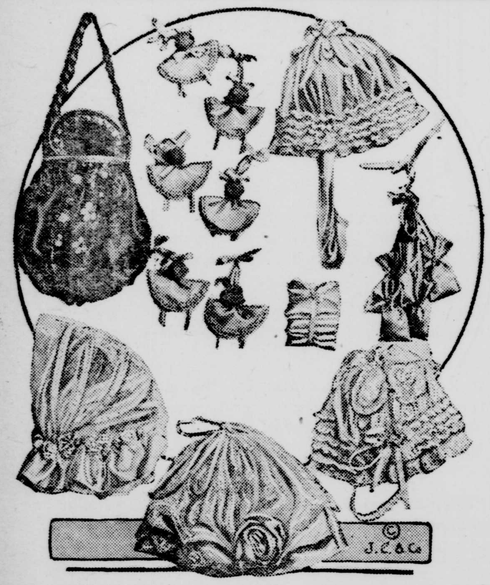
Favorite Ribbon Novelties



CERTAIN ribbon furnishings and dress accessories are always so sure of success that designers need only concern themselves with making them in new ways. And some of them do not require even novelty in design but are serenely sure of favor every season. The group of ribbon "fancies" as pictured above includes familiar belongings made in familiar ways, and little novelties that have the attraction of newness to recommend them. They all make very appropriate gifts.

The pretty things made of ribbon as shown here, include four boudoir caps, a shopping bag, two kinds of sachet bags and a cluster of amusing little penwipers. The last are novel and look like miniature pickaninnies. They might be made of wishbones, with a round bit of sponge answering for the head, a petticoat of chamois skin and a wide skirt of gay ribbon, buttonholed about the edge with silk floss. Baby ribbon furnishes a tie about the neck and a loop by which this little gimcrack may be hung up conveniently.

The handsome bag pictured is made of plain and brocaded satin ribbon and lined with satin. It is mounted on one of these round mountings that have become popular and suspended by satin ribbon. Such bags are made in many color combinations, with black a favorite for the plain ribbon. Packages of small sachets tied together, each one provided with a diminutive gilt safety pin, are made of various colors in satin ribbon and always prove an acceptable gift to dainty maids and matrons.

The boudoir caps shown are very simply designed. That one at the upper right is merely a length of wide ribbon gathered along one edge to form the top, where a rosette is perched. This is made of narrow ribbon and the same ribbon is gathered into four little frills at the edge of the cap which has satin ribbon ties. Wide ribbon makes the quaint Victorian bonnet, banded with narrow ribbon, at the lower left of the group. At the center a ribbon cap is shown veiled with wide lace, with a large ribbon rose posed at each side. The last cap employs lace petals instead of a rosette on the crown and has an elastic bridle covered with shirred ribbon.

Julia Bottomley

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When One Is Sixteen



SUMMER and youth and organdie go hand in hand through the gay summer days. They seem to belong together and customers are making the most of an ever-growing vogue for the sprightliest of fabrics. Organdie is employed in frocks and their trimmings, in millinery and in dress accessories for all womankind from little girlhood on, but it appears that girls from sixteen to the end of their "teens" are favored with the most adorable of all the frocks made of it.

Simple styles and enchanting colors govern the designing of frocks for girls in their teens. The color range in organdie has been widened and includes the dark staple shades of blue and brown, the pale tones in many colors and all the new hues that have found favor this season, including ocean blue, tangarine, grape-fruit yellow, coral, cherry and lovely gray-greens. Colors are nearly always made up in combination with white. An example of this is shown in the pretty frock for a girl of sixteen to eighteen or more, which appears here. The dress of blue organdie has a straight full skirt banded about the hips with white organdie, its short sleeves are finished with a plaited frill of white and a very ample fichu is edged with a double frill or organdie and extended into a girdle that terminates in loops and sash-ends of organdie.

Besides this color-and-white combination, sweet sixteen rejoices in two-color combinations in dresses made for youthful revelries. Purple and yellow, pink and blue, red and tan, or whatever else the colorist, who is a master of his art, chooses to mix in just the right proportions, make up the gay party dresses of the pretty "sub-debs." For the littler girls also, lively color combinations are used, with pockets, collars, sashes and organdie flowers, providing opportunities for the designers.

