Town and County News

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 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.

Palm Sunday—April 13.

Spring began last Friday.

Wheat, $2.35; corn, $1.57.

There was frost yesterday morning.

Farmers are pushing their spring work.

The Ratification Jubilee Drive by the W. C. T. U. is now on.

Mr. J. Howard Pastorfield is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Help bring the boys home from France. War Savings Stamps will do it.

Herring and shad are becoming plentiful, but, the price makes them a luxury.

Oscar Clark, attorney, advertises valuable real estate for sale. See adv. on 4th page.

Make your money and make more money. Put it in War Savings Stamps where it is never idle.

Money spent is money gone. Money invested in War Savings Stamps is working for you day and night.

Don't hoard idle money. Put it to work. Money invested in War Savings Stamps pays big dividends.

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

April is the big egg month and the world anxiously waits to see if the bolshevist influence has affected the hen.

The State Roads Commission advertises in this issue for bids for hauling stone chips. See advertisement on fourth page.

Rev. T. O. Crouse preached a very interesting sermon to a large and appreciative congregation Sunday evening in the M. E. Church.

Rev. J. B. Eustler, of the Queen Anne M. E. Church South, delivered an interesting fifteen-minute talk to the M. E. Sunday School Sunday afternoon.

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.

Private Samuel T. Jopp, of Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., is spending a furlough of a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jopp, near town.

State Game Warden E. Lee LeCompte will leave this week for Mexico, where he hopes to purchase 20,000 quail, to be distributed for propagation purposes throughout the State.

"Drop that slouch" says a woman doctor to a modern girl—meaning the manner in which she walks, and not referring to her "steady." Good advice, and may be taken both ways with profit.

Lewin W. Wickes has received his commission as Associate Judge and took the oath of office before Clerk of the Court Rasin, of Chestertown, Saturday afternoon. He will sit as judge at the convening of Caroline Court on April 7th.

Mr. Norman Cheezum recently submitted to a very dangerous surgical operation, in which a part of the skull was taken out, to remove a blood clot on the brain. The operation was performed at Mercy Hospital, where Mr. Cheezum is now recovering.

Within the past two months the Home Economics Club has more than doubled its membership. The club has extended an invitation to Miss Mabel Stephenson, district agent for the Eastern Shore, to give a series of lectures on foods and dietetics. The first of these lectures will be given at the regular club meeting the first Saturday in April. The Club extends a cordial invitation to everyone interested to attend the club meetings.

A meeting of the Caroline County Farmers' Co-operative Club Incorporated, will be held at the Court House on Saturday, March 29th, at 2 o'clock p. m. It is important that every member be present. New members will be cordially welcomed. The committee on buying will have wholesale prices on Oliver plows and castings and an order will be made up at this meeting. To get the benefit of this order it is necessary that you be present.

The Navy Needs More Men.

Now that the war-time hysteria has somewhat subsided, why not sit down and look the thing squarely in the face.

America has set a pace. America herself must KEEP THAT PACE. In other words, we have a standard to uphold.

While abroad the question of peace is being discussed, Americans are turning their conditions at home preparatory to the meeting of the world needs.

Chief of this work of settling down to business is the augmenting of the sea-faring complement. The Navy complement must be maintained at the increased strength and the merchant marine must be fitted out. The commercial development is the biggest thing in life. Just now big things are to be asked of America and America must be ready. Do not get the notion that because the war has ceased that the work of the Navy has come to a halt.

The tasks of the Navy are to continue in reconstruction. Two hundred thousand men will be needed for the Navy for peace time to on the needs of the work that is laid out for us.

Over fifty-five trades are open to the young men with ambition desiring a technical training under the best instructors.

Machinists, firemen, engineers, boilermakers, and many others are needed. Men with no experience or trade knowledge may enlist as apprentice seamen or firemen—third-class—and choose a trade later, after seeing what the Navy has to offer in trades.

A Recruiting Party, from Baltimore, will visit this city for the purpose of enlisting men for the Navy on April 8 and 9. Recruiting Office at the Post Office. For futher information call at the Post Office.

Besides all of the above opportunities the Government offers a life insurance to any man who enlists at a much smaller premium than other insurance.

Regular Navy Recruiting Station at Calvert & Lexington Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Don't Kill Spring Game.

