THE HUB STORES--Millington

BIG JANUARY CLOTHING SALE

Starts to-day and will continue for two weeks only.

BIG REDUCTIONS means Big SAVINGS for you

Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Shoes, Pants Mackinaws, Sweaters, Underwear

Extra Large Reductions on Ladies' and Misses'

Suits, Overcoats Sweaters Shoes Skirts Waists

Those that will attend to this sale will profit greatly, as in many instances our prices will reach 25% off, and even more on certain articles. Don't delay and come at once.

Wanted

At Millington Mills (formerly Unicorn Mills) Girls and Men to learn weaving, spinning and other work about the mill.

Apply at the mills.

THE HUB

MILLINGTON MARYLAND

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The damage is done before we realize it—Building struck and live stock killed. And then who suffers loss? Are you akin chances? At the usual minimum rates we cover live stock gainst Lightning anywhere. Are you ... policy reads tha way.

'. WHEATLEY & CO.

DOG IS WAR HERO

Saves Young French Soldier Left on the Field for Dead.

Animal Refuses to Leave Side of His Friend and Drags Wounded Youth to Safety.

Michael was larger, stronger and more intelligent than the other dogs attached to a certain division of the French army and he was a general favorite among the soldiers. Michael, although most "sociable," centered his particular affections upon a young French soldier named Henri. Every day at the soup hour Michael would appear carrying a tin can and place it beside Henri, who would fill it as he did his own, and they would dine together.

The day came, however, when Henri failed to return, and as the men stumbled back again to safety Michael scanned, with anxious eyes, every pale, haggard face, his sensitive nostrils quivering with dread.

When the last man had been accounted for and Henri was still missing the animal darted toward the battlefield and after some time returned, greatly excited, and carrying an old half-glove which belonged to his friend. He could scarcely wait for the attendants to bring a litter before he started off again, his great, intelligent eyes imploring them to hurry.

In a remote part of the field they found the young fellow lying still and cold. After a hasty examination the attendants left him for dead, hurrying away to succor the living, but Michael refused to be convinced. Again and again he returned for assistance, according to Our Dumb Animals, but in vain, so he mounted his solitary guard, his face almost humanly expressive of grief.

The attack took place about sundown, and it was not until late that night that comparative quiet settled down upon the trenches.

Suddenly the moon flashed out from behind a cloud, and the alert sentinel peered sharply about, then brought his rifle swiftly to his shoulder.

Not 20 feet away, creeping slowly towards the trenches, but halting abruptly every minute, loomed a large, dark object. The sentry advanced cautiously, finger on trigger, demanded curtly, "Who goes there?" followed by the stifled exclamation, "Michael!"

Michael it was, gasping, panting, but still the same old dog Michael—but not alone. Behind him, parts of his uniform literally torn away by the dog's teeth, lay Henri, dragged from the battlefield, inch by inch, by the devoted animal. And miracle of miracles, the boy was actually breathing.

How the animal had accomplished such a difficult task and escaped the vigilant eyes of the field attendants will forever remain a mystery, but little, fragile-looking Henri ultimately recovered.

Very Convincing.

As he disliked motor cars, a country squire always kept good horses. Recently he bought a particularly handsome mare, and a few days later asked his groom what he thought of the new arrival.

"She's a fine-looking animal, sir," replied the man, "but I'm afraid she's a bit touchy."

"Why do you think so?" questioned the squire.

"She doesn't seem to take to no one, sir. She can't bear me to go into her box to groom her."

"Oh, she'll settle down in a few days," the squire reassured him. "Everything's strange to her, you know. I don't think there's much wrong with her temper."

"Nor didn't I at first, sir," replied the groom. "But, you see, she's kicked me out o' that there box twice already, and when you come to think of it that's very convincin'."

Couldn't Fool Willie.

"Sis," cried a boy, bursting into the parlor, where a young lady was seated on the sofa with her best young man.

"Yes, Willie," was the young lady's reply, as she drew the small brother to her side and kissed him. "What do you want?"

"I want to tell you something."

"All right, go right ahead."

"Won't you care what I say?"

"No, I guess not."

"Well, then, I know why you kiss me every Wednesday night."

"I kiss you because I love you, Willie, of course."

"That ain't the reason, sis!" and the boy edged slowly toward the open door. "You kiss me so George can see what he is missing."

