THE GIRL GUARDS

SAVE THE BODY - SAVE THE MIND - SAVE THE SOUL - SAVE OTHERS.



Unique plan of the Salvation Army to interest girls and keep them off the streets.

The Girl Guards are but little known. With the above motto for their guiding principle, their activities are all designed to intrigue their interest and to cultivate in them standards of right thinking and clean living that will make them, not only good citizens, but influential factors in their home and school life.

Baltimore has one band of Girl Guards organized by Captain Prendeville of the South Anne Street Nursery of the Salvation Army.

Captain Prendeville devoted much time and energy to this group of girls which she has gotten together in her community. They range in ages from 10 to 21, and are persuaded to come together through the attractive feature of this organization which is patterned after the Girl Scouts.

All kinds of sewing and mending, and also simple embroidery is taught as part of the indoor work. Drills, marches, delightful hikes and camping privileges in the summer make the outdoor work alluring.

Captain Prendeville also gives much attention to musical development. Not only are the girls encouraged to sing, but also to do orchestral work. Instruments and musician are provided free and the regular practice encouraged. It is surprising, the amount of progress these girls make with their instruments and how short a time is required for them to be able to play well enough to join in the marches with the real Salvation Army Band.

Captain Prendeville has fostered in every possible way the domestic traits of the girls.

She procured from her meager resources, material for bungalow aprons, cut and fitted them for each girl and then instructed and assisted them in the making of them.

Each girl in the group of twenty-three was eager to have an apron but clumsy, untrained fingers made the task irksome more than once. But—to own and take home the garment, the girl had to complete it herself, and when after many weary weeks the last stitch was in it was a proud little girl that carried home the first one to be finished.

By every constructive means that is feasible, these splendid Salvation Army workers, strive to hold the interest of the girls whom they get enrolled as Guards. The indoor activities and the outdoor sports are designed to keep them from bad associates and out of unwholesome places. They provide at infinite pains opportunities for athletics and vocational instruction and culture such as is not possible to them through their families.

While it is a big undertaking to fill in the time to gather together a band of twenty-five or thirty untrained, undisciplined girls of various nationalities and organize them into a working team for athletic music and religion, it is a mighty stride toward guaranteeing the quality of our future citizens for today's girls are tomorrow's mothers—and while the Salvationists work on untiringly seeking no visible reward—they rest on their belief that some day, some where, some how, these early teachings of cleanliness, and the principles expressed by their motto will bear results.

Baltimore's Staff of Girl Guards, knows first aid—have an orchestra of their own—and are expert in many useful lines.

From these sources also are obtained some of the finest material for officers in the Army; growing up under its training they are well versed in its principles and when they become consecrated go in for the training, they make splendid leaders.

To Take the Place of Suits



DRESSES designed to take the place of suits proclaim their character by the kinds of materials used in them and by their design. Those that must see much service are smartly simple, made of sturdy fabrics in quiet colors, and are very conservative in the matter of decoration—otherwise they would grow tiresome. But good lines and comfort are never tiresome and, given these, the wearer of the one-piece street frock contrives to vary her costume by many little tricks in the use of accessories, collar and cuff sets, vestees and collar sets, fur chokers, hats and other things that lend their aid in the interest of variety.

A utility dress appears at the left of the two one-piece frocks pictured. It has a straight underskirt and long, full tunic which does not extend across the front. The plain bodice and long shawl collar allow for a vestee with pulled collar, opening in a small "V" at the front. Several vestees provided for this dress help to keep it interesting and adapted to all kinds of weather.

A more dignified frock at the right, suited to older wearers, makes use of braided bands and panels in a quiet elaboration that enriches it. The braiding is in a contrasting color, and the same color in silk faces a girdle and sash of the material. The skirt recognizes the mode in its somewhat uneven length and floating panels. Such a dress will serve many purposes. By means of the right kind of millinery and accessories it may be toned up to semi-dress or take its quiet way without them, for street wear.

Julia Bottomley

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FARMERS LOSE MUCH TIME KILLING WEEDS

Survey Has Recently Been Conducted by Experts.

