Town and County News

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 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.

Wheat, $2.20; corn, $1.78.

Miss Addie Wilson is at Columbia University.

Mrs. Clara Walston is visiting relatives near Seaford.

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

A few peaches have been going to market from Caroline.

Mr. Thomas H. Hollingsworth's condition is slightly improved.

Miss Ella Downes, of Lynchburg, Va., is home for the summer.

Mrs. Josephine Thawley has been visiting Queen Anne relatives.

Prof. H. D. Evans, principal of Ridgely High School, has resigned.

Mrs. M. M. Todd and Mrs. Kirkman Short and children are at Rehoboth.

Miss Jessie Crouse, of Baltimore, spend July and August at her home in Denton.

Caroline county tax rate has been fixed at $1.17. The state rate is the same as last year.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hitchens spent the week-end with relatives in Salisbury and Laurel, Del.

You never can tell. It isn't wise to refer to a man's red nose as the pink of imperfection.

Timidity has caused many a failure. It doesn't do much good to aim high if you are afraid to shoot.

Marrige is merely traveling in double harness; but many a man objects to being driven to it.

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

On Wednesday evening of last week, ground was broken for the new Masonic Temple at Federalsburg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Enoch B. Garey arrived in New York Sunday on the Imperator, and is expected at the home of his mother, Mrs. Vashti Garey, in Denton, the last of the week.

A change in time of Sunday passenger trains leaving Greensboro went into effect July 6. The north bound train now leaves Sunday afternoon at 4.17 and the south bound train at 7.45.

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.

The annual tournament at The Plains will be held Wednesday, Aug. 6th. Albert C. Ritchie, candidate for Governor of Maryland, will charge the Knights. T. Alan Goldsborough, candidate for Chief Judge, will deliver the coronation address.

All members of the W. C. T. U. are urged to be present at a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next, July 22nd, at the former M. E. Parsonage at 7.30 o'clock, to consider the continued support of the little war orphan, Pierre Comby.

MARY L. FISHER, Secy.

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.

Less than ten bushels of wheat to the acre probably will be the average yield throughout Caroline county for the 1919 crop, according to farmers who last week threshed out their average. Reports indicate that on a few scattered farms the yield may go as high as twenty bushels to the acre, but on the great majority of farms the growers will not thresh out more than seven or eight bushels. The quality of the grain also varies greatly in different neighborhoods and the prospects generally are exceedingly poor.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

In the matter of the estate of James Turner, deceased, the Court passed decree for the sale of real estate.

G. Lacey Stevens, administrator of William Stevens, deceased, filed release from Sallie Webster, distributee; approved.

Elizabeth P. Bradley and Sherman T. Griffith, executors of Charles S. Bradley, deceased, filed inventory of personal property; approved, and order to sell at public or private sale granted.

Application filed by James H. Davison for appointment as guardian to Margaret and Charles Davison, infant children of Charles A. Davison, deceased.

Henry R. Lewis, administrator of Charles E. Starkey, deceased, filed inventory of personal property; approved.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac J. Moore, deceased, J. Virgil Moore and T. Pliny Fisher, executors, upon petition, were authorized to assign mortgage and deliver certain Liberty Bonds. And also, filed releases from Lillie Nichols, Jennie P. Moore, J. Virgil Moore, Mattie May Moore and Lida Wine, and Lida Wine as natural guardian of Jane and Elizabeth Wine, infants; approved.

Fred R. Owens, administrator c. t. a. of Sarah A. Harvey, deceased, filed inventory of personal property and first and final account of administration and distribution; passed.

Daylight Saving Law Stands.

Repeal of the day-light saving law became a dead issue for the present, at least, by the failure of the House on Monday to pass the Agriculture Appropriation bill over President Wilson's veto. The vote was 247 to 135, proponents of repeal mustering 23 votes less than the required two-thirs majority.

The Agriculture bill will be passed with the repeal rider eliminated and it was said that no effort will be made to pass the repeal measure as a separate bill, as it undoubtedly would be voted by the President.

Under the now defeated rider, the law would have been repealed on October 26.

