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VOL. 22. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R. TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916. Please watch the Date on your Paper. NO. 52

BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

Rev. Calvin S. Slagle, pastor of St. Paul's Reformed church, Westminster, read his resignation last Sunday to his congregation. He has been pastor of the church for 28 years, and will leave on September 1.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of the Republican nominee for President, is to be a corporal in the training regiment at Plattsburg, N. Y., as shown by the list of officers given out by Major Murray. Archie Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, is to be a battalion quartermaster.

A Bible institute under the auspices of the Church of the Brethren opened in Hagerstown, Thursday, and will continue until Saturday. The speakers are the Rev. C. D. Bousack, President Paul H. Bowman, of Blue Ridge College, New Windsor, and the Rev. Dr. C. C. Ellis, Huntingdon, Pa.

The women of Westminster and Carroll County, will organize a Woman's League for National Defense, this Friday afternoon, at the Opera House, Westminster. The object is to teach women to give National service, in time of need—such as first aid, nursing, bandage making, motor driving, signaling, etc.

For the first time known, Frederick county will receive interest on the daily balances of the county treasurer. The rate will be four per cent. Monday morning the County Commissioners opened bids for the rate of interest on daily deposits and awarded the contract to the Commercial State Bank. There were two bids submitted.

In the gasoline hearing before the Federal Trade Commission, last week, it was predicted that the price of gasoline is destined to drop soon because of the recent discovery of oil fields, which, it was contended, will produce an over-production. It was brought out that the price at the Kansas refineries had already, within the last few weeks, fallen from 21c to 17c.

A movement is on foot to start a second military company in Cambridge, Md., and nearly 60 young men have already signed their willingness to become members. Former State's Attorney Trice and Leon T. Schantre, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, were chiefly instrumental in bringing the matter to a head. It is said the new company probably will number 100 or more.

Clifford H. Doll, of Frederick, who was defeated for City Register in the face of the returns by 2 votes, by Aubrey A. Nicodemus, Republican, has asked for a recount of the votes. The contestant claims that the returns are incorrect, in that numerous votes were rejected that should have been counted, and that irregularities and inaccuracies were practiced by the election officials.

The American Red Cross announced on Thursday that it had completed preliminary plans for relief work in connection with mobilization of the National Guard, and had instructed its chapters throughout the country to begin collections and forwarding of suitable supplies for camp use of the State soldiers. A comprehensive plan for the care of destitute families of Guardsmen is being worked out and instructions concerning that work will be issued soon.

Since the edict of State's Attorney Omer T. Kaylor, of Washington county, that the Savage Distilling Co., at Weyerton, was to deliver liquor only to common carriers, and consigned to places in this State which are not dry, it is reported that the amount of liquor which is now being sold at Weyerton for shipment is only a few gallons daily, and that the profits upon this trade amount to comparatively nothing, especially when compared with the business formerly done.

A minister of the gospel who will either fight or pray, in whichever capacity he is most needed in time of war, has offered his services to Major-General George Barnett, commandant of the United States Marine Corps. He is Rev. Ferdinand F. Schultz, pastor of the Church of Christ Disciples, Chillicothe, Ohio, a practical engineer as well as minister. In offering his services, Rev. Schultz expressed willingness to serve in the fire room of a battleship, or as chaplain of marines in the field.

The "dry" forces are organizing all over Frederick county, and a vigorous campaign will be prosecuted. Notwithstanding the fact that the few places in the county where liquors are sold are very "wet," the county promises to go the other way by a decisive vote. The fight will be a strong one on both sides, for notwithstanding the claims that more liquors are sold in "dry" than in "wet" territory, the "wets" are apparently vigorously fighting their own interests in opposing the change.

Western Maryland College reappears in our columns this week soliciting the patronage of our people. This College has established a reputation in the 48 years of its existence as a safe, thorough and earnest school. Its young people are doing it credit and its work has been felt all over the state. From its recent catalogue it appears to have 230 students and 21 teachers. It has graduated over 900. The courses of study cover the usual subjects in the best Colleges and we have no reason to think they are not well covered.

Will There be Another Vote on Local Option?

It is reported that practically the necessary number of signers have been secured to a petition for a referendum of the Local Option question again to the voters of this county, this Fall. We do not vouch for the correctness of the report, nor whether, if there be such a petition, it will be found to fully comply with the law; but even if it be correct, we do not believe the voters are going to reverse their opinions on the subject.

It would be a remarkable exhibition of inconsistency, we think, should they do so. The liquor business was conducted, uninterrupted, for a hundred years or more, in the county. Even admitting that the present law is violated, and that the "horrible examples" of the use of liquor to excess have not disappeared, would it not be a remarkable thing if in a trial of only a year and a half, this would not be true? Is it fair to conclude, on so short a trial, that the law is a failure, and deserves repeal?

As many of the complaints of the unsatisfactory working of the law are due to the fact that Frederick county would not be wise policy to first give that county a chance to go "dry?"—and that is what we believe is going to do. Furthermore, we are also of the opinion that the fear we expressed, long ago, is now showing its actual presence—that the Local Option and left the present law to work itself out without further activity on their part, and it is not doing it, everywhere, as it was natural to suppose that it would not.

No, we do not believe the law will be set aside, even if another vote be taken. We have more confidence in the stability of the voters than that—more confidence in their loyalty to a "square deal"—more confidence in their ability to see through the effort to go back to liquor selling—and we say this with entire belief in the law as it is, as being infinitely better than the former law, even admitting its imperfections in practice. The man who expects perfect results from even the best of laws, is expecting an impossibility.

Paper Written by Mrs. Maurice Palmer, Read before the Lend-A-Hand Book Club, June 15th.

(FOR THE RECORD.)

HOW TO REAR CHILDREN.

Woe to him who smiles not over a cradle, and weeps not over a tomb. He who has never tried the companionship of a little child has carelessly passed by one of the greatest pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower without plucking it or knowing its value. Not without design has God implanted in the maternal breast that strong love of their children which is felt everywhere. Every mother is a guardian of a bud of promise, and must hold herself responsible for the blossom—they cannot watch the formation of child character too critically. One cannot tell the hour when the mind is not in the condition of receiving impressions from exterior moral forces.

In innumerable instances the most secret and unnoticed influences have been in operation for months, and even years, to break down the strongest barriers of the human heart, and work out a moral ruin, while the fondest parents have been unaware of the workings of such unseen agents of evil. Not at all once does any heart become utterly bad. The child is as impressionable as it is helpless.

Children are much more easily influenced by example than by precept. So, when mothers learn the secret of training, all the vices that curse the world will die out for want of soil in which to grow. Home and parents are the first things of which a child has any knowledge. Human nature demands a time. Home is a place of refuge. Home is the chief school of human virtues. Home makes the first nature of your child.

There are no self-made bad children—the home has made some, the school some, and the street a legion. The first lesson you teach a child is truthfulness and obedience. When they have mastered those, the rest will be an easy task. Always hold the confidence of your child, or some one else will. There must be amusement in the home—fun is as essential to the growth of the young mind, as sleep or any form of exercise.

Music is one of the most powerful means of educating children. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books. The love of knowledge comes with reading. Love of knowledge is almost a warrant against the excitement of passion and vice.

As the life and feeling of a young girl, fascinated by some romance, is colored and shaped by the page she reads, she becomes true and tender, something of its inspiration grows into her soul, and becomes a part of her very self. As the boy reads deeds of bravery and daring nobleness, the spirit of emulation grows within him, and bring forth fruit of an exalted life.

Property Reassessment.

All property of the State will be reassessed and a general reassessment plan carried out by the State Tax Commission, and the first step in this direction will be taken on July 6, when the commission officials will hold a conference. Notices of the conference have been sent out by Allan C. Girdwood, secretary to the commission.

The gathering will be held in the City Court room, in the Baltimore Court House, and in addition to members of the county commissioners of the various counties in the State, supervisors of assessments and assessing officers of all the towns and cities of Maryland and other persons interested in taxation. The meeting will begin at 10 a. m.

The preliminary conference has been called for the purpose of explaining the workings of the law and other points which may come up. After the provisions of the law and the various other important matters pertaining to taxation have been discussed the commission will be ready to begin the work of reassessing all the property of the state. The task will be a great one and probably will require considerable time.

COMPANY H. 1ST. REG. CALLED INTO SERVICE.

The Recruiting Now in Progress at Armory, Westminster.

Company H, of Westminster, First Maryland Regiment, was among the first to report at their Armory for service. Within about two hours, every member had reported, and commenced the necessary preparations for readiness. No special effort was made at recruiting, as the company is already full. It has three commissioned officers and sixty-eight enlisted men, and a band of twenty-eight. John N. Weigle, a veteran of the Spanish American war, is Captain; Harry Berwager, first lieutenant and G. E. Dewey, second lieutenant.

The company entrained on Wednesday morning, en-route for the Camp at Laurel, Prince George's County, Westminster presented quite an excited appearance, hundreds of spectators, as well as relatives and friends of the troops, being present to say good-bye and God-speed, and there were many tears as well as cheers from the departing as well as from those left behind.

The calling of the Company into service will disarrange business to some extent, as the loss of the help supplied by the individual members will be felt in many directions, and in some cases at a serious inconvenience. The Camp at Laurel (Camp Harrington) was a dismal place on the arrival of the troops, due to rain and mud, but is ordinarily a nicely situated ground. The weeds and mud made camping anything but a pleasant experience, especially to those unused to roughing it, and it required a great deal of enthusiasm and good nature to take the situation with anything like cheerfulness, but getting up tents and other camp duty helped to keep their minds from dwelling too seriously on the hardships.

Capt. Weigle, Sergeant Englar and Private Reese were sent back to Westminster, on Thursday, to recruit the Company to a strength of 150 men. This Saturday night a mass meeting will be held to promote this object, and daily the Armory will be open for recruiting purposes from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Opera House, Westminster, for the purpose of forming an organization to look after the interests of the members of Co. H, and their families, while absent at the front. This is necessary, as many of the members were not so situated as to leave their affairs in satisfactory condition for a long stay away from home. These two objects are of special interest to citizens of Carroll county, and not confined to Westminster alone.

A Hurried-up Ceremony.

Owing to the fact that Joseph Yingling, the prospective bridegroom, received a sudden summons, on Monday, from the Company H, of the Maryland National Guards Headquarters, to report at seven o'clock Tuesday morning for duty at the Westminster Armory, the Yingling-Mahaley wedding scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, at Milton, Pa., was held Monday evening, at 11:30 o'clock, at Honeyuckle Hill, the bridegroom's home, Westminster, the Rev. Havenner, the Methodist Episcopal minister of that place, officiating.

Miss Amelia Mahaley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mahaley, of 225 Centennial Avenue, was the bride. She wore a beautiful wedding gown of heavily embroidered net over a foundation of white silk and carried a bouquet of white roses. The ring ceremony of the M. E. church was used. There were no attendants. Miss Dora Yingling, of Westminster, a sister of the groom, and the Misses Estelle and Bertha Mahaley, sisters of the bride, witnessed the ceremony, having gone to Westminster by auto, at 8:30 p. m., with the bride and groom. His bride will take her husband's position as stenographer and bookkeeper for the McGee Company at Carrollton, Md.—Hawover, (Pa.) Sun.

Come in and "Square Up."

As our business year closes with June 30, the Record will be glad to have all patrons indebted to us, on any account, to come forward at once and "square up." This office does a credit business because compelled to, and not because it wants to. It pays its own bills every week, and would appreciate very much more promptness on the part of those who owe the office.

Will Publish "Wet" Signers.

The Hampstead Enterprise, gives notice in its issue of last week, that if there is a petition filed for a vote on the "wet" and "dry" proposition in Carroll county, it will publish the names of the signers in at least certain districts, as the petition, after filing, will be a "public document" and the people will want to be acquainted with the signers.

Injured in Auto Races.

Four men were injured last Sunday afternoon in an automobile accident on the turnpike between Manchester and Westminster. Three of the injured were taken to the University Hospital, Baltimore, where their condition is said to be serious. The other man was given treatment at his home.

Arthur Stoniesier, of near Carrollton, and Dewey Yingling, of Leisters, were racing in their automobiles when they collided. The machines were wrecked and both men badly injured. Stoniesier had his left foot torn off and Yingling had both of his legs crushed. A short time later Arthur Blizzard and Andrew Berline engaged in an automobile race. The machine of Blizzard skidded and hurled its occupant against a telegraph pole. His jaw was fractured and he suffered other injuries.

School Attendance Officer.

The Johns Hopkins University has just announced a summer school for the training of school attendance officers to be appointed under the General Education Bill passed by the last session of the legislature. The course is given in co-operation with the Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies, an organization made up of twelve leading charities of the State, which is offering scholarship to all actual appointees to the position of School Attendance Officer.

