

The Democratic Advocate



WESTMINSTER, MD.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 21, 1913.

THANKSGIVING.

For the hay and the corn and the wheat that is reaped, For the labor well done, and the barns that are heaped, For the sun and the dew and the sweet honeycomb, For the rose and the song and the harvest brought home—

Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving! For the trade and the skill and the wealth in our land, For the cunning and strength of the workingman's hand, For the good that our artists and poets have taught, For the friendships that hope and affection have bought—

Thanksgiving! Thanksgiving! For the homes, that with purest affection are blest, For the season of plenty and well-deserved rest, For our country extending from sea unto sea, The land that is really the "Land of the Free"—

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

General Murray Vandiver will be a candidate for re-election as State Treasurer and as yet no candidate has appeared against him. General Vandiver has served continuously as Treasurer since 1900 and he has always been re-elected every two years by a big vote, although he has invariably had some sort of a fight. Two years ago his re-election was vigorously opposed by State Senator Blair Lee, but the Lee forces only succeeded in rallying a few votes behind their candidate. Whether or not the Lee people will fight him this time cannot be conjectured.

General Vandiver, in his fight for re-election, is relying upon the support of the organization leaders both in the city and the counties and, because of the fact that he managed Senator Lee's United States Senatorial campaign, some of General Vandiver's friends do not believe Senator Lee will offer any opposition to him. While he may not support General Vandiver in his candidacy for re-election, he probably will not oppose it.

PRESIDENT TO READ MESSAGE.

Last week President Wilson announced that he intended to personally appear in Congress to deliver his first annual message. The President has thus far read three brief addresses, on tariff, currency and the Mexican affairs, but it was not definitely known whether his first communication to the regular session of Congress would be in accordance with the century-old precedent which he revived last March.

Recent in a lecture delivered in Pennsylvania, Ex-President Taft approved President Wilson's action in this matter. He said:

"The President is able to recommend legislation to Congress, and he may go in person to argue the wisdom of it if he chooses. Mr. Wilson has restored an old custom of that sort, and I think he is right in doing so. It emphasizes his recommendations and focuses the eyes of the people on that which he regards as important to the public welfare, and it puts a greater responsibility on Congress to give attention to his suggestions."

CROP CONDITIONS.

We have now had the next to the last crop report for the season. The Department of Agriculture is accustomed to issue in December a report of the actual harvest, but as the wheat was harvested weeks ago, and all the corn is cut and much of it husked, we shall not get much more information than we now possess. But as the thrashing of grain proceeds and as more corn is husked and shelled we increase the amount of fact and reduce the amount of guessing in the crop figures.

The notable change from previous reports in the one which has just been given out is the increase in the corn figures. The probable corn yield is now put 112,000,000 bushels higher than two months ago. Late as the rains were, they did an appreciable amount of good, and, as the estimates of October allowed for only an improvement of 22,000,000 bushels, while those for November add another 90,000,000, and the farmers rather grudgingly admit favorable conditions and are quick to make the

most of bad conditions in their estimates, it would not be at all surprising if further shelling of corn should result in increasing the average yield per acre, and raising the total for the corn of the year.

Yet if the present figures should be final, and correct, there would be nothing in them to justify worry over the supply, or explain particularly high prices. It is true that the latest estimate of the corn crop is almost exactly the same as the harvest of 1904, and it is smaller than any previous crop since 1903. But it isn't much smaller, and the crop of last year was by a very wide margin the greatest ever gathered. There is no reason to suppose the consumption was notably great, and the surplus brought over to this year was heavy. The average for last year and this is 2,793,881,500, which figures are larger than seven of the last ten crops, and compare with only 2,703,874,000, the average of the crops of 1910 and 1911. These facts fail to show any good reason for shortage prices for corn.

The farm reserves of corn are about 138,000,000 bushels, while a year ago they were under 65,000,000 bushels. Yet corn is 20 cents a bushel higher than it was a year ago, and Argentine corn is beginning to compete on the seaboard. Even without any foreign supplies a reduction of price is due.

There has been no material change in the wheat estimates for two months. The promise is for 753,233,600 bushels. The largest crop ever produced was 748,000,000, in 1901. Not since 1906 had the crop reached 700,000,000 bushels until last year it got up to 730,267,000 bushels.

Talk about a shortage of potatoes has even less basis than that about corn. The crop is estimated at 328,000,000 bushels. This is 92,000,000 bushels less than last year, but that crop was phenomenal. Two years ago the crop was 36,000,000 bushels under the present crop. Three and four years ago the crop was larger than the present one, but the four crops previous were very much under the present crop. We have 68,000,000 bushels more than we had eight years ago.—Philadelphia Record.

Beating the Barbers.