Birds which have survived the fall hunting season and have successfully withstood the winter months should be allowed to pass in peace to their breeding grounds in the spring, say officials of the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, in a statement just issued urging hunters to observe and enforce existing game laws.

One of the most important and necessary steps in the conservation of wild game, the specialists add, is the prohibition of spring shooting of wild fowl. Sportsmen should refrain from hunting at this season, not only from a sense of fairness but because such action is absolutely necessary to the continued existence of wild fowl. The spring-flight birds are the stock from which must be derived the annual crop harvested in the fall gunning season, as well as a surplns to furnish the next year's breeders.

A great victory for game conservation was won with the passage of the first Federal law for the protection of migratory birds, the department specialists believe. Instead of separate statutes for each State, often conflicting in purpose and devised without special thought of the perpetuation of the game supply, the country now has a law applicable in the same form over large areas and having as one of its main purposes the stopping of the very destructive practice of spring shooting. The benefits resulting from this law are unquestionable, for ever since it has been in effect reports have come from all parts of the country of a steady increase in the number of migratory game birds.

The migratory-bird law of 1913 has been superseded by the migratory-bird treaty act putting into force the treaty with Great Britain for the protection of birds migrating between the United States and Canada. Regulations promulgated under this law give more strict protection to birds on their northward flight than they have ever previously enjoyed. Prior to the passage of those laws the game supply had steadily decreased owing to the increasing number of hunters and the crowding out of the birds from their breeding grounds, which have been cleared for agricultural and other purposes. The remedy, Federal officials believe, is the best possible observance and enforcement of the existing game laws, an increase in the number of game refuges, and a great extension of game farming.

Sound the Jubilee!

The W. C. T. U. Jubilee Drive began March 20th and is to continue ten weeks.

A house to house canvas will be made by the Committee of Ten. The aim of the National Union is to raise $1,000,000 to be divided among ten objects as: Child Welfare, Health and Morality, Americanization, World Prohibition, etc.

Maryland's quota is $15,000. The Denton Union's is about $140. The W. C. T. U. is now a world organization having a foot hold in work for World Prohibition in more than forty countries. Many of these countries are already calling for help to the W. C. T. U. of the U. S. against the threatened invasion of the liquor interests driven from our country. Let us all say "I will help."

Owners of War Savings Stamps have a definite stake in the nation which makes for practical, patriotic citezenship.

My idea of wasted energy is an effort to prove that the Kaiser and his cronies were responsible for the war. Why demonstrate the obvious?

MILK PRODUCER'S ORGANIZE.

Units of Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Formed at Ridgely, Goldsboro and Queen Anne.

On Friday evening, February 14th, the dairymen of Ridgely organized as a Unit of the Inter-State Milk Producers Association. Twenty-four paid up members were secured at the first meeting. Eight members were secured the following morning and since that additional members have continued to come in. According to the last report at least 85 per cent of the milk shipped through the Ridgely station is now marketed through the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

The Dairymen of Goldsboro organized on March 14th, and affiliated themselves with the parent Association. Ten paid up members were secured at the first meeting. Four more members joined before the close of the week and at the second meeting on March 20th, thirteen additional members were added to the roll. At this meeting the members were exposed to a talk on "Suggestions for the Average Dairymen," by the County Agent. Patrons of this shipping station are invited to a later meeting on Thursday, March 27th, to find out why dairymen are anxious to be identified as members of the Association.

The Dairymen of the Queen Anne shipping station were given an opportunity to join the parent Association on Saturday afternoon, March 15th. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the Tri-County High School and a local Unit of the Association was formed. Twenty-four paid up members were secured at the first meeting. Since that additional members have been added to the roll.

A large number of interested and curious farmers have attended the original organization meetings. The attendance at the first meeting at Ridgely was 80; at Goldsboro 50; at Queen Anne 55. Interesting addresses were delivered by able speakers.

Mr. J. A. Gamble, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Maryland State College gave lectures of educational value at both Goldsboro and Queen Anne. He will speak to the Ridgely dairymen at their second meeting on Friday, April 4th, at the High School.