Carroll county is required under the law to appoint a school attendance officer. This officer will often have delicate tasks to perform. Parents as a rule realize that their children ought to go to school, and when they do not send them it is often because there are financial or other family difficulties to overcome. The most important work of the attendance officer is to help overcome these difficulties. The officer who simply forces children into school is not really doing the job. It is the one who finds out why they are absent, or attend irregularly, and then remedies the difficulty, that is a success. To do this work successfully requires tact, training and a knowledge of the agencies that can help to solve many different kinds of problems. The attendance officer must know how to deal wisely with deaf, blind, or crippled children, and with parents who are poor, ignorant, shiftless, or immoral.

To give practical training for such work is the object of this course. Each student will have field work with typical school attendance cases, which will be supplemented by conferences and lectures. The course will be under the supervision of George L. Jones, General Secretary of the Maryland Children's Aid Society, assisted by Miss Alda L. Armstrong of the same society and Miss Theo Jacobs of the Federated Charities. Among the lecturers will be Dr. Wm. Burdick, Dr. J. W. Magruder, J. H. Hershner, Leon C. Faulkner, Dr. C. Hampson Jones, and others. State Superintendent, M. Bates Stephens, approves the course and wants as many attendance officers as possible to take it. It is hoped that the attendance officer of Carroll county will be selected by the school board at an early date and arrangements made for the appointee to take the course.

50 Per Cent. Rejected.

Fifty per cent. of the men who applied for enlistment in the Fourth and Fifth Regiments were rejected because of physical defects. The majority, examining surgeons said, were under weight, had teeth or defective vision. Otherwise, they were fine, husky-looking fellows, with stout hearts and a strong desire to fight wherever Uncle Sam wanted them to fight.

The surgeons were strict. Men with liquor breaths were told that they could not enlist. To be accepted, a man applying for enlistment had to be at least 5 feet and 4 inches tall and tip the scales at not less than 125 pounds. The requirement as to weight varied with the height above the minimum.

The sight test was severe, the applicant being required to read with each eye moderately small print at a distance of 15 feet. They were weighed and his height taken. In practically every case the men were stripped and subjected to the minutest sort of an examination. "Open your mouth wide," said the examining surgeon, who looked at the teeth and gums, running his fingers over them whenever he felt in doubt. Special attention was paid to the feet and legs.

All marks and tattoos about the body were noted and recorded on the enlistment papers, together with the name, age, address, general physical condition and a hundred-and-one other things. The War Department insisted upon knowing about a man who was to be given a rifle and sent out for a hard siege at the front. This, in brief, was what the men had to go through with at the armories before the recruiting officers swore them in with the dual oath, vowing allegiance to the State and nation, the Constitution and "all laws made in pursuance thereof."

But that did not end it, for every man will have to be examined all over again after reaching the mobilization camp and before he is accepted by the Federal Government.—Sun.

The Russian Advance Continues.

The Russian advance still continues. After the capture of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, they at once continued on, driving the Austrians before them, capturing additional prisoners and army material, guns and food supplies.

The Italians are also renewing their advances, and fighting is severe. The two attacks place the Austrian army in severe straits, and only a strong force of Germans, at various places, can save it. In the North, where the German and Austrian forces are strongest, the Russians are not accomplishing much, but this army is practically cut off from the southern army by the Russian drive in the center, and the capture of Czernowitz has also cut an important railroad service.

Baltimore to Have Sunday Ball.

Baltimore is to have legalized Sunday Baseball, as such a bill has passed the City Council and the Mayor will sign it. The Mayor says he believes the law wrong, but as the people want it, he will approve it. It was at first proposed that Sunday ball be referred to the voters, but later the bill was put through without the referendum, perhaps with the voters. This is the first step. The next will be open Moving Picture parlors, open Theaters, and open everything that parties with sufficient political pull happen to want. If the Mayor is right—that "the people want" these things, who not give them the opportunity to say so, by vote? Until this is done, it will look very much as though the sporting, wide-open sentiment, constitutes "the people" in Baltimore.

WAR WITH MEXICO SEEMS IMMINENT.

The National Guard Mobilized for Active Service.

The big news item of the week has been the calling out of the National Guard, by the President, for mobilization, for service on the Mexican border, the order involving about 125,000 men. Presumably, the order is to enable more of the regulars to go into Mexico, leaving border patrol work to the state troops.

Here is the text of Secretary Baker's announcement of the call for militia: "In view of the disturbed conditions on the Mexican border, and in order to insure complete order and protection for all Americans, the President has called out substantially all state militia, and will send them to the border wherever and as fully as General Funston determines them to be needed for the purpose stated."

"If all are not needed an effort will be made to relieve those on duty there from time to time, so as to distribute the duty. This call for militia is wholly unrelated to General Pershing's expedition, and contemplates no additional entry into Mexico, except as may be necessary to pursue bandits who attempt outrages on American soil."

"The militia is being called out so as to leave some troops in the several states. They will be mobilized at their stations where necessary recruiting can be done."

The order was inspired by General Carranza's peremptory order for U. S. troops to leave Mexico, and this government's refusal to comply. It is difficult to understand the Mexican point of view, nor why it should be so fool-hardy as to attempt to measure force with this country, an attempt sure to have a very sudden and disastrous ending for that country, notwithstanding our own unpreparedness for extensive military offensive or defensive campaigns.

The state troops will be sent to the border as rapidly as they receive the necessary preliminary training, or as they may be called for. As war has not yet been declared, there is of course, the hope that the present preparation is no more than that, and that many of the troops may get no further away than their concentration camps.

There is a rumor that Japan is back of the Mexican war-like movement, and should this be true the developments may be serious, but as yet this phase of the situation has no better foundation than a few newspaper intimations.

All ammunition shipments to Mexico have been forbidden by the government, as long as the present situation continues. Another rumor concerning the situation is that German agents have been encouraging a break on the part of Mexico with the U. S. in an effort to create a situation that would embarrass the Allies in securing oil supplies from the Mexican fields for the British and French navies, and also to hinder this country from getting the Mexican and South American trade heretofore largely held by Germany.

A clash occurred on Wednesday at Carlisle, between Mexican and American troops, the details of which seem hard to determine with correctness. The Mexicans claim that the Americans made the attack, while the latter say the opposite. A number were killed on both sides, among them a Mexican General. The official report of the occurrence has not yet been received.

There are still hopes that actual warfare may be avoided, and that the Carranza government will yet seek a peaceful way out of the situation.

It Pays To Thin Peaches.

Following an inspection of a number of peach orchards in various sections of the State, experts of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture look for a plentiful crop. Sheldon W. Fink, one of the Department fruit experts, advises a thorough thinning of the fruits. He says: "Peaches promise to be very plentiful in Pennsylvania again this season and the wise grower will thin his fruit good and hard. In the northern and western parts of the State peaches were frozen badly, but in the southeastern section the crop looks good. Some varieties are set just about right, but in most sections such varieties as Belle of Georgia, Carmen and Greenboro are overloaded and should be thinned."

"There is no money in growing small peaches, also labor conditions are very bad this season and I see no reason for growing a lot of cull fruit which will crowd you at picking time and spoil your market. Good hard thinning of fruit will do more to give you fine large fruit than any other single operation and it is the one thing which the peach grower should never neglect. A great many say 'thinning requires too much time,' but I have found that it does not take nearly as long to pick off a peach and let it fall to the ground, as it does to pick, sort and pack. It is true that thinning costs money, but remember that it also cuts down on your expense of picking, grading and packing, because you have a much smaller number of fruits to handle."

"Other men are afraid to thin for fear that it will cut down their yield, but it does not. Certainly it cuts down the number of peaches, but not the number of bushels. Remember that one peach two inches in diameter occupies as much space as eight peaches one inch in diameter. At the same time the two inch peach is worth more money than the eight one inch fruits and it does not drain nearly as hard upon the vitality of the tree."

The call for recruits is one that every young man must consider for himself, with the advice of his parents. It is not a matter to be decided lightly, one way or the other; it is one rather of duty—of duty to country and duty at home. Even preparation for war is not vacation pastime, neither is idleness to such calls necessarily an evidence of wisdom.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

MONDAY, June 19th., 1916.—George R. Gehr and Frank R. Cassel, executors of Margaret Baile, deceased, received an order to deposit funds.

George W. Grob, executor of Ernest Grob, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Rosalie Phoebeus, administratrix of Margaret Miller, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Agnes McK. Simmons, surviving executrix of Mordecai McKinstry, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property, and settled a supplemental account.

Agnes McK. Simmons and Edna McK. Scott, administratrices of Jennie E. McKinstry, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Edward M. Meller, deceased, were granted unto Harry M. Meller and John Brooks Meller, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors. Also an order to collect debts.

Letters of administration on the estate of John W. Jones, deceased, were granted unto George D. Jones, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Elizabeth F. Crumrine, administratrix of Franklin T. Crumrine, deceased, settled her first and final account.

The last will and testament of Singleton Hayes, deceased, was admitted to probate.

TUESDAY, June 20th., 1916.—Frances W. Reese, administratrix of Francis E. Reese, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property and debts due.

Letters of administration on the estate of Laura E. Smith, deceased, were granted unto Charles A. Smith, who received an order to notify creditors.

Mary E. Stoner and Emory E. Stoner, executors of John D. F. Stoner, deceased, received an order to sell real estate.

The last will and testament of Caroline Johnson, late of Carroll county, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Stewart J. Brandenburg, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged at the rate of five cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

SHANK.—Charles Shank, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stanley, died at Keyville, June 18, 1916, aged 2 months and 2 days. Funeral services were held by Rev. Guy P. Bready, on Tuesday, at Keyville.

BEARD.—Emanuel Beard, aged 83 years, died Tuesday at the home of his son, Jesse Beard, near Cranberry. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having served in Company A, Sixth Maryland Regiment. He is survived by his widow and one other son, Samuel Beard, of Washington.

POOLE.—Llewellyn Stone Poole, son of Wm. H. Poole, of Taneytown, died at his home near Union Bridge, Tuesday afternoon, June 20, 1916, after an illness of ten days of atrophy of the liver. He was born in Frederick county and was aged 48 years, 4 months and 19 days. He leaves a widow who was Miss Annie Eppley, and three young sons, Llewellyn Jr., Archie and William Poole, also six brothers and two sisters. The funeral was held at Central Chapel, this Thursday.

ENGLAR.—Mrs. Julia A. Englar, died at the home of her son, Dr. Jesse F. Englar, in Uniontown, on June 21, 1916, aged 72 years, 11 months and 17 days. Funeral services will be held this Saturday, at 2 o'clock, by Rev. W. E. Saltz-giver, at the Lutheran church, Uniontown. She is survived by two sons, Dr. Jesse F. Englar, of Uniontown, and Rev. George W. Englar, of Pittsburg; also by two sisters, Mrs. Margaret Adams, of Waynesboro, and Miss Maria Angell, of Uniontown.

KISER.—Mrs. Sarah C. Kiser, wife of John H. Kiser, of near Detour, died at her home, June 22, of cancer, aged 48 years, 2 months and 9 days. Besides her husband, she is survived by four sisters and two brothers, namely: Wm. Bentzell, of Sabillasville; John Bentzell, of Graceham; Mrs. James Kiser, of Keyville; Mrs. Augustus Kiser, of Silver Run; Mrs. Missouri Hull, of Fountain Dale; Mrs. Emma Engleman, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Kiser underwent an operation at a Baltimore hospital on February 4th. Although the cancer was not troublesome before that time after the operation it continued to get worse. Funeral services will be held Saturday morning, at 9 a. m., at the house followed by other services and interment at Taneytown Lutheran cemetery, by her pastor Rev. L. B. Hafer.

LAMBERT.—Mr. Isaiah A. Lambert, one of the oldest citizens of Taneytown, died at his home on Baltimore St., on Thursday morning, June 22, 1916, aged 80 years, 10 months and 1 day. Mr. Lambert had been nearly blind and in failing health for several years, and recently was unable to lie down, spending most of his time in a large chair on his front porch; and was out most of the day, on Wednesday, until late in the evening.

Mr. Lambert was twice married, and leaves two sons by the first wife; Jacob E. Lambert, of Nashville, N. C., and Harry G., of near Taneytown. His first wife was a sister of Uriah Royer and Mrs. Rebecca Kehn; and his second wife was William Kehn; and he has a number of relatives both here and in Uniontown and Linwood. He is also survived by one brother, George Lambert, of Uniontown, a half-brother Samuel Lambert, and a half-sister, Mrs. John W. Stouffer, of Taneytown. Funeral services will be held at his home, this Sunday afternoon, at 1.30, by his pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer, interment following in the Lutheran cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS.

Our thanks are extended to all friends and neighbors, who so kindly rendered their assistance during the illness, and following the death, of my mother.

MRS. MINERVA HAKMAN.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAB, Editor and Manager

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ADVERTISING rates will be given on application, after the character of the business has been definitely stated, together with information as to space, position, and length of contract. The publisher reserves the privilege of declining all offers for space.

All advertisements for 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th pages must be in our office by Tuesday morning each week; otherwise, insertion cannot be guaranteed until the following week.

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23rd., 1916.

