H. SACHS & SON

Fall Season 1918-19 is very much in evidence at our store

New and up-to-date merchandise is coming in every day, and when complete we will have one of the best selections of LADIES', MEN'S and CHILDREN'S goods, than ever before, consisting of the following lines, namely:

Ladies' Department.

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, FURS, MILLINERY, SWEATERS, SKIRTS, WAISTS, ETC.

Men's Department.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, HATS, SWEATERS, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

Children's Department — WE CAN CLOTHE YOUR SCHOOL BOY OR GIRL COMPLETE.

DRESSES, HATS, SWEATERS, FURNISHINGS, BOYS' SUITS, MACKINAWS, PANTS, CAPS, BLOUSES and SHIRTS.

No doubt you have heard everywhere of the tremendous advance in prices of all classes of merchandise; you will find it quite different here.

We are selling our goods this season at the same low prices as heretofore, and if any advance, it is so little as not to be noticeable to any extent. This is due to the fact that we made all our purchases early in the season before the goods advanced. As most of our goods are in, we invite you to come in now and make an early selection, we have just what you are looking for.

H. SACHS & SON,

Leaders in Ladies' and Men's Wear

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COAL! COAL! COAL!

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Palmer's Lump Lime in Barrels.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CEMENT!

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AGRICULTURAL LIME

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Marble work cleaned and reset.

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GRAIN WANTED

I have secured the agency of S. B. Ford & Son, Middletown, for the buying of all kinds of GRAIN, for which the highest market price will be paid. Phone 62-12 Kennedyville, Md.

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Office Over Benneman's Store, MILLINGTON, MD.

Modern Methods.

STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on occasions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current peace talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 13-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent., while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent. increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs during the last three weeks in the seven great markets has been 27 per cent. more than last year, during the corresponding period, demonstrating the unusually heavy marketing of the available supply. In the face of the excessive receipts some packers have not maintained the price agreed last month. On the other hand, many of the packers have paid over the price offered to them in an endeavor to maintain the agreed price. The result in any event has been a failure to maintain the October price basis determined upon at the September conference and undertaken by the packers. Another factor contributing to the break in prices during the month has been the influenza epidemic; it has sharply curtailed consumption of pork products and temporarily decreased the labor staff of the packers about 25 per cent.

The exports of 130,000,000 pounds of pork products for October compared with about 52,000,000 pounds in October a year ago, and the export orders placeable by the Food Administration for November, amount to 170,000,000 pounds as contrasted with the lesser exports of 98,000,000 for November, 1917. The increased demands of the allies are continuing, and are in themselves proof of the necessity for the large production for which the Food Administration asked. The increase in export demands appears to be amply sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empires and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports in asmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the producer and the insurance of an adequate future supply.

These foreign orders are placed upon the basis of cost of hogs to the packers.

As the result of long negotiations between this body and the Packers' Committee, representing the 45 to 50 packers participating in foreign orders, together with the Allied buyers, all under the Chairmanship of the Food Administration, the following undertaking has been given by the packers:

In view of the undertakings on the part of the Food Administration with regard to the co-ordinated purchases of pork products, covered in the attached, it is agreed that the packers participating in these orders will undertake not to purchase hogs for less than the following agreed minimums for the month of November, that is a daily minimum of $17.50 per hundred pounds on average of packers' droves, excluding throw-outs. "Throw-outs" to be defined as pigs under 130 pounds, stags, boars, thin sows and skips. Further, that no hogs of any kind shall be bought, except throw-outs, at less than $16.50 per hundred pounds. The average of packers' droves to be construed as the average of the total sales in the market of all hogs for a given day. All the above to be based on Chicago.

We agree that a committee shall be appointed by the Food Administration to check the daily operations in the various markets with a view to supervision and demonstration of the carrying out of the above.

The ability of the packers to carry out this arrangement will depend on there being a normal marketing of hogs based upon the proportionate increase over the receipts of last year. The increase in production appears to be a maximum of about 15 per cent. and we can handle such an increase.

If the producers of hogs should, as they have in the past few weeks, prematurely market hogs in such increasing numbers over the above it is entirely beyond the ability of the packers to maintain these minimums, and therefore we must have the co-operation of the producer himself to maintain these results. It is a physical impossibility for the capacity of the packing houses to handle a similar over-flood of hogs and to find a market for the output. The packers are anxious to co-operate with the producers in maintaining a stabilization of price and to see that producers receive a fair price for their products.

