Town and County News

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 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.

HELP WANTED—Lady or gentleman to sell house to house and capable of handling help. Address, AMERICAN UNION, Dept. A20, Denton, Md.

The banks will be closed on Tuesday, March 25, "Maryland Day."

L. B. Towers & Bro. will this year pay $18 per ton or 30 cents a basket for tomatoes.

Mr. Oscar Clark, as attorney, will sell valuable real estate on April 1st. See adv. on fourth page.

The Cecil county Board of Education has ordered the schools to close for the year on June 4.

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

The program for the 103d anniversary service at Denton M. E. Church is nearing completion and will be held on March 23rd.

A parcel post route from Wilmington to Cambridge, by the way of Goldsboro, Greensboro, Denton and Federalsburg, is in prospect.

Lieutenant (Dr.) J. H. Summerfield has returned from France and is now at Camp Dix. Doctor Summerfield is visiting friends in town.

Judge Adkins will be here on March 21st to select April jurors in place of the late Minos Morris and Thos. H. Nichols, of the Eighth district.

We have on hand some garden seed for free distribution. Any of our subscribers may have a package by calling at this office. None given to children.

State Senator Omar D. Crothers, of Elkton, is being prominently spoken of as the successor to the late Albert Constable, as chief judge of the Second Judical Circuit.

Walter H. Lord, Clarence Kemp and Walter T. George, who are engaged at the hatching station on Tuckahoe river, report a tremendous supply of perch this season.

Several years ago there was a good deal of discussion as to whether the Constitution follows the flag. Now out in the Phillppines they want to know whether prohibition follows it.

That Italian applicant for citizenship who said in response to a question that his boss was President of the United States, might not have been so ignorant as he pretended to be.

Messrs. Henry R. Lewis, T. Alan Goldsborough, F. R. Owens, Oscar Clark, J. Owen Knotts, George A. Deakyne and L. B. Towers attended the funeral of Judge Constable on Tuesday of last week.

The newspapers say a serum has been found for influenza which has not failed in a single case. It is said to be the discovery of a London bacteriologist, proceeding on the belief that the Pfeiffer bacillus is the real influenza germ.—Baltimore News.

We are assured that the United States can retire from the proposed League if it at any time wishes so to do. If so, then every other leaguer has the same right. If any or all can quit when they please, how binding would it be? — Hartford Courant.

"Maryland Day" will be appropriately celebrated at the Primary School, Denton, on Tuesday, March 25th, at 2.30 o'clock p. m. Some interesting portions of Caroline county history will be given by the pupils. Patrons and friends of the school are cordially invited.

There will be a meeting of the Caroline County Farmer's Co-operative Club at the Court House on Saturday. March 22nd, at 2 o'clock p. m. Let every member be present. Those not yet members should join at once, if they desire the privileges of the Club and wish to get in while the charter is yet open. Wyatt Pickering, Secretary-Treasurer.

Do not forget to hear what Miss Ihlseng has to say about Farmerette Camps—the manner and method of conducting same—Thursday, March 27th, at 11 a. m., at the Court House. The farm labor problem is a most serions one, and no doubt there will be an interesting message and practical suggestions offered. It will be worth your while to come out.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

Levi R. Brumbaugh, exector of Jacob Colledge, deceased, filed first and final account of administration; passed.

Henry R. Lewis, and T. Alan Goldsborough, administrators with the will annexed of James G. Carroll, deceased, filed final release from Katie E. Fluharty, legatee, approved.

Calvert C. Merriken, attorney for plaintiffs, filed petition to amend bill of complaint of J. H. Nichols & Co., vs. Estelle Trice and others. Leave granted.

Howard A. Todd, guardian to Mary Todd and Phillips Todd, infants, filed bond which was approved by the Court and ordered to be recorded.

Order Lime and Fertilizers at Once.

There appears to be a disposition on part of farmers, for one reason or another, to delay ordering fertilizers and lime. The Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture calls attention to the fact that, unless lime is ordered early, farmers may have much difficulty in securing their requirements both because of the fact that lime plants are unable to store up supplies and because of the strain on transportation.

