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Saint Mary's Beacon

County news

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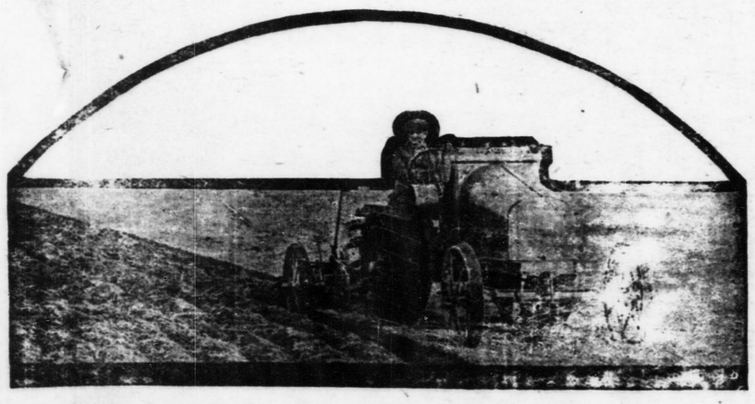

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IT'S the greatest little worker you ever saw. Does the hardest work—does it at less expense—and gets it done quicker. That's why the International 8-16 is so popular everywhere.

8 horsepower at the drawbar—16 horsepower at the belt pulley.

Plows, harvests, operates silo filler, thresher, saws, etc., etc. Everywhere that you need power you can use the International 8-16.

Burns kerosene—splendid four cylinder engine—simple, durable throughout. A boy can operate it with ease.

Use it with an Oliver Plow

Put the economical power of the International to the best advantage by hitching it to an Oliver plow. That will mean that you get the best seed bed—that you raise bigger crops—that you make more money.

The Oliver buries all weeds and trash at the bottom of the furrow. You plow clear to the ends of the field. You will find that it lasts longer, requires less power to pull—and will stay on the job at all times.

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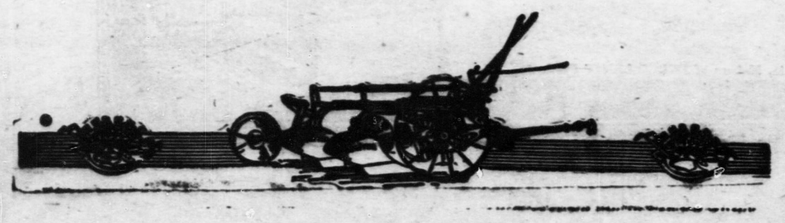

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We Have Sold Over 11,000 Farms to Date. No listing fee and no withdrawal charges. You pay us our commission only after sale to our customer. Write or telephone.

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Don't tie up the sale of your property with any one Real Estate firm, but give every buyer a chance. : : : : :

Your Farm Might be the One He Wants.

We Have Buyers Waiting.
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Patterns In
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36x72, 50c, 75c and $1.25
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Lucas Paint, 25c a pound,
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WANTED---Pulp Wood
5000 Cords Pine, Gum Poplar and Sycamore

Delivered on the River Shore of St. Mary's Co. Highest cash price paid for same. Will advance money to cut wood.

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Also Want R. R. Ties & Pine Lumber.

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Service the Best.
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Atlantic Hotel
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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 Maryland friends.

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Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, Md.

FOUNDED 1774.

Ample Buildings and Extensive Grounds. Healthful Location at the Historic "Cool Springs." Thorough Instruction in Business and Classical Courses. Military Discipline. Moderate Terms.

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Session Begins Sept. 15.

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8-7-3m. Principal.

ADVERTISE IN THE
Saint Mary's Beacon
IT PAYS.

GOVERNMENT SHEEP FARM EXPERIMENTS

Several Important Results Obtained on Idaho Ranch.

Flock Handled in Same Manner as Are All Similar Bands in Hands of Wyoming Stockmen—Work to Be Extended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Several results of importance to western sheep men have been ascertained by experiments at the government sheep ranch near Dubois, Idaho, which has been in operation two years. Formerly it was customary for range sheep men to discard ewes which did not bear lambs when two years old. Extensive investigations by the department of agriculture have developed that such ewes are just as valuable for future breeding as those which bear lambs as two-year-olds.

Individual records are kept on the government sheep ranch relative to the weight of fleece, length of fleece, character of fleece, fineness of fiber and mutton quality of each animal, while detailed account is maintained of the offspring of each ewe. The particular utility of the results obtained arises from the fact that the flock is handled just as are all similar bands of sheep in the hands of Wyoming stockmen.