All articles on this page are either original, or properly credited. This has always been a fixed rule with this office, and we suggest the adoption of it by our exchanges.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE plank in the Democratic platform is—"We favor the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, state by state, on the same terms as to men." In other words, it is a matter of state's rights, as it practically is at present. The Maryland delegates let it be known that they were opposed to woman suffrage in any form, and have no fears that Maryland will adopt it.

Mr. BRYAN is said to be planning for 1920, when there will be no "one good term deserves another" motto to stand in his way. It is policy, therefore, for him to play loyal in 1916, so the guessers say, in order that he may maintain regular standing as a Democrat. The same course of reasoning also figures that had Roosevelt supported Taft in 1912, he would now be the Republican nominee. Mr. Bryan appears to be playing the patient waiting plan that was too slow for Roosevelt.

Be Fair To The Hyphenates.

It is apparently becoming quite the thing to deride so-called "hyphenated" Americans; those of foreign birth who yet have a kindly feeling for a not very remote fatherland, and who by association with others, call themselves "German-Americans," or "Irish-Americans," as the case may be. We fail to see why such persons, by wholesale, should be condemned, practically as undesirable citizens, and as generally suspicious and un-American characters—those from whom we may expect plotting and generally traitorous actions.

It may be true that some of these hyphenates are secretly disloyal to the land of their adoption, but there have been traitors and criminals in all nationalities since the beginning of the human race, and always will be; and it is equally true that among our mixed American citizenship, in the strains that the hyphen can not connect, there are also traitors and plotters entirely willing to engage against that pure Americanism that is now so much a political fashion. It is both difficult, therefore, as well as unjust, to inveigh against these great classes merely because a very few of them deserve it.

What would we think, for instance, of an American who would take up residence and citizenship—say in Germany—and at once lose all love for our boasted "land of the free" and the home of the only pure (?) patriotism? No, there is no naturalness in expecting any such thing, and no righteousness in imputing widespread disloyalty to those so situated on our shores. How far removed, may we ask, must a foreign strain be to be safely American? Is it second, or third or fourth generation? How far, indeed, can we go back without incriminating a very large portion of our population?

A great many issues are raised, for political use, that are in a broad sense, untrue. Americanism, in its purity and loyalty, is not necessarily dependent on place of birth. Very many of our foreign born citizens, for instance, came to this country in childhood and have grown up with it. They are as much American, except for parentage, as our own native born. There are others who have but one parent of foreign birth. But, why elaborate? Benedict Arnold was an American, yet the fact did not prevent his being the champion traitor of his time—and there are Benedict Arnolds still. What this country needs is dependable citizens, thoroughly American at heart, and they are not to be mustered in, nor out, merely by the use or non-use of hyphens.

Washington's famous order, "Put none but Americans on guard," was precautionary and wise, at that particular time in the country's history, but even that did not carry the distrust that some assume to feel today against those of foreign birth. As a matter of propriety, we think it in extremely bad taste for hyphenated societies to be formed and perpetuated in this country. It unquestionably has the effect of retarding the full adoption of America as a home hav-

ing first place in the heart. It is equally objectionable for settlements of foreign born to maintain schools in their own language, and to perpetuate their foreign customs here. And yet, we can not help but believe that such practices are largely sentimental and natural, and that they are not necessarily, as such, evidence of disloyalty by wholesale.

The Judiciary and Politics.

Some members of Congress, chiefly Democratic, seem to fear that the Supreme Court of the United States is not sufficiently guarded from the encroachments of political ambition, and think it would be a good idea, by law, to provide that no member of the Court shall receive a Presidential nomination while serving on the Court.

This, of course, is meant to be a criticism of Mr. Hughes. It has even been intimated on the floor of Congress, that perhaps during many months his judicial balance has been interfered with by such common thoughts as "What shall I say, and do, if I become the nominee of the Republican party?" And that the evenness and delicacy of the scale of Justice may have been materially interfered with.

Perhaps keeping "unspotted from the world" in almost any other contingency than that of accepting a Presidential nomination, might not be seriously considered. At any rate, Mr. Hughes will have this fall from imperial grace charged against him; which can perhaps be excused by some, as a proper thing for him to do, as it was openly intimated by many that Mr. Taft, when President, purposely buried Mr. Hughes on the Supreme bench in order to get rid of him as a possible candidate four years ago.

A Big Battle in Prospect.

The Republicans, as a rule, are overjoyed at the nomination of Hughes and Fairbanks, and at the prospect that Col. Roosevelt will support the ticket, in which case the enthusiasts claim that their election "is all over but the shouting." National elections, in these days, are pretty uncertain events, and while President Wilson owed his election in 1912 to a split opposition, that is not argument positive that he will be defeated this year, with a reasonably united opposition party. It will be necessary to count the votes.

At this time, before the campaigns have gotten under way and the issues clearly defined, Republican shouters had better make up their mind that President Wilson is going to put up a stiff fight, and that the argument is not going to be all on one side. The European war has obscured a good many issues, and while it is true that it has brought some new ones, it is not at all clear which side will profit most by them, and the fact that this country has kept out of war, will likely cut considerable figure for the administration.

True, there ought not be much credit attached for our not getting into the war, but we will not discuss that. At any rate, we are still at peace, barring Mexico, and over that situation, too, there are undeveloped and untried arguments. "Peace and Americanism, Preparedness and Prosperity" will be used by both sides, and it will not be until November that the people will decide which used it best.

But, the Republicans can be depended on to go into the future. They will want to know what of the tariff, when the war ends? What of American prosperity, when the making munitions of war ceases? Meaningless mottoes and vote-catching phrases will not last through the campaign. Mere buncombe in party platforms will be, before long, dead as last year's butterflies. The American public wants, and will have, straight business talk—no other sort can be "put over." So, at this stage of the contest there is no walk-over in sight for either party. Indeed, the Republicans are not yet safely out of the woods of their own past troubles. The 26th. of June, when the Progressive Committee will meet, is still worth considering, and especially because it likely marks the time when the fighting Colonel will speak out, therefore, taking it all in all, it will be best for the shouters for the "two Charlies" to save their efforts, and not get too gay.

The Rival Candidates.

The rival candidates for the Presidency in this campaign, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes, are men of high ideals in private and public life, peers in mental and moral equipment, personally commanding the respect even of political antagonists. Each is possessed of commanding individuality, is under no obligation to partisan machinery or so-called "bosses," and each proved by past executive service to be of character and force sufficient actually to lead.

But Presidents and Presidential candidates do not eliminate parties. The challenge of Democratic performance during the past three years and the fraction of the fourth, will be put before the people, and respect for Mr. Wilson's ideals and spiritual hopes will not divert the public eye from the close examination of the record of performance which he and his party have made, or for that which they have failed to do. The campaign is to be one in which an appeal will be made to an intelligent public opinion. Peace is popular with the public, but the nature of that peace will be considered, whether it has been the peace of positive honor

and national integrity, or the negative peace of piffling submission. Prosperity is welcome, but it will be considered whether the good business which is now prevailing is based on permanent principles of national economy or on the chance which has made the misfortunes of other nations our good luck. Preparedness is a national purpose, but a nation in earnest in this matter will want to know whether an eleventh-hour program of naval and army activity is a makeshift and a stop-gap or a definite and permanent policy.

The alignment of each of the two parties is substantially solid. Such disaffections as remain are of minor dimensions. Each candidate commands the unqualified respect of his party, and factional or individual grievances which may exist are buried in recognition of this fact. And under such circumstances, the Republican party, with a nominee of its best type, with its normal majority of votes, its policy of protection for home industries which have been saved from foreign competition only by the chance of war, its principles of progressive conservatism against the radicalism and experimentation in government ownership, the experience of its representatives in public life, as against the inexperience which has been demonstrated in Cabinet and Congress, ought to go forward in the campaign with a faith and courage, that, giving due credit to the personal ideals of its titular opponent, shall challenge sharply his record of performance and seek the public verdict upon it.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Undesirable Statistics.

The New York Times publishes a table compiled in 1914 giving the foreign-born citizenship of the United States by countries for the purpose of showing the proportion of voters from the allied nations as compared to those from Germany. The summing-up shows more than a million of the supposed "ally" sympathizers of foreign blood over the total German vote.

The publication of such a table for such purpose is an un-American act. It gives encouragement and support to the thought that American voters may and are likely to cast their ballots in the interest of their respective fatherlands regardless of whether this country—their own country—is benefited or not.

It is an idea that should be condemned by every honest citizen of whatever nationality. Whoever he was born, he is American now, and this country should have his first and last thought; the good of this country should be his end and aim. Sympathy for the land of his birth he may and must have, but acts which conflict with his new citizenship make something less than a citizen; they make him false to his oath of allegiance and a traitor to his new country. Foreigners who have become American citizens should count themselves as one people.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Merely Talking.

The market value of mere talk goes down, and down. We have with us this morning, this evening and all the time of day between the man who talks too much with his mouth. The quiet fellow who does the work, but can't express himself as well as he delivers the goods, shows up at an uncomfortable disadvantage while the talk is on; but not beforehand nor afterward. He bides his time and has his innings.

Who has not listened to the stream of talk gushing like an oil well from the lower part of the face of some interminable loquacity and wondered how it is done? One speaker in Congress who was trying to hold up the Panama route for the interoceanic canal uttered 1,163,000 words against it, all in vain. Assuredly he could have said a million words fewer and there would have been no great bereavements among our citizens.

We are all of us very much obliged to the fellow who "stands up, speaks up and shuts up." The terrible feature of a committee meeting is the man who must have his say. As he begins to develop his own idea it carries him away, and he goes on and on with it. He exhausts the subject and those present. But another man brings the whole of the deliberation to a focus in a few sentences and makes the long palaver seem superfluous. When Washington presided over the sessions that gave us the Constitution he spoke once. The chairman of such a convention nowadays would have been interrupting, rebuking, commenting continually, just so as to break into print, and to let the whole country know that he was it.

A few words from a man of action count for more than a long harangue from a windbag. When a big man talks it is his personality that speaks, and not simply his tongue. His autobiography of achievement is back of him. His struggle upward all the way to the place where he now stands is his best eloquence, his convincing logic. The immediate honors of the occasion may be carried off by some suave and debonaire gentleman whose mellifluous tongue sets the king's English to music. But as the meeting breaks up, what the people go away with is not the address of the polished rhetorician, but the message of the simple, homely soul who all his days has been living the truth that he now brings to utterance.

The character qualifies the pulpitizing. What you say counts or is discounted by

virtue or default of the man you are. The public mistrusts a man who publishes his devotion to it and in private relations is a curmudgeon.

There is no need for him whose fund of small talk is meagre to grieve. His assets in valuable deeds may far outweigh the windy wordiness of one who has the social genius that shines at passing the tea and toast and admiring the poodle. "I have always been afraid of the quiet man," said the President at West Point. Still waters of character run deep. Action comes first, and speech is a secondary issue. Talking did not come to earth till Adam and his wife appeared, when everything was done.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Bowel Complaints in India.

In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventive and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this country. Obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

A Pound of Prevention.

Savants of the American Medical Association have hit the nail on the head in their affirmation that it is in the hands of employers of labor to abate and eventually abolish the evil of excessive drinking. Let them refuse employment to the habitual inebriate. It is misplaced sympathy that is willing to place in a locomotive cab an engineer whose habits may endanger the lives of hundreds sitting in trust in the cars behind him; it is a maudlin sentimentality that would condone to Philip drunk what it condemns in Philip sober. The burden of proof is with men who drink, these days, to demonstrate an unaffected efficiency. It is no longer lauded as a polite accomplishment when a man is able to imbibe like Hamlet's uncle. As the motive power of the human mechanism, alcohol is severely in disrepute in the world of business.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Simply a Case of When.

With every mortal in this town of normal intelligence and thinking age, it is simply a case of "when."

Some may scoff, others may ridicule this statement, but it is true.

For instance—
Walking in the straight and narrow path is not a matter of compulsion or force of habit. It is done only when we choose to do so.

The inoffensive dog or cat is kicked only when the kicker chooses to descend to the level of the brute.

We go to church when we please, and we serve the devil when it strikes our fancy. Habit and necessity have no place in any of these.

We boost for the town when it pleases us, or we knock it when the inclination overtakes us, or we lapse into a state of indifference when our thoughts and desires are dormant.

We are prosperous when we give our best thought and energy to our business affairs, and we enjoy life to the fullest, only when we emerge from the shadows and back in the sunlight of existence.

Go where you please, and view the subject from any angle you choose, in almost every instance life is simply one long case of WHEN.—*Exchange.*

Toe In!

In the July *American Magazine* Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, formerly Health Commissioner of Chicago says:

"It is natural to toe in, not far in, but just inside of a line straight ahead. All children toe in, nearly all youths toe in. Some people toe in all their lives, but they are few. All barefooted people toe in. All moccasined Indians toe in. No one can run without toeing in. No speed can be made without doing so. By toeing in, the spring of the foot comes from all the small bones of the front part of the foot. In addition, the leverage that raises the body for the next step with the other foot is shorter when it comes from all the toes than when it comes from the great toe alone. The small bones and toes have more spring in them for their size than the large toe has. When one toes out he is trying to walk on the inner side of the foot.

