Town and County News

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1919.

Church Notes For Sunday.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. C. T. Wyatt, D. D., Pastor.
10.45 a. m., Preaching.
9.45 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.

Even money itself comes high these days.

If you want to sell your wheat see L. B. Towers & Bro.

An average man is generous to a fault—if it doesn't belong to other men.

Miss Elsie Brittingham has been visiting relatives and friends at Stevensville.

The W. C. T. U. will meet at the former M. E. Parsonage next Tuesday, July 15, at 2.30 o'clock.

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

Any girl can paint her own portrait several years in advance by getting her mother to pose as the model.

An explorer has crossed the desert of Gobi in a Ford, which seems to indicate that the Ford joke is now on Gobi.

It has been demonstrated that the all day-light trip from the North American continent to Europe is a possibility.

The thermometer is making it very difficult for the thrifty citizens to keep their minds on next winters coal supply.

Now that the Willard-Dempsey fight is over we will again be able to give our attention to scrapping about the League of Nations.

You got to say for the German sailors that they had high precedent to follow. Their former emperor first scuttled the Ship of State.

I learn that Al Reeves, the actor is paying $500 each for kisses. There girls is a chance to quickly and easily pick up a little vacation money.

CABBAGE PLANTS FOR SALE.—260,000 Late Flat Dutch and Drumhead, 20c per hundred: better prices in 1000 lots and up.
W. J. BLACKISTON,
7-3,4t] Denton, Md.

Mrs. Marietta Anthony returned from a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. Harry McMahan, near Federalsburg, on Monday accompanied by her little grand daughter, Mistress Virginia McMahan.

Boston is reported to have heard that there's to be started a chain of stores at which shoes are to be retailed at prices from $2 to $5 lower than those now prevailing. Let us hope that Boston got that straight.

If British plans are carried out the Kaiser will spend some time in the Tower of London. Even at that, the Tower has at one time or another had some honorable and honored guests, and it seems a pity to desecrate it.

When in the market for cantaloupe crates, strawberry crates, peach carriers, 16-qt. peach baskets, ⅝ baskets, or bushel hampers, write or phone us, as we believe it will be to your advantage to do so.
Yours very truly,
SWING BROS.,
5-1,3m] Ridgely, Md.

ADDRESSES WANTED.—The address of Mrs. Mamie Lillie Hundley, Della Meredith, and Julia Ethel Daniel, is wanted by the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross. Will any one knowing the present address of any of these parties please communicate with Mrs. J. Spencer Lapham, Goldsboro, Md., Home Service Section Caroline County Chapter American Red Cross.

On July 1st The Peoples Bank of Denton became a State bank. It reduces the shares from $100 to $25 each and thus it is enabled to dispose of these shares more generally among the people. As a State institution it gains the right to make heavier loans and can thereby meet the wishes of some patrons. The bank's attorney, Mr. J. Owen Knotts, prepared the transfer papers. A letter of interest to the public appears on the fourth page.

When you pull down the town in which is your home you are pulling down yourselves, and when you build up you are building up yourself and your neighbor. Try and banish from your mind the mistaken idea that all good things are away off in some other locality. Give your town all the praise it can legitimately bear. It certainly will do you no harm and will cost you nothing. And, above all patronize your home institutions, including the printing office.

DISCOVERY OF POTATO WART.

Dangerous Disease Found in the United States.

One of the most dangerous diseases of Irish potatoes has been discovered in this country. It has caused serious losses in England, Ireland, and occurs in other European countries but it was not known in the United States until found in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1918. Whether it is present in other States besides Pennsylvania is not yet known. Undoubtedly the disease was brought to the United States by the importation of infected potatoes. Such importation is restricted now and an effort is being made to locate and check the wart trouble before it can cause serious damage. In Pennsylvania a strict quarantine is imposed on the territory in which the disease occurs and any person who sells suspected potatoes is liable to fine as high as $300.00.

