W. C. T. U. NOTES

By BERTHA M. BALDERSTON

The following officers of the National W. C. T. U. were present at the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Cause and Cure of War held in Washington January 21 to 24 inclusive—President Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, vice president Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, Legislative Director, Dr. Izora Scott, and Director of International Relations, Miss May Belle Harper. Besides these twelve other state leaders registered as delegates along with more than 600 women from ten other organizations which make up the National Conference.

This group of women under the leadership of Carrie Chapman Catt have been studying the complex problems of peace and war for the past ten years and have won a place of leadership in the thoughtful solutions of some of the problems involved. Their method of approach is through discussion groups known as Marathon Round Tables 900 of which were conducted during the past year in forty different states. Reports of these are given at the convention as well as addresses by men and women well qualified to discuss subjects like National Defense, Neutrality, Trade Barriers, etc.

On the first day a part of the session was devoted to the dramatization of the Senate of Utopia when ten senators after an interesting and heated discussion of the causes of war agreed upon the following five:

1. Aroused primitive instincts and emotions, hate, fear, suspicion, greed, etc.
2. The traditional use of war to which we are so accustomed and that not to use it requires more use of reason than nations possess.
3. Failure to utilize the possibilities of the international machinery for collective action.
4. The lack of good-neighborliness.
5. The heavy armament which makes it possible to engage in war. Small unarmed nations have to resort to reason to control their passions.

One senator remarked "Everybody says, "It's up to the women." Men ought to know the causes of war for it is they who have been doing the fighting." Another notes "that millions of women are as stubbornly for war as are men, war is not a problem, but a predicament."

That evening at a banquet spread for about 900 delegates and visitors Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was guest of honor. She was introduced by Dr. Mary E. Wooley as toastmaster and spoke of the theme of the conference "Roads to Peace" stressing the need for education of public opinion so that intelligent action can be taken.

Following her Mrs. Catt, who has just been celebrating the anniversary of fifty years of work for suffrage and for peace expressed her thoughts along this line—Every good cause has come to its victory much overdue. When someone invents an automobile, people give up horses over-night. But if some one urges us to give up coffee for breakfast, we rebel for that new idea means that something will be taken away from us. Thus it is with the cause to do away with war. We know that our cause will prevail as certainly as the sun will rise tomorrow. We just don't know the date, that is all.

Miss Kathleen D. Courtney, Hon. secretary of the British Women's Peace Crusade called attention to foreward steps which have been made, which are so easily lost sight of in the general discouragement of the present time. The world is in transition. The risks of peace are just as great as the risks of war, and for some strange reason, people are less willing to take them, less willing to face the unknown risks of peace than to face the horrible risks of war.

Wednesday eve the delegates were entertained at tea at the White House. On Thursday morn thy visited congressmen to discuss with them the problem which they shall have to decide. In an international broadcast, Mrs. Catt talked with Lady Astor in England on problems of mutual interest.

ANNABELLE'S ANSWERS

By RAY THOMPSON

DEAR ANNABELLE: WHY DO THEY ALWAYS SAY OLD FOOLS ARE THE BIGGEST FOOLS? *INNOCENCE.*

Dear Miss Innocence: JUST LOOK AT ALL THE PRACTICE THEY HAVE HAD!

Annabelle.

Wm. Pepper Constable
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Maryland Trust Building
BALTIMORE, MD.

POULTRY FACTS

FINDS SANITATION PARASITE CONTROL

Rigid Hygiene Urged Rather Than Medicine.

By H. C. Gauger, Extension Poultry Specialist, North Carolina State College.—WNU Service.

Seventy per cent of the fowls examined in the state college poultry disease laboratory are infested with one or more kinds of intestinal parasites.

Such parasites are liable to impair the health and efficiency of any poultry flock unless the poultryman takes active steps to control them. The solution of the parasite problem lies more in rigid hygiene and sanitation rather than in medicinal treatment of the birds.

Unless the premises are kept clean, the birds will become re-infested at frequent intervals and any medicial treatment would have to be repeated again and again.

Eggs from the tape worms pass out in the droppings from the birds. When the chickens eat these insects, the young tape worms which have hatched out attack the intestinal linings of the birds and lay more eggs to develop into worms.

There are times, however, when deworming medicine should be given the birds. Capsules can be given. They are more effective than powder mixed with the feed.