"Why does toeing out cause trouble? Because the strain upon the foot in walking is greater than it should be. It inclines the first two bones of the big toe toward the smaller toes by degrees, until the spring finally comes from the inner side of the big toe and its second joint. This undue strain on the second joint is constantly pulling it inward and away from the smaller bones. As the strain continues, the tissues and ligaments that bind the bones in the forefoot together stretch and give way, and finally it becomes separated somewhat and bulges out into what is called a bunion. A bunion is a partial dislocation."

To See Us

"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that did me so much good."—Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illion, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets are obtainable everywhere. Advertisement.

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Dress Goods

In this Department you can find a very pretty assortment, in good shades and quality, of

Tub Silk White Voile
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Silk Mull Emb. Voile
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Very attractive lot of "Lion Brand" Dress Shirts, consisting of fancy stripes, pleated bosoms and plain white; made of the best material, and at popular prices.

Straw Hats

For men. Our line is not to be surpassed. Our line is made up of this season's goods, in the best styles and straws, in the stiff rim and panamas.

Middy Blouses

For young women. Our line of these is very pleasing. Ask to see them the next time you call to see us. You will be pleased.

Ladies' Skirts

Our line is made up of White Linens, Shepherd Plaids and Palm Beaches, which sell at a reasonable and attractive price.

House Dresses

Our stock of these has just been replenished, so that you will be able to find just what you want.

Hose for Men and Women

A very pretty assortment of Hose can be found here, both in Silk and Lisle Thread, in all the latest colors and at low prices.

Dusters

The demands of the season find us well prepared to care for our trade in this line. Linen Dusters in Tan and Grey, at from \$1.00 up.

Clothing

If you haven't yet placed your order, or bought your Spring Suit, SEE US, and let us convince you that we can save you money.

Clothing



The financial resources of the Federal government are exemplified in New York by the activities within this magnificent building at the head of Wall Street.

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Our deposits represent the thrift and prosperity of the people of the community, and they also represent the confidence of the public in the safety and responsibility of this institution.

Our wish is that all of the people of the community may be numbered among those whose savings are growing with us. The saving habit is your best insurance policy for the years to come.

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POULTRY and EGGS

CARING FOR PULLETS.

Hepper Method of Feeding Saves Much Time and Labor.

To reduce the work of caring for the pullets we use an inexpensive drinking fountain attached to a large barreled tank, which contains water enough for the whole flock for several days and saves the constant attention given to numerous small fountains, writes a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer.

The brooder houses are supplied with slatted doors through which the chicks can pass readily, but which exclude the hens. In each house is placed a generous hopper for grain, another for dry mash, and a smaller one is divided for charcoal and grit.

The hoppers are filled with a grain mixture and mash and are never allowed to become empty, except when there is a tendency to waste the food.



The Light Brahma is a business fowl and is not overfattened in a fine layer of large eggs. Brahmas are naturally tame fowls and are easily inclosed in low fences. At eight weeks the Brahma chick makes an excellent broiler and at six months an ideal roasting fowl. It reaches great weight at maturity, often as high as fifteen pounds. The bird shown is a Light Brahma hen.

Sometimes the fowls scatter the grain over the floor in hunting for favorite kernels; in that case we leave the hoppers unfilled until they have cleaned up the grain. Once each day they are given a crumbly mash made by wetting the dry mash with sour milk. The sour milk dish is kept full. The method of using a large fountain tank and hoppers reduces the work markedly.

When the brooder houses are opened early in the morning every chick rushes out, and the flock is soon scattered far and wide in search of the proverbial early worm. It is late in the forenoon before they return to their hoppers. After having eaten their evening fill at the hoppers they forage as long as they can see. The fact that seemingly limitless food is always before them does not affect their activity. The pullets eat quite an astonishing amount of food, but show the result by the time they are put into laying quarters in the fall.

The cockerels are separated from the flock as soon as distinguishable and are confined to quarters to be sold as soon as possible. It is the pullets only which are given free range and the hopper feeding. Our pullets are strong and vigorous and are laying well by the time they are six months old. Since results are so good, we take kindly to this easy way of breeding them to maturity. When compared to feeding and watering them three times each day the pullets seem almost to have raised themselves.

Male to Females.

The following ratio of male to females may be expected to produce fertile eggs under average conditions: Small breeds, such as Leghorn, one male to ten or fifteen females; medium sized breeds, such as Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red, one male to eight or ten females, and heavy breeds, like Brahma, one male to six or eight females. The activity of the individual male is, of course, a governing factor.

Treating Poultry Diseases.

The Missouri station recommends the following as a good preventive and treatment for roup, canker, chicken pox, etc.: Magnesium sulphate, ten ounces; magnesium oxide, one ounce; sulphate of iron, two ounces; ground ginger, two ounces; sulphur, three ounces. Give one tablespoonful in moist mash to twelve birds each morning for three mornings and discontinue till needed again.

When to Sell the Old Hens.

When the hens have quit laying for the season should be good time to dispose of them—that is, unless they are required for breeding purposes next season. It won't pay to have hens lying around all summer doing nothing. More is lost by keeping unprofitable fowls than in any other way.

Chickens Should Have Range.

The growing chicks should have free range to do well. While you can raise chicks to good advantage in inside brooders by giving them extra care and attention, still they would do much better if they could have the free run of the grounds to have all the green stuff and bugs that they want.

POULTRY PICKINGS.

It is good policy to retain a hen in the breeding pen as long as she is doing good work.

The chicks of a gentle, quiet hen will be in disposition very much like herself.

When chicks show signs of leg weakness put them out of doors immediately and keep them out every day the weather is favorable.

When the poultry yard is on low ground it is a good idea to place coops on a platform.

Crude oil is good for chickens that have scaly legs. Dip or rub their legs in it every other day or so. It will remove all the scales.

COMMON TROUBLES IN POULTRY FLOCKS

The practical experienced poultry man seldom loses a chick by disease unless operating on a very large scale writes a correspondent of the American Agriculturist. But it has been my pleasure to meet several beginners in the poultry field this year. Their enthusiasm is an inspiration, but I am very thankful that it was not my lot to be a chicken under their well meaning but blundering care. One beginner had lost several hatches by white diarrhea. Inquiry developed the fact that their food for the first two weeks, which was time enough to wipe out the brood, had consisted wholly of rolled oats and boiled eggs, with of course plenty of water to drink.

I never feed oats until the chicks are several weeks old and then in a mixture with other grains. I found that it invariably made the chickens "paste up" behind. The same is true with boiled eggs. These foods are too strong in protein to be fed alone. I always keep my infertile eggs in the cellar until the chicks are two to three weeks old, and then begin feeding a few at a time in a mash. The eggs will keep for weeks, and at that rate the chicks make first rate use of them.

Another inexperienced chicken woman was losing a large number with gaps. They were kept on the same old roosting coop sites that had been used by previous owners for years. The simple plan of putting the broods in the orchard or on the other side of the buildings from that used in pre-



White Cochin fowls lay large brown eggs in winter and are also esteemed for roasting. It is a handsome bird, large and round, with feathered legs and feet. The hens are good mothers, and the chicks grow rapidly. Pullets reach laying maturity in from six to eight months, but do not attain full size until a year old. Females weigh eight to ten pounds, males two pounds heavier. The hen shown is a White Cochin.

vious years would have prevented this by keeping the fowls away from infected ground.

Failure to plan the coops and brooders for good protection from heavy rains caused a great loss with another poultry farmer. If possible I place my coops under an old shed, or at least am sure that retreat from the storm is not only possible, but the easy and natural thing for the chicks to do.

Another friend lost over seventy chicks in one night from rats, and sixty the next day. This is a serious trouble, but it has never come my way, as we keep a good cat and use traps frequently when signs of them are seen. This year we found large new rat holes. We trapped a few, but as they continued we placed coal tar at the entrance of the holes and then sprinkled cayenne pepper around the outside.

Indigestion troubles are prevalent in the poultry flock and can almost always be traced to food or care. Too close confinement is another great trouble breeder. I give all the liberty possible under the circumstances, with the hens turned loose if possible. Lack of exercise and too close quarters lead to poorly developed bodies and other ills, such as pecking each other and feather or toe pulling.

Weight For Broilers.

The proper weight for broilers is considered to be about one and a half to two pounds each, and the sooner they are sold after that weight the better it will be for the purse. If broilers are kept after they are two pounds in weight it won't pay for the added feed that is given to them. This refers to market stock and not to the pure breeds. In regard to the latter the fancier does not wish to sell his growing stock till he finds out how good or how bad they are going to be.

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Losing a Situation.

In the American Magazine is an article on getting and holding a job by Hugh S. Fullerton, in which he says to men who have been discharged from their positions:

"Don't try to tell me, 'Some one had it in for me,' or 'The boss didn't like me,' or that So-and-so 'had a pull.' If you are an office man it cost the firm from \$200 to \$250 to find out you would not do, and if you are a shop worker it cost about \$60. And it will cost the firm that much more to try out each person until it finds one that fits and can hold the job. No matter whether it likes you or not, no firm or corporation wants to throw away \$60 or \$250 in time and money.

"The firm wanted to hire you and was disappointed because it could not. Every one was 'pulling' for you to 'make good' and was disappointed when you failed. The bosses hoped to find you fit for promotion and were a bit discouraged when they discovered they could not promote you."

Leadership in a Democracy.

There was a day when the absolute monarch seemed the ideal of human greatness. The names of such are scattered throughout time. But their age has vanished. The masses below have surged to the surface—they will not be denied. The age before us is the age of the free and aspiring many. In such an age the strong man is the leader of thought. He wins following by the constraint of a powerful mind and a virile character. He appeals to reason and to the higher emotions. He looks far into the future, and his constructive imagination is a lens through which the people may see clearly things as they are and as they are to be. His qualities must be higher than those of a despot. The freely followed leader of a free people is greater far than emperor or king.—Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago.

The Dulling Touch of Age.

You can never tell. Perhaps the man who says the most fool things now used to get off something bright and sensible when he was a baby.—Houston Post

Classified Advertisements.

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Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.
I have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.
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S. D. MEHRING,
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Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds, Cutters and Spring Wagons
Manufactured in every part from top to bottom.

To my Patrons and the Public Generally:— It is no longer a question of economy whether to buy a home-made vehicle or not? but the question is, Where will I be able to get such work? I have a large stock of finished all home work, or will build to order. Repairing promptly done. Correspondence invited, or, visit my shops.

COSTS SNIPER LIFE

Smoke of Extra Shot Reveals His Position.

Shows Ten Waiting British Marksmen Where Troublesome German Sharpshooter Is Hiding—He Troubles No More.

London.—A noncommissioned officer of a snipers' section who has just returned to the front after what he describes as "six glorious days of leave" sends home an interesting account of how a German sniper was put out of action.

"When I arrived," he said, "I found a spirit of great and indignant offensiveness prevailing in the snipers' section. 'What's wrong?' I asked. I was told that a German sniper—a breed we had congratulated ourselves on having thoroughly exterminated, or at least mastered, on our battalion front—had for some days past been making himself very objectionable by his wonderful ability in breaking periscopes. He had also made all our 'overland short cuts' very unhealthy. These short cuts save us both time and trouble, and are very necessary in bad weather when the condition of the trenches is none too good.

"On the seventh day the tragical climax came. He had 'outed' forever an officer. 'You must get on to this sniper and put him out of action. What are your snipers doing?' asked the C. O. of our sergeant.

"Then we decided one and all that 'Goggles,' so called because he wore big spectacles, must and should evacuate the firing line of reality for the reserve trenches of eternity. A specially selected party of ten would carry out a drastic plan of campaign. The odds would hardly be sporting, but then, 'all's fair in love and war,' so 'Goggles' would have to go. The next morning we silently, and with the utmost care, selected our positions.

"Soon he came—at least his first shot did—and it spat viciously against the parapet in front. The noise a bullet makes hitting your parapet is most annoying, especially as this one was none too far from us. This shot immediately roused us to action. Hardly had the report of his rifle died away ere ten telescopes were searching the German parapets, scrutinizing every inch, in an endeavor to pick up the little puff of blue smoke that should give us his position.

"No luck. We waited. It is a slow game this, and essentially one of patience. He might not fire again for another hour or more, or he might fire any minute. Slowly the time passed. Thirty minutes—an hour and a half. Bang! bang! He'd fired twice with only a slight pause between each shot. "Oh, indiscreet 'Goggles!' That second shot had sealed his fate. For the first time he had shown an ounce of indiscretion.

"Within the next few seconds nine rifles were trained with deadly accuracy on a loophole of small dimensions and insignificant appearance in the trenches opposite. Like one man we all fired and then waited. Nothing further happened.

"Three days passed and no more periscopes were broken. Then, timidly at first, and later with greater confidence, we used the 'overland short cuts.' Never a glimpse or a sign did we see of the bespectacled countenance of 'Goggles.'"

GETS MAIL WITH PULLEY

Farmer Didn't Want to Walk to the Road to Get It There.

