

### The People's Store AT RIDGE, MD.

I have removed from Trappe to the stand formerly occupied by Harry Shuman, and now have in stock a full and complete line of new and attractive merchandise. My motto is: "Highest prices for what you have to sell; lowest prices for what you have to buy." I pay the Baltimore market price for eggs. I sell Goods of Quality. I handle the Battle Axe Shoes—the best; also all kinds of Farming Implements, Vehicles, Harvesting Machinery, &c., &c. No shoddy goods or "seconds." Let me number you among my satisfied customers.

### The People's Store L. G. RALEY, Prop. 4-23-14.

### Everybody's Doing It Doing What?

ENJOYING THE EXCELLENT  
MEALS, GOOD ROOMS,  
GOOD SERVICE  
AT  
**HOTEL LA RENGE**

1.50 Per Day. Special Rates  
Per Week. A Good Place to  
Stop at all Times

**Foxwell & Foxwell**  
Sept. 4th. LEONARDTOWN, MD.

### EUGENE ROBINSON

A Native of St. Mary's County, is now  
Representing the

### Old Established Shoe Firm

Clark-Hutchinson Co.,  
121 to 125 Duane St.,  
New York.

Permanent Address.  
8-20-14-17

### Henry K. Field & Co.,

Lumber, Shingles, Laths.  
Doors, Sash, Blinds and  
Building Material  
OF ALL KINDS,  
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.  
OFFICE, 115 N. UNION ST.  
FACTORY, 111 N. LEE  
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

### Woodley F. Abell

WITH  
**GROVY & PRICE**

Commission Merchants  
Consigne your—  
Poultry,  
Eggs & Live Stock  
To US for the Best Results  
921 1-3 Louisiana Ave. N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### Commercial Garage

HEADQUARTERS FOR  
TOURISTS  
STORAGE—REPAIRS—  
SUPPLIES.  
303-2-7 6th St. N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### WANTED

POPLAR AND GUM WOOD  
delivered on the Potomac an  
Patent Shores in St. Mary's County  
for my year's contract of 1914.  
I will give the highest market price  
for said wood, and will measure and  
pay for same promptly.  
All communications answered same  
day received.  
For prices and full particulars, ad-  
dress:  
ELMER R. JARROE,  
Mechanicville, Md.  
4-23-14.

### Hotel Swann

PINEY POINT, MD.  
Open all the year to the general public  
and traveling men. Livery attached.  
Drummers conveyed to and from St.  
George's Island. Bate reasonable.  
J. T. SWANN.

### SCHWARTZ & FRIEDMAN

Well Known Tailors  
447 7th St., S. W., CORNER E ST.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

When you see a well-dressed man  
ask him who makes his clothes, and  
one out of every ten will say  
"Schwartz & Friedman."  
Our Suits are Perfect Fit; fine Work-  
manship Guaranteed.  
Mr. Schwartz will visit Leonardtown  
once a month, usually around the first.  
Reference: First National Bank of  
St. Mary's, Leonardtown.  
9-10-14-17.

### LUMBER AND MILL WORK ARE LOWER!

Everybody Says that things have gone up since the War began  
**NOT AT ALL!! NOT AT ALL!!**

Especially, is that not true about LUMBER. IT HAS GONE  
WAY DOWN. What do you think of these prices?

Georgia Pine Flooring, No. 1 \$3.00 PER 100 FEET  
Formerly \$4.00  
North Carolina Clear Roofing \$2.75 PER 100  
Formerly \$3.75  
Shingles (Red Cedar) \$4.50 PER 1000  
Formerly \$5.00  
Rustic or Drop Siding No. 1 \$3.00 PER 100  
Formerly \$4.00  
Rustic or Drop Siding No. 2 \$2.50 PER 100  
Formerly \$3.50

### FRANK LIBBEY & COMPANY

Lumber and Millwork  
Sixth and New York Avenue  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Take Any Car to New York Avenue and Sixth Street.

### Men & Boys' Clothing

Having just gotten in a beautiful line of Men's and Boys'  
Clothing—prices the very lowest.