Internal parasites harm the fowls in many ways. They absorb food needed by the birds. They injure the intestinal linings and prevent the normal assimilation of digested food by the birds. The poisonous products of the parasites are also harmful.

Year-Round Raising of Turkeys, Michigan Plan

Turkey raising would be placed on the same production basis as chicken growing under a research program being worked out by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment station.

Late summer-hatched poults now are in the rearing pens as part of the station's experiment to determine whether it is practicable and profitable to raise winter turkeys for spring marketing. If the project proves a success, it may pave the way for placing turkey production on a year-round production basis the same as chicken raising.

Previous experiments have shown that consumer demand for turkeys can be expanded and advanced into late summer and early fall. In the past farmers have depended almost entirely upon the Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's markets to absorb the turkey crop.

Good and Cheap Housing

There are several well recognized principles to be considered in the construction of poultry houses, regardless of size of flock, location or other factors, among them being adequate ventilation, dry quarters, light and airy interior, convenience of cleaning and general care and ease of disinfecting. Economy of construction is an important factor if profits are to be made, and this element should be given first consideration in all discussion of construction and maintenance. While sizes and plans will vary according to local requirements and conditions, a more or less standard unit type of construction has been found to serve under all conditions. As cleanliness and sanitation are cardinal principles in successful poultry raising, much thought and discussion should be given to the interior fittings and accessories.

Large and Small Eggs

According to the Missouri agricultural experiment station there is apparently a natural tendency for the domestic hen to lay large eggs during the regular breeding season, while smaller eggs are laid during the summer months. Dr. D. C. Warren of the Kansas State Agricultural college has shown that high temperatures cause the birds to produce smaller eggs. At the Missouri station it was shown that the first egg laid in a clutch is usually the largest egg in that particular clutch.

Milk-Fed Poultry

The term "milk-fed" as applied to dressed poultry for the market, according to a poultry authority in the Rural New-Yorker, denotes special fattening for two or three weeks upon a liquid or semi-liquid ration which should contain milk but which may not if meat scrap is substituted. Poultry to be so fattened is kept in confinement during the feeding. Such specially fattened poultry is superior in quality and should bring a correspondingly better price.

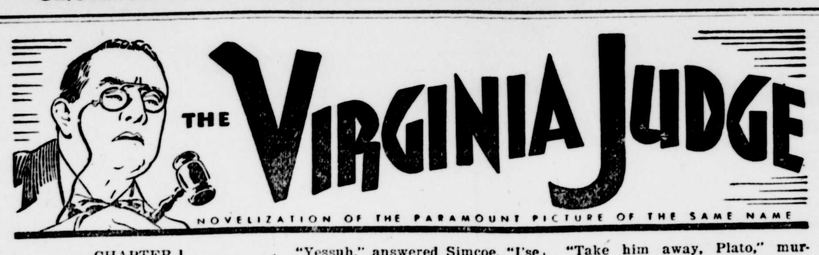
When Pullets Are Failure

When the new pullets are more or less of a failure owing to poor quality breeding stock, faulty management, or disease or parasites then the best procedure may be to sell the pullets and keep the hens which have proven satisfactory from the standpoint of livability and egg production. Such hens often prove as profitable during their second year as the first, whereas inferior pullets are a gamble. Generally the best procedure would be a compromise—keep the best hens.—Farm Journal.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

The Board of County Commissioners of Cecil County will sit as a Board of Review and Control for the purpose of adjusting PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS ONLY, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 25, 26 and 27, 1936 from the hour of 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

By order of
Board of County Commissioners
Mauldin Lum, President



CHAPTER 1

IN the sleepy little town of Tidewater, Virginia, Judge Calhoun Davis was presiding over the circuit court. His humorous, but honest and fair decisions were famous throughout the countryside and everyone who possibly could leave his work, had jammed into the little courtroom. So great was the popularity of the judge that a carnival which had just arrived in Tidewater was almost deserted by the townspeople, who preferred to listen to the cases being tried.

The judge, a kindly powerful looking man somewhat past middle age, entered the large, plain courtroom and took his place at the bench, behind which hung a life sized painting of General Robert E. Lee.

The bailiff was already in his place. Belated spectators were taking their seats—the negroes on one side of the room and the whites on the other. A lot of palm leaf fans were in evidence for the day was torrid.