Somewhat the same situation exists as to fertilizers. The regional director of railroads for the Southeastern district recently called attention to the fact that fertilizer movements are greatly delayed. Ordinarily, 40 per cent of the whole fertilizer tonnage, he says, has been shipped by February 10, but this year less than 15 per cent had moved by that date. The normal yearly movement is about 160,000 carloads and, at the date of the director's appeal, it was 50,000 cars short of what it should have been. "It is easy," he continues, "for you to see what I fear. A flood of business at the last moment can not be moved to the satisfaction of our patrons and complaints will follow."

It is apparent, therefore, that delay in ordering either fertilizers or lime may have serious results.

State College Reaches Many People.

To meet the inquiries of returning soldiers and citizens in various parts of the country, for information regarding farms for sale or rent in Maryland, the Extension Service of the State College through its county agents will assemble and maintain detailed data on all such farms for the information and use of interested persons.

A blank form, which, when properly filled in will give all the important details on which the prospective buyer or renter would be interested, has been prepared and a liberal supply forwarded to all county agents.

Any farmer or farm owner in Maryland who wishes to sell or rent his farm should procure one of these forms from his county agent, fill it in and return same to agent who will then send it to head-quarters at College Park.

It should be clearly understood that neither the State College nor any of its agents will have anything to do with the actual sale or rental of any particular farm. The State College through its agents simply propose to act as a medium in bringing the two contracting parties together after which the transaction rests entirely with them.

By having available accurate, trustworthy information on several hundred farms the State College will be in a position to give intelligent answers to the hundreds of inquiries that are received each year from persons desirous of buying or renting land in Maryland. For example, if a man wants a truck farm, it will not be necessary for him to incur the expense of conducting a personal survey of several counties, for his attention will be directed at once to available farms in the trucking sections of the State, and this same idea will be carried out for fruit farms, dairy farms, grain farms, etc.

Ferry Contract Signed.

Officials of the State and of the concern which is to operate the ferry boat between Claiborne and Annapolis signed the formal contract last Friday, and it was stated that the ferry will be put into operation on May 1 and will run for three years under the contract. The State will pay $18,000 a year subsidy to the ferry concern, and the latter will receive the revenues from operation.

The charges will be 50 cents single trip and 75 cents round trip for passengers and $2 per automobile, including the fare of the driver; other passengers in automobiles paying the regular passenger fare, of course. It is stated that the ferry will make three round trips daily in the summer and two in the winter.

The ferry concern, which will incorporate under Maryland laws with a capital of $300,000, will be known as the Claiborne-Annapolis Ferry, Inc. H. D. Mepham will be president, E. L. Smallwood vice-president and C. W. Harrison general manager.

Get your money's worth. Buy the best. Put your savings into War Savings Stamps.

Nobody seems to have been thoughtful enough to take up a subscription in the United States Senate to buy President Wilson a loving cup.

SCHOOL THRIFT STAMP CAMPAIGN

Result of the Sale of Thrift Stamps Through Schools of the County.

Town Schools.

Preston, average attendance 141, amount of sales per pupil $291.74, total sales $41,135.98.

Federalsburg, average attendance 313, amount of sales per pupil, $43.51, total sales $13,619.16.

Denton, average attendance 316, amount of sales per pupil, $79.44, total sales $25,102.18.

Ridgely, average attendance 224, amount of sales per pupil $17.05, total sales $3,810.13.

Goldsboro, average attendance 93, amount of sales per pupil $20.61, total sales $1,916.84,

Greensboro, average attendance 181, amount of sales per pupil $2.79, total sales $504.50.

Henderson, average attendance 70, amount of sales per pupil $6.32, total sales $442.49.

Marydel, average attendance 71, amount of sales per pupil $5.76, total sales $498 63.

Rural Schools.

First Election District—Bee Tree, average attendance 21, amount of sales per pupil 64c, total sales $13.40.

Second Election District—Garey's, average attendance 22, amount of sales per pupil $8 27, total sales $50.00.

Moore's, average attendance 55, amount of sales per pupil $14.20, total sales $781.00.

Lowe's, average attendance 15, amount of sales per pupil 83c, total sales $12 51.

Third Election District—Williston, average attendance 26, amount of sales per pupil $3 49, total sales $90.80.

Willoughby, average attendance 11, amount of sales per pupil $5.73, total sales $63 00.

Andersontown, average attendance 31, amount of sales per pupil 78c, total sales $24 25.

Camp Grove, average attendance 12, amount of sales per pupil $1.25, total sales $15 00.

Liden's, average attendance 19, amount of sales per pupil $21.48, total sales $408.10.