12 Suits, \$4.75	Boys' \$3 Suits, \$1.65
10 " 5.50	" 4 " 2.25
15 " 7.25	" 5 " 2.75
18 " 8.50	" 6 " 3.25
20 " 9.25 and up.	

### All Goods Strictly New.

A full line of Shoes at the lowest possible prices. Also a full  
line of Dry Goods and Trimmings.

### LEONARDTOWN BARGAIN HOUSE

LEONARDTOWN, MARYLAND

### FALL MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS

Everything New and Up-to-Date!  
No Advance in Prices!  
Hats Trimmed to Order!

Harry M. Jones,  
LEONARDTOWN, MD.  
3-12-14-17.

### GO TO LUMPKINS'

New Grocery and Confectionery Store  
Below the First National Bank  
Prices the Lowest!  
The Public is Cordially Invited to Give Me a Call.  
H. L. LUMPKINS.  
9-10-14-17.

### The Best Thing About SENATOR FLOUR

It is mechanically clean. Every grain of wheat from which it  
is made goes through two distinct cleaning operations by the  
best modern machinery.  
It is chemically pure so no adulterant is used in its manufacture.  
It is a Perfect Food Product!

The manufacturers of Senator Flour. Ask your grocer for Senator Flour,  
buy only the best wheat from the Look for the trade-mark and refuse  
wheat producing limestone area.

Everything is done to make Senator Flour what the Housekeeper  
Pronounces it—THE BEST.

Chas. King & Son,  
Wholesale Senator Flour, - Alexa, Va.  
4-2-14-17.

### Subscribe to the St. Mary's BEACON.

### A Sure Formula For Success!

Save and Bank  
Your Money  
In The  
Leonardtown Bank  
OF THE  
Eastern Shore Trust Co.

Nearly all of the world's rich men  
date their fortunes from the first dollar  
they saved.

It is not what you make; but what  
you save that counts.

Call at the Bank during Court  
and let us talk with YOU!

4 per cent. on Savings.  
Checking Accounts  
Solicited.

### Atlantic Hotel

10th ST. and PENNA. AVE. N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS HOTEL is in the  
heart of the business section  
of Washington; the most  
ideal place in the city to  
stop. You will meet here  
all of your Southern Mary-  
land friends.

### St. Mary's County Head- quarters.

ATLANTIC HOTEL  
6th St. and Penna., Ave. N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
12-18-13

### WATHEN & CO.

Vessel and Barge Owners.  
Ship Brokers.  
N. W. CORNER  
Market Place and Pratt Street.  
BALTIMORE, - MD.

### W. P. & C. Railroad Time Table.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1913.  
Trains leave Mechanicsville at 1:40  
P. M., arrive at Brandywine at 3:30,  
P. M. Pope's Creek Line leaves Brandy-  
wine at 6:17 P. M., Arrive in Balti-  
more at 8:05 P. M., and Washington at  
9:40 P. M. Trains connecting with the  
Pope's Creek Line at Bowie leave  
Washington 7:45 A. M.; Baltimore at  
8:30 A. M. No Sunday trains to or  
from Mechanicsville.  
Mail Stage leaves Leonardtown every  
day, except Sunday, for Mechanics-  
ville at 7:30 A. M.; leaves Mechanics-  
ville as soon as mail is sorted, not  
later than 1 P. M.

### THE LATEST Patterns In WALL PAPER

5c apiece; Gilt, 8c apiece.  
Window Shades, All Colors.  
36x72, 25c, 30c and 35c.  
36x90, 50c, 55c and \$1.00  
42x90, \$1.25; 48x90, \$1.50;  
54x90, \$2.00.  
Lucas Paint, 1 1/2 a pound,  
Floor Stains, 43c a quart.

### Thomas & Messer Co.

1015 West Baltimore Street,  
BALTIMORE, MD.

### DIVERSIFICATION

Reduction of Cotton Acreage  
Imperative.

The error of depending upon one  
crop for the support of the country  
is always manifest in the time of  
crisis. It would appear as though  
it were just as sound a policy, for  
the farmer to produce one cash crop  
and supply his other wants from the  
sale of it as it is for a manufacturer  
to manufacture one article instead  
of many. The special one crop is open  
to too many dangers; no one can  
guarantee the quantity from year to  
year nor can the farmer depend upon  
a uniform cost of production. The  
objections to the one-crop system are,  
therefore,

First: It is economically unsafe.  
When the production fails or the  
market fails the country is in dis-  
tress.