Experiments are being conducted to develop a type of sheep more suitable to the western range conditions than the types now prevalent. It is hoped to extend this work in both mutton conformation and length and weight of fleece.

There are at present about 1,500 head of purebred Rambouillets, Lincoln Rambouillets, Cotswold Rambouillets, Leister Rambouillets and Romney Rambouillets on the government ranch. Crossbreeding experiments are being conducted with all these breeds and crosses, as well as the use of purebred Corriedales, which have been mated with crossbred ewes.

RAISE MORE BREEDING SOWS

Remarkable Evidence of Expansive Power of Swine Numbers in Practical Farming.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Even greater than the record number of breeding sows on farms in the United States a year ago, the number on April 1 this year reached the unprecedented total of 9,970,000, according to the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture. While the average gain for the whole country over last year is only 0.3 per cent there were gains greater than this in most of the states and as high as 8 per cent in California. Diminished numbers in the great swine states of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Louisiana and Oklahoma are sufficient to leave barely a gain to the United States as a whole.

Under the pressure of the necessities of the war the breeding sows on farms April 1, 1918, had been raised 9.5 per cent over 1917, a remarkable

A Bunch of Mortgage Lifters.

evidence of the expansive power of swine numbers in practical farming operations; and that this extraordinary increase in one year should have been held the next, and even a little exceeded, is a notable fact in swine history.

KEEP MANURE UNDER COVER

Amount of Moisture in Pile Can Be Regulated Much Without Danger of Leaching.

The advantage of keeping manure under cover, whether piled on the ground or in pit, is that the amount of moisture in the pile can be artificially regulated and with less danger of leaching than if it lies on the ground. In the open pit, surplus of moisture can not result in loss through leaching, but unless water or liquid manure is pumped frequently over the pile it will fire fang through heating. With both leaching and heating guarded against, manure can be kept for considerable periods without serious deterioration in fertility. However, it is always best to get manure onto the fields and under the surface as soon as practical. The best place for manure to rot is in the soil.

RYE IS READILY PRESERVED

Resulting Silage Is Not Satisfactory Because Plant Is Not Highly Palatable.

Rye may be preserved readily in the silo, but the resulting silage is not very satisfactory on account of its not being palatable. For best results it should be put into the silo in the blossoming stage or even earlier. In feeding value it is somewhat below that of corn silage.

The Newest Styles
of Crepe de Chene and Georgette Waists can be found at the Millinery and Dress Goods Store of
HARRY M. JONES,
Leonardtown, Md.
1-30-19-1y.

GOOD ROADS

INSTRUCTION OF GOOD ROAD

Concrete Highway Is Composed of Mixture of Sand, Stone, Portland Cement and Water.

The concrete road is composed of a carefully proportioned mixture of clean, hard, well-graded sand, pebbles or broken stone, portland cement and water. This mixture is laid upon the subgrade to a depth of 7 inches or more for the entire width of the road, and soon hardens into a mass as hard as rock. The materials are bonded together by the cement so firmly that it is impossible for traffic to open or separate the particles. For this reason no expensive maintenance is required.

The foundation or subgrade is compacted where the concrete is to be laid and the roadbed is drained so that no water will remain under the slab, writes A. L. Pettibone in Dakota Farmer. Upon the foundation concrete is laid in one or two courses. A one-course concrete road consists of a relatively rich concrete mixture throughout. A two-course road consists of a somewhat leaner mixture for the base with a richer top or wearing course, applied before the concrete in the base has begun to harden. Frequently re-enforcement in the form of wire fabric or steel rods is embedded in the concrete. This assists to prevent cracks in the slab and aids in keeping cracks which may form from opening to any appreciable extent.

The high wearing quality of the concrete road results from using properly graded, clean, hard sand and pebbles or crushed rock. These must be combined with portland cement in carefully measured proportions, mixed with a power-operated batch mixer to produce a stiff plastic consistency, then placed upon the foundation and struck off with a template or strike board, so shaped that the surface of the pavement will have the desired crown. After rolling with a light metal roller to compact the concrete and remove excess water used in mixing, the concrete is finished by seesawing a section of rubber or canvas belting along

An Improved Highway in West.

the pavement, leaving a true, even, gritty, dense surface. When sufficiently hardened to prevent pitting or marking, the surface is sprinkled with water, then covered with 2 inches or more of moist sand or earth, which is kept wet by sprinkling for from ten days to two weeks to prevent the concrete from drying out too rapidly. Under no circumstances should a concrete road be put in use until it is 14 days old and in cool weather a longer time is necessary. This is a brief summary of the essentials of the construction of a concrete road.

