Town and County News

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 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 35; corn, $1.78.

Now is time to subscribe.

Back to the mines—there'll be no strife.

Get your trespass notices at this office.

When will Ridgely get a moving picture parlor?

Mr. Storekeer you should get wise and advertise in Tne Union.

The heavy November frosts have made the landscape all brown and sear.

Windsor Wright a few days ago bought the Capt. L. T. Kemp farm of 66 acres for $6,000.

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

John Holland, while butchering hogs on Monday, of last week cut, his right thumb to the bone with a knife.

The fire damage having been repaired the Denton bakery has resumed the Denton bakery has resumed business.

WANTED:—Cash price and description of farm also city property in or surruonding Caroline Co. Ed. Reeve; Hugoton, Kansas.

The newly elected officals of Caroline county will mostly take the oath of office within the next two or three weeks, or as soom as their commissions arrive.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Denton M. E. Church will hold a bake and sell fancy articles at the former parsonage on Saturday, November 29th, at 2.30 p. m.

Fresh eggs, the staple diet on the poor man's table a few years ago, leaped into luxury class in New York Thursday of last week, selling for $1.20 a dozen—ten cents a piece.

A heavy concentration on ages ending in five and zero are always reported at a census. The Census has made many efforts to overcome this inaccurate tendency on the part of the people when stating ages.

The Constitution of the United States requires that a census of the United States be taken every ten years. It is by this means that the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives is made as to states.

The Young Woman's Guild is giving a moving Picture benefit "Jack and the Bean Stalk" at Parker's New Theatre Friday Nov. 28th—Vocal and Intstrumental; Music between reels. Mat—doors open 2 o'clock, show starts promptly 2 30 p. m. Night—doors open 7 o'clock, show starts 7.30. Admission 25 cents.

Fred R. Owens, Attorney, will sell the E. E. Insley property at Greensboro, Maryland, on Saturday, November 29, 1919, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. For description see hand bills. Plats of property may be seen at the Caroline County Bank or C.B. Jarman's store, Greensboro Maryland, or at the office of Fred R. Owens, Denton, Maryland.

The ingenious machines used by the Census Bureau to count, sort and tablate the information gathered by the census enumerators are the product of the Bureau's own laboratory. The sorting machines will take care of 300 cards per minute, the counting machine can do 500 cards a minute and the tabulating machine is capable of handling 400 cards each minute.

The Publisher of The Youth Companion will, as always at this season, present to every subscriber, whose subscription ($2.50) is paid for 1920 a Calendar for the new year. The tablets are printed in red and dark blue, and besides giving the days of the current month in bold legible type, give the Calendar of the proceeding and succeeding month in smaller type in the margin. It is a rich and practical piece of work.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Richard, (alias "Rainbow") Taylor, mulatto, who is alleged to have kidnapped Lucy Diers, of Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, November 1, 1919. Taylor has a prison record in Stamford, Conn. Henry Diers, father of the girl, is offering, through Chief of Police, David H. Ramsey of Rahway, N. J., a liberal reward for the arrest of the negro, and information regarding the girl.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

Letters granted by Register of Wills to L. May Frampton on personal estate of Joseph C. Franton, deceased. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered and Harvey D. Williams and Clarence Nichols were appointed appraisers. Inventory filed and approved and order to sell granted.

Caveat filed to will of Caroline S. Messick filed, as also petitions of T. Alan Goldsborough and Bessie M. Redden, and A. J. Messick and Martin Messick for appointment of administrator pendente iite. Postponed until November 19th, 1919.

James Corkell, executor of John W. Corkell, deceased, filed account of scales, first final account of administration and distribution; passed.

The last will and testament of Annie S. Dean, deceased was filed, proved, and admitted to probate. Letters testamentary thereunder granted to Nettie Carter and Katherin Booker, bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Harry Wood and Harry Wood Frank Stevenson were appointed appraisers.

Calvert C. Merriken, to sell real estate of James Turner, deceased, filed releases from Estelle Trice, Lulu Finn, Rose Towers and J. Ray Turner; approved.