Some of Worst Plants Have Been Given Special Attention and Bulletins on Best Methods of Eradication Have Been Issued.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Fighting weeds occupies about 30 per cent of all the time a farmer spends in cultivation of crops, according to experts in the United States Department of Agriculture, who recently have been conducting a weed survey. Special attention has been given to the best methods of conquering some of the worst weeds, and the following publications on their eradication or control may be obtained by writing to the department:

Farmers' bulletins: 610, Wild Onion; 660, Weeds in General; 833, Wild Oats in Hard Spring-Wheat Area; 945, Bermuda Grass; 1161, Dodder; 1166, Poison Ivy and Poison Sumac; 1002, Canadian Thistle.

Department circulars: 108, Chicory; 130 (five cents a copy), Hawkweeds or Paint Brushes.

Department bulletins: 511 (ten cents), Farm Practice in the Cultivation of Cotton.

In addition to these the following multigraphed leaflets on special weeds



Well-Cultivated Corn Field Free of Weeds—Food, Not Waste, Produced on This Land.

may be obtained by writing direct to Forage Crop Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: Chemical Weed Killers; Eradication of Nut Grass; Wild Carrot, Crab-Grass; Killing Dandelions in Lawns; Sheep Sorrel; Chickweed in Lawns; Eradication of Quack Grass, Wild Morning Glory, or Bind-Weed, Honeysuckle as a Weed; Perennial Sow Thistle.

SEED MIXTURES ARE COSTLY

Much Advertised Clover-Timothy Contain Very Little of Former—Of Little Value.

So-called clover-timothy seed mixtures, which are widely advertised by certain seed firms at what may appear to be attractive prices, often contain so little alsike or red clover that they are of little, if any, more value than timothy seed, but actually cost nearly double the market price of that seed, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. These mixtures are usually offered by the bushel, followed by the qualifying statement that a bushel weighs only 45 pounds.

In other words, this seed is offered as clover and timothy with the claim that the different seeds occur in the proper proportions for seeding, while frequently there is not more than 5 or 6 per cent of clover present—not enough to be of any value in the crop.

Persons who buy mixed seed can not be too careful to learn the exact proportion of the mixtures they get and the quality of the seed composing them. Otherwise, they are likely to pay an exorbitant price for seed that will not give the crop wanted.

COAL ASHES ON HEAVY SOIL

Particularly Valuable to Loosen Soil and Make It Workable—No Good as Fertilizer.

Coal ashes have little value as fertilizer, their use being mainly to loosen the soil and make it workable. They are most valuable on heavy clay soil, but should be screened to take out coarse material before they are applied, and should be spread evenly over the surface and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Wood ashes have fertilizing value, but should be applied before they become leached.

LIME BENEFICIAL TO SOILS

Particularly Advantageous to Garden Plot and Will Also Correct Sourness of Land.

An application of about 50 pounds of hydrated or air-slaked lime to a garden plot 30 by 60 feet in size will often prove beneficial. Lime has the effect of loosening and pulverizing any heavy clay soil and of binding loose sandy soil. Lime also corrects sourness in the soil, which is often due to lack of drainage, but in a case of this kind drainage should be secured.

Rescue Home Beacons Of Hope

Sixty-eight thousand girls, eight women disappeared from the streets of our cities last year. Six thousand from New York alone. Where are they?

Everywhere throughout the country the great problem of illegitimacy is confronting those who interest themselves in welfare work, but nowhere perhaps has it been met with the practical Christianity shown by The Salvation Army, which through its twenty-six Rescue and Maternity Homes in the United States returns to health, hope and sanity every year, approximately 2,000 unfortunate girls.

A Salvation Army Rescue Home is open to any girl who needs its protection and who otherwise would be forced along the paths to which only heartbreak, despair and disgrace can point. Once admitted, the past is closed behind her, the future thrown open with hope and courage, while besides the best of physical care she receives the spiritual and mental regeneration necessary if that physical care is to have its best effect.

Besides the best of prenatal and maternity care, the girl receives adequate opportunity for convalescence and assistance in finding work, which in many cases will not separate her from her child, on the ground that just as this responsibility is part of the blessing so is it part of the cure. In these new opportunities for work the girl's history is forgotten and the future thrown open with such hope and courage that the bitterness and resentment brought into the Home are replaced by a steady hope and courage not only to be carried away with her but to be transfused in her influence among those whom she meets.

