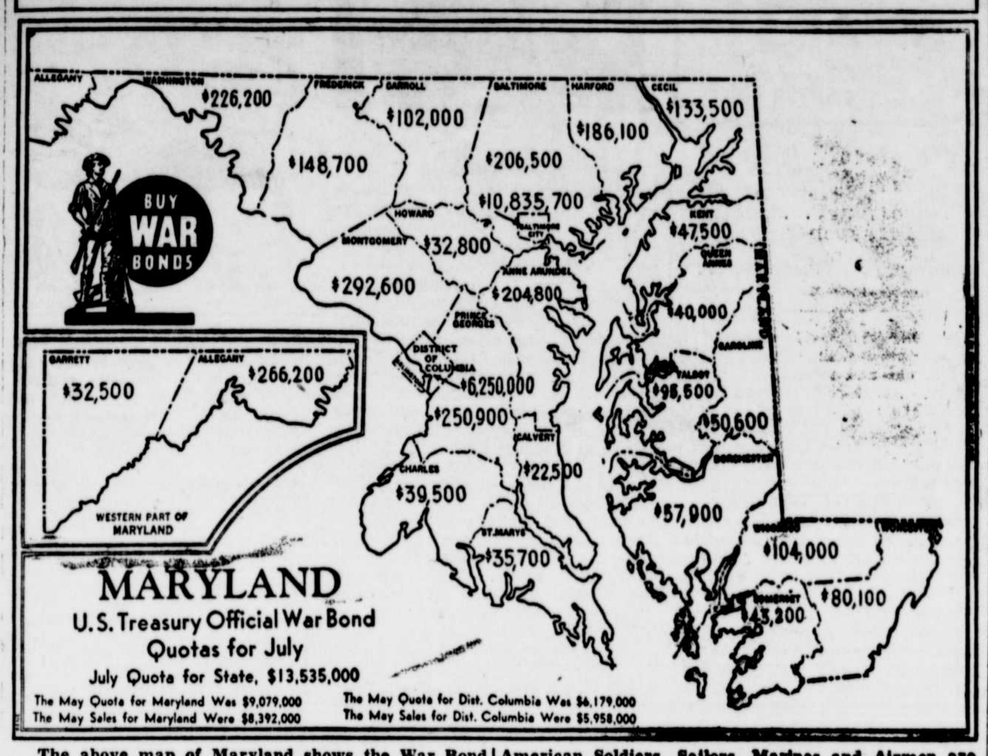
OFFICIAL U. S. TREASURY WAR BOND QUOTAS FOR JULY



The above map of Maryland shows the War Bond quotas, by counties, for the month of July, 1942. Total War Bond quota for the state is $13,535,000. With the National quota total placed at a billion dollars, the nation goes into high gear in its support of the War financing and to give our fighting forces adequate implements of war which will bring ultimate Victory.

American Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen are on every front. They are giving 100 percent for their country. What are we doing here on the home front? Are we lending at least ten percent of income to help them? It's very little. But to fight this war successfully our country needs a billion dollars in War Bonds every month from us—the People. Let's Go, America.

U. S. Treasury Department

Temporary Farm Bill Is Approved

Congress belatedly passed and sent to the White House Tuesday stop-gap legislation giving the Agriculture Department about $56,000,000 for July operations and permitting the sale of Government controlled grain at sub-party prices this month pending the enactment of a fixed policy on this controversial issue in the regular appropriation bill.

The department technically had been without funds since the new fiscal year started last Wednesday, but quick Presidential approval of the stop-gap was expected in time to enable the department to meet pay rolls due tomorrow for about 9,000 employes at Washington.

The House passed the legislation first and the Senate, before acting on it, passed another measure to authorize Government loans on six major farm crops at full parity.

If the loan bill becomes law, farmers could borrow 38 cents more on a bushel of wheat than the present market price of about 95.7 cents, and 15 cents more on corn, which averaged 81.9 cents June 15. The Senate's vote on this bill was 28 to 24.

A dime out of every dollar we earn
IS OUR QUOTA for VICTORY with U. S. WAR BONDS

OLD QUEENSTOWN

By Gillis Jewell
of Grasonville, Md.