Harvey Hutchins, administrator c. t. a. of Daniel V. Hutchins, deceased, filed list of separate debts, first and final account of administration and distribution; approved.

Maggie V. Dean guardian to E. Volia Turner, minor, filed final account of guardianship and releases from her ward; approved.

Joseph H. Carroll, administrator of Marion P. Keets, deceased, filed first and final administration account; passed.

T. Pliny Fisher, administrator of William H. Wright, deceased filed account of sales, interest account, list separate debts and first and final account of administrhtion; passed. Dividend struck and filed.

Gertrude Cranor and Ezekiel H. Jones, executors of William A. Corbin, deceased, filed second and additional idventory of personal property; approved.

Frank P. Covey administrator of Clayton E. Clark, deceased, filed distribution of personal estate; approved.

Danger in Raw Pork.

At this season there is especial danger of illness following the eating of pork that is raw or only partially cooked. Of course, most Americans do not knowingly consume uncooked pork, although it is eaten not infrequently either as raw ham or in sausages that have been insufficiently cooked. At hog-killing time particularly there are many homemade meat products prepared on the farm, and consequently special care should be taken to make sure that pork, before it is eaten, is sufficiently cooked.

The disease known as trichinosis, which may result from eating raw or imperfectly cooked pork, is caused by microscopic worms known as trichinae. These parasites in years past have been found to be present in 1 out of 71 hogs, and if the presence of dead trichinae and trichina-like bodies is included in the count, an average of 1 out of every 39 hogs has been found affected. Unlike many other infections diseases, the severity of the attack of trichinosis depends upon the number of parasites swallowed. Large quantities of slightly infected pork must be eaten in order to produce bad effects; but, on the other hnd, severe illness may be caused by eating small amountt of pork that is heavily infected.



THIS IS THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL FOR 1919.

Healthy homes in Maryland depend upon one thing: An intelligent educational campaign throughout the State. Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals and an ducational campaign is assured.

From a Caroliner.

Havre de Grace, Md.—Mr. Editor—As election time drew near this fall we began to feel the usual awakining of interest in the candidates and the offices, but, aloe, your humble servant found nothing here in which he was interested except the State candidates. How we should have been pleased to put in a few good licks for our friend Owens and the other worthy Caroline Republicans as well as make our x mark for one and all. The UNION must see to it that the interests of the party are nat allowed to lag after the severe setback of Nov. 8. Some one must have fun sleeping, or too much overconfidence caused some bad mistakes.

Well Havre de Grace is now enjoying the third harvest of 1919.—duck shooting. There are two other occasions when the strangers money is harvested by the natives,—the Spring and Fall saces. In former years these are said to have afforded Sufficient income for a year, but the duck shooting is not so profitable now, as the gunuers are not allowed to sell them. We have heard it said, however, thae a nice fat canvass back picked and ready for the table can by secured by paying a couple of dollars for the picking, the picker furnishing the duck.

Havre de Grace has fun enjoying quite a room since the war took out and the Aberdeen Proving Ground was established about 9 miles away. A special train of about seven coaches takes the employees from Port Deposit, Perryville, and Havre de Grace to Aberdeen and brings them back each day. And the merchants are seeing to it that very little of the good government money paid to these people is left in their pockets after they buy their supplies each week.

The favorite pasttime here is "hoss racing," or rather "playing the ponies," the races are a neccessary incident, to see how much you or lose on a two dollar ticket. The popular language is profanity. Not the usual mild manered, even tempered swaring, but sulphesons, vulgar, "Old Salt," "A. E. F.," "Hoss Racin" cussing. The churches hold services one day in the week,—the men cuss seven days and seven nights in every week, and sleep the balance of the time.

The stores are no better than those in Denton, and the prices are higher than those in Baltimore. Very little of the county produce is grown here, but is purchased in Baltimore, consequently you can buy almost anything here that is found in the Baltimore market by paying the price. Butter 70c per pound, eggs, 72c, chickens quoted in Baltimore at 28c and 35c here, Potatoes $2 per bushel and turnips $1, Coal $1290 and $1300 per ton and wood $600 for two horse wagon load.

