

## THE LESSON OF SAVINGS STAMPS

Government Expects Every Individual to Invest Not Less Than \$20.00 Each.

"The greatest lesson after the war will be that country which did the most to raise its quota of War Savings Stamps declared C. H. Montague, executive secretary of the War Savings Administration in Virginia, in discussing the failure of many sections of the state to respond liberally to the investment of their savings or a portion of their earnings in Uncle Sam's 'baby bonds'."

"It makes little difference to what county this unenviable distinction will go," Mr. Davenport continued, "but it is as plain as A. B. C., that all persons must prepare themselves for the period of re-adjustment which will follow the close of the hostilities now raging on the European battlefields. For this reason the government issued War Savings Stamps, not only to help finance the war, but to help people, the masses, prepare themselves to meet the reaction which is sure to come."

There are two features of War Savings Stamps which provide particularly for the re-adjustment period. One is the investing of all surplus which can possibly be saved in government securities. This insures the return of the principal plus interest at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded quarterly. In the second place will follow the virtue of thrift, which is certain to follow once the art of saving is fully learned.

The government expects every individual in the country, which means men, women, and children, be they white or black, to invest not less than \$20 apiece in War Savings Stamps. However, it is possible under the plan conceived for the public weal for individuals to invest up to and including \$1,000 in War Savings Stamps. Thus it will be seen that tidy sums may be laid aside in War Savings Stamps for purposes of emergency, and in the counties where this spirit of thrift has been absent the re-adjustment period is going to cause hardship and perhaps suffering.

The current issue of War Savings Stamps does not mature in value until January 1, 1923, but should the necessity arise the holder of War Savings Certificates may have them redeemed at any postoffice for the amount invested with interest at the rate of 1 cent per month for each War Savings Stamp during the period held by the owner.

However, it is not the wish that investors redeem their holdings in War Savings Stamps except in cases of urgent need. Consequently those people who will have nothing in the way of refinancing loans coming from the government after the war and those who have had this chance to save and help the government while helping themselves will be the poorest of the poor people after the war. All, in this period of high wages for labor, can save neat sums merely through the practice of self-denial which means that non-essentials and luxuries must be laid aside for the duration of the war.

These people who could have put their earnings into War Savings Stamps and who have not will not only feel the pinch of after-war conditions, but will realize in no unmistakable fashion that they lacked patriotic

service. They will be made to feel ashamed when they face the men who come back from the fighting front—the men who were glad to offer their lives for patriotic service. These men did not stop to question the wisdom of acts of the administration when danger threatened not only this country but the world, but cheerfully went forth. The least anyone who is not in uniform can do in this critical period in the country's history is invest a part of his income in government securities.

"The war will end, and then it will be that the returned heroes will take time to look about to see who were the people at home who gave up their luxuries while they faced death and hardship to help make the world safe for Democracy."

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF VIRGINIA TOWNS

State Board of Health Conducting Investigation—Results to be Published.

Richmond, Va., July 18.—Under the direction of the State Board of Health a sanitary and health inspection of Virginia towns is now being conducted. Inspectors started on this work about three weeks ago and they have already covered much ground. Their preliminary reports indicate that the results will be interesting and valuable. When the final report is published, each town will be rated relatively and on the basis of a definite standard, so that it will be highly desirable for every town to have as clear a record as possible, looking at the matter from the welfare of its own citizens as well as from other points of view.

In order that local officials may have an opportunity to "clean up" and correct evils that may exist, the rating of towns will be deferred for the present. As soon as an inspector submits his first report, a letter is sent to the mayor of the town concerned together with a copy of the report. The mayor's attention is called to the conditions where they are found to be a menace to health, and he is urged to cooperate with the health authorities in correcting existing evils, enforcing the sanitary rules and regulations and the laws pertaining to public health, and in trying to arouse the people to a realization of the danger that inheres in neglect of sanitation.

In this way every town will have an opportunity to improve its sanitary arrangements, and thereby make a better showing in the final report than would be the case if the results of the investigation were to be made public at once.

The war crisis is pointed to by the health board as emphasizing the importance of public questions. In one of its letters the board says: "At this time of war, when our government is bending every effort to the task of putting this country on a war basis and sending abroad healthy and well-trained men to fight, it is the duty of every citizen to do his part to the limit of his power. Sickness and the conditions that breed disease are a direct burden on any community, and on the whole nation, and anything done to prevent sickness and disease is patriotic service of a very high order."

—Miss Othello Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Williams, who has been confined to her home for several weeks with malarial fever, is able to be out again.

## MUST SUBSTITUTE WOOD FOR COAL

Administrator C. H. Montague Insists that Wood be Given Preference for Fuel.

C. H. Montague, of Richmond, appointed Wood Administrator for Virginia under State Fuel Administrator Harry F. Byrd, has issued an appeal to the citizenship of this state calling upon the people to conserve coal by the substitution of wood for fuel purposes, wherever and whenever such substitution can be made. Administrator Montague is as insistent that wood shall be burned in cities as well in the rural districts, although he realized that it is in the country sections that wood will be more generally burned. He has called on citizens of the urban sections, however, to provide themselves with wood burners and to burn cut wood in open grates and in stoves. In his statement he addresses himself to the intelligence of the citizenship of the state. He says:

"If you wanted a barrel of white flour tomorrow, you could not get it. Wheat had to be conserved, other grain and food values were combined with wheat and a substitute flour created. The result 'war bread' may not be as palatable to us as white bread, but it nourishes and insures us against hunger, while the boys at the front, our own and allies, will have the wheat we thereby save."

"Our war industries are forging ahead, at top speed, turning out ships, aeroplanes, rifles, machine-guns, cannon, shells, powder equipment for our army and the armies of our allies, with which they are going to win this war. These industries, vital to winning the war, are running under forced draft and are hungrily consuming coal, more coal and still more coal."

"Our destroyers, guarding transports, and hunting the seas for the U-Boat, are consuming coal. The transports carrying our soldiers and the freighters carrying their supplies, three thousand miles, are consuming coal. Our navy, our war industries and our ships, are going to have all the coal they require, even if you and I have to use a substitute fuel and thereby release, for winning the war, tons of coal, which we would prefer to burn ourselves, under normal conditions."

"In Virginia, there is an abundance of timber, which can be converted into cordwood and used as a substitute fuel for coal. Wood as a substitute for coal has many serious handicaps: One ton of coal generates approximately as much heat as a cord and a quarter of seasoned wood, and in many districts a ton of coal costs less than a cord of wood. But, the cord and a quarter of wood, voluntarily used, releases a ton of coal, to help win the war, and when coal cannot be obtained, a supply of wood will prevent suffering. Be sure that you have that supply on hand."

"If you live in the country, and own timber and wood-lots, produce enough wood for your own requirements and produce also a surplus to sell, at a reasonable price, to your less fortunate neighbor, or offer same to the markets of the city, or cities, closest to you. There will be a demand for all you produce."

"If you live in the city buy, and store, your wood, so that it

will be on hand, when you need it.

"In most of the cities of Virginia, the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, or Mayor, who are conversant with the fuel situation, have secured the cooperation of the coal and wood dealers, and taken active steps to provide an adequate supply of wood fuel, for their city's needs. But, without the ready and quick response from the consumer, the desired results cannot be accomplished."

"Buy your wood now and store it. If you cannot obtain from your dealer, or producer, the full quantity you require, place your order for the additional quantity you require. In doing this you will render great assistance to your city, in obtaining a sufficient supply of fuel, to insure it against domestic privation, and industrial needs, and will also make your family and yourself independent in the face of an alarming coal shortage, in the coming fall and winter months."

## REGULAR MEETING OF MANASSAS CHAPTER

Election of New Officers—Approval of the Jennie Dean Branch Organization.

A regular meeting of the Manassas Chapter of the American Red Cross was held at the Town Hall Monday evening, the chairman, Mr. George G. Tyler, presiding. The invocation was offered by Rev. Stuart Gibson, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

An announcement was made by the executive committee of the election of the following officers, at a committee meeting held earlier in the evening: Rev. H. O. Burr, vice chairman, to succeed Mrs. George T. Lyon; Mr. G. Raymond Ratcliffe, treasurer, to succeed the late L. Frank Pattie, and Mr. Albert Speiden, chairman of the finance committee, to succeed Mr. Ratcliffe. Rev. A. Stuart Gibson was made a member of the committee on civilian relief and the certificate of organization of the Jennie Dean Branch was approved.

Miss Mary Larkin, chairman of the committee appointed to provide entertainment for the drafted men leaving during the month of July, reported the plans of the committee.

Mrs. T. E. Haines and Mrs. Roberts-Lyon were placed on a committee, of which Mrs. A. E. Spies is chairman, to assist in disposing of the fruit collected for the soldiers, as some of the fruit is beginning to deteriorate. Bills amounting to \$150.00 were presented and approved.

The meeting closed with benediction by Rev. H. O. Burr.

## BAND CONCERT

Bull Run Council, No. 15, O. F. A. Band will give a concert Monday, July 22, at 8:15 p. m., on the lot corner Main and Center streets. R. M. Florence, director. The young ladies of the Baptist Church will sell refreshments for the benefit of the Red Cross and the band.

Program: March, "The Assemblyman." Schottische, "The Alabama Cotton Slide." Popular, "Carry On." Waltz, "In Loveland." Selection, "Sometimes You'll Remember." Popular, "A Baby's Prayer at Twilight." March, "Bugle Call." Finale, "When We Wind Up the Watch on the Rhine." "Star-Spangled Banner."

## DISPUTE AS TO SALE OF CONFISCATED WHISKEY

Seven Hundred Gallons Recently Shipped to Baltimore by State Authorities.

Bottled whiskey, enough to fill seven barrels, is now being assorted at the station house in Alexandria. It is composed of quart, pint and half pints, and all grades. The liquor was seized at different times by the prohibition inspectors.

A dispatch from Baltimore says: Virginia prohibitionists are as thrifty as they are practical. They have a state law which prohibits the importation of a sale of liquor by either a citizen or outsider, but they enacted still another law which permits the state to dispose of the stuff to individual drinkers living without its boundaries. In enacting this law, however, they gave no consideration to the tax feature.

Under the original law the authorities seized quantities of liquor to be destroyed, but on second thought this was considered unbusinesslike. So they amended the law permitting sale of the confiscated liquor only to individuals outside of the state. To avoid going on record as being in the liquor business, which also necessitated a wholesale license, the state quietly sold the lot to an agent for a dealer in Baltimore, and a consignment of 22 barrels, 7 boxes and 145 cases of good and bad rye arrived at a Baltimore dock a few days since.

The sale was effected by representing the liquor as tax free, but when the internal revenue office held up the consignment for the increased tax of \$2.10 per gallon the purchaser refused to pay. Now the state is in a quandary and its agents in a fix. In the first place, by selling to a dealer a state law was violated. If disposed of to individuals a license fee of \$100, a wholesaler's license, must be obtained and the tax paid besides.

The government is unexorable on this point—no tax, no delivery. The liquor is valued at about \$6,000. The proposition was made that as the liquor could not be sold, it be shipped to Norfolk, whence it came. Here, again, however, the federal law interposed. Under the Reed amendment no liquor may be shipped into dry territory, so it must remain in Baltimore.—Alexandria Gazette.

## Says Whiskey Shipped Was Regular.

Commissioner of Prohibition J. Sidney Peters Monday night set at rest all disputes as to the disposition of 700 gallons of whiskey recently shipped by de-

partment of prohibition of Virginia to a large drug concern in Baltimore on an Old Bay line boat. Mr. Peters said that the whiskey had been shipped "in conformity with the laws of the United States and the laws of Virginia. The liquor was sold to a drug concern in Baltimore. The revenue agents in Baltimore did not understand the shipment and merely asked for an explanation. The whiskey was never seized. Moreover, the liquor in question was released Saturday."

Recently part of the stock kept in the basement of the City Hall, which was turned over to the Commissioner of Prohibition on June 20, was sold to H. Mercer Shield, druggist at Sixth and Clay Streets, to be sold on the prescription of a physician.—Fredericksburg Free Lance.

