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JOB PRINTING

BILL HEADS LETTER HEAD
STATEMENTS BUSINESS CARD
ENVELOPES HANDBILLS
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McKAY'S GARAGE

I desire to notify those who have so generously patronized my garage that, in order to render better service to the automobile owners of St. Mary's, I have formed a partnership with Mr. J. Allen Good, by which the two garages of Leonardtown will be consolidated and a modern, up-to-date service station will be installed and maintained.

All persons who are indebted to McKay's Garage are requested to make settlement as early as possible, so that I can wind up the business.

T. A. McKay

A LITTLE PATIENCE

SOMETIMES a telephone subscriber, when the called person does not answer immediately, the operator is a little slow in reporting, hangs up his receiver and abandons the call.

PLEASE don't do it. It means that the work already performed goes for naught. Perhaps the operator has reached the called person and is about to put him on the line. You hang up and she is obliged to report that there is nobody on the line. Often the other man thinks she called him in error.

In justice to the operator and to save time for yourself (for you usually call again) please remain at the telephone until the person called answers or the operator reports.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

Stop these Horrors

They need food so badly—these tragic, stricken peoples of the Near East—that they fight for the foul meat of stenchy carcasses and look upon loathsome garbage as delicacies.

That's hunger for you. That's hunger—sucking a dry, filthy crust for fear that there'll be none left if it's eaten.

And they need clothes and fuel and bedding and furniture and medicine just as much.

They look to America for aid—and only America can aid.

Our American men and women relief workers have given their all—their lives even—to rehabilitate this unfortunate but deserving remnant of tried humanity.

17 cents a day—\$5 a month—\$60 a year—will care for one of these unfortunates. Won't you save at least one life?

Campaign for \$30,000,000

Every Dollar contributed to the Relief Work of the Near East is gratefully received. All funds are submitted through the Department of State. All funds are distributed through the U. S. Committee for American Relief. Our Government is prevented from giving aid. The Red Cross is not equipped for relief work in these sections.

Make contributions payable to

American Committee for Relief in the Near East

(Formerly American Committee Armenian-Syrian Relief)

Adv. 4 10

Send Contributions to
S. M. JONES, Treasurer,
Leonardtown, Md.

DENNIS & COMPANY

GRAIN

312 Chamber of Commerce
Baltimore, Md.

Members:

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Orders Executed in All Leading Markets
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Mechanicville, Md.

Motor Trucks

GUY BROS.,

CLEMENTS, MD.

We have just completed re-modeling our establishment, and now have an up-to-date department store.

The largest and most complete stock we have ever carried.

Every department carries a most attractive line. A cordial invitation is extended to our friends and the public generally to visit us and examine the goods we offer for sale.

CAB LOAD CHEVROLET CARS JUST RECEIVED.
We carry parts and repairs for Chevrolet and Ford cars.

SECOND HAND FORD CARS ON HAND.
BIG STOCK OF BUGGIES AND WIRE FENCING.

LARGE PROPORTION OF CORN CROP OF UNITED STATES HARVESTED FOR GRAIN



HARVESTING CORN WITH LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

About four-fifths of the area in this country planted to corn is harvested for grain, the remainder of the crop being cut for silage and for green feed. Various practices govern the harvesting of the mature grain. It is estimated by the bureau of crop estimates that 88 per cent is gathered by snapping the ears; about 25 per cent of the crop is cut and shocked in the field; 9 per cent is cut and hauled to the barn for husking; 3 per cent is harvested by live stock in the field; and that unshocked practices are used to harvest 6 per cent of the crop.

The burning of cornstalks is to be condemned as a waste of a feed and a soil improver, and yet about one-eighth of the cornstalks left in the field in the United States are disposed

of in this way. This procedure is followed mostly in the South and some of the corn belt and Pacific states, where the fraction is usually larger than one-eighth. Where stalks are left in the field more than one-half of such area in the whole country is gathered, and the stalks on one-third are plowed under.

Forage From Corn Crop. A large amount of forage is derived from the corn crop. Besides the 19 per cent of the entire area that contributes silage and green feed, 14 per cent of that kept for grain is topped, and on 19 per cent the leaves are pulled.

Besides, there is an enormous amount of stover that is plowed in the field and is cut and fed in the winter. It is estimated that the harvested corn stover per acre averages over two tons and that in many states the quantity is three to four tons.

