

The Manassas Journal

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MANASSAS, VA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917.

WHAT WE ARE MADE OF

If we are truly, as the poet sings, "a part of all that we have seen," it ought to be our business to take thought of what we see. What shall we be like if in the spring we see only clouds and rain and not the beauty that the rain brings? How much of us is being compounded of dandelions and violets and the delicate breath of roses and wild crabs, and how much of sooty bricks and mortar and concrete pavings? Have we counted the myriad shades of pink and lavender and purple and green and gold, the blue of the sky, the red of the sunset, or only the somber grays of clouds and walls and street? Have we looked at smoke when we might have feasted our eyes on burgeoning green?

And the people around us—our fellow men and women—what do we see of their acts? The busy conductor who helps an old woman on his car, the harried policeman who stops to see an old man safely to the sidewalk? Or only the man or woman intent on selfish ends who jostles every one around in his haste to mind his own business?—All these things we can see every day. Of which of them are we making ourselves a part? We are busy with interior decoration, furnishing the walls of mind and memory. It behooves us to be careful, for we shall look on those walls all the rest of our days.—Milwaukee Journal.

Each year we have our quota of Christmas-tree fires. This year the most painful of all occurred in Brooklyn. We might almost have written of it in advance; the details are always the same: "two gas jets had been lighted when the head of the match fell off and ignited the paper ball below the jet." * * * The flame leaped from the bell to the streamers and bunting that with the adjoining Christmas tree were part of the elaborate decorations of the room. Half an hour later the house was in ruins, and on the second floor the firemen found the bodies * * * It seems cruel to add to the regrets of those who are already so sorely tried, but a person bent on incendiaryism could not have planned more effective preparation for a quick "flash" fire. Each year the Fire Prevention Bureau warns the public to be careful. Each year thousands of circulars on the "holiday danger" are sent out by organizations like the National Fire Protection Association, warning against paper-decorations, Christmas tree candles, and even as to putting a cotton beard on a living Santa Claus who is to distribute presents from a lighted tree. Yet each year the accidents recur. May we not hope that the success of the Safe and Sane Fourth of July movement may be followed by a Safe and Sane Christmas propaganda?—New York Evening Post.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING IN THE WORLD

Possibly for years we've known subconsciously what it is, but the realization swept over us afresh the other day as we stood in the vast toy section of a city store arranged for Christmas. Yes, the most beautiful thing in the world is the face of a little child. They were all about us, the children gazing wide-eyed at the marvels spread out before them—at dolls that talked and nodded and cried and slept and walked, gay tin and wood animals that scurried across the floor, fishes that really swam, lams that really baw'd, balls that bounced, masks that grinned, miniature autos that honked, and trains that truly ran. All were there. Staring at them were the youngsters, some bubbling with laughter, some wrapped in solemn speculation. But, in mirror-wisdom, all were beautiful. And one came away better for having seen them.—Collier's Weekly.

THE RICHEST MAN

Not John D. Rockefeller, nor Morgan, nor Rothschild, nor Ford, but the Czar of Russia. His income is more than a million a day, his total wealth between ten and thirty billions. He employs thirty thousand servants, maintains three hundred automobiles and five thousand horses.

But he rarely ever smiles. His days are racked with innumerable cares. The mournful tocsin of tragedy is ever in his ears. His empire is wreathed in smoke and flame. The homes of millions of his subjects are desolate.

As his wealth makes him the richest man, so likely he does not make him the saddest man.

LANGUAGE

There are 4,000 different languages spoken by the human race. There are probably a hundred thousand dialects. There are people using as many as a hundred thousand words, and other tribes going along with vocabularies of twenty words. More than a hundred and fifty million people speak the English language. A hundred million speak the German language. Seventy million speak Russian and 50,000,000 speak French and 40,000,000 use Spanish and Italian is spoken by 30,000,000. No other considerable number of people speak any one language.

When America was discovered no two families of Indians used the same language—meaning by families kindred groups or tribes. There was as much difference between the language spoken by the Indians of what is now Texas and that spoken by the Indians of the lake regions, as there is between German and French. It often happened that Indians living in the same region did not speak the same language, and today little groups of people in Asia and Europe and Africa cannot understand the people that live just across a river or over a mountain range.

The English language is growing more rapidly than any other, with Spanish next. French was formerly the "court language" of the civilized nations, but it is not growing at a rapid rate at this time. The German language did not make as rapid strides as English, because the Germans were not until within recent time colonizers. There are a number of German colonies now, however, and the language is, of course, being carried to the remotest parts of the earth. But the Spaniards in the good days gone were the greatest of all colonizers, and their language is found scattered all over the earth, and in order to do business with the various colonies or countries speaking Spanish, the language is being taught in nearly all civilized countries.

There are more people in the United States and Canada speaking the English language than can be found in contiguous country speaking any other tongue. One cannot travel anywhere else on the earth for a thousand miles, in fact, and find the people speaking the identical language.—Dayton News.

