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THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1924

AMERSCAN INDUSTRIES LIGHTEN HOUSEWORK

"After one look into an American kitchen, with all its conveniences and devices to save time and work, its marvelous buttons that one has but to press to work wonders, its equipment to make everything quick, comfortable and easy, I understood America for the first time."—Mrs. John Adams of London.

Dear lady, the American kitchen is the result of electric power, gas and telephone development, the greatest labor savers the world has today.

INJURES BUSINESS CREDIT

O. E. Hurst, secretary of the Hurst Home Insurance Company of Millersburg, Kentucky, in a recent address hit the bullseye a number of times in showing the danger of continual tinkering with the business structure of the nation through ill-advised laws and multiplicity of rgeulation.

Mr. Hurst said in part—"We are becoming a law-ridden people because we enjoy a popular form of government and it is the will of the majority to attempt to remedy every ill by means of legislation.

"The present trend of legislation as relating to fire insurance is toward much more restriction than in the past. This is a dangerous attitude and carries with it a danger that carriers of insurance will soon be either taken from private management or so restricted by ill-considered legislation that improvement will be long delayed.

"Fire insurance is a fiscal institution. It makes nothing; it transports nothing; it handles no commodities save that of credit, so the function of fire insurance is to protect the individual from too heavy loss through the destruction of his property.

"Were not fire insurance so interwoven with the credit structure of this nation, it is my belief, within ten years all fire insurance would be destroyed by legislation. Such destruction of course cannot take place. Radical changes can only be harmful. Unwise restrictions will only destroy initiative of insurance management."

As Mr. Hurst points out, insurance is really the basis of credit in commercial transactions. Legislation which tends to injure the normal growth of the industry and prevent it from functioning in a business manner weakens the credit of all industrial undertakings. What folly it is to adopt measures that bring about such a result.

WHY CONTINUE DELAY

The Hudson, Massachusetts, Daily Sun, says—"Everybody seems to agree that tax exempt securities ought to be prohibited, but nobody does anything about it. Congress has assumed that a constitutional amendment is needed for that purpose, and that road is a long one. Many high authorities, however, have maintained all along that Congress has power to act now to enact desired legislation, under authority of existing income tax amendment. The latest advocate of such action is Edward S. Corwin, professor of jurisprudence at Princeton University. In an article in National Municipal Review he asks Congress to 'cease hiding behind a mistaken opinion of constitution law' and boldly use its present power under Sixteenth Amendment.

"This would be but a short step to take, in connection with tax reduction measure, to put the whole federal taxation business on a sounder basis. Why not try it?"

DON'T PLAY POLITICS

The two most urgent public questions at present time are tax reduction and delaing with corruption which has been unearthed in official circles in Washington.

President Coolidge feels with all his fellow countrymen a depressing sense of humiliation at the gross betrayal of public interest that has been disclosed.

The taxation question as well as lax or criminal action of officials performing public duty is a problem for both Republicans and Democrats. The people of the whole United States have an interest from the standpoint of lessening tax bills and securing honest administration of public affairs regardless of what party is in power.

The pity is that self-seeking politicians will attempt to use present situation to further political ends rather than to advance the best interest of our government.

We must register our approval of honest public officials and demand tax reduction if we expect to eliminate dishonesty in public office, or increasing tax bills.

DAWES IS NOT BLINDED

Commenting on the progress of the Dawes committee and its investigation of German finances, the New York Evening Post says—

"Germany has been house cleaning ever since she heard General Dawes and his committee on reparations were to visit Berlin.

"The dust seems to have been intended for the eyes of General Dawes et al., that they might not see too clearly the flaws in budget and tax schedule. If there was any such intention it proved futile.

The best advice that could be given the German people is. "Don't let your representatives try any sharp practices or evasion of the truth with the American members of this special committee. They are bigger men in public and industrial life than most of those with whom they are dealing. For once, remember that you have to think straight, act straight and continue to play straight. The eyes of the world are watching the progress of this committee, the success of which means so much toward the permanent establishment of world peace and renewed industrial activity."