Burrsville, average attendance 30, amount of sales per pupil $6.51, total sales $195.41.

Fourth Election District—Hubbard's, average attendance 26, amt., of sales per pupil $8.50, total sales $253 00.

Harmony, average attendance 35, amount of sales per pupil $1.99, total sales $69 75.

Bethlehem, average attendance 23, amount of sales per pupil 54c, total sales $12.50.

Smithson, average attendance 26, amount of sales per pupil $10 99, total sales $285.67.

Grove, average attendance 28, amount of sales per pupil $3.25, total sales $90 95.

Fifth Election District—Nabb's, average attendance 19, amount of sales per pupil $7 03, total sales $133 50.

Nichols, average attendance 15, amount of sales per pupil $15 75, total sales $236.26.

Sixth Election District—Thawley's, average attendance 22, amount of sales per pupil $6 33, total sales $139.25.

Saulsbury's, average attendance 14, amount of sales per pupil $1.77, total sales $24.75.

Hillsboro, average attendance 33, amount of sales per pupil 99c, total sales $32 55.

Seventh Election District—Furman's Grove, average attendance 21, amount of sales per pupil $1 32, total sales $27.75.

Eighth Election District—Smithville, average attendance 32, amount of sales per pupil $261.76, total sales $8,376 25.

Laurel Grove, average attendance 19, amount of sales per pupil $1.64, total sales $31.25.

Concord, average attendance 21, amount of sales per pupil $1.71, total sales $35.93.

American Corner, average attendance 16, amount of sales per pupil $21 68, total sales $346 85.

Howard's, average attendance 20, amount of sales per pupil $1.25, total sales $22.00.

Total $98,692.59.

Schools Winning Prizes.

County Prize, $20 to teachers and $20 to school—Preston Schools District Prizes, $10 to teachers and $10 to school—First District, no competition; Second District, Moores' School; Third District, Lidens School; Fourth District, Smithson School; Fifth District, Nichols School; Sixth District, Thawley's School; Seventh District, no competition; Eighth District, Smithville School.

Prizes will be paid in War Saving Certificates and Thrift Stamps.

Total prizes awarded—Cash and Thrift Stamps—Maturity Value—$160 00.

Donors of Prizes.

Denton National Bank, Thrift Stamps, Maturity Value $25 00.

Provident Savings Bank, Preston, Thrift Stamps, Maturity Value $25.

Eastern Shore Trust Co., Federalsburg, Thrift Stamps, Maturity Value $25.00.

First National Bank, Federalsburg, Cash $15 00.

Ridgely Bank, Ridgely, Thrift Stamps, Maturity Value $25 00.

Goldsboro Bank, Goldsboro, Thrift Stamps, Maturity Value $25.00.

Peoples Bank, Denton, Thrift Stamps, Maturity Value $20.00.

Total $160.00

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent.

Mr. Linthicum on Good Roads.

We give below the remarks of Mr. Linthicum delivered in the House of Representatives when that body had under consideration a bill to make an appropriation of $200,000,000 for good roads.

Mr. Speaker, I am not a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, nor am I a member of the Committee on Good Roads. Moreover, I am a Representative of a district entirely embraced within the city of Baltimore, and yet I am very strongly in favor of good roads.

I think it is very refreshing now to have a chance to vote for an appropiration for construction and not for destruction, as we have been compelled to vote some billions for war in the past two years. I tell you that as a Representative of the State of Maryland, which has had an experience of many years in good-road building, there is nothing so valuable as good roads. Maryland is not excelled, or equalled, in good roads in all this country. We have found it very profitable, indeed, to pay out $30,000,000 of State funds for good roads. It is not only profitable to the man in the country, but it is also profitable to the man who lives in the city. Baltimore, which pays a large proportion of the entire taxes of the State, has always advocated improved highways. Our city friends find it extremely profitable, as does the man who lives in the country.

When I was a boy, living 6 miles south of the city of Baltimore, I was compelled many times to go in a cart to the city on Monday mornings to attend school, because the roads were so bad that a buggy or a wagon could not get over them. It took two mules to this cart to get us to the city with the mud up to the hubs. Today you can speed in an automobile to the city of Baltimore in 15 or 18 minutes. Let some one who is qualified to answer say what that is worth to the farmer and to the city man to get goods transported in the wintertime as well as in the summer. Good roads and improved farm machinery has largely taken the sting out of agricultural work. Keep up the good work and keep the boy and girl on the farm.