APPEARANCE.

Affected potatoes have rough, irregular, spongy outgrowths which usually begin at the eyes, but may eventually cover the whole tuber. These warts are light brown at first, but later become black and finally decay with age. The disease does not attack the vines, so it is difficult to detect before harvest time. The saying, "An ounce of control is worth a pound of cure," is applicable in the campaign against the potato wart. It is easier to prevent than to control and it is therefore important to discover all localities where it occurs and check its spread.

There are several agencies by which the disease is carried, First, diseased seed potatoes; second infected soil carried on feet or on farm machinery; third, manure from infected fields. If the disease is found it is urged that the warted potatoes be carefully disposed of in order to prevent further spread and that the infected field should not be planted to potatoes for several years.

CONTROL.

Watch for warty potatoes at digging time and report to E. O. Anderson, County Agent, or to C. E. Temple, State Pathologist, Maryland State College, College Park, Md. The plant Disease Survey, a branch of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is conducting a campaign of investigation and publicity in regard to the potato wart trouble. The object is to determine the prevalence of the disease and to call the attention of growers to its serious character. Mr. A. C. Martin, an employee of the bureau, is making a survey in Maryland in this connection. He expects to visit every county in the State and spent a few days this week in Caroline county with County Agent E. O. Andesron.

So far no indication of the disease has been discovered in the State, nevertheless, there is the possibility that investigation will disclose it in some places.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

William A. Cohee, administrator of William A. Cohee, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal estate, approved.

James B. Wright, administrator of Charles Wesley Brewington, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal property.

The last will and testament of Charles S. Bradley, deceased, was exhibited for probate, duly proved and admitted. Letters testamentary on the personal estate of the said deceased were granted to Elizabeth P. Bradley and Sherman T. Griffith, executors named in the will. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published and Harvey M. Parrott and Edward T. Moore were appointed appraisers.

Wants 500 Teachers.

A call for at least 500 new teachers is being made by Dr. M. Bates Stephens, State Superintendent of Education, to meet the present shortage that exists. Because of the shortage there are now, it was stated, about 800 teachers in county schools allowed to teach under provisional certificates, not being graduates of high schools are having completed a special six weeks' teachers' training course.

Dr. Stephens said opportunities offered teachers in this State are improving. He said he thought many returned soldiers would make good teachers, and told of inquiries having been made by several from whom there may be gotten some good teachers of French.

Love is a good deal like a stubborn mule. There's no telling what kind of a stunt it will do next.

There is talk of reviving the death penalty in Italy—for food profiteers. This is going pretty strong, but is somewhat better than death or starvation for victims of the profiteers.

Peace League Backed By Big Business.

Washington, July 7 — George Wharton Pepper, vice-president of the League for the Preservation of American Independence, in a statement given out today, revealed that his remarks at the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, last Saturday night, to which Herbert S. Houston, treasurer of the League to Enforce Peace, took exception, were based on one of the Peace League's own bulletins—Bulletin No. 141 page 419.

"What I did," says Mr. Pepper, "was to produce No. 141 of the League to Enforce Peace and read to the audience the following statement which appears on page 419 thereof:

"'Big Business Men Favor League. Opposition confined largely to those of restricted outlook. What opposition to the League of Nations exists in business circles is confined largely to small business men whose horizon is restricted by their own front doors. The big men, the real leaders of world commerce, believe in a league, understand its principles, and and are working for its success. Three-quarters of the money that supports the work of the League to Enforce Peace comes from business men—such national figures as Edward A. Filene, of Boston; Charles Schwab; Dwight W. Morrow, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Samuel Fels, the Philadelphia manufacturer, W. L. Douglas, the shoe man; F. A. Seiberling, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; Charles E. Hires, the root beer man, and the H. J. Heinz, of '57 Varieties' fame.'"