A man who had been nearly talked to death by loquacious barbers, went into a shop, the other day, and handed one of the artists a card bearing the words:

"Give me an easy shave." The barber motioned him to a chair, and then turning winked at his fellow laborers and said, "Here's a deaf and dumb un, boys, wants an easy shave." "Well if you wash him he can't talk," replied one who was waiting for "next."

"No, you bet he can't," returned the first. "An easy shave be blowed! Why, he's got bristles like a Texas boar, and his skin looks tougher than a canal mule's."

The boys laughed, and the operator, who in the meantime, had lathered the man's face, indulged in further comments as he urged the razor over the facial territory before him. "What a nose that is," said he. "If he should sneeze where would I be? His cheek is harder than a razor hone."

"The careful and don't drop your razor on his ear, or you'll lose it," admonished another.

"What a dirty head he's got," observed Johnny, as he ran his fingers through the man's hair. "I say, some of you fellows write a card and ask him if he don't want a shampoo."

The man, who shook his head at it, and, the job being finished, he arose from the chair.

"It's all right, boys," said he, as he laid down fifteen cents. "I don't mind your talk any, I could stand it first rate so long as you didn't say anything about base ball, third term, or the whisky ring frauds." He disappeared and those barbers sat down and thought about him.

Eye-strain and Occupational Disease. In 1910 the Census Bureau issued a classified list of between 7,000 and 8,000 separate and distinct occupations. Dividing these occupations into groups, designed to indicate their roles in creating or increasing the disease directly or indirectly the result of eye-strain, it has been shown that the least eye-strain will, as a rule, be found in that group classified as farmers, agricultural laborers, common laborers, soldiers and railway workmen; and the most eye-strain found in the group classed as students, clerks, engravers, draftsmen and the like.

In the first group, composing 40 per cent. of the population, 1 to 20 per cent. have ocular or eye-strain diseases. In the last group, composing 20 per cent. of the population, 80 to 100 per cent. have ocular or eye-strain diseases. Eye-strain increases with distance to or from work, and with work at near range—as in office, store and home—and the modern growth of population is largely taken up by the town and city. The nearer the work, and the more minute, the greater the eye-strain. The more constant this focalization, the more severe the eye-strain. With decrease of the illumination below a high physiologic standard there is a geometrical increase of the eye-strain. It is a well-established fact that either the over-use of the eyes, or the use of eyes under bad conditions, may give rise to eye-fatigue or to eye-strain, and many eye specialists believe that at least 80 to 90 per cent. of headaches are dependent on eye-strain. It is impossible to ignore the probability that many individuals working by gaslight, or even by electric light, in dirty, unpainted, overheated rooms, with impure and excessive moisture, for ten hours a day, or merely for the last two hours during the day, use up a great deal of nervous energy and suffer from eye-fatigue or eye-strain and its consequences.

Of late years increasing attention has been given to working conditions in factories, shops and offices in regard to illumination, ventilation, hours and character of work, and this is bound to result in greater efficiency and less time lost in sickness and nervous disorders.

How to Winter Chickens. That are Born in the Fall.

In the "Poultry Raising" department of the current issue of Farn and Fireside appears a report of how a New Hampshire poultryman raised, without artificial heat, twelve chicks that were hatched last fall. Following is an extract from the report:

"He constructed what he called a 'hen brooder,' which was nothing more than a long, rectangular box on legs as illustrated. There are no partitions inside, but in one end a nest of hay was made, and the rest of the floor was covered with sawdust to the depth of one inch. October last year, in New Hampshire was marked by cold nights and sunny days. The chicks were kept in their box the first ten days, and after that were allowed to run at large with the hen, which was a careful mother.

"They were fed hard-boiled eggs when young, then Graham crackers, then chick-feed and later the feed given other poultry.

"For results—every one of the twelve chicks lived through the winter. Six of them proved to be pullets. Two began laying the middle of April, and the first of May all were laying. Their age was thus six and one-half to seven months when they laid their first eggs. The hen brooder was kept in the henhouse, and no special care was given the hen or the chicks except to place burlap over the wire netting on cold nights when the chicks were young.

"They were safe from rats, and also escape the lice and mites that threaten the life of spring-hatched chicks. The experience may have been exceptional or even accidental, but as far as it goes it is a perfect proof of the practicability of fall-hatched chicks when cared for as described."

How to Start a Balky Horse.