RESPECT OF THE LAW

A period of reconstruction seems to naturally lend itself to a general disrespect of the law. The period following the great World War has not been, and is not, without its faults along such a line. The repeated violation of the Volstead Act is perhaps the most marked example that we have had of ridiculing the law.

This general disrespect is, more than likely due to two things: In the first place it was brought about by the means of propoganda, sent out by the "wet" group, declaring that conditions were much worse than they really were; secondly, by the failure of the American people to assume their democratic responsibilities. That attitude that, "it is not my place to enforce the law", is indeed too prevalent. In a democratic country, law and order can only be maintained through the support given it by just and honest people. This failure on the part of the American people, to co-operate is not due to difference of opinion as to the justness and constitutionality of the law, as the anti-prohibitionist would have us see. It is due to a neglect of our civic responsibilities, which are inherent in the principles of democracy. And right here is the American public school able to play a more active part than it has in saving democracy by a more interesting program of inculcation of Democratic responsibilities and ideals.

The time will come when the non-supporters will have, at least inwardly cause to regret their continued opposition to a cause adopted by 46 of the 48 sovereign states, repeatedly sustained by the Supreme Court, and abundantly proved to represent the will of the American people.

Despite these facts, a great many continue to wink at, if not support, open and arrogant defiance of the law. Eugene V. Debs was imprisoned and Emma Goldman deported for refusal to abide by a law they did not like. How much longer can the American public afford to aid and support this class of criminals, which Chief Justice Taft says is anarchy?

When in due course the undoubted and widespread benefit of this great reform has been fully recognized, will not these inactive laissez faire policy, citizens feel like slackers in that they have had none but a carefree part in bringing about the most advanced piece of legislation in the history of the upward strides of an advancing civilization?—Henderson Review.

GET YOUR INCOME REPORTS IN BY 15TH

The following statement is ussued by collector of Internal Revenue, Galen Tait, of the District of Maryland,

With only ten days remaining in which to file income tax returns, taxpayers are warned against delay in forwarding their returns to Collectors of Internal Revenue. Comparison of the number of returns filed during the months of January and February with those filed during the corresponding period in 1923 shows a decided decrease. This, no doubt, is in part attributable to the desire of taxpayers to take full advantage of the proposed reductions, and especially of the 25 per cent. reduction on income for the year 1923. However, the tax on income for the year 1923 is being collected under the Revenue Act of 1921, which is still in effect, and which provides heavy penalties for failure or "willful refusal" to file a return and pay, at least, one fourth of the tax on, or before, March 15, 1924. The Revenue Act of 1924 containing this and other proposed reductions, is now before Congress and there is little likelihood of its enactment prior to the closing day of the filing period.

The proposed 25 per cent. reduction on income for the year 1923 is retractive to January 1, 1923. Enactment of the pending legislature means in the case of taxpayers who pay on the installment plan, a revision of their accounts in the offices of the collectors by crediting the accounts with one fourth of the amount of the tax declared to be due on the return.

In those cases where the tax is paid in full at the time of filing the returns, the 25 per cent. excess will be refunded promptly without the requirement of filing a claim. No material advantage is to be gained by taxpayers who withhold their returns which should be made out in accordance with the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1921; the normal tax rate being 4 per cent. no the first $4,000 if net income above the exemptions and 8 per cent. on the remaining net income and the surtax ranging from 1 per cent. on the amount of net income between $6,000 and $10,000 to 50 per cent. on the amount by which the net income exceeds $200,000.

Every single person, whose net income for 1923 was $1,000, or more, or whose gross income was $5,000, or more, must file a return. Married persons (living together), are required to file a return if the aggregate net income was $2,000, or more, or if the aggregate gross income was $5,000 or more. Single presons, in calculating the normal tax, may subtract from their income an exemption of $1,000. The exemption for married persons and heads of families is $2,5000 on incomes of $5,000, or less, and $2,000 in incomes in excess of $5,000. Taxpayers are allowed also an additional credit of $400 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his support from the taxpayer, if such dependent person is under 18 years of age, or incapable of self support because of mental or physical defects. fective.

MARCH HATCHED CHICKE PROVE MOST PROFITABLE

A demonstration was conducted in Caroline County that tends to throw some light on the question of the best month to hatch chicks for winter layers. The test was conducted on the poultry farm of a caroline county poultryman and under the supervision of W. H. Rice, poultry specialist for the Extension Service and the County Agent.