The Journal—\$1.00 a year—

## PRINCE WILLIAM CAN CONGRATULATE ITSELF

Stands Third in the Eighth Congressional District in Sale of War Savings Stamps.

Prince William's sales of War Savings Stamps up to July 1, with one-half of the year's campaign gone, total \$60,511, with about \$15,000 in pledges, toward the \$250,000 goal which must be reached by December 31.

This county stands third in the eighth congressional district, Fauquier and Loudoun being in the lead. Virginia is to raise during the year the sum of \$45,000,000, which is \$20 per capita, and the total sales and pledges for the first six months of the campaign amount to \$12,287,681 or \$5.43 per capita.

The eighth congressional district ranks fourth in the state, with a per capita rating of \$5.89 to the \$5.91 of the seventh, \$6.99 of the ninth and \$7.13 of the tenth, the banner district, which holds the only county (Bath) which has reached the \$20 mark.

Per capita figures for the district are: Fauquier, \$15.69; Loudoun, \$8.61; Prince William, \$6.02; Culpeper, \$4.80; Orange, \$3.67; Alexandria, \$3.56; Fairfax, \$3.46; Louisa, \$2.07; King George, \$1.11; Stafford, no report; Alexandria city, \$5.57. Total for district, \$5.89.

Prince William sales to date are divided as follows:

Agnewville	214.00
Brighton	664.00
Cherry Hill	536.00
Dumfries	300.00
Featherstone	65.00
Gainsville	4,688.00
Haymarket	3,216.00
Roadley	5.00
Joplin	712.00
Kopp	16.00
Minnieville	1,546.00
Manassas	34,668.00
Nokesville	5,721.00
Neabsco	248.00
Ocoquan	1,087.00
Quantico	2,898.00
Thoroughfare	97.00
Waterfall	127.00
Wellington	2,283.00
Woodbridge	327.00
Totals	\$60,511.00

## A PRETTY WEDDING

Miss Gertrude M. Button and Lieut. M. G. Lewis Wed.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude M. Button and Lieutenant Merriam G. Lewis, of Lawrenceville, Va., took place July 13th, at the home of the groom's parents, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. A. Lawes.

The bride, who is a graduate of the Manassas High School and of Cornell University, is the home demonstration agent in Greenville county. The groom, who is the eldest son of Mr. J. B. Lewis, county agent in Brunswick county, is stationed at Camp Lee prior to his departure for service in France and his inability to secure a furlough necessitated having the wedding at his home instead of the home of the bride in New York state.

The wedding was unusually pretty—the house being beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns. The bride looked charming in a gown of embroidered silk crepe with hand made lace veil caught up with pearls. Besides the relatives of the groom there were present Professor and Mrs. H. F. Button, parents of the bride, and Miss Dorothy Button, her sister, from Farmindale, Long Island, N. Y. X.



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**ENDORSED BY ALEXANDRIA  
 LABOR AND TRADE COUNCIL**



**E. B. White, of Loudoun  
 The Working Man and Farmers  
 Candidate for Congress**

Alexandria, Va., July 10.—The Alexandria Trades and Labor Council at its regular meeting Tuesday night in this city, unanimously endorsed E. B. White of Loudoun county for Congress.

**LET'S TOTE FAIR**

An Alexandrian's Views on the Coming Primary.

The position of Congressman from any district is one of honor. It enables the aspirant for higher responsibilities in his fight for them. Gen. Eppa Hunton served this people in the lower house and in a short time was elected Senator; John S. Barbour did likewise. Ability in leadership soon rewarded both of them. Hon. E. E. Meredith and John F. Rixey died before they had a reasonable chance. This position of Congressman does not belong to one particular section of our district. We can not easily recall when Loudoun, the richest county in our district, was represented in the halls of Congress. Hunton was from Fauquier, Meredith was from Prince William, Rixey from Culpeper, Lee from Fairfax, and Barbour and Carlin from Alexandria. If Mr. Carlin, with his enormous strategy, has failed to get in the Senate or in the Governor's chair in ten years, isn't it time to ask him, in justice to the other good men in our district, to take a back seat. Is it possible that there is enough sense of fairness in all the people of a great big community to elect another just as worthy a Democrat, and from a section which has not had the honor. Laying aside any attack on Mr. Carlin, is it possible that because a great many people are employed under the Government that they feel compelled to vote for Mr. Carlin. The war has nothing to do with it. No man under God's sun is a stronger supporter of Mr. Wilson than Mr. Carlin's opponent, Mr. E. B. White. If this was a fight where the support of the President, or Senators Martin and Swanson was necessary all three would be in for Mr. Carlin. But as neither have turned a hand the voters can take it to mean that Mr. Carlin's election is of little concern, just so as good, if not a better man fills his place. Wake up, voters, and remember that this is not an Alexandria office, and if you insist on voting for an Alexandrian because he is an Alexandrian, sooner or later the other sections of our district will rise in its might and check our mad career. Let's tote fair and give one of our district's best men our support. If Carlin has failed in his desire to be a Senator or a Governor in ten years as Congressman he should willingly give way to better timber. The trouble is his desire to get rich has stifled his political ambition. He has succeeded in one and failed in the other. Alexandrians, you who are employed in

Navy Yards, Government Printing Office and other departments, if you can not be open in your opposition to the hogging of this position, just go to the polls and in the quiet of the booth, vote your honest sentiment and give some one else a chance to fill the office of Congressman. Remember, you can only defeat Carlin by voting for White. No sidelights cut any figure this time. Try the gentleman from Loudoun, and if he does no better, let him pass to the class of "has beens" where our present Congressman should go right now. Vote as you think and vote for White.

AN ALEXANDRIAN.

**COMFORTING THE ENEMY  
 BY GERMAN LANGUAGE**

Inconsistency of Teaching German in the Public Schools of this Country.

By Edward Mott Woolley  
 Member, Author's Committee, American Defense Society.

There is a word in the German language, "verboten," which means "forbidden." His Imperial Majesty, the Kaiser, is fond of using it on his subjects. The Kaiser, remember, deals with "subjects," not with citizens as we know the term in America.

Now that we are at war with the Kaiser and with Germany, it is high time that we take our own word "forbidden" and apply it, so far as we can, to the German language.

The inconsistency of our teaching German in the public schools of this country is grotesque. We are fighting the Germans to the death. The Allies, of whom we are apart, have them hemmed in with a blockade. We are doing everything in our power to cut them off from supplies. Over on the bloody fields of France the Germans are killing our boys with shells, knives and gas. We are fighting them to save the Democracy of the world, and they are fighting for Autocracy. Yet we are desperately teaching our children the German language!

As one excuse for this we are told that certain languages are required for admission to some of the colleges, and that boys and girls who are now taking German will lose points, or be unable to enter the college, if they drop this language. If this is true, it ought to make American parents rise up in their might and force the revocation of such an outlandish ruling. Any college that refuses to admit a student because he has dropped German in the preparatory courses ought to lose its caste and be an outlaw among educational institutions. But, as a matter of fact, such a situation is inconceivable. The universities and colleges will make no such ruling. They couldn't do so and retain their patriotic standing. We have ample evidence from many colleges that they are indeed controlled by fervent patriots.

We are told by pro-Germans that we need to study this language so that we may read the scientific books. This is camouflage. Box up the German books in the libraries! Catering to the enemy will never breed patriots. We are cutting loose from Germany, at least for the period of the war. What will happen when peace is finally re-established need not concern this question now. To drag in any such argument in time of war is distasteful of the rankest kind. When the war is over, and German militarism suppressed, we can talk with reason about studying the German language. In the meantime it is an abomination, and we are not going to have it. To say that we need it now is absurd and traitorous.

I know of one small city where the taxpayers gave up \$4,000 a year to have German

taught in its public schools—and were doing this even a year after we went into war with Germany. A member of the Board of Education of that city, apparently an emissary of the Kaiser himself, had the amazing bravado to characterize American citizens as "blockheads" because they wanted the German tongue thrown out of the schools. Why this city didn't throw out and intern this man himself, is beyond understanding. He is a dangerous enemy to American patriotism, and he ought to be put where he cannot talk. But at least the answer of the Board to his remarks was to stop the teaching of German in the schools.

Why do we permit any newspapers to be printed in the German language here in America—during the period of the war? Does the Kaiser permit English or French publications of any sort in Germany? We are told that English and French are both "verboten," but here in America we still permit the publication of newspapers in the German language, and various German societies seem to have the undisputed right to issue pamphlets, reports, and whatever printed matter they please, in German.

Of course it would be an impossible task to suppress the spoken German tongue in the United States, so far as the home and the personal contact of individuals are concerned. We need not attempt the impossible; nor need we be unreasonable. In times of peace we have admitted the German people to our country, and with them they brought their language. Many of the older generation do not know English, or else they know it imperfectly. We cannot attempt to force English in a day upon such persons among themselves, but we can prevent the issuance of any German literature. We can prohibit the use of the German language at public meetings.

It is not because of malice or wanton hatred that we should do this. We have no such feelings against the people of German descent in this country—provided they are loyal to America.

But the use of German in the schools, in public gatherings, or in print beyond question, giving comfort and aid to the enemy. On this ground we must suppress it.

**TO ATTACK CAUSE  
 OF HAY FEVER**

Legislators Asked to Pass Laws For Destruction of Disease-Spreading Weeds.

Richmond, Va., July 18.—Good news for sufferers from hay fever is found in a plan recently launched to make the prevention of that disease a national as well as a state and local problem.

In a bulletin that has just reached the State Board of Health, Dr. William Scheppergrell, president of the American Hay-Fever Prevention Association, and chief of the Hay-Fever Clinic at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, discusses the causes of the disease and outlines what he considers as the immediate measures that ought to be taken to bring relief.

Among other things, Dr. Scheppergrell says:

"There is no preventable disease of serious importance that has received so little attention as hay-fever. Although ranking as one of the most common of the non-fatal diseases, it is only recently that any organized efforts have been made for its prevention.

"Records show that about one per cent of the population of the United States is subject to hay-fever, so that the number, about one million, is sufficient to de-

mand the most earnest consideration.

"The serious effect of hay-fever is not well understood. From one to two months and sometimes much longer, the patient suffers from symptoms which depress his vitality and lower his energy. Asthma and bronchitis are complications in a large number of cases. We have had two cases of hernia from violent sneezing, one case of mastoiditis and other complications of minor importance. Marked nervous depression is common among hay-fever sufferers.

"About 90 per cent of the fall cases of hay-fever in the eastern and southern states are due to the common and giant rag-weeds, the remainder being due to the cockle bur, marsh-elder and a few other weeds. The golden rod, roses and rosin weed, associated with hay-fever in the public mind, are not responsible. Vernal hay-fever is due principally to the pollen of the grasses, in addition to that of certain weeds. Only in certain localities are the pollens from trees responsible.

"The remedy evidently is the control of weeds. As it is impracticable to destroy all weeds, it is important to know the distance to which their pollen may be carried. One mile is sufficient protection from most of the pollens that cause early hay-fever. The common rag-weed, however, should be excluded to at least five miles from populated areas.

"Legislation for the effective

prevention of hay-fever should include municipal, state and federal laws. City ordinances should not only be enacted against weeds, but should specify that when the property-holder does not cut his weeds, the city may have the work done at his expense.

"State laws should specify that land within one mile of cities should not be allowed to reach the pollinating stage, and, in the case of rag-weeds, this distance should be five miles.

"The real solution of the hay-fever problem, however, is within the power of the federal government. If farmers should be compelled to destroy hay-fever weeds on their farms, the result would not only be an enormous reduction of such weeds, but would also be of great benefit to the farms, as the United States Department of Agriculture has repeatedly shown that millions of dollars are lost annually from the neglect of weeds.

"When we realize the great amount of suffering that may be prevented, and the great improvement in the efficiency of our agricultural methods that would be effected by the same means, the enactment of such laws should be strongly urged by all those interested in relieving mankind from the oppression of this distressing disease."

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**How France Has  
 Been Fed**

"Before the war, a distinguished French Officer, General Maitrot, wrote a series of articles in the 'Echo de Paris' to warn France, that in case of war, the French meat industry would be unable to supply the French army in the field with fresh meat,—owing especially to the lack of modern refrigerating plants and of refrigerating transportation,—and too, owing to the deficiency in the national herd."

