HE'S OUT FOR BIG FAIR PRIZES

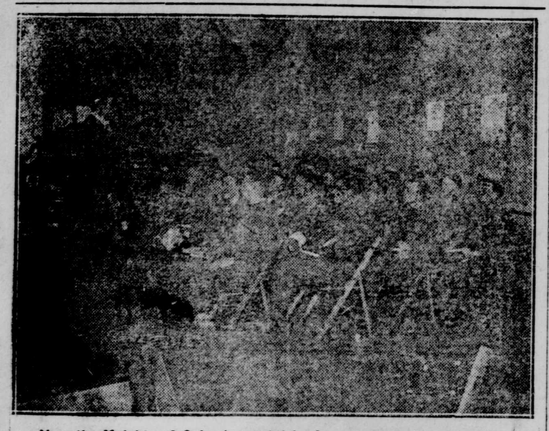
Wool and mutton chops have soared so high in price in the last five years that sheep raising has become an extremely profitable industry. That's why all boys should be interested in sheep. There is much local interest in the prizes for sheep offered by the New Timonium Fair, Timonium, Md., Sept. 1 to 6, inclusive.

NO WONDER SHE HAS A SMILE

The big rooster lying so quietly in the girl's arms has just been looked over by a poultry expert and declared to be in tiptop shape for exhibition at any show his owner may care to show him. The bird will be a prominent entrant for first honors at the big New Timonium Fair, Timonium, Md., Sept. 1 to 6, inclusive.

Dr. Mott Receives D. S. Medal

Dr. John R. Mott recently was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary of War Baker for "especially meritorious and conspicuous service" and "as a tribute to the work of the Y. M. C. A. men and women overseas, and in home training camps during the war." Dr. Mott is General Secretary of the National War Work Council and the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and as such he has been the active head of the war work of the organization. Secretary Baker, in presenting the order on behalf of General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, thanked Dr. Mott for his personal zeal in war work and his able direction of the great war service organization of the Y. M. C. A.



How the Knights of Columbus get jobs for veterans. They pay the veterans $4.00 per day to find the jobs. They also pay them to qualify for some jobs. The Knights have found 60,000 jobs for returned men.—A K. of C. plan in employment management. Peter W. Collins is lecturing.

AGENTS CARRYING MESSAGE OF THRIFT

Harold Braddock, Director of Savings Division Writes Letter of Appreciation to Each of Eighteen Hundred Workers.

First-hand information and suggestions as to how to obtain increased efficiency and prosperity may now be obtained by women on the farm, in any part of the country, from the home demonstration agents of the department of agriculture. Entering into the national savings movement with a zest that characterizes all their work, some eighteen hundred of these home demonstration agents have been carrying the message of thrift into the farm houses all over the United States.

In appreciation of their voluntarily undertaken work, Director Braddock has written a letter to each worker, of commendation, which reads in part: "Thrift is primarily the people's concern. If thrift is to become a permanent national asset, the people's agencies and organizations must definitely assume their share of responsibility for inculcating thrift by including it in their program for action. Schools, churches, business and labor organizations, fraternal societies and women's organizations, as well as agricultural workers and agencies, are already undertaking this work and are in close co-operation with the treasury department."

According to Mr. Braddock's letter, plans for the creation of savings facilities in the home are outlined as follows:

"1. Habit of saving first some part of income for future needs and of spending wisely for present needs.

"2. Home betterment fund, to secure, for example, running water in the house.

"3. Savings plan for every boy and girl.

"4. Savings fund in government securities for every family.

"5. Keeping of accounts to promote wise spending and to increase savings.

"6. Safe investment of savings (Nos. 2, 3, 4) in government securities until money is needed; War Savings Stamps as a desirable investment."

BANKS ORDERING HAND GRENADES

Over 175,000 Children in Fifth District Will Be Routing Enemy, Waste, During Summer Months.

Richmond, Va.—According to the latest available figures over five hundred banks in the Fifth Federal Reserve District have ordered supplies of hand grenade penny-savings banks that are to be used by the children for summer savings. The total number of hand grenades that have been ordered exceeds 175,000.