Whitesville, Mo.—To C. R. Thompson, a farmer living northeast of here, is given the credit of originating the latest method of having his mail brought directly to his door.

Some time ago Thompson decided that it was a waste of time and shoe leather to make the daily trip to his mail box down by the road, and he set his mind and hand to work on a device which would make said trip unnecessary.

He succeeded, and now, by means of a set of wires and a pulley, the trick is accomplished.

After the mail man's visit, Thompson has only to step to his door and draw in his mail, box and all.

The box is sent back to its post by the roadside in the same manner.

Others in the community are so pleased with Thompson's device that they are going to follow his example, and it will doubtless not be long until "going after the mail," even so far as the gate, will be a thing of the past with progressive farmers of northwest Missouri.

HARD WINTER FOR HAWKS

Unable to Obtain a Living in Winsted, Large Falcon Perishes Miserably.

Winsted, Conn.—Loyal Higley of Canton, on going to his hennery the other morning, found, lying dead in front of the door, one of the largest hawks seen in these parts in years. Apparently the bird had succumbed to starvation due to inability to get food, this hard winter.

Harvey Brown of Farmington saw a brown animal making good time across the fields of snow and gave chase and the animal climbed a tree. He managed to kill it and thought that he had a coon until it was on the ground, and then found that it was a woodchuck.

CONTROL THE CODLING MOTH BY SPRAYING

T. B. SYMONS,

Maryland Agricultural College Extension Service.

Now that the dormant season spraying is over, orchardists must prepare for the control of the Codling Moth, which causes wormy apples, by treating their apple trees just as the blossoms fall.

The Codling Moth passes through the winter as a full grown larva in a small, white cocoon beneath or in crevices of the bark. About the time that apples bloom, the larva transforms to the pupa, from which the moth emerges.

The female lays from 50 to 60 eggs, mostly upon the foliage. The eggs hatch in from five to ten days, depending upon the season and temperature. The young larva usually feeds a little on the tender parts of the leaves before it crawls to the nearest young apple, which it attacks by entering the calyx cup. Some will enter the stem end or on the side. The larva continues to feed into the young fruit, its work being indicated by the well known excreta thrown out from the calyx, showing the worminess of the apple. The larva reaches maturity in from three to four weeks and eats its way out usually through the side of the apple, and seeks a secluded spot, where it spins its cocoon for transforming to the adult. In this region there is a partial second brood occurring about July 1st.

Controlling The Moth.

The Codling Moth is controlled by spraying with an arsenical such as Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, etc.

Usually a combination spray is applied, using concentrated lime-sulphur solution, diluted at the rate of one and one-half gallons to a barrel of water for diseases, to which is added the arsenical—two pounds. Paste Arsenate of Lead, or about one-third pound Paris Green. Most growers use Arsenate of Lead. If the powdered Arsenate of Lead is used—one pound to the barrel is sufficient.

Many commercial firms are selling Arsenate of Lime in place of Arsenate of Lead. This is a little cheaper and there is no reason why it should not be equally as effective on apple, but should not be used on peach and similar tender foliage plants.

Apply Properly.

It is very important in spraying for the Codling Moth that the work be thorough, and that the spray be applied with good power. Power sprayers are, of course, most desirable for this as well as other spraying. The foliage should be covered with the spray and special effort made to lodge the solution in the calyx cup of the blossoms.

Through extended tests it has been found that the Codling Moth can be usually controlled with one thorough spray applied just before the calyx cup closes, or as the blossoms fall.

With the high cost of arsenicals this season, we would recommend one spraying for this pest this season. Of course, it may be necessary to spray later on for the control of some diseases, such as Bitter Rot.

The above treatment for Codling Moth should also suffice to prevent injury from the Carcullio on Apple.

EARLY SPRAYING FOR PEA LICE IS NECESSARY.

E. N. CORY,

Maryland Agricultural College.

The pea and melon lice are the most serious aphids with which the trucker has to deal. Pea lice live for approximately eight months of the year on clover, preferably on crimson clover, hence the first measure against the pea louse should be to remove the pea field as far from clover as practical or if it is necessary that both be close together, the clover should be turned under early in the spring.

Careful watch should be made in April for the first aphids, which are light green and about one-eighth of an inch long, and spraying should take place immediately after they are first observed.

A tractor sprayer with nozzles so arranged as to direct the spray over the top and both sides is the best machine to use. Four rows can be sprayed at once with such a machine. Use "Black Leaf 40," 1 to 640 parts of water or 10 ounces to 50 gallons—plus 4 pounds of fish oil soap. Using 75 gallons per acre, one application will cost approximately \$2.80 per acre, including labor of two men, team and materials. The same mixture is effective on the melon aphid, a small black aphid, but the cost will be higher as the vines must be turned over and back again, since the aphid cluster on the under side of the leaves.

Weeds take out of the soil plant food which should be utilized by the desired crop. Everyone knows, also, that a good, clean, well cultivated garden with straight rows has a much better appearance than a garden full of weeds. Sometimes the ground between the rows of certain vegetables is mulched with straw, straw manure or sawdust to prevent the evaporation of moisture and keep down weeds.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Latest Items of Local News Furnished by Our Regular Staff of Writers.

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct.

MANCHESTER.

Walter Hanson, a well known cigar manufacturer of this town, was hurried to the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, early last week to be operated on for appendicitis.

Our neighboring town, Melrose, was spoken of as being "Twenty miles from nowhere," but this is a misstatement, as it has a freight railroad and both great telephone systems.

Carroll county's tax rate is steadily climbing, but we are getting more good roads and the enterprises that follow.

The Reisterstown auto-bus, operating between Reisterstown and Hanover, now makes three trips each day, which is a great convenience, not only to the people along the line, but to the general traveling public who can go to Baltimore early in the morning, at noon, or late in the evening.

We were indeed surprised at the action taken by the School Board in selecting a man outside of the State to guide the teaching fraternity. Surely there is more than one competent man in our county who is not only capable but familiar with the best interests of our school system.

Our mail system is the worst we have had for years. After 8.30 in the morning we cannot send or receive mail late in the evening.

Another improvement our town, without railroad facilities, justly deserves, and that is auto-transfer company service by auto-bus, between Baltimore and Hanover, through here several times a week.

After mobilizing, they will be hurriedly transferred to the Mexican border to be at the mercy of the Mexicans. We are informed that the United States has been furnishing war munitions to the warring nations across the Atlantic Ocean, and to Mexico.

UNIONTOWN.

Rev. J. Gould Wickley, a former supply pastor of the Uniontown Lutheran Church, has passed a successful year at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and will receive his Master Degree this month, and has been elected professor of philosophy and history, at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

Miss Jessie Waltz is on the sick list, having been taken ill suddenly on Sunday. Frank Reindollar has opened up their summer home on Clear Ridge.

Calvin Wilson has taken possession of the property lately bought of his mother. Miss Diene Sittig entertained the Children's Mission Band, and a few friends at her home on Monday evening.

Visitors for the week were, Joseph Slonaker and wife, of Baltimore, at Mrs. Kate Harbaugh's; Mrs. Susan Haines, Mrs. Mary H. Lippincott, of Riverton, N. J., at Dr. J. J. Weaver's; Ezra Smith, wife and son, Roy, and Miss Mame Eyster, of Chambersburg, at Mrs. Martha Singer's; Mervin Powers and wife, Joseph Kent and wife, of Baltimore, at Jesse E. Bilymer's, Esq.; Miss Sarah V. Wertz, of Hanover, at Rev. W. E. Saltzger's; Miss Annie Sell, of Fairview, at Miss Annie Baust's; Lester Grumbine, of Frederick, at Guy Segatoose's; Miss Mary Hicks, of North Carolina, at Milton Zolickoff's; Harvey Caylor and wife, of Denver, Col., at Edward Beard's, of Clear Ridge; also Mrs. Annie Yingling and daughter, of Baltimore.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Weaver visited their daughter and family, in Washington, this week.

Harry Haines and Miss Ruby Rodkey, were married in Baltimore, Saturday, June 17, and are spending their honeymoon at Atlantic City.

Elder W. P. Englar arrived home Saturday from his western trip. For notice of the death of Mrs. Julia Englar, see death column on first page.

TYRONE.

The following spent Friday evening with Jacob Rodkey. Ira Rodkey and wife, Howard Rodkey and wife, Raymond Rodkey and wife, Wm. Flohr and wife, Misses Sadie Flickinger, Naomi, Grace, Ruthanna and Alice Rodkey, Luther and Martin Rodkey.

John Graham and wife, Brook Hiltz-bridge and wife, Peter Graham, wife and daughter, spent Sunday with Charles Graham and wife.

Raymond Rodkey and wife, spent Sunday with James Unger and family.

Ira Rodkey, wife and children, and Miss Sadie Flickinger, spent Sunday with Samuel Kaufman.

The farmers are busy cutting barley and making hay.

LITTLESTOWN.

Final arrangements for the York Adams Convention of Red Men, to be held in Littlestown, Saturday, July 29, were completed at a meeting of the committee held in the wigwam of Catactin Tribe, that place, on Tuesday evening. This convention promises to be the largest ever held in the district.

A Sunday School class of the Redeemer's Reformed Church held a candy sale on the lawn at the home of Miss Grace Dodder, near town.

The Children's day exercises of the M. E. church, were rendered on last Sunday evening to a very large audience.

Miss Edith Hiltzbrick, of West King street, was the week-end guest of her uncle, H. S. Hill, of Gettysburg.

Miss Anna Ziegler, of Gettysburg, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Mary Long, of West King street.

Miss Beatrice Hartman, of Gettysburg, was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Robert Wilson, last week.

Miss Esther Hiltzbrick, of Taneytown, was the week-end guest of her aunt, Mrs. Joshua Biehl and family.

Miss Edna Krout spent Saturday and Sunday of last week in York, visiting her parents.

Mrs. John Jay Hill, of West King street is visiting her sister, in Gettysburg.

G. H. Appel, wife and two daughters, Norene and Virginia, of Swissvale, Pa., are visiting at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Harry Mehrling.

SILVER RUN.

Dr. Wetzel assisted by Dr. Stansbury, of Baltimore, and Miss Wilgus, a trained nurse, also of Baltimore, amputated the foot above the ankle of Absalom Leppo, at his home near Silver Run, last Monday. Mr. Leppo stood the operation very well despite his advanced age, and at present is suffering very little pain.

While Floyd, the youngest son of Milton Study and wife, of near here, was riding horse-back last Monday, he accidentally ran against a post at the barn, throwing him off the horse and fracturing his shoulder.

Dr. Wetzel was summoned and found it necessary to take him to a hospital in Baltimore, where an X-ray was taken of the injured shoulder, which showed it to be a compound fracture and which made it necessary for him to remain at the hospital for treatment.

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Hoffman, attended commencement exercises at the Susquehanna University, at Selins Grove, Pa., last week.

Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Hoover, are spending this week at Lancaster, Pa.

Miss Elsie Garlach, of Gettysburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. L. Hoffman.

Patriotic services will be held in the Lutheran church, Sunday, July 2, at 2.30 p. m.

Mrs. Hoffman, mother of Rev. Hoffman, is visiting her former home, at Hartleton, Pa.

Howard Hull, wife and two children, and Mrs. Kate Hull, motored to Harrisburg, Pa., last Sunday.

A. W. Feeser started canning peas last Wednesday, and this week they are working every day and part of the nights.

Stomach Troubles and Constipation. "I will cheerfully say that Chamberlain's Tablets are the most satisfactory remedy for stomach troubles and constipation that I have sold in thirty-four years' drug store service," writes S. H. Murphy, druggist, Wellsburg, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

KEYSVILLE.

Miss Anna Ritter is spending some time with a school friend, Miss Laura Panebaker, of Westminster.

A very agreeable surprise party was given at the home of Peter Wilhide, Monday evening of last week, in honor of Mrs. Wilhide's fifty-second birthday. It was a complete surprise as Mrs. Wilhide did not know anything about it until the guests began to arrive.

The evening was pleasantly spent in social conversation and games. Refreshments of every description were served.

Those present were: Peter Wilhide, wife and daughter, Edward Shorb and wife, Reuben Wilhide and wife, George Ritter and wife, William Devillbiss, wife and family, Oliver Newcomer, wife and daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers and family, R. A. Stomesiter, wife and son, P. D. Koons and wife, Calvin Hahn, wife and son, Wilbur Shorb, wife and son, Samuel Weybright, wife and family, Byron Stull, wife and daughter, Upton Dayhoff, wife and family, Roy Six, wife and family, W. E. Ritter, wife and family, Maurice Wilhide, wife and family, Grier Keiholtz and wife, Mrs. Dorsey Diller, Harvey Frock, wife and family, Gordon Stomesiter, wife and family, Calvin Valentine, wife and daughter, Mr. Daley and wife, Peter Baumgardner, wife and family, Misses Helen and Anna Baumgardner, Elizabeth Weybright, Oneida Wellar, Mattie and Nora Hahn, Messrs. Carroll Valentine, Paul Crabbs, Maurice Martin, Ralph Weybright, Gregg Kiser, George Winters, Clarence Baumgardner and Russell Hoff.