Two years ago the town enjoyed 17 saloons and 7 churches, but to the great regrets of many of the citizens and business men the saloons have gone. The town is a pretty one with a history dating back to Laffayette who named it, and Washington who spent a night in a hotel still standing on the bank of the Susquehanna. It has a fine Hospital, and one of the finest hotels outside of Baltimore is being completed. A number of local industries, among them the large plant of the American Can Co.. have been allowed to close down or move away. Many fine canneries are located in this county, and pack some of the finest goods that go on the market. This immediate section of the county is hilly and the land heavy. Splendid hay and grass land on which the cattle rasing industry is becoming quite prominent. Several large herds purchased last spring will probably go to the butchers from the immediate vicinity this winter. While apples grow finely here the lack of orchards is surprising. Corn for canning and tomato growing seem to have obsorbeb the entire attention of many farmers. The school building in the town we have visited make a good appearance, and the schools are about on a part with other parts of the State. Tome draws about all of the enterprising scholars sooner or later. It is a fine school and it is to be hoped more students from old Caroline may enjoy its advantages as the years go by.

H. E RAMSDELL.



(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

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

What the American Red Cross Has Done in Europe This Year.

The work of the American Red Cross in Europe during the last eight months has been carried on through eighteen distinct commissions and units, as follows:

(continued from last week.)

Workrooms for the making of garments for the poor have been inaugurated and more than 500 American sewing machines have been provided.

In cooperation with the Serbian government steps have been taken for the requipment and improvement of all the local Serbain hospitals and orphanges, and the development of industrial work suitable for women and children. All of this work has been directed to the idea of helping the people to help themselves and to reestablish and improve the normal living conditions.

A recent Red Cross report says the welfare of the country is seriously threatened by the growth of tuberculosis, syphilis, pellagra and other diseases. Provision must also be made for large numbers of war orphan and destitute children. The government of Serbia is fully alive to these conditions, but it is so impoverished by long warefare that it is unable to cope with them except through assistance from outside. While some barts of the American Red Cross emergency relief may be discontinued, it is not desirable that certain branches of the women should be carried on. It has been decided that small medical units consisting of one or two doctors and a few nurses shall be maintained at certain centers to aid in the care of the destitute population, in the improvement of sanitary conditions, and in developing health work, at least until the armies can be completely demobilized and more doctors made available.

SOUTH RUSSIA

During the latter part of June, the American Red Cross sent a new commission under Major E. G. Doxter to the Russian Caucasus, to work in the rear of General Denekine,s army. Supplies valued at nearly $2,000,000 were sent with the commissions to Novorosissk on the Black Sea, and this material is now being distributed to the refugees in four small Caucasian republics and to the units of the Denekine army. Another ship load of supplies with additional personnel is expected to leave France in a few days.

A press dispatch from the Caucasus town of Ekatarinodar says:

"The largest single shipment of American made goods which has ever arrived in the Caucasus reached here today in 103 freight cars, consigned to the American Req Cross. Twenty cars are for the hospitals and asylums of the Terek Cossacks, 24 for the Kuban Cossacks, 29 cars for the Don Cosacks, and the remainder for the Volunteer Army. The departure of the four trains will be made the subject of a great demonstration. The departure of the four trains will be made the subject of a great demonstration. The territory of the Cossacks has been shut off from the world for three years and the arrival of these mucn needed supplies was an event of enormous importance. The presidents of the three Cossack states gave a dinner to the Americans who are delivering the supplies, at which each statesman referred to Russia's ambition to become federation of states patterned upon the American union. "The United States of Russia," was the favorite toast.

SWITZERLAND

The work of the American Red Cross Commission to Switzerland under Lieut. Col. J. W. Mercer is now being finally liquidated. The most important work of this commission was its service to American prisoners of war in Germany during the period prior of the armistice and its assistance in the work of repatriation American prisoners immediately after the armistice. This work was conducted on an enormous scale, but the commission was also able to devote a part of its energies to work among Allied prisoners of war and among repatries of al nations passing through Switzerland. The commission was also of great service to the Swiss people during the epidemic of influenza there and in various other local emergencies.

