Town and County News

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 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.
7.00 p. m., Epworth League.
8 00 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.

Planting time.

Leaves are unfolding.

Wheat, $2.35; corn $170.

Many cases of spring fever.

Chautauqua time draws near.

Miss Lavinia Crouse is visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Mr. J. Kingsley Mercer, of Wilmington, is spending a few days in town.

Miss Mildred Nuttle, of Wilmington, spent the Easter holiday at her home here.

Be sure to hear Mrs. Stephen Herbin's lecture this evening at 8 o'clock at the Court House.

The attention of fishermen is called to the article on this page by the Board of Engineer Officers.

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

Denton High School ball team defeated the Tri-County High School team of Queen Anne on Thursday by a score of 15 to 14.

The Board of Education advertises for proposals for furnishing coal to the various schools of the county. See notice in this issue.

May 1st is the time to take out traders' and all special State licenses. See notice to Merchants, Traders, and Others on fourth page.

In this section of the Peninsula wheat was never more promising at this season of the year. A large crop is confidently expected in Caroline.

WHEAT WANTED—We will pay $2.50 per bushel for good milling wheat delivered to our mill.
NUTTLE MILLING CO.
a27,tf] Phone 97 Denton, Md.

Genuine patriotism is patriotiam of peace as well as patriotism of war. A true patriot will do his best during the Victory Liberty Loan campaign.

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.

It has been announced by the Board of Managers of the association that Brandywine Summit camp meetings will be held this year from August 6th to 18th.

LOST—A lady's leather suit case, on Saturday afternoon last, between Denton and Greensboro, on the State Road. A reward for return of same to Denton Auto Co. Denton Md.

The State Roads Commisfion advertise for proposals for building one section of highway between Grove and Bureau, in this issue. See advertisement on fourth page.

Through an oversight by our proofreader last week, Mrs. Stephen Herbin's lecture was announced for 2 o'clock p. m. at the Court House. It should have read—8 o'clock p. m.

Prof. H. W. Rickey, poultry specialist, of the Maryland Agricultural College, will give a lecture on poultry raising to the Home Economics Club of Denton in the Court House on Tuesday, April 29, at 8 p. m. All who are interested are cordially invited.

The counties of the Easter Shore have been apportioned their quotas as follows: Cecil, $560,400; Kent, $407,750; Queen Annes, $334,500; Talbot, $520, 350; Caroline, $507,800; Dorchester, $637,350; Somerset, $381,250; Wicomico, $429,600, and Worchester, $449,350.

There will be a special meeting of the Caroline County Farmer's Cooperative Club, at the Court House. on Saturday evening, April 26, at 8.30. A number of orders will be made up at this time and it is necessary that every interested member be present.

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.

On the Death of John F. Russom.

When the end came to our brother, I said surely, God has removed one of the oldest landmarks of this community. Of all the folk living here when he came, only a few now remain. One by one, God has taken them from us, until those left behind must feel a sense of loneliness. I do know that our beloved brother and friend did, for one day in his shop, just before he became ill, he unbosomed his soul to me.

Among other things he said, "Since my wife died I have been very lonely. All my children love me, and I love them all, they have been especially kind to me, but, I long to be with her again who was my companion for so many years. I miss her so much. Life does not have the same charms for me that it used to have. I am growing old and can never be of much more use to the community or to my children. So that I should welcome the end of this tragic life."

How strange! This was but a prophetic message of what was in the near future. A few days after this he closed his shop door for the last time.

I dropped in to see him occasionally at first, and then more frequently.

Through all his long illness he was brave and patient, and though he suffered a great deal, never did he complain. It was all right with him. with him. He was very easy to care for. Always afraid that he would put someone to too much trouble. It was no hardship for him to calmly wait for the end which he did not fear. His hope was to be with his faithful companion who had only a few years gone from him.

He got much out of life. He enjoyed his work. He was an intelligent reader, and, therefore, lived much with his books and the papers. His was the first-hand information about Germany and the great war.

His chair in the home is vacant, his voice is stilled. You will miss him, dear friends, so will I. We all shall miss him. May God bind up all our broken hearts.