HEALTH INSURANCE

While it reasonably may be affirmed that the value of life insurance is not generally appreciated by the American people, the fact is incontestable that the equally important form of protection, health insurance, has been ignored in this country to an extent that is absolutely shocking, as compared with other industrial nations of the world.

Germany, under the leadership of Bismarck in 1883, was the first among the European nations to recognize the great economic value of compulsory health insurance, and the wonderful industrial progress of the empire since that time, her comparative freedom from poverty, reduction in the death rate, advancement in hygiene, and the physical preparedness of her soldiery, are due, in considerable measure, to her admirable system of health insurance. Other European nations speedily followed Germany's example, until now only the smaller and less important industrial countries are without any general system of health insurance.

It may be pointed out that health insurance for wage-earners is like elementary education, and that in order for it to function properly it needs must be universal, and to that end it must be obligatory. One of the greatest virtues of the system will be found in the prevention of illness, in that it will afford a powerful and pervasive stimulus to employers, employees and the general public to take advantage of possible health-saving devices, as well as the adoption of effective sanitation and other measures of disease prevention.

Dr. Zacher, reputed to be the best authority on health insurance in the world, says that twelve years were added to the worker's life span during thirty years of health insurance. In fact, the consensus of intelligent conclusion on the subject is agreed that health insurance will stimulate the general scientific study of disease prevention, the future possibilities of which are bound to be enormous in the conservation of human life.—Times-Dispatch.

ROMANCE IN THE PRESENT WAR

The romance of war is far from dead. Witness the reports of the French parachutist at Monastir, who jumped from his balloon at a height of 3,500 feet, who took out his pocketbook with one hand and holding it in his teeth, inserted therein all his important papers, threw it into the French lines as he sailed over them and himself reached the Serbian front. Then again we have the account of the fight in the Adriatic between an Italian torpedo boat and an Austrian submarine. Both were sunk, but the survivors of the torpedo boat captured the submarine crew. Our newspapers have never ventured on imaginary exploits that beat these realities of war. Perhaps some day we will take the hint.—London Globe.

--Holiday Greetings--

For your interest and patronage we wish to express our gratitude and hope that the New Year will bring you the blessings of health, contentment and prosperity.

The National Bank of Manassas

THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE

INSURANCE IS A PROFESSION

Select your agent and companies as you would your Banker, Lawyer or Doctor, since your financial existence may depend on this and the best costs no more than the poorest. :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

Established in 1878

FIRE TESTED TIME TRIED REPRESENTING MILLIONS

Home people adjust your fires—no New York sharpers. It will pay you to talk it over and get our rates :: ::

Lipscomb's Fire Insurance Agency

Lower Prices on Meats

Owing to the drop in prices of live stock I will give my customers the benefit

Stew Meats	12 1/2c	Country Sausage	20c
Roasts	14c to 17c	Fresh Pork Hams	20c
Round Steaks	20c	Side Pork	18c
Sirloin and Porterhouse	23c	Veal	18c to 25c
Pork Chops	18c to 20c	Lamb	18c to 25c

Our meats are dressed and handled under the most sanitary conditions and will always be fresh and wholesome. We carry a full line of

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Look our line over before buying and we will give you bottom prices.

All Kinds of Live Stock Wanted

Conner's Market

CONNER BUILDING

MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

A daughter was born on Christmas day to Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Clem.
The Manassas Fire Department will meet in the Town Hall Monday at 7:30 p. m.
The Manassas schools resumed their work Wednesday morning, after the holiday recess.
Manassas Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, met Wednesday afternoon in the Chapter hall.
The Sunday School of the Manassas Baptist Church was entertained at the Ruffner Building Monday evening.
Mr. John Mims, of Luray, is in charge of the New Prince William Hotel during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Mims.
Miss Marion Burks, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Burks, entertained a few friends at the rectory Friday evening.
The Auction Bridge Club was entertained Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. G. Raymond Ratcliffe, at their home on Grant avenue.
The Southern railway has presented a medal to Mr. G. Walker Merchant, "first trick" operator at Manassas, for twenty-five years of service.
The young people's organized class of Cannon Branch gave a very pleasant surprise at the home of Mrs. Barbara Pote and daughter, Saturday evening.
The Manassas High School basketball team will play the Southern railway next Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Conner's Hall. Admission will be fifteen cents.
Rev. J. F. Burks will conduct services at Trinity Episcopal Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Sunday School meets every Sunday morning promptly at 9:45 o'clock.
Larkin & Borrell are installing a feed mill at their building on West street. They will obtain electric power from the town and expect to start grinding in a few days.
The marriage is announced of the Rev. Geo. V. Bell, recently the rector of Overwharton parish, Stafford county, but now of Montana, to Miss Rose Wheat, of Dumfries, Va. Southern Churchman.
Services at Bethel Lutheran Church, Rev. Edgar Z. Pence, pastor, for the coming week will be as follows: Friday—Catechetical instruction at 3 p. m. Sunday—Sunday School at 10 a. m. and preaching at 11 a. m.
Dr. W. A. Newman has received orders from the War Department to report to Fort Cassell, N. C., where he will be stationed indefinitely. Dr. Newman expects to leave next Thursday to take up his duties there.
James Primm, son of "Uncle" George and "Aunt" Belle Primm, well-known colored residents, died Wednesday of tuberculosis at the family home near Manassas. He was 32 years old. Funeral services will be held today.
Services at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. Halpenny, pastor, for the week will be as follows: Friday evening—Union service with sermon by Rev. E. A. Roads. Sunday—Sunday School at 10 a. m. and Epworth League meeting at 6:30 p. m.
Lindsay Fairfax, of Lenox, Mass., died Monday at Oak Hill, his boyhood home near Leesburg. He is the third of the Fairfax family to pass away since last July. The remaining members of the immediate family are a brother, Mr. John Walter Fairfax, of Coggin Hall, and Mrs. G. Ayres, of New York. His wife, daughter and two sons survive.