Because of the House action, the Senate will not have the opportunity to attempt passage of the bill over the President's veto.

The House vote did not divide along political lines, the proponents of the repeal being those representing agricultural districts.—Philadelphia Record.

New Ferry Line Planned.

Plans for a direct ferry connecting Baltimore and Love Point and competing with the Annapolis-Claiborne line have taken definite shape, according to C. W. Harrison, president of the Baltimore Southern and the Washington Southern Navigation Companies.

Captain Harrison said Tuesday of last week that he had secured a boat and that all that remains to be done is to secure terminals. The boat, he declared, is double-ended and will accommodate 1,500 passangers and 80 automobiles. The proposed ferry will make five round trips a day, leaving Baltimore at 4 and 8 a. m., at noon and at 4 and 8 p. m. From Love Point the boat will leave at 6 and 10 a. m. and at 2, 6 and 10 p. m.—Greensboro Enterprise.

$100 Reward for Missing Boy.

$100 reward will be given for missing boy, who is described as follows:

Name, Henry Stone (gives name of James York), color white, nationality Hebrew, weight 135 lbs., height 5 feet 6 inches, age 16 years, looks 18 years, hair brown, eyes brown, face broken out with pimples, build large, has weak eyes, wears No. 8 shoes, large hands. Missing since April 11, 1919. Last heard from was at Baltimore, Md., April 20, 1919. If found, hold or ask the Police to hold, and notify the father.

HUGH STONE,
Scranton, Pa.

Many Without Licenses.

Reports from various sections of the county indicate that many dog owners have failed to take out licenses required by law, and which all dogs must wear in order to escape death. The old license tags expire on Monday, June 30th, and on Tuesday morning every dog should have had a new tag. Magistrates state that many have not yet gotten their licenses, and if this condition continues it is more than likely that steps immediately will be taken to enforce the provisions of the state wide dog law.

Capt. Charles W. Wright, senior member of the Board of United States Inspectors of Steamboats for the Baltimore district, yesterday completed 30 years in the Federal service. Captain Wright is a Caroline county boy who has made good.

AIMS TO FORCE WAR DEPARTMENT TO LET MEAT GO

Millions of Hams and Great Quantity of Bacon Held In Storage

Washington, July 14.—The special investigation into the high cost of living will be one of the features of the House inquiry into the conduct of the war. It will be made by the sub-committee having jurisdiction over contracts entered into by the Quartermaster's Corps. Representative Reavis of Nebraska is chairman of this sub-committee.

Mr. Reavis said the investigation into this meat and foodstuffs situation would antedate the general investigation and that a mass of data relating to it had already been obtained. He referred to the fact that it was estimated from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of surplus meat products was now in the hands of the Quartermaster's Department, that this meat was constantly deteriorating and that in view of the present excessive cost of living the general public ought to have access to so tremendous a supply.

He pointed out that the War Department represented it could not get bids from any but the packers who are bidding twenty-one cents a pound for supplies that they sold to the government at from forty to forty-six cents.

"They are offering these supplies in 30,000 pounds lots," said Mr. Reavis "which makes it an impracticable proposition for the thousands of dealers who would be glad to bid in smaller lots and put the supplies into the regular channels of trade.

"It is perfectly idle and silly to say that millions of ham and enormous quantities of bacon cannot be sold at a little less than the market price. My purpose in starting this investigation is to force these products on the market with as little delay and as little loss to the government as possible."

Delaware Separate Collection Unit.

Less work for the force in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue Joshua W. Miles is in prospect through a reduction in the area of the local collection district at an early date. The reduction, which Collector Miles had expected would become operative on July 1, is to be accomplished through taking the State of Delware from the Maryland districts, that heretofore has embraced Maryland, Delware, the District of Columbia and the two counties of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Delaware will become a seperate collection unit, having a collector of its own, rather than a deputy of Collector Miles. This, however, will not result in any important changes in the Maryland district office, the present plan simply contemplating the organization of the Delaware force into a separate unit which will hereafter conduct its business directly with the internal revenue commissioner at Washington rather than through Baltimore.