The plan of the hand grenade bank originated in the Treasury Department, and the banks are being distributed in this district by the War Loan Organization here. Every school child under the age of seventeen years may, by applying at the local bank, receive one of these hand grenade penny-banks as a loan for the vacation period. If, during the summer, enough money is saved to purchase one or more War Savings Stamps the bank becomes the property of the child.

The banks are made out of real hand grenades that were to have been used against the Huns. With percussion cap and high explosive removed, and slots cut to receive and take out coins, they are now doing service against the enemy, waste, as banks for savings.

School officials all over the district are enthusiastic about the plan, as they feel that it will not only keep alive but strengthen the thrift ideals that already have been implanted in the minds of the children.

J. H. Binford, assistant superintendent of public schools here, has endorsed the scheme, in a recent letter expressing the hope that all the banks in the district would co-operate by getting supplies of the hand grenades, as the school children are enthusiastic about securing them.

"Nothing is final!" said Napoleon after the battle of Jena. In days of prosperity insure against emergencies. Buy financial safety with War Savings Stamps.

OBJECT IS TO MAKE PEOPLE PROSPEROUS

Government Much Interested in Series of War Savings Societies That Are Rapidly Being Organized.

Government officials at Washington are watching with no little interest the growth of a series of societies springing up all over the United States. They have already attained a membership that reaches well up into the millions.

Treasury department officials are particularly interested in this movement, and it is fostered by that department. As soon as a society is formed the names of the president, secretary and each individual member are placed in the treasury department archives.

These societies are War Savings Societies, and the motive of each society is Thrift. The government, in fostering these organizations, has not only in view the replenishing of the United States treasury through the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps, but the big idea is to cause each individual member to learn the value to himself of being thrifty.

The government is not seeking to divert capital from legitimate commercial enterprises. It does not want to tie up vast sums. It is the person who has never saved systematically that it is the most anxious to reach. This person can put aside the small amounts that he has been accustomed to spend, and this, drawing four per cent compound interest, will in an incredibly short time grow into a large enough sum to make the first payment on a home, or to provide a sum with which one may make a permanent investment.

EASY TO SAVE

By the same token that the best way to have anything is to do it yourself, the best way to get ahead in the world is save regularly and invest wisely. Your children may be buying Thrift Stamps but the nickels and dimes and quarters they are able to save won't buy a new automobile or a home or a cultivator. The money to do that will not be saved unless you save it.

It's easy enough to save if you do it the W. S. S. way. Quarters planted in Thrift Stamps grow into War Savings Stamps and the interest makes them grow like rain does a summer flower. Save for that happy opportunity. If you're not in a War Savings Society—get in one. Be with the crowd.

Did You Ever Say:
"IF I HAD THE MONEY!"
Then consider
REGULAR SAVING—be moderate about it—it gives you the power of
SELECTIVE BUYING, which saves you still more money, besides getting you just what you want and provides funds for
SECURE INVESTMENTS, which pile up money without help from you while you're getting some more.
It's **SURE** and it's **EASY**. Is anything better than that?
Start NOW with
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.
They bear interest. Your nearest post office or bank has them.

Discouraged Aids to Beauty.

In the day of Louis XIV LaBruyere wrote this: "If women only desire to be beautiful in each other's eyes they may, of course, follow their own caprice or taste as to the way in which they dress and adorn themselves; but if they desire to please men, if it is to charm them they rouge and paint. I can assert in the name of mankind, or at least of those men whose votes I have taken, that white and red paints make women look old and hideous; that it is as disgusting to see women with paint on their faces as with false teeth in their mouths and waxen balls to puff out their thin cheeks; and that far from countenancing it, men solemnly protest against all such arts, which infallibly tend to cure them of love."

The wonder arises if LaBruyere spoke only for the men of his time.

How Long Is Five Minutes?

By BEN WINSLOW

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Every house in the little town of Ardeola had been wiped out by a "great conflagration." That a village so insignificant could be visited by a catastrophe of sufficient magnitude to warrant an application of the word "conflagration" may seem paradoxical, but, in view of the fact that every splinter of its thirty-nine buildings was consumed in the blaze, no other word would fit.