GOOD ROADS ARE PROFITABLE

Authorities Should Act to Meet Growing Demands Before Trade Goes Other Ways.

Good roads are a paying investment. Local authorities in cities, towns and counties should act without delay to meet the growing national and local demands before trade goes in other directions. It is almost impossible to get back the lost advantage after other districts have won it.

NOT AFFECTED BY WEATHER

Heat or Cold, Freezing and Thawing Does Not Injure Concrete Once It Is Hardened.

Concrete roads are not affected by heat or cold nor by freezing or thawing when it is once hardened. Other materials packed upon concrete have no effect upon it. Heat does not soften the binder permitting it to flow; cold does not make it brittle, causing it to chip.

Proper Grade of Road.

The grade of the road is important, for on this depends the weight of the load which can be hauled economically.

Improvement in Texas.

Texas this year will spend a total of $76,216,000 on improved highways, according to figures compiled by the state highway department.

Building Roads Is Important.

The building of good roads is of the greatest importance to a community.

Meal & Graham Flour
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CORN AT MY MILL.
Geo. Hasselsworth,
LEONARDTOWN, MD.
2-6-tf.

SEES OLD WORLD JEWRY IN PERIL

Dr. Cyrus Adler, Jewish Representative at the Peace Conference, Views Eastern European Situation.

ECONOMIC RUIN COMPLETE.

Food, Clothing, Medicines and Other of Life's Necessities Must Be Provided by America at Once.

New York.—"The Jews who lived in the zone of war suffered greater hardships, sustained greater losses and have been left in a worse economic condition than any other people of Europe with the possible exception of the Armenians. In some of the regions where the Jews live as many as five armies marched through, each bearing away with it such property as it desired or needed; and finally the Bolshevists in their wave of power completed the economic ruin of the Jews."

That is the Jewish situation abroad, as seen by Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia, one of the most prominent Jewish educators in the country, who was in Europe as a member of the American Jewish delegation to the Peace Conference. He believes that there must be a great deal of economic rehabilitation among his people before they can begin to enjoy the new rights of religious, political and legal equality won for them at Versailles.

"East European Jewry will soon be in a position to help itself, due to the results of the Peace Conference," states Dr. Adler, "but in the critical period that it is passing through now as a result of the European economic and political upheaval, it must receive aid from this country. Food, clothing, medicines—these are the fundamental needs that come before anything else.

"Food must be hurried to the European Jews. I have seen bread that these people were eating, when they could get it, that lookd more like a dung cake than like food. It was composed of ten per cent. rye, ten per cent. wheat and 80 per cent. tree bark for filler.

"Another great need is for the facilitating of individual remittances. In many regions no communications have been possible for five years and fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters have lost all track of their relatives in this country.

"In view of all this situation, the coming Jewish relief campaign is a movement that is worthy of every dollar's worth of support that America can give to it. Withholding of aid by America will spell certain disaster to millions of Jewish men, women and children in Eastern Europe."

DWELL UNDERGROUND IN BREST-LITOVSK

Jewish Relief Worker Finds His People Living in Holes in Polish Town.

New York.—Typical of the condition of Jewish communities throughout Poland and adjacent countries is the story of Brest-Litovsk, as recounted by Dr. Boris D. Bogen, executive director of Jewish relief work in Poland, in a report received recently at the headquarters of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 15 East Fortieth street, here.

The population of the town where a couple of years ago the Germans tried to dictate a "peace of violence" to the Russians is now reduced to about 25,000. Of this number 18,000 are Jews, writes Dr. Bogen. So complete was the war time destruction of the town that most of the people are forced to live in mere holes in the ground. There is a semblance of a hospital without windows, doors or means of heating, but so prevalent are typhus, tuberculosis and other diseases brought on by malnutrition that this institution, like all other Jewish hospitals in eastern Europe, is overwhelmed.

"The Jews of America," writes Dr. Bogen, "must take immediate steps to provide for the housing, clothing and feeding of the thousands of destitute Jews in eastern Europe. It will require considerable additional funds to re-equip the hospitals, old folks' homes and orphanages that the Jews have maintained throughout Poland to care for their sick and poor, but these institutions must be gotten into shape for the coming severe winter.

"The people are in a terrible condition everywhere, and in great need of the veriest necessities. Homes throughout this region are entirely destroyed for the most part. Refugees who months or years ago were evacuated from the cities are now returning. There is practically no work for them, however, and they are in direst need."