Charles Stanley Shank, son of Charles Shank, of this place, died Sunday morning of tuberculous spinal meningitis, age 2 months and 2 days. Funeral services were held at the house Tuesday by Rev. Guy P. Bready. Interment was made in Keysville cemetery.

Harry Myer and wife, of Sangerites, N. Y., who motored to Mrs. Myer's parents, Edward Knipple's, two weeks ago, returned home on Monday accompanied by Miss Elsie Baumgardner.

Howard Frock and family, of Union Bridge, were visitors at his brother, Geo. Frock's, on Sunday.

Mrs. Pohle, of Catonsville, attended her little grandson, C. Stanley Shank's funeral, on Tuesday.

Edward Knipple and wife, Harry Myer and wife, of Sangerites, N. Y., visited with George Eyer and family, of Union Bridge, on Saturday.

Harry Cluts, wife and daughter, of Harney, were visiting his parents, George Cluts, on Monday.

Charles Young was in Waynesboro, Monday, on business.

UNION BRIDGE.

Edward Knipple and wife, of Keysville, and their daughter, Grace and husband, Harry Myer, of Sangerites, N. Y., motored to town in Mr. Myer's car, on Thursday of last week, and spent the day with Geo. H. Eyer and family. The same parties also visited at Mr. Eyer's on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Myer started from Keysville for their home, Monday morning at 4.00 o'clock, with no mishaps they expected to reach home some time, Tuesday. They left home for Maryland the Tuesday previous.

The Children's service at the M. E. church, Sunday night, proved to be remarkably successful. The children had been carefully trained and rendered their parts finely. The crowd that sought admission was too great to be accommodated in the church, and some were unable to get in.

Warren E. Dudderar, of Oak Orchard, had shipped to the Locust Avenue Station, a very nice cart which he attached to his auto, for hauling anything needed, even live stock, such as swine, sheep, and calves, can be hauled in it. Thus the horse and wagon is gradually being pushed aside.

Frank Wood, wife and daughters, Margaret and Louise, of Baltimore, arrived in town Saturday morning and spent the day visiting their relatives. Sunday, William Wood took them in his car to Frederick and other places, the time passing so rapidly that they arrived in town just in time to board the last train for Baltimore.

William W. Fogle and wife spent Saturday evening and Sunday with Thomas Z. Fogle and wife, of Hagerstown.

Mrs. Raymond Strawsburg has entertained her mother, Mrs. James Carroll, and her sister and family, Jerry Miller wife and children, Marie and George, all of Hedgesville, W. Va., the past week.

F. T. Shirmer is having the shingles removed and a very neat slate roof put on his house, on Farquhar Street, tened by James Melown. This leaves but three houses on the street to the mercy of the spark throwing locomotives.

John Reindollar has purchased Lot 2, of the Bellevue addition to town. It faces on Thomas St., and Lightner St. He still talks of building.

George W. Byers has been engaged as leader of the Waynesboro Band at a concert to be given at Pen-Mar Park next Sunday evening.

Elmer Byers, of Waynesboro, formerly of Union Bridge, has gone to Alliance, Ohio, to work at the carpenter trade, the wages offered being much higher than at his present or former homes.

Samuel Mackley loaded a car with 70,000 pounds of old stoves at Locust avenue Station this week. Last week he loaded a car with 26 tons of baled paper at the same station, and also sent away 14 tons of old gum.

Miss Elsie Baumgardner accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Myer home for a visit. A card received said they arrived at home Monday evening, about 12 hours after they started. A new route that they took shortened the distance about 75 miles and gave much better roads.

Albert Roller, wife and sons, Charles and Maurice, Mrs. John Roller, and Levi Nace, of Hanover, were visitors at the home of Geo. W. Byers and wife, on Sunday. They came in Mr. Nace's automobile.

NORTHERN CARROLL.

Floyd Study, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Study, met with a serious accident on Monday morning. He was riding horse-back and his horse became frightened, throwing him to the ground, fracturing his right arm close to the shoulder blade. On Tuesday morning he was removed to the Hahneman Hospital, Baltimore, and after an examination it was found that the bones were badly splintered, and an operation was necessary. The people of this vicinity express their deep sympathy for Mr. Study.

Harry Messinger and family, of Hanover, spent Saturday and Sunday with Herbert J. Motter and family.

Harvey Boose and family most delightfully entertained, on Sunday, George E. Motter, wife and children. Of Two Taverns, Pa.; Charles Cronse, wife and children, of near Littlestown; Miss Evelyn Honberger, of Littlestown, and Chas. Crabbs and family.

Miss Emma Myers, of Baltimore, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Heltz-bridge and family.

Oscar Brown and family spent Sunday with Charles Brown and wife, of near Humbert's school house.

Oliver C. Hesson and wife, and Esther Bair, of Piney Creek; Milton J. Study and wife; George Bankard and family, and Stanton Bossom and family spent Sunday with George L. Dutterer and family.

Clayton G. Dutterer and family spent Sunday with Addison Harner and wife, of near Hunterstown, Pa.

BAR K HILL.

Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; C. E. meeting at 6.30 p. m.; preaching by the pastor at 7.30. All are invited.

Plenty of rain during the past week. The people are glad for the sunshine again.

Some of the farmers are now busy with their hay, which promises to be a good crop.

Mrs. Edward Wolfe is on her way to recovery from her recent illness.

Jacob Price, of Uniontown, was a visitor at George Boston's on Friday.

The following were visitors in town on Sunday: Frank Rowe and wife, Union Bridge; at Nathan Rowe's; Frank Boone, wife and two children, Union Bridge; at William Nusbaum's; Mrs. David Foreman and daughter, Union Bridge; at John Rowe's; Rev. W. G. Stine, Green-castle, Pa., at John Miller's; and Thomas Rowe, Westminster, at Levi Rowe's.

The church held their Children's-day service on Sunday last. The services in the afternoon and at night were set apart for the children, and it can very appropriately be called "Children's-day". The services were of an interesting character, and consisted of songs, recitations and speeches by the young people of the church, and an address by Rev. W. H. Englar, in the afternoon, and one by Rev. W. G. Stine, at the night services.

M. O. Angel was the leader of the song services and those under his leadership rendered excellent music for the occasion, which was highly appreciated by the congregation. Mrs. Louisa Rowe, the faithful superintendent of the Sunday School, is worthy of commendation for her activity in the work and in making the service a grand success.

Subscribe Now for THE RECORD!

DETOUR.

Those who visited Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Diller, on Sunday were: D. E. Miller and wife, M. C. Flohr, wife and children, Mary and Carroll, all of Washington, D. C.; W. Kolb and wife, of Frederick; Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Diller, of Detour; C. W. Cover, wife and daughters, Madge and Luellen, of Keymar.

Those who spent Sunday with Robert Spellman and wife, were: Mrs. Emma Ohler, of Emmitsburg; Misses Grace Warner and Hazel Frailey, of Thurmont; Miss Minnie Smith and Harvey Warner, of Hagerstown; George Willhide, wife and daughter, Silvia, of Frederick, and Chas. Spellman, of Detour.

The game of baseball which was played here Saturday afternoon by Detour and Keymar baseball teams, resulted in a victory for Keymar with a score of 7-13.

Mrs. H. H. Boyer and son, spent a few days this week in Baltimore.

Mrs. Charles Eiler, of Baltimore, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Weant; Mr. Eiler spent Sunday here.

John Miller, of Walkersville, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Edward Forney, of Piney Creek, and Mrs. Charles W. Copenhaver, of Littlestown, visited Mrs. Mary Weybright and daughter, on Tuesday; Mrs. Walter Englar and Mrs. Abraham Snader, of New Windsor, visited at the same place, Saturday.

Carroll Flohr, of Washington, is spending the summer with his uncle, E. D. Diller.

George Eiler, of Union Bridge, spent one day recently with his sister, Mrs. Robert Spellman.

J. P. Weybright and wife, entertained the following guests on Sunday: J. S. Teeter, wife and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barco and family, of near Taneytown; Dr. E. H. Teeter, of Baltimore; Clifford Rogers, wife and family, of Jacksonville, Fla.; and Mrs. Mary A. Weybright, of Detour.

Misses Mary Royer, of Westminster, and Anna Snader, of New Windsor, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Weybright.

P. B. Koons, Jr., wife and daughter, spent Sunday with Mrs. Koons' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, of Middleburg.

We are hoping that the Westminster Camp Fire Girls who will go into encampment near here, the 23rd., will not have such rainy weather for their trip.

M. L. Fogle and wife, of Baltimore, who had been visiting relatives near here, have returned home.

See notice of the death of Mrs. John H. Kiser in the death column on first page.

HARNEY.

Last Sunday afternoon, St. Paul's Lutheran Sunday school held their children's-day service. The program was short, but well rendered. The church was well filled.

On last Sunday evening the United Brethren Sunday school held their children's-day services. The program was a most excellent one, and was well rendered. We feel that the smaller children are to be especially congratulated for their excellent work. All parts were well performed.

Miss Ruth Snider is home from the hospital, but she has not improved as was expected. Some days she seems better, and other times she seems rather worse. It is hoped that she may soon fully recover.

Mrs. Dr. Elliot is off on a visit to her home folks, at Layton, Pa.

Marion Bush is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Newcomer.

Most of our farmers cut their barley this week.

T. Lemmon, our machine man, is very busy these days setting up binders, hay loaders, and mowers, of which he has sold a goodly number.

D. P. Sents, who purchased the Myers mill property, last Spring, seems to be doing a good business.

PINEY CREEK SUMMITT.

John W. Bollinger, wife and son, Sterling, of Greenmont, spent the week with their daughter, Mrs. Russell Reaver.

Miss Edith Lemmon is visiting her grand-parents, at Hanover, Pa.

Miss Naomi Stouffer and Florence Peregray spent Sunday with Miss Catherine Sauerwein.

Russell Reave, wife and son, Eugene, spent Sunday with Clarence Baumgardner and family.

Miss Margaret Sauerwein is visiting in Frederick county.

Miss Mary Bollinger spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. John Null, at Greenmont.

Oliver Hesson, wife and daughter, Esther, spent Sunday with M. J. Study and family, and Geo. L. Dutterer and family, of Northern Carroll.

William Lemmon, wife and sons, Robert and Wilbur spent Sunday evening with Chas. Newman.

LINWOOD.

Rev. Earle Riddle expects to return from Indiana, Thursday, and will fill his pulpit here, Sunday morning, June 25th.

Miss Lotta Englar entertained, on Sunday, her friends from Hagerstown, on Sunday, also Misses Bertha Drach and Adelaide Messler and Carl Stem, of Baltimore, and Walter Brandenburg.

Elsie and Kathryn Gilbert, of Hagerstown, have arrived at Linwood Shade for their summer vacation.

Misses Edith Pfoutz and Helen Brandenburg spent Sunday with friends, at Sam's Creek.

Despite the inclement weather, the Aid Society met at Mrs. Samuel Brandenburg's, last Friday night. Thirty-five persons were present, besides a number of children.

Miss Bertha Drach, of Sam's Creek, entertained the ladies representing the play, "Miss Fearless & Co.," on Wednesday night and Thursday of this week.

We are still having an abundance of rain, and the farmers have some difficulty in putting away their hay.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Harry Geiman, of this place, has responded to the call to armies, and has gone with his comrades to the Mexican border.

Mrs. Clarence A. Zepf and daughter, Mary Alice, of Reese, spent from Wednesday until Sunday with her parents, E. W. Devillbiss and wife.

J. Roy Myers is in a critical condition at this writing.

Sunday School this Sunday at 9 a. m.; divine service at 10 a. m., by Rev. J. W. Reinecke. C. E. Society in the evening.

Advertisement for E.C. Simmons Keen Kutter Farming Tools. Includes images of various tools like hoes, rakes, and axes. Text: "Better come in now and buy that Hoe, or Rake you need, and remember to buy a Fork or two, for hay-making and harvest. We have all standard lines as well as Keen Kutter tools, which are guaranteed to the limit. Every defective Keen Kutter tool will be replaced by us—and you are to be the judge."

Advertisement for Reindollar Bros. & Co. "Gargoyle Mobiloil and Greases". Lists products like Lawn Mowers, Oil Stoves, Screen Doors, Window Screens, Bicycles, Bicycle Tires. Text: "We can supply you with 'most any item you want, right from stock, or we will order promptly any other article you may select from our catalogue. Hardware store prices prevail in this department. Why not give us a trial?"

Advertisement for Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md. Text: "LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore. EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty Acre Campus; Modern Buildings; comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories, Library, Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant. CURRICULUM up-to-date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution and Oratory. Strong Faculty. PREPARATORY SCHOOL for those not ready for College. Send for Catalogue and Book of Views."

UNION MILLS.

Philip Barnhart and wife, of Hanover, were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Wetzel, several days last week.

Mrs. Sarah Byers spent several days last week with her daughters, in Westminster.