Traveling in France, as some of you have done, has enabled me to know the meaning of a system of good roads. One of the things that enabled the allies and our Nation to win this war is the splendid system of good roads that prevails throughout France. What would have happened at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Woods but for good roads. Here we are talking about $200,000,000, to be spread over three years, and some gentlemen question whether it is good policy. We should do the same thing in regard to the country that we do in regard to our own individual business; we should do with regard to the community what an individual does with regard to his own interests. If a man wants his business to be profitable he will put his money into such things as will enable the machinery of his business to be run easily and economically, and if we want to build up the business and farming interests of this country we must construct good roads and have good roads and good streets where they can be obtained.

In 1914 I was a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, when the first bill was introduced appropriating $100,000 toward the construction of the present boulevard between Baltimore and Washington. I advocated this appropriation and voted for it, and it was the first which the State of Maryland put in good roads. [Applause.]

The experiment proved so valuable that at the very next administration, in 1908, a complete system of State highways was laid down by the road commission, and from that time until now we have been appropriating and building good roads throughout our State.

As I have said, the roads have cost in the neighborhood of $30,000,000, and I do not believe you can find a score of people in the whole State who believe the policy to be unwise. If a little commonwealth like Maryland, of less than one and a half million people, can expend $25,000,000, to $30,000,000, upon its highways, what does $200,000,000, amount to throughout the whole United States when divided into three payments of $50,000,000, the first and $75,000,000 during each of the two succeeding years?

It ought to be a pleasure for this House to vote for a measure of reconstruction such as this after having gone through the vast appropriations for carrying on the war in Europe. France and its allies won the war largely through the operation of trucks and cannon over the splendid high ways of that Republic.

Not only are they so immensely valuable in time of war, but throughout all the years they have been the most profitable investment of the Government and assisted business and made pleasure.

I hope the league of nations, which we will no doubt form, will prevent any wars in the future; but then, these highways which we are to construct will be of wonderful service to all our people, and if by chance another war should come they will be of wonderful advantage in connection with that.

The highways of Maryland have been most valuable to the National Government during the war. They have served as a means of transportation when the railroads and other transportation facilities fell down. All the countries of Europe have seen the wisdom of splendid highways for many years. Even the Roman Empire in the height of its glory saw the wisdom of such construction.

I hope that we may be able in the near future to lessen the appropriations for Army and Navy by virtue of the league of nations, and that we may begin internal improvements upon a larger scale than heretofore. The Government is calling upon individuals, States, and cities to speed up on construction. Why should not the National Government do the same? Why should we not have more roads giving employment to labor rather than the construction of temporary buildings, which will be useless within the near future, and which will largely be completed for the purpose of giving employment?

The automobile has broken down the State barriers, and great trunk lines of good roads are demanded. There ought to be a trunk line leading from the Atlantic to the Pacific of one of the best highways in the country. There ought to be others leading from the South to the North and from the Capital to the various important sections of our land. This would not only give employment to labor but would enhance the value of property, reduce the cost of transportation, and induce more people to take to the farms and the life of production in the country instead of living in the crowded cities, where they are now largely congregated. Every inducement ought to be offered to have the people live in those localities where they can benefit by the sunshine and fresh air and thereby improve the health of the entire people.

As I said at the begining, I am from a city which will get benefit from this expnditure only incidentally and from a State whose highways are largely completed; nevertheless I think there is no better way for the United States to spend its money than in the construction of good roads. It gives employment, improves the business, and grants pleasure. It solidifies the land and improves health. Let us have more good roads.

Feeding Garbage to Hogs.

Garbage, table refuse or other products which might contain pieces or scraps of pork of any descripton, other than that made on the immediate premises where food, which has not been previously sterilized, shall not be fed to swine on any premises in the State of Maryland without first having been heated sufficiently to destroy the hog cholera virus.

Sterilizing apparatus used for this purpose shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Live Stock Sanitary section of the Maryland State Board of Agriculture.

Regarding the foregoing regulation, its advisability will probably be questioned by some, while others will think they can take advantage of it because it states that "garbage, table refuse or other products that might contain pieces or scraps of pork, other than that made on the immediate premises," the following reason for its issuance and its being so worded is probably warranted, not only to explain the regulation, but also to explain why such a product, no matter from what source obtained, should not be fed to hogs without first being sterilized.