Principles of Education.

It is folly to think that by permitting a young man to loaf through the classics and philsosophy he will get vision and keenness of mind. It is equal folly to suppose that by confining him to a round of lectures and examinations on ostensibly utilitarian subjects he will become educated. It is, perhaps, the worst folly of all to believe that by putting him into a make-believe shop or a real laboratory, and making him use his hands as well as his brain, he will necessarily be any more ready for the business of life. Unless he is somehow stimulated to plunge into one line of study or another with such energy and enthusiasm as he readily gives to sport, and unless he is permitted, under skillful guidance, to form a mental habit and method of his own in dealing with literature or law or radio-active substances or internal combustion engines, he will not be prepared to begin a career.—Gordon Hall Gerould, in Yale Review.

Confer on Better Game Protection.

Members of the State Conservation commission, under whom the State game warden's office is operated, recently held a conference with the various district deputy game wardens throughout the State.

The meeting, according to State Game Warden E. Lee LeCompte, is for the purpose of obtaining greater cooperation among these officials looking to the protection of game and wild fowl throughout Maryland.

The meeting was held in the Main office of the Conservation Commission and the deputies were addressed by W. Thomas Kemp, chairman of the Conservation Commission, and William H. Killian, secretary. State Game Warden LeCompte explained each provision of the game law, and requested that all the county officers study the laws thoroughly.

Henry Ford has raised wages, lowered prices, and is going to give back his war profits to the Government. The darned anarchist.

Democrat Attacks Own Party.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, July 14.—One of the sharpest attacks which has yet been made in Congress upon the policy of the executive departments and bureaus to keep as many persons on the government pay roll at the expense of the taxpayers as possible was made by Senator King of Utah, one of the Democratic leaders. Senator King's statements bore out much that has been said with respect to the extravagant insistence of officials to employ practically as many people as they employed while the war was on.

Senator King declared some of the heads of bureaus ought to be investigated and perhaps suit ought to be instituted against them to recover expenditures illegally made.

"When our country entered the war of course it became necessary to increase the number of employees," said Senator King. "The result was that tens of thousands came to Washington, many more, in my opinion than were needed. It has seemed to me that there is a predetermination upon the part of departments, bureaus and governmental agencies to keep in Washington and in the service of the government all those who were brought here for an emergency. Instead of there being an attempt to separate some of these individuals from the rolls there seems to be a determination to keep them upon the rolls as employes of the government. Only a few thousand have been discharged from the various departments and in many of the departments and bureaus there are more people employed now than there were at any time during the period of the war.

"Instead of endeavoring to reduce expenses and practice economy many of these executive agencies are evincing a purpose to continue upon a war basis and expend the same or larger sums than the necessities of the war called for. Reductions will only come when Congress enacts appropriate legislation and refuses to make the appropriations demanded by such agencies and departments. As long as the appeals and demands of bureaus and departments and agencies and instrumentalities are controlling, this vast army of employes in Washington and throughout the country will be continued. I venture the opinion that every department and every executive agency represented here in Washington has submitted many reasons for continuing the war agencies and war machinery and war appropriations. There are outcries and wails of despair when Congress attempts economies and threatens to reduce the number of employes or the compensation which was based upon war conditions."

Maryland Orders Endorse Thrift.

Nineteen Maryland fraternal orders with more than 870 lodges and a membership exceeding 94,000 have pledged their support to the thrift and savings movement of the United States Treasury which is being conducted in the Fifth Federal Reserve District by the War Loan Organization, at Richmond, Virginia. Announcement was made sometime ago that a number of orders were cooperating on behalf of the movement. These are: the Red Men, 10,000 members; Knights of Pythias, 9,700 members; Shield of Honor, 2,200 members; Maccabees, 2,790 members; Golden Eagle, 1,200 members; Knights of Columbus, 5,375 members; Woodmen of the World, 2,178 members; Foresters, 1,347 members.