"Since the war began the French army has never been short of fresh meat, thanks mainly to the prosperous condition of the American meat industry, and too, to the American live stock breeders."

The foregoing statement was made by a representative of the Allies now in the United States.

Another representative of the Allies said recently:

"that the American packers have been of the greatest possible assistance to the Allies and have, by their efficient co-operation, contributed in the utmost degree to the successful prosecution of the war."

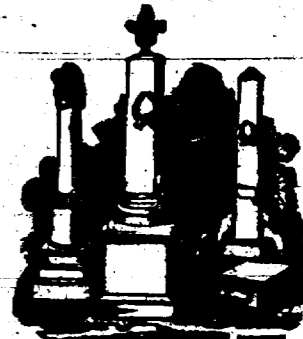
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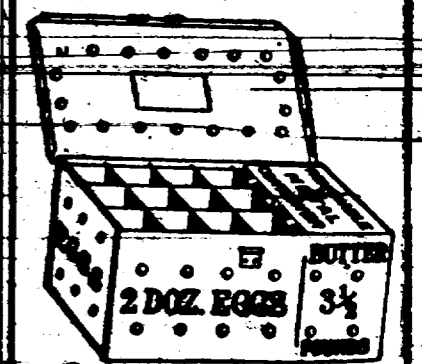
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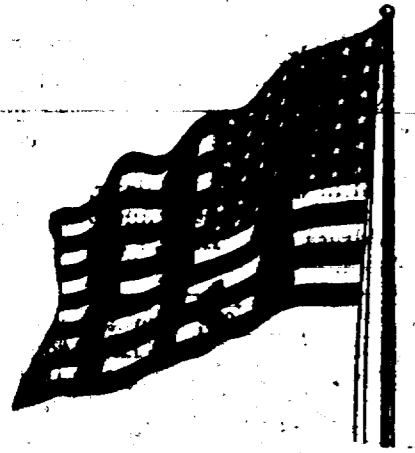
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**FAIRFAX COUNTY URGES MR. CARLIN'S RE-NOMINATION.**

From the Fairfax Herald.  
Some weeks ago the Fairfax Herald fell constrained, from a sense of public duty, to advocate the re-nomination of Hon. C. C. Carlin. Since then we have watched with interest the progress of the campaign, and have been confirmed in the belief that not only would it be a great misfortune to the eighth district to supplant Mr. Carlin at this time, but that a vast majority of the voters of the district are of the same opinion.

No man could have served the district with greater success or ability than Mr. Carlin. Among the many things that he has been chiefly instrumental in accomplishing for the district may be mentioned the new bridge across the Potomac at Georgetown; the location of the big ship building plant at Alexandria, costing many millions of dollars, and requiring the expenditure of about a million and a half annually to operate; the establishment of military training camps at Belvoir, Quantico, Camp Humphrey and other points, and the payment by the federal government of innumerable claims for damages to churches and private parties during the Civil War, which all previous, though earnest, efforts had failed to accomplish, to say nothing of numberless other matters of vital importance to the people of the district that space will not permit us to enumerate.

Patrick Henry said, just prior to the Revolutionary war, when advocating resistance to the mother country in its efforts to enforce oppressive laws: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the light of experience." Judged by this safe and wise standard, let us see what the present fight against Mr. Carlin has developed.

Mr. White poses as the farmers' candidate, having selected himself for that honor, whereas it has been stated and not contradicted, that Mr. Carlin owns more land and raises bigger crops than Mr. White.

Mr. White, although a wealthy man, made the bulk of his fortune as a speculator and not as a farmer.

Mr. White did not vote for Westmoreland Davis for Governor, although the latter was running as the farmers' candidate and was a fellow-countyman of Mr. White.

Gov. Davis has recently published a card in the Warrenton Times in which he states that he will take no sides in this congressional contest, which "read between the lines" would seem to indicate he does not recognize Mr. White as the farmers' candidate.

Mr. White testified before a committee of Congress that while in the grain business in St. Louis, he was "one of the favored few" who were accorded spe-

cially low freight rates by the railroad companies while the farmers had to pay the regular tariffs on all their produce when they shipped it to market. This practice by the railroads in according special privileges to a "favored few" has since been stamped by Congress as criminal and the railroad officials would now be punished by fine and imprisonment for such an offense. Mr. White was certainly not promoting the interests of the farmers when he availed himself of "special privileges to a favored few" at their expense.

Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield made a special appeal to Fuel Administrator Byrd to withdraw his resignation, which he had offered so as to enlist in the military service of his country, and the latter consented to remain at his post. Mr. White held the position of State Food Administrator and resigned to enlist in the services of Mr. White, who was running for office, and declined to withdraw his resignation.

Mr. White is running as a democratic candidate, and yet it has been openly charged and not denied that he voted for McKinley for president.

Taking all these things into consideration—what Mr. Carlin has done and what Mr. White has done and not done—we fail to see one single valid reason why the people of the eighth district should turn Mr. Carlin out and put Mr. White in. Mr. White is "one of the favored few" who can detect the shadow of excuse for such a thing or who could see any advantage to be derived from such a course.

Less than four years ago (October 27, 1914) President Wilson, in a communication to State Chairman Ellyson, said:

"It is a real pleasure to speak for those who have stood by the cause of the people and manifested in every practical way their support of just, progressive legislation. Certainly Mr. Carlin is one of them. His quality has been tested by his valuable service, especially in anti-trust legislation. It would seem to me little more than justice to him that his constituents should return him to the House and thus express their approval of his course on the day of election, thus assuring a continuation of his services by which he will be able to give the country the benefit of his quality more and more effectively from month to month.

"WOODROW WILSON."  
What the President said of Mr. Carlin's usefulness then, applies with even greater force now, with his added experience and greater services rendered. It is useless to belittle the record or try to defeat the man who deserved and won such a tribute from Woodrow Wilson.

**OFFERS DONATIONS TO RED CROSS**

Leesburg, Va., July 11, 1918.  
Mr. Raleigh T. Green,  
Culpeper, Va.

Dear Sir:—I understand that you stated in a recent issue of your paper that I would not carry my own county in the present congressional contest: If I do not carry Loudoun county in this contest, I will make a present to the Red Cross of Culpeper county of \$250.00.

Again, I will agree to give \$250.00 to the Red Cross of Culpeper county if I do not carry Loudoun county by a larger majority than Mr. Carlin carries Alexandria city, provided you will agree to give the same amount to the same cause if I do carry my home county by a larger majority than Mr. Carlin carries his home city.

In the same article you mentioned only two of the appointees from Loudoun on the Governor's

staff, and stated that both of these gentlemen were opposed to my candidacy. Why did you not mention the other appointee, Hon. Cecil Connor, Commonwealth's Attorney of Loudoun, who is my campaign manager for said county?

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) E. B. WHITE.  
Copies to the press of the eighth congressional district.

Culpeper, Va., July 15, 1918.  
Col. E. B. White,  
Leesburg, Va.

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 11th instant, relative to an article in the Culpeper Exponent, which, discussing your alleged failure to vote for your countyman, the Hon. Westmoreland Davis, in the Gubernatorial Primary of 1917, pointed out the fact that two Loudoun county members of Governor's Davis' staff were not supporting you in your candidacy for Congress. The article did not undertake to state the position of the Hon. Cecil Connor in the present contest for the reason that the writer did not know what Mr. Connor's position was. Your statement that he is your campaign manager for Loudoun county was news to me.

I have notified the treasurer of the Culpeper County Red Cross of your offer to give them \$250.00 provided you fall to carry your own county in the primary of August 6th.

Now as to your second proposition to the effect that you will give another \$250.00 to the Red Cross of Culpeper county in the event that your expected majority over Mr. Carlin in Loudoun county does not exceed the majority that Mr. Carlin receives in his home city of Alexandria, provided I agree to give \$250.00 to the same cause in the event that your Loudoun county majority does not exceed Mr. Carlin's majority in Alexandria city. I accept the proposition and will cheerfully and immediately turn over to the Red Cross of Culpeper county the sum of \$250.00 if Mr. Carlin's majority in Alexandria city is not larger than the majority that you so confidently expect to receive in your own county of Loudoun.

Not being so well endowed with this world's goods as you, Col. White, never having been one of the "favored few" of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, as you stated of yourself twelve months ago, I hesitate to commit myself to the possibility of making such large contributions to the Red Cross, but having confidence in the judgment and patriotism of the people of the eighth district, I submit you the following proposition and ask that you give your answer to the press as you did your first letter to me. Eliminating Alexandria city and Loudoun county, I will contribute \$250.00 to the Red Cross of each county in the district that is carried by you in the approaching primary, provided you will agree to contribute \$250.00 to the Red Cross of each county in the district that is carried by Mr. Carlin.

Respectfully,  
RALEIGH T. GREEN.

Negro home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges are giving valuable help to their own people in the South. There are 202 of these trained women working under the direction of the state leaders of home demonstration work. They not only help the negroes in their homes, but also give instruction to women who are regular cooks. In the homes they teach gardening, canning, drying, brining, poultry raising, bee keeping, and house and furniture repairing, while in the work given to cooks greater emphasis is put on food preparation and food and fuel conservation.

**THE PART THAT CIVILIANS PLAY IN THE WAR**

Separated by 3,000 miles of ocean and protected by our navy, our civilian population can during this war continue to live in the same security as in peace times. The Hun invaders are not in our midst. We are spared the agony that came to the women and children and old men of Belgium and France and Serbia and the other overrun countries. While thus secure from harm we must not forget that the civilian populations of these desolated countries are as much our allies as are their fighting men. Let us realize more deeply their tragedies.

Read this testimony of Brand Whitlock, who as our minister to Belgium knows what it means for a land to be occupied by German troops:

"Tames is a little mining town on the Sambre. The little church stands on the village green overlooking the river, its facade all splashed where the bullets and grapeshot spattered against it. And in the little graveyard beside the church there are hundreds of new-made graves, long rows of them, each with its small wooden cross and its bit of flowers. The crosses

stand in serried rows, so closely that they make a very thick, with scarcely room to walk between them. They were all new, of painted wood, alike except for the names and the ages—thirteen to eighty-four. But they all bore the same sinister date—August 22, 1914.

"The Germans began to pillage and burn the houses, 676 of them; then they turned all the inhabitants into the street, promiscuously marching them about. It went on for long hours; they were given no food or drink. During a halt they forced them to lie beneath the machine guns, then they lined them up against the church wall and performed a mock execution. About 600 men were massed in St. Martin's Square, on the river bank, and their wives, mothers, daughters were assembled by the soldiers to witness the scene.

"They lined up their victims in three rows along the Sambre and tumbled 150 of them head over heels into the river, shoving back with their bayonets those who attempted to cling to the bank. Only four or five escaped by swimming. During this first execution the machine guns were trained on the remaining lines. When the firing had

ceased that night, there were more than 400 dead; their bodies lying there, women, too, and children. And the graves are there near by, in the cemetery, and the ages given are from 13 to 84."

The part that these civilians played in the war was to bring to the civilized world the realization of what it would mean for German arms to conquer. In playing their part they gave their lives in the most cruel way a beastly enemy could devise.

What part will our civilian population play in the war? Will it go along living as it did before the war, or will it glory in the opportunity to serve in the tremendous task of defeating civilization's enemy? Each individual must decide that question. He can prolong the world's agony or he can save—save and sacrifice—to the utmost of his ability and with his savings buy War Savings Stamps that there may be more money, labor, and materials to back up those who fight and die not only for us, but for all who love freedom.

You can at least be in the second line of defense—be a war saver.

The Journal—\$1—and worth it



**"A FRIEND IN NEED"**

When fire has devastated your home or place of business, when life looks blackest, when the savings of years have gone up in smoke—then you appreciate the value of an insurance policy in a good, reliable company, which pays its losses promptly and sets you on your feet again. That's the only kind we represent.