Life! I know not what thou art,
But know that thou and I must part;
And when, or how, or where we met,
I own to me's a secret yet.

Life! We've been long together,
Through pleas'nt and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear.

Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say, "good night," but in some brighter clime
Bid me "good morning."

Life is real! Life is earnest,
But the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returneth was not spoken of the soul,
The body is here, but the soul is not, for God took it.

—BY A FRIEND.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

Mary A. Tull and Edward E. Nuttle, executors of William L. D. Tull, deceased, filed final receipts and releases from Mary A. Tull, Martha E. Hackett, Adolphus Tull, James E. Tull and Dukes T. Hammond, distributees; approved.

George K. Wright and Mary E. Lane, executors of Jesse Wright, deceased, filed report of sales of real estate, with exhibits, and order of ratification nisi passed by the Court.

Alva B. Todd and Howard Towers, administrators with the will annexed of Wesley Towers, deceased, filed interest account, first and final account of administration and distribution of personal estate; and also releases from Alverta R. Rogers. Cora H. Todd, Laura B. Wright, Flora B. Taylor, Howard Towers and Henry B. Towers; approved.

Anna Gadow and Herman Gadow, administrators of Ferdinand Gadow, deceased, were granted an order to sell personal property at public sale.

They Answer the Call.

NATHAN STEELE

Nathan Steele, 74 years old, died at his home near Henderson early Wednesday morning of last week. Mr. Steele was well known and had resided near Henderson all his life. Interment was at Thomas' Chapel, near Marydel.

MRS. ANNIE REDMAN.

After an illness of several weeks, suffering from paralysis, Mrs Annie Redman, wife of Rev. William W. Redman, a superannuated minister of the Wilmington M. E. Conference, died at her home near Lincoln City, early Sunday morning of last week aged 80 years. The funeral was held on Wednesday and interment took place at Bridgeville. Mrs. Redman had many friends in Caroline county. Quite a number of years ago the family lived at Williston.

Subscribe for the UNION; still $1.

The Victory Liberty Loan will be a test of genuine patriotism.

Let Us Rejoice.

General Pershing's staff reports offically that if the war had lasted six months longer—one hundred thousand more Americans would have been killed.

One hundred thousand of these boys that are coming back to us every day now, would have been dying in the mud of France—if the armistice had been signed last Thursday instead of last November.

Are we grateful to those who died.

Are we grateful to those who were maimed for life in our fight?

Are we grateful to have so many boys back with us safe and sound?

Is there enough gratitude in the world to express the thanksgiving in our hearts because victory came so soon?

The money you are putting into the Victory Liberty Loan is the money that was spent to end the war six months—perhaps twelve months—sooner; to save the lives of a hundred thousand or maybe four hundred thousand American boys; to bring your boy safely home—for he might have been one of that four hundred thousand saved from French mud.

Well—is he not worth it? Is not each one of that four hundred thousand worth it to his loved ones?

Was it not cheap at that? Dollars can not measure the value of American life.

We have a lot to be thankful for—we might all have been wearing those little black arm-bands with the gold star.

Put your joy into action, not words. Help pay for your boy's life with a Victory Liberty Loan bond.

Demand for Club Canned Products.

Some of the canning club girls organized by the home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agriculture colleges utilize their canning knowledge only to provide the family table with plenty of fruit and vegetables. The larger number, however, not only practice what they have learned for the benefit of their families, but increase their incomes by marketing the surplus. The agents who have helped during the canning later assist in the marketing of the products. The uniform excellence of the 4-H brand makes it a comparatively easy task to keep a customer once he has used the products. The agents in Jasper county, Miss. has found a ready sale with a lumber company for the canned fruits and vegetables her girls wish to sell. One day in March $175 worth were weighed, sold, and shipped to this company. The demand is constant, because the buyer reports that the club girls' canned goods are the best he has found on the market.

Seaweed Furnishes Potash Produces

Since the war stopped the supply of potash from Germany the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture has been experimenting with various processes for recovering potash from kelp, a seaweed. One of the experimental plants has been in successful operation for several months.