The Ministers' Association has decided to meet regularly on Court Monday at 2 p. m. The next meeting will be held on Monday, February 5, at the Manassas. All preachers in the county, whether or not they are fully ordained, are invited to join in the meetings.
Richard H. Dulaney, of Grafton Hall, Fauquier county, died in New York Tuesday afternoon, of pneumonia. He was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Dulaney was a noted Virginia sportsman and a member of the Piedmont Hunt Club. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and two sisters.
The annual Christmas meeting of the Alumni Association of Manassas Agricultural High School was entertained last Friday evening at Clover Hill, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Johnson, whose three sons and two daughters are members of the organization.
The Manassas Baptist Church, which was completed about ten years ago, held its exercises of dedication last Sunday morning. The dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Charles Herndon, of Warrenton. The prayer of dedication was offered by the pastor, Rev. T. D. D. Clark, during whose first pastorate the building was erected.
Six prisoners at Occoquan, three white and three colored, Friday afternoon made an unexpected attack upon Lewis Roper, a prison guard, and escaped. The attacking party was working in chains. Four were captured after entering a neighboring farmhouse for warmth. Descriptions of the other two have been sent broadcast and it is expected that they will soon be found.
The marriage of Miss Fannie Fritz Kite, of Madison county, and Mr. Reuben M. Jenkins, of Manassas, took place Saturday at Graves Chapel, Madison county. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. R. B. Kite, of Madison county. Mr. Jenkins is the junior member of the firm of Camper & Jenkins. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins returned to Manassas yesterday and for the present will make their home at the residence of Mrs. A. E. Spies.
A spirited basketball contest between the girls' teams of the Manassas High School and its Alumni was fought Saturday evening in Conner's Hall. The high school girls were victors by the score of 23 to 14. The high school team was composed of Misses Hilda Hottel, Aileen Conner, Emily Round, Mildred Lawler, Kathleen Spies and Mabel Lyon. The Alumni line-up included Misses Emily Johnson, Edith, Dorothy and Lucy Haydon, Jennie Hottel and Marie Leachman.
Services at the Manassas Presbyterian Church, Rev. Alfred Kelley, pastor, for the coming week will be as follows: Sunday—Sunday School at 10 a. m.; subject, Jesus, the Life and Light of Man; preaching and Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 11 a. m.; sermon subject, The World's Saviour; Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 p. m.; subject, Are You Evading Moral Issues? Tuesday—Lecture on China, illustrated with 70 stereopticon slides, silver offering to meet expenses. Friday—Teachers' meeting at 7:30 p. m. at the same place. All are invited to these services.

ABOUT PEOPLE WE KNOW

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Simpson visited in Alexandria last week.
Mrs. A. K. ... to her school at Woodbridge.
Dr. R. E. Wine, of Nokesville, was in town Wednesday.
Mr. H. B. Hooe, of Nokesville, was in Manassas, yesterday.
Mr. Carl Lynn, of Occoquan, was a Manassas visitor on Sunday.
Mrs. C. J. Sharpe of Nokesville, visited friends in Manassas Wednesday.
Mr. Henry Simpson visited his brother, Mr. S. Simpson, Friday and Saturday.
Mr. Walter Willingham, of Remington, is visiting his cousin, Mr. Herman Bryant.
Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Robinson were Washington visitors during the holidays.
Miss Sara Donohoe, who teaches at Catlett, spent the holidays at her home here.
Mrs. W. P. Rudasill, of Culpeper, was the guest of Mrs. L. A. Larkin Sunday.
Mr. John Bryant, of Ashburn, spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. B. L. Bryant.
Miss May Leachman and Mr. J. P. Leachman, jr., leave tomorrow for New Mexico.
Mr. Reid Hynson, of Philadelphia, this week was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hynson.
Mr. Francis Merchant, of Richmond, spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. Henry Camper.
Mrs. Albert Lawrence this week has been the guest of Miss Edna Bosley, in Baltimore, Md.
Miss S. E. Swart, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Grace Nicol, at her home on Main street.
Mr. Taylor Adams, of Luray, has been the holiday guest of relatives here and in Loudoun county.
Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Robinson were guests of Mrs. James Payne, at Nokesville, Saturday and Sunday.
Miss Thomas, who is spending the winter in Washington, is the guest of her niece, Miss Suthard, of Bristow.
Miss Alma Redd, of Catlett, has been the guest at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Ada Davis, on Grant avenue.
Mr. and Mrs. L. Pearson, of Washington, were Christmas guests at the home of Game Warden R. C. Copen.
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Crigler, of Baltimore, were holiday guests of relatives here and at Rixeyville, Culpeper county.
Miss Emma Lois Davis and Mr. Eugene Davis spent Sunday at Haymarket, as the guests of Miss Lillian Lightner.
Mrs. Florence Holtzman, of Culpeper, during the week was a guest at the home of Rev. and Mrs. T. D. D. Clark.
Messrs. Carroll and Everett Rice, William Merchant, Gordon Brown and Audley Bennett left Monday morning for Chester, Pa.
Messrs. John Willcox and Gilbert Spies, who spent the Christmas vacation at their homes here, have returned to Richmond College.
Mr. C. C. Cushing, of Upperville, this week was the guest of his mother, Mrs. S. C. Richards, and his sister, Mrs. I. M. Donohoe.
Miss Ada Kincheloe, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Frank Pattie, left Tuesday for her home at Upperville, Fauquier county.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pote, of Culpeper, and Miss Edna Bosley, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lawrence during the holidays.
Mr. William Coumerin, of Idaho, was the holiday guest of Mr. Richard Bruce Hynson, his associate at Staunton Military Academy.