Julia Bottomley

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Junior Chautauqua Parade

About 100 children took part in the Lucky Number Parade last Thursday afternoon which was held to arouse enthusiasm among the boys and girls in o—ETAOIETAOINNN at the high school building, they marched up Franklin street, down 2d street to the Court House, thence up Main street, , all to the noise of rattles bells and much yelling.

The youngsters were togged out in all kinds of costumes, as clowns, Indians, Boy Scouts, etc. Wheels were decorated and ponies and horses shared the same fate.

The E. M. N. F. float was the most attractive, with the girls, dressed in blue and white, who threw roses to the onlookers.

TALBOT COUNTY NEWS

Mrs. Harry Jackson and son George have returned home after spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Andrews.

Mr. Raymond Harrison visited Mr. Wm. Burrows on Sunday.

Mrs. J. M. Barwick spent last week in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deford and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Anthony spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Andrews.

Those that spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Porter were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Porter and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Porter and son Philip.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glover spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Porter.

Miss Margaret Galloway has returned to Baltimore after spending a few weeks with her mother, Mrs. Josephine Galloway.

Mr. Homer Porter spent a few days with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Porter.

Mrs. Anthony Morgan of Easton has been spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Ford Morgan.

Children's Day exercises will be held at King's Creek Church Sunday morning, June 12, at 10.30 o'clock.

HENDERSON

Mr. James Johnson is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll M. Jones and family, Miss Lillian Meredith, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Walls and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Jones motored to Wilmington Sunday.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. J. W. Gibson on Wednesday last.

Mr. David Jones of Wilmington has returned home after spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Jones.

Mrs. Harvey Bickling of Wilmington has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clough.

Mrs. George Carron was the guest of friends and relatives of Greensboro on Monday.

Our young folks are busy gettingg ready for Children's Service, third Sunday of this month.

WILLISTON

The Ladies Community Club was delightfully entertained last Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. B. Maloney, assisted by Mrs. St.John. The next meeting will be at Mrs. Harker's.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Segar of Chester spent Sunday at their home here.

The Misses Minnie and Marjorie Todd visited Baltimore relatives last week.

Having sold his farm near here, Mr. W. Pringle has moved his family to Johnstown, Pa.

There will be a Children's Day Service at our church Sunday evening, June 12.

TUCKAHOE NECK

Tuckahoe Neck School, Sunday School and community will join in a picnic in Thawley's Grove, Saturday June 11, from 2 to 5 P. M. All are welcome. Come expecting a good time.

Children's Day Service will be held at Thawley's Church on Sunday, June 12, at 10.30 A. M.

Strawberries had a short season this year.

Shad are still being caught in Tuckahoe Creek. Mr. Philip Downes caught fifteen at one haul last week.

Many from our community are enjoying Chautauqua, a feature which we would miss very much if we were deprived of its amusement, entertainment, education and inspiration. Long may it live and grow.

Miss Bernice Woodward is spending the week in Easton.

Mrs. Blanche Horsey is spending the week near Cordova.

A few cases of whooping cough have developed in our vicinity.

Mrs. David Clopper is suffering with asthma.

Mr. Wm. Martin has bought a car.

Mr. Fred Anstee is building a garage, with good intentions we believe.

A rain would be much welcomed in our section.

Many of our roads are being put in good condition.

Services are held at Harris Chapel every Sunday afternoon, with Rev. Rood of Queen Anne in charge.

PRESTON CANNER SETTLES AT 50 CENTS ON DOLLAR

F. M. Collins, Caught by Price Slump, Filed Bankruptcy Paper December Last

F. M. Collins of Preston, who failed the latter part of last year, had a settlement with his creditors on June 7. For the most part the debts were liquidated at 50 cents on the dollar, but labor performed within three months of the date of filing the petition of bankruptcy (which was December 1) was paid 100 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Collins carried on several canneries, and when the low prices for canned goods came he was forced to make an assignment and settle for whatever he could get on his goods. A number of other canners are experiencing great difficulty at the present time trying to keep afloat, and as long as they have their warehouses filled with the pack of two years ago there is little chance of them operating it is pointed out. All their energies are directed to saving their stock and plant until times become normal.