Second: It does not permit the  
proper crop rotations for the main-  
tenance of soil fertility and there-  
fore calls for the most expensive  
make-shifts through the use of com-  
plete commercial fertilizers.

Third: It does not give proper  
opportunity for the livestock in-  
dustry as a part of the complete  
system of farming.

Fourth: It fails to give oppor-  
tunity for wise plans of farm man-  
agement in which team and tools  
may be given the maximum of days  
use per annum and labor may be  
properly distributed.

Fifth: Such a system limits  
knowledge, narrows citizenship and  
does not foster home building, but  
does promote commercial farming.

With a proper system of diversi-  
fied farming the South will get away  
from the economic weakness of its  
present system. It may be asked  
why has not the Southern farmer  
produced other cash crops, and why  
has he not gone in for diversifica-  
tion? The answer is very simple.

First, because the system has been  
against him. If he wanted to bor-  
row money to produce a crop he had  
to borrow on the basis of acreage  
of cotton or some other one single  
crop fixed as a measure of credit.

Second, if he raised any other  
crop besides the one produced by  
the community there was no market  
for it.

In one Southern state that im-  
ported, a few years ago, two mil-  
lion dollars worth of hay per an-  
num, a farmer carried on a dem-  
onstration in hay, getting nearly five  
tons to the acre. The price of hay  
in that community was from \$25.00  
to \$30.00 per ton, yet this farmer  
had hard work to sell the hay he  
had raised, first because hay by the  
load and not in the bale had no  
market, though his hay was better  
than any baled hay on the market,  
second, because hay was generally  
purchased through the merchants,  
who bought it through the regular  
channels and had it shipped in.

The enormous fertilizer bills of  
the South can only be reduced by  
establishing rotations and the liberal  
use of legumes in these rotations.  
This is one of the greatest problems  
that the south is facing and the one-  
crop system gives little opportunity  
for its solution. Diversification  
and livestock raising make it pos-  
sible for the farmer to have a rich  
soil, maintained at its maximum  
fertility with the minimum cost.

The Southern states at the present  
time do not produce sufficient food  
and feed crops to supply their own  
needs. Unless they have an in-  
creased acreage in these crops they  
cannot hope to establish the  
livestock industry in the South.

A bulletin of the North Carolina  
Department of Agriculture, issued  
in 1912, shows the following among  
other products shipped into the  
State for consumption, \$4,346,430  
worth of corn; nearly \$5,000,000  
worth of flour, over six and one-  
half million dollars worth of cured  
meat; more than one-fourth million  
dollars worth of dressed beef; three  
and one-half million dollars worth  
of vegetables; over fifteen and one-  
half million dollars worth of feed  
stuffs.

Certain it is, that most of the  
Southern states import food prod-  
ucts and feed for live stock by the  
millions of dollars' worth and pay  
high prices plus the freight. It is  
quite probable that the figures for  
the present year would show an im-  
provement over those mentioned.

Three things are necessary in or-  
der to bring about the desired re-  
sults:

1. The establishment of markets  
for other products besides cotton,  
tobacco, rice and sugar.

2. A new credit basis founded  
on thrift, good farming and in-  
dividual merit, rather than on number

### of acres of one crop.

3. Longer leases and a better  
tenant system.

The census of 1910 shows a  
lamentable lack of livestock in the  
South. Let us compare Illinois,  
Iowa and Indiana with some of the  
Southern States. The number of  
work horses per farm in Iowa is 6;  
Illinois, 5.5; Indiana, slightly over  
3.5. In South Carolina, 1; in Vir-  
ginia, a little less than 2; in Ala-  
bama, 1.5. Of milch cows Iowa  
averages 6.5; Illinois, 4.2; Indiana,  
2.9; North Carolina, 1.2; South  
Carolina, 1; Alabama, 1.5. In  
number of hogs per farm Iowa  
shows 34.8; Illinois, 18.6; Indiana,  
14.8; North Carolina, 4.8; South  
Carolina, 3.8; Alabama, 4.8. Num-  
ber of poultry per farm Iowa shows  
108.2; Illinois, 85; Indiana, 63.8.  
Whereas North Carolina shows  
19.9; South Carolina, 16.7; Ala-  
bama, 19.1.