Mr. James E. Nelson has returned from a two week's stay in Huntington, W. Va., where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Paul Nelson.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. S. Taylor, of Highland Park, Mich., left Saturday after a short stay in Manassas as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Myers.
Mr. Laurin Williams, of Spokane, Wash., a senior at Yale, is spending his vacation with the family of his cousin, Mrs. C. R. C. Johnson.
Mrs. S. S. Simpson, of Hopewell, and Mrs. Herman Bonney, of Clarendon, this week were the guests of Mrs. Bettie Harrison and Miss Lucy Harrison.
Mr. J. H. Edwards and Mr. Ned Anderson, Norfolk business men, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sprinkel during Christmas week.
Mr. Edward Lynch, of Charlottesville, who has been the holiday guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Lynch, recently returned from a trip to Niagara.
Mrs. Margaret H. Bowen, of Brentsville, will go to Washington tomorrow for a two weeks' stay as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. H. Oertly, of Brookland.
Capt. and Mrs. H. Lee Willis, of Washington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sprinkel Sunday, at their home on Lee avenue, which was formerly the Willis home.
Mr. Ira H. Pote, of Clarion, Pa., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Pote, of Charlottesville, who had been visiting Mrs. Barbara Pote, left Sunday for their respective homes.
Mr. Claybourne Blackwell, of Broad Run, spent Tuesday in Manassas. Mr. Blackwell, a former student of Manassas High School, was returning to the University of Virginia.
Mr. Howard O. Akers, Miss Elizabeth Mabrey and Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Glascock, all of Washington, spent New Year's day at the home of Mrs. M. E. Akers, on east Center street.
Ralph Wood, of Richmond, is visiting his uncle and aunt, Dr. and Mrs. W. Fewell Merchant, John Holt Merchant, who spent the holidays in Richmond, has returned to Manassas.
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brown returned Saturday morning from New York city. Mr. Brown left Tuesday for Atlanta, and Mrs. Brown is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Morgan.
Mr. and Mrs. James Holmes and two children, Andrew Lee and Lois, have returned to their home in Richmond, after spending the holidays with Mr. Holmes' father, Mr. Andrew Kincheloe, of Independent Hill.
Mr. and Mrs. William Blakey Walker, who were married recently in Cleveland, Ohio, were week-end guests of Mr. Walker's father, Mr. W. J. Walker. Mrs. Walker was formerly Miss May Pryor, of Cleveland.
Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Gordon have had as their guests during the holidays Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mansfield and their little daughter, Margaret Eloise, Misses Julia and Elsie Powell and Miss Julia Stevens, all of Washington.
Mr. and Mrs. Asa Carr, of Clarksburg, W. Va., were the guests of Mrs. Carr's sister, Mrs. O. D. Waters, this week. Mrs. Carr, before her marriage which took place on Christmas day, was Miss Mary Day Longwell, of Gasaway, W. Va.
Miss Bessie Walker, who a few months ago began training at George Washington University Hospital, Washington, D. C., spent New Year's day at the home of her father, Mr. W. J. Walker. She was accompanied by Mrs. Fulcher, of Washington.
Rev. M. L. Carpenter, of Watuga county, North Carolina, spent a few hours in Manassas Tuesday, en route to Woodstock, where he formerly held a pastorate. Rev. Mr. Carpenter during his stay in Manassas was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. ...

The Enrollment in Our Christmas Savings Club CLOSSES Monday, January 15, 1917
There are no restrictions. Everybody is welcome to enjoy the pleasures and benefits of membership. The first deposit makes you a member without any further expense or trouble except to keep up the small weekly payments, which anyone can do without inconvenience.
Enroll yourself. Enroll the children. Enroll now.