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Manassas, Va.; Virginia

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**First in War,  
First in Peace,  
And First in the  
Hearts of his Countrymen**

**THIS BANK IS THE FATHER OF BANKS BECAUSE IT IS**

**First in Strength,  
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Wants and First for  
the Interests of Its Patrons**

If you have never had an Account with us open one today. Use this Bank as your bank.

**The National Bank of Manassas**

"A Bank Where All Your Neighbors Bank."



## BRIEF LOCAL NEWS

—Prof. E. R. Hall, who was on the sick list for several days, is now able to be out again.

—Mr. S. S. Gallehue has improved the appearance of his residence on Quarry Road by the erection of a new porch.

—Mr. E. K. Mitchell has accepted a position as guard in the new State War and Navy Building in Washington, and entered upon his duties Tuesday.

—While temporarily absent Monday afternoon some one entered Mr. Harry Cornwell's home and stole a gold-plated Gillette safety razor. Mr. Cornwell occupies the Gallehue property near the stone quarry.

—Ten of the Prince William boys embraced in the last draft left on Tuesday evening for Camp Humphreys, and on the following morning ten of the colored youth departed for Camp Lee.

—The Boy Scouts of the Manassas Troop will hold a meeting Saturday night, July 20, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Town Hall. Plans and reports will be turned in of war work and the date of the camping trip set. It is desired that every member be present.

—Rev. H. Q. Burr, secretary-treasurer of the Lyceum-Festival committee, has received a letter from the Chautauqua Association of Pennsylvania stating that the Chautauqua at Manassas will be held during the week of October 7th.

—Rev. H. Q. Burr, as a delegate from Grace Methodist Church, attended the session of the Baltimore Conference Sunday School Convention, which was held in Staunton July 9-11. While in that section he visited among the members of his former charge at Stuarts Draft and Fishersville.

—The dates for the Red Cross Horse Show to be held under the auspices of the Loudoun Horse and Colt Show Association at Leesburg, have been changed from August 27th and 28th to Thursday and Friday, September 5th and 6th, in order not to conflict with the Rockville show.

—On Tuesday night, July 28, the young men leaving for camp the following morning will be entertained by the Manassas Red Cross Chapter at the Presbyterian manse. An informal program will be given, followed by refreshments served to the boys. Ice cream will be sold to others as at previous receptions. All friends of the soldiers are invited to be present.

—Mrs. C. C. Bush, who with her husband spent a number of years as missionary in Africa, will address the Epworth League and congregation of Grace Methodist Church next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited. A treat is in store for all who come. While in Africa Mr. and Mrs. Bush were supported by the Epworth Leagues of Southern Methodism.

—A special grand jury in the corporation court of Alexandria returned a true bill on an indictment against James A. Davis, colored, charged with the murder of J. C. Shelhorse, a state prohibition inspector, Robinson Moneure, attorney for Davis, demurred to the indictment and moved to quash. His motion was argued on Wednesday before Judge L. C. Barley and overruled and the trial set for August 12. The murder of Shelhorse occurred June 25, when he endeavored to assist in the arrest of Davis on a train just as it was entering Alexandria. Davis jumped from the train after the shooting and was captured after a short chase. When arrested he had nearly \$1,300 in his possession.

—Mr. J. M. Bell had the misfortune while cranking his machine on Thursday evening, to have his nose broken.

—From a letter to his mother the many friends of Mr. Wallace Piercy will be glad to know that he has arrived safely overseas.

—Mr. Ernest Utterback has sold his property, corner Center and West streets, to Mr. J. R. H. Hayden, the consideration, we understand, being \$5,000.

—The house of Mr. Jno. S. Russell, near Minnieville, was struck by lightning last Friday and considerably damaged. It was insured by the Royal Insurance Co., represented by the W. N. Lipscomb Insurance Co., Inc.

—The annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Union, Potomac Baptist Association, will be held at Falls Church July 24-25. Every Woman's Missionary Society is entitled to two delegates, the Y. W. A., P. A. and Sunbeams one delegate each. Visitors are cordially invited. All expecting to attend should send their names to Mrs. G. W. Hauxhurst, Falls Church, Va., chairman hospitality committee. X.

—The Rev. Professor S. A. Wallis took the services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Haymarket, last Sunday morning and at Ewell's Episcopal Chapel in the afternoon of that day. There were large congregations at both services. Dr. Wallis was accompanied by Miss Wallis. It is understood that the Rev. E. E. Burgess, of Brunswick, Md., has been called to Haymarket parish, which has been vacant for some time.—Alexandria Gazette.

—Mr. Benjamin Lowe, a well known and highly respected citizen of near Independent Hill, died on Monday last after a protracted illness from cancer of the stomach. Mr. Lowe had been engaged in the occupation of blacksmithing for a number of years near the town of Independent Hill and his loss both as a citizen and workman will be severely felt by his community. Mr. Lowe was about forty years of age. The funeral took place on Wednesday.

—Contributions for the comfort kits which are to be given to the Prince William men going to camp have been received by the Red Cross from the following persons: Mrs. J. L. Bushong, Mrs. J. P. Lyon, Mrs. Beavers, Miss Mildred L. Harrell, the Misses Metz, Mrs. E. L. Hornbaker, Miss Viola Davis and Mrs. B. T. H. Hodge. The Red Cross organization throughout the county are making the kits for the boys from their respective communities. As many of the friends of the soldiers have expressed a wish to help in giving the kits, the Red Cross has announced that the average cost of a kit is one dollar. Contributions may be left with Miss Isabel Kelley in Manassas or mailed direct to the Manassas Chapter or nearest Red Cross Branch.

—The sixty-third session of the Potomac Baptist Association will be held in the First Baptist Church in Alexandria, Va., beginning Wednesday, August 14. The association includes several counties representing sixty-two churches. It is expected that 200 persons will attend the convention. Rev. Dr. E. B. Jackson is moderator and James R. Mansfield, clerk. Among the prominent members expected to attend are Dr. Boatwright, Richmond, former Lieut. Gov. J. Taylor Ellyson, Dr. Love, of the foreign mission board and Rev. Dr. G. W. Daniel, of Richmond. A number of interesting discussions are planned and the association will be presented with a flag representing the young men of the church who have responded to the call to the colors. Many

ministers of distinction have in previous years been members of this association. Dr. W. F. Broadus was the first moderator.

### RED CROSS LAWN-FETE

The Junior Circles A and B of the Red Cross will hold a lawn fete Saturday night, on the corner of Main and Center streets. Come out and help the Red Cross by making this a success.

You will have a chance to try your luck at the grab bag. Contributions for the melting pot will be received at this time.

Rev. Gypsy Smith to be at Loudoun Camp Meeting.

The many friends in Loudoun and Fauquier of the Rev. Gypsy Smith, will be glad to learn, that he will again this year assume charge of the religious services at Camp Meeting. Mr. Smith will be at the meeting from its opening until it closes, the dates set for holding the camp being from August 16 to 25, inclusive. After all actual expenses of the meeting have been paid, what remains over and above will be divided equally between the Loudoun and Piedmont chapters of the American Red Cross. Mr. Cole, much to the regret of his friends, will not be with Mr. Smith this year.—The Loudoun Times.

### For the Destitute Across the Sea

Messrs. F. E. Ransdell and C. J. Meetez are soliciting donations of flour to load a car at Manassas at an early date for the suffering women and children of France.

Dr. H. B. Hutchison, of Herndon, loaded a car of 250 barrels last Sunday for the same purpose. These donations are to be made through our local mills, merchants, or in any other way the contributors may choose.

Arrangements have already been completed for the day designated to hold the car to make it a big event. Speakers of note will be present and the Marine Band of Quantico will lend its presence to inspire the occasion. Full particulars, with the names of all who contribute, will be published next week.

### Appointment of Teachers.

At a meeting of the Dumfries district school board, held July 10th, the following teachers were appointed for the term of 1918-19:

- Dumfries.—Principal, Miss Eleanor Lewis; assistant, Mrs. Netta A. Speake.
- Minnieville.—Miss Ocie M. Green.
- Joplin.—Mrs. Emma Carter.
- Thornton.—Mrs. Hattie G. Davis.
- Quantico.—Miss Annie C. Davis.
- Cherry Hill.—Open.
- Cabin Branch (colored)—L. E. Crouse.
- Neabco.—Carrie Golden.
- Quantico (colored)—D. T. Talliferro.

Bids are wanted for wood for the above schools, except Minnieville, which has been supplied. Address D. C. Cline, Clerk, Dumfries, Va.

### EASTERN COLLEGE MANASSAS, VA. OFFERS

- Four-year college course, leading to A. B. degree which admits to professional schools of Johns Hopkins University without examination.
  - Four-year Academy or High School course, which diploma admits to best colleges and universities without examination.
  - New courses in Domestic Science, Home Nursing, Dietetics and Conservation Problems.
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  - Military Training under Government Direction.
- A faculty of college and university graduates—trained to teach. New buildings and complete equipment. Fall term will open September 25th. Inquire of HERVIN U. ROOP, Ph. D., LL. D., President.

# DIXIE THEATRE

TUESDAY  
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ROUND-UP

The three most thrilling reels you ever saw of dare-devil deeds. Also one reel of News and one reel of cartoons.

THURSDAY  
A PARAMOUNT

MARGUERITE CLARK  
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This remarkable photo-play is not only a signal triumph for Miss Clark, but it is a decided step forward for motion pictures.

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Fifteen degree courses in agriculture, engineering, general science and applied science; two year course in agriculture, farmers' winter course, training course for teachers of agriculture and industrial course for teachers of trades reserved officers training corps.  
Apply to Registrar for catalogue. J. D. EGGLESTON, President.

### Teachers' Examination.

The summer examinations for teachers will be held in the Bennett Building, Manassas, Va., on July 25th-26th.

All applicants who desire to take the high school examinations must notify the Division Superintendent not later than July 1st, and state the names of the subjects on which they desire questions. If proper notice is not given the high school questions can not be obtained.

CHAS. R. McDONALD, Division Superintendent, Gainesville, Va. 5-td

The Journal—\$1—and worth it  
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FRIDAY  
FOX SPECIAL  
WILLIAM FARNUM

"THE CONQUEROR"  
A gripping drama picturing the career of Gen. Sam Houston. Three hundred Indians, their chiefs, Mexican soldiers, U. S. Cavalryman and Texas Rangers. A picture that will go down in the annals of filmdom. This is something worth your while.

SATURDAY  
BESSIE LOVE

"WEE LADY BETTY"  
She was last seen here in the "Sawdust Ring"—this charming Triangle Star.  
Also a Comedy, "THEIR DOMESTIC DECEPTION."  
Matinee, Saturday Only, 3:15.

During the late summer, Dr. E. S. Willard will give a public lecture in Manassas on "Osteopathy as a Profession." The time and place will be announced later. Dr. Willard was a professor for ten years in one of the leading osteopathic colleges, and he is helping in the general movement to fill the student ranks depleted by the war. Also he is a licensed osteopath in Virginia and while in Manassas will conduct several public clinics. Will all those interested in osteopathy address him, care of The Manassas Journal. 8-6t

Female nurse or attendant for a sanitarium for Nervous and Mental diseases. Salary, \$24.00 a month with board and laundry. Address, S. Lord, Etamford, Conn. 8-St

Lost.—\$25.00; two ten-dollar bills and one five. Lost somewhere on the route from B. C. Cornwell's place of business to Gallehue's; down railroad to rear of Central Garage; back by Wagener's to postoffice, thence to Bakery, where money was missed. Reward of \$5.00 if returned to Journal office.

For Sale.—Geiser traction engine, 15-horse and Geiser saw mill, fully equipped; rapid receding headlocks, saw dust blower, all in fine condition; can be seen at work any time. For further information, write or phone The Journal office. 8-4

## BELL'S BREAD

is made from best materials, baked in an up-to-date oven, handled by neat, clean, careful workmen. Ask for it—accept no other. We also have a nice QUICK LUNCH COUNTER where you can satisfy your appetite. Full line of confectionery.

## J. M. BELL

If you really want the NEWS of the county The Journal will give it to you every week for a year for one dollar, in advance.