CONTROL OF CODLING MOTH

Effective Treatment Found in Application of Arsenate of Lead—Fish Oil Soap Added.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During the past year biological studies of the codling moth have been continued by the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture. Also much experimental work bearing upon various practical points in control of this serious pest has been done in various orchards. In co-operation with the Colorado agricultural experiment station, in the Grand Valley of Colorado, spraying experiments have indicated that a schedule of six applications of arsenate of lead, at the rate of four pounds of the powdered product to 200 gallons of water, with the addition of four pounds of fish-oil soap, will make an effective treatment for the orchards in that valley.

LADYBIRD ENEMY OF SCALES

Control of Pest Accomplished in Louisiana by Liberation of Australian Ladybirds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Co-operating with the city of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana the bureau of entomology, United States department of agriculture, completed during the past year control of the fluted scale in New Orleans and other neighboring places. This was accomplished by the propagation and liberation of thousands of the natural enemy of this scale insect, the Australian ladybird. More than 200 colonies of the ladybirds were liberated over an area of 40 square miles. The distribution also was extended to the known outlying infestations of the fluted scale in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

HOW TO PLANT AN ORCHARD

Get Order in Hands of Some Reliable Nurseryman and Insist on Trees of High Quality.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If you are thinking of planting an orchard get your order in the hands of some reliable nurseryman immediately and insist on having trees of the highest quality and of varieties that are adapted to your section of the state. In making your calculations as to the number of trees needed use the following planting directions: Apples, 30 by 30 feet, 49 trees per acre; peaches, 18 by 18 feet, 124 trees per acre; pecans, 60 by 60 feet, 12 trees per acre; plums, 20 by 20 feet, 108 trees per acre; cherries, 20 by 20 feet, 108 trees per acre, and grapes 8 by 10 feet, 544 vines per acre.

HIGH 1918 BUSHEL WEIGHTS

Estimated Average for Wheat Placed at \$2.8 Against \$2.5 in 1917—Oats Also Gain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Investigation by the bureau of crop estimates indicates an average weight of 58.8 pounds per bushel for the wheat crop of this country in 1918. The average for 1917 was 58.5 pounds, and the ten-year average ending with 1917 was 58.1 pounds. The oats crop of the United States in 1918 had an average weight of 33.2 pounds per bushel and for the preceding ten years 32 pounds. An average weight of 46.5 pounds per bushel is reported for the 1918 barley crop, compared to 46.4 pounds for the previous eight crops.

Young Hogs For Sale

ALSO FORD TOURING CAR AND MITCHELL TOURING CAR.

—BY—
R. H. SEARS,
Society Hill Farm,
Leonardtown, Md.

STUDY SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY

Need for Increased Production Leads Department of Agriculture to Investigate.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The urgent need for an increased production of sugar in the United States brought about by the war led specialists of the United States department of agriculture to make a study in areas where sugar beets are now grown to determine factors that are favorable to the production of this much-needed crop. A report of the investigations has just been published by the United States department of agriculture as bulletin 721. This bulletin discusses the soils and climate best suited for sugar beets, suitable farm equipment, methods of culture, diseases and insect enemies, farm labor problems, and other phases that should be considered by the prospective grower.

Almost any fertile soil capable of producing crops of other kinds will, if properly handled, produce good sugar beets, according to the bulletin. More depends upon the physical condition of the soil and the way it is handled than upon the so-called kind and type of the soil. Extremely sandy soil or soil of a decidedly gravelly type, however, is not usually satisfactory for this crop. Successful sugar-beet growing is confined to the temperate regions. Frequently the beets will produce a satisfactory tonnage of root in warmer areas but for some reason they generally are not sufficiently rich in sugar to make them profitable in sugar making. Good drainage has an important bearing upon producing high yields.

One of the serious problems on many of the sugar-beet farms is that of labor. There are periods when considerable labor is needed, as during the blocking, thinning, and harvesting seasons, and the problem of securing the necessary help at these times is one of the limiting factors in sugar beet production. This problem is being solved by organizing available labor by adjusting the farm work and by the development of labor-saving machinery.

AGENTS INCREASE IN NUMBER

Jump From 544 in 1917 to 1,103 in 1918—Many Counties in North and West Benefited.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The number of county agents in the 38 northern and western states increased from 544 on June 30, 1917, to 1,103 on June 30, 1918. On this date the following states had completed their quotas for agents: New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Iowa, Minnesota, and New York.