The Peoples National Bank OF MANASSAS, VA.
Henry K. Field & Co., Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Building Material OF ALL KINDS.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
Office: No. 115 N. Union Street. Factory: No. 111 N. Lee Street. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

You May Send One Dollar for one year's subscription to The Journal as you would cash a draft at your bank—knowing that You Will Receive Full Value

The Dixie Theatre SHOWING THE BEST THERE IS IN MOTION PICTURES
TONIGHT—FRIDAY Marguerite Clark in "Silks and Satins."
SATURDAY Edwin Arden in "The Eagle's Nest." A western play.
TUESDAY Vivian Martin in "Little Mademoiselle." A World Feature. Little Mademoiselle Lili has just arrived in New York from her native country France, to make her home with her uncle, Henry Bravel. Mr. Bravel is determined that his only son shall marry his charming niece. His son however has other matrimonial ideas unbeknown to his father. The play following is one which will hold interest.
THURSDAY "The Evil Thereof." A photoplay extraordinary, with Frank Losee. It is a powerful morality drama by Channing Pollock and paints the relentless pursuit of the almighty dollar in such true and bold colors that the play will electrify, with its startling realism.
FRIDAY Edna Goodrich in "The Making of Maddalena." Paramount. At a big social affair, wealthy young George Hale makes a reckless boast. If Blanche Belgrave, to whom he is engaged, will give him a year's time he will become a greater artist than the much sought Pastorelli. The play built from the foregoing is one with interest.
SATURDAY Robert Warwick in "The Flash Of An Emerald." World.

NOTICE

Anyone thinking of buying at any time kindly see me, as we want to leave Manassas and would rather sell than rent. Though I do not continue to advertise, all I own here will be for sale. W. M. MILNES.

NOTICE

All bills not settled on or before January 1, 1917, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. After January 1, 1917, my terms will be cash, with a credit limit of thirty days.



SOUTHERN RAILWAY PREMIER CARRIER OF THE SOUTH SCHEDULE

In effect September 24, 1916. Schedule figures published only as information, not guaranteed.

Trains Leave Manassas as follows

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 9—Daily local, 8:30 a. m. Delivers connection at Orange daily except Sunday...

NORTHBOUND.

No. 18—Except Sunday, local from Washington to Washington, 7:00 a. m.

WESTBOUND.

No. 49—Daily local for Harrisonburg and intermediate points, 9:40 a. m.

DULIN & MARTIN CO. Washington's Leading Store. For China, Glass, Silverware, Etc.

DULIN & MARTIN CO. Pottery, Porcelain, China, Glass, Silver Etc. 1215 F St. and 1214-18 G St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Everything Good to Eat. My line embraces Staple and Fancy Groceries, Queensware, Tin and Enamelware. D. J. ARRINGTON MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

New Wall Paper. Wall paper has gone up 25 per cent. We bought our stock before the rise and are selling at the old price. Foot's Wall Paper House.



RAISE TURKEYS WITH PROFIT

Many a Poor Little Poult Never Comes to Be Beautiful Bird Because of Wrong Start.

Turkey hens raise much better poult than chicken hens; for the reason that they never wear them, but hovey them at night and watch over them days until they are nearly grown.



Bronze Turkeys.

to turkeys and chicks also, and is a protein food. The three can be combined in a mash made rather dry, never sloppy, and makes an excellent starter for the little poults.

ANIMAL FOOD FOR CHICKENS

Sour Milk Exerts Beneficial Influence on Digestion of Young Fowls, Alleviates Its Acid.

The best animal food for chicks is sour milk. On account of the acid it contains sour milk exerts a beneficial influence on the digestion of the chick.

FEEDING CHICKS SOUR MILK

Dangers of White Diarrhea and Other Diseases Can Be Greatly Reduced by Its Use.

By feeding sour milk to chicks, the dangers of white diarrhea and other chick diseases can be greatly reduced.

Three Spheres of Believer's Life

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE Extension Department Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

TEXT—Christ our life.—Col. 3:1

If the three spheres in which the believer's life is said to be kept distinct in the mind, much confusion of thought will be avoided.



Your life is hid with Christ in God. Col. 3:3. This is the place of supreme satisfaction and absolute safety; the place of opened vision where the unseen things are seen—the unseen things which make the present afflictions, however severe, to be light in comparison.

"The life that I now live in the flesh." Gal. 2:20. This is the place of constant, never-ceasing struggle and strife, but in which may be constant success and victory.

The Country Gentleman makes the sensible suggestion that a prodigious waste of land and a recklessly heavy maintenance cost be avoided.

The Country Gentleman objects to Iowa devoting 416,000 acres of "the best farming land in the world" to growing a sufficient assortment of woods to seed the farms that lie along the state's 124,000 miles of public road.

By furnishing better means of communication, good roads will add to the selling price of farm products and in every way will contribute to the comfort and happiness of the people.

ROAD BUILDING

MANAGEMENT OF GOOD ROADS

Specialists of Department of Agriculture Place Responsibility for Highway Defects.

Where a county builds a good road and soon lets it become rutty, washed out or uneven, who or what is principally to blame?