Wedding invitations and stationery a specialty at The American Union.

KEEPING ACCOUNTS AIDS THE FARMER

Farmer Jones desired to negotiate a loan at his local bank.

"Just what is your financial condition?" the banker asked him.

"Why," said Jones, "I own a house and land, and a couple of horses and some cows and live-stock, and an orchard and—"

"Have you a detailed inventory showing the value of these things?" the banker interrupted him.

"No—o," the farmer replied. "I haven't time to bother keeping books."

"Good gracious, man," exclaimed the banker, "anyone can keep books. The way things worked out nowadays it doesn't require more than five minutes' work a day. Then when you come here for a loan you could produce a sheet of paper and say,"Here's what I've got, here's what I owe, and here's what I'd have in cash if I sold out tomorrow." As it is, I'm afraid I can't let you have the money until I have this information."

This conversation takes place in hundreds of towns every day, according to specialists in the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. They haven't the time to study complicated accounting methods. But according to the Federal specialists, once the principles of bookkeeping are understood and all farm conditions studied, a simple system of bookkeeping can be developed to meet the farmer's needs.

The foundation of any set of books s an inventory showing the farmer's assets and liabilities. The assets include real estate, live-stock, machinery and tools, produce, feed and supplies,, cash on hand and in bank, and accounts receivable at the date the inventory is taken. Each item under these headings should be listed separately. Real estate should be valued at what it can be sold for under normal conditions; live-stock, feed and farm produce at market prices, less cost of marketing; farm supplies at cost; machinery and tools at a price allowing for annual depreciation. The liabilities should include mortgages, notes and accounts payable. The sum of the liabilities deducted from the total assets will show the farmer's net worth.

Classification of Accounts

While an inventory is generally the first thing a banker asks for when making a loan, he also wants to know the sources of income. By going just a little further the farmer can keep records tha twill enable him to know his profits and losses. This requires a classification of accounts in which certain principles should be followed. The precise classification to be used is determined by the prevailing conditions on the farm in question.

Full details regarding the various phases of farm bookkeeping are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 511, "Farm Bookkeeping"; Farmers' Bulletin 72, "A System of Farm Cost Accounting"; and Farmers' Bulletin 782, "The Use of a Diary for Farm Accounts." These bulletins can be had upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington D. C.

RIDGELY

The closing exercises of Grammar and High School began on Friday evening with class night exercises. Sunday morning, the Rev. L. M. Brumbaugh preached the beccalaureate sermon to the graduating class in the Brethren church. Monday evening the seventh grade commencement exercises were held. The class was a large one and was addressed by Mr. Holloway, State Superintendent of rural schools. Tuesday evening the High School commencement exercises were held and an address made by the Rev. Mr. V. E. Hills, of Denton. The Mr. Frank White presented the diplomas in the absence of Superintend Noble. The graduates were Miss Rebecca Swing, Iris Leager, Mary Pinder, Esther King, McDonald Davis, Fred Flounders, Walter Booker, Wallace Lane. The exercises were complimentary to all the class and choir as well. The address was full of wholesome advise and quite inspiring as well as amusing. The opening prayer was given by the Rev. Mr. Frank White as well as the benediction.

The Rev. Mr. Frank White, of the M. E. Church delivered the address to the graduating class of Greensboro High school MonMday evening. Several of our twon folks went over, among them were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Long, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Anderson.

Mr. G. W. Jones has just returned from a visit to Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

The sign board belong to Mr. Bryant, of Denton and used for advertising was torn down by some unknown persons and burned was replaced a few days ago by some boys.

Mrs. Peacock, of New York, who has been visiting with her mother Mrs. C. O. Starkey several wekes ,returned to her home Friday last.

Mrs. Frank Long was a recent visitor in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Epstein of Wilmington are moving into one of Mr. C. W. Jackson's houses on Maple avenue.

BERRY CHECKS

The American Union is prepared to print Berry Checks on short notice.

