Town and County News

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 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.

Subscribe for the UNION; still $1.

Save and succeed. Buy War Savings Stamps and get the thrift habit.

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

There will be a town election Monday, April 28. See notice on fourth page.

Railroad avenue has been ploughed from Main street to the culvert just north of the railroad.

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

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

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

There are still more than 1,500,000 "doughboys" overseas. Buy War Savings Stamps and help bring them home.

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.

The canning business of Redden & Son at Burrsville has been taken over by G. T. Redden & Co., and Marriot S. Redden becomes general manager of the entire business of G. T. Redden & Co.

Mr. M. K. Newnam, who has given much time to the study of embalming and undertaking, at Syracuse College, Syracuse, N. Y., has an advertisement in this issue. We are well acquainted with Mr. Newnam and safely say that all business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and the very best attention.

Our stock of Feed must be disposed of to make room for the installation of the new flour mill machinery. Will offer remaining stock of our large assortment at public sale on Saturday, April 26, at 2 o'clock p. m. Until that time we shall continue to sell at private sale. This is your opportunity to secure a supply of Feed at favorable prices. It is likely to be a scarce article until after harvest.

H. B. MESSENGER,
Eagle Mills Warehouse,
Federalsburg, Md.

Lovers of base ball on the Eastern Shore have a real treat in store, for on Friday afternoon, April 18th, the crack New York American League Club will play the Rochester Club, of the International League, at Cambridge. The New York Americans will stop at Cambridge for this game on the way from Jacksonville, Fla., where they are now in training, to New York, for the opening of the big league season. In the line-up will be Home Run Baker, Pratt, Shawkey, Shore, Peckinpaugh, Bodie, Duffy Lewis, and other stars.

There will be a meeting at Mosonic Hall, Denton, Md., on Sunday, April 13, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the interest of the League to Enforce Peace. Dr. Latane, of Johns Hopkins University, will address the meeting. The following persons comprise the committee for Caroline county: Lawrence B. Towers, Chairman; Mrs. J. Kemp Stevens, Hon. Harvey L. Cooper, T. Alan Goldsborough, Fred R. Owens, Albert W. Sisk, Harry M. Carroll, Harry S. Dailey, Robert Jarrell, Jr., T. Clayton Horsey, and Dr. H. W. B. Rowe. The public is cordially invited.

John F. Russom Dead.

John F. Russom, a son of the late John and Ann Brady Russom, of Greensboro, Md., died at his home in Hillsboro on Saturday afternoon, aged about 81 years, of infirmities incident to age. His wife, who was Miss Angie Jarman, of Greensboro, died several years ago.

Mr. Russom had been an undertaker for many years until recently, when he gave his time to fine cabinet work. He was an expert cabinet maker.

Mr. Russom is survived by the following children: T. Houston, of Baltimore, Mrs. Frances Legg, of Kent Island, Mrs. Charles Dean, of Queen Anne, Mrs. Albert Cahill, of Hillsboro, and J. Russom, Jr., of Baltimore. Interment was in Greensboro Cemetery on Monday afternoon.

2,000,000 Feet of Film Exhibition.

More than two million feet of motion picture film has been supplied to the Treasury Department by the motion picture industry for use in the Vicrory Liberty Loan appeal. Many pictures heretofore banned by the censor on account of the information they contained, have been released and are included in this lot. "The Peace" is the stellar feature, containing 5,000 feet of actual activities on the battlefront in France, pqotographed by the signal corps of the United States army during some of the nottest ffghting, One of tne photographers was killed while on this work.

The Treasury Department got all this film at the actual cost of the film itself, and without profit to any individual or any encern in the motion picture business. The exhibition of all tne Victory Liberty Loan appeals will be made by the theatres without charge to the government.

"The Price of Peace" contains the pictorial record of the first American attack at Chateau-Thierry, and the spectator sees American soldiers dtive back the Germans wnen it seemed almost impossible to check their advance. This picture also shows a spectacular air battle in which the German aeroplane is destroyed, and this particular feature affords an opportunity to see a German aviator in action. a field piece and its crew are shown on the screen and a moment later it is completely wiped out by an exploding shell from the enemy's gun. At the end of the picture the American soldiers is "registered" keeping watch on the Rhine.