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| UNICORN DAIRY FEED   | C. O. B. HORSE FEED   |
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| CORBY'S GRAINS       | TIMOTHY HAY           |
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| SEPARATORS       | L. H. C. ENGINES |
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| MANURE SPREADERS | WEBER WAGONS     |
| PLOWS            | BUGGIES          |

# Manassas Feed, Supply and Implement Co.

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM

ABOUT PEOPLE WE KNOW

Miss Bell Winter, of Middleburg, was a Manassas visitor Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse and son were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hooff.

Mrs. W. P. Wilson, of Aldie, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. T. O. Taylor.

Mrs. John T. Stephenson, of Markham, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Susie A. Metz.

Miss Austin, of Baltimore, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Davies.

Mrs. Jessie Anthony, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days with relatives in town.

Mr. Byron Hixson, of Washington, visited his brother, Mr. L. E. Hixson, Sunday.

Mr. Harry Adams, of Washington, visited his sister, Mrs. R. B. Larkin, Sunday.

Mrs. Burr and daughter, with Mrs. F. B. Smith, were Washington visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. W. M. Jordan and Miss Loretta McGill, of Haymarket, were in town Wednesday.

Miss May Meetze, of Columbia, S. C., has been the guest of her uncle, Hon. C. J. Meetze.

Miss Susie Brawner, of Broad Run, visited friends and relatives in Manassas during the week.

Dr. J. Matye Lewis is enjoying a vacation of a week on ten days in Middlesex county, this state.

Mrs. Omega Wells, of Wellington, and Miss Mary Smith, of Marshall, have gone to Veriton, W. Va.

Mrs. C. E. Simmons and family spent Tuesday of this week at Occoquan with Mrs. Tyson Jamney.

Mrs. B. D. Pugh and daughter of Morris, Okla., are visiting Mrs. C. E. Simmons, Mrs. Pugh's mother.

Mrs. Duna, formerly of the faculty of Eastern College, is a guest at the home of Mrs. Anderson.

Miss Susan Giddings, of Silver Springs, Md., is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. E. B. Giddings.

Miss Ada Kincheloe, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. S. Hynson, has returned to Upperville.

Mrs. T. A. Gray and Miss Della Cockrell, of Amarello, Texas, are visiting Mrs. Ellen Steele and Mrs. Thos. W. Howard.

Miss Helen Moore, Miss Margaret Keith and Mrs. Laird, of Fairfax G. H., spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hibbs.

Mr. Ashton Simpson, a one-time resident of Manassas, was a visitor on Sunday. He is now attached to the Army Medical School in Washington.

Mrs. T. C. Jordan, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. R. S. Smith, left Wednesday, accompanied by her mother to visit relatives in Washington.

Mrs. H. B. Smith, of Hopewell, Va., has returned to her home, after a visit of a week at the Methodist parsonage. She was accompanied home by her niece, Miriam Burr.

Leut. Frederick H. Cox has been transferred from Camp Lee to Camp Meade, Md. Mrs. Cox, after a visit to her husband at Camp Lee, is at her home in Manassas for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull, of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Henry of Washington, were the week-end guests of Rev. and Mrs. Stuart Gibson, of the rectory. Mrs. Hull is the sister of Rev. Mr. Gibson.

Judge and Mrs. J. B. T. Thornton have returned from Remlik.

Dr. L. F. Hough and his daughters, Mrs. Benjamin Lester Jacobson and Miss Marjorie Hough, spent Sunday with Mrs. Hough, who has been the guest of relatives at The Plains.

Mrs. O. D. Waters, accompanied by her children, Anna Weir and O. Dabney, left the first of the week for a month's visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Longwell, at Gasaway, W. Va.

Mr. M. Otho Eford, a son of the Rev. J. K. Eford, formerly pastor of the Lutheran Church at Manassas, was a visitor here on Thursday. Mr. Eford is connected with the American Sugar Refining Company and his home is in Atlanta, Ga. Rev. J. K. Eford and wife are located at Lake City, Fla.

President and Mrs. Hervin U. Roop, of Eastern College, have as their guests this week their two brothers-in-law and their families, Dr. Walter G. Clippinger, president of Otobain University, Westerville, Ohio, and Dr. B. F. Daugherty, of Lebanon, Pa. Mrs. Clippinger and Mrs. Daugherty are sisters of Dr. Roop.

Rev. W. L. Naff, of Clifton, and Dr. J. W. Cammack, of Richmond, were guests at "Oakshade," the home of Mr. G. W. Shirley, the first of the week.

Miss Laura Bond, of Washington, is a guest, this week, of relatives in the neighborhood.

Mr. Bender and Miss Bender, of Alexandria, spent the past week-end with Miss May Garrison.

Mr. G. W. Shirley was a Manassas visitor on Thursday.

With the passing of Mrs. Mary Powell, in the ninety-third year of her age, at her home near Antioch, on Monday afternoon, Prince William county has lost one of its oldest and best-loved citizens. Her funeral service, which was conducted by her pastor, Rev. W. L. Naff, on Wednesday, was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. Interment in Antioch cemetery. Mrs. Powell's six sons acted as pallbearers.

The regular July meeting of the Community League will be held at the school building on Wednesday evening, the 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Dunn and daughter, Dorothy, visited Sunday at the home of Mrs. Chas. Dunn.

Mrs. Fred Haber and Mrs. J. C. Dunn were in Quantico Monday on business.

Mr. E. H. Williams made a business trip to Washington Friday, returning Saturday.

Mrs. Georgia Cornwell and daughter, Edith, called Monday to see Miss A. M. Dunn.

There will be a Red Cross organized at Forest Hill Church Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Beard.

Mr. Joseph Abell, Mrs. Geo. Cornwell and Miss Arzuilah Dunn visited at Camp Lee Sunday and were the guests of Mr. Reuben Abell, Mrs. Cornwell's brother. We are glad to say he was well, but very home-sick.

Messrs. Geo. Carter, William Cooper and Kila Williams were visitors of Kemp Williams Sunday at Camp Lee.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FREDERICKSBURG, VA. Professional training for teachers. Preparation for home life. Special industrial courses. All courses lead to Virginia certification.

Post-graduate courses leading to degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.

Expenses actual cost. Best location. Modern Buildings. Ideal health conditions. For free tuition, catalogue and general information, write E. H. RUSSELL, President.

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THE KAISER'S DREAM.

There's a story I'm told, tho' strange it may seem, How the great Kaiser Bill had a wonderful dream.

He was dreaming of Allah as he lay in his bed, When his dream switched about and he dreamed he was dead.

In a very fine coffin he was lying in state, Tho' thousands were round him, none mourned o'er his fate,

His soul buzzed about and he found to his loss, That he and his soldiers were doomed to be lost.

He wouldn't believe it, so to Heaven went straight, And arrived at the place and knocked loud at the gate.

"Hey, Peter, get busy, quick, open the door, See who's here, it's the Kaiser, make everything roar.

Beat the drums, blow the horns, have a swell banquet made, Tell God I have come, and we'll have a parade."

Saint Peter looked out, then in voice loud and clear, Said, "Try down below, Bill, you can't get in here."

"Tut, tut," said the Kaiser, "You're very uncivil, Don't you know that I am a friend of the Devil,

And I'll go with pleasure." So away he did go, A whistling like Hell to make a big show.

When he came to the door he was filled with dismay, For while waiting outside, he heard Satan say,

"Look here, boys, take notice, I'll give you all warning, I'm expecting the Kaiser down here this morning,

But don't let him in, for to me it is clear, He's after my job and we want no scabs here.

If once he gets in, he'll go fighting about, So give him the 'ha ha' and kick him right out."

"Oh, Satan, dear friend," the Kaiser then cried, "Excuse me for listening while waiting outside,

But please let me in, for where can I go?" "Indeed," said the Devil, "I'm damned if I know."

"Oh, please let me in, for I'm feeling quite cold, And if you want money, I've plenty of gold.

Let me sit in a corner, no matter how small." "No, no," said the Devil, "most certainly not.

We don't let folks here with riches and wealth, Here's sulphur and matches, go make Hell for yourself.

Don't skimp, use them freely, there's more on the shelf, For the Sultan of Turkey and your friend Franz Joseph."

From his troublesome dream Bill awoke in a great, And said: "What a dream, I shall never forget,

That I wouldn't go to Heaven, I knew quite well, But I never once thought I'd get kicked out of Hell."

HELENE DU CHANN.

WE MUST TOIL.

The time has now arrived For all to make a vow, Dearly it not, dear brother, But make it, make it now.

Our nation needs our help, Our allies need the same, If we achieve a victory, And blast the Kaiser's game.

And as we bid our sons goodbye, The enemy to foil, We have not done our utmost, But we must sweat and toil.

To furnish all equipment Of our army grand, And help to feed the starving in a foreign land.

'Tis hard, I know, to bend in toil, While we are growing gray, But should the Germans conquer, There might come a day.

When we, like poor Holland And Servia, might be A blasted, ruined nation, No longer grand and free.

So let us each and all Look to our native soil, That we may have a plenty And above all we must toil.

E. M. BRIGGS.

Have you ever had our prices on JOB WORK? In these days it is well to know in advance both the quality and the cost. Ask THE JOURNAL.

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR VIRGINIA.

Information and Rulings. The following statement was sent by the United States Food Administration on the 29th of June:

The establishment of new freight rates by the Railway Administration has necessitated a change in the Government price basis for wheat. After consideration of all factors the Food Administration announces the price basis at various markets for the grades of:

No. 1 Northern Spring No. 1 Hard Winter No. 1 Red Winter No. 1 Durum No. 1 Hard White

In store public elevators approved for storage by the Grain Corporation (seeboard or in store on export terms).

Price basis for Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News is fixed at \$2.33%. The basis for No. 2 wheat will be \$c. below No. 1, and the basis for No. 3 7c. below No. 1. Grades below No. 3 will be dealt with on sample.

It is expected that the changes in Federal Grading Standards will throw more wheat into higher grades than last year. The changes in price are worked out as nearly as possible to compensate for increase in railway and sea freights.

The other classes of wheat than those mentioned above as equivalents will be dealt with on the following basis:

The class of Dark Hard Winter will be bought at 2c. above Hard Winter; Dark Northern Spring at 2c. above Northern Spring; Amber Durum at 2c. above Durum; while Yellow Hard Winter will be bought at 2c. under Hard Winter; Red Spring at 5c. under Northern Spring; Red Walls at 7c. under Durum; Soft White at 2c. under Hard White, and White Club at 4c. under Hard White.

Certain parts of the inter-mountain territory do not receive full compensation for freight increases under the above arrangements and, therefore, special arrangements by which the Grain Corporation assumes the compensation directly in this territory will be the subject of another announcement.

Emphasis is laid upon the fact that the above is the basis upon which the Grain Corporation is prepared to buy wheat at the above markets.

There is no limitation upon the freedom of mills or traders to buy or sell in any market, the mills being under restriction to reflect the Government price with the profit limitations upon flour.

Pending announcement of the full plan of mill regulation, in order that there might be no interruption in milling, the mills were advised that prices in excess of the following would be considered as including unreasonable profits:

Newport News, Norfolk and Baltimore, Flour, \$10.71; Feed, \$25.52.

In making sales at points not listed, the mill can figure the proper relative reasonable price, by deducting the regularly used local freight rate between their milling point and any of the above-named terminal points on which their freight rates, in milling, are naturally based. This deduction of freight will give a price, bulk mill, for carload cash or draft sales.

Then the addition to this bulk mill price of the regularly used local freight rate from the mill to destination will give the relative maximum reasonable bulk selling price at destination.

ILLUSTRATION: On basis of price named above: Supposing freight from milling point to 50c. per barrel, this would figure the relative maximum bulk mill price \$10.21. Then supposing mill is making a sale at a point taking a freight rate from mill of 50c. per barrel, this would give a relative maximum reasonable price at destination of \$10.44.

FIXED PRICES. The same rule will apply as regards feed prices, as named in the above schedule.

All differentials on less than carload or jobbing business and all package differentials should be maintained as at present prescribed.

The wheat price has been approved by the Agricultural Advisory Board and by a considerable part of the representatives of the milling and grain trade.

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BURGLARY AND THEFT INSURANCE

All Damage to Premises or Contents Covered.

