Town and County News

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 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.

The year is two-thirds gone.

The public schools will open next Monday.

The oyster season opened Monday of last week.

There are a few if any vacant houses in Denton.

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

The reason a woman sticks to her husband is because he's hers.

If it were not for the easy marks in this world there wouldn't be so much "doing."

Never be ashamed to show your respect for honesty in whatever guise it may appear.

Painter Beauchamp with a force of men is giving Masonic Hall a much needed coat of paint.

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

Adam fell in love with Eve—and the fall of man has been a continuous performance from that day to this.

It is reported that Ridgely will soon have a large shoe factory, employing from 200 to 300 people the year round.

Mrs. A. E. Miller has attractive and up-to-date millinery on display. She will be pleased to serve you and quote prices.

Mrs. I. S. Hollingsworth will show each week, new things in trimmed millinery, instead of the regular opening as heretofore.

Mrs. I. S. Hollingsworth has a full line of Fall and Winter Millinery of trimmed and untrimmed hats, ready for your inspection.

Clean out chimneys now. You will be surprised at the amount of soot and ashes they contain. Clean them now, before building fires.

A rural station, tributary to the Denton post office, has been established at Williston, with Mr. Wm. Willoughby as clerk in charge.

Hon. Harry W. Nice, Republican candidate for Governor, will make a tour of Caroline county next Monday, Sept. 15th, stopping at the various towns to meet the people.

Farmers should refrain from purchasing rape seed without first having them examined and analyzed, as a knoxious weed seed has recently been found in some already sold.

Greensboro has another new industry and one to be proud of. Messrs. Joseph Orrell and Temple Smith have opened their new flour mill near the station and are now running daily. The capacity is 50 barrels a day.

At the Democratic Primaries, held last Monday, Hon. Wm. H. Adkins was nominated for Chief Judge of this the Second Judicial Circuit, and Mr. Brewster Deen received the nomination for State's Attorney for Caroline county.

Remember, when land begins to need lime, it is a waste of time, energy and money to continue to cultivate it until this need is supplied for the economic use of every other fertilizing material, including manure, depends upon a sufficient supply of lime.—A. G. McCall.

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.

Caroline County Road Engineer Waldorf estimates that the rains of August did damage to the amount of $30,000 to four Caroline bridges alone, namely, at Boyce Mill, Nichols road, Bloomery and Pennypacker's. It will take the remainder of the year to repair all roads, even if there are no other storms.

State Game Warden E. L. LeCompte announces that his deputy wardens have been instructed to arrest all persons found gunning for squirrels without licenses during the season which opened Monday of last week. The fine is $15, and offenses are within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. The squirrel season opened in most of the counties August 25, and will close October 1.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded recently in the Clerk's Office:

Calvert C. Merriken to James L. Wroten, 25 acres in the Fifth district, $1,700.

D. Warner Hignutt and wife to Roy Scott, 6 acres in the Eighth district, $1,200.

Sarah E. Reese et al. to John H. Reese, 2 acres in the Fourth district, $5.

James H. Reese et al. to Sarah E. Reese, 2 acres in Fourth district, $5.

James B. Wright and wife to Harvey McMahan and wife, 47½ acres in the Eighth district, $3,000.

Harvey L. Cooper, Attorney in Fact, to James H. Nichols, 67 acres in the Sixth district, $5,600.

George H. Russell and wife to George J. Kibler, 2 acres in the Second district.

George J. Kibler and wife to George H. Russell, 7,000 square feet in the Second district.

Otto C. Breckner and wife to Alexander Harpenske and wife, 50 acres in the Second district, $2,100.

Joseph Harris and wife to John Manelske and wife, 58 acres in the First district, $900.

John W. Greenlee to Fred Thornton and wife, lot in Greensboro, $1,000.

Ferdinand Cook et al. to Wm. E. Cox, lot in Federalsburg, $1,800.

Robert L. Hicks and wife to Joseph S. Edwards, lot in Greensboro, $250.

Francis J. Dill et al. to Robert L. Hicks, lot in Greensboro, $165.

Lawrence B. Towers and wife to Willoughby Nowell, lot in Denton, $5.