One of the by-products is kelp ash, which contains a potash content of more than 33 per cent. Several carloads of this product have been placed upon the eastern markets frr fertilizer purposes. A carload was recently sold to a farmers' cooperative association in New York and was found so satisfactory that another carload was bought later. A third carload of kelp ash will reach Baltimore about May 1. Anyone interested in buyiny kelp ash in carload lots for fertilizer purposes may secure further information from the Bureau of Soils.

Monster Meeting in Denton Sunday.

There will be a monster mass meeting in the interest of the Victory Liberty Loan on Sunday afternoon April 27, at 1 o'clock on the Court House square, in Denton. The following speakers of note will be present and address the meeting:

Ex-Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough, Public Service Commissioner Albert G. Towers, and an army officer who has seen service "over there."

There will be two tanks, also gas balloons which will be shot in the air and exploding, will release American flags.

Ministers and teachers, and also soldiers in uniform are especially invited to be present.

The 17th Infantry Band of 30 pieces will render some very delightful music. Come out everybody.

Buy a bond.

Politics will soon be in bloom.

Save and have.—Buy W. S. S.

The Victory Loan drive began Monday.

Your money and your boys saved civilization for the world. Your money, saved by investment in War Savings Stamps now, will bring your boys back from France.

Missionary Centenary.

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, guest at a luncheon tendered by a large group of prominent clergymen and laymen at the Hotel Emerson, declared that out of the wreck of nations today civilization must accept the principles of Democracy or be over-whelmned with anarchy.

As the chief representative of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Orient, Bishop Lewis, just returned from abroad after a study of conditions in Old World centers, declared the United States must bring quick aid to weaker peoples of the hemisphere if they are to escape the evils of Bolshevism and kindred dangers.

"Nations of the Old World look appealingly to the Stars and Stripes for protection in the grave crises that confront them," Bishop Lewis said. "They all are calling for the leadership of the United States that they may be shielded from injustice. There's yet a Germany with a dream in its heart. The better element of Germany eventually will want to be lifted to better standards of righteousness."

Asserting that old forms are passing and old ideas are receiving a bad reception at the hands of the world, Bishop Lewis declared that the great Missionary Centenary campaign, launched by the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a tremendous drive for "preparedness" to meet the countless responsibilities with which the church will be confronted in the age now dawning.

The world reconstruction plan of the Missionary Centenary was characterized by Bishop Lewis as the most daring and far-reaching plan ever projected for world-wide relief of peoples in distress.

"The Missionary Centenary, marking the hundredth anniversary" of Methodist missions, is to be brought to a climax May 18, by the raising of millions of dollars. This drive for millions to make humanity better, and to make the Old World a more cheerful place to live in, extends in its scope far beyond the bounds of Methodism. Inevitably it will lead to a gigantic inter-church movement that will make Christianity a great world force.

"We are face to face with an age for which we are unprepared. Our text books and teachers have prepared us to live with somebody. New world conditions force us to live with everybody. Suddenly our nation finds itself lifted up on the shoulders of all nations."

Bishop Lewis emphasized the point that churches of all denominations, because of rapidly changing situations forced by war, hereafter must look beyond their territorial borders and map out plans for humanitarian endeavors upon a scale that will be world wide.

"In Methodism" he said, "we must reconstruct our whole church building program. We must get behind the educational plan of the church. Our schools and colleges will not be adequate to meet the needs of the age just dawning.

Millions in China must be rescued from depravity. In France there are 150,000 orphans. What are to become of them? The Church must answer. The duty of the Church is plain. In this and many to directions it is easy to see the manifold blessings that must come out of the Centenary program which calls for liberal expenditures to make democracy safe for the whole world."

Of Interest to Fishermen.

A public hearing will be held before a Board of Engineer Officers at 2. o'clock P. M., on Thursday, May 8, 1919, in the office of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, 7th floor, Southern Building, corner 15th and G. Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the purpose of considering changes desired in existing regulations for fishing structures in Chesapeake Bay and tributaries.