Eighty per cent of the agricultural counties in the northern and western states are now reached by county agent districts.

MAKES FINE ORCHARD CROP

Popularity of Hairy Vetch Is Due to Rapidity of Growth and Addition of Nitrogen.

The popularity of hairy vetch as a cover crop is due to its power to grow rapidly and introduce a large quantity of nitrogen in the soil. To be most successful in either of these qualities, however, it must be inoculated.

Meal & Graham Flour

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CORN AT MY MILL.

Geo. Hasselworth,
LEONARDTOWN, MD.
2-4-t.

SAVED APIA FROM GERMANS

Interesting Now to Recall Commander Leary's Defiance of Overbearing Teuton Captain.

Persons who have said the United States had no case against Germany prior to the sinking of the Lusitania and events dating from 1914 perhaps are unacquainted with the trouble over the Samoan islands which occurred in the eighties. Attempts by Prince Bismarck, then German chancellor, to dominate the islands, had been frustrated and a German consul had been treated and a German consul had been withdrawn after he had caused a crisis by raising a German flag over Apia, one of the principal cities. Another consul, Herr Becker, acting on his government's instructions, again precipitated trouble by depositing the Samoan king and setting up a ruler favorable to German interest.

The climax came when the German corvette Adler prepared to shell Apia, natives of which had become hostile to the Germans. Commander Hochstetler of the United States gunboat Adams had been in the vicinity of the islands expecting trouble. An account of what happened is a tribute to the courage of the American navy. It follows:

"At the appointed hour, the Adler steamed out with the German ensign flying at her peak. The Adams followed closely at her heels. Soon the Adler moved down and swung into position, as if to bring her broadside guns to bear on the helpless village. The Adams dashed in between the Adler and the shore, where she, too, swung about, her guns at port and pointed directly at the Germans. Presently, Commander Leary in full uniform and accompanied by his staff, boarded the Adler. His colloquy with the German captain was short and sharp: 'If you fire, you must fire through the ship which I have the honor to command. I shall not be answerable for the consequences!' So saying, he took his leave.

"Captain Fritze could scarcely believe his ears. Such audacity had never, yet confronted him. He knew that the first shot would be answered by an American broadside, and this would be the signal for a war between his country and the American republic. He hesitated, and then, his heart swelling with humiliation, he steamed suddenly away."—Detroit News.

Carry Your Phone With You.

"By the time the peace treaty is signed we shall be talking across the Atlantic by wireless," says Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company. "One day in the not far distant future," he adds, "I think we shall walk about with wireless telephones attached to our bodies and we shall be able, standing, say in Piccadilly circus, to call up a friend who is flying somewhere. Or we may have an invitation by wireless telephony from a friend flying in France to join him at dinner in the evening. It will not be very long before one will be able to sit at one's desk in London and speak to New York practically instantaneously. In my view it will be as easy to speak to Sydney or Melbourne or to New Zealand."

Muscle as Health Aid.

Dr. Saleeby, the British eugenics advocate, suggests that the new medical department to deal with recreation. The department should take London choirs and choral societies singing, in which all could engage. In his view this department would keep the young persons off the streets and out of the saloons.

Welcome News.

Mayor Woodman was speaking about the results that have accrued from the merging of the two telephone systems. "It's a wonderful improvement," he remarked, "and I laugh when I think of the old days. It reminds me of the man who was called out of bed at three o'clock in the morning to answer a telephone call. 'Hello, hello,' he yelled, all wrought up.

"There is nobody on the line now," said central sweetly.

"Glad you woke me up and told me about it," rejoined the man. "It's the first time I ever knew this line to be idle."—Los Angeles Times.

Egg Production.

The average production of eggs by hens of all kinds and ages in the United States in 1918, according to White Leghorns, however, produced an average of 120 eggs for the first year, 120 for the second, 110 for the third, 85 for the fourth, and fall off about 25 a year up to the eighth. These figures are from a bulletin of the U. S. experiment station. If the first year production be low the second will be high and vice versa, the total production for three years being about the same.

Kipling's Fame.

The issue of Kipling today is not what it once was. Fewer sold fellowship with those descendants of Barbed Wire, Nym and Pistol, the Soldiers Three. His rough-hewn verse was largely topical and ephemeral. His Saturday songs detracted from his fame. His stories have come and gone and await the judgment of time.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Items of Interest.