WEATHER REPORT

The weather of the week was decidedly favorable for the growth and maturing of crops and for farming operations. All crops are in good to excellent condition, but rain would be beneficial.

Cool, dry, and sunshiny weather characterized the week; the closing day, however, was cloudy with light showers.

Wheat is heading and rye has headed in western Maryland; both are ripening in the other divisions of the section. Wheat shows further improvement on the Eastern Shore, where heads are now fillnig well as a rule. Red rust is reported in the northern border counties. Oats are doing well, and in some localities in southern counties are beginning to head.

Corn planting has been practically finished. Corn that is up is making a good stand, and is being cultivated.

Early potatoes continue in good to excellent condition. They are blooming, and average about 12 inches in height. Truck and gardens are in fair to good condition.

Alfalfa and clover are being cut for hay. Pastures continue good to excellent.

Peas and strawberries are being harvested, except in western Maryland where they are maturing. In the southern counties the strawberry season is closing.

About 50 to 75 per cent of tobacco plants have been set out. Setting out of tomato and sweet potato plants also continues. Tomato acreage will probably be below normal and that of sweet potatoes large.

In Garrett County plowing for buckwheat is about finished.

THE PORT OF MISSING FRIENDS

World-Wide Bureau Locates Lost, Strayed or Stolen Human Beings.

The Salvation Army conducts the most extensive detective bureau in the world. The chain of branches from which the search goes forth reaches around the world and extends even to the leper colonies in Java and the criminal tribes of India. In seventy countries and colonies and over 7,000 cities, towns and villages throughout the world it has trained workers seeking those who have disappeared.

In the United States 1,900 inquiries for missing persons came into the Salvation Army last year. Out of this number The Salvation Army was successful in restoring over fifty per cent, or nearly 1,000 of the delinquents to their homes and families. Husbands and wives were reunited; lost, strayed or stolen children were restored to their parents and relatives, many of whom had come to America and forgotten to write home for several years, were finally rejoined through the efforts of The Salvation Army.

In Baltimore not long ago, a young girl disappeared from her home. Her parents kept a small shop and after all of their frantic efforts to locate her failed, they applied to the Salvation Army. Its Missing Friends Bureau began operations and after eleven months of absence that girl was restored to her people.

Lured away on a promise of marriage and a wonderful wedding journey, she was taken aboard a ship bound for South America, and was discovered only when that ship docked at a port in Argentine. There the girl was taken from the man, who needless to say, had not married her, and ill, destitute and wretched she was cared for by the Salvationists and later, when able to travel, was sent home to her people to begin life again.

The methods used by the Salvation Army to find these delinquents are many and varied. Sometimes an advertisement inserted in the War Cry, the Salvation Army's Weekly publication issued in most countries of the world, brings an old friend, a former employer or an old letter. Sometimes it takes years of painful searching, but more times than not the search has a happy and successful ending.

Two weeks ago a girl in Baltimore attempted suicide. One hundred and fifty people called at the hospital to inquire about her, thinking she might prove to be a missing daughter, wife or sister.

OVERLOOK BEAUTY OF FERNS

Choice Varieties Seem Not to Be as Greatly Appreciated as They Should Be.

One of the things which the florists of the United States have neglected to a great extent is the growing of ferns. To be sure we see many beautiful specimens in the windows of city establishments, but very few of the more choice varieties, which are really just as easy to grow, provided a little care is taken with them. How many know, for instance, that there are scores of varieties of the "maidenhair?" The baby maidenhair is one of the daintiest of these, its leaves being but little larger than the head of an ordinary pin. Another variety which is especially beautiful is the New Zealand maidenhair. The stem of this fern flattens out as it nears the leaves, and the leaves themselves are superimposed one on another, which gives the effect of several shades of green. Of course there are also the gigantic tree ferns of the tropics, which have fronds from five to fifteen feet in length, the trunks sometimes being four or five feet in diameter, but these would hardly do for a lady's bouquet.

JOHN T. CARTER, Pres. S. E. HIGNUTT, Cashier

Farmers & Merchants State Bank

DENTON - - - - - - - MARYLAND

WE SOLICIT YOUR ACCOUNT



By E. M. Colman

"Keep my babe? Yes? No?"