"Hear ye! Hear ye!" shouted the bailiff as Judge Calhoun Davis took his seat, "All ye having business before this honorable court be prepared to be truly and justly tried according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia."

"This court is in session," said the judge, rapping his gavel. "First case on the docket."

"Willie Gaylor, step up," called a clerk.

"Well, where is he?" asked the judge when there was no answer.

A very fresh and dapper little negro popped to his feet and stepped forward. "Yessuh, Mistuh Judge," he beamed. "Willie Gaylor, thass me."

"Ten days, Willie . . . That's me," came the softly spoken sentence. "Next case."

"Tyler Simcoe!" intoned the clerk.

Simcoe hobbled forward with the aid of a cane. He was a very old negro with white hair and beard. His clothing was worn out but neat.

"I never saw you here, before, Tyler," said Davis, looking up from the charge sheet and studying the prisoner. "You're charged with vagrancy—sleeping on the courthouse steps last night. How about it?"

"Yessuh," answered Simcoe. "I'se jus' passin' through, tryin' to get to my daughter down in Newburn, No'th Ca'line. She takes care of her pappy mebbe. I ain't got no money. If I done wrong, I spec' I gotta go to jail." The old man's voice broke.

"Sorry, but our jail is full, Tyler. I reckon I'll have to send you away somewhere." The judge picked up his pen and wrote a personal check to "cash" for ten dollars. His checkbook showed that his balance in the bank was only Fifteen Dollars. "Dan," he then said to the bailiff. "Take this prisoner down to the railway station and ship him to Newburn, North Carolina. This yeah court order covers the transpotation expenses . . . an' a big box o' lunch. Next case."

"John Smith," called the clerk.

Plato Jones, the tall, angular and cold-eyed chief of police stepped forward, his broad hand gripping the coat collar of Smith, a sleek, well-dressed fellow who plainly hailed from a big city. Smith's thin lips were parted in a smile of confidence as he squinted up at the judge.

"What's your real name?" snapped Davis, all his friendliness gone. "I suppose it's Spike or Dropper or something like that."

"Something like that," answered the prisoner coolily.

"Mr. Smith, you are charged with carrying concealed weapons. . . ."

"I can explain that."

"Well, can you explain why you were so interested in the First National Bank? Now the bank building isn't new or pretty. Why did you stand and look at it for over two hours yesterday?" Before "Smith" could answer, Calhoun changed his tack. "Where're you from?"

"The Big Town."

"Well, this is a little town but we do things in a big way. One hundred dollars fine."

"I've got the [illegible] in my pocket."

". . . and the [illegible]," added the judge as he [illegible] that he had not been seve[illegible] enough. "See if you've got *that* [illegible] your pocket."

The smile faded from Smith's face. "You can't do that!" he yelled. "I'll . . ."

"Take him away, Plato," murmured the judge. "Next case."

There was a commotion at the door and four negroes entered. They were Tiny Millbank, a big, heavy, very black woman, dressed in a loud polka dot dress but wearing a wedding veil and carrying a small bouquet. Gideon Ramsbottom, apparently the groom, an under-sized negro wearing a mail order suit and a skimmer straw hat, and another man and a woman completed the quartette. The second man was huge and tough.

"Tiny Millbank," exclaimed the judge, "don't tell me you're going to get married again."

"Yessuh, Judge, this one is my fourth," Tiny beamed, then, with a menacing glance at Ramsbottom, "an' if he don't turn out good I knows where I can lay mah hands on another before sundown."

"I reckon we can use the short form of the service," chuckled Calhound, "seein' that your marriages never last very long anyhow. Do you, Tiny Millbank, widow, take this man, Gideon Ramsbottom, to be your lawfully wedded husband?"

"I does." Tiny lowered her eyes bashfully.

"Gideon, do you take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife?"

"Nossuh, Jedge," wailed the little fellow after a moment of hesitation. "I ain't takin' nobody. I'se been *took*."

The large negro man stepped up beside Gideon and gave him a sharp prod in the ribs.