Willoughby Nowell and wife to Lawrence B. Towers, lot in Denton, $5.

James H. Nichols and wife to B. Frank Rickards, 55 2-10 acres in the Sixth district, $5,550.

George J. Kibler and wife to Harvey L. Cooper, 3 1-10 acres in the Second district, $1.

J. Walter Beauchamp and wife to James H. Nichols, 100 acres in the Third district, $3,500.

James H. Nichols and wife to Oscar Clark, 6 2-10 acres in the Sixth district, $520.

John M. Lynn to Jesse M. Lynn, lot in Greensboro, $1.

Nelson H. Fooks and wife to Joseph Garris, lot in Preston, $650.

Lawrence B. Towers and wife to Monroe G. Crouse, lot in Denton, $1,500.

John W. Funk and wife to Albert T. Morris and wife, lot in Denton, $1,200.

Oscar Clark, trustee, to John M. Scott, life estate of 66 acres in the Fifth district, $850.

Thos. M. Green and wife to Arthur W. Brumbaugh, lot in Greensboro, $2,300.

Roy C. Smith and wife to Mary F. Pippin et al., lot in Denton, $2,200.

The First Shot.

If President Wilson is to succeed in the direction he desires by his speaking tour in behalf of the League of Nations and the treaty of which it is the groundwork, the results will not be known until long after he shall have returned to the White House. The opposition in the Senate will not be removed by whatever favorable impression he might produce upon is audiences. All he can hope for is to create, in time, a favorable popular attitude toward his pet league covenant, and this, in the nature of things, is of slow development. Judging from the President's initial speech his road to popular approval is anything but clear. In cold type his first essay is far from convincing. There is a certain straining after effect, involving numerous vague promises and threats which have no actual basis in fact, that immediately puts the reader on his guard. Add to this a profusion of glittering generalities and flashy—almost cheap—catch phrases, and the effectiveness of the whole performance is almost entirely vitiated. He told his audience, for instance, "that never will our men in khaki cross the seas again." The President knows very well that according to the league covenant, our Army and Navy will be at the disposal of the nations, who will make it their business to establish peace among the warring countries far-flung over the world. We may be compelled to send our men into Egpyt, Armenia, Roumania and into China. When the President made this statement he also said with the greatest assurance that the treaty, as he presented it, would surely be ratified by the Senate; and he made this statement with the full knowledge of the opposition of the Senate fresh in his mind.—The Observer in the Baltimore Star.

Restoration in the United States of a government of laws and of proper checks upon authority, rather than a government of one man or one set of men, in order to help reduce extravagance and waste, is urged by former Senator Elihu Root, of New York.

Navy Wants its Old Sea Goin' Aviators.

The old time "Sea goin' flyers" have not been lost sight of by the naval air service in its effort to recruit new recruits for the flying corps of the navy. As a matter of fact, former members of that branch of the navy are offered even greater inducements for the enlistment These inducements and advantages are pointed out in a letter sent by the commanding officer of each of the navy's air stations to all enlisted men discharged or placed on inactive duty from their commands. A copy of this letter has been received by M. A. Leahy in charge of the Baltimore, Md., recruiting station. It is addressed to the men at their homes and reads as follows:

"Nowt hat you have been out of the service for a time and have had a vacation, do you ever consider returning to naval aviafion? If you are not entirely satisfied with your present position, vour return to your old frieuds who are still in service would be a highly acclaimed.

"This opportunity is taken of calling your attention to the advantages of enlistment in the regular aviation ratmg, for which you are qualified by your previous training in service. Your consideration is invited, and in case of your favorable decision, you will be heartily welcomed at this station or at any of the following permanent stations: Chathan, Mass; Rockway Beach, Long Island; Cape May, N. J.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Key West, Fla.; Pensacola, Fla.; Akron, Ohio; San Diego, Cal.; Anacostia, D. C.; Coco Solo, Canal Zone."

The letter points out that if a man has been confirmed in his rating he will be renlisted in the same rating; if not he will be enlisted in a first enlistment rating but will be given opportunity immediately to be advanced to his former rating by examination. Due to reduced complements of peace time and the absence of war hurry and confusion, individual merits will stand out more sharply with the result that promotions will come just as fast as the individual can increase his ability.