Ping—"Does the comedian strike you as funny?" Pong—"Nary a bit. He struck me for a ten yesterday and I couldn't see the joke."

Any King Would Do.

"I can trace my descent in a direct line from one of the early kings of England," she said, "which one?" he asked. "I don't recall the name. What kings did England have?"—Springfield (Ohio) News.

THIS TELLS HOW TO FIGURE INCOME TAX

Squarely Up to Every Individual to Get Busy by March 15 or Suffer Penalty.

"Don't wait until the final due date, March 15th, for paying your Income Tax and making your return. Avoid the last minute rush. Any person can figure out his liability today as well as he can next week and if there is any point on which he needs advice he can now get in touch with a Revenue man."

"This word of advice is from Joshua W. Miles, Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, who is collecting the Income Tax in Maryland and Delaware. Collector Miles is giving without charge every aid of his office and his enlarged field force to help the people get their payments and their returns in by March 15th.

But the Income Tax men will not pull your door-bell or your coat-tails, according to the Collector's announcement. It is squarely up to every individual to figure out his own case and to get busy if he comes within the scope of the new Revenue law.

Did You Earn This Much? Every unmarried person who received income averaging \$120 a week during 1918 and every married couple who jointly received income averaging \$38.50 a week should secure at once from the nearest Deputy Collector or the nearest bank a blank Form 1040-A. That form contains the information he will need to enable him to figure his correct net income and any tax that he owes the Government.

The law requires that every unmarried person who had a net income of \$1,000 or over and every married person whose net income was \$2,000 or over (including the income of husband and wife and the earnings of minor children, if any) must make a return on or before March 15th. And this requirement does not hinge on whether the person owes a tax.

Taxable Income. An individual must include under gross income all gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service of whatever kind and in whatever form paid or from professions, vocations, business, sales or dealings in property of all kinds, interest, rent, dividends or profits derived from any source whatever. Very few items of income are exempt. Deductions include ordinary and necessary business expenses, interest paid or accrued on indebtedness, taxes of all kinds except Federal income and excess profits taxes and assessments for local benefits, losses actually sustained, debts and accrued interest on mortgages, annuities, and depreciation on buildings, machinery, fixtures, etc., used in business. A further deduction is allowed for contributions to corporations operated for religious, charitable or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals to an amount not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of the contribution deduction.

The taxpayer is not allowed to deduct any personal living or family expenses, any amount spent for improving property or making good its exhaustion for which an allowance is claimed under depreciation.

Figuring the Tax. Before figuring the normal tax the dividends are deducted as credits from net income, together with the personal exemptions. As in previous years, dividends of domestic corporations are exempt from normal tax when received by the stockholder.

The normal tax rates for citizens and residents are as follows: On the first \$1,000 of net income in excess of the credits the rate is 6 per cent, on any further taxable income the rate is 12 per cent.

The surtax rates apply to net income of each individual in excess of \$5,000. The personal exemption and the dividends are not deductible before computing surtax. In the case of returns by husband and wife, the net income of each is considered separately in computing any surtax that may be due. Form 1040 should be used for making returns of net income exceeding \$5,000, and the instructions on that form will show how to figure the surtax.

Business House Returns. Employers and others who paid wages, salaries, rents, interest or similar determinable gains in an amount of \$1,000 or over during 1918 to any individual should file an information return with the Government. Blank forms may be secured from the Collector. Every partnership must file a return showing its income and deductions and the name and address of each partner, with his share of the profits or losses during the past year. Personal service corporations will file similar information for 1918.

* INCOME TAX PAYS *
* FOR PUBLIC BENEFITS, *
* Viewed in its largest and *
* truest sense, the payment of *
* taxes is payment for benefits *
* received or expected. Only from *
* a narrow and essentially selfish *
* and shortsighted viewpoint can *
* the individual propose to him- *
* self the evasion of *
* as a desirable course of action. *
*—Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner *
* of Internal Revenue. *

Politeness Pays. A mathematician has figured out that the telephone company loses 125 hours of work every day through the use of the word "please" by operators, and yet it pays.

A Change for Them. "What do professional fishermen do when they take a vacation?" asks the writer of a sport column. Maybe they tell the truth, brother.—Boston Transcript.