The carpenters are expected to begin work on Wesley Yingling's new house next Monday.

Joshua Brown is remodeling the house he recently purchased.

Russel Sandbar, wife and daughter, of Hagerstown, are visiting Mrs. S.'s grandparents, E. T. Yingling and wife.

Miss Mabel V., oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Rinehart Hesson, and Francis Yingling, of Westminster, were quietly married at the rectory of St. John's Catholic church by Rev. Mallon last Sunday.

They are spending two weeks with friends in Washington and Baltimore. They have the best wishes for a prosperous and happy life.

Ira G. Lawyer, wife and daughter, and Chas. Randall and wife, motored to York last Sunday, and spent the day with Mrs. R.'s parents, Joseph Althoff and wife.

Mrs. Samuel Messinger has painted her house, which adds much to its appearance.

Notice to Creditors. This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of MIRANDA R. BISHOP, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 23rd day of December, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of May, 1916. JAMES G. BISHOP, Executor.

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"Kissing the Book."

When did "kissing the book" come to be recognized as a part of the English oath? Master William Thorpe, a priest, who was tried for heresy before the archbishop of Canterbury in 1407, has in an account of his own trial related a conversation between a "man of law" and a "master of divinity" on the subject of oaths. The man of law spoke of a witness merely laying his hand on the book, whereupon the master of divinity said, "He that chargeth him to lay his hand thus upon the book, touching it and swearing by it, and kissing it, promising in this form to do this thing, will say and witness that he that toucheth thus a book and kisseth it hath sworn upon that book." So the practice is at least 500 years old.

"Kissing the book" must have been a familiar practice in Shakespeare's day, for in "The Tempest" there is more than one jocular reference to it. "Swear by this bottle how thou earnest hither," says Stephano to Trinculo. "Here, kiss the book," offering him his bottle of sack. There is also legal proof that the practice was well known in the seventeenth century.—London Opinion.

Being the Vice President.

"Isn't it easy to be a vice president?" remarked a young woman who had been sitting in one of the galleries for some time watching the senate work. "Cinch," colloquially responded her escort.

But senators know differently, for they are fully aware of what it means to sit hour by hour and pilot their august body through the parliamentary jungles which frequently are confronted. The rules for legislative procedure in the United States senate are practically no rules at all, paradoxical as it may seem. The course of the upper house is guided largely upon precedent and past rulings of vice presidents, and as a consequence the presiding officer must be thoroughly conversant with what his predecessors have done from the time the nation was born. This means long hours of study and extensive reading.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Antiquity of the Ballet.

Strictly defined, the ballet is properly a theatrical exhibition of the art of dancing in its highest perfection, complying generally with the rules of the drama as to its composition and form. It was in existence in Italy as far back as A. D. 1500, the court of Turin in that day making especial use of it and the royal family and nobles taking part in it. The ballet was first introduced in France in the reign of Louis XIII, and both that monarch and Louis XIV, occasionally took part in its dances. About the year 1700 women made their first appearance in the ballet, which up to that time had been performed exclusively by men, as was the case also with plays and operas, but no woman ballet dancer of any note appeared until 1790.

Leggings of the Marines.

The stout leggings worn by members of the United States marine corps are not a purely decorative adjunct to their very natty uniforms, as popularly supposed by civilians, but are a protection for the men against tropical diseases while in foreign service, naval surgeons say. Many of the most dangerous tropical diseases are transmitted by the bites of insects. Among these are malaria, yellow fever, bubonic plague, hookworm, elephantiasis and tropical ulcer. Fleas and mosquitoes are the prime carriers, and they make their first attack upon the ankles, thence working their way over the whole body. The leggings worn by the United States marines afford splendid protection to the ankles against fleas, mosquitoes and infected dirt.

Shakespeare Altered.

A portable theater had been pitched in an out of the way spot where the prospective theatrical patrons were unsophisticated in matters dramatic. The players possessed the costumes for "Hamlet," and Shakespeare's tragedy was selected for representation. It then occurred to the proprietors of the show that the name might not attract, so they altered the title to "How the Stepfather Was Paid Out!"—London Mail.

A Virtue Misplaced.

"I ordered this steak not well done," said the impatient guest. "I know it," answered the intellectual waiter. "But the cook is one of those people who believe that no matter how small a thing is it should be well done."

New Version.

Mother was lacking at the fatted calf when the prodigal clumped into the kitchen. "Aw, say, maw," he grumbled, "lay off the veal and give us a little spring lamb. These occasions don't happen every day."—Buffalo Express.

Big Balance on Hand.

"Jack, I have a notion to give you a piece of my mind." "You could do that, Juliet, and still have quite a surplus."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

CITY BEAUTIFUL BY NIGHT

Stockholm Always at Its Best When Viewed After Darkness, Is Opinion of Travelers.

The best time to get your first look at Stockholm is by night. As you come up the channel you see the town all traced and fringed with chains of light. The ordinary illumination of the Stockholm streets and quays makes them look as though the city were decorated for a fair. They are lavish users of electric light in Sweden, to judge by the capital.

Their favor seems to shine on anything that works by wire. Take the telephone, for instance. Without compiling statistics, it is a pretty safe bet that there are more telephones per capita in Stockholm than in any other town on earth. They have apparently more phones than any city in the world. The latter circumstance is due to an inscrutable arrangement which works long and short distance calls on a different system. Instead of one phone in your room, you have two. Where an ordinary municipality has one phone booth, Stockholm doubles. The town is a sort of monument to Alexander Graham Bell.

The most imposing structure, of course, is the telephone exchange. After that comes the royal palace, a huge and beautiful building that entertained twenty royal families of Europe at the same time in the days when royal families were on speaking terms. Nowadays, they are not sending out any house party invitations. Sweden is devoting her leisure moments to being neutral and as she is much closer to the storm center than we are, she has a correspondingly harder time of it.

Not far from the palace is the parliament building. There is only one man on earth who may not cross the threshold of this structure. That man is the king of Sweden. When the king wants to talk to the houses he sends for them, as at the beginning of each session.

Stockholm has a particularly beautiful natural setting, with her many satellite islands, her big lake and her wooded suburbs. The people are cheerful and fresh-looking and energetic. The Norseman is an apparent contradiction of the law that says nations must grow old. He set the world by the ears 2,000 years ago and today his racial force seems running high as ever.

BIRD IS EXPERT BRICKLAYER

Feathered Artisan Rolls Mud Into Pellets of Required Size and Erects Substantial Home.

Years ago, before houses and barns were as plentiful as they are now, the cliff swallow used to build his house of tiny mud bricks on the side of a rocky cliff. The nest builders find a convenient patch of clay, roll up the mud into tiny pellets and carry them to their nesting site. There they fashion them into a home as skillfully as any bricklayer could do it, rounding it over the top like a roof and leaving a round opening for a door.

Today the bird doesn't have to find a cliff for his home. A sheltered place under the eaves of a barn will suit him just as well. You'll find more cliff swallows today at home under the eaves than you will in their ancestral castles on the rocks.

The bird wears a shiny blue-black coat and a brownish-yellow vest. His tail, reddish-brown, is only slightly forked, which distinguishes him from the regular "swallow-tails."

Perhaps you have been told that the nest of the cliff swallow is infested with bedbugs, and perhaps you have torn down all the nests you could find to get rid of the pests. This is a common slander against the swallow. The nest contains no insects which can be communicated to the house. On the other hand, the cliff swallow performs immeasurable benefit by destroying many leaf bugs and weevils.—Philadelphia North American.

Dental Room for Animals.

In order that the teeth of domestic pets may be given proper attention, a dental department has of late been established in the Angell Memorial hospital, a Boston institution for the medical and surgical treatment of dumb animals. Dogs, cats and other animals are cared for by experienced practitioners who work upon them with almost as much care as if they were human. Even to many admirers of dogs, the thought of giving attention to an animal's teeth may possibly seem odd. Yet the importance of doing so is very apparent to anyone who realizes the close connection between good teeth and good health. So far the dental work has been confined chiefly to cleaning teeth, treating affected gums and extracting now and then a decayed tooth. The department, however, is well equipped with instruments, and it is understood that other work will be undertaken.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

SCULPTOR MAKES NEW FACES FOR WOUNDED MEN

Copper Masks Are Molded by Francis Derwent Wood, a British Officer.

REMARKABLE FACIAL SURGERY

Many Pathetic Cases Fall to Care of Celebrated Artist—Spends Months in Experiments Before Attempting His First Case—New Eye for Soldiers.

London.—Not "new lamps for old," but "new faces for old," is the cry of the modern Arabian Nights magician. This magician is a sculptor of renown English by birth but half American by ancestry.

He is Francis Derwent Wood, a name familiar in the United States, where various collectors possess examples of his work. Wood's steadily growing fame, however, was extended in America just before the war began, when he was commissioned by Lady Paget and the duchess of Marlborough on behalf of the American women in England to execute the statue of William Pitt, which, as soon as circumstances make the thing more suitable, will be presented by them to their native land in commemoration of the hundred years of peace between this country and America.

Lieutenant Wood, as he now is, has discovered how to give new faces to men who have lost theirs in the war. He can make new eyes, cheeks, forehead, chin; in fact, he is making them daily. Up to date Derwent Wood has made new faces, or at least parts of faces, for five such victims of war.

Remarkable Facial Surgery.

The most pathetic case of all of these was that of a trooper named Everitt, whose face had been broken by an explosive bullet. His nose had been carried away almost entirely and his left cheek torn open from his ear to the corner of his mouth. Like most of these victims of facial disfigurement, he had to undergo operation after operation. He received his wound on May 13 of last year. Finally he was brought to a London hospital on September 2, and up to a couple of weeks ago, despite the fact that his wound had entirely healed and surgery admittedly had done all that it could for him, he remained a sad sight.

Before the war he was a taxi driver. Now, made at least presentable by the wonderful "facial mask" which Wood has contrived for him, a mask consisting of false nose, cheek and a "mustache" which conceals his injured lip, ex-Trooper Everitt is plying his old trade again and doing well at it.

"When he saw himself with his mask for the first time," said the sculptor, "he jumped for joy."

New Eye for Soldiers.

Another case in which Wood has salvaged human wreckage is that of Driver Fergusson, a member of the Canadian field artillery, who was hideously wounded at Ypres on April 25, 1915. A piece of shell carried away his right eye entirely, and as the surgical report professionally put it, "the surrounding structures." In the ordinary way, there would have been nothing to fix an artificial eye "to," and, as in the case of Trooper Everitt, his disfigurement was so appalling to behold that it is doubtful if he ever could have taken up his old trade, which was that of a machinist.

Now with the upper part of his right cheek restored, and what appear to be two perfectly good eyes beaming at you from behind spectacles, this youngster not only will be able to earn his living hereafter, but is going to get married, and the gratitude of his fiancée to Derwent Wood is only surpassed by his own.

These are the two worst cases with which the sculptor has yet had to deal, but others in which he has been equally successful are those of Private Harper of the King's Royal rifles, who also lost most of his nose and the biggest part of his cheekbone; Lance Corporal Davis of the Australian imperial forces, who was minus an eye and part of his cheek, and a British private, whose left cheek and nose were frightfully torn by a shrapnel bullet. All these men will now be able to follow their own trades, instead of having to exist, shunned by all save the most stoical of their fellows, on the princely pension of 25 shillings (\$6) a week, which is all that their country can afford to pay in cases of "total incapacity."

Wood's War Service.

Soon after the beginning of the war Col. Bruce Porter of the Royal Army Medical corps made a speech to the members of the Chelsea Arts club, of which Derwent Wood is a member. The colonel asked his hearers to make a sacrifice of their art, and if they were too old to fight to accept the lowest service in the ranks of the R. A. M. C. A goodly number of the Chelsea artists enlisted in the R. A. M. C. forthwith, and among them was Derwent Wood. At forty-four he is not available for active service. His father came from Harrisburg, Pa., married an English woman and settled down at Koswick, in Cumberland, where Derwent Wood was born.

He began his artistic career at Karlsruhe, later returning to England,

and becoming a student at the Royal academy. There he won the gold medal and the traveling scholarship, which took him for some time to Italy. He afterward became assistant to Thomas Brock, R. A., one of the most famous of British sculptors. Honors were awarded him at the Paris salon, and four years ago he was made an associate of the Royal academy. Examples of his statuary are in the possession of Henry Phipps, of his son, J. Phipps of Westbury, L. I., and several other well-known American collectors.

Moved to Aid Wounded.

Having joined the R. A. M. C. as an ordinary private Wood was sent out to a London military hospital. It is one of the biggest in the metropolis, with more than 1,500 beds. At the beginning the new orderly's duties were not of an exalted nature, one of them being to assist in rolling a new asphalt path. In a few days, however, the sculptor was drafted into the wards, where he began by taking plaster casts of damaged limbs. He soon became a master of splints. And in the course of his work he saw the saddest sights of the war, the men with the mutilated faces.

Moved to intense compassion, Derwent Wood went to his colonel one day and said: "Let me see what I can do for these poor fellows. I believe that I can do something anyway." The officer consented gladly.