In the South we produce more in  
value per improved acre in crops  
than the Northern States, but the  
value of our farms is far less and  
our farmers less prosperous. The  
secret of the difference is to be  
found very largely in diversification  
and livestock.

Another difficulty is that our  
Southern farmers do not farm on a  
cash basis, but are constantly farm-  
ing to pay debts. We have thought  
so long in terms of cotton that, with  
the market constantly fluctuating,  
the farmer plants on the faith that  
next year at picking time the price  
of cotton will be high and that he  
will reap his reward. If he could  
change his farm system so as to  
have cotton as one of the elements  
of his success, the state of the cot-  
ton market would not so seriously  
affect his well being. If one farm-  
er is sowing two-thirds of his acre-  
age in cotton and the balance in  
corn and other forage crops, while  
his neighbor has only one-fifth of  
his acreage in cotton, with a three  
or four year rotation, producing  
corn, oats, peas, hay and other for-  
age crops, with a good home garden  
and plenty of livestock, it would be  
easy to figure which farmer would  
survive either a failure of the cotton  
crop or a low price for cotton.

The present crisis in Europe and  
the demoralization of the cotton  
market is the best opportunity the  
South has ever seen for changing its  
system. Co-operation between the  
business interests, bankers, merchan-  
ts and farmers to get into diversi-  
fied agriculture and to re-establish  
credit upon a different basis will be  
the only means of bringing the de-  
sired results.

In 1915 we must cut the cotton  
crop to at least fifty per cent. of the  
1914 crop. This is imperative. It  
is our only hope of safety. In do-  
ing that we should plan to take up  
diversification and livestock as a  
permanent part of our farming and  
not as a mere makeshift. The De-  
partment earnestly urges all farmers  
to think of this. Let us do it now!  
If we do it only for the one year we  
shall be at the mercy of the next  
crisis. Let us be independent! The  
United States Department of Agri-  
culture, most of the State Colleges  
and other forces, the agricultural  
press and the Farmers' Union have  
been advocating diversification for  
years. Now is the time to put this  
great principle into effect.

Very truly yours,  
BRADFORD KNAPP,  
Special Agent in Charge.

### PLANTS HAVE MENTAL LIFE

Scientific Discoveries Concerning the  
Lower Forms of Living Matter  
Are Interesting.

"That plants are very much alive to  
their surroundings, and respond to  
stimuli in a manner quite similar to  
animals is an old story now. Their  
sensitiveness differs in quantity rather  
than in quality from that of man.  
If one chooses to take a broad view  
of psychology, that science may be held  
to include a sub-department dealing  
with plant sensations and intelligence.  
Vegetables can certainly feel, and af-  
ter a fashion are endowed with a con-  
sciousness of their own; they may be  
scared, and in a primitive, protoplasmic  
way show signs of reasoning. To  
press the analogy somewhat, plants  
show wide variations in intelligence,  
so we may posit a cultured as well as  
a stupid class among them.

This juggling with words, however,  
belongs properly to the romance de-  
partment of science. The mental life  
of plants is, in the ordinary under-  
standing of that phrase, a purely sub-  
jective phenomenon with the human  
observer. Its use is justified, perhaps,  
for the purpose of awakening popular  
interest in these manifestations of the  
lower forms of living matter the  
more particularly as the study of such  
phenomena is likely to help us in un-  
raveling and explaining the compli-  
cated mental processes of the human  
brain.

Wearing Sunday Clothes.  
"Some men," said Uncle Eben,  
"don't wear their Sunday clothes often  
enough to keep 'em lookin' funny  
when dey gets dressed up."

### JARED AND MARTIN

By CHARLES FRAZER BAILEY.

Old Jared Bliss sat out in the back  
yard of the place he called home, the  
tears streaming down his wrinkled  
face.