The holder of an honorable discharge receives $1.50 per month increase in base pay, continuoues as war-time pay. Citizenship papers entitle men to a further $5.50 monthly increase. Flight order conditions are the same as during the war, except that it is hoped to designate a larger proportion as members of aircraft crews. Furthermore, it has been decided to train a certain number of enlisted men as aircraft pilots, and this number will increase each year.

Return to service within the limit of time to gain continuous service, gives an extra bonus of several months' base pay. Enlistment may be for two, three or four years. The letter also points out that aviation is still in its infancy, and civilian development will probably be erratic for the next few years. It is felt that the chance to keep abreast with the science at the navy's expense should be worth consideration.

"You will doubtless agree," says the letter, "that no aviation training can match that ofiered by our own compact naval air service." It concludes by stating that "whether you return to us or no, the navy wishes to extend its appreciation for past service, and best wishes for the future."

Seed Wheat Must be Fanned.

Premature ripening of early varieties in many sections together with the ravages of disease in both late and early varieties has resulted in great amounts of shriveled and undeveloped grains which are unfit for seeding, and it is of the utmost importance that we take cognizance of the condition in our preparation for the 1920 crop.

Most of the diseased and shriveled kernels may be removed by thorough fanning. Feed the fanning mill slowly and either give seed wheat several fannings or increase the speed of the fan, not the shaker, by placing a smaller pully or gear on the fan shaft. Even with the best wheat one fourth of it should be removed by the fanning and no wheat should be planted that bas not been fanned.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

The last will and testament of William A. Corbin, deceased, was filed in Court by Gertrude Craner, the custodian, and the Register of Wills was directed by the Court to notify, by letter, the heirs and legatees that it will stand for probate at eleven o'clock on September 23, instant.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of William E. Saulsbury, deceased, were granted to T. Pliny Fisher. Bond filed and approved. M. Bates Stephens and John E. Wilson were appointed appraisers.

Salt.

Salt is plentiful in the United States, and more of it was produced in 1918 than in any preceding year, yet the rise in its price help a little to increase the high cost of living. The average price of salt per ton in 1914 was $2 09; the average price in 1918 was $3.72, an increase of 78 per cent. The lowest estimate of human value—the minimum human efficiency—is expressed in the old phrase "He's not worth his salt," but this cheap commodity brought its producers in the United States in 1918 nearly $27,000,000, which was $7,000,000, or 35 per cent, more than they realized in 1917.

These figures and many others showing the domestic production of salt, bromine, and calcium chloride in 1918, by kinds and by States, are given in a chapter of Mineral Resources of the United States by R. W. Stone, just published by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Some producers reported that the cost of labor was nearly double that in 1917, and many had trouble in getting laborers of any kind. One producer reported that though the prices were higher in 1918 than in 1917 the profits were less.

We exported more than a million and a half dollars' worth of salt in 1918, most of it to Canada and to Cuba, though, strange to note, we sent nearly 23,000,000 pounds, valued at about $193,000, to far-away New Zealand.

The report contains brief sketches of the principal foreign deposits of salt. It also gives statistics of the domestic production of bromine and calcium chloride, a large part of which is derived from brines that yield salt as their principal product.

The Survey has also published a report entitled "The Salt Resources of the United States," by W. C. Phalen (Bulletin 669), which may be obtained without charge on application to the Director of the Survey at Washington. This report contains descriptions of the deposits, accounts of their origin, many analyses of natural brines and bitterness, and statistics of the salt industry in the United States from its beginning.

Communicated.

TO THE EDITOR:

Of the 48 States in the Union fifteen are democracies and 33 are oligarchies. The interesting thing about democracies is not how the people vote, nor the result of an election, but that they actually do have a government of the people by themselves. So rare are self-governing political divisions that these fifteen States are the only democracies in the Western Hemisphere.