Existing regulations governing fishing structures in Chesapeake Bay and tributaries may be obtained from the U. S. Engineer Office at Norfolk Va., or the U.S. Engineer Office at Washington D.C. At either of the above offices may be seen maps showing localities in which fishing structures are now authorized.

All those interested in fishing or in navigation in the waters of Chesapeake Bay or its tributaries are invited to attend the public hearing above announced and thereat to express their views.

PETER C. HAINS.
Major General, U. S. Army, Retired; Senior Member of the Board.

Victory Loan Trophy Train.

Below is the schedule of the Victory Loan Trophy Train:

May 6, at Aberdeen from 3 a. m. to 12.30 p. m. At Havre de Grace from 12 40 p. m. to 3 p. m. At Port Deposit from 3.17 p. m. to 5 30 p. m. At Elkton from 6.10 p. m. to 10.30 p. m.

May 7, at Chestertown from 1.15 a. m. to 12 30 p. m. At Centreville from 2 45 p. m. to 4 45 p. m. At Denton, Md., from 5.50 p. m. to 11.00 p. m. At Easton from 12.00 night to 12.30 p. m. At Oxford from 1.00 p. m. to 3 00 p. m. At St. Michaels from 4.00 p. m. to 11.00 p. m.

May 9, at Cambridge from 1.00 a. m. to 12.30 p. m. At Salisbury from 2.20 p. m to 4.30 p. m. At Snow Hill from 5.45 p. m. to 11.00 p. m.

May 10, at Princess Anne from 1.00 a. m. to 12.50 p. m. At Pocomoke from 1 00 p. m.

Buy W. S. S. and the law of diminishing returns will never apply to your profits.

Thrift is not necessarily a habit but a conviction. Get convinced now and buy W. S. S.

Work of the army is done. The navy must bring the army home. You must help the navy finish its work by finishing yours with a liberal subscription to the Victory Liberty Loan.

There was no lagging by the American soldier in any of the drives in France that effected victory, and there should be no lagging by the people at home in the Victory Liberty Loan drive that is to effect payment for victory.

Looking the Issue in the Eye.

There are one or two things about our war debt which we might as well look squarely in the eye.

To begin with, we authorized the bills, we owe the money and it's got to be paid.

Moreover, it's going to be paid.

To fight the war took money; to win, still more money—and we had to win.

We were ready to fight as long as necessary. We were ready to subscribe to loan after loan—as many as might be needed. We are willing to give—to sacrifice without stint. We had to win—at all costs.

Of course we knew that the war would end some time, but no man knew when. Therefore to make the war as short as possible we prepared for a struggle of indefinite length. It was necessary to plan in advance—and we prepared on a stupendous scale.

This meant, of necessity, that no matter when the fighting stopped there would be bills unpaid. The fact that the war ended sooner than anyone expected does not relieve us of the obligation to pay the bills. Indeed, it should make us all the more willing, for if the struggle had continued twelve months longer our debt would have been thirty-six billion dollars more than it now is and the toll of dead would have been frightful.

But we are being asked to sacrifice—to give. We will not have to subscribe to loan after loan. The war has been won, and the bond issue to be offered April 21 is not merely the "fifth" loan. It is the "Victory" loan—the one that finishes the job.

Now there is another matter—the question of taxes.

There are only two ways by which the government can raise the required money—by bonds and by taxes. And it may be set down as a matter of certain conviction that the government is going to raise the money. It has no intention of repudiating its honorable obligation.

But every dollor paid out in taxes is water over the dam. The money is gone for a good and proper purpose, but gone nevertheless. It draws no interest; at least none for you. No man yet ever received interest on the taxes he paid.

Money invested in bonds is still on the job. It strengthens your credit; it makes you a share-holder in the government, and day and night it is working for you—drawing interest.

Taxes or bonds—which?

Bonds, of course—Victory Liberty. Bonds. Not only because we owe the money, not only because we have won the war— but because we want to settle the bill and get it behind us. The government has pledged its faith. We are the government.

A. E. F. Schools and Colleges.

The Yanks are making history in more ways than one, and the already historic Kaiserin Augusta Gymnasium comes in for some of it. The institution, founded in 1582, has passed through the hands of the Poles, Russians, French and Swedes. Then it fell to the Germans. Today it is being used as a night-school for American troops.