Mr. D. H. Allebach, the Vice-President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, the principal speaker at all three meetings, told a most fascinating story. He told the dairymen of this section of an interesting and peculiar method of setting prices at Philadelphia on milk, one of the chief products of the farm. The farmer, through organization was actually having a voice in what he was to get for one of the products he had to sell, just like any other business man. That voice, the voice of thousands of members, had become so loud that it could be heard by even the milk dealers. For nearly two years now the Association has been setting a price on milk, a price for the farmer and a price for the consumer. This Association, composed exclusively of farmers, has been setting a price that allowed the farmer a reasonable profit in addition to the cost of production. It has violated many previous precidents and allowed the other fellow, the milk dealer, also a reasonable profit in addition to the cost of delivery. It taught the milk dealer how to eliminate certain operating costs. It has paid the farmer more for his product and charged the consumer less. In other words the spread between farmers' and consumers' prices in Philadelphia has been less than in any other important city in the eastern part of the United States.

Mr. Allebach said that "The lion has laid down with the lamb." Everybody is getting a fair deal. The farmer is making money, the dealers are making money and the consumer is getting a good product for the least possible money.

The Association through Mr. Allebach, invited the dairymen of this section to join and have a voice in the activities of the Association. The organization he said, would be in the future what the dairymen made it.

That the dairymen of this section were heartily in accord with the purposes and activities of the Association was shown by the generous response to the call for membership.

There are now two Units of the Association in Caroline county, two in Talbot county and four in Queen Annes county. The Unit at Queen Anne was formed to accomodate a membership from the three counties.

At a recent meeting the officers of the Units of the three counties elected a Director to represent our Dairymen at the Philadelphia monthly conference, where prices are determined. At this Tri-County Conference it was suggested that the dairymen of the three counties hold a big get-together meeting at some point convenient to the dairymen of the three counties. Committies were appointed and plans are now underway to secure the best talent in this part of the world to address the one thousand organized dairymen of the three counties.

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent.

Victory Liberty Loan Act.

The Victory Liberty Loan Act just passed contains three very important provisions, two relating to tax exemptions and one to conversion, as follows:

(1) In addition to all other exemptions heretofore allowed, the interest received after January 1, 1919 on an amount of 4 per cent and 4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds, the aggregate principal of which does not exceed $30,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from all surtaxes, excess-profits and war-profits taxes until five years after the date of the termination of the war, as fixed by proclamation of the President. This provision, therefore, exempts from these three forms of taxes for the period just named all interest received after January 1, 1919 on an amount of Liberty Bonds of the First Converted, Second, Third, and Fourth issues, to a possible aggregate, the principal of which does not exceed $140,000. The above exemptions are not contingent upon the purchase of Victory Liberty Loan Bonds.

(2) But individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations, who subscribe for and still own, on the date their tax return is made, bonds of the Victory Liberty Loan, may enjoy further exemptions: for every dollar of Victory Liberty Loan Bonds purchased, the interest received after January 1, 1919 on three dollars of all the previous issues of 4 per cent and 4¼ per cent Liberty Bonds, up to an aggregate principal of $20,000 of such previous issues, shall be exempt from all surtaxes, excess-profits, and war-profits taxes for five years after the end of the war. This provision, therefore, when added to that of the previous paragraph, allows subscribers to the Victory Liberty Loan to hold free of these three forms of taxes the interest received after January 1, 1919 on a possible maximum principal of $160,000 in Liberty Bonds of previous issues.

(3) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to permit the conversion of 4 per cent bonds into 4¼ per cent bonds under such regulation as he may prescribe. No regulations have as yet been issued and notice will be given to all banks as soon as the conversion may be made. Four per cent bonds should not be sent in for conversion until this notice is given and proper forms furnished by us. Ample time will be allowed after notice is given.

Being Aided in Finding Jobs.

Soldiers, sailors and marines at 90 military and naval establishments in the United States are now receiving first-hand information concerning opportunities for employment in the Federal civil service from representatives of the United States Civil Service Commission, appointed to serve at such establishments under authority issued by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

These representatives of the Civil Service Commission are supplied currently with full information concerning positions open in the civil service in which men who are soon to be mustered out may be interested. They are prepared to inform the men concerning the requirements for entrance to the various positions, to supply them with application blanks, and to facilitate in every way their application for employment in the civil service.