Of laws enacted in the States where women are an equal and not a subject class, California's decision to issue bonds to the value of $40,000,000 for an extension of her good roads system, is an interesting example. Many men believed that inexperienced women had not the mental perspective necessary to accord proper value to returns which, from the nature of the case, cannot be realized for years.

However, the important thing about elections in a democracy is that the result is the will of the majority and not, as in an oligarchy, where the will of a minority is imposed upon the majority.

The California bonds carried 7 to 1, and tax-payers contemplate their payment with equanimity.

VIOLA KAUFMAN.

Washington, D. C.

Big Enterprise For Greensboro.

Greensboro, in addition to its large glove factory, its new roller flour mill with a capacity of 50 barrels a day, which is driven by big electric motors that are powerful and up-to-date, its several large canning and preserving plants, one of which runs almost the year round, is to have another new enterprise that will mean much, not only to Greensboro, but to a large section of the Eastern Shore. This will be a fifty-thousand dollar milk condensary which will employ about 75 persons, both men and women, the year round. Several representatives of the company have been in Caroline for a couple of weeks looking the situation over, inspecting roads and bridges, as they expect to collect milk within a radius of 25 or 30 miles of Greensboro, reaching as far as Federalsburg and Chestertown, on the State Road.

This company has already six of the largest milk condensaries in the United States. At one of its plants in Wisconsin last month they paid out to milk producers one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars.

The hustling business men of Greensboro are to be congratulated for helping to put Greensboro on the map as a manufacturing center of importance.

When the world begins to applaud a man for his actions his head gets too large for his hat.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, charges Attorney General Palmer with having been an intermediary between the President and German agents prior to our entrance into the war with Germany and with having adopted an unjust course as alien property custodian during the conflict in order to make all forget that he had received German representatives in his home. A letter of the Attorney General palliating the sinking of the Lusitania is quoted by the New Jersey Senator.

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Violation of the rights of Americans in Mexico will be thoroughly investigated by Senator Fall, of New Mexico, at the head of a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. An effort will be made to rouse the administration to do something more vigorous than to say it is "vexed" when more Americans are murdered and more American women are maltreated in Mexico.

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Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who left Congress temporarily to become a major and an aviator over the Italian lines in the war against the Austrian front, has been nominated in the Republican primaries for president of the Board of Aldermen of New York. His chances are said to be heightened by the resentment of tae big Italian population of the Metropolis against President Wilson's rejection of Italy's claims to Fiume.

• • •

Senator Poindexter of Oregon, one of the Republican leaders of the body of which he is a member, introduced a resolution several weeks ago which provided for the calling by the President of a joint conference in Washington of representative leaders of labor and capital. The President has now seized upon the idea without giving the Oregon senator the slightest credit.

• • •

"Great God!" exclaimed Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois, in the House, "how are we to have team work between Congress and the Administration when the lead horse refuses to allow himself to be harnessed and goes gallivanting around the world? The migratory habits of our President are becoming both embrassing and dangerous."

• • •

The President's swing around the circle in the interests of the league of nations is taken by many in Washington as an announcement that he is a candidate for a third term on that issue. If the Senate does not accept the league in toto, the people will restore him to power—perhaps on the plea that he will keep us out of all further war.

Government Soon To Make Armor and Heavy Forgings.

The new naval ordnance plant at South Charleston, W. Va., is now to begin the manufacture of armor plate, and forgings for guns of large caliber, entirely new lines of work for Government plants. The South Charleston plant is a $19,000,000 enterprise occupying more than 200 acres of land. It will be ready for making armor and heavy forgings as soon as the assembly of the necessary work can be completed. Disturbed labor conditions incident to the war have been responsible for a delay in getting the work started.

The new plant is equipped with every modern appliance for the manufacture of its specialties, and will turn out annually 50,000 tons of armor plate, guns, projectiles, and miscellaneous ordnance forgings.