Therefore the newspapers of Westvalia chronicled the fire that wiped out its little neighbor across the river as "a great conflagration."

The facts, although given in painful detail in the columns of the press the day after the fire, were brought out more entertainingly during the legal proceedings that followed several months later.

The people of the late Ardeola blamed the Osage Valley railroad for the calamity, and they were so firmly convinced that the soulless corporation was the cause of their loss that thirty-eight of them brought suit against the railroad. The one ex-home owner who did not seek redress at the hands of the court was John Lester, although his home was among the first to go.

Lester was a lawyer and had been referred to by the press on several occasions as "promising." The other thirty-eight losers intrusted their case to him, and in order that he might go into the battle as the legal representative of the people, with no interests other than those assumed in that capacity he entered no claim against the railroad.

It was a very generous act indeed, considering that the people he represented, having lost their all, could pay no retainer; in fact, the amount he could recover, if any at all, being entirely problematical, no promises of compensation were given.

That it was to be a bitter fight was evident. The railroad company, not satisfied to let its legal representative at Westvalia defend it, sent down three of the shining lights of the law department to assist him. They were on the ground the second day after the thirty-eight petitions were filed, whipping their case into shape for trial.

The thirty-eight petitions were identical, with the exception of the name of the petitioner, and they set forth that the Osage Valley railroad owned a bridge extending across the Grand river from Westvalia to Ardeola, the said bridge being a drawbridge, and the said draw being operated and controlled by employees of the said railroad company.

On the day of the fire—in fact, at practically the instant the fire started—the draw of the bridge, having been opened by employees of the railroad company to allow the passage of a tugboat, also owned by the said company, became clogged, and by reason of the said clogging of the said draw the fire-fighting apparatus from Westvalia was delayed in reaching the scene of the fire, the bridge being the only means of communication between the two towns; and furthermore, that by reason of the above-mentioned delay the fire gained such headway that the Westvalia fire department was unable to check it.

It was upon the facts set forth in petitions that the homeless inhabitants of Ardeola hoped to recover. The first move of the railroad's attorneys was to secure a consolidation of the petitions, agreeing to pay full damages in each individual case if they lost the case that went to trial.

When Lester agreed to that proposition the petitioners became uneasy lest they had made a mistake in intrusting their cases to the young man, and when he called only two witnesses—one plaintiff to establish the fact that the fire had occurred, and the driver of the fire engine to prove that the open draw had caused considerable delay—and then rested his case, a majority of them were quite sure that they had made a mistake.

The railroad attorneys were taken off their feet by Lester's procedure. They expected to see the entire membership of each of the thirty-eight families on the stand; but they recovered quickly and began calling witnesses.

The only point they made was that the draw was open only five minutes. The operator of the draw testified positively as to the time, and he was followed by the bridge flagman with testimony equally positive. They both stated that they fixed the time by the arrival and departure of passenger train No. 95.

They testified that the train came into the bridge block at the Westvalia end at eight-twenty-five and crossed the bridge at eight-thirty, and the engineer, fireman, conductor and brakeman on No. 95 corroborated their testimony.

The petitioners were disappointed in the cross-examination conducted by Lester. The only questions he asked tended to establish more firmly the fact that the draw was open only five minutes.

"How much time do you desire for argument?" inquired the court.

"I am satisfied with what time the other side desires," replied Lester.

The railroad company's Westvalia representative thought he saw an opportunity to gain an advantage. He knew Lester's ability as a court orator, and even before the trial he had intimated to his assistants that to choke off Lester's talk would be a decided advantage.

A hurried consultation was held by the four railroad lawyers, and as a result the Westvalia representative stated that five minutes was sufficient.

"I am satisfied with that, also," said Lester, dashing the remaining hopes of the thirty-eight petitioners. They had counted not a little on Lester's argument to the jury, and they knew

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that it took him more than five minutes to get warmed up.

Mr. Stansbury was selected by the railroad attorneys to do their talking, and he devoted his five minutes to driving home the fact that the draw had been open only five minutes, and that five minutes was too short a time for the fire to gain enough headway to be beyond the control of the fire department.