BRUTAL ASSAULT COMMITTED BY NEGRO IN HARFORD

Mrs. Lillian Singleton, 22 years old, who lives on a farm near Aberdeen, Md., was brutally beaten and criminally assaulted by a negro in her home shortly after 2 o'clock last Thursday afternoon, in the presence of her three small children, the oldest being only 4 years.

brutal and deliberate committed in brutal and deliberate committee in that section in many years. Mrs. Singleton's home is in a secluded bit of woods on the Howard Mitchell farm. She was at home with her babies, sitting in the front room. A negro approached the house and tried to pry open the windows. Before the frightened woman could get to the front door to lock it the negro had reached the door and entered the room. He struck her over the head with a club he was carrying, committed the assault in the presence of the children and vanished before Mrs. Singleton recovered consciousness.

It was some time before Mrs. Singleton could give the alarm, but posse and searching parties were immediately formed to scour the whole vicinity. A negro named Voley Smith was arrested on a freight train not far from the scene of the crime. He was taken before Mrs. Singleton, who said that he was not the man.

Early that evening, a negro who gave his name as George Neal of Macon, Ga., was arrested on the railroad tracks near Aberdeen. He was carrying a club, on which were red stains, and he was wearing a sweater, on which also were red stains. He explained that they were strawberry stains. An analysis is being made of the stains to determine whether they were made by strawberries or blood.

Neal was taken before Mrs. Singleton, who identified the club as the one with which she was beaten before being criminally assaulted. She said that the negro resembled, in a general way, the man who assaulted her, but she failed to identify him positively, because he did not wear the green coat worn by her assailant. The children were too small to identify him.

IMMIGRANT INFLUX EXCEEDS THE QUOTA

An excess of 1,367 in the number of Italian immigrants that will be permitted to disembark in this country this month already have been landed at New York and Boston, W. W. Husband, commissioner general of immigration, said this week, and three times as many more are on the seas en route to America.

The quota of immigrants to enter this month from Italy under the immigration restriction law is 3,224, and those arriving in excess of that number probably will have to be taken back to Italy by the steamship companies, Mr. Husband said.

On June 3 the San Georgio brought 1,403 Italians into New York, the Guglielmo Pierce 989, and the Italia 999, a total of 3,391, against the port's quota of 2,500. The Sanopic with about 1,,200 arrived Monday at Boston, although that port's quota is 300.

It was announced also that Providence had exceeded its quota of Portugese and that the entire June quota from Luxemburg, which was seven, was admitted at New York on the first day the law went into effect. The port officials there telegraphed the Immigration Bureau that they "had one Luxemburger in excess of quota," and asked for an increased allotment. Unless one of the immigrants proves to be an exception under the law or is under 18 and the child of naturalized citizens, or otherwise excepted under the law, he will have to return, Mr. Husband said.

Delaware Firemen's Association

Arrangements are being completed for the First Annual Convention of the Delaware State Volunteer Firemen's Association, which is to meet in Laurel July 13th. A business session will be held in the morning, a round table discussion and parade in the afternoon, and in the evening several notable speakers will deliver addresses. A full program will be announced later.

1921 JUNE 1921

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STREAM OF METEORS IN WAKE OF COMET

Meteoric Shower Expected June 26, Local Scientists Say

The real interest in Pons-Winnecke's comet just now is not so much in the comet itself as in the stream of meteors that follows in its wake. It has been proved that comets and meteors are sometimes closely associated; that, in fact, the comet is sometimes slowly disrupted into a stream of meteoric matter which is distributed behind the comet like a stream of dust.

These particles, according to Professor Claude H. Hall, Jr., chairman of the astronomical section of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, spread out from the main orbit, and if the orbit lies near that of the earth, the earth may pass through part of the stream.

The present observations taken in Academy of Sciences show that Pons-Winnecke's comet is a week or more ahead of its predicted return to the sun. This will prevent the close approach hoped for by astronomers.

It is, however, fortunate that the comet is not behind time, for now, though the head will pass the critical point some days before the earth gets there, the stream of meteors which follow it will be passing and some of them will probably produce a meteoric shower. These showers are expected about June 26 or 27.

If everybody spent as much time finding reasons for working as he does finding excuses for not working, all of us could loaf about half the time and accomplish as much as now is done.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists. 75c.

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