Activities of the army, and navy and air force are shown in the "Price of Peace." The American soldier is seen from the time of his enlistment in the service until he crossing the Rhine. It shows his training preparatory to going to France, his embarkation, life on the transport, his embarkation, and then he is ahown in actual battle for peace. Because the men who fall are really dead is why "The Price of Peace" is considered one of the greatest spectacles in the history of motion pictures.

Dramatization of tne best deeds of heroism of American soldiers is another important feature of pictures provided by the War Loan Organization publicity bureau. Reproductions of the heroic deeds were staged at Camp Dix, and American soldiers used as actors. The staging of the battle scenes was directed by officers who had seen service on the front, and the motion picture record of the ten achievements is complete.

Dougias Fairbanks has produced a new film which he donated to the Treasury Department to help the Victory Liberty Loan. Julian Eltinge has also produced a film to be used during the campaign.

Liberty Loan films made by twenty-seven motion pictures stars for the Fourth Liberty Loan have been altered and retitled for the Victory Liberty Loan. These films were not shown in many sections of the United States during the Fourth Loan because of the influenza epidemic.

A committee of the biggest motion picture producers is cooperating with the Treasury Department in this film campaign in behalf of the Victory Liberty Loan and has issued appeals to all the exchange men and exhibitors in the United States to provide the fullest cooperatiou. Film committees representing the twelve Federal Reserve War Loan Organizations are collaborating with the picture interests in each Federal Reserve District.

Tome's Big Spring Meet.

The arrangements for Tome's Big Spring Meet are now practically complete. The remaining time to May 17th will be mostly occupied by checking the incoming entrees, placing the large posters and window placards, putting the field and track in perfect condition, and preparing extensive accommodations for the largest crowd and biggest field of Entrees ever gathered at the school.

The Tolchester Company of Baltimore has contracted to run an excursion from Baltimore, the steamer to leave Light Street at 8 a. m. and to afford room for nine hundred passengers. Tne excursion, which is in charge of Messrs. Coulbourn and Smead of Baltimore City College, promises not only an ideal outing up the river and on Tome's beautiful campus, but also the witnessing of spectacular events among the choicest school-boy athletes in the East.

Plans have been carefully laid for all details of boat, train, and automobile transportstion and for entertainment, housing and meals. The plaques, cups, and medals to be awarded have been carefully selected and are the best ever offered by the school.

Hide Pershing Report.

Secretary of War Baker and General March, chief of staff, are charged by members of Congress with having entered into an apparent agreement to prevent General Pershing, hero of the war with Germany and a Republican, from making public his plan, based upon actual experience in command at the front, for the recorganization of the service after the treaty of peace has been actually signed.

General Pershing's rep..., made to the Secretary of War, lies securely tucked away in a War Department pigeon hole. Meanwhile March and Baker are hurrying through the details of a preparep far away from the front in Washington by those not directly in the ffght. This scheme gives concentrated powers to the chief staff. Proposed to members of the military affairs committees of the House and Sanate, it resulted in a snub for General March. Hence one of the first military acts of the new Republican Congress will be to demand of the War Department that it turn over the Pershing document so that a policy may be developed based upon facts gained from the war's battles and organization.

The Moral is Obvious.

The late P. T. Barnum said that "the American people like to be humbugged." He was the first man to predict the result of the 1916 campaign. Barnum once put in a cage, for exhibition, what he called his "happy family." It consisted of a tiger, a lamb, a kitten and a few other objects. The family continued happy until the tiger missed a regular meal and next morning the whole show was inside the tiger. Thus ended the league of peace for animals.—National Republican.

American Union $1

ORPHANS' COURT PROCEEDINGS.

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

Annie E. Green and Wilmore Green, administrators of Thomas H. Green, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal property; approved, and order to sell at private sale granted.

Alfred Raughley, executor of S. J. Raughley, deceased, filed second and final account of administration; passed.

Maud Blanch Pippin, administratrix of Carroll O. Pippin, deceased, filed account of sales of personal property; approved.

Frank P. Covey, executor of Annie F. Poole, filed interest account, first and final account of administration and distribution of personal estate, and also release from distributees; approved and passed.

Upon petition, the Court authorized Laura V. Neal and Samuel G. Nuttle, guardians to Wingate Neal, minor, to pay over to said minor a portion of the corpus of his estate.

The last will and testament of Pratt T. Taylor, deceased, was duly proved and admitted to probate.