Recent fraternal orders in Maryland to fall in line are the Royal Arcanum with 33 lodges and some 3,000 members; the Eastern Star, having 31 lodges and 3,633 members; Patriotic Sons of America, 78 lodges and 3,900 members; the Order of Pocahontas, 18 councils, 1,197 members; the Eagle, 40 eyries and about 2,000 members; Fraternal Aid Union, having 30 lodges and 1,000 members; the Independent order of Mechanics, 75 lodges, 2,000 members; the Masons, 116 members; United Commercial Travelers, including also those in the District of Columbia, 4 councils, 514 members; the Loyal Order of Moose, 10 lodges in Maryland and one in the District of Columbia with a combined membership of 6,375. The lodges are not only investing treasury funds in War Stamps but are organizing War Savings Societies among their members.

It is the purpose of the United States Treasury to make thrift a national characteristic, as it has proved to be one of the greatest lessons which the country has learned from the World War. Much work has already been done in Maryland, which, the records show, has splendidly supported the government in all of its campaigns, and it is believed that by inculcating thrift into the minds and hearts of the people of Maryland not only will the community at large be benefitted but each individual will be helped along the road to financial independence and happiness.

Send in your subscription.

REPUBLICANS TO REPEAL LOATHED LUXURY TAXATION

Member of Steering Committee of House Believes Action Not Far Distant

Having completed passage of the great appropriation bills, the House has now launched itself upon a program of general legislation which indicates its purpose to continue the energetic pace which has marked the first few weeks of the session. One of the interesting developments is the probability, as viewed by Representative Madden, of Illinois, a member of the Republican steering committee, that Congress will see its way clear to repeal such of the so-called luxury taxes as apply to the necessaries of life, such as clothing, and to such minor luxuries as moving-picture theatres and soft drinks.

"We have wanted to repeal the consumption taxes, ever since the Republicans came into control," said Mr. Madden, today, "but it is only recently that we have found the answer to the question of how it could be done. We now find the answer in the fact that the Republicans have already reduced appropriations by approximately $1,500,000,000, and with this saving we should be in a position to revoke the consumption taxes."

The general legislative program already decided upon, as reviewed by Mr. Madden is as follows:

Waterpower legislation, which is already under consideration.

The formulation of a permanent merchant marine policy.

Protective legislation for the American dye industry.

The soldier settlement bill.

Return of the railroads to their owners.

A French Child Thanks America.

It was a grey-blue envelope with the French postmark—one of many such which come to a group of warm-hearted American men and women who have constituted themselves godfathers and godmothers to the little French children made fatherless by the war—and this is the message it held, written laboriously by Felix Gaizdire to this "godmother" in America:

"I read your letter again and again while watching my cows. Jeanne d'Arc, who was only a shepherd girl, once saved our fair France. Now it is our brothers—the brave soldiers of America—who came to fight by the side of ours. Dear benefactor, I watch my cattle. Already I am brave, and in autumn I shall go to school again."

"Already I am brave!" And only a few brief months ago this little lad was homeless, shuddering away from the sight of carnage, crushed into destitution by the merciless foes of his country. A little help, some cherishing words in a letter written by an American woman, and the bruised life was healed again.

There are thousands and thousands of such little children in France. Though the activities of an American organization, "The Fatherless Children of France," many of these perishing little folks, like Felix Gaizdire, were "adopted" by warm-hearted Americans between the autumn of 1917 and the signing of the armistice—an adoption which meant only the writing of friendly letters from time to time and the furnishing of ten cents a day to help in the child's support at home in France with those of his own kin. But thousands more of these children must be granted a chance for life, must be saved for the future of the world—must have help given to them until they too can say: "Already I am brave. And in the autumn I shall go to school again!"

A special campaign, with Mrs. Walter S. Brewster of Chicago as chairman, is being undertaken by The Fatherless Children of France, Room 635, 410 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, for the purpose of securing help for 60,000 more of these children who should be "made brave" again, and whose names were on the waiting lists when the armistice was signed. This organization cooperates with a similar one in France, of which Marshal Joffre is head. The drive is on—and it costs only 10 cents to care for a child for a day; $3.00 for a month; or $36.50 to become a godmother or godfather. Such godparent chooses her own protege—boy or girl, as she elects, from the lists at the organization headquarters, and is put in direct communication with the child through correspondence. The small contribution made supplements the tiny pension of 10 cents daily allowed each child by the French Government, but it is sufficient to keep body and soul together.