The commanding officers at the various posts are cooperating fully in the work, and the men in whose interest the work is being performed are showing a lively interest in it. It is expected that this new organization of the Civil Service Commission will result in placing in good positions large numbers of men who left their jobs to take part in the war.

Striving for "Early Birds."

The early bird—referring to poultry—not only gets the worm, but seems to have every other advantage over the one that comes late. Upon early hatching largely depends the success of poultry keeping, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, who are now conducting a "Hatch early" campaign—one of the most important in the poultry program. Early hatched stock, they say, produce well-matured, vigorous pullets, which will begin laying in the fall and early winter, and it is only from such early-mating pullets that the best production and greatest profit can be secured. Early-hatched chicks also mean hens which grow broody earlier the next spring, and these in turn allow early hatching to be continued to a greater degree when natural methods of incubation are relied upon. This campaign has been pushed vigorously over the entire country during the past year, and it is being taken up again this spring. Reports from poultry specialists and other sources indicate that early hatching is being practiced much more generally this spring than ever before. Fewer early hatched pullets were marketed last fall than in previous years, indicating, the specialists say, that poultry raisers realize the value of their early hatched pullets and have held them for their own use.

To begin savings on a small scale buy Thrift Stamps. To develop the thrift habit buy War Savings Stamps. To save on a still greater scale buy Victory Liberty Bonds.

JUDICIAL FIGHT SEEMS IMMINENT

Elevation of Adkins and Appointment of Wickes in Second District May Start Ball.

The promotion of Associate Judge William H. Adkins, of Talbot, to the chief judgeship and the appointment of Lewin W. Wickes, of Kent, to the associate judgeship of the Second Judical Circuit has brought merely a lull in the judicial fight on the Eastern Shore. The appointments were announced late yesterday by the Governor and were the result of the death of Chief Judge Albert Constable of the circuit.

Aunouncement of the new arrangement of the Second district and the Court of Appeals benches has resulted in much comment in political circles as to the chances of the two new officials succeeding themselves.

Indications are that both will be forced to make contests for renomination in the Democratic primaries next fall. State Senator Omar D. Crothers, of Cecil county, has already announced that he will seek the chief judgeship nomination. T. Alan Goldsborough, of Caroline county, was also strongly urged as the successor of the late Judge Constable, and it is probable, his friends say, that he, having been turned down by the Governor, will also go before the people.

The Governor's friends are, of course, anxious that the situation be so smoothed out that his selections will go through in the primaries, but this now seems impossible.

Talbot county will, of course, stick by Adkins, who, by-the-way, has carried this doubtful county by the unprecedented majority of over 600. Kent county will, of course, be behind Judge Wickes, and as Judge Adkins and Judge Wickes have been coupled up by the Governor, it is a fair guess that they will pull along politically.

Queen Annes, the only sure Democratic county in the circuit, will cut a big figure in the fall election, and the success of Judges Adkins and Wickes will practically depend on what the Queen Annes leaders may do.

It has been reported that at the coming session of the legislature a bill may be introduced to retire Judge P. B. Hopper. If this should be the plan, then the Queen Annes leaders may not be in a hurry to rush to any of the candidates' aid, but will flirt along with a view to sizing up the situation, so that when the time is ripe to replace Judge Hopper, Queen Annes will be in a position to command the strongest support for any one who may be selected to succeed.

So the fight has probably just started and it will be a lively campaign, at least, in this judicial district.—Baltimore Star March 19th.

To All Liberty Loan Workers.

The following letter from Mr. Lewis B. Franklin, of the War Loan Organization of the Treasury Department, we believe worthy of wide publicity:

"Members of Liberty Loan and War Savings Committees can be of real assistance by being on the alert for instances of unfair stock selling.

"Obtain the name and address of salesmen or peddlers selling doubtful stocks or speculative securities wherever possible with copies of their advertisements, prospectuses and literature. Send this information at once to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C. Do this especially in cases where offers are made to take your Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps in trade.

"The Federal Trade Commission has officially announced that it will cooperate to curb widespread misrepresentation in the sale of stocks and securities, recognized as being at this time a particular menace to holders of Liberty Bonds and War War Savings Stamps.

"The Commission has power to prevent misrepresentation and unfair practices and also to require of corporations full information as to their business, methods and practice.