Engineers, metallurgists, and mill and machine shop men will be interested in the positions which are to be filled in the supervisory and subordinate force. The United State Civil Service Commission has announced for this plant the need of a superintendent of melting shop at $5,000 a year, a superintendent of forge shops at $5,000 a year, foreman of heat treatment of armor plate at from $10 to $14.40 a day, foreman of heat treatment of large guns at from $8 to $12.56 a day, foreman of 14,000-ton presses for armor and large caliber guns at from $11.84 to $13.28 a day, foreman of small guns at $8 a day, and foreman of heat treatment of projectiles at $8 a day. Applicants for these positions will not be given scholastic tests in an examination room but will be rated on their training and experience, weighted at 90 per cent, and their physical ability, weighted at 10 per cent. Detailed information and application blanks be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the secretary of the local board of civil service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any of 3,000 cities. Journeyman workmen and helpers should apply direct to the labor board at the South Charleston plant.

We hate to say it, but that strike of grave diggers really does seem like running the thing into the ground.

AMERICA VERSUS INTERNATIONALISM IS PRESENT ISSUE.

With Calm and Sane Effort Republicans Have Made Covenant Safe.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 15.—In reporting the Peace Treaty to the Senate with reservations permitting the United States to withdraw at any time from the League of Nations, reserving to Congress the right to declare war under Article X, retaining inviolatie America's sovereignty over international affairs, and declaring the Monroe Doctrine entirely unaffected by the League of Nations, Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee believe that they have put squarely before the public the issue of Americanism versus internationalism, and that they will have little difficulty in gaining the support of the country upon such an issue. Senator George W. Moses, of New Hampshire, a member of the Committee, has expressed the issue as follows:

"The Committee on Foreign Relations has aligned itself on the side of America. After the fullest consideration of all the questions involved in the peace document, and particularly the League covenant, we have reported it to the Senate with such reservations as we feel assured will, for all time, safeguard the Uuited States from becoming unwillingly involved in foreign disputes, and will prevent other nations from assuming or claiming an influence over purely American affairs to which they would have no right, unless we should adopt the League of Nations in the manner urged by the President of the United States. The single issue presented by the Committee's reservations perpetuating the Monroe Doctrine, guarding jealously our international affairs, permitting us to withdraw from the League without hindrance, and reserving to us, unqualifiedly, the right to decide for or against war, is that of Americanism against internationalism, and the Committee has presented for the consideration of the Senate a treaty which stands boldly in favor of Americanism first.

"The Committee has proceeded calmly, and has been sane to the last degree. We have brought forth a treaty with reservations that will compel President Wilson to face realities for once in his life, and he must face his audiences, on his present tour, with facts and arguments instead of rhetoric and hysteria. I do not believe he has the facts which will convince the people of the United States that internationalism shall come first and Americanism last."

KNOX SEES FUTURE CONFLICTS HIDDEN IN PRESENT PEACE

Little By Little Facts About Versailles Conference Are Being Brought Forth

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Asserting that the pending treaty will lay the foundation "for centuries of blood letting" Senator Knox criticised features of the treaty in severe terms. He held the United States should refuse to become a party to the settlement and should make a separate peace with Germany. "I see no reason," said Senator Knox, "why we should be parties to imposing upon Germany a treaty whose terms, our negotiators say, she will not be able to meet; a treaty that robs our ancient friend, China, in a way disapproved by our own negotiators; a treaty that lays the foundation for centuries of blood letting into which we should not be drawn; a treaty that, contrary to our own judgment, fails to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid, leaving that vast question to the whim of a majority of a commission on reparations; a treaty predicated upon the assertion that a stricken and helpless world requires our council and our support, but leaves to the beneficiaries the decision as to the measure and character of the benefactions they are to receive; a treaty that with ominous words presages our involvment in the eruptions of suppressed volcanic world conditions; a treaty that would require us to underwrite all the regional understandings between nations recognized by the league, most of which are based upon oppression of weaker nations, many of which are as yet secret and undisclosed, and when disclosed might drive us to acts of injustice similar to that in which the President felt himself compelled to acquiesce in the case of Shantung."

Senator Knox said the Foreign Relations Committee had vainly tried to obtain important data regarding the treaty but the people at last were waking to the true issue as the facts about the Versailles negotiations leaked out. "Little by little," continued Senator Knox, "they are bringing divulgence of the facts connected with the treaty and they may now hope finally to see the whole of the great gaunt tragedy into which those whom they have charged with protecting them were about to betray them." What is it about these things that the people cannot know? What is there to hide from them? Must we take this thing, as the German people must take it, unsight and unseen? Are we to be no more advantaged than our fallen enemy?