"I spent months in experiments," said Wood, "before I undertook my first case. This was in December last, my patient being Trooper Everitt. My 'masks,' as we call them, consist of plates of thin copper, silvered and then painted to match the hue of the patient's skin. They are light to wear, they fit like gloves and the men declare that they give no discomfort whatever. Yes, they are intended to be removed at night, exactly like a set of false teeth, and they are easily cleaned with a little potato juice. Most of them can be kept in place by means of 'ether gum,' such as actors use, but in cases of artificial eyes and noses, I prefer to 'build' them on to spectacles, which assist to keep them in place and which themselves are held firm by means of a couple of small straps at the back.

Plaster Mold Made.

"In the beginning a plaster mold of the face is secured. This is dried and a clay or plasticine 'squeeze' is obtained from the mold, giving a positive model of the patient's dressed wound and the surrounding healthy tissues; this is fixed to a board on a modeling stand and a sitting from the patient with the undressed wound is obtained.

"Having completed my model I proceed to cast it, and procure the plaster positive of the wound and its surrounding structures. Another sitting is had and the portions which are to be hidden eventually by the metal plate are modeled in clay or wax, the edges being blended to the uninjured portions of the face, thus effectively masking any trace of wounds. This is once more molded in plaster, and the edge of the proposed plate being marked on the negative, a cast is obtained, edges are trimmed to marking and the model is ready to have the artificial eye fitted to the lids.

"The plaster eyeball is dug out, the requisite thickness of lids is carefully worked down, the glass eye placed in position and the edges of the lids made good with thin plaster. The model is then taken to the electrotyper, where an exact reproduction by galvanoplastic deposit is made in thin virgin copper. The final sittings are devoted to the pigmentation of the plate.

"I have found a thin coating of cream-colored bath enamel a good preparation for flesh color matching. Should the patient have shiny skin this is easily obtained by varnish rubbed down to match it. I have tried false hair on eyelids and eyebrows—they will not stand the weather—and have adopted tin-foil split with scissors and soldered into lids for the eye, and for the eyebrows pigment applied to the modeled forms."

Lieutenant Wood declared that the American made artificial limbs were by far the best in the world, and spoke admiringly of the work that is being done at Roehampton by Americans in the way of equipping armless and legless soldiers.

DEADLY, BRUTAL RAIDS ENLIVEN TRENCH WARFARE

Monotony of Existence Broken by Preparing for Assaults or Against Them.

RIFLE IS OF LITTLE USE

Sandbag or an Indian Battle-ax or Spiked Club the Better Weapon—Inventions Fight Snipers and Trickery—Many Saved by Steel Corsets.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

British Headquarters, France.—In today's modern machine warfare, where every man was supposed to have become a pawn without initiative of his own, has been developing the deadliest form of sport imagination can conceive, where every combatant places his cunning, his strength and his skill in hand-to-hand fighting against those of his adversary.

Hardly a day passes that there is not a trench raid. No subject is more taboed in its details by the censor. Commanders do not want to let the enemy know why their raids succeed or fail, or why the enemy's succeed or fail. Invention fights invention; secrecy fights secrecy.

All the elements of boxing, wrestling, fencing and mob tactics plus the stealth of the Indian who crept up on a camp on the plains, and the teamwork of a professional baseball nine, are found of value.

The weapon least needed is the rifle. A sandbag or an Indian battle-ax or spiked club is better. A good slugger without any weapon at all may take an adversary's loaded rifle away from him and knock him down and then kick him to death.

The monotony of trench existence these days is broken by preparing for raids and against them. Battalion commanders work out schemes of strategy which would have won them fame in smaller wars. Fifty men or a thousand may be engaged in a raid. It may be on a front of fifty yards or a thousand.

Its object is to take as many prisoners and kill and wound as many of the enemy as you can in a few minutes; and then to get back to your own trench. If you try to hold on to the piece of trench you have taken, the guns are turned on you, the bombers close up on either side, and machine guns and rifles are prepared to sweep the zone of retirement.

An uncanny curiosity gives the soldiers their incentive for the raids. Ordinarily they never see their enemy hidden in his burrows across No Man's Land from their own burrows. Unseen bullets from unseen snipers crack overhead. Unseen guns suddenly concentrate in a deluge of shells.

Grim Monotony Continues.

For months this sort of thing goes on, and the trenches of the adversaries remain always in the same place; grim monotony of casualties and watching continues.

This arouses the desire to "get at" the enemy which the trench raid satisfies. It means that you are going to spring over your parapet and rush across No Man's Land into the very houses of the enemy, and man-to-man on his doorstep prove whether you are a better man than he is.

To go over the parapet ordinarily means death. In order to make any rush there must be "interference," as they say in football, and the barb wire in front of the enemy's trench must be cut. This is usually done by the guns, which become more and more deadly in their ability to turn accurate sprays of destruction on given points. They cover the rush and they cover the return of the raiders with their prisoners.

But the guns are not all; there are all kinds of organized trickery in order to enable a body of soldiers to get into the enemy's trenches for a few minutes of activity, when the invaded throw themselves on their invaders at such close quarters that it is a question if even a revolver is now a practical weapon.

You cannot throw it over a traverse and you can a bomb. Running into a German around the corner of a traverse, a blow may be better than a shot.

There have been trench raids where every man who went out was responsible for a casualty or a prisoner, while the raiders' own loss was not one in ten to the enemy's. There are also failures.

Success requires that every detail should work out right. The British inaugurated trench raiding, which the Germans promptly adapted. Where its development will end no one dares venture to say. One advantage of any raid is that those who return are bound to bring back some information of value to the intelligence corps.

Steel Corsets Save Lives.

"Score one for breastplates," said an officer who had been doubled over by a shell fragment which hit him in the abdomen. Instead of a flow of blood crimsoning his blouse, all that was visible through the rent in the cloth was an abrasion on a steel surface.

"But for your new corset your aorta would have been opened, and you

would have been dead by now," the surgeon told him.

Early in the war an officer who wore protection of this kind would have been frowned on by his fellows as unsoldierly. A type of corselet of small plates of highly tempered steel joined together by steel wires is being more and more worn by officers.

Its structure adapts itself to the movements of the body, it weighs only a few pounds, and, fitting snugly as a vest, it is not cumbersome. If the son of Lord Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, who was killed recently, had been wearing one, his life would have been saved. Since then Canadian commanders have strongly urged all their officers to buy corselets. This is at any rate better than no protection against bullets, unless they are spent. Such is their power of penetration that they go through the thin steel, "mushrooming" and making a larger wound than if nothing had been in their way. But in the trenches, unless one shows his head above the parapet and in moving about in the shell zone in the rear of the trenches, one is rarely exposed to bullets. When an officer goes into a charge in face of machine gun and rifle fire he takes off his corselet.

On average days in the trenches the main danger is from shrapnel bullets and fragments from shell explosions, which may inflict ugly and fatal wounds preventable by comparatively thin protection to such a vulnerable substance as human flesh. Together a corselet and steel helmet pretty well shield vital parts from missiles of low velocity.

The use of the corselet is practically limited to officers, who pay for them out of their own pockets. The expense and labor of supplying all ranks of a great army with them would seem out of the question.

But gradually all the British soldiers are being supplied with the steel helmet after their successful use by the French, who first introduced them. The French pattern is quite graceful beside the British, which is round and somewhat the shape of a toadstool. The British is heavier than the French, and there is method in its soup-plate grotesqueness. Thanks to its form, a bullet which strikes it in front, instead of going through the head, as is the case with the French helmet, glances and follows the inside of the helmet, passing out at the rear.

Curate Gets Victoria Cross.

The Victoria cross is rarely given even in this war of countless deeds of bravery. The Rev. Noel Mellish, a London curate, is the first chaplain in the British army to receive the cross since the second Afghan war of 1879. On the occasion of the presentation the units of the famous fighting army were drawn up in division, forming a hollow square on the spring green of an open field. In the center stood Mr. Mellish with another officer, who received the distinguished service order. In the front lines stood other officers who were to receive lesser decorations.

Before pinning the ribbon on Mellish's breast the general read a brief account of the deed of gallantry that won him the honor. When the clergyman came forward those witnessing the ceremony were agreeably impressed with an extremely slender and boyish figure scarcely looking his thirty years, and indeed, looking more a gentle and reserved man of peace than a fighting parson.

The general told how again and again, fighting at St. Eloi under a murderous fire, Mellish had risked his life to attend the wounded and bring them to places of safety. Then there was a call of three cheers from the troops and these were given with a mighty roar.

As already told in dispatches, Second Lieut. Arnold Whitridge, Yale 1914, son of F. W. Whitridge of New York, was among those receiving the military cross for gallantry in continuing to direct the fire of his battery in the face of some of the hottest fighting recently experienced, and with the enemy trenches but a few hundred yards away.

Whitridge is one of a group of young American college men who joined the British artillery early in the war.

BULLETS YEARS IN BRAIN

One Was Above Evans' Right Eye and One Was Behind His Right Ear.

Sacramento, Cal.—Carrying in his brain two bullets that were fired at him by a posse in 1893, when he and George Sontag, train robbers, terrorized the people of Fresno and Tulare counties, Chris Evans, who has been on parole from Folsom prison since May, 1911, walked into the county hospital here recently and asked that the doctors remove the lead and relieve him of pain.

Accordingly, Evans, who is now seventy years old, was operated on by Dr. W. J. Harris, superintendent of the hospital. The bullets were causing his right side to become paralyzed. One bullet was in the brain above the right eye, and the other behind the right ear.

Evans, on obtaining his freedom from prison, worked for a time as a city watchman at Portland, Ore.

Followed Mother's Example.

Pittsburgh.—Miss Harriet Gertrude Blum, aged sixteen years and leading soprano in the Calvary Methodist church, and Hearne Neely, organist in the same church, eloped to Cumberland, Md., and were married. The mother quickly forgave the daughter declaring that she did the same thing when she was sixteen years of age.

MRS. CLARK AND CHILDREN



Mrs. Edgar E. Clark and her two young children, Mary and Edgar E. Jr. Mrs. Clark, who is the wife of the interstate commerce commissioner, takes a prominent part in Washington society, and at the same time finds time to raise her family.

A Proper Celebration

And It Fitted Right In on the Fourth of July

By CLARISSA MACKIE

Mel Archer and May Baldwin were spoons from the time they were the tiniest of kids. When Mel was five and May was four they captured a sugar bowl together and ran as fast as their chubby little legs would carry them to the barn, mounted to the hay-loft and emptied the bowl into their stomachs. The sting of the shoe sole which followed only added to the bond between them.

Then came the schoolmate age, and it brought another episode calculated to unite their young hearts. May possessed a doll whose eyes would appear to open and shut. An accident to the optic machinery within caused that part of the eye on which the pupil was not painted to remain always to the front. One of the boys made fun of May's doll, and Mel gave him a licking.

It is needless to say that with such heart links to bind their souls together when they were children they became real spoons when they grew up. But this period during which true love should run smooth proved the reverse, and instead of being the bosom of a gently flowing river it was the humps and hillocks of the glacier.

Then another fellow stepped in between them and their paths forked.

Nevada Pete studied the fly spotted calendar with his one good optic. The glass eye stared fixedly at the wall over the calendar.

"Seems like that there calendar's got you hypnotized," drawled Luke Mather.

Pete turned his head on his long neck. "Tomorrow's the Fourth of July," he remarked.

"Tell it to Sweeney," was Luke's caustic advice.

"Wake up!" cautioned Henry Dorr, yawning. "I've known it ever since last year."

Pete laughed. "You ain't likely to forget the Fourth, either."

For on the previous anniversary of his country's birth to freedom Henry Dorr had held a pack of cannon crackers too close to his careless cigarette. The cigarette happened to be lighted, and—well, Henry spent several weeks in bed and came forth with his natural beauty much marred, which was a pity, as Pete insisted, because Henry had no good looks to spare.

Henry bore their teasing with good natured tolerance. On the Double Bar ranch they were much given to tormenting one another and to practical joking.

"I was talking to Mrs. Whiffle yesterday," remarked Pete, tipping his chair back against the wall.

"You might be observed in that pleasant occupation most any time," put in Luke.

Pete looked down at the cigarette he was rolling.

"And she says," he went on evenly, "that her children ain't ever seen a firecracker. They don't know what a Fourth of July celebration looks like."

"For the love of Mike! Where have they lived?" asked the amazed Mr. Dorr.

"Oh, homesteading up in Washington. Kids all born up there. And Whiffle too down and out to fire off his gun, I reckon, when the Fourth did come around. He was half dead when they reached God's country, meaning Umpas county, and before she could turn around the other half of him died and left her with three kids to bring up."

"Tough luck," muttered Luke.

"It's a good thing she ain't ashamed to do washing and ironing. She's got a job at every ranch within ten miles of her shack. She's keeping the bull county clean."

"And what's all this leading up to?" demanded Henry Dorr.

"A celebration for the Whiffle kids," said Pete firmly. He took off his