"If the statements made in his own publication are inaccurate, Mr. Houston has no right to hold me responsible for the error," says Mr. Pepper. "If the editors of the bulletin misrepresent the facts in regard to their own finances, what credence shall we give to the other assertions by which they are attempting to inflate a collapsing cause?"

In his statement, Mr. Houston asserted that Mr. Pepper had once been in favor of the League of Nations, but, subsequently, grew cool on the proposition.

"The fact is," says Mr. Pepper in his statement, "I have always been and am today in favor of peace league, but I have from the outset consistently opposed the present type of league as one well calculated to promote international discord and war. I was careful to avoid the mistake made by many of my friends," continues Mr. Pepper, "that of committing themselves in advance to any and every type of league without reference to the terms of its constitution. If Mr. Houston will honor me by turning to page 21 of the volume issued by the League to Enforce Peace, he would find my address printed in full and he would note these three things:

"First: That the opening sentence was this: 'The partnership of the Allied nations is today the league upon which the hope of the world's peace rests.' This was true when said and is true now.

"Second: I deprecated peace talk until after Germany should have been subjected to crushing military defeat.

"Third: I advocated universal military training under democratic conditions as the only sure basis for national security.

"I may justly be open to criticism for the warmth with which I have pressed my views for the last four years," concludes Mr. Pepper.

"To accuse me of getting cold in the cause is about what I should expect from an organization which seems to be able to be on all sides of the proposition at the same time.

New Relief Commission.

St. Nazaire, France, July 7.—A new mission to take American relief to the suffering people in an isolated part of Eastern Europe will leave here in a few days with 3,000 tons of clothing, food and medical supplies. It is bound for the Kuban district of Russia, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and is in charge of an American Red Cross unit headed by Major Robert Davis, of New York City, and Captain Henry Adams, of Boston.

The Red Cross learned a few weeks ago that both Cossack soldiers and civilians of this Kuban district were greatly in need of medical supplies and clothing. Typhus had also broken out. In cooperation with the American Relief Commission, the American Red Cross is sending a ship-load of supplies. The government mission fnrnished the transportation and 1,000 tons of clothing and food. The Red Cross furnished 2,000 tons of medical and surgical supplies, supplementary foods for children, soap and other articles.

The expedition has a completely equipped army field hospital of 500 beds and several soup kitchens. These supplies will be landed at Novorissisk on the Black Sea. Major Edwin G. Dexter, of Urbana, Ill., formerly head of the Red Cross Commission to Montenegro, left for Kuban several weeks ago to make a preliminary survey of the new field of activity.

Send in your subscription.

DEMORALIZATION RIFE IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

Congressmen Flooded With Letters Demanding Resignation of Burleson

BY SNELL SMITH

Washington, July 7.—Complete demoralization of the postal service under the direction of Postmaster General Burleson is becoming so apparent to members of Congress that it is not unlikely that after the return of the President pressure will be brought to bear upon him even by Democrats to remove this member of his Cabinet from office.

Congressional mail is filled with antagonism. Complaints, protests, condemnations and even imprecations are made. All classes of patrons of the postoffice are heard from. The humblest individual as well as the largest business enterprise has been disastriously affected. Postmasters at small offices are driven to their writ's end in making apologies for the service and the administration they are ashamed of, and Representatives and Senators have been apprised of this. In some cases the poor service and its causes are so apparent and impossible of justification that postmasters have resigned in disgust, tired of handing out explanations which fail to explain or satisfy.

Complaints have often come from patrons at offices where the department only pretends to furnish a sufficient number of employees to serve the public and long lines of people are at the window they desire to use. The clerk is often at another window doing something else he has been told to do. The cause is said to be that the addition of the parcels post, with its burdensome labor, the multiplicity of conflicting orders from the central department, the frequent modifications of rules that follow changes of system, and the numerous reports made to headquarters, all tend to keep the office force jumping from one thing to another while a waiting public wonders at the penuriousness of Uncle Sam and the reason for it all. All this in Congressional mail.