The vital point which must never be lost sight of is that garbage which contains pieces or scraps of pork which have been derived from various sources, contains the infection or causative agent of hog cholera at practically all times. This is conceded by all authorities on garbage feeding, even by the most radical advocates of this method of garbage disposal.

It is appreciated that unsterilized garbage can be safely fed to hogs that have been immunized by the double treatment. However, to permit the maintenance of such a garbage feeding plant means the perpetuation of infected premises which will always be a menace to the raising of swine in that vicinity.

In framing the regulation, cognizance was taken of the fact that much of the garbage which was fed on the premises where it was made did not contain any pork product, or if so, it was usually grown on the premises and, therefore, known to be from hogs free of the disease.

You will, therefore, understand that although the regulation was not framed to cover the feeding of garbage on the premises where it was made, the fact is emphasized that should such product contain any pork other than that grown on the premises, it might contain the cholera, produce the disease in your hogs and cause you unnecessary loss.

Moral—Sterilize all garbage before feeding to your hogs.

Wheat, $2.37; corn, $1.43.

Now, the government is going to take over the wheat supply. After our experience with the government's control of railways, telephone and telegraph systems, the great decline in their efficiency and the great increase in their cost of maintenance, the average citizen devoutly hopes that the plan for governmental bread control is one that will not be consummated.

HOW TO KNOW YOUR SCHOOLS

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

"Why don't children talk about school when they get home? Yours don't, do they? Mine didn't. I can't think of anything they ever brought home from school, except trouble."

"You do not appreciate," was the gentle reply of the mother-ex-school-teacher, "how much the children are really bringing home already. It is either the carelessness or the obtuseness of the parents that prevents them from knowing all they ought to know. I am acquainted with a little girl who laid a nicely finished piece of handiwork on the teacher's desk, when the other children were taking theirs home, saying mournfully, 'My mother says she doesn't want the house cluttered up with any more things that I make.' That mother will never learn from her child what she is getting in school.

IT SEEMS LIKE WILFUL IGNORANCE.

"A friend of mine," she continued, "asked me why it was that her daughter learned nothing in the cooking class except fancy cakes and candies. 'Why isn't she allowed to learn how to make bread?' she inquired fiercely. I happened to know that not only had this child had a thorough course in bread-making but pains had been taken even to teach her how to make puddings out of the pieces of bread that her own mother and other mothers in the neighborhood were in the habit of throwing away. They used bakers' bread in her home, so there had been no opportunity for the girl to make any.

"The school is overflowing into the home," she concluded triumphantly, "in more ways than ever before. A modern mother must almost hide her head in the sand like an ostrich if she doesn't find out what her child's school is up to."

IS VISITING SCHOOL OBSOLETE?

One of the discouraging facts that is noticed by our Junior Chautauqua leaders as they go about helping school teachers is that not only does school-visiting no longer seem to be fashionable, but the teachers have almost ceased to expect it.

When school visiting is undertaken it is not always done in the best spirit.

"I really must go over to the school this afternoon and complain to the teacher about Johnny."

You have often heard this, father, haven't you, between the morning paper and the second cup of coffee? It sounds like one of those mysterious routines in the life of woman, which, with shopping and storing the winter furs, no man may share or interfere with. It is said by so many mothers to each other that one somehow gets the impression that there can be no other purpose in visiting school.

MEN AND WOMEN TAKE THINGS DIFFERENTLY.

But is this all? And is this the best way to study the school where Johnny gets his education?

It is just a part of that embracing mother-love which thinks of modern culture only in terms of "Johnny's school," and which is convinced that in that school Johnny is misunderstood or neglected.

It is interesting to note the difference between the attitude of a father and of a mother when they walk together into their child's schoolroom. The father looks carefully around to see how the ventilation is, in what condition the apparatus is kept, and what the work on the blackboard is like, but the mother only asks: "Where does Johnny sit?"

HOW TO VISIT JOHNNY'S SCHOOL.

Let me give you one or two suggestions as to the way I would act when visiting school if I were a mother.