WESTERN RUSSIA.

The Commission to Western Russia and the Baltic States under Lieut. Col. Edward W. Byan, has recently established its headquarters at Riga, and has inaugurated a work which embraces Esthonia, Lithuania, Courland and various part of the Russian frontier. It has furnished large quantities of needed supplies, surgical instruments and drugs. clothing, soap and other materials to scores of hospitals throughout these countries.

In Esthonia the new "Esthonian Red Cross" has been assisted with generous donations of supplies, and also with Ammerican personnel to act in an advisory and executive capacity. In Lithuania an American Red Cross physician has been given general supervision over the Lithuanian hospital service. In Esthonia, a bureau of public health, the first instruction of its kind in any of the new Baltic states, has been organized under the supervision of the American Red Cross.

In a recent letter to the Red Cross, Minister President Otto Strandman of the Republic of Esthonia says:

"In the United States and its generous Red Cross the new Republic of Esthonia already owees a great deal. When the weight of care for our sick and poor bore us down in the months that followed our revolution against the hospitals and new hope for the future. Today we still face a crisis, and we look again to our friends in America to help."

A similar letter from Minister President Charles Ulmanis of Lettonia urges that the help the American Red Cross will be needed this winter to tide Lettonia through what he calls "her own Valley Forge." Having known the United States first as a refuge from Russian oppression and later as a teacher in the University of Minnesota, President Ulmanis appeals to America, as one who knows her heart. Already, he says, America through the Red Cross has brought timely aid to the young republic, but an even more critical period will come with the winter. "The Republic of Lettonia," he said, "seeks an honorable place among the little nations and wants to be a burden on nobody. But today it must ask for help. So I make this new appeal to the American Red Cross confident that it will not go unanswered, and that the Red Cross in planning its program of relief for the coming winter will not forget its little sister republic on the Baltic."

The Naval Torpedo Station Alexandria. Va.

The Navy Department is just about completing a Naval Station at Alexander, Virginia, seven miles south of Washington on the Potomac River, for making torpedo. The Station is located just east of the old Caryle House, where in 1755 was held the Council between General Braddock, Comander of the English Forces America and the Governors of the five colonies when planed for the concerted action against the French and Indian allies were discussed. Out of this meeting grow the determination to tax the colonies reculting in the War of the Revolution, twenty-two years later.

The Shation has two buildings of reeforced concrete, One buidind, which is two hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred and fourteen feet wide, and two stories high, is used for a storehouse, office and power plant. The other building, which is used as a machine shop, is two nundred aud fifty feet wide, three hundred feet long aud four stories high. The Ststion when completed will cost $1, 500,000 and will employ fifteen hundred people. Captain Willain S. Miller, USN. Naval Inspector of Ordnance, reported for duty the latter part of August' 1918 and has been in charge of the Station ever since.

When the Station is in full operation it will be possible to to turn out eight torpedos a day. The torpedos are twenty-one inches in diameter, twenty-two feet in length, and are made up of three thousand different parts. They require mechanis of the highest older to put the parts together, as some of the pieces which help to make up a torpedo are even smaller than some of the psrts used in making a watch. The torpedoes are assembled and build at the station, and the explosatives are placed in them after they have been accepted by the Governmenn and have left the station.

In the Machine Shop there are twenty-four of the largest lathes in operation for boring and turning out flaks, which contain the compressed air used to propel the torpedo. Each twenty-four inches and weights about twelve and one-half tons. There are other lathes used in the machines shop from this size down to tho smrllest lathes used by jewlers in procision work.