In the big cities where the mail is delivered from house to house by carriers, the dweller is given by the department to understand that more efficient service can be rendered by fewer carriers. Two or three deliveries a day will require less shoe leather than four. Perhaps the busy man should not be annoyed with so much mail service. The same kind of logic is said by numerous correspondents to apply to the farmer, the newspaper and the periodical. Rural free delivery routes have been reorganized, and reconstructed, redistricted and revamped in a style to stifle efficient service. The conclusion has become general that the department is run for the department and not for the public. Hence the louder volume of Congressional protest.

Reforming the Movies.

Apparently the Motion Picture and Theatrical Co-operative Association, which has undertaken to "eliminate the many evils" from the movies, will have plenty of work to do if it follows the advice of all the censors. According to one speaker, "the motion picture as it stands to-day is the biggest joke in the world. Out of every hundred pictures which are made, ninety contain from 1,000 to 4,000 feet of junk."

If this is the case, the condition of the movies must be much like that of the legitimate drama after generations of reform movements. Perhaps on the face of this showing the State of the motion picture drama is not hopeless. A 10 per cent net product of films of sufficient artistic merit to satisfy the critics may compare favorably with the general percentage of real achievement in the mass of spoken plays of literature and art.

There is no doubt that the movies have grown prosperous on the credulity of an easy-going public. Apart from their other sins, they have thrived on humbug to an extent never dreamed of by Barnum. But the fact has served only to emphasize their unsurpassed possibilities of genuine pictorical and dramatic art. To reform and uplift them as the association proposes will be a beneficial service if it can be done without overrefining them and making them too superior.

Fot the public is the final censor, and there is some truth in the statement of one speaker that motion pictures are what they are today because they are what the public wants. —Thrice-a-Week World.

When overheated let your mind for a moment rest on this cheerful item: "Snow plows of recent invention are carried on sled runners in front of the forward wheels of automobiles."

If the testimony of the courts is to be believed, your modern cave man goes forth in evening clothes and carries on his machinations from the vantage point of a taxicab.

Rehabilitation of Disabled Yanks.

United States soldiers, sailors and marines who are injured in the service of their country are receiving special consideration at the hands of the United States Civil Service Commission and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, working in cooperation.

When the Civil Service Commission receives an application for examination from a discharged Yank, whose physical condition is such that he would not ordinarily be accepted, his case is referred to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The Federal Board turns the matter over to a field officer who promptly goes out after the man and offers him the services of the Board's organization for special training to fit him if it does not seem practicable to train him for the work for which he made application to the Civil Service Commission. Hundreds of such cases have been referred to the Federal Board by the Civil Service Commission.

Under a recent amendment of the Civil Service Rules, made on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, the Commission may waive the established physical requirements in favor of a disabled and honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, upon the certification of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he has been specially trained for and has passed a practical test demonstrating his physical ability to perform the duties of the class of positions in which employment is sought.

For Pensions for Civil Service.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, has introduced a bill providing for a pension and retirement system for employes of the Government of the United States. Senator Sterling intends to do all possible to secure the enactment of the measure which differs in some respects from the bill which was before Congress at the last session.

Pension and retirement legislation is strongly favored by Government employes in the classified service, and they have endeavored without success to secure it for years. Thousands of Government employes are too old to do the work required of them but they have been unable to save any money on their salaries partly because some of the salaries are low and partly because of the high cost of living. To discharge them with no opportunity to find employment outside would amount to inhumanity although it is not very long since some aged employes including old soldiers were forced out of the Postoffice Department.

Government employes are extremely hopeful of getting a measure passed by the present Congress.

"Dip That Chick!"

