



Cattle Buying for Swift & Company

Swift & Company buys more than 9000 head of cattle, on an average, every market day.

Each one of them is "sized up" by experts.

Both the packer's buyer and the commission salesman must judge what amount of meat each animal will yield, and how fine it will be, the grading of the hide, and the quantity and quality of the fat.

Both must know market conditions for live stock and meat throughout the country. The buyer must know where the different qualities, weights, and kinds of cattle can be best marketed as beef.

If the buyer pays more than the animal is worth, the packer loses money on it. If he offers less, another packer, or a shipper or feeder, gets it away from him.

If the seller accepts too little, the live-stock raiser gets less than he is entitled to. If he holds out for more than it is worth, he fails to make a sale.

A variation of a few cents in the price per hundred pounds is a matter of vital importance to the packer, because it means the difference between profit and loss.

Swift & Company,
U. S. A.



H. SACHS & SON

Fall Season, 1918-19, is very much in evidence at our store.

New and up-to-date merchandise is coming in every day, and when complete we will have one of the best selections of LADIES' MEN'S and CHILDREN'S goods, than ever before, consisting of the following lines, namely:

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, FURS, MILLINERY, SWEATERS, SKIRTS, WAISTS, ETC.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.
SUITS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, HATS, SWEATERS, FURNISHINGS, ETC.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

WE CAN CLOTHE YOUR SCHOOL BOY or GIRL COMPLETE.

DRESSES, HATS, SWEATERS, FURNISHINGS, BOY'S SUITS, MACKINAW'S, PANTS, CAPS, BLOUSES and SHIRTS.

No doubt you have heard everywhere of the tremendous advance in prices, of all class of merchandise, you will find it quite different here.

We are selling our goods this season at the same low prices as heretofore, and if any advance, it is so little as not to be noticeable to any extent. This is due to the fact that we made all our purchases early in the season before the goods advanced.

As most of our goods are in, we invite you to come in now and make an early selection, we have just what you are looking for.

H. SACHS & SON

TOULSON BUILDING CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

Day Fever-Catarrh Prompt Relief Guaranteed
SCHIFFMANN'S CATARRH BALM
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST

E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY
New York, Philadelphia, Boston
(Largest in the World)

YOU FURNISH FARMS WE FURNISH BUYERS

We Are Reliable Our Agents Bonded
Call, Write, Phone

H. T. JEWELL, Chestertown
JOSIAH PRICE, Millington,

Town Building Lots and Town Properties also for sale. Agents.
June 5-11

THE ENTERPRISE, \$1.00 per year.

NO LIMITATIONS TO JERSEY

Popular Material and All of Its Allies Are Shown in the Latest and Stylish Fabrics.

Among the new fabrics there is no tendency to diminish the popularity of jersey, says a fashion authority. It and all its sisters and cousins and aunts, are shown in the new materials it is rough and silken, it is embroidered and plain, it glitters with metal and it is plain and sufficiently rough for a rainy day. It is trimmed with angora to make a woman look like a woolly lamb; it is heaped with fur to make her look warmly and richly clad.

This is a good piece of news for the economical woman, for woolen jersey cloth has been selling at moderate prices for two years in this country and most of us have accumulated suits, frocks or separate skirts of it. We can use these by renovating the line, if necessary, and leave them unadorned; or we can touch them up in a stingy or a generous manner with squirrel or Hudson seal. And here's a secret to put into your notebook on conservation! You can trim it with hands from sweaters that have done their service and have been discarded! Startlingly new gowns, showing the final touch of French artistry, are trimmed with material that might once have been turned into sport sweaters.

And if you do not like any of these trimmings, you can use wide bands of silk plush. Entire gowns are made of this material, chosen for the more expensive. The truth is that the weave is so supple and the surface so silken that the lines fall closely to the figure and have that desirable trick of moving with the muscles of the body.

This plush, especially the tobacco-brown shades, will be reinstated, undoubtedly, for short separate coats as substitutes for the more expensive ones of sealskin. This was done over twenty-five years ago, with good results, at a time when sealskin was the high desire of every woman who hoped to dress well.

NEWEST IN FALL MILLINERY

Entire Crowns or Facings Are Made of the Shirred Velvet and Satin—White Velvet Used.

Shirred velvets, satin, grosgrain and velvet ribbons in both broad and narrow widths are being used in fall millinery by the high-class modistes, and have been seen in some recently imported models, according to the Bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Entire crowns or facings are made of the shirred velvet and satin.

"One or two rows of shirred ribbon are used for edges of brims," the bulletin goes on; "also one or two rows on the under brim of the hat, giving it a soft, ruffled effect. Turbans are made entirely of the shirred material and, while it gives them a thick appearance, the chic effect is there.

"In making the shirred edges on some of the hats, the velvet or satin is cut straight or on the bias, and is from five to six inches wide. It is then shirred on both sides, and when placed on the brim it gives the hat an attractive effect. This method eliminates the need of having the velvet fitted, saves time and at the present time is the newest way of using the various materials of which hats are made.