Soldiers for Mondell Bill.

"Like manna from heaven to the penniless soldier," is the description given by former Governor William Spray, of Utah, to the Mondell soldiers' settlement bill at a hearing before the House Committee on Public Lands. He appeared as a member of the special commission appointed by Governor Bamberger, of Utah, to represent that State in cooperating with the Federal Government to carry out the purposes of the bill.

"This is not a sectional measure," said Spray, "for every State of the Union can receive benefits under it. If any State does not benefit it will be the fault of that State and not of the bill. To my certain knowledge there are large tracts of cutover timber lands and wet lands in the South even that can be reclaimed and utilized under it provisions. Thousands of acres of cutover lands in the Northwest can be made available for settlement. Arid lands of the West can be reclaimed and abandoned farms and waste lands of the North and East can be brought back into productivity. Every soldier of the great war will receive benefits from this proposed legislation, either direct or indirect. The American Legion in national and State meetings has supported it. It is unanimously favored by the soldiers."

Announcing First Issue Treasury Savings Certificates.

This issue of Treasury Certificates is in reality an issue of War Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, in registered form in donominations of $100 and $1,000 (maturity value) for the greater convenience of holders and purchasers of War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

1. Issued in registered form only; in denominations of $100 and $1,000 (maturity value); bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent annum compounded quarterly; mature January 1, 1924; redeemable prior to maturity after ten days' written demand and surrender of the Certificate to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, though no such demand for redemption shall be made prior to the second calendar month following the calendar month in which the Certificate was issued to the owner. The total holdings of any person at any one time, of War Savings Certificates, Series of 1919, and of Treasury Savings Certificates are limited by law to $1,000 (maturity value). Treasury Savings Certificates are not transferable, and are payable only to the owner named thereon, except in the case of death or disability of the holder. Regulations governing redemption in such cases will soon be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. These Treasury Savings Certificates are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all Federal, state, and local taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes, surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes.

3. Treasury Savings Certificates in the denomination of $100 (maturity value) may be purchased of any post office of the first or second class; Treasury Savings Certificates in the denomination of $100 and $1,000 (maturity value) may be purchased at incorporated banks and trust companies which are duly qualified agents of the second class for the sale of War Savings Certificates, Series of 1919.

4. War Savings Certificates filled with 20 War Savings Stamps, Series of 1919, may be exchanged for Treasury Savings Certificates in the denomination of $100, and 10 such War Savings Certificates may be exchanged for Treasury Savings Certificates in the denomination of $1,000. However, no War Savings Stamps except of the 1919 issue may be used for exchange for Treasury Savings Certificates, and only completely filled War Savings Certificates can be used for such exchange. If the War Savings Certificate has not been registered, and bears the full complement of 20 War Savings Stamps, it may be exchanged at any post office authorized to issue and sell Treasury Savings Certificates of $100 (maturity value); and 10 such unregistered War Savings Certificates may be exchanged, at any incorporated bank or trust company that is a duly authorized agent of the second class, for Treasury Savings Certificates of $1,000 (maturity value). No previous notice is required in either case. But if the War Savings Certificate was registered, then exchange may be effected upon the registered owner's tendering it to the post office where he had it registered.

5. Treasury Savings Certificates will be issued in 1919 at the following prices:

Month of	Denomination of $100	Denomination of $1,000
July	$83.60	$836.00
August	83.80	838 00
September	84.00	840.00
October	84.20	842.00
November	84.40	844.00
December	84.60	846.00

6. Agents of the second class may qualify for the sale of the Treasury Savings Certificates by the deposit (with the Federal Reserve Banks) of cash or pledge of collateral in the same manner as for the sale of War Savings Certificates. Similarly, authorized agents of the second class may obtain Treasury Savings Certificates from the Federal Reserve Banks in practically the same manner in which they obtained War Savings Stamps.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND.