"Dip that chick!" It isn't done just for the sake of making a rhyme for "dip that tick," either. Dipping chickens is likely to become more general than dipping cattle, because the chicken louse is a more widely-distributed insect than the cattle tick. The "dip" consists of 1 ounce of sodium fluoride to the gallon of water, which should be at a temperature of 70 to 85 degrees. The dipping should be done on a clear, warm day—never on a cold day. The old way of getting rid of chicken lice was by dusting with dry sodium fluoride. It was effective, but in the case of large flocks it was slow and wasteful, a great deal of the dusting material being inevitably lost. Experiments in dipping were begun by the United States Department of Agriculture in the laboratory of the Office of Insects Injurious to Domestic Animals, Bureau of Entomology, at Dallas, Tex. The experiments proved successful, and the results promise a sure and speedy means of getting rid of one of the worst pests of poultry.

Subscriptions to Treasury Certificates Series T-6 Closed.

This is to advise that subscriptions for Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, series T-6, dated July 1, 1919, closed at the close of business Wednesday, July 2nd.

All subscriptions mailed not later than July 2, 1919, and received by 10:00 a. m., July 3rd, will be alloted, but no further subscriptions to series T-6 can be accepted.

Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, series T-7, dated July 1st, and maturing December 15, 1919, are still open and subscriptions are being received and accepted. The right is reserved, however, to close subscriptions to series T-7 at any time.

Once more it comes up that shark meat is delicious. The same has been said of the flesh of the rattlesnake.

This is not such a progressive age after all; there hasn't been a bomb plot discovered in three days.

There is safety in numbers. The more lady friends a bachelor has the more likely he is to remain single.

Foresters Enter Thrift Movement.

Baltimore, Md, July 7.—Blazing the trail for the eleven courts of the Foresters of America in the jurisdiction of Maryland, George D. Bruchey, grand chief ranger, and Theodore Rentz, grand secretary of the order, have issued a call to their fraternal brothers to enter into the government's thrift campaign.

Comprising some thirteen members in the state splendid organization of the Foresters of America offers one of the most hopeful aids to the 1919 thrift movement. The courts have been asked, by their executive council, to invest in War Savings Stamps as much of the treasury funds as are not needed for other purposes and to organize War Savings Societies among the members for the practice of thrift and the regular purchase of War Savings Stamps.

Messrs. Bruchey and Rentz's letter to the courts of Maryland reads in part: "The government of the United States, through its War Loan Organization, is asking the cooperation of all the fraternal societies, in promoting the war savings, or thrift, campaign.

"The thrift campaign is intended to preserve the war lessons of saving and thrift, for the promotion of individual, community and national prosperity, and to develop the demand for War Savings Stamps, as a method of helping finance the government during the period of readjustment."

Hall of Records Needed.

It has developed in the general debate in the House that the priceless draft-board records which were sent to Washington from each one of the States for the use of the War Department are now scattered all over the capital for lack of suitable attention and proper storage facilities. One member said that upon making inquiry concerning the questionaire and other records affecting one of his constituents, he had been told that it was in Washington, but that it would be impossible to locate it in less than two or three months. Another member said that he had held in his hands draft board records in Washington which had been stored near a system of steam pipes; and that they had dropped to pieces.

To remedy this situation which threatens documents of the greatest personal and historical value, Representative Fess, a Republican member from Ohio, has urged upon Congress the necessity for erecting in Washington a Hall of Records for the safekeeping of all government papers. If a public building appropriation bill is reported this session, it will probably contain an appropriation for the erection of this building.

Many Building Hog Crates.

More than 52,000 requests for information on how to make hog-shipping crates have been received by the United States Department of Agriculture. A large number of the requests are from club members, and the percentage received from the South is regarded by officials of the department as an index to the extent of improvement the hog industry has made in that part of the United States. Shipping crates are used extensively in the transportation of breeding hogs in the shipment of exposition animals to fairs and shows. The type of crate the department specialists have developed and are now recommending has several advantages. It is built with the greatest economy of lumber possible without sacrificing. It can be easily handled, and proves comfortable without loss of space for the hog in transit. A circular of the department tells how to build the crate.