ECONOMY IN WHEAT STILL NEEDED.

Elimination of the substitute regulations has not removed the imperative necessity for continued economy in the use of wheat flour in the homes of the nation. Instead of eating bread mixed with substitutes it may now be used when made from pure wheat flour but economy should be exercised in the consumption of all breadstuffs, as well as in other foods.

The substitute rule was abandoned primarily to relieve a world-wide shortage in coarse grain feeds for domestic animals. Most of the substitute flours were made from those grains and consequently a great scarcity for stock feeding developed. In view of the large domestic wheat crop and the fact that additional stores of wheat were made available by the signing of the armistice, the Food Administration rescinded the substitute program to relieve the pressure on coarse grains urgently needed for American and European dairy and swine herds, which have been greatly depleted by the war.

The abandonment of the substitute rule has been widely but erroneously misinterpreted as meaning that further conservation of wheat products, particularly flour, had become unnecessary. In order to fulfill America's pledge to export approximately 20,000,000 tons of food prior to June 30th, next, to prevent millions of liberated peoples from becoming famine victims, the nation must restrict its wheat consumption as rigidly as it did under the war program of food saving.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING FOR SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

Fight in the Ranks of the Red Cross Against Pain, Disease and Death.

They have known very well the risks they were taking—the two thousand and more women who have gone to France for varied services under the American Red Cross, and the more than nine thousand nurses whom the American Red Cross has assigned to foreign duty under the United States Army and Navy Nurse Corps.

They went under orders, as soldiers do; prepared for any emegencies, as soldiers do; they assumed many strange and unforeseen tasks, as soldiers do. Literally, they went as fighters, against pain, disease and death.

A "mobile surgical unit" of nurses—those words don't mean very much, perhaps, the first time we hear them. But see such an unit follow an army up to an advanced post; see how the nurses work with steady hands beside the surgeons as the stretchers with the newly wounded are brought in. See thousands of them in evacuation hospitals, base hospitals, convalescent hospitals, tuberculosis hospitals; some of them in French military hospitals where sometimes our men are sent; see them with their specialized skill in head surgery, or fracture work, or psychiatry;—all these women who keep head and hand cool and steady, when the ambulances unload great harvests of wounded. Then we say the words "Our Nurses," as we say "Our Soldiers," "Our Sailors," "Our Marines."

On the night of March 25th, when the Germans were fast advancing, and already within six kilometers of Annel, an outpost of Compiegne, two American doctors remained, who under order of the French government, had sent the patients and personnel of their hospital farther back the night before. The artillery was deafening, but the American Ambulance sections kept bringing their wounded to Annel. These doctors said that as long as the American boys brought them wounded they would operate. Two nurses volunteered from Compiegne, and so in the deserted chateau the two surgeons, the two nurses and the ten drivers worked calmly on, while the buzz of aeroplanes shook the air, and the blasting guns shook the earth.

Through three takings of Belgrade, first when the city was taken by the Austrians, again when it was retaken by the Serbians, and still again when it was taken back by the Germans and Austrians together, an American Red Cross nurse, Mary Gladwin, worked in the operating room. In that first capture, when nine thousand wounded crowded the wards and halls and yard of the thousand-bed-hospital and doctor and nurse worked together for day and night without stopping, giving to each operation an average of six minutes, and employing emergencies inspired by the desperate need of the moment, they did not know that the city had been taken until all the stretchers brought Austrian wounded, and Austrian doctors came to their relief.

Several hundred women are working over there in the American Red Cross canteens. There are about two hundred of these canteens along the French and American lines of communication, and the women are working under great pressure, feeding thousands of soldiers. The Red Cross is also establishing canteens by military request at a number of Aviation Camps. American women conduct these stations, comprising canteen and club and reading room. Everyone of these canteens has something of the genius of home about it; and it is because of this, no less than the facilities for cleanliness and rest and refreshment, that the French government has given the responsibility for maintaining canteens for both armies to the hands of the American Red Cross.

In large numbers women are going abroad as hospital hut workers, also, and as social workers for trained service among the refugees and the repatriated. At each base hospital the Red Cross is equipping, as fast as they can be built, recreation huts for convalescent soldiers.

Clerical workers have steadily increased in number for the administrative offices. From that original group of eighteen, which as the first American Red Cross Commission to France sailed about June 1st, 1917, the organization has grown to a working force of more than 5,000 men and women.