(Signed) THOS. E. WILSON,
Chairman Packers' Committee.

The plan embodied above was adopted by the conference.

The Food Administrator has appointed a committee, comprising Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the Packers' Committee; Mr. Everett Brown, president of the Chicago Livestock Exchange; Major Roy of the Food Administration, Mr. Louis D. Hall of the Bureau of Markets, to undertake the supervision of the execution of the plan in the various markets. Commission men are asked to co-operate in carrying out the plan embodied in the packers' agreement. It must be evident that offers by commission men to sell hogs below the minimum established above is not fair, either to the producer or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to $18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conferences if they will do their marketing in as normal a way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferees represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task.

The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va., Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evvard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. H. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agar Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy, Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Minn.; Iowa Packing Co., Des Moines, Ia.; Powers Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgwick and Beethoven streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillan Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; J. Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburg Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Rohe & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

VICTORY ADDS MILLIONS TO ALLIES NEEDING FOOD.

Baltimore.—The advent of peace must inevitably demand not less but greater saving of food from the American people. That is the warning keynote of the latest message from the Maryland Food Administration.

A hundred million Allies have been rescued from their servitude. But though their own national flags again float over their citadels they are far from having come to the end of their legitimate demands upon the United States. They must be fed.

"Give me liberty or give me death" cried Patrick Henry. Through the efforts of the United States and our Allies in arms these peoples have now received the blessings of liberty. They still want to live. And for hundreds of thousands of them, cold facts show us, that is not possible without enormous consignments of foodstuffs which this nation alone is in a position to send them.

Scarcity of ships means that the straight line across the Atlantic is the only one that can be operated. With the coming of peace, the natural demand of every loyal citizen should be that every available vessel should be dedicated to the service of bringing Uncle Sam's soldiers back to their waiting homes. On their east-bound trips they must not go with empty holds. They must be crowded with vast cargoes of food for their fellow-victors.

The minimum amount which will suffice to avert starvation from our Allies is computed by Herbert Hoover at 17,500,000 tons for the year ending next September. By then, if all goes well, they will be harvesting their own first normal crop in four years and will begin to be self-supporting once more. Meanwhile, 200,000,000 Allies look to us for sustenance and they put upon us this year a burden half as big again as we have yet managed to shoulder. The honor of the American people is staked upon breaking this final record.

There is no more food to work on than last year. The wheat crop is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to yield an increase of 280,000,000 bushels. Against that may be off 442,000,000 bushels. Altogether the crop estimate shows a fall of 226,000,000 bushels against that may be put the higher nutritional value of the corn and the great increase in the number of the nation's hogs. All in all, the national larder is about the same as last year, but the outside demands upon it have increased at least 50 per cent.

Only a vast saving can save Europe from anarchy. It means retrenchment all along the line.

If we fail, the Old World will be almost inevitably plunged in an orgie of food riots growing, perhaps, into absolute anarchy. War has taught how the affairs of the nations are knit together and how the plight of one is apt to entagle the others. The same lesson holds good in time of peace. Violent disorder cannot be rampant in Europe without being felt the world over. Therefore, self-interest demands that we avert anarchy by preventing its cause, which is starvation.

This truth is so elementary that it is inconceivable that a people which has astounded the world with its national intelligence can fail to grasp it. The danger is that the relaxation after the tensest times in history may cause a temporary slackening in our food conservation. Our allies cannot wait while the United States gets its bearings. They need victuals as well as victory. They need food every day. We alone can save and ship it.

Doesn't look as if a turkey was necessary to give us something to give thanks for this Thanksgiving.

CRANBERRY-APPLE JELLY.

One pint apple juice, one pint cranberry juice, three-quarters cup sugar, one and three-quarters cup sorghum or syrup.

Prepare apple juice as for apple jelly. Add prepared cranberry juice and boil five minutes. Add sweetening; boil until it gives the jelly test. Turn into glasses. A large proportion of cranberry may be used if desired.