"It's killing me," he sobbed deso-  
lately. "I don't care for myself, but  
little Martin—oh! how can those peo-  
ple who have treated me all I  
had in the world treat the poor child  
as they do?"

Tenderly the old man passed his  
hand over a small tin pall that hung  
suspended from a triangular conjunc-  
tion of three iron rods, forming a tri-  
pod. Beneath there were the ashes of  
a fire. Jared had rigged up the con-  
trivance so that his little favorite  
might play "camping out." Mrs. Henry  
Porter had soon put an angry termi-  
nation to that nonsense.

Little Martin had been chided by  
his stepmother for wasting his time  
while he should have been carrying  
in fuel from the woodpile. Then she  
had ordered him up to his room under  
the roof rafters. She had locked him  
in, and there accompanied the act  
by the threat that he would have a diet  
of bread and water until he learned  
to obey orders.

No orders, in fact, had little Martin  
disobeyed. It was the nagging dis-  
position of Mrs. Porter to find fault  
with everything when she was out of  
humor. Just now she had been par-  
ticularly crossed by her husband. He  
was usually meek and afraid of her  
bawling, unwomanly ways, but a  
chance had come up to go with some  
fellow lodge members on a junket to  
another town. This time, instead of  
asking her permission to go, which  
would have been refused, he waited  
until they were comfortably aboard of  
the train and sent a verbal message  
to his wife.

Always Mrs. Porter cowed down her  
husband, but she had a high hand  
in scolding and sometimes punishing  
little Martin. Henry Porter had at  
least a vestige left of fatherly feeling  
for the little fellow, but gradually he

had accepted the iron rule of his sec-  
ond wife as settled law and no longer  
dared to rebel.

Henry Porter felt mean over it all,  
but he had put himself and the boy as  
well completely in the power of the  
household tyrant. It had come about  
through a small estate left by Mar-  
tin's dead mother. Her husband had  
promised to leave her the estate for the  
benefit of the lad. There was a shrewd  
lawyer in the service of Mrs. Porter,  
however. By some legal hocus pocus  
she managed it so that the little prop-  
erty came into the possession of her  
husband. She thereby won some  
dubious transfers and the title now  
reposed securely in her name.

After that she domineered over all  
hands. Each day she treated Martin  
more and more cruelly, while her  
craven husband half accepted the situ-  
ation, not daring to say a word.

Old Jared Bliss was the father of  
the first Mrs. Porter and therefore  
grandfather of Martin. He had come  
to visit his bereaved son-in-law. From  
the first his tender heart went out to  
the forlorn half orphan. He had no  
other relative in the world, he had a  
thousand dollars in bank. Spectacularly  
the avaricious second Mrs. Porter  
worked it so that this sum came into  
her hands. In return for the acqui-  
sition it was agreed that Mr. Bliss should  
have a permanent home with them.  
At the present time, however, all sense  
of gratitude or justice had departed  
from the mind of the scheming Mrs.  
Porter. She grudgingly doled out to  
her pensioner the sparsest of meals.  
She made him feel that he was a  
burden and unwelcome.

Of all this Jared Bliss was thinking  
as he sat watching the dying embers  
of the play camp fire. Then he would  
glance up at the narrow attic window,  
catch sight of a pale, tear stained face  
beyond it and sigh dolorously.

"There's a way out of this," sudden-  
ly spoke old Jared. "I've waited pa-  
tiently and hoped, but it's no earthly  
good. That woman gets worse and  
worse. I could stand it, but poor lit-  
tle Martin!" and the tears choked him  
and he walked away from the spot.

It was an hour later when he re-  
turned. There was a new look of de-  
termination on his old bronzed face.  
There was a certain excitement and  
eagerness in his eye as he skirted  
about the place. He tried first, side

and back doors in turn cautiously. He  
found them locked. Then he went  
around and faced the attic window in  
the gathering dusk with the mysteri-  
ous hall:

"S-s-t!"  
"I see you," called down a thin, pin-  
gling voice. "What is it, grandpa?"  
"Mrs. Porter?"  
"She's gone to a neighbor's who  
called for her. I heard her say she  
was going to sit up all night, if she  
had to, so as to be on hand to give  
father a piece of her mind when he  
got back."