EASING THE CARES OF SOLDIERS' FAMILIES

The ten thousand Home Service Sections of the American Red Cross, in their work of looking after the families of the enlisted men, are doing wonders for the morale of the army. Our fighters are not men who are going to worry about themselves, but if they do not get cheerful letters from home, or if anything goes wrong there, they are going to worry, and that delicate thing the army men call morale is going to be disturbed. It is to safeguard against this and also to prevent needless suffering and to promote that spirit of neighborliness and kindly aid that binds each community into an organic whole that the Home Service was organized.

Over 50,000 workers are serving on these ten thousand committees, which reach into every corner of the country, however remote. Not a town or village or crossroads that is not within reach of the Red Cross; not a wife or child or mother of a man in service who cannot claim the ready aid of the Red Cross workers.

More than 300,000 families of American soldiers and sailors have been relieved of money troubles, legal difficulties and worries of all sorts by the protecting arm of the Red Cross. If the allowances of allotments under the War Risk Insurance law do not come the matter is at once referred to Red Cross Headquarters, taken up with the proper government bureau and promptly straightened out. If, through the delay, the family finds itself in need of money sums are advanced to tide it over until the allotment arrives. During July over sixty thousand inquiries of this kind were received, and more than a third of these were taken clear through to headquarters before they could be straightened out.

FOR ITALY'S BABIES.

Motherhood in Italy just now is not the joy that it might be, for the poor women are at their wits ends to clothe the children already in the family, not to mention the preparation for the little newcomers. Perhaps the most appreciated gifts of the American Red Cross at this time are the layettes which are being given to the mothers of Italy. Each layette consists of twenty-four pieces and includes four bright colored swathing bands, so dear to the heart of the Italian woman. Twenty layettes a week are needed at Chioggia alone.

WHEN YOU ENROLL:

Be sure to get your button,
Be sure to get your flag,
Be sure to get your stamps,
Be sure to use them all.

AMERICANS FIGHT GERMS IN ITALY

Tuberculosis Experts Sent by Red Cross Will Use Latest Methods.

Included in the unit of medical and lay workers which the American Red Cross has sent to Italy are a number of the leading anti-tuberculosis workers of the country, sponsored by the National Tuberculosis Association. Dr. William Charles White, who heads the unit, is medical director of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, and Dr. Robert H. Bishop, the assistant director, is secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Cleveland as well as health commissioner of that city. Dr. John H. Lowman of Cleveland, a former president of the National Association, is another prominent member of the unit. Others are Dr. Robert G. Patterson, secretary of the Ohio Tuberculosis Association; Seymour H. Stone, until recently secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Tuberculosis League; Dr. Gertrude Sturgis, secretary of the New York City Association of Tuberculosis Clinics, and N. A. Nelson, superintendent of the Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League.

These men and women, at the request of the Italian government, will co-operate with that country in applying the latest approved American methods for combating the spread of tuberculosis. Some of them will be charged with the establishment of clinics where people of all ages may be examined and treated; others will devote their attention particularly to preventing tuberculosis among children, and a third group will develop health publicity and education.

It is to the credit of the anti-tuberculosis campaign in America that it has produced specialists of such international standing that Italy wishes to call them into her service temporarily. But the campaign will be continued unremittingly here at home. Its support during the ensuing year will be derived not as heretofore from the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals, but by a special appropriation made by the Red Cross to the National Tuberculosis Association. Tuberculosis workers on their side will line up with the Red Cross in its Christmas Roll Call for universal membership.

CONTEST FOR THE JUNIORS.

A special feature during the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call will be a Junior Red Cross Four-Minute Men Contest on "Why You Should Join the Red Cross." The contest will be similar to those previously conducted by the Division of Four Minute Men of the Committee on Public Information. It will be held on Friday, December 20th, in all of the School Auxiliaries, and friends and parents of the pupils will be urged to attend.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Hogans & Cooper Co. having bought Buck Neck Wharf and Warehouses, with all conveniences, we have put in a line of boats for general freighting of all kinds. We want an unlimited acreage of tomatoes for J. Langrall & Bro., and pears also. We buy grain.

Thanking the public for its business of the past, I am very truly,

W. H. COOPER, Manager,
Worton, Md., R. R. No. 1.

Phone 817-22. Feb. 16-6m.

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