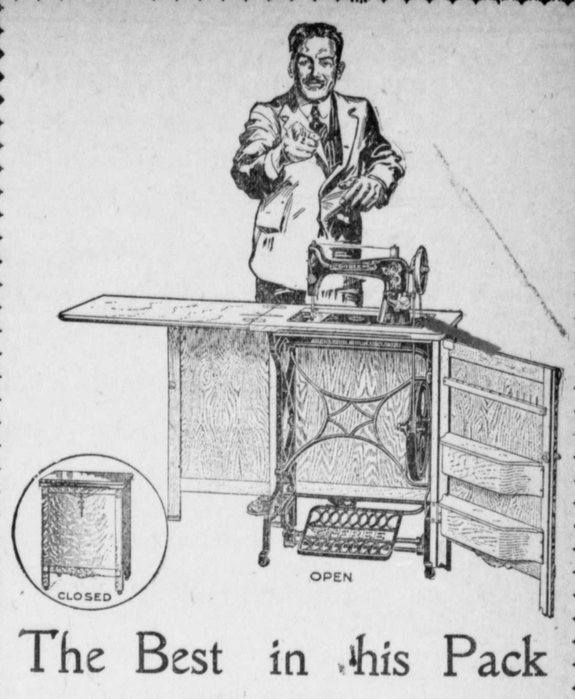
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Best Companies,

LOWEST

Currant Rates.

James G. Beck



The Best in this Pack

THE FREE

SEWING MACHINE

THIS is a day of necessity—not extravagance and Santa's gifts are consistent with the day. Not foolish trinklets and novelties but necessary articles like a sewing machine—a sewing machine which will enable you to cut your clothes bill in hlalf.

Santa has left the FREE sewing machine above illustrated at my store for your inspection. Coom in and let me show it to you. If you decide hat you want to own it.

We Will Allow You $12.00 For Your Old Sewing Machine.

JOHN BARTLEY,

Chestertown, Maryland.

DOLLARS BACK **—FOR— CENTS** SPENT WHEN YOU USE

White Foot Oil

For any kind of Sore or Skin Trouble. Read the Lable on the Can.

Prices—25c., 50c and $1.50.

WHITE FOOT REMEDY CO.,

CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND.

WINTER Underwear

—FOR—

MEN, WOMEN and BOYS

Have just gotten in a full line of all sizes Men's and Boys' Fleeced Lined Underwear, all sizes.

Men's sizes 34 to 44, $1.50 Value for $1.25.

Boys' sizes 24 to 34, $1.00 value for 75c.

Women's Knitted Vests and Pants, extra sizes, 40, 42, 44, $1.25 value 90c and $1.00.

Remember your boys in Fran this Christmas and send them a nice piece of Fruit Cake. I have in stock the celebrated (Sun Shine) line of Fruit Cakes, which are second to none in quality. Put up in attractive boxes of 1 lb., 2 lbs., 2½ lbs., and 5 lbs. ach.

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Dr. H. C. HUGHES, Dentist.

Local anaesthetics usedin extracting Crown and Bridge Work. Special attentiongiven to children's teeth.

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Take no chances, but place your order with a dealer that has learned the trade and understands every branch of it thoroughly.

Don't be indifferent about this very important matter.

We carry the largest stock in the county to select from.

CHESTERTOWN MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

J. W. KIRBY, Prop.

Phone27C.

Tolchester Company

FALL SCHEDULE.



In effect Sept. 4, weather permitting.

SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE.

Mondays and Wednesdays steamer will leave Fredricktown at 6.30 a. m., Betterton 7.45 a. m., Worton Manor at 8.45 a. m., Tolchester 9.45 a. m.

Tuesdays and Saturdays steamer will leave Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for all of the above landings. Does not stop at Tolchester on Saturday. On and after October 15 leave Baltimore at 2.30 p. m.

Port Deposit and Havre de Grace Line

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays steamer leaves Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for Tolchester, Betterton, Havre de Grace and Port Deposit. On and after October 15 leave Baltimore at 2.30 p. m.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays steamer will leave Port Deposit at 6.30 a. m., Havre de Grace at 7.00 a. m., Betterton at 8.15 a. m., Worton Manor (Friday) at 9.00 a. m., Tolchester (except Saturday) at 9.45 a. m.

Tolchester Saturdays

Beginning September 7th

Steamer Emma Giles will leave Baltimore at 7.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Leave Tolchester at 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

For further information apply to agents at different wharves or

TOLCHESTER COMPANY,

a31-tf. Pier 16, Light St., Balto., Md.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.00 per annum.

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