Anna Gadow and Herman Gadow, andministrators of Ferdinand Gadow, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal property; approved, and order granted to sell at private sale.

The following business was transacted last week

Charles B. Harrision, trustee to make sale of the real estate of Lincoln D. Kelly, deceased, filed account of his trusteeship, audit and distribution of proceeds of said sale; approved.

Ethel A. Johnson, administratrix of Sampson Johnson, deceased, filed account of sales and first and partial account of administration; approved.

Upon petition, W. Arthur Sculley, guardian to Joseph H. Perry, Jr., minor, was authorized by order of Court, to deposit the funds of said minor, as they accumulate, in the savings department of the Peoples National Bank.

W. Arthur Scully, guardian to Joseph H. Perry, Jr., infant, filed first and preliminary account of guardianship; approved.

Burt Hobbs, executor of Roxanna C. Plummer, deceased, filed release from Howard Jester, legatee; approved.

John Howard, executor of Eva A. Ball, deceased, filed release from Hazel Emily Sartin, nee Spencer, legatee; approved.

Fred R Owens, administrator c. t. a. of Eliza J. Sigler, deceased, filed release from the official of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ridgely, legatee; approved.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of William Stevens, deceased, were granted to G. Lacy Stevens, Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Thos. F. Johnson and William H. Nuttle were appointed appraisers. Inventory filed and approved.

Lucy W. Kelley-Morgan, surviving administratrix, of Lincoln D. Kelley, deceased, interest account, of rents, list of sperate debts, second and final account of administration and distribution of personal property, and order directing adminintratrix to convey chattels real was passed by the Court.

Lucy W. Kelley-Morgan, acting guardian to Julia E., Willliam S. and Howard R. Kelley, infant children of Lincoln D. Kelley, deceased, filed account as said acting guardian; approved.

The last will and testament of Pratt T. Taylor, deceased, was filed in Court by Charles B. Harrison, custodian and executor, and will stand for probate on April 8, at 11 o'clock.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas H. Green, deceased, were granted to Annie E. Green Wilmore Green. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Roland Towers and Joseph Hubbard were appointed appraisers.

Letters of admidistration on the personal estate of Ferdinand Gadow, deceased, were granted to Annie Gadow and Herman Gadow. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors of said deceased were ordered to be published and August C. Marquart and William Lewis were appointed appraisers.

Money spent is money gone. Money put into War Savings Stamps is wisely invested.

Money saved is what counts. Money invested in War Savings Stamps grows day and night.

To be successful learn to save. Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps will help you.

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

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

New Shoes For Old.

War prices for shoes and the patriotic desire to economize in leather so that the army could be provided sent everybody to the cobbler. From this experience the public has learned to be thrifty in footwear; and the cobbler, as well, has learned good counsel to give his customer.

For instance, it is poor thrift to put a dollar's worth of labor on a nickel's worth of material when shoes are to be mended; likewise it is poor thrift to do cheap cobbling with good materials.

In pre-war days the cobbler ran a little shop in a basement, where he patched and mended footwear, making it serviceable, if not very sightly, for a few months longer. War cobbling brought such a new volume of business that shoe repairing is now done by machinery and by trained factory shoemakers, using the best leather and materials. Thrift people have learned to spend a couple of dollars for the complete rebuilding of a pair of shoes instead of makeshift mending and patching.

Where clumsy hand-stitching was thought good enough before, the shoe repair shop will now stitch by machinery and the job will be finished with a nice machine edge. The down-to-date shoe repair shop will have workmen skilled in putting new counters on shoes, or new box toes, or cutting a shoe down at the top, or putting new fancy heels on women's shoes. Good leather is used for soles, heels and uppers. Silk and linen thread make a strong, sightly job. The best quality is demanded in burnishing ink, finishing waxes and cements.

Some idea of thrift possibilities in shoe repairing is given in the fact that Uncle Sam will spend in the first six months of this year nearly $8,000,000 for cobbling army shoes. This provides for repairs costing about $1.20 a pair on army shoes that cost $7.15 a pair new, and each American soldier will have three pairs of shoes mended within that period. With shoes for civilians costing $7 to $10 a pair, it is considered thrift to spend $1 50 to $2 for modern mending by the latest machine methods. Money thus saved can be well invested in interest-bearing War Savings Stamps.

Digging In.