To provide the funds for remedying these terrible conditions, the American Jewish Relief Committee, under the chairmanship of Louis Marshall and the directorship of Henry H. Rosenfelt, is now engaged in conducting a series of state campaigns throughout the Union. The total amount estimated as necessary to finance the essential relief work for another year is $35,000,000.

Too Much Rush in Life.

Today, as never before, the world is brimming over, palpitant with the fullness. And yet so many of us fail to sense it, to so many of us a primrose is but a primrose, a fallen leaf but a dead thing. In the rush of modern life, with its insistent demands upon our time and attention, driving ourselves from one self-made duty to another, we have missed the glory of the sunshine, the fragrance of the flowers, the beauty and charm and joy that are all about us.—Exchange.

COAST TO COAST U. S. FOR LEAGUE

MILLIONS ACCLAIM WILSON AS HE SPEEDS ACROSS THE LAND.

FEW ASK FOR CHANGES

Majority Feel That President's Guidance Should Be Held—He Regards Pact As Sure to Come Soon.

(By Mt. Clemens News Bureau)

Aboard President Wilson's Special Train—From the Capital at Washington to the far Pacific coast the President of the United States has journeyed on the most unusual expedition ever undertaken by a chief executive of the nation.

To discuss national questions, many presidents have toured the land; but Mr. Wilson is laying before America a question which affects the whole world—the question of whether or not we are to join in the League of Nations; whether we are to forget our former isolation and share with the other peoples of the earth the responsibilities of maintaining civilization and preventing, as he says we can do, future warfare.

Between the capital and the coast the president made fifteen speeches and half a dozen brief talks. All of 100,000 fellow citizens listened to him. Several millions had the chance to see him, and apparently everyone wanted to see him, from those who thronged the streets of the cities and towns where he stopped, to those who came to the railside or stood at little flag stations in remote places, knowing their only reward could be a fleeting glimpse and a wave of the hand.

He has met and talked to all types of citizens—to men big in the business, financial and professional worlds, to farmers and mechanical workers, to Indians and cowboys and foreign-born herders and rangers, to soldiers and to mothers who lost soldier-sons in the late war.

What do they all tell him? unanimously they say they want peace definitely settled, they want no more wars, they want the League of Nations, and most of the American people, it may be fairly said, tell the President they want the League just as it is, without the reservations or amendments which certain senators have insisted upon. The majority of citizens say to those who interview them on this tour:

"Woodrow Wilson guided us rightly before and during the war with Germany. We entered that war, everyone agrees, to end all wars. He says the league can do that. We want to do that, so let us keep on trusting him and get the league into operation as soon as possible. Forget politics."

Most Americans encountered on the tour have forgotten politics. Republican Governors and Mayors have introduced the President to his audience; the Major part of the local committees which have met him have been Republicans. They have all said: "We are nothing but Americans, Mr. President."

Mr. Wilson's arguments for the league, briefly summarized, are those:

There can be no peace, either now or in the future, without it. There can only be a regrouping of nations and a new "Balance of Power," which is certain to lead to war. There can be no war in the future, with the league in existence, because no single nation would defy the united rest of mankind, and if it did, it could be brought to terms by an economic boycott, and without the use of arms.

There can be no reduction in the cost of living until the league is established, for nations will not go ahead with peace time production until they know that peace is definitely assured and that production of war material is no longer necessary.

There can be wonderful prosperity, with the league in existence, for relations of labor and capital all over the world will be made closer and more friendly, and the worker will receive a fairer share of what he produces.

These declaration of the president, logically and eloquently put, have left his hearers thinking and thinking deeply. And then Mr. Wilson has pointed out, the people themselves, as differentiated from senators and politicians, seem to want just what the president wants, which is America for leadership.

Quite as unusual as the purpose of the cross country tour is the manner in which it is being carried out and the completeness of the arrangements on the nine car train which is bearing the party.

At the rear is the private car Mayflower, occupied by the President and Mrs. Wilson. Next is a compartment car for the secretary Tumulty, Admiral Grayson, Mr. Wilson's Physician, four stenographers, the chief executive clerk and seven secret service men. Byond are three compartment cars which house twenty-one correspondents, five movie men, and a telegraphic and a railroad expert. Then there is a dinner, a club car, and two baggage cars, one of them converted into a business office. The train was exactly on time at every stop between Washington and the Coast.

Chinese Music Unwritten.

Chinese music is not written. The words of some of the famous songs have been preserved, but the music has been handed down from father to son for generations that go far back before the day of the troubadours. When music is played it is played according to the memory of the musician and his ideas of interpretation. A musician varies the performance as his best judgement dictates, and the strings, reeds or brass may break in at almost any time.