L. B. FRANKLIN,
Director."

Facts About War Savings Stamps.

War Savings Stamps to the amount of approximately $1,015,000,000 were sold in the United States from December, 1917, to January 1, 1919.

War Savings Certificates were adopted and first issued in England in the spring of 1916. In the United States War Savings Stamps were first issued in December, 1917.

In Great Britian, nearly three hundred million certificates have been sold since 1916, to January, 1919, bringing in approximately $1,100,000,000.

War Savings Stamps in forms similar to those of the United States and Great Britian exist in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India and Japan.

War Savings Stamps of the United States are issued in annual series, and each series has a uniform date and maturity. The interest rate is kept uniform by increasing the purchase price one cent each month, beginning at $4.12 in January.

British War Savings Stamps are dated when purchased and are due five years from that date. Certificates always sell for the same price, 15s. 6d ($3.83.)

Subscribe for the UNION; still $1.

Answering Croakers.

There are still a few croakers. They say they dont understand why the Victory Liberty Loan is necessary; they are afraid that the government has wasted money; they bewail the high cost of living and complain that they can't buy bonds. But the loan will be launched April 21, just the same and the nation is going to give another proof of its common-sense and patriotism. For all intelligent people know that the war has not been paid for; all honorable people realize that the bills must be met; all whose hearts are warmed by the spirit of democaacy understand that the victory which saved civilization is worth many times the price we paid.

If a few dollars were needlessly spent, what of it? Even if millions might have been saved, we won the war. That was the big thing, and we were prepared to pay ten times as much, if need be. After the fire is out and the factory has been saved it's easy to fret about the quantity of water used and the splashes on the office rug. But as a matter of record every dollar spent in this country weighed against the German morale. We made stupendous preparations. Two million men were sent to France, More were on the way. Germany, terrified, surrendered.

Had we not made such plans the war probably would have lasted six months or a year longer. The money spent here saved countless lives in France, and who can say that the policy was not a wise one? Now the bills must be paid; the men must be brought home; the sick and wounded given proper care.

Yet there are a few croakers. They think we have already made so many sacrifices. But how do our casualties compare with those of England and France? Where are our devastated farms, our wrecked homes, our factories destroyed, our towns and cities in ruins? Has not civilization been saved? Is victory to be reckoned on a cash register? Those who went to France did not go as a business proposition; they did not go to clip coupons. They went to destroy militarism and to save the freedom of the world. They smashed the Hinderburg line and with it the Hun's hopes of world dominion.

Now there is the bill to pay, but still there are a few croakers; perhaps there always will be. Not so the rank and file, the bone and blood and brawn of the nation. The people have never yet fallen down when they had a big task ahead. But when the Victory Liberty Loan has gone into history the man who only croaked when everybody else was whooping up the big camprign will have a lot of explaining to do, and, worst of all, it will be a matter of life-long humiliation, of bitter, galling shame, for him to know that he cannot prove an alibi even to his own conscience.

Plant Ensilage Corn Early.

Northern and western farmers, especially dairymen, are urged by the United States Department of Agriculture to plant the strong germinating seed of ensilage varieties which they secure from Virginia and Missouri or other Southern States at least two to three weeks earlier than the home-grown seed which they plant for grain production. Otherwise, according to the Federal corn experts, the silage corn makes a rapid, long-jointed, tender, succulent growth and is so green when fall frosts occur that it is heavy to handle, low in feeding value, and produces ensilage which is sloppy and too sour. On the other hand, if the silage corn is planted late in April or early in May it makes a slower, hardier growth, it better withstands spring frosts and summer drouths, and reaches a more advanced condition of maturity and produces more grain. This applies particularly to the large-growing ensilage varieties, and usually does not include the early maturing home-grown varieties which, as a rule, are not benefited by unusually early planting. Northern ensilage crops should be judged by their feeding value, and not by their height or weight or the amount of labor necessary to ensile them. Although earlier planting necessitates earlier cultivation, it pays. Early tillage dries and warms the soil surface and promotes the germination and early growth of the corn.

Soy Beans As Green Vegetables.