Everyone has heard about the wonderful buildings in our great cities. Air hammers, power drills, steam shovels, electric blasts, suction pumps hew away the earth and stone to lay the foundation of these tremendous structures. This is the process "digging in"—the first step in laying foundations for the buildings housing the forces that man the great industrial army of our nation.

From this sort of "digging in" many of our boys turned to another kind of "digging in." At Chateau Thierry, at Belleau Woods at Soissons, and at Sedan they "dug in" that world freedom might live. They laid the foundation for universal peace; with victory for justice, for democracy of the world, over autocracy. There, too, they laid the foundation for a fighting monument to their own heroic courage.

Everyone has heard about the ground-hog. He does his "digging in" late in October or early November. He does it simply, naturally, and along about Febuary 2, he emerges and predicts spring and sunshine.

Like the ground-hog, our boys at home "dug in." They dug deep into their pockets; they cut the purse strings. They bought Liberty Bonds, bought generously of each issue. They did it that the world might awaken from the night-mare of the war. Had our fighting army not "dug in" victory would have been postponed; peace would now be a probability, not a fact.

Last fall you "dug in" to helpw in the war. Now's your chance to "dig in" toward laying the foundation for universal peace. Soon the Victory Liberty Loan will be offered. Get ready and "dig in."

Why War Stamps Are Sold.

Great Britain in the seve weeks after the armistice had a total expenditure of more than 370 million pounds sterling, whereas the expenditures for the seven weeks before the armistice, at a time when hostilities wer at thir height. just exceeded 350 million. This indicates that other great nations, as well as the United States, are finding that they will require more funds to get through the year following the great war than they did to carry on the war for a year. This also expains the necessity for the continued sale of Government Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

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

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.

MOVIE OF ACTUAL FIGHTING.

America To See Its Soldiers In Actual Combat.

That there is no make-believe, that the "actors" actually bled and died, is what makes "The Price of Peace" movie, which will be presented by the War Loan Organization throughout the Fifth Federal Reserve District in connection with the Victory Loan campaign, one of the greatest of motion picture spectacles.

While the men on the battle front in France were driving steadily towards the Rhine there were camera men at work, photographing sometimes from an aeroplane flown dangerously low over the lines, and again from advanced camouflaged points. To get pictures from an aeroplane at a low altitude it was necessary very often to fly through a barrage and in a straight line, becoming consequently, an excellent target for the German aviator who had a mission over the American lines.

Under such difficulties five thousand feet of battlefield reality has been photographed and the people all over the Fifth Federal Reserve District will have an opportunity to see actual fighting. The photographic work on "The Price of Peace" was done by the Signal Corps of the United States army. One camera man was killed while on the work.

Deeds of exceptional courage in action, for which men in the service of the army and navy received distinction are features of "The Price of Peace." In many cases men who received decorations are featured and the incidents in which these men distinguished themselves are reproduced on the screen.

In "The Price of Peace" the spectator sees the American soldier from the time of his enlistment until he crosses the Rhine. It shows him in the training camp; in the act of embarkation; enjoying his soldier amusements on shipboard, and his debarkation at a port in France. Then the "doughboy" is seen in the trenches ready to attack. He is seen going over the top; then in the hottest of action. When he falls there is no pretending. The trench life read about, the mud and hardships he gladly bore for peace, will be shown through the absolute reality of this picture.

"The Price of Peace" will show the public why it bought Liberty Bonds and why it is going to buy more. It will show that though the work of the soldier is done, the work of the people at home is not, and it will make them eager to lend to the government again to show the returning soldiers that they are good soldiers also.

This great motion picture has never been publicly shown. The material it contains has been held back by the War Department until now, and the Treasury Department has exclusive use of it for the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. It is said to be the greatest picture ever made, and has been valued by one New York producer at more than $250,000.

Farmers—Buy Bonds?

Farmers have been told so often that they are the backbone of the nation's prosperity that they sometimes grow tired of hearing the phrase repeated. But this year the words have more than ordinary significance.

It costs money to raise and transport the produce of American fields and farms. The farmer made money; he received higher prices for his crops than had ever been paid before in the history of the country.

It is true that the War has been gloriously ended. But the job has not been ended.

When the American puts his hand to the plow he does not look back. When he puts his name on a note he makes good. It is the American way. And nobody doubts that the American people will make good on the Victory Liberty Loan. In entering the War they put their name to a promisory note to their government which is about to fall due.