Wheat, $2.20; corn, $1.78.

Automobiling may be the poetry of motion until the machine breaks down; then it is blank verse.

Nothing makes a woman with a new hat so angry as to have another woman pass her without noticing it.

Summerfield Tilghman, of Queenstown, has been appointed deputy game warden for District No. 6, which embraces Cecil, Kent and Queen Annes counties.

A practical committeeman, in presenting diplomas last June to a graduating class, spoke as follows: "Girls, in presenting you these diplomas, if, by their significance, you are led to allow your mother to do all the work, bake all the bread, sweep all the floors, because you can read Latin or demonstrate a theorem in geometry, then has your school been an unfortunate source, and in all the teachings you have ever received at my hands I trust there has been no lesson that has weaned you from the dishpan. Boys, if from this graduation you go out into the world too nice to carry wood and swill the hogs, if need be, then has our school failed in its purpose and sown the wrong seed." — Federalsburg Courier.

The Case of the Former Kaiser.

London announces that according to latest advices Holland will not refuse to give up the former Kaiser for trial before an international tribunal, notwithstanding repeated claims that the Kaiser's case does not come under extradition treaties and the charge of "a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties" is not covered by existing laws.

The common law was the outgrowth of the efforts of organized society to remedy wrongs as they arose to create instruments of authority and power to enforce these remedies. Why should not the same rule apply to international law? The weakness of all international law has been failure to provide remedies for international wrongs and the failure to establish machinery with power to enforce the remedies. Law whether common, statute or international is as strong as the power behind it and no stronger.

The case of the former Kaiser affords an opportunity to create a tribunal before the Kaiser can be tried for an offense against international morality and the scancity of treaties. This would do much to establish the reality of international law and prevent a repetition of such an offense.

The right of asylum is not defined, and now is the time to define it. In the case of the Kaiser it is manifestly abused, for no authority has been issued for him to travel or reside in Holland, nor is he interned as "dangerous to public order, safety, or morality." In the last analysis Holland has no right to give the former Kaiser an asylum in her country, and will, as despatches indicate, probably deem it wise to give him up for trial at the request, perhaps the demand, of the Allies.

From present indications reported attempts to organize a movement in Germany to prevent his trial will amount to little, for this reason that force will be required to carry out that programme, and in the matter of force the Allies have demonstrated their superiority.—N. Y. Herald.

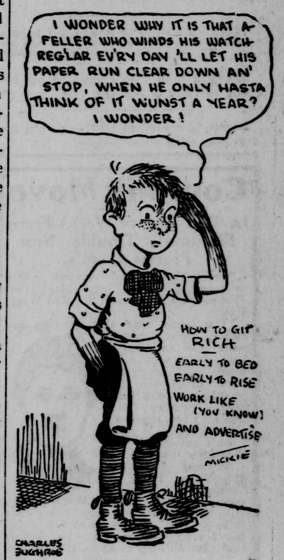
To Stop Profiteering.

Senator Sherman, of Illinois and various members of Congress are aroused over charges of profiteering in food stuffs as well as in other respects in the City of Wilmington. The Senate District Committee will take action looking to an investigation of the facts. One of the charges is that the prices of meat are unjustifiably high. Complaints continue of profiteering in rentals. Executive officials have done nothing to remedy the conditions and are showing no signs of any purpose to try to remedy it.

Wire Control Passes.

All telegraph, telephone and other wire facilities will pass formally from government control, and be returned to their owners, at midnight, July 31, as a result of the legislation finally agreed upon by the conferees to the Senate and House. Present toll and local exchange rates will be continued for a period of four months, which is a comprise between those advocating an extension of ninety days and six months. The bill is awaiting the return of President Wilson for his signature.

MICKIE SAYS



NOTICE.

Denton, Md., June 30, 1919.

The Peoples National Bank, located at Denton, Maryland, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others, creditors of said association, are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

T. F. JOHNSON, Cashier.

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