In the current issue of Farn and Fireside David Buffum, an expert on horses, tells as follows how to start a balky horse:

"If everything else fails, take your horse out of the wagon, and strip off all his harness. Put on a halter in place of the bridle. Tie the hair of his tail into a hard knot. Run the halter rope through the middle of his tail above the knot, draw it until his head is pulled well around to his tail, and fasten with a half-loop that can be untied with a single jerk. Now touch him up behind with your whip, and he will begin to turn around in a circle. Continue this treatment until he is dizzy, but do not, if you can prevent it, allow him to fall down and hurt himself. Now, while he is still dizzy and dazed, harness him, as quickly as you can, get into the wagon and start him off. You may use your whip, if you wish, when treating him to march on, but do not strike him more than once. In nine cases out of ten the horse will start after this treatment. If he does not, take him out of the harness at once, and repeat the treatment, turning him this time the other way. The two points to remember are, first, that the horse must be made thoroughly dizzy, and, second, that you must use the greatest expedition in harnessing him and starting him up before he recovers from his dizziness. The treatment will cure the worst balker if only applied with the judgment."

Carroll Reformed Charge.

Jerusalem's, Bachman's Valley Divine service 10 a. m. At this service communion will be administered to the members who were absent at the regular communion. St. Benjamin's—Sunday school 1 p. m. Holy communion, 2 p. m. J. W. Reinecke, pastor.

On Thanksgiving day the rural mail carriers will have holiday, and there will be but one delivery in this city which will be in the morning. The postoffice closing at 9:30 a. m.

A fool at forty may be a fool in deed, but if he is not a fool in word at the same time, he can usually get by.—Meeta Marquis, in Judge.

The crazy quilt is almost as easily patched up as the lover's quarrel.

WESTMINSTER MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like Wheat, Oats, Rye, Flour, etc.

Table with market prices for various goods like Wheat, Bran, Middlings, etc.

Thanksgiving Reminder.

- List of Thanksgiving items: Extra Sifted Peas, Asparagus, Heinz's Plum Puddings, etc.

For Sale At:

Keefe's Sanitary Grocery, 86 & 88 East Main Street, WESTMINSTER, MD.

PUBLIC SALE OF Household Furniture.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, corner of Main and Church streets in Westminster, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1913, at 10 a. m. sharp, the following Household Goods to wit: 9 bedroom suits, parlor, library and dining room suits, kitchen utensils, 2 ranges, 1 square piano, 2 large pier glasses, hall rack, 2 China closets.

Terms made known at sale. J. WINIFRED FOUKE, ARTHUR F. SMITH, CHAS. E. SMITH.

Jesse F. Albaugh, Auct., nov 21 3t

BABYLON & LIPPY CO. "The Dependable Store"

SALE OF Thanksgiving Linens.

\$1.25 2 Yards Wide Linen Damask 98c.

Irish and German makes strictly pure Linen of splendid weight, beautiful new patterns, a rare bargain at 98c yard.

75c Pure Linen and Mercerized Damask 59c.

72 inches wide, heavy weight, very desirable and a good selection of patterns, only 59c yard.

50c Bleached and Unbleached Damask 39c.

64 inches wide, good quality, Dots and Floral designs, 39c yard.

Napkins to match a great many of our patterns of Damasks.

Hemmed Napkins, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 doz. Good size and pure bleached Linens.

Lunch Cloths from 50c to \$1.00.

Full bleached good quality Linen, scalloped and plain edges.

Pure Linen Toweling 8c to 15c yard.

17 to 21 inches wide, bleached and unbleached, plain and stripe borders.

Pure Linen Towels.

The largest range of patterns we ever offered you will find here this Thanksgiving Sale. We have them in plain Damask, fancy bordered Damasks, plain and fancy Hucks, some scalloped, others hemstitched, light weights, medium and heavy weights, from 19c to \$1.00 piece.

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Spreads.

Seamless Bleached Sheets, 81x90, made of heavy quality Sheeting, finished with nice hems, our price 69c.

Bleached Pillow Cases 45x36

Well made and of good quality muslin nicely trimmed 12c apiece.

Bleached Bolster Cases 42x72

Neatly made of well known brands of muslin finished with good hem our price 25c.

Bed Spreads. Bed Spreads.

Full double size bed spreads nicely woven extra heavy quality some cut corners prices from 98c. to \$5.00.

Fancy Scarfs and Squares.

A special assortment of scarfs and squares including fine qualities of Renaissance Mexican Drawnwork, Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Linen.

Thanksgiving Aluminumware.

There can be nothing more appropriate for Thanksgiving presents than a piece of aluminum and no place can offer you a longer and better assortment than we can. We sell the wear- ever kind; only—lasts a life-time.

Specials in Our Men's Store.

For Thanksgiving—New Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Hats and Underwear.

Advertisement for N-O-W Winter Clothing, Overcoats, Suits, Sweaters, Underwear, Shoes, Hats, Etc.

Advertisement for THE MILLER BROS. CO. Popular Cash Store.

Advertisement for Little do ye know your own blessings; for the love you liberate in your work...

Advertisement for FARMERS' QUINCY GAS, GASOLINE, KEROSENE ENGINES, J. L. BAUST, ENGLAR & SPONSELLER.