Just prior to Nov. 1st, 1923 the birds were selected and the egg and feed records were kept from November 1t to February 1t, 1924. One hundred and eighty March hatched white Leghorn pullets were selected and placed in a pen allowing 3 1-2 square feet of floor space per bird. One hundred and twenty five April hatched pullets of the same breed were selected and placed in a pen allowing the same floor space per bird. At the time the pullets were selected there was a fairly marked difference in maturity. The March hatched birds had fairly developed combs and were just nicely getting started on their laying period. The April birds varied more in their comb development and were laying few eggs. However, they developed rapidly and in about three weeks were laying nearly as high percentage according to their number as those hatched in March. The housing conditions were identical with the exception of numbers and that condition was in the favor of the April hatched pullets ,as it is commonly accepted that smaller flocks do better than large flocks. At the end of the test the earlier hatched birds were still maintaining a slightly higher percentage of egg production, but the difference was not as marked as at the start. It is doubtful if the latter hatched birds will ever be able to overcome the lead established by the March pullets. Also, the later had the advantage of high production at the time when eggs were relatively high in price.

Results for 3 months period November, December and January:

	180 March hatched pullets	125 April hatched pullets
Total number of eggs	7492	4176
Total cost of feed	$68.20	$49.19
Total return for eggs	$375.49	$204.17
Total net return	$307.29	$154.98
Average production per bird	41.8eggs	33.4 eggs
Averag cost feed per bird	37.8c	39c
Average total return per bird	$2.08	$1.63
Average net return per bird	1.07	1.24
Average price per dozen rec'd for eggs	60c	58c

These results cannot of course be taken as being absolutely conclusive on this question but nevertheless the writer feels that it is fairly accurate indication of the results to be expected. One other test was carried on in the county at the same time using birds of the same age but varing maturity. The more mature birds gave as incressed production in about size the importance of geting chicks at a time so they will be ready to lay by as early as November 1st. the same proportion as in the results already cited. No culls were used in any test.

The results would tend to emphaand to get chicks from strong vigorous stock as there will be little variation in maturity of the pullets in the fall.

Why Mr. W. Windsor (R. I.) Put Up with Rats for Years

"Years ago I got some rat poison, which nearly killed our fine watch dog. We put up with rats until a friend told me about Rat-Snap. It surely kills rats, though house pets won't touch it." Rats dry up and leave no smell. Prices, 35c, 65c, $1.25. Sold and guaranteed by

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DENTON DRUG CO.

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DR. WHISLER
Care for your
EYES.
Bad
EYESIGHT
Causes
Many
ACCIDENTS

Alfalfa Questions and Answers

On what soil will alfalfa grow?

Alfalfa will grow on almost any type of soil, provided it is well drained , is not sour, and is in a good state of fertility.

How much lime must be applied?

At least enough to neutralize acidity. It is not necessary to guess at this. Take or send a half pint sample of soil taken from 4 to 5 places in the field, to your county agent, and he will test it or have it tested for acidity, free of charge, and will inform you just how much lime is needed.

What is the best form of lime to be used?

The kind of lime makes little difference provided it is applied at the proper rate, is in a finely pulverized condition, and becomes well incorporated with the soil. The question is principally one of determining which is the cheapest, and the most convenient to handle. The lime may be applied at any time, but preferably after plowing and harrowing the seed bed.

When should Alfalfa be sown?

1. It may be treated like red clover and in the spring sown in the wheat. For this purpose the disc seeder is best.

2. It may be sown in the spring with a nurse crop. The alfalfa has a better chance to make a stand if the spring grain used as a nurse crop is sown to half the usual rate and is cut for hay.

3. Planting about the middle of August gives the alfalfa the best chance of all to make a good stand that will last. A good seed bed should be made. This is obtained only by frequently discing and harrowing, while occasional rains firm the seed bed.

How much seed should be used?

From 15 to 20 pounds per acre is the usual amount used. Some use up to 30 pounds. The thicker the stand, the better the alfalfa can fight the weeds.

What kind of alfalfa should be sown?