These words are just a reminder of obligations. The farmer has prospered; in some cases even beyond his dreams. And prosperity is coming to him in the future in even greater measure. The world must come to America for food. The War is over, but the job is not. America will finish it in true American 100 per cent style.

A Splendid Statement.

The following interpretation by the Greensboro (N. C.) News of the nationwide thrift cumpaign, now being conducted by the Treasury Department through the Federal Reserve Banks, is one of the best we have seen:

"It (the thrift movement) has become more, much more, than a means of raising part of the extraordinary revenues made necessary by war expenditures and engagements. The Government not only evidences a realization of the fact that the spread of the practice of saving would be a good thing for the nation as a nation, and for the individuals themselves.

"It is clear that the Government believes the unprecedented experiences through which the country has passed in recent years make possible fundamental change in the habits of the people, of a very considerable number of them.

"Not only makes it possible, but affords an opportunity which only needs systematic and vigorous cultivation, and presently we shall see a plant, hitherto occurring but sparsely in this country, in vigorous, prolific growth. The Government not only recognizes these circumstanees, but is determined to fulfill an obligation which exists in this connection."

In other words, to increase the practice of saving (1) is good; (2) is possible; (3) is opportune; and (4) is an obligation resting upon the Government which the Treasury Department is determined to fulfill by enlisting the cooperation of every available agency.

Forcing Early Vegetables.

Because the soil is always cool in the spring, the organisms that make the plant food available are not very active. However, this condition may be overcome by planting in very rich soil or by employing high grade fertilizers.

A good mixture for top dressing early cabbage or any fall planted crop is one composed of equal amounts of nitrate of soda and acid phosphate. From one to three hundred pounds per acre should be applied, and if necessary a second application made ten days later. The plant food in this mixture is quickly available to the growing crop.

Similar fertilizers are also good for early potatoes. Two hundred pounds of the acid phosphate and two hundred pounds of the nitrate of soda per acre mixed together and applied in the row with the seed will be sufficient if the soil is rich and has been well manured in previous seasons. If the soil is not very fertile some other good grade of fertilizer containing potash and nitrogen in the form of tankage should be sown broadcast. Some growers use as much as a ton per acre and find it profitable on early potatoes.

Early garden peas should be planted on very fertile soil. If no stable manure has been applied, lime will help to make the soil suitable for this crop. Whenever possible some stable manure should be applied to the soil for pea crop, because the stable manure, if clover has been fed, usually carries the bacteria that makes the nodules on the pea roots which gather the nitrogen from the air. When these conditions do not obtain artificial culture should be used to insure proper inoculation. Chemical fertilizers should always be mixed with the soil because a strong mixture may injure the young roots or sprouting seed.—T. H. White.

Growing Money.

If there were two kinds of United States money—one just ordinary money, and the other, money that increased in value every month you'd naturally want the growing kind—all you could get hold of. You'd change as much of your money as you could for the growing kind. You'd hold on to the growing kind and let it grow for you.

There really are two kinds of money—ordinary dollars and quarters and cents that don't grow—and War Savings Stamps that do grow.

You buy a War Savings Stamp one month; the next month it is worth more; the month after, still more, and January 1, 1924, it will have grown to $5.

"But," you say, "a War Savings Stamp is not ready money; It grows all right, it's a good investment, helps me save, but I can't spend it."

You'r wrong—the War Savings Stamp is ready money—that is, ready enough.

If you absolutely must have the money you have saved in War Savings Stamps—that growing money—you can get it from any money order postoffice on ten days' notice. You can get all you paid in and all the interest it has earned while it was growing for you; and the ten days' notice is one of its great features. You can't rush out to spend your $4.12 or $4.25, or whatever it might be. You have time to think before you can spend it and if you think before you spend you probably will not spend that W. S. S. money foolishly, but will use it for something worth while, or, perhaps, not at all.

In other words, it is not merely growing money—it is also money with the magic power of helping you get your money's worth—money tied up just enough to keep it from flying out of your pocketbook. And remember, the wise-spending string on your money in War Savings Stamps is your own string—the string that keeps your own wallet closed until you really need the money.

New Tax on Phone Messages.