"Good!" mused Jared, gazing thought-  
fully about him. Then he spoke  
aloud: "There's a ladder here!"  
"Yes, grandpa," nodded Martin.  
"I'm going to raise it—just as the  
runaways do in the story books. Then  
we'll loosen a window and get into  
the house and make up a bundle of  
our clothes and—run away!"

"Oh, grandpa!" fluttered Martin in  
an ecstasy of glorious anticipation.  
"Good riddance!" smiled Mrs. Por-  
ter, when that night later she guessed  
what had come about.

"It's terrible loneliness," said Henry  
a week later, and began to upbraid his  
wife for her evil work, took to drink,  
lost his position, and the downward  
path began for those two.

The refugees led an ideal life for a  
month, wandering from town to town,  
living mostly in the woods like the  
birds about them. Then the ready  
money of the old man gave out. Mar-  
tin broke his ankle in jumping among  
some rocks. They had to find an old  
actual beggar when the old man ar-  
rived at a serious decision.

"I am too old and you too young to  
learn true gypsy ways, Martin,"  
he told the lad. "I hoped never to go  
back to my ungrateful relatives again,  
but we can't starve."

"Oh, grandpa! not to Mrs. Porters?"  
"No. You see, there is a brother of  
mine, William. We quarreled and  
haven't spoken for years. Surely,  
though he must be by this time have  
forgotten his old animosity toward me,  
we will try brother William."

It was a long tramp and Martin with  
his home-made crutch made slow prog-  
ress. One evening they lined the  
grounds of a grand old country place  
that Jared had not seen for many  
years.

"What a lovely home!" cried little  
Martin.

"It belongs to my brother William,"  
explained old Jared and he was anx-  
ious faced and tremulous as he stood  
at the front door after he rang the  
bell.

"Why, sir," exclaimed the servant  
who answered the summons, starting  
in seeming gladness at the visitor, "you  
have come at last!"

"I want to see your master, Peter,"  
said Jared.

"I'll—uh—bring you here,"  
entered the puzzled servant. "Oh, sir,  
is it possible you hadn't heard that  
Mr. William is dead? And we have  
been trying to find you for a long  
time, for he left everything to you."

"And to dear Martin," whispered  
old Jared tenderly to himself, wind-  
ing his arm about the dear little com-  
panion he so loved.  
(Copyright, 1914, by W. G. Chapman.)

### ORIGIN OF AMERICAN INDIANS

Theory That They Came From Asia Is  
The One That Is Most Generally  
Entertained.

There has been a revival of interest  
lately in the origin of American  
Indians, and the way in which the  
western continent was peopled.

Our great-grandfathers were satisfied  
to lay the achievements to those  
mysterious "lost tribes" of Israel; but  
the scientific spirit of today demands  
more plausible theories. These are  
many and varied, but the one that  
the ancestors of the Indians  
crossed the straits and narrow seas  
from northern Asia to Alaska remains  
the most probable of all.

The Eskimos of America are almost  
identical with those of northern  
Siberia. The straight, uncompromis-  
ing black hair of the Indian is found  
elsewhere only in Asia, and his broad  
skull is likewise an Asiatic tradi-  
tion.

As for means of getting across, the  
voyage is often made over Bering  
straits today, and in the mild climate  
before the last glacial period the  
trip would have been easier still. Only  
the other day two sampan, or native  
boats, arrived at the coast of Califor-  
nia whose occupants claimed to  
have made the passage from Japan.

Without doubt there was a certain  
European alloy in the Indian blood,  
even before the day of Columbus. The  
blood Eskimos found in the far north  
bear witness to this. Norse rovers  
who reached the New England coast  
in the tenth century must have fused  
in some measure with the natives.

How Norman Kings Raised Money.  
The Norman kings had a way of  
their own of making money from their  
warlike preparations. William Rufus,  
in the sixth year of his reign, caused  
twenty thousand foot to be hired in  
England to rendezvous in Normandy;  
but when they were come to the sea  
coast in order to be transported he  
sent them all home again, after ex-  
acting ten shillings