Northern grown seed of the common alfalfa is best for Mary.and conditions, seed from the southwest or from irrigated regions should be avoided. Seed from South America or from other foreign countries, if used, will mean disappointment. On soils where alfalfa heaves out each spring, the Grin Alfalfa may do better,

Is it necessary to inoculate?

Unless sweet clover or inoculated alfalfa has been grown on the field before, it is necessary to inoculate to get the best results. The old method of using soil from sweet clover or alfalfa field is good. The best results are obtained by using culture inoculation. Consult your county agent as to ways and means of getting this material.

When should alfalfa be cut and often?

It depends upon what you want. If quality is uppermost, and permanence secondary, a more permanent stand and a larger yield are sought, then cutting as near the full bloom stage as possible, will be best. Three cuttings are then all that are necessary.

Ah well, the modern girl may know less about making bread, but she knows more about making dough.

—

Jazz music seems to be improving. At a jazz band performance the other night, it was so quiet that the audience could almost have heard a revolver fired.

LAMBS NEED SPECIAL ATTENTION

Caroline county sheepmen are now in, or about to enter the critical period of their year's work with the flock. Lambing time and the period that follows it call for careful attention to details if a good crop of l is to be raised and sent to ma in good condition.

Failure to save the lambs at bir followed by failure to provide abundant, suitable rations, will prevent satisfactory profits from being realized. The higher price per pound and the increased weight will abundantly pay for the care and feed required to effect superior production. Suitable care and feed are not difficult to provide. Money spent for feeds, if purchased feeds are needed, will be returned and increased in a very short time for the healthy, generously fed lamb will be ready for market at an early age.

An abundant suitable grain ration should be fed both to the ewe that is supplying the milk for the growing lamb, and to the lamb itself, if best results are to be secured. The best or good alfalfa, clover, soybean or cowpea hay, should be provided when abundant pasturage is not available.

Tramping over the fields is not conductive to rapid fattening and the little lambs that are being forced for the early market should be given good shelter—though this need not be costly shelter—and should not be quired to travel far for its feed.

A "creep" to which the lambs but not the ewes, have access should be provided; and in this creep the best of goodroug;hages and concentrates should be supplied to tempt and satisfy the appetite of the lamb.

Failure to dock and castrate for too often results in the production of undesirable market lambs.

The County Agent will gladly supply information to any who desire to produce better lambs and, if it is desired, will arange for the Animal Husbandry Specialist from the University of Maryland Extension Service to visit the county and advise sheepmen concerning their problems. Conditions in Maryland favor the production of high class lambs for the early market, and unless sheepmen take advantage of the favorable location and climate, profits will be smaller than they should be.

Lester—Victor, you seem to gain flesh every day. This school business must agree with you. What did you weigh last?

Victor—Well, I really forget now, but it strikes me it was a pound of butter.

* * *

Russ—Rella told me last night I was the first man who ever kissed her.

Like—Too bad the dear girl got such a poor start.

* * *

Mrs. Figgers (with newspaper)—"Do you know Henry, that every time you draw your breath someone dies?"

Mr. Figgers—"Well, I'm sorry; but I can't help it. If I quit drawing my breath, I'll die too."

Bring your next job to The American Union and let us show you what a REAL job looks like.

AUDITOR'S ORDER NISI

MARY E. MOORE and
MARY MOORE PARRISH
vs.
LOUISE PARRISH, Infant

In the Circuit Court for Caroline County, in Equity, No. 2058

Ordered, this 5th day of March, 1924 that the Auditor's Report, made and filed in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed unless good cause to the contrary be shown within 1' weeks from the 6th day of March 1924, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Caroline County, once in each of two successive weeks before the 15th day of March, 1924.

GEO. A. DEAKYNE, Clerk

True Copy—Test:
GEO. A. DEAKYNE, Clerk

6-2t

Seeing Your Way to Success

Good eyesight often determines one's success or failure. An inconspicuous pair of glasses will stop the drain of nervous energy that comes from eyestrain.

Good vision is a prime essential to success. There is only one sure way to discover your own bad eyesight. Have your eyes examined today.

F. J. WRIGHT
Optometrist
Denton Maryland

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