Some of the parts used in the construction of these torpedoes are obtained from the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport and from the Washington Navy Yard, and assembled at the station to be made into torpedos. The tordedos, after they are completed, are taken to the station's range which is located down the Potomac River about one hundred mile near Piney Point and tested. The rrnge is ten miles long and has two old type Coast torpedo boats attached to it, together with a number of gasoline launches, which are used in testing the torpedoes. There are one hundred and fifty men employed on the range. After the torpedoes are tested in the shop and on the range and accepted by the Government they are then ready to be turned over to the Destroyers,

The Station has a wharf three hundred and ten feet long, twenty five feet wide, with fifteen feet of water at mean low water, where the destroyers can come alongside and have the torpedoes delivered to them. There are also on this wharf two hard cranes for lifting the torpedos from the station to Destroyers. At the present time three are only about one hundred men working at the station but the force will be increase at a rate of about fifthy a month until the neeessary number of employees is obtained.

This is only one of the many interesting plant operated by the Navy where men can acquire a highly technical education and be fitted to obtain positions on the outside where technical knowledge is essential.

DOUBLE-BARRED CROSS IS HEALTH EMBLEM

Insignia Of Anti-Tuberculosis Work Throughout World Is 17 Years Old.

Designed by Frenchman.



Do you know the double-barred Red Cross? Do you know what it stands for?

Soldiers returning from overseas know it. War workers of the various welfare organizations know it.

Hundreds of French and Belgian refugees know it. Disabled French and Italian soldiers hold it in veneration. Down in the French Province of Lorraine it is second in esteem only to the Lorraine Cross, which it somewhat resembles.

The double-barred Red Cross is the world-wide emblem of the world-wide fight against tuberculosis. It has flown over tuberculosis camps in all the allied countries. It has waved from the front of rolling tuberculosis clinics that have visited the most isolated rural districts of the United States. It waves today over camps in America where thousands of American soldiers and sailors are fighting tuberculosis contracted from exposure at the front, from being gassed, from the "flu" and from other experiences during the war.

In October, 1902, the International Anti-Tuberculosis Association adopted the double-barred Red Cross as the emblem of the world-wide fight against tuberculosis. It was proposed by Dr. G. Sersiron, of Paris. It is a combination of the Croix de Lorraine and the Greek Cross. Both crosses are symbolic of charity and help to humanity.

Four years later, in 1906, the double-barred Red Cross was carried into America. It was in this year that the National Tuberculosis Association was formed and during the intervening years the cross has been carried all over the United States by the National Association and its affiliated State and local organizations that now number 1,000.

The Maryland Tuberculosis Association is one of these affiliated organizations. It is doing its part in the big nation-wide campaign to be waged against tuberculosis. Owing to war conditions and the flu epidemic of last winter, the death rate from the disease has increased 16 per cent. A campaign of education, prevention and cure will be carried on with increased effort. To finance the fight, $6.500,000 worth of Red Cross Christmas Seals for 1919 must be sold. Maryland's share is $125,000. Of this amount $100,000 will be raised in the City of Baltimore and the remainder in the counties. "Every seal is a penny's worth of cure and prevention."

The county quotas are:

Garrett, $800; Allegany, $2,500; Washington, $2,375; Frederick, $3,100; Carroll, $2,000; Montgomery, $925; Baltimore, $2,759; Harford, $1,650; Howard, $875; Anne Arundel, $825; Prince George's, $825; Calvert, $200; St. Mary's, $200; Charles, $200; Cecil $700; Kent, $700; Queen Anne's, $700; Talbot, $700; Wicomico, $700; Worcester, $700; Dorchester, $700; Somerset $700; Caroline, $700.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Nobody swatted the fly.
Nobody had appendicitis.
Nobody wore white shoes.
Nobody sprayed orchards.
You never heard of a "Tin Lizzie."
Advertisers did not tell the truth.
Farmers came to town for their mail.
The hired girl drew one-fifty a week.
The butcher "threw in" a chunk of liver.
Nobody "listened in" in a telephone.
Strawstacks were burned instead of baled.
Windows were left closed at night.
There were no sleeping porches.
Tuberculosis was called consumption and believed to be hereditary.
Nobody bought and used Red Cross Christmas seals.

