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THE HOME FURNISHING COMPANY Everything For the Home. Your Credit is Good.

Social and Personal

Items for this department are welcomed. They may be sent or telephoned to the Telegram's editorial department. Telephone: Bell 390. Home 157-Y.

For Mrs. Davis. Complimentary to Mrs. J. Bernard Davis, of Quinton, Okla., Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Nixon entertained a few friends at a six-course dinner Sunday in their home on North Fifth street. Covers were laid only for the members of the Safety First Club and the honor guest.

Something like 40,000,000 barrels of beer are brewed in the United Kingdom every year. Of these, fewer than 1,000,000 are exported.

Advertisement for TONSILINE, featuring a giraffe illustration and text: 'IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW, AND HAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN TONSILINE WOULD QUICKLY BELIEVE IT. 25c. and 50c. Hospitals Size #1. ALL DRUGGISTS.'

Don't spoil your complexion with powder and cosmetics, use Lily Cream for all redness or roughness of the face, neck and hands. Heals, softens and whitens. All reliable druggists sell it, 25c. Trial bottle 15c.

Advertisement for SHULER & BARR Landscape Artists, offering estimates and plans, with office and drafting room at Hotel Parsons, Room 3, Bell Phone 869.

Advertisement for Snider Furniture Co., featuring 'DO YOU' and text: 'Ever experience any difficulty in finding just what you want when in need of a range? Those who trade here never do. We undoubtedly carry the finest line of Stoves and Ranges in Clarksburg. Better come here first for a Range and save your time. Snider Furniture Co. No. 180 West Pike Street.'

Advertisement for J. JACOBS HATS \$2, featuring text: 'Men's Furnishings Shoes and Clothing \$325 EACH Bu your choice of four fine lots at Industrial. \$300 EACH Buys you two fine, level lots, Nos. 646 and 647, at the Fairground Addition. Glenn B. Waters Real Estate Broker. 306 Prunty Bldg.'

IDEALIZED RURAL SCHOOLS PLANNED IN MODEL CENTERS

By the United States Bureau of Education and a Certain National League.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The United States Bureau of Education, cooperating with the National Forward-to-the-Land League, has just become instrumental in the development of a plan that will establish idealized rural schools as community centers in model settlements that are being planted by the league, in which immigrants and deserving Americans with limited means will get a chance to acquire farm homes and earn good livings from the soil. Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, is a member of the advisory board of the league. His office will furnish plans for the school houses to be built and will send a representative to organize the educational systems. Dr. Claxton, discussing the plans of the league as regards the establishment of rural schools, said:

Greatly Interested. "I am greatly interested in the school program of the league, as it has been outlined to me by Mrs. Haviland H. Lund, its secretary, and will be glad to furnish plans for the school houses, make suggestions and help develop the school system in these communities. Judging by what I have learned of the purposes of the league, there probably would be enough children in each settlement for a school with two to four teachers. With a school house in the center of a community covering ten or twelve square miles, few, if any, of the children would have to travel more than a mile and a half to and fro. Except in the worst of winter weather, this is not too far for even the smallest child. "A good school house should be built, attractive and comfortable, with careful regard to sanitation, with classrooms, laboratories and a library, and an assembly hall large enough not only to seat all the pupils comfortably, but to serve as a meeting place for adults. The teachers' home should be neat and attractive and of pleasing architecture, so as to serve as an example for the community.

Small Farm. "The school equipment should include a small farm of, say, four or five acres in a trucking or thickly settled section and considerably larger, twenty-five to fifty acres, in a more sparsely-settled territory. It should have a garden and an orchard. The principal, or one of the teachers, ought to be required to cultivate this farm and make it a model demonstration farm. There should be a poultry yard, dairy, and, in fact, everything to be found on a well-conducted farm. The teacher also should keep in touch with the agricultural colleges and experiment stations in his state, the departments of agriculture of the state and nation, as well as farm demonstration agents and other agencies, and I think it ought to be made their duty to help him in every way possible.

"In communities such as those established under the auspices of the Forward-to-the-Land League it is advisable that the school be thought of as being in operation all the year round. Of course, this does not mean the holding of sessions all the summer, but some of the teachers, at least, should be on hand at all times. It also is important that the school be made the social center of the community. This can be done by the formation of various kinds of associations, dairying and herring organizations for the parents, women's clubs and domestic science classes.

Know Country Life. "The principal of a rural school ought to know country life, a large part of which has to do with farming. The ability to do is the best test. The head of a school in a farming community should be able to conduct a small farm better than, or at least as well as, any other man in the community."