1. County boards, although having full administrative authority, appear not to attach to their official action in road matters the importance or legal effect which it should have.



Good Road in New York.

road funds to know what is available for any particular project, where funds have been or where existing balances are to be expended.

3. Lack of any systematic practice in handling funds among most counties makes it very difficult to carry out over even a single year any persistent maintenance policy, because funds of funds obligated for maintenance purposes are not protected against sporadic and irregular drafts for miscellaneous purposes.

4. Local labor available for maintenance work is made dissatisfied by the constant, unintelligent and unfavorable criticism of those using the road.

5. Maintenance continuing over a period of years—the ultimate indispensable condition of effective maintenance—is jeopardized by lack of accounting control that will prevent spending next year's current income in this year.

6. The lack of skilled supervision in construction and the effect of this in increasing the cost or in making effective maintenance impossibly expensive is everywhere seen.

MUCH WASTE OF FARM LANDS

Suggested by Country Gentlemen That Ranklessly Heavy Maintenance Cost Be Avoided.

The Country Gentleman makes the sensible suggestion that a prodigious waste of land and a recklessly heavy maintenance cost be avoided by American roadmakers.

The Country Gentleman objects to Iowa devoting 416,000 acres of "the best farming land in the world" to growing a sufficient assortment of woods to seed the farms that lie along the state's 124,000 miles of public road.

Benefits of Good Roads.

By furnishing better means of communication, good roads will add to the selling price of farm products and in every way will contribute to the comfort and happiness of the people.

Most Valuable Roads.

Good wagon roads—being into the country and back to the market—have been shown to be the most valuable roads.



Let them have a BROWNIE

The children always enjoy taking pictures—it adds to the pleasures of the day's outing; besides, taking them is clean, educational fun

With every Kodak or Brownie purchased—a free, year's subscription to "Kodakery," a monthly magazine for the amateur photographer.

Dowell's Pharmacy "THE REXALL STORE"

New Idea Manure Spreader

The New Idea Manure Spreader was first built over fifteen years ago and the principle has never changed. It has always been a "spreader" not an "unloader."

Mr. J. M. Kline and A. B. Carr have New Idea Spreaders that have spread more manure than any "unloader" in this county.

Mr. S. C. Harley has just purchased his second New Idea Spreader and says if he ever needs another that it will be a "New Idea."

Messrs G. P. Bucher, I. A. Miller, James Birkett, J. W. Birkett, H. S. Hundley, F. W. Brower, F. H. Sanders and W. G. Byrnes have all bought "New Idea" Spreaders from us this year.

Let us add your name to this list of "Progressive Farmers."

Cornwell Supply Company MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

Jewelry, Sporting Goods

When you think of purchasing a watch, a ring, a scarf or brooch pin, or other jewelry, remember we can supply your wants. Most anything in the sporting goods line will be found here—at an attractive price.

Watch Repairing and Fitting of Glasses H. D. WENRICH Jeweler and Optician Manassas, Virginia

Larkin-Dorrell Co., Inc. Main Office and Salesroom Manassas, Va. Branch Warehouse Nokesville, Va.

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You are cordially invited to visit our Nokesville Warehouse, located in the Hinegardner Building. Residents of this vicinity will find it both profitable and convenient to patronize our Branch Store.

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Highway Improvement

INCREASING VALUE OF LANDS

Immense Uncultivated Area Cannot Be Developed Until Improved Highways Are Constructed.

There are over 400,000,000 acres of uncultivated land in the United States awaiting development that cannot be developed without improved highways. It has been shown that the value of land is increased evenly with the improvement for the roads, the increase running from \$2 to \$9 the acre. As the roads are improved, there is a corresponding increase in population. In twenty-five counties, taken at random, which have contained on an average only 1 1/2 per cent of improved roads in the decade 1890 to 1900, there was a falling off in population of 3,000 in each county. In twenty-five other counties, taken at random, in which there was an average of 40



Good Road in Nebraska.

per cent of improved roads, the increase of population in each county was 31,000. The "back-to-the-farm" movement will progress just in proportion to the improvement of the highways, and the improvement of the highways is dependent upon administration not less than upon construction.

There must be skill in the supervision as well as in the building of the roads. Heretofore at least nine-tenths of the work on the roads has been done under the direction of men without any knowledge of roadbuilding, which is an art based upon a science. There are today more than 100,000 petty road officials in the United States who have no practical knowledge of the simplest engineering problems that must be solved in the location of the roads, in their relation to a general system, or to related systems; but who are supposed to have great influence in neighborhood politics and are mighty at the polls. It is from this incubus that the problem must be relieved if the country is to enjoy the benefits of a well ordered system of highways.