SHANTUNG FOR JAPAN OR GERMANY IS AIDED.

Specious Plea of President is Made in Order to Put Through Concession Fathered by Him.

BY SNELL SMITH

Washington, Sept. 8.—Having admitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he could not have gained the assent of Japan to the league of nations covenant if he had not yielded to its demand that Shantung be given to it, the President is now making every effort to force the Senate to accept the terms as a part of the treaty he negotiated at Versailles.

This the Republicans in the Senate are determined shall not occur, and it is possible that the issue may outlast the fight over the document itself and be taken into the Presidential campaign. By a vote of nine to eight the committee voted to restore the great and prosperous province, containing forty millions of souls, to China instead of Japan. Germany had taken it by force. Later John Hay, as secretary of state, agreed with China to maintain the "open door" and to protect her territorial integrity. So did the European powers. The Committee takes the view that that agreement should be carried out, and that China should be protected against the aggression of the Japanese, known as the Prussians of the Far East, in order that democracy instead of autocracy may in the future thrive in Asia and that therefore the interests of the United States may not be menaced on the Pacific ocean.

The President made a hurried trip to the office of Senator Swanson, of Virginia, to impress it upon him that the refusal of this country to ratify the Shantung provision in the treaty would be in the interests of Germany, as this would mean a longer delay in the actual making of peace. The Republican Senators deride this reasoning as specious and beside the mark. They declare that the peace has already been made with Germany except in a very technical sense, and that "German propaganda" talk is silly. They resent the Shantung provision as a violation of the Republic of China and as a weak and inexcusable surrender to that power which means to dominate Asia with an iron hand. They therefore let it be known that they will amend the treaty to this extent, if no other, and that the onus will not be upon them for so rejecting it but upon the President for having made a nefarious deal which needs to be stricken out of the treaty on moral grounds. Senator Lodge and his Republican colleagues on the Foreign Relations Committee, explain that they have no intention of defeating anything in the treaty other than that which is palpably wrong and imperils American rights.

New Government Preparatory Schools.

Two special preparatory schools for the United States Naval Academy have been created by the Navy Department. One of these schools is located at Newport, Rhode Island, and one at San Francisco, California. The course of instruction will begin on January 20th of each year and will continue till April 21st of each year, as on that date all candidates take a competitive examination for Annapolis.

The Navy Department has directed all Commanding Officers and ships to see that no eligible candidate is overlooked. Upon receiving from ships the lists of eligible men, the Department will direct their transfer to either Newport or San Francisco, for three months preparation.

How Fast Can You Say Them?

Here are a number of amusing "tongue-twisters" discovered by Capper's Weekly:

A glowing gleam growing green.

The black breeze blighted the bright blossoms.

Flesh of freshly flying fish.

Six thick thistle sticks.

Two toads tried to trot to Tedbury.

BANK NOTICES.

THE DENTON NATIONAL BANK,
Denton, Md., Sept. 9, 1919.

This bank will be closed on Friday, Sept. 12, 1919, Old Defenders' Day, it being a legal holiday. All paper payable here and maturing on that day may be paid on the day following.

W. I. NORRIS, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK,
Denton, Md., Sept. 9, 1919.

This bank will be closed on Friday, Sept. 12, 1919, Old Defenders' Day, it being a legal holiday. All paper payable here and maturing on that day may be paid on the day following.

T. F. JOHNSON, Cashier.

CAROLINE COUNTY BANK,
Greensboro, Md., Sept. 9, 1919.

This bank will be closed on Friday, Sept. 12, 1919, Old Defenders' Day, it being a legal holiday. All paper payable here and maturing on that day may be paid on the day following.

T. CLAYTON HORSEY, Cashier.

THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS STATE BANK,
Denton, Md., Sept. 9, 1919.

This bank will be closed on Friday, Sept. 12, 1919, Old Defenders' Day, it being a legal holiday.

SHERMAN E. HIGNUTT, Cashier.

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