"Of course the material must be soft, so that the effect is not too bulky. One very attractive model shown is of white velvet with the entire crown and the brim shirred. It is a small sailor with a high crown, and is trimmed only with a jet pin."

CAPE OF HAND-WOVEN WOOL



Flambeau weavers are responsible for this sport cape of hand-woven, hand-dyed shaggy wool. The collar and vestee are of plum color and the cape of burgundy embroidered in deep blue wool.

White Stock Favored.

Although the colored organdie collar and cuff set prevails, it is not the only type of neckwear in vogue at present. Very different from it, but equally popular, perhaps, is the severe, high, white stock now in fashion. This stock is made from heavy material, usually linen or duck. It is uncomfortably high and is fitted with two strips at the back, which are to be brought around to the front, looped over once and held in place with a stick pin or snapper.

WHAT OUR DEFENDERS COST

At Home it is \$327 and Overseas \$423 a Year for Each Man in the Service.

Statistics have been collected by the clothing and equipage, subsistence, conservation, reclamation and hardware and metals division of the quartermasters' corps, United States army, to indicate just what it costs a year to maintain a soldier overseas and in the United States.

These, according to the Army and Navy Journal, show that the cost is \$423.47 a year to equip and maintain a soldier overseas and \$327.73 to equip and maintain one in the United States. Subsistence, figured at 69 cents a day, amounts to \$251.85 yearly for each man overseas; figured at 51 cents a day in the United States, it amounts to \$189.80. The cost of the initial equipment for the soldier the first year in the United States is \$115.30, while the cost of his additional equipment for the first year overseas is \$42.41.

Thus it appears that if the soldier going overseas did not take with him a great deal of his equipment already supplied in the United States the contrast between the cost of equipping and maintaining a soldier in this country and abroad would be much more marked. Not only is the amount of equipment needed abroad greater than that needed in this country, but the statistics of the conservation and reclamation division show that equipment and clothing overseas are subject to much harder use, wear out more quickly and are less effectively reclaimed than similar material, clothing and equipment used in the United States. The amount of reclamation of each individual soldier's equipment in this country is \$75.80 a year, while the amount of reclamation of similar material abroad is but \$33.31.

TRAGEDY ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Individual Combats and Disasters That Test the Nerves and Wits of the Flying Fighters.

Though airplane battles are tremendously exciting for all those participating in them, it is not always in actual conflict that the nerves and wits of flyers are tested to the utmost. Many adventures may be met in tamer pursuits.

Every now and then comes the roar of a gun from below, followed by flashes of blue and red, harsh, angry explosions right and left, front and rear; the disappearance in flames sometimes of what till then had been a welcome companion on the wing, the drone of some hardy adventurer strenuously endeavoring to climb into the night, and now and then the awful spectacle of a machine emerging safely from a smoke cloud only to go smash into another traveling in a different direction.

An awful smash, a hideous explosion, smoke, human cries, flames and then, with volcanic intensity, the sudden plunging into the abyss not only of what a few moments previously were two magnificently equipped bomb throwers, but four human souls, brave, proud, youthful and adventurous.—Washington Star.

Blondin's Feat Recalled.

In the whirligig of momentous world events it is not strange that there should pass almost unnoticed a few days ago the fifty-eighth anniversary of Blondin's exploit of crossing Niagara gorge on a four-inch tight rope, a feat that still stands as the acme of daring and nerve. One of the thousands of spectators that lined the river bank was the prince of Wales, late King Edward. This was the first time anyone had crossed Niagara gorge on a rope. Blondin carried a man on his shoulders on one trip, wheeled a wheelbarrow over on a second trip, and on a third trip carried a stove on his balancing rod and flung it on the rope, cooked cakes and threw them to people in small boats below on the river. Blondin was afterward killed in Paris.

He made a test in 1850, and in the following year successfully carried out his feat, October 10, 1860.

The Thirsty Sailor.

Here's one they are telling about a British sailor and a civilian host:

The civilian brought out a bottle of bourbon and took a drink, neglecting to offer one to the sailor.

He did this about three times and then thought that the sailor might like to wet his whistle.

"Are you thirsty?" he asked the sailor.

"Yes, muchly so," answered the tar. Whereupon the civilian went out and got him a glass of water.

"I said I was thirsty," said the sailor, "not dirty."

Ostentatious Words.

Why cannot scientific persons who undertake to be informing to the public learn to display their learning less ostentatiously and to convey their meaning more intelligibly? One health authority tells us profoundly that "anorexia" also is present with Spanish influenza. We take this, from the dictionary, to mean loss of appetite, which really would not be a bad thing these days; but unless it is assumed that nobody but medical men are to have the disease, it might be well to give the miscellaneous lay public a chance to know what may ail it.

Very Likely.

"The political and military situation this month will be in one respect like the family one."

"How so?"

"There will be a carving up of Turkey about Thanksgiving."

Arlington L. Sparks

Chestertown's Best Store

A Fine Display

—OF—
Fall and Winter Millinery

New Dress Goods

In all the Newest and Most Popular Shades

A FINE ASSORTMENT LADIES' WAISTS

Everything For

Fall & Winter

Come and Look Them Over

Arlington L. Sparks

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Maryland