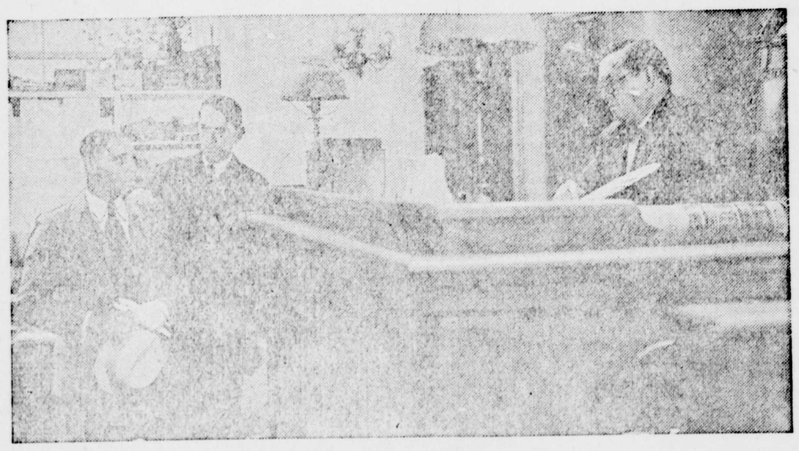
"Git right on with it, boy," he growled.

"Yessuh, Jedge . . . I takes her," choked the groom.

"Then, by virtue of the powers vested in me as a magistrate of this court I pronounce you man and wife."

As the happy couple and its bodyguard clumped from the room, Judge Calhound leaned over to the bailiff and whispered:

"Dan, telephone my wife Martha to send my fishin' tackle down to the courthouse. Plato and I are goin' fishin' this afternoon when we've cleared the docket."



"Well, this is at little town," said the Judge, "but we do things in a big way. One hundred dollar's fine."

"FARM AND HOME"

Our Weekly Digest Of Timely Topics Which Will Be Found Interesting And Instructive.

Conflicting voices have been raised in behalf of the farmer since the Supreme Court delivered its fatal thrust to the AAA. Naturally, one does not expect complete agreement even among experts. Suggestions are many and varied but there seems to be no reason to become excited over the adoption of any particular plan.

The writer of this column has repeatedly emphasized in the strongest possible words the imperative need of some action to insure a greater income to American farmers. Any plan that has been, or may be adopted, is certain to be far from perfect and errors in administration are inevitable. Nevertheless, the plan finally put into operation should have a generous measure of support in order to give it an adequate test in meeting the needs of agriculture.

Naturally, the plan adopted in the present instance will be one acceptable to the Administration and Congress. Opinion as to its effectiveness will vary and advocates of other courses will be disappointed. Unfortunately, there is no way in the world to try all plans at once and it will be necessary to use the plan laid down by those in authority.

Farmers would also bear in mind that in considering the various plans suggested, it is necessary to listen to voices not strictly agricultural and to weigh the interests of others who may be affected by any program of agricultural relief. For example, the consumers in the nation will, for the most part, have to pay the bill in higher price for farm products, and they should not be forgotten. To be considered also are the transportation companies affected by crop curtailment plans, the processors who provide primary markets for farm products, and the various other interests dealing with agricultural products. Surely these classes are included among the people of the United States, and while their interest is not to be primarily protected in a farm policy, nevertheless, they should not be damaged any more than is necessary to accomplish the fundamental purpose of farm relief.

Amid so many "programs" for farm relief, it is sometimes hard to keep in mind the lineup of various farm organizations. It seems, however, that the National Grange favors subsidies for exports and higher tariffs on farm products. The American Farm Bureau Federation would have conditional benefit payments to those who cooperate in balanced production. The Farmers' Union wants a guarantee of cost-of-production prices and the National Cooperative Council proposes a monetary authority to set up a unit of value with a constant purchasing power.

The new system of farm aid which the Administration is adopting under the pressure of the Supreme Court decision is one that it intended to adopt even if there had been no such decision. The outlines were sketched in a pamphlet issued in March, 1935, and referred to in this column.

A study of acreage of crop land havested shows an average of about 360,000,000 from 1928 to 1932. Estimates are that 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 acres are for exports, about 290,000,000 acres for food products and 25,000,000 acres for non-food crops. The surplus acreage is between 10,000,000 and 25,000,000. These acres must be retired.

How to accomplish the purpose and solve the problem of distributing the benefit payments is what puzzles. Under the AAA there was a flat percentage cut, with payments based on a parity basis. The new program of soil conservation would require, it seems, some other basis of payment but just what it will be remains uncertain until legislation is completed.

Getting Ready to Jab Italians

THESE Ethiopian soldiers are taking time out to repair their spears and swords. An expert armorer, the man wearing beads, is showing them how to do the job.

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