Every effort is made by the company to apprehend and convict the thief. No form of insurance gives greater protection for amount of premium paid.

Note also our LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT AND HEALTH POLICIES.

HARRY P. DAVIS Manassas, Va.

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BUSINESS LOCALS

Five Cents a Line First Insertion—Three Cents Subsequent.

Persons having lots in Manassas Cemetery that need cleaning, also fence painted, apply to Mr. R. S. Smith, Manassas, Va.

Lost—Bunch of seven or eight keys; finder will be rewarded upon their return to the owner. Miss Mary Larkin, Manassas, Va. 7

For Sale.—One large gray horse; one Ford touring car, 1917 model, good condition; also can fill orders for new Chevrolet cars in this place and vicinity. D. C. Cline, M. D., Dumfries, Va., Box 55. 7-4

For Sale.—88 1/2 acres timber land situated about five miles from Manassas, on improved highway; \$15.00 per acre; terms to suit. J. M. Bell and J. H. Burke. 7-5

Wanted.—10,000 cords of pulp wood. Highest cash price paid on delivery; measurements taken from wagons. Give us a call before you sell.—E. R. Conner. 51

For Rent.—Flat on Main street; four rooms and bath; newly papered; electric lights. Rent \$10.00 per month. Apply to R. B. Sprinkel. 51-1f

For Sale.—100 fine white Leghorn hens, pullets last fall; guaranteed to be free from disease and to be as good as any birds obtainable. Oscar C. Portner, Manassas, Va. 2-1f

White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Whites and Brown Leghorns, eggs \$9.00 per 100 or \$1.50 per 15. Blue ribbon winners. Harvey A. Young, Manassas, Va. 40-3m

WE HAVE PLENTY OF TURNIP SEED AND KALE SEED. July 25th is the day to sow them. Our stock of FRUIT JARS IS COMPLETE—TIN CANS, JAR TOPS, RUBBER and JELLY GLASSES.

We want Eggs, Butter, Chickens—anything you have to sell. Come to see us and buy War Savings Stamps. J. H. BURKE & COMPANY

Do your "bit" for Liberty. How much can you? Can all you can. Can all the fruit and vegetables you can—help "can the Kaiser." Raise all the food you can for man and beast. sow buckwheat after wheat or rye. Indispensable to the poultry raiser if properly fed. I will sell you home-grown seed and tell you how to feed. On sale at Prince William Pharmacy. W. I. Steere, Manassas, Va. 6-1f

MRS. HODGE, teacher of Voice, Piano and Expression, will give a six weeks' summer course to a limited number of pupils, beginning Monday, June 28. Mrs. Hodge will be at home on that Monday afternoon to receive pupils. 5-1f

Wanted.—To buy bees in full colonies or swarms; they must be reasonable. Louis F. Mellott, 518 6th street, N. E., Washington, D. C. 1-6

Wanted.—50,000 white oak cross ties. See us and get prices. M. Lynch & Co. 23-1f

Eggs for Setting, \$1.00 for 15, \$2.00 per 100, from fancy White Rock chickens. J. J. Conner, Manassas, Va. 39-1f

Fire Insurance—If you are afraid of Mutual Assessments, try our old line companies. If you don't like the increasing old line rates, try our Mutual. Take your choice. We represent both kinds. Austin Corporation. 53

Wanted.—Pulp wood cutters; two years work; good wages and two good houses for cutters to stay in close by the timber. F. R. Saunders, Meat Market, Manassas, Va. 46

Farm for sale or rent. Also one mule for sale. J. B. T. Davies. 6-1f

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# GOVERNMENT CALL TO YOUNG WOMEN

### 25,000 Women Wanted to Enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve.

The government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the United States Student Nurse Reserve and hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses.

The war is creating an unprecedented demand for trained nurses. Only those who have taken the full training course are eligible for service with our forces overseas. These nurses are being drawn largely from our hospitals at home. Their places must be filled by student nurses enrolled for the full training course of from two to three years. Every young woman who enrolls in the United States Student Nurse Reserve is releasing a nurse for service at the front and swelling the home army which we must rely on to act as our second line of hospital-defense. Upon the health of the American people will depend the spirit of their fighting forces.

Age.—The call is for women between the ages of nineteen and thirty-five.

Qualifications.—Intelligent, responsible women of good education and sound health are wanted—the pick of the country. A college education is a valuable asset, and many hospitals will give credit for it. Credit will also be given for a special scientific equipment or for preliminary training in nursing, such as that given in special courses now being conducted by various colleges and schools. Some schools, on the other hand, do not even require a full high-school education.

Enrollment.—Women will be given an opportunity to enroll in the United States Student Nurse Reserve in any one of three ways:

(1) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to nurses' training schools. These women will be sent to the schools as fast as vacancies occur. Those of superior qualifications will be given preference, and it is, of course, possible that not everyone who enrolls will be accepted.

(2) As desiring to become candidates for the Army Nursing School recently established by authority of the War Department, with branch schools in selected military hospitals.

(3) As engaging to hold themselves in readiness until April 1, 1919, to accept assignments to either a civilian training school or the Army Nursing School. Those who so enroll will be called where the first need arises. The government hopes that a majority of those who enroll will thus put down their names for both.

The Nurses' Training Schools.—There are 1,579 nurses' training schools in this country. Their need is as great and imperative as that of the Army School of Nursing. Those who enroll for these schools will be assigned as vacancies occur.

The enrollment card will indicate two classes of registrants—Preferred and Deferred. The Preferred class will be those who are ready to accept assignment to whatever hospital the government directs them, although they may state what training school they prefer to be sent to. Those who register in the Preferred class will be assigned first, and all possible consideration will be given to their preference as stated. The Deferred class is composed of those who limit their pledge of service—that is, who will not engage to go except to certain hospitals. This class is intended largely for those who, for family reasons,

can not accept training at a distance from their homes. Those who register in the Deferred class will be assigned only after the Preferred class is exhausted. The government relies on the patriotism of those who enroll to fill out Preferred cards if they possibly can, thus volunteering to go where they are most needed.

Nobody will be assigned to any schools whose conditions of training are not approved by the State Board of Nurse Examiners.

Terms of training.—The term of training varies from two to three years, according to the requirements of the particular school to which the student nurse may be sent. No course takes less than two years nor more than three.

What the training course prepares.—At present every woman who completes satisfactorily her training in any accredited school is eligible for service as an Army nurse at the front and stands a chance of being assigned to duty abroad. At the same time she will be qualified to earn her living in one of the noblest professions open to women. It should be remembered, furthermore, that her usefulness will begin not when she graduates from the training school but as soon as she enters it. Practical nursing work is a part of the work of every training school, and the student nurse is not only learning to serve but serving her country from the outset.

Finances.—The student nurse gets her board, lodging, and tuition free at practically every training school, and in most cases receives a small remuneration to cover the cost of books and uniforms. After graduation she has an earning capacity of from \$100 to \$300 a month. Private-duty nurses now receive an average of from \$100 to \$120 a month together with board while on duty; institution nurses from \$50 to \$250 a month together with board, lodging, and laundry; and public-health nurses from \$100 to \$250 a month without maintenance. There is no danger of the earning capacity of nurses being lowered after the war ends on account of the great number who will then be qualified for the profession; the country will need all the nurses that can be trained, not only during the war but after it, especially for reconstruction work. Even if the war ends within three years, every student nurse will be able to complete her training and will be needed.

An honorable service.—Ever since the days of Florence Nightingale the nursing profession has been one of especial honor. The Army needs every nurse it can get to "keep up with the draft." The United States Student Nurse Reserve is the equivalent for women of the great National Army training camps for soldiers. The government will rely upon the student nurses to fight diseases at home, to care for those injured and disabled in our hazardous war industries, and to make themselves ready to serve when the time comes as fully trained nurses, either abroad or at home. Let us show that we know how to answer the government's call to the women of the country.

Enroll at the nearest recruiting station established by the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

### University of Virginia

Head of Public School System of Virginia

DEPARTMENTS REPRESENTED—College, Graduate, Law, Medicine, Engineering

LOAN FUNDS AVAILABLE to deserving students. \$10.00 covers all costs to Virginia students in the Academic Departments. Send for catalogue.

MILITARY TRAINING—HOWARD WINSTON, Registrar, University, Va.

# PUBLIC SALE OF LUCK LAND

Under and by virtue of a decree entered by the circuit court for Prince William county, at the June, 1918, term, in the chancery suit therein pending styled Hutchison and Sinclair, trustees vs. Jas. Luck, jr. et als., the undersigned commissioner of sale will offer for sale by way of public auction, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1918, at ten o'clock, a. m., on the premises, all of that certain tract or parcel of land, in Coles district, Prince William county, about two miles below Independent Hill, on the Quantico road, consisting of about two hundred acres, of which the late Edith Luck died seized and possessed. This farm has on it an orchard, dwelling, barns and necessary outbuildings, well, water, etc., and will make a very desirable farm home.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the residue on one, two and three years time, the deferred payments to be evidenced by the purchaser's interest-bearing note, and the title to be reserved till the purchase money is fully paid.

Possession to be given as soon as the sale is confirmed by the court.

If any of the land is rented out at the time of sale, the sale is subject to the right of the tenant; the purchaser, however, to receive the rent from the time of sale. The taxes are to be apportioned between the purchaser and the commissioners for the year.

C. E. NICOL, C. A. SINCLAIR, H. THORNTON DAVIES, ROBT. A. HUTCHISON, Commissioners.

I, Geo. G. Tyler, clerk of the circuit court for Prince William county, do certify that bond has been executed as required by the above decree.

GEO. G. TYLER, Clerk.

# SALE OF OTHER LUCK LAND

The undersigned trustees, under and by virtue of a decree entered June, 1918, in the suit of Hutchison and Sinclair, trustees, vs. Luck et als., by the circuit court for Prince William county, will offer for sale at public auction, on

Monday, August 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock, M., the following three several tracts of land of which the late James Luck, sr., died seized and possessed, adjoining the first above described tract of 200 acres:

A TRACT OF 80 ACRES Known as the Uhlig land, purchased by Jas. Luck, sr., of Selina Williams and husband.

TRACT OF 31 ACRES More or less, purchased by Jas. Luck, sr., of J. B. Johnson and wife.

TRACT OF 55 1/4 ACRES More or less, purchased by the said Jas. Luck, sr., of J. B. Norman and wife.

For further information, apply to the undersigned trustees. C. A. SINCLAIR, ROBT. A. HUTCHISON, H. THORNTON DAVIES, Trustees.

# PUBLIC SALE!

By authority of a certain deed of trust from H. D. Gibson and wife to the undersigned trustee, dated the 13th day of December, 1913, and recorded in the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of Prince William County, Va., in Deed Book 64 and page 306 and being requested by the holder of the note therein secured, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the courthouse of Prince William County, at Manassas, Va., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1918, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described tracts of land, to-wit:

FIRST—579 acres, more or less, being the same property conveyed to S. Eugene Foster by Ferman R. Horner and Mary Horner by deed of date April 21, 1911, of record in the clerk's office of Prince William County, Va., in Deed Book 61, page 24.

SECOND—143 acres of land, more or less, being the same property conveyed to S. Eugene Foster by Sallie M. Barger, by deed of date April 20, 1910, recorded in the same clerk's office, in Deed Book 50, page 512.

THIRD—Three (3) parcels of land, containing together 427 acres, more or less, and two (2) parcels of land, containing 292 acres and 23 1/4 perches, as appearing as by deed of date

March 27, 1907, from A. T. Holtzman and W. C. Wibert and wife to O. D. Foster and S. Eugene Foster of record in same clerk's office in Deed Book 56, page 267, containing aggregated acres of all the said tracts of land of 1,441 acres and 23 1/4 perches, more or less, together with all improvements thereon, rights and privileges incident thereto.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash sufficient to pay off balance due on notes of \$12,480, with interest from November 28, 1913, taxes and costs of sale.

This is a valuable tract of land situated about seven miles from two railroad stations on the Southern railroad, in Prince William County, Va. The tract contains much valuable timber, a large number of railroad ties, and is estimated to contain a large amount of pulp wood.