Referring to this matter, Mrs. Lund said: "The league heartily endorses the opinions expressed by Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the president, in a recent address on 'The School as a Community Center,' in which she said: 'Our school buildings ought to be centers of social enterprise and co-operation, places where, as in universities that are really free, everything that is considered from the point of view of its real value, its real value to the community and to the world. All kinds of wonderful ideas will spring from the free soil of these centers.' Mrs. Lund also suggested that social workers, who are taking courses of training for community center work in the cities, prepare themselves for positions in country schools, where the need of such organization is great. The Forward-to-the-Land League acts as a clearing house for companies that have land to sell, and, if the soil and other conditions are found to be right and the prices for the land are thought fair, it notifies persons who have registered with the league's bureau as prospective colonists.

Rural Secretaries. Albert E. Roberts, of the Young Men's Christian Association, New York, has signified an intention to send rural secretaries to the communities which are to be founded, and Dr. L. S. Cofer of the United States public health services, will have charge of the sanitary inspections. A bureau of information is maintained by the league at Labor Temple, New York City, where the value of lands in various parts of the country, as well as the productive capacity of agricultural regions, can be ascertained by those who are interested.

At present the league is completing arrangements to send a party of colonists to establish a community in Florida, a company that owns about 200,000 acres of land having agreed to place it on the market at prices that will enable persons with limited means to acquire holdings and work the soil. Mrs. Lund states that anybody with \$500 may obtain a completely equipped forty-acre farm in this Florida community, with ten years in which to pay the remainder of the purchase price. The company has agreed, she says, to

donate ten acres of land for school purposes.

The Word of "Liar." "I found out what was going on in Mexico by hearing a sufficiently large number of liars talk about it." This is what President Wilson told the motion picture board of trade in New York.

While Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy strikingly suggests that he has gained his information from "liars," and while his statement is a reflection more frank than complimentary on the numerous "special representatives" he has sent to Mexico, his assertion makes pertinent several questions. What reason has Mr. Wilson to believe he knows the truth about Mexico if he gained his information from "liars"? Sensible men do not go to liars for the truth. He said further, that he always knew just what the "liars" were going to tell him, so much so that, "the last time a deputation visited me about Mexico I thought I would save time, and told them exactly what they were going to say to me, and they went away very much confused."

To a man less proud in his own conceit, would it not have occurred that when all his informants told him the same story it might be that they were telling the truth, and that he was misinformed? When a number of men are lying they do not tell exactly the same story and no one can tell in advance what they are going to say. It might have occurred to him, also, that their "confusion" might have been due to their surprise that, knowing the facts, he so persistently disregarded them.

Furthermore, Mr. Wilson's belief that all his informants regarding Mexico were "liars" should have been a warning to him not to go on selecting inexperienced "special representatives"—in violation of the constitution he is sworn to uphold, because he thus acts without "advice and consent of the Senate"—to send abroad for information. That the president has not learned this lesson is evidenced by his recent dispatch of Colonel House to Europe. If Mr. Wilson could for a moment lay aside his overweening confidence of his own judgment he might realize that when all who came to him from Mexico, including John Lind, Cardinal Gibbons, Henry Lane Wilson, Sir Lionel Carden, the late Paul Fuller, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, and a host of others who had actually been there, and when all told him the same story, it was not they who were "lying," but he who, as a result of his exaggerated ego and pride of opinion, was deceiving himself and attempting to deceive the American people.

Mr. Wilson is exhibiting extraordinary dilatoriness about submitting the data on Mexico which has been called for by resolution of the Senate. It is because he is ashamed of the record or because he still believes all his informants are "liars" and that "all are out of step but me?"

MEAT TO BE REAL LUXURY QUITE SOON

In Europe after the War until Stockbreeding Progresses on a Large Scale.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—None too plentiful before the war, meat is likely to become a real luxury in Europe after peace is declared and remain so for a considerable time until stock-breeding has progressed on an immense scale.

The Central powers group believes it will find itself better off than the Entente group in this respect, but both groups will certainly find it a serious problem. At the expiration of two years of warfare—which period will soon be reached—it is estimated the Entente powers will be short 7,575,000 head of meat animals, while the Central group, owing to the territories occupied by their armies, would in that time lose only 2,000,000 heads through over-consumption due to war.

Commenting upon the situation the Paris Revue Des Deux Mondes points out that France lost twenty per cent of its meat animal stock by the occupation of ten departments of the Germans. France lost through this 1,510,000 horned cattle, 14,804,330 sheep, and 814,919 pigs. This means, says the periodical, that France is deprived of an annual meat production of 411,000 tons. The live stock of Belgium also was lost by the Entente, this being estimated to amount to about 2,000,000 heads of cattle, 18,000,000 sheep and over 2,000,000 pigs. Germany gained thus the meat production of roughly 33,000,000 animals in the western theater alone.