Therefore the total destruction of the town must have been due to other causes with which the railroad company had no connection. Though short, it was a splendid argument, delivered in Stansbury's most captivating manner, and it carried conviction to the minds of the jury.

While the railroad lawyers were congratulating their orator the eyes of the petitioners were on Lester. It was his turn to talk. Stansbury's masterful argument would be picked to pieces and his laurels dragged in the dust. Lester rose from his seat, and with the customary "if the court please," and "gentlemen of the jury," he addressed them from his place at the table.

"My friend of the other side, with eloquence that would move an image of stone, has convinced you that the draw of their bridge was open only five minutes, and that in that short time the fire could not have gained sufficient headway to be beyond the control of the fire department when it finally reached the scene. Will one of you gentlemen kindly take out his watch?"

The juror on the left end of the first row produced a large silver timepiece.

"Now," continued Lester, "will you kindly call time when my five minutes is up."

He parted the tails of his Prince Albert and sat down.

The petitioners were panic-stricken. Was the man mad? He was wasting valuable time. Why didn't he pitch into Stansbury's argument and tear it into shreds as he did the arguments in the debate last year? Why didn't he say something? But Lester settled himself comfortably in his chair, closed his eyes and idly twirled his thumbs.

The juror holding the watch lowered his hand to rest in on his knee, and the court crossed and recrossed its legs. The railroad lawyers were nettled. They scented danger and put their heads together for a whispered consultation.

The other jurors craned their necks to see the watch. The juror holding it looked it in the face with a puzzled expression on his own; then he put it to his ear to see if it was running. The judge uncrossed his legs and tilted back in his chair, and Lester continued to twirl his thumbs.

The silence became oppressive. All eyes except Lester's and the timing juror's were fixed on the big clock over the bench. Surely the juror's watch must have stopped. He examined the second-hand closely to satisfy himself that it was turning. It was moving, but so slowly that he thought the watch must be running down.

He wound it industriously, and the noise, magnified by the deep silence of the room, resembled the clattering ratchet on a slacking-off windlass. The spectators began to get fidgety, piercing the silence with heavy sighs, nervous coughs and much nose-blowing.

Finally the juror called "time," and the court led a concert of sighs like escaping steam. Lester came to his feet.

"Now, gentlemen," he remarked dryly, "you know how long the draw was open. It is for you to decide whether or not five minutes was long enough for the fire to get beyond control."

In considerably less than another five minutes the jury was in with a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding every dollar demanded. Thus was silence golden.

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MICKIE SAYS

PERSHING THANKS KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

A letter from General Pershing received by William J. Mulligan, Chairman of Knights of Columbus War Activities, expressed in warm terms appreciation for what the Knights of Columbus have done for the American Army abroad before and since the armistice was signed. General Pershing in his letter said:

"I wish to express through you to the Knights of Columbus my appreciation and that of the officers and men under my command for the valuable services rendered by your organization to the American Expeditionary Forces."

"The active work of your organization in France began early in 1918, was well under way by the spring of that year and has been increasing in scope ever since. Before the cessation of hostilities its workers were attached to many of the combat divisions, and recreation huts had been opened in the principal American concentration centers. Numerous commanding officers have commended the devotion to duty of your personnel and have testified to their popularity and helpfulness among the troops whom they serve.

"During the armistice it has been particularly active in the promotion of athletics, a most valuable factor for health and contentment. It has also contributed to the success of the army entertainment program by numerous appropriations for musical instruments and equipment of soldier shows; has increased its general recreational activities, helping materially to maintain the morale of the Army during the inevitable period of waiting to go home."

Bright Rupert.

The lesson was on the rabbit.

"The rabbit has long ears, fur on its body, and a tail, nothing to speak of, though," the master informed the class.

The next day he wanted to see what they knew about it.

"Now, then, Rupert," he barked to a particularly bright youth, "tell me something about the rabbit."

"The rabbit has a tail," said Rupert, eyeing his silent fellows triumphantly, "but it mustn't talk about it."

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