"Yes we will keep your baby."

Daily, excepting Sunday this eager question is breathlessly hurled at the matron of the Salvation Army's Slum Settlement and Day Nursery down at 319 South Anne street, and daily comes back the comforting assurance that sends the worried working mother rushing off to shop, or factory with her little one out of her arms and out of harm's way for the day.

Now the demand for admission for their children has become so great that many times daily must the refusal be given as the Board of Health has set a limit on the children admitted, though Captain Prendeville and her assistants would cheerfully take every little toddler brought to them if they had the room, beds and the equipment to care for them. Now twenty-five is all that can be accommodated.

These infants and toddlers are washed, fed, amused and put into snowy beds for their naps and the charge is five cents a day and no war tax.

Nothing in the world today is so cheap, and yet so freighted with value as this Salvation Army Service to helpless children.

Picture these little people of from six months to eight years as they are poked bundle fashion through the little side gate of the Settlement House before 7 o'clock each morning as their mother hastily answers the whistle call to the factory or packing house.

Dirty, smelly, cross and hungry, frequently swarming with vermin, these small American born Poles, Russians and Italians are anything but attractive samples of humanity. Unwelcome, forlorn and anemic bits of human flotam, most of them born out of wedlock, they are pitifully pathetic.

On arrival, they are tagged, and their clothing removed either to be hung to air or washed. Sometimes a little one is brought to the Nursery whose clothing has not been removed in months and where parents follow the custom of sewing them into their trappings in early fall and of which they are not divested until the next summer.

Often the first bath they have ever had they get at the Nursery, for Captain Prendeville puts cleanliness where a long line of New England ancestry has emphasized it—next to Godliness—and for her to do for them—they must be clean! She will do the cleaning thoroughly too. After the first shock, the children enjoy the novel sensation.

Fresh apron dresses are put upon them and here too, the great mother love, that is the guiding principle in this branch of the work is shown for no two aprons are made alike. Far from the institutional idea, this—but close to the childish heart, for the little garments all have pockets.

Promptly at eleven chairs that fit, are put up to charming little tables, and small Polander and Russian get the daily lesson in unselfishness and table manners.

To some, a tablecloth, napkin and regular tableware, too, are novelties not understood at all but endured, and rather enjoyed when delicious cocoa, bread and butter, vegetable or bean soup is the return for using them. No one dish is served two days in succession.

In good weather the children are turned loose in the big sunshiny back yard where the tormenting neighborhood hoodlums cannot molest them, or they romp at will in the cheerful nursery, with its abundant fresh air and sunshine, and when sleepy they are tucked away in snowy cribs—likewise, in many instances, the first introduction to a clean and individual bed.

Loving care has covered the entire sweep of floors with linoleum, that baby fingers of many of these unwanted, neglected, children may be protected from splinters.

In mid afternoon comes another red letter hour, when bread and jam is served in between wonderful sessions with handy teddy bears, hobby horses, kiddy cars, velocipedes, Noah's Arks, and noble colonies of dollies, and camps of soldiers.

Every night when the mothers come for them, they are turned over to her dressed in their own clothes, fresh and clean, after a perfect day where they had nothing but love and kindness, and where two-square meals came by magic just at the right time.

In the midst of this baby paradise, secured for a nickel—and given without the nickel when it is not forthcoming—it is difficult to believe that children so young as these could be so steeped in vice and so cognizant of the horrible moral conditions in which they live.

In baby chatter, they prattle of a multiplicity of fathers, vice, profanity and obscenity, before they can do more than lisp the words.

Four generations of Poles are represented in the nursery attendance, the great grandmother, forty years in America, proudly boasts of her loyalty to her own land and Tongue by refusing to learn our language. Though she has worked all these years in a Baltimore Packing House her English is limited to counting up to ten and one expression "Go to ....." which she uses frequently and impartially.

Thanks to the Salvation Army Nursery's Americanization System of instruction through games, marches and songs, none of her descendants will boast of anything but good United States.

The half-day school children love the Nursery too. They spend every afternoon that they can there, and tell their woes and joys to the Captain.

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