This is only one of the many such colleges and schools founded for or thrown open to the members of the A. E. F. in order that they may be able to continue their courses of education which in so many cases were left unfinished to enlist in the service.

Already typewriters are being attacked by erstwhile Hun-hunters, pencils are being pushed through the intricacies of shorthand, ink is being spilled and spread by prospective penmen, law is being dissected and artists are painting. Every course of academic, professional and trade studies that is at all practical to present is offered to the applicants.

For all this highly necessary and worth-while work a vast amount of money is required. The United States has the best equipped, best fed and best paid army in the world. That they rank with the best fighters they themselves have proved. The people now are being asked to give them a chance to be the best educated; to come home prepared to take up their occupations in life. It is to further this work, in part, that the Victory Liberty Loan will be offered, and, moreover, the bonds will pay for the victory won in France.

Got only 343 Quail.

No game for propagation purposes can be obtained for the State this season by the Conservation Commission of Maryland. This was stated by E. Lee Le Compte, State Game Warden, who has just returned to this city from a trip to Kansas City and Mexico in an effort to obtain ringneck pheasants. Bob White quail and cottontail rabbits. On the the trip Mr. Le Compte covered 4961 miles by rail and 340 by automobile and succeeded in obtaining only 343 quail. A three-year drouth in Mexico and sandstorms in the rabbit trapping district s are said to be responsible for the inability to obtain the game.

GUIDING OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN TO VOCATIONS

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

"Vocational guidance is all right for the big cities, where there is plenty of money to spend upon it, but ours is a small town, and we can't afford it."

If perhaps the very future of our smaller communities depends upon the better guidance of their young people, it may turn out that they cannot exist without it. Possibly, too, they may find that they can easily afford it.

MUST WE LOSE OUR YOUTH?

"For years," says the specialist of the Bureau of Education on industrial education, "American rural schools have been guiding boys and girls away from the land and toward the city." Does anybody doubt this significant statement?

The writer continues: "Modeling its course of study and methods on urban schools, using teachers city-bred and city-minded, speaking the language of the city streets rather than that of the country lanes, the rural school steered boys and girls away from the farms and into city employment just as effectively as if it had stood them up and counted them out. The introduction of vocational agriculture has done something, but still not much, to stem the tide.

The fact of the matter is that, especially in the older parts of our country, the only way to keep our young men and women on the land will soon be for our rural and village schools to give them a sound knowledge of vocational opportunities. Thus they will, by such sane information, lose the false glamor of the city, and be able adequately to measure the real values of life in the country.

COGENT REASONS FOR HELP.

A second important reason for such instruction is that, in the smaller as truly as in the larger towns, children are leaving school too early. In a study of 25,000 such children in Massachusetts it was found that 68 per cent who commenced work between 14 and 16 were subjected to the evil influences of the unskilled industries or were in the mills, and that their wage value was only from $2 to $5 a week. Such work points to nothing better. It is monotonous, easily learned, and the maximum of pay is soon reached. It produces, in industry, the discouraged "drifter." This situation is fully as real in the smaller labor market of the village as in the city.

This is not an "immigrant problem." At least half of these children are Americans of the second generation. It is not a boy problem. Over 49 per cent of these early toilers are girls.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

The biggest thing we can do is to secure the right kind of teachers. This is not so largely a problem of salaries as of attitude. We need in our village grammar and high schools country-minded teachers, teachers who believe in the village and the farm and who are not restless until they get back into cities. We need teachers who are familiar with modern industries, who have some knowledge of modern social movements and who believe that all human service is worthy. We want teachers who are just as interested in making good farmers and good farmers' wives as in making lawyers and brokers.

The most practical, and inexpensive, thing that we can do is to arrange in all the grades of our schools that there shall be regular, informal discussion of the interesting work in life. Use the geography to know the cities and regions that furnish the important productions and industries. Use civics to study the occupations of our public officers. Use the English to have the children express their ideals and vocational desires in their essays. Use the "rhetorical" to dramatize the great biographies and occupations. Make the wise distribution of human service central throughout the curriculum.