Good roads not only cost a great deal of money in their construction, but also in their maintenance or administration. It has been the habit in this country to "work on the roads" when all other work was done, and this has meant that the roads have had attention only once or twice a year. Macadam roads do not take care of themselves, concrete roads should have constant attention, sand-clay roads require daily supervision if they are to give service for which they were designed and built. In France every mile of road is inspected daily, and it is the constant vigilance of trained supervision that enables the railroad of the country to take care of the business of the country. There ought to be the same sort and degree of supervision of the roads of the United States if they are to give the service for which they are built. To make a mile of macadam road eight feet wide and eight inches thick, 1,750 tons of stone are required, and to build a mile of gravel road eight feet wide and eight inches thick, 1,142.33 cubic yards of compacted, or 1,564 cubic yards of loose gravel are required, and in order that the best results may be obtained, there must be constant supervision not only in the mixing of the materials employed in the building of the roads of the several types, but in the placing of materials.

There are 2,000,000 miles of what are commonly called "dirt roads" in the United States, and to make these effective there must be proper drainage, such grading and alignment as will make them fit for the traffic and constant surface betterment, and it is nothing short of criminal waste to build roads of macadam and expect them to take care of themselves. Undoubtedly the best system of maintenance for all roads is that which provides for the permanent and sometimes continuous employment of skilled laborers who have charge of particular sections of road, or who may be assigned to any part of the county or other road unit where there is work most needed.

Canadian Stone Highway.

A stone highway, to cost \$400,000, is to be built from Ottawa, Canada, 60 miles south to the St. Lawrence river international boundary. It is stated that the road is to be built as a memorial to the late J. P. Whitney, premier of Ontario.

All-Year-Round Roads.

Good roads help small towns; railroad build up the great cities, but the year-round roads turn the stream of wealth travel and business back towards the rural centers.

Temperance Notes

ENFORCING THE LAW.

Amusing stories are being told by a London newspaper correspondent concerning the carrying out of the "no treating" orders issued by the British board of control. On one occasion two detectives attired as dockers visited a Liverpool house. One of them ordered "two pints" and tendered money in payment. The barman brought the drinks and the change, whereupon he was informed that he had broken the law. "Not a bit of it," replied the apron-wearer, "you ordered two pints, and I'm going to stand here and see you drink them yourself."

A New Brighton "public" was the scene of this story: Three men entered and one of them ordered and paid for three bottles of stout. The barmaid brought the bottles uncorked and one glass. On being asked for two more glasses she politely intimated that the man who ordered the three bottles must drink them, and that she had nothing to do with his companions.

HIGH COMMERCIAL STANDING.
A few years ago a commission came over from Germany to investigate the causes of the industrial supremacy of the United States. In their report they asserted that the victories of American trade are largely due to the fact that for thirty years children in the public schools have been taught the evils of intoxicating drink, and that in more than 400 lines of industry no man could secure employment if he were known to be addicted to intoxicating beverages.

It might be added that the laws in all the states requiring scientific temperance instruction in the public schools are the result of persistent work on the part of the Woman's Christian Temperance union.

BEER AND GRAIN.
Germans are beginning to chafe against the liberty granted to the brewer to waste grain, while the consumption of bread is restricted and cattle are grudging their usual sustenance. Daily 35,000 hundredweight of barley are wasted by Germans in producing beer. To make a litre of beer nearly half a pound of barley is required, and some Germans drink five litres a day. One writer sums up the case against the beer drinker in these trenchant words: "Whoever drinks beer during the war takes away a piece of bread from his fellow man, robs his people of meat and butter and deprives our children, our sick and wounded of the milk and eggs so necessary."

FEW QUESTS IN WORKHOUSE.
The city of Wheeling, W. Va., has been maintaining a nice, comfortable workhouse, where three square meals were served every day. It now appears that it may have to be closed. In February it had but nine inmates. Formerly at that time of year it has had from ninety to one hundred. "The lack of patronage is blamed entirely upon the absence of saloons," says a West Virginia paper. "The foaters that formerly accepted the entertainment of the city at the workhouse, it is declared, give the city the go-by now because the saloons are gone, while the old roustabouts who used to make extended visits, have left for other less arid communities."

HE SET THE PACE.
In 1890 Secretary of the Navy Long forbade the sale or issue of liquor to enlisted men. All that Secretary Daniels did was to extend the rule to officers, "taking the step upon the official recommendation of the surgeon general of the navy." This policy that was to make the United States the "laughing stock" of the nations was followed within the year by all other world powers.

MORE PERSONS EMPLOYED.
The city of Cambridge, Mass., has been for many years a no-license city. The Mansion house at East Cambridge in license days was a roadhouse, the bar—its chief feature—employing seven persons. After Cambridge voted "No" and continued to do so, the place became the home of the Mansion House Ice Cream company, which today employs over 45 persons.

GOOD SALOON UNKNOWN.
"What about good saloons? I never heard of one. My honest opinion on that subject, and I don't think I miss the truth very much, is that the good saloon, and the better saloon is the worst saloon, and the best saloon is the most saloon. The good saloon sows the seed, the bad saloon cultivates the crop, and the devil reaps the harvest."—Father C. P. Baroa.

ASHAMED OF HIS VOTE.
Standing before 600 members of the Seattle Commercial club, Mayor Gill said to a cheering crowd of business men: "I voted wet and am ashamed of it. In six months I haven't had a woman in my office crying and saying that her husband hasn't turned in any money. I have not had one since the first of January. There used to be four or five a day."