Many Animals Fall. Though the Russians saved much of their live stock in Poland and the invaded Russian provinces, nearly 40,000,000 meat animals fell in the hands of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians. Against this must be charged the losses sustained by the Central powers in Galicia and East Prussia, said to amount to about 8,000,000 heads, because in East Prussia much of the stock was driven off beforehand, while the Gallician live stock had already been drawn on heavily by the Austro-Hungarian troops.

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estimated at about 8,000,000 heads of meat animals, so that the Central powers have in their favor a balance of about 78,000,000 animals. This means a meat production of roughly 1,810,000 tons per year.

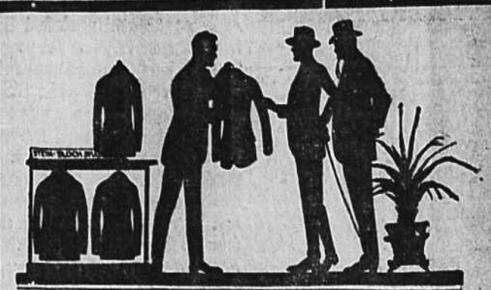
This cannot be looked upon as an increase altogether of the Central powers' food supply. In the territories from which this live stock comes lives a population of about 35,000,000, whose wants must be met, of course. Nevertheless, the meat production of the territories occupied by the German and Austro-Hungarian troops being some 38,218,000,000 pounds annually, which is 1,092 pounds per capita, a large surplus is left to the occupying troops. A daily meat ration of eight ounces for each inhabitant of the districts held, would place at the disposal of Germans and Austro-Hungarians 20,700,000,000 pounds per year. Even in view of the fact that the meat consumption of the Central powers' armies is 456 pounds for each man a year, this quantity would go far towards maintaining the men in the field.

Pork is Hard to Get. That pork and pork fats are hard to get at present in the Central powers' countries may be hard to understand in the light of these conditions. But the following explanation of this fact is given here. Pork has been the favorite meat of the men at the front, owing to its heat-producing qualities, and in addition, last year, when the grain and potato crops of the Central empires were decidedly poor, too many pigs were butchered in order to lessen the demand for feed.

Before the outbreak of the war, the live stock of Europe, the Balkan states and the Ottoman empire not included, stood as follows: Entente states 76,832,912 cattle, 104,694,962 sheep, and 30,003,912 pigs. Central powers 46,746,912 cattle, 48,586,399 sheep, and 36,446,391 pigs. Neutral states 107,506,008 cattle, 184,273,872 sheep, and 91,063,084 pigs.

Entente states which are least favorably situated in their meat supply coming from home production are Great Britain and Italy. The annual per capita consumption in Great Britain is about 150 pounds. Of this sixty per cent has to be imported. A table recently compiled by the well known Italian economist, Ferratelli,

When your hands are red and chapped, use Lily Cream. If your cheeks are raw or your lips cracked, use Lily Cream. It's a harmless skin lotion that heals, softens and whitens overnight. 25c at any reliable drug store. Trial bottle, 15c.



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shows that Italy has already used one-half of its horned cattle to feed its army. Russia is probably the best off in this respect, though heavy demands on its meat production have also been

made. Too fed its army, estimated at eight million men under arms, took during the first war no less than 300,000,000 heads of meat animals. France Loses Animals. France in addition to having lost a considerable share of meat animals, is obliged to feed about three million refugees from the occupied departments and Belgium. Russia has to care similarly for over six million refugees.



Advertisement for Better Foods - Better Homes, featuring text: 'SECOND ANNUAL Better Foods BETTER HOMES SCHOOL February 28 to March 3 Inclusive Miss Emma Hanko Nationally known lecturer and writer on domestic science, dietetics and culinary art will have charge. Thousands of women have heard her. This Better Foods Better Homes School will be given in Masonic Auditorium under the auspices of the Clarksburg Telegram Attend the first lecture and you will not miss the rest of the series Admission Free'



Of poultry is uppermost in our mind when we buy turkeys, chickens, ducks and geese. The darky who steals chickens usually has to take what he can get, as conditions are unfavorable for his close inspection, but THE VANNORT AND CURTIS MARKET is never handicapped even on the question of price. When we see what we want, what we know our customers want, we buy, regardless of price. You receive the benefit, because our prices are as low and sometimes lower than those of our competitors.

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Advertisement for Auto Livery Co., featuring text: 'Auto Livery Co. 819 EITHER PHONE Automobiles for Hire'