Many laws were made against the Methodists, but in spite of them they grew in number, and today are a large and powerful religious group of the county.

The people of Queenstown were generally members of the Church of England and gave many religious articles to the church.

About 1800, fire swept the town and destroyed all of the waterfront property except one building. This still remains to mark the spot. The town was rebuilt and the creek became an important place for ships to enter. Queenstown built up a large business with Baltimore and London. Merchants imported products directly from London and sold them to their wealthy customers in the approved manner of the luxury-loving people of colonial Eastern Shore.

The Jefferson and Pinckney were two schooners that regularly ran between Queenstown and Baltimore In the War of 1812, so many of Queenstown's boats were destroyed or captured by the British that their trade died out. The Jefferson, with a boatload of passengers, was captured as she entered Baltimore harbor and the captain and passengers taken prisoners. The crew escaped in small boats.

The only time that a foreign enemy ever entered Queenstown was in the War of 1812. Queenstown had lived through all the other wars without being harmed, but in the War of 1812 the center of the storm was too near her to escape without any molestation.

On August 2, 1813, Queenstown was alarmed by the news that 3400 British troops had landed at Jackson's Creek. An American force of 400 men hastily gathered and started marching toward Piney Neck to met the foe. It was commanded by Major W. H. Nicholson, with Captain Gustavus Wright and Captain Massey as supporting officers.

Unable to find quarters in Queens town for such a large bbody of men Major Nicholson decided to camp about a mile and a quarter outside of town. A picket guard under Captain Massey was sent out to Slippery Hill to watch for and announce the coming of the British.

Early next morning the main body of troops was startled by the sound of musketry. The British had arrived. An English officer ordered his men to fire. The whole advance guard started firing. Local tradition states that the American picket fired twice upon the British, killing two and wounding five before retreating.

General Sir Sydney Beckwith and General Sir Charles Napier, commanders of the British troops, were at the rear. They immediately rode up to the front to find out the cause of the firing. Placing Captain Robertson in charge, they returned to the rear to restore order. But the mischief had already spread; the men, seeing the firing in front and hearing the reverberating sounds around them, became panic stricken and started firing at each other. Beckwith ordered the band to play and resumed the march, but the American picket, firing as it retreated, caused the panic to return.

Finally order was restored and the British troops continued their march on Queenstown. The picket guard had rejoined the main force and they were hastily retreating through Queenstown toward Newmarket.

In the meantime two British firgates, under the command of Admiral Sir George Cockurn, sailed toward Queenstown. They were to land outside of Queenstown and march on it, timing their arrival so that the land force and sea forces arrived at the same time. However, this plan failed in its first attempt, because the boats missed the first landing point and had to return to the Narrows, where their headquarters were located, to get further orders. About midnight of the same day, August 2, 1813, the boats returned and successfully landed near Queenstown. They arrived at Queen stown simultaneously with the land forces and fired upon the American forces at Newmarket, a short distance from the town. The Americans were again forced to retreat and finally, footsore and weary, they reached Centreville, where they were safe.

The British burned the wheat fields, looted the town, and captured the stores of the American force. At Bolingly, great quantities of whiskey were found and the British troops set out to celebrate their victory. They started to destroy the interior of the house, but were stopped by the arrival of Admiral Cockburn before they had done much damage. Soon after, the British forces embarked on the frigates, thus closing the martial history of Queen stown.

Gasoline Ration Rules Altered

The Office of Price Administrator made a minor change yesterday in the gasoline rationing regulations and some revisions in the list of those eligible to buy tires.

It directed that the war bond seal on "A" and "B" gasoline rationing cards could be used for purchase of gasoline only during the week of July 15-22 . Previously OPA had made the seal a purchase unit without restriction on when it could be used except that it must be before July 22 when permanent rationing is to be into effect on the Eastern seaboard.

An "A" card seal will permit purchase of three gallons; the "B-1" four gallons, the "B-2" five gallons and the "B-3" six gallons.

Added to the list of those eligible to buy tires were chiropractors, osteopathe, public school officials and teachers who must use automobiles to get from one school to another, and "any religious practitioner qualified to administer to the religious needs of the members of a congregation."

The latter change, OPA explained, placed on the same basis with ministers "practitioners or religious duties instead of "principally as heretofore.

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