For further information write or apply to the undersigned trustee, or to Wm. K. Goolrick, Attorney at Law, Fredericksburg, Va. D. GORDON GOULDMAN, Trustee.

## Sow Wood's Cow Peas

After Harvesting Grain Crops

Farmers should make every preparation to sow all the COW PEAS possible after harvesting grain crops this year, so as to increase the fertility and productivity of their lands for crops to follow.

The Sowing of Cow Peas at the Last Working of Corn is also to be strongly recommended. Farmers who have practiced this claim that the sowing of Cow Peas in corn increases the yield of corn, and at the same time it makes a most desirable soil-improving or forage crop.

Write for "WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL" giving prices and information about all Wood's Seeds.

T. W. Wood & Sons, SEASIDE, - Richmond, Va.

## CEDAR WANTED

Wanted.—Cedar, red or white. Write for sizes and prices. R. C. Samsco, Fisher's Hill, Va.

### CHURCH SERVICES

**PRESBYTERIAN**  
Manassas Presbyterian Church, Rev. Alford Kelley, pastor.  
Sunday—Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.  
Preaching at 11 a. m. by Mr. Erskine Harvey, of Washington.  
Wednesday—Prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Leader, Mr. W. I. Steere.

**LUTHERAN**  
Bethel Lutheran Church, Rev. Edgar Z. Penco, pastor.  
Sunday—Sunday School at 10 o'clock.  
Preaching at 8 p. m.

**BAPTIST**  
Manassas Baptist Church, Rev. T. D. D. Clark, pastor.  
Sunday—Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.; morning service, 11 o'clock; B. Y. P. U., 6:45; evening service at 7:30.  
Wednesday—Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Barnett Grimsley's Appointments  
Bellehaven, fourth Sunday, 11 a. m.  
Woodbine, second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.  
Fletcher Memorial, second Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Oak Dale, third Sunday, 11 a. m., and first Sunday, 7:30 p. m.  
Auburn, first Sunday, 11 a. m. and third Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

Rev. Dr. Cammack will preach in the Baptist Church at Brentsville Sunday, July 21, at 8 p. m.

**PRIMITIVE BAPTIST**  
Primitive Baptist Church, Elder T. S. Dalton, pastor.  
Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and the Saturday preceding at 2:30 p. m.

**CATHOLIC**  
All Saints' Catholic Church, Manassas, Father William Gill, pastor.  
Mass at 8 a. m., first and third Sundays. Second and fourth Sundays at 10:30 a. m., followed by benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.  
Mass will be celebrated at eight a. m. Sunday morning, June 30, at Lexington, Haymarket, and at 11 o'clock that same morning at Warrenton.

**METHODIST**  
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Manassas, Rev. H. Q. Burr, pastor.  
Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.  
Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.  
Eggsforth League at 7:00 p. m.  
Buckhall, every Sunday at 8 p. m.  
Bradley, first Sunday at 8 p. m., third Sunday at 11 a. m.

Rev. C. K. Millison's appointments follow:  
Sunday—First, second and fourth Sundays, 11 a. m.  
Fairview—Second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.  
Gainesville—First Sunday, 8 p. m.; third and fifth Sunday, 11 a. m.  
Briarwood—Third and fifth Sundays, 8 p. m.  
Woodlawn—Third and fifth Sundays, 8 p. m.  
Woolsey—First Sunday, 8 p. m.

**UNITED BRETHREN.**  
Rev. L. C. Mennick's appointments follow:  
Manassas—First and third Sundays, 7:30 p. m. Second and fourth Sundays, 11 a. m.  
Buckhall—First and third Sundays, 8 p. m.  
Aden—Second and fourth Sundays, 8 p. m.  
Midland—First and third Sundays, 11 a. m.

Rich's New Style Book of Shoe Fashions will be Mailed on Request

Illustrates several of the models which will be worn this fall and winter by discriminating people—men, women and children. With a pen and ink with perfect satisfaction.

**B. Rich's Sons**  
100-102 F St., Cor. 10th Washington, D. C.

**Geo. D. Baker Undertaker**  
And Licensed Embalmer

102 1/2 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

National War Savings Day is only one day; our men in the Army and Navy have their day every day.

Pledge yourself to save to the utmost and to buy a definite amount of War Savings Stamps each month.

# S. Kann Sons Co.

"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

Send to Kann's for the Latest

## Wash Goods for Summer Dresses

—There is not such another complete and well selected stock in this city, and in fact it is not surpassed by those of New York and Philadelphia Stores.

COME AND SELECT IN PERSON IF YOU CAN. IF YOU CANNOT COME TO WASHINGTON, THEN WRITE FOR SAMPLE OF ANY OF THESE:

- NEW SCOTCH GINGHAMS, fine quality, firm wearing material, in beautiful new plaid designs, in most artistic colorings and combinations. A yard..... **75c**
- SILK MIXED FOULARDS, with a beautiful silk surface that can scarcely be told from all silk, and that even to the touch feels silky. Grounds are brown, navy, Copenhagen blue, taupe, and green, with patterns in rings, polka dots, and small figures; 36 inches wide. A yard..... **\$1.00**
- PRINTED VOILES, 200 or more different styles to select from; fine checked grounds with over-designs, patterns in floral, conventional, or small all-over effects, light medium and dark colorings. A yard..... **38c**
- PLAIN VOILES, in rose, light blue, Copenhagen, navy, Belgian and other shades of blue; and in the greens—new maple leaf, reeds, Russian, Nile; wistaria, petunia, pearl gray, canary, beige, silver gray, lavender, and black. A yard..... **35c**
- WOVEN STRIPED VOILES, plain and fancy stripes on white grounds, chiefly with the stripes in pink, blue, lavender and black. A yard..... **25c**
- FOUNDATION SILKS, in almost every color found in the line of plain voiles, with which these foundation silks are largely used. They can also be used for making up the whole dress or for separate waists. A yard..... **40c**

KANN'S—STREET FLOOR



### HEALTHY HOGS RESIST HOG CHOLERA

and all other hog diseases. Keep your hogs clean and promote healthy by using

### Kreso Dip No. 1

A 2% dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 kills Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in five minutes by contact.

Equally Good for all Live Stock

We will send you free a booklet on the treatment of mange, oozing or itching mange, arthritis, sore mouth, etc.

We will send you free a booklet on how to build a hog wallow, which will keep hogs clean and healthy.

We will send you free a booklet on how to keep your hogs free from insect parasites and disease.

Write for these—they are free.

Kreso Dip No. 1 is easy to use. Reliable and Economical.

For Sale in Original Package by

Prince William Pharmacy.

### Everything Good to Eat

My line embraces Staple and Fancy Groceries Queensware, Tin and Enamelware

COME IN AND BE CONVINCED

**D. J. ARRINGTON**  
MANASSAS, VA. VIRGINIA

### PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Under by virtue of a certain deed of trust executed by The Quantico Company, of record in deed book 70, pages 24-5, and dated July 12, 1917, in the clerk's office of Prince William county, and also an order of the circuit court for the aforesaid county substituting the undersigned as trustee in said deed of trust, which order was entered at the June term, 1918, of said court, the undersigned substituted trustee, having been requested so to do by the holder of the notes mentioned in said deed of trust, in the payment of which default has been made, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in accordance with said deed of trust, on

**SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918,** at twelve o'clock, m., on the premises, at Quantico, aforesaid county, Virginia, all that certain piece or parcel of land lying on Quantico Creek, Prince William County, Virginia, known as part of "Horse Penn Point," and bounded by said Creek, a marsh, and the lands of the Quantico Company, (the Lansburgh land), and known also as the West land, containing, more or less,

**FIVE ACRES**

Reference is made to said deed of trust as well as the deed from Geo. H. Hockman to said Company, and also a plat of Quantico Company land in deed book 85, pages 8-9 in aforesaid office.

**TERMS CASH.**  
**FRED'K P. RUSSELL,**  
Substituted Trustee.  
J. P. Kerin, A&P. 6-5

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### WORLD POWER OR DOWNFALL

(By Walter S. Smoot.)

The great Prussian general of all time was Frederick the Great. Left at the head of a marvellous army and with a full treasury by his irascible father, Frederick William I, who more than once had threatened to execute him, he decided upon war, as he himself frankly admits in his own writings, "in order to be talked about."

A great war with Austria was the result, which devastated Europe for seven years and spread to every quarter of the globe. It was deliberately plotted by Frederick with no other purpose than that of increasing the territory of Prussia. In his youth his father had given the following written instructions to his tutors: "Above all let both tutors exert themselves to the utmost to inspire him with a love of soldiery and carefully impress upon his mind that, as nothing can confer honor and fame upon a prince except the sword, the monarch who seeks not his sole satisfaction in it must ever appear a contemptible character in the eyes of the world."

The wars of Frederick the Great made Prussia the greatest state in Germany. The next step was to make her the greatest power in Europe. This Emperor William I and Otto von Bismarck, the "Man of Blood and Iron," did by three short, terrible wars—against Denmark in 1864, against Austria and the South-German States in 1866, and against France in 1870.

Prussia's next step, which the present Kaiser, William II, plans shall take place under his leadership, is the Mastery of the World.

The ocean proves that on the waves and most distant shores, no great decision can henceforth be taken without Germany and the German Emperor."

(Kaiser's Speech, Kiel, July 3, 1900.)

"Our German Fatherland, to which I hope it will be granted \* \* \* to become in the future as closely united, as powerful, and as authoritative as once the Roman world-empire was, and that, just as in the old times they said 'Civis Romanus sum,' hereafter, at some time in the future they will say 'I am a German citizen.'" (Kaiser's Speech, Saalburg, October 11, 1900.)

"Our next war will be fought for the highest interests of our country and of mankind. 'World power or downfall' will be our rallying cry." (Bernhardt, Germany and the Next War, 1911, p. 154.)

"The German people are so situated in Europe that they need only to run and take whatever they require. Today it is for Germany to rise from a European power to a world power. Public policy prompted by humanitarianism is stupidity. Humanitarian dreams are imbecility. Statesmanship is business. The German people are always right because they number 87,000,000 souls." (Dannenberg, Gross-Deutschland, pp. 230-231.)

"If people should ask us whether we intend to become a world power that overtops the other world powers so greatly that Germany would be the only real world power, the reply must be that the will to world power has no limit." (Grabowsky, Das neue Deutschland, 1914.)

For world power, then, did Germany pursue the fatal policies of militarism which finally resulted in the frightful holocaust now raging in Europe. Reading of this ugly purpose on which the peace of the world has been wrecked, we are reminded of the solemn prayer of Kipling's "Recessional":

For heathen heart that puts her trust  
In reeking tube and iron hard,  
All valiant dust that builds on dust,  
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—  
For frantic boast and foolish word,  
Thy Mercy on Thy people, Lord!"

### NAVY COLLECTING PHOTOGRAPHS OF MEN LOST IN THE SERVICE

Through the Bureau of Navigation the Navy Department is now collecting photographs of all men of the service who have lost their lives in service against the enemy. To perpetuate the memory of these men who have made the sacrifice their pictures are to be preserved in the various training stations of the country. Secretary Daniels has requested that these photographs be sent to the Department by the next of kin.

As rapidly as these pictures are received copies are made and the originals returned to the owners. A photograph of each man is then forwarded to the training station where he began his career in the service. There a memorial gallery of honor or a hero's corner is formed so that for all time the faces of the men of the Navy who have made the supreme sacrifice may be honored by the youths of the future sent to the station for training.

Relatives of men who have been lost in the present war who have not received requests for pictures are asked to mail them to the Department for this memorial. All pictures should be securely wrapped after they have been marked with the name, branch of the service and training station the young man entered after enlistment. These should be addressed to the Recruiting Division, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. When copied, the photograph will be returned to the sender with one of the copies.