I would dress prettily. Don't wear black and look like Portia preparing to give judgment. Dress more like Juliet—as far as is proper to your age. Wear something pretty, not merely to impress the teacher, but to make it easier for Johnny. I have known a boy to have to engage in one or two fights at recess because of the criticisms of his mother's appearance by fond classmates. Also you know your mood will be sweeter if you look well.

Dismiss all suspicion. You are about to welcome the woman who has a larger share in your child's training than anybody else on earth but yourself, and who knows more about him than you do. Such an expression as this: "Miss Bryant, I have come in this morning to see if there is any way I can help you with Johnny," will not only smooth that annoyed and frightened look from the teacher's face, but if she does not drop dead with surprise, will pave the way for a hearty interview after school.

DON'T STOP WITH A "ONCE OVER."

Prepare to stay all day. If you want to see Johnny with the lid off, witness a sample of a whole day in his school life. Probably you will be humbled before long. You will be asking yourself: "Where did he get that terrible habit with his nose? Is he always as boorish as he is here?"

Then ask teacher if you can stay after school a little with her. She will explain so many things to you. The room is crowded and the air-changing system does not work well; this explains Johnny's headaches and whining. As for his restlessness, teacher blushes as she whispers that "she suspects pediculosis." You blush, too, when you look it up in the dictionary, and hurry to find a fine-toothed-comb. As for his awkward breathing—"had you thought of adenoids?" Wonderful woman, so over-worked, so wholesome, so cherry.

Yes, visit school the right way. And complain about Johnny if you can.

An Unusual Opportunity.

Commander Leahy, Navy Recruiting Officer for Maryland, has been urged by the Navy Department to make special efforts to obtain men for the Hospital Corps, Seamen, Machinists Mates, Firemen and colored Mess Attendants.

During the last few weeks Maryland's quota for the Hospital Corps has not been filled, and this branch of the service offers an unusal opportunity to men with ordinary school education, who are active and desire quick advancement.

All the branches of the service are open for enlistments, and the opportunities for promotion were never better. Men who enlisted for the duration of the war are being rapidly disenrolled or discharged and their places must be filled in order to man the ships which are needed to bring the soldiers back from France.

Young men can enlist between the ages of 17 and 35 and work their way from ordinary seamen to the highest rank in the American Navy.

One hundred young men each year are picked from the enlisted force and sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis to be trained as Officers, and this opening gives every young man a splendid opportunity if he is energetic enough to take advantage of it.

For futher information apply to Navy Recruiting Station, Calvert & Lexington Sts. Baltimore or the substation in the Aughinbaugh Building, Hagerstown, or 113 Baltimore St., Cumberland, Md.

Victory Medals.

Victory medals to be awarded to workers who participate actively in the Victory Liberty Loan Campaign are now being made from melted German cannon. The big guns were captured from the Huns by the American troops in their history-making drive at Chateau-Thierry. They have been melted, the metal rolled into sheets and the medals are being stamped. Every member of local Victory Liberty Loan committees throughout the United States who does conspicuous work, such as serving on volunteer soliciting organizations, will receive one of the trophies.

These medals, the first of the kind to be distributed in this country, will be about the size of a half-dollar. One side will be a reproduction of the United States Treasury Building with the inscription, "Victory Liberty Loan." On the other side will appear the certification of participation in the bond campaign. A space will be left for the owner's name.

Treasury Department officials decided to offer the medals after a wide-spread demand for a permanent souvenir. The medal will be, in fact, more than a reminder of the loan campaign. It will represent victory which the American boys won against the best troops of the Prussian Guard and the glory of the sacrifice of those who by laying down their lives made that victory possible.

Yanks May Get Herzog.

A dispatch from New York to the Baltimore News of March 12, says:

Charley Herzog, former live wire of the Giant infield who is under contract to the Boston Braves, may be a yankee by night fall.

"I have been around the National League quite a bit and would not mind taking a whirl around the American League before I hang up my uniform for good," said Herzog yesterday.

Herzog's case at present is in a rather muddled state. Charley and George Washington Grant, the new Brave owner, had a conference at the Imperial yesterday, at which Grant made Herzy a proposition which G. Washington said he considered "a very good offer." Herzog, on the other hand, said that "very good offer" called for quite a reduction of salary from the $10,000 contract he holds with the Boston Club. Charley says he will not stand idly by and see this stipend reduced.

Malefactors in the Navy Department are in deadly terror of being dragged into the presence of Daniels in the Lion's Den.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3542-0097.jpg