The new Federal revenue tax on telephone messages became effective April 1, and The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company reports that it has completed arrangements for collecting the amounts due the Federal Government, as required by the act approved by President Wilson on February 24. Under the new law, when the charge for a telephone message is more than 14c and not more than 50c, the tax is 5c; when the charge is more than 50c, the tax is 10c. The former law levied a uniform tax of 5c on all messages amounting to 15c or more.

The telephone company is held responsible for the collection of the tax, which is to be paid in addition to the regular charge for the call, and is directed to see it is collected from the person paying for the message. The company's monthly toll service statements to its subscribers will show the messages on which the tax is imposed and its amount in addition to the regular charges for toll calls. On calls from public telephones the operator will include the amount of tax in the total charge quoted to the person making the call.

Keep your War Savings pledge. Cultivate the saving habit.

A painted face is like any other painted sign—it speaks for itself.

CONSOLIDATE THE SCHOOLS

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

Poor schools are a robbery of the rising generation. After all the arguments, sentimental and otherwise, have been uttered in favor of "the little red schoolhouse," we face the big fact that the children who attend them in this twentieth century are getting inexperienced and poorly trained teachers, poor equipment, a meagre course of study and oftentimes unsanitary and uncomfortable shelter.

Far-off Utah is leading the East in this matter of doing justice by the rural child. Here are the points that are made as the result of consolidation in a single county in that state.

IMPROVED SCHOOLS.

1. Established a deeper confidence in the schoolman's most vitalizing agency.
2. Brought first-class schools to the country pupils, and overcome the necessity of country pupils leaving their homes to go to city schools.
3. Made homes in the country more desireable, and thereby raised the value of rural real estate.
4. Erased boundary lines, and worked for the common good of all the people.
5. Stimulated a "getting together" habit.

BETTER ROADS.

6. Introduced the "transportation idea," and supplied better means of travel.
7. Caused, and is causing, better roads to be built.
8. Equalized taxation for school purposes and the advantages which result therefrom.
9. Provided more funds for school purposes.
10. Expended school money more judiciously.
11. Awakened as keen, or keener interest in school elections, though non-partisan, as in general elections.
12. Eliminated a multitude of district trustees of but ordinary qualifications.
13. Created in their place a board of education, consisting of five very competent members.

MORE AND BETTER FACILITIES.

14. Abandoned poor, isolated buildings.
15. Erected new, modern, central school buildings, with improved lighting, heating and ventilating systems.
16. Furnished these buildings with large halls; tinted walls, and ample blackboards; and equipped them with pianos, single desks, working tables, other desirable furniture, as well as adequate apparatus, material and supplies.
17. Kept these buildings in first-class condition.
18. Expanded school grounds to a size which encourages organized out-door play and the planting of school gardens.
19. Graded these grounds, put down cement walks, and installed sanitary drinking fountains.
20. Sought the assistance of the ablest specialists in rural education that our nation affords.
21. Introduced a high quality of school supervision.
22. Employed expert supervisors in primary methods, music, art, physical education, manual training, agriculture and domestic crafts.
23. Retained special help of the juvenile court in working with delinquent pupils, and engaged the services of trained nurses to examine each pupil at least once each week.

HIGHER PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS.

24. Raised the standard of efficiency of the whole teaching force.
25. Held a liberal number of male teachers in the grammar grades, most of whom are making teaching their life work.
26. Put fewer pupils with each teacher, thereby giving the pupils more personal attention.
27. Resulted in enrolling a larger precentage of the school population.
28. Increased the percentage of daily attendance of this increased enrollment.
29. Increased the percentage of promotions of this increased attendance of his increased enrollment.
30. Added, at least, an average of 10 days' attendance per pupil per year.
31. Reduced the percentage of failures and retentions more than one-third.
32. Overcame, to a considerable extent, the tendency to quit school before graduating.
33. Made a standard rural high school possible.
34. Inspired a high percentage of eighth-grade graduate to attend high school.
35. Reduced truancy to a minimum.

BETTER ADAPTATION TO NEEDS OF CHILDREN AND COMMUNITY.

36. Classified and graded the schools better.
37. Came closer to the real interests of the children.
38. Obtained the good will and co-operation of patrons.
39. Economized the time of pupils, teachers and patrons.
40. Overcame local petty prejudice; made the remote country child associate with children of other localities; gave him a broader view, and extended his circle of friends and acquaintances.
41. Fostered a taste for the best that life can give, and enriched the whole life of the people.

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