When To Wean Pigs.

At the conference of extension workers of United States Department of Agriculture held recently in Washington, the question of weaning pigs arose. The discussion brought out the country farmers followed the practice of weaning their pigs at most all ages from five week up. The conclusions reached were that for best result pig should be allowed to nurse the sow for at least 10 weeks where it is possible to do so. It was decided that it would be still better to allow the pigs to wean themselves. A good sucking sow properly fed should be properly fed should be in a good flow of milk up to the time the pigs are at least 10 weeks of age. Without question the mother's milk is the best feed possible to obtain for young pigs Consequently hog growers should take advantage of this natural feed to the greatest extent possible.

WANTON WAR WASTE IS ATTACKED BY GOETHALS

Quartermaster General Riddles the System of Purchases in Vogue in Departments

BY SNELL SMITH

Extravagance and waste of the War Department in the purchase of supplies for the army during the prosecution of the war have been pointed out by Major General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, in testimony before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

He said that in 1917 he had discussed with Secretary Baker the advisability of appointing a Minister of Munitions, but the President came out openly against it. In 1918 he called attention to the fact that the various bureaus of the War Department having to do with the purchase of war supplies were competing against each other, which forced prices for all of them much higher than they would otherwise have been. The Navy was also competing with the Army for the purchase of clothing and the Postoffice Department with the War Department in the purchase of cotton goods. He urged that all purchasing be done under a single head. When the armistice was signed the old system was still in vogue, however, despite the fact that the President under the Overman act, had full authority to consolidate any bureaus.

Goethals declared that when he became Quartermaster General in December, 1917, he found the entire War Department badly shot up. He found a fearful shortage of clothing and blankets, a serious congestion of other supplies at the seaboard as the result of lack of organization, having accumulated more rapidly than shipping facilities were made available, and the Ordnance and Signal Corps competing against each other in the purchase of trucks. He criticized the system of 10 per cent profits plus cost on contracts as filling the pockets of the contractors and militating against economy. He said that at the beginning of the war he had urged upon the department "government force account" used in the building of the Panama Canal. Under this system the government employed the labor and let the contracts only for the materials. Such a system with competent engineers in charge of each cantonment engineers in charge of each cantonment would have proven more economical and satisfactory. On the Shipping Board he said he had permitted no such contracts to be made.

"If we had been prepared for war we should undoubtedly have saved a great deal of money," he said, as he went on to explain that when he took over the Quartermaster's Department supplies were being purchased on a basis of an army of 1,300,000. He immediately directed on his own responsibility that the basis be 3,000,000 and then 4,000,000.

"Vacation Land" for Everybody.

Americans everywhere are invited to make use of the "ideal vacation land" that exists in the national forests. Most of the great woodlands are in the Western States, but some are in the East, so that no section of the country is too distant to share in their benefits. The Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to bring about a full public realization of what the forests offer.

"You will encounter no 'Keep Out' signs in the forests," says one of several booklets issued by Forest Service.

"They are not fenced against the public, but invite your presence and use. The only signs you will find are those which point you on your way or ask your cooperation in preserving the beauty and value of these free recreation grounds and their resources. Firearms are not barred, and hunting and fishing are restricted only by the requirements of the State game laws.

"You are welcome to all the necessary firewood and to forage for your saddle and pack animals; and, so far as possible, the grazing of commercial stock is regulated in such a way as to save an accessible supply of forage for the camper's use. You may camp where you like and stay as long as you please. The Forest Service asks that you look only to the proper sanitation of the camp and that you be careful with fire."

Information on the forests will be furnished to all who apply to the forest supervisors, the district foresters, or to the Forest Service at Washington D. C.

Senator Orlando Harrison, whose peach orchards at Berlin, Worcester county, are the most extensive on the Eastern Shore, reports that the yield of peaches this year will exceed that of any recent crop. Mr. Harrison, who is largely interested in apple orchards in Western Maryland and in West Virginia, after a visit to those sections has formed the opinion that the apple crop will not be as abundant this year as during recent years.

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