### WATCH ALL GERMANS AND ALL AUSTRIANS

Every German and Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of close association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy. Government records show that this is a needed precaution. Be ever watchful of these people whom all civilized countries now distrust and have a loathing for. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Accept no statements made by them except those backed by facts. Your energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband, your brother or the lives of many that are dear to others. Our whole country is today infested with German and Austrian spies who are transmitting information to our enemies. Many of these are working in small towns and rural sections where homefolks too freely tell of the failings of their loved ones. Some of our disasters at sea have been traceable to this, and many American patriots are today occupying watery graves, due to enemy spies securing information in American homes. Watch for the spreading of any form of German propaganda. Listen for every disloyal word uttered. Note every suspicious act. Report all these things that come within your knowledge promptly to the Department of Justice or The Army Intelligence Bureau. This is your patriotic duty. The lives of our soldiers depend upon it. Laws have just been passed by our Congress through which we can now reach all guilty parties. It is the Hun in our midst, as well as the Hun before us against whom we must ever be on the watch.—Loudon Times.

A few who think they are winning the war single-handed could help better by using both hands.

### RECOMMENDS PLANTING THE FALL GARDEN

Not Much Planting Should Be Done in July But Attention Given to Killing Weeds.

H. W. Sanders, Director Agriculture, Agricultural High School.

It is comparatively easy for the home gardener to produce vegetables during the spring and early summer, but the really efficient and patriotic gardener is the one who, by successive and companion cropping, produces the maximum amount of vegetables during the entire growing season. Too often we find that the garden is allowed to run to seed and is given up to the weeds, especially during the months of July and August, when weeds make their strongest efforts in the struggle for existence.

Since the first killing frost is not expected in this section until some time between October 15 and 25, it is safe to include in the fall garden such vegetables as lettuce, spinach, turnips, parsley, multiplier onions, radishes, carrots, and beets, provided they are planted at the proper time. Not much planting should be done during July, but every opportunity should be taken for killing weeds and preparing the seed bed for the August planting season.

Much might be said about the proper succession of crops, though it is essential principally to remember that a second planting of the same crop or a closely related crop should not follow the first because the same diseases and insects that affect one will affect all. For example, tomatoes, egg-plants, and peppers should not follow each other; neither should cabbage follow cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, mustard, or kale. Early beans may be followed by cabbage; tomatoes by spinach, mustard, or turnips; early cabbage by fall potatoes or fall beans. When possible, have foliage crops—cabbage, kale, spinach, or mustard—follow root crops such as Irish potatoes, beets, parsnips, or carrots, or those grown for fruits such as tomatoes, peppers, and melons. The practice of companion cropping is illustrated by sowing a crop of dwarf early peas between the rows of late turnips; removing a plant of early wax beans at a space of every eighteen inches and placing a late cabbage plant; or planting Hubbard squash (winter) between the hills of sweet corn. Do not allow any of the garden land to remain idle, even though any early crop has been removed and it is not practicable to follow it with a succession crop. Plant cow peas or Crimson clover to turn under for the improvement of the soil.

Efficient gardening demands not only a continual war on weeds but on plant diseases and insects as well. Insects that chew are controlled by poisoning, and sucking insects by dusting their bodies. Bordeaux mixture is effective in the prevention of most fungous diseases such as wilt and blight. A limited amount of this fungicide, together with "Black Leaf 40," kerosene emulsion, Paris green, arsenic of zinc, and arsenat of lead is kept as a part of the equipment of the Agricultural High School and will be distributed in small quantities for the purpose of demonstrating their efficiency. Tables showing the latest safe dates for planting vegetables for the fall garden, and for the proper succession of crops can be obtained upon request from either of the county extension agents or from the Agricultural Department of the High School. Don't fail to make every reasonable effort to have an efficient all-year-round garden that will make you independent of the market for vegetables this fall.

# Home Dressed and Western Meats

## Beef, Lamb, Veal and Pork

### GROCERIES

#### FANCY AND STAPLE

Cash Paid for Country Produce and Live Stock

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**S**ANITARY methods are imperative in hot weather. All our meats are protected from the filthy fly.

**T**HIS statement has been reiterated in these columns week after week, but we want you to realize that what we have been telling you is a whole.

**E**ARFUL. There is nothing so important to you as health.

**A**SK your neighbor why she is so pleased with my service. It will do us both a

**K**INDNESS. I thank you.

**SAUNDERS' MEAT MARKET**  
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### SPRING FOOTWEAR NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION

! We are showing this season, we think, the most up-to-date line of **LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PUMPS, OXFORDS AND BOOTS** we have ever shown.

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**! OUR BARGAIN TABLES ARE FULL. COME QUICK AND GET YOURS.**

Our Store Will Close at 7 P. M. After May 1st

↑ ↑ ↑

**CAMPER & JENKINS**  
The Ladies' Store Manassas, Va.



Corn is looking fine through this section, owing to warm weather and recent rains.

Mr. M. C. Holmes, who has been visiting relatives and friends here, returned to Manassas Saturday.

Misses Harriett Downs and Julia Woolfenden are spending the week in Washington.

Madames M. O. Cole and L. A. Holmes were Belfair visitors Monday.

Miss Belle Sullivan, of Quantico, visited relatives near here Sunday.

Messrs. C. H. Holmes and D. B. Norman have accepted positions at Quantico.

Miss Corah L. Mountjoy, of Washington, spent the week-end with her parents at Belfair Mills, returning to Washington Sunday afternoon, accompanied to Quantico by her brother, Lawrence, and sister, Miss Flossie.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Tubbs had as their guests Sunday several friends from Washington.

Misses May and Ruth Lock recently visited the Misses Burner at their home in the valley.

Mrs. L. D. Donohoe and Miss Harriett Downs spent Thursday in Manassas, and visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Ashby.

Mr. Guy Cline, of Dumfries, motored to Kopp Friday afternoon.

Mr. Alton P. Holmes made a business trip to Belfair Mills Tuesday morning.

Mrs. R. L. Hinton recently visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, at Falmouth.

Corporals Ryan and Schultz, of Headquarters Company, 10th Regt., Quantico, were week-end guests at the homes of Mr. P. M. Cole and Mr. T. J. Woolfenden.

Misses Bertha Woolfenden and Ray Luck and Messrs. Thomas, Walter, Kenneth and Little Raymond Woolfenden, motored to Quantico Sunday.

Mrs. M. C. Holmes spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mrs. C. H. Holmes.

Mr. Benj. Lowe died at his home, near Independent Hill, Monday morning, July 15, after a lingering illness of several months. The remains were interred at Bellehaven cemetery Tuesday afternoon.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Barnett Grimsley, of Manassas, pastor of Bellehaven Church. The Odd Fellows and Junior ceremonies were held at the grave, of which orders he was a faithful member.

He leaves to mourn his untimely death his aged mother, and five children.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Will Retzer, George Copen, Thos. J. Woolfenden, Luther Carter, J. Seymond Storke and Arthur Woodyard.

The sympathy of the entire neighborhood is extended to the bereaved family.

An important business meeting of the Bellehaven Branch, American Red Cross, will be held at Holmes School Saturday night. All members are requested to be present.

CLIFTON

Rev. Alford Kelley preached his last sermon in Clifton Church before going on his vacation, the subject being "Travel-Satisfaction." After the sermon the Lord's Supper was observed.

The young people's meeting at night was led by Miss Mary Quig. Mr. Marvin Wilson, who is an assistant secretary in the Y. M. C. A. and who has had some experience in Hopewell, Va., gave an interesting talk on his experiences. Mr. Wilson expects soon to go to France to work there.

Mrs. Elizabeth Haycock entertained at an afternoon tea on her porch Saturday afternoon in

honor of her guest, Mrs. Arthur Robinson.

Mrs. Fourchet and little son have gone home after a visit to Mr. R. B. Dorsey and Mrs. Haycock.

Misses Ozie Smith and Helen Quigg are attending the three-day instruction class of canning club girls held in Eastern College, Manassas. Miss Edith Thompson, county home demonstrator of Fairfax, took twelve girls over from the county.

Messrs. R. R. and D. W. Buckley with their families, attended the patriotic rally in Herndon last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. C. Kemper, sr., was ill Sunday morning. He had gotten ready for church but was taken suddenly ill.

Miss Xenia Holmes was a Clifton visitor the latter part of last week. She was on her way to Luray to spend the rest of her vacation at her home there.

Lewis D. Quigg returned from Camp Lee last Thursday, after being rejected by the examining board at that place.

Rev. V. H. Council, a former very popular pastor of Clifton Baptist Church, will occupy the pulpit of that church next Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

We have had a few warm days and quite a good deal of rain during the past week.

BETHEL

The Bethel Branch of the American Red Cross met at Bethel High School Wednesday, July 2, for the regular business meeting. Five pairs of socks were turned in to Mrs. W. H. Dewey, chairman of the knitting committee. The Manassas Civic League donated \$49.75 to the Bethel Branch; Thornton school also donated \$32.16. This was largely due to Miss Clara Carter's cooperation. Both of these donations were greatly appreciated by each member of the Branch.

Mrs. C. E. Clarke was appointed to buy the equipments for the emergency cot. The Junior Red Cross members donated \$21.50 to the cot. At the Red Cross meeting held last Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock, the Junior Red Cross entertained.

Among those who went to Mt. Vernon from here the 4th of July to hear President Wilson's address were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sheppard, Mr. James A. Reynolds and daughter and the Misses Davis. A delightful day was reported.

The Misses Snapp, of Washington, spent the 4th with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Snapp.

Mr. David Glascock, of Alexandria, spent several days with his parents here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Glascock get bright and encouraging letters from their son, Aubrey, who is in France. We hope the prayers of his loved ones and friends will bring him safely home.

MINNIEVILLE

Minnieville has been taking a vacation for a week or so but has at last roused up.

Lightning of last Friday did considerable damage to Mr. John Russell's house, breaking the window lights and tearing it up considerably, but fortunately the family was not injured.

Minnieville School League will give a lawn party at the school on Saturday, July 27th, commencing at noon and continuing until midnight; proceeds for the benefit of the Red Cross. Come, everybody, and don't forget your pocket-books, and have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. LaHoyne and children and Mrs. V. A. LaHoyne visited at Mr. C. E. Clarke's the week-end.

Mrs. V. A. LaHoyne expects to spend the remainder of the

summer of Minnieville, where she will visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Frank Thrift, of Kinross, spent Monday night with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Clarke.

Misses Margaret and Ellen LaHoyne are visiting friends and relatives here and expect to aid in the Red Cross exercises at Bethel Wednesday night.

Mr. R. C. Cooper and F. M. Pearson and daughters motored to Manassas Tuesday and attended the demonstration exercises of the canning club.

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University, Va. Special War Courses are offered in addition to the usual courses in the College, Graduate, Law, Medical and Engineering Departments. Ten dollars covers all costs to Virginia students in the Academic Departments. Send for catalogue. Howard Winston, Registrar. 52-12

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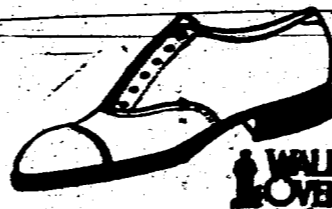
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA



Girls' Dresses—Ginghams, Voiles and White Fancies 89c to \$5.00

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Not a shoe in the lot that can be bought today and sold for less than \$4.98. All sizes in any one lot, but all sizes, from 4 to



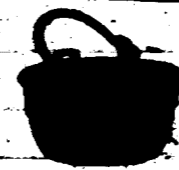
11, in the stock. All sizes are absolute; no exchange or return. Bear in mind, please, this does not include all Walk-Over stock, but just the Oxford stock. While they last—\$4.98.

DID YOU GET ONE OF those 5c NECK TIES advertised last week? Many did; you may not have been among the lot. Get some while "getting's good." Well, we have just added 20 dozen more to the lot; if they are not as good as normal dollar ties, we stand treated. BIG WIN-DOW DISPLAY.

THIS STORE CLOSING AT SIX O'CLOCK, P. M., EXCEPT SATURDAYS. PLEASE BEAR IN MIND.

BRING THIS COUPON

This Coupon, with \$5.00 worth of Cash Tickets for Week of July 22, and Ten Cents in Cash, will get you Blue Enamel, 10-qt. Preserving Kettle, with white enamel lining, like cut. Good for week of July 1st only; this is your chance; you missed it before.



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35c the Yard

Yes, they tell us they are fast color; we do not guarantee this, but have had no complaints.

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