SIX PRACTICAL PROJECTS.

Organize a survey of our town's vocational opportunities and limitations, getting whatever assistance possible from the (men's) local chamber of commerce and (the women's) social service league or their equivalents.

Offer first and second year high school pupils an elective course in vocations for which credit toward graduation is given. Make this course as vital as possible by means of visits to near-by farms, factories, stores, etc., talks in their vocations before the class by successful men and women, and by investigations of local and near-by vocational opportunities and limitations.

Devote an occasional assembly period to a talk on some interesting vocation by an enthusiastic man or woman engaged in this life work.

Encourage pupils to work Saturdays and vacations in trying out occupations which they think they might prefer for life vocations. Also, make use of agricultural clubs; have the boys who like woodworking assist the janitor or carpenter in minor alterations about the building; have the girls who are interested in nursing assist the school nurse; and those who are thinking of becoming teachers help the grade teachers in some of their work.

Organize a placement and follow-up bureau for pupils who wish to work afternoons, Saturdays, and vacations; for those who must leave before completing the course; and for those whose formal education is completed at graduation.

Arrange conferences with members of the third and fourth years pupils to discuss what they expect to do after leaving high school.

LET'S GET TO WORK.

Send 20 cents today to the Government Printing Office for a small book, entitled "Vocational Guidance and the Public Schools," and learn what we can do right now and here. This book is particularly practical because it names the best literature on the subject, which, by the way, is inexpensive. It will put us in the way of giving our young people a sensible, thorough knowledge of themselves and their futures. It will help keep a good many of them in the home town.

American Ideals Can be Realized.

Consummation of the ideals for which America fought is the appeal on which United States delegates at the peace conference, headed by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, urge upon all loyal individuals unstinted support of the Victory Liberty Loan.

In a cable sent from the very seat of the war, where the horrors of the conflict are realistically vizualized the American representatives, including Secretary of State Lansing, Henry White, Col. E. M. House and General Tasker N. Bliss sent the following message to the American people:

"We have had the opportunity here in France to see and realize the magnitude of the accomplishment of our country in this war and magnificent spirit with which this great task has been carried through to a triumphant issue.

"What has been done and what remains to be done before normal condition are restored demand your continued and united support with the same spirit of self sacrifice and of determination as that which was manifested by the nations while the German armies faced our men at the Marne, and in the Champagne, at St. Mihiel and in Argonne. We must not relax our efforts until every soldier of the republic is landed on the soil of America.

"To finish this mighty task imposed upon the government of the United States a great financial task, the Victory Liberty Loan must thrive. If it should fail it would indicate that the nation is willing to leave its task unfinished.

"To secure the ideals for which America fought and died, this great demand on national patriotism and united effort should meet a generous and universal response. Let us all do our duty to the end."

Saving And Personal Efficiency.

Efficiency—that is, the ability to do one's work right, has been hit upon by a British investigator as supplying the most practical answer to the question, "When and where should I begin to save—whether money, food, time, or what not?" This is equally for the people of the United States.

This investigator finds that "saving should begin as soon as the point of efficiency has been reached. The things to do without are those that do not directly promote efficiency—that in themselves cost much and profit little."

This standard becomes more strikingly practical when we realize that efficiency is both mental and physical. Happiness, proper rest, normal recreation, as well as food or shelter, all have their part in making up efficiency. The point then is to continue to spend as long as spending makes for efficiency, and to cease when it no longer contributes to it.

But waste is possible in the very process of attaining efficiency, and so no one should make efficiency a blind idol nor an excuse for excess or extravagance. Putting excess into War Savings Stamps is a practical American method of maintaining efficiency, both physical and financial.

Little strokes fell great oaks—Buy W. S. S.

Every little makes a mickle—Buy W. S. S.

Let Uncle Sam be your savings banker. Buy W. S. S.

The Victory Liberty Loan must be a "triumph of peace."

Thrift is the yeast that swells pennies to dollars. Prove it with W.S.S.

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