Hahto soy beans, introduced from Japan, are excellent for the production of green beans similar to lima and butter beans. About 115 days are required for the bean to make sufficient growth for use as a green vegetable. Although the Hahto bean is best adapted for growing in the Southern States it may also be successfully produced as a green vegetable during favorable seasons throughout the corn belt, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Being a bush variety, it also is adapted for forage production, its yield of green feed or seed being superior to many other varieties on the market. In a dry form the Hahto bean cooks up easier than other varieties and has a better flavor. This bean is to be grown extensively by boys' and girls' gardening clubs in the Southern States during the coming season.

Put your money where it will work for you and help the government. Buy War Savings Stamps.

If the Irish do not secure self-determination for the "ould counthry," they will have, at least, the first parade.

The latest Ford joke is by a writer in the New York Evening Telegram, who says the "war" made Henry Ford.

DON'T HIRE BOYS AWAY FROM SCHOOL

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

"I have to pay twice as much for school boys in my office now, and they do about half as much work," said a business man to another the other day. "Why is it? I should think they would prize the chance to get a good start in business from the bottom rung of the ladder."

Dr. A. E. Winship overheard this, and answered it in an editorial. The gist of his answer was this sentence: "There is no such thing today as 'a good start' for an uneducated boy."

Times have changed. "Practically every uneducated boy who gets on the bottom rung of the ladder stays there until he gets off to the bottom rung of some other ladder. There are few positions of importance in the industrial or commercial world for anyone who has less equipment than he would get in high school, and a surprisingly large number of such firms demand a college education."

THE BOY'S FIRST JOB.

The facts bear this out.

The average school boy tries three jobs during his first two years at work. Some try six to nine. A few try a dozen. Only about one-fourth keep their first place for two years.

The average boy leaves his job, not to learn more, but to earn more.

The "blind alley" jobs pay the most at first. Therefore those are the ones that boys crowd into. Nearly 80 per cent of the places that boys fill at first are unskilled or semi-skilled occupations. Emergency work teaches little, and lasts but a short time.

Yet 75 per cent of the boys who go to work have in mind a definite ambition for a skilled vocation. They are diverted by money offers. They lose hope and get discouraged as a result. Business is more to blame than the boy for what it holds up before him.

ARE YOU TRAINING "JOB HOBOES?"

It is expensive to you, as a business man, it is more expensive to the nation, to have boys suffer such experiences in your employ. Tens of thousands of our boys are being spoiled right now by being paid more money then they are worth to do work that will later leave them mere "job hoboes." This is not the wise way to compete with a nation that trains each lad for a definite work and places him in it successfully.

And as for the boys themselves, does not Dr. Winship ask pertinently: "Is it not too late in American history to say to a boy, 'Instead of fitting yourself to go up the ladder, be content with the bottom rung?'"

OUR SCHOOLS ARE AWAKE.

Do you realize that among the myriad movements for preparedness, some of the most extensive and far-sighted are those that are right now taking place in our senior and junior high schools? Do you know that they are awake to the nation's need and to your need? Do you not see that public education is undergoing a quick though silent revolution? Can you not appreciate that one reason why your office boy does half as much is because the boys that are worth while, and that you are blindly trying to get, are patriotically staying in school in order to fit themselves to really climb the rungs of the ladder and be of sufficient use to you and the country after they have gotten ready?

EDUCATION IS WORTH IT.

"The lack of supply of boys," Dr. Winship tersely concludes, "is a calamity for men who want boys to work for a song and be content to stay on such wages. These men may as well adjust themselves to this new age of the world, when education has to be paid for."

Don't tease our town boys away from our schools. If such a boy comes to you for work, urge him to go back to school, until he becomes worth more to you and to himself than he is now. If you already have such a boy and he is unsatisfactory, do not fire him in exchange for another who is no better prepared, but urge him to take every opportunity for self-education and night school, so that you can afford to keep him and so that he can have some better incentive for his efforts.

Do we want to build the business life of our town on "job-hoboes" and half-trained men?

Keep your War Savings pledge. Cultivate the saving habit.

Liberty Bonds brought Victory. Victory Bonds and War Savings Stamps will bring the boys home.

The severity of the terms it would have imposed had it been victorious never seems to occur to Germany now.

Von Tirpitz, being broke, might hire himself out to the Salvation Army as a Santa Clause, if the Salvation Army were not a little particular as to the company it keeps.

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