Poor Papa.

Little Lucille had saved her pennies for a long time in order to purchase a present for her mother on the eighth anniversary of the parents' wedding. Just after dinner that evening she came bouncing into the sitting room and into mother's lap. Slyly she placed the cherished little package into mother's hand, at the same time exclaiming: "Mamma, I wish you many more happy weddings!"

HEADS JEWISH RELIEF WORK



Julius Levy, of Baltimore, Chairman of Executive Committee.

NOTHING "SCRAPPED" HERE

From Thread To Oil Drums, Everything Is Used Again.

Eastern Europe is one part of the world today that understands the meaning of conservation in the grimmest sense of the word. Not a particle is wasted of any of the relief supplies sent from America by the Joint Distribution Committee of American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers. Garbage cans and dumps are unknown, naturally, in a region where 6,000,000 Jews are at the point of starvation. Typical of the extreme thoroughness with which these people utilize everything today was the use recently made of shipment of flour sent to Eastern Europe by Jewish relief agencies.

The flour itself was used to feed destitute Jews at the soup kitchens. None of the white flour sent from America is made into bread as yet. It goes further stirred into the soup issued at the Jewish Relief Stations. In order to make sure that not one atom of the flour was going to waste, the seams were ripped from the sacks, which were then shaken over the soup receptacles. The next thing put to use was the cloth of the sacks themselves. There is practically no cotton or linen in Eastern Europe today, and every scrap of cloth it utilized.

The great lack of cotton goods is causing a terrible epidemic of skin diseases.

The cans in which oil is sent are turned to many uses, ranging from hot chocolate containers to sheet-iron stoves. Now that the epidemic of typhus is such a menace in Poland, where there are 100,000 cases, and thoroughout Eastern Europe, the old cans serve as portable bath tubs, and the American Jewish Relief workers and Red Cross nurses are striving to combat the dread disease with cleanliness.

Fatterning on the block houses that children build, some of the destitute are trying to solve their housing problem for the winter with the packing boxes in which relief supplies have been sent to them.

These stricken people look to America to relieve their distress. Every state in the Union will be asked to hold a drive for funds for such relief Maryland's campaign is taking place this week. Thanksgiving is surely a fitting season to help those who have not our abundant reasons for returning thanks.

FIGHT LIKE WOLVES.

Famished Children Try To Tear Food From Those Being Fed.

Like the wolves that prowl in their own native forests, the famished Jewish children of Poland, orphans of war, hunt in packs in city streets for chance scraps of food, and when found like wolves fight over crusts and crumbs. American Jewish relief agents whose work carries them into the terrible slums of the Polish cities, tell heartrending tales of the attempts of these children to delay what seems to be inevitable death from hunger.

"I happened to visit an orphanage," says the report of one worker, "at a time when they were distributing food among the children. There had been nothing to eat at this home for a full day, and the inmates of the orphanage were weak from hunger and overcrowding. But even before the cart with the supplies arrived word spread among the starving street children that bread was to be distributed. What I saw stopped the blood in my veins. Hundreds of these homeless and famished urchins crowded the street. They collected on the steps and crept into the corridors of the buildings.

At the beginning they only looked on; then they began to beg, and finally one snatched at the crust that a ravenous child was eating. With a rush, all the street children were within the room, clawing at the food and fighting with their teeth and nails—not loudly, but with grim and silent determination. The teachers were forced to drive off the pack that their 'own' orphans might not lose the last bit of their food. One needs a heart of steel to see such sights as this."

But there need be no such sights as these if America responds generously to an appeal for funds to relieve these people, which is now being made. Maryland's drive will begin November 23 and last a week.

Arkansas Diamonds.

Arkansas has several diamond mines that have turned out about 5,000 diamonds valued at about $20,000. The geological formation in which the gems are found is called peridotite and is akin to the famous South African kimberlite. It occurs in chimneys like those of South America. The Arkansas mines have been neglected the war. With diamonds in price and popularity, it mine owners are mak work their properties tensive and systematic

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3542-0366.jpg