latest city to fall in line in excluding "stamp shark" advertisements from the newspapers, according to a report received by the Savings Division of the United States Treasury, from John T. Wayland, Government Savings Director in the Tenth Federal Reserve District.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass has warned the public about "stamp sharks," who make profit on War Savings Stamps owners who wish to dispose of their securities quickly. Postmasters have been instructed not to redeem War Savings Certificates from persons whose names are not registered on their certificates. Certificates can be redeemed at any postoffice by the legstsmate holders upon ten day's notice.

What "Bolsheviki" Means.

The word "Bolsheviki," which to date has been used in America 23,466 times more than "camouflage," does not mean "majority" as many believe, according to Count Ilya Tolstoi, son of the novelist who is visting here.

It means "maximum," in the sense of "extreme," he said, and its members favors the most extreme measures for socializing Russia.

"In 1903," he explained, "the Social Democratic party split into the Bolsheviki, or extremists, aud the Mensheviki, or moderates. The Mensheviki are really more numerous, but the Bolsheviki control the soldiery.

"Bolshevism now represents nothing but trickery."—Evening Bulletin.

Take care of your dollars and they will take care of you later. Put them into War Savings and watch them grow.

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