ASHAMED OF ITS CUSTOMERS.
The saloon is ashamed of its best customers.

Temperance Notes

EGGOLY OF NATIONS.

In an address at London university before the Child Study association on "Serving the Future," Dr. C. W. Saleeby, an eminent English scientist, stated that he had it on the highest authority that the increase in infant mortality since the war began was almost entirely due to the fact that mothers had been drinking more alcohol had, in fact, been using to kill the future the money given by the nation to save the future. "People do not realize," the doctor declared, "how much of the finest food is being destroyed to make poison. It is the maddest thing you can imagine! There are not enough ships to carry our commerce, yet many ships are being used to bring to these shores the material for making poison that our mothers may buy at the corner of the street."

To illustrate the national need of caring for children in their earliest years, Doctor Saleeby remarked that during the past 17 months the army had been rejecting immense numbers of "damaged" men, who were really damaged as long ago as 1890-95. Germany had been having the same difficulty, but in her case it was even more serious. That country, he said, was now paying for her characteristic militarist neglect of the mother and the child, for it was certain that a high rate of infant deaths meant a proportionately high rate of "damaged" or unfit men.

DRINK AND DIVORCE.
"The story of the divorce court reeks with whisky and brutality," says Jack Lait, who writes for Chicago Herald. He has lately been dropping into the courtroom of Judge Kersten, the busiest jurist in Christendom, and watching and listening. He has found that "the set is the symbol of divorce and the bottle its inspiration." Liquor is responsible for more than ten out of twenty cases. "Those are the tales," he says, "that do not get display heads in news columns. They are not important, they are picturesque." Judge Kersten has spent 30 years "adjudicating criminal matters, from murder to spitting on the sidewalk—and of it all, the trickiest, the sorriest, the saddest, are the divorce cases."

And the states, most of them, go on licensing the sale of the stuff which inspires the drunken fist—go on in money partnership with the drunkard maker!

WHO'LL GET THE MONEY?
The manufacture of lumber is an important industry in the state of Washington and the woodsmen used periodically to go into the towns and spend their wages in the saloons. Shortly before the prohibition law became operative a police captain inquired of one of these men what he would do with his money on his next visit. "I'll tell you what I am going to do," said the logger. "Next time I come to town I am going to buy a new suit of clothes, some boots, a mackinaw and some new blankets." The captain says that this answer is typical of the answers of many other loggers who might be questioned.

CITIES ENFORCE DRY LAW.
"It used to be all very well," says the Spokane (Wash.) Chronicle, "to say that prohibition is good enough for the rubes, but it won't go in the cities." Now things have swung around to such an extent that the larger municipalities are among the leaders in the dry movement. Seventy-one cities, ranging from 25,000 to 325,000 population are now listed as dry and with the dry law as well enforced as other laws. Seven wet states contain dry cities of more than 25,000 population. There are 19 dry states, and the Nation's Going Dry, all too soon to please the saloonists."


NONUNION WHISKY.
Ninety-four per cent of the whisky made in the United States is made by the whisky trust. Whisky is made by nonunion labor, paid only \$0.10 per week, according to United States bureau of census reports. The hours of labor range from 10 to 17 per day. Out of \$100 paid for whisky at manufacturer's price only \$2.08 goes back to the wage earners who made the whisky.

SALOONS AND TAXES.
The report of one of Uncle Sam's departments completely smashes the contention of the wets that saloons lower taxes. The report shows that the general property tax collected in prohibition states is \$10.12 per capita, in non-prohibition states \$11.68, in states partially under license \$13.22 per capita, and in wholly license states \$16.92.

NOT DISCERNIBLE.
Walter E. Johnson, an American aviator expert, after spending six months in Russia, or near there, watching for submarines in the Black sea, told reporters that he could detect submarines 150 feet under water while he was 8,000 feet above it, but that he had not been able to see a drunken man in Russia anywhere.

GAINING POPULARITY.
At the rate the country is going dry, the water wagon will soon be as popular as the automobile.—Exchange.

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...because
...is so different and so
...good.
...can't bite your tongue;
...can't parch your throat;
...you can smoke it as long and
...as hard as you like without any
...cough but real tobacco hap-
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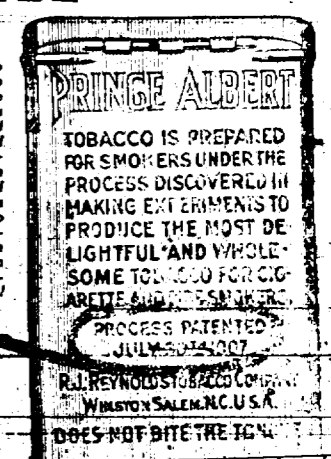
YOU'LL find a cheery howdy-do on top no matter how much of a stranger you are in the pack of the woods you drop into. For, Prince Albert is right there—at the first place you pass that sells tobacco! The toppy red bag sells for a nickel and the titty red tin for a dime; then there's the handsome pound and half-pound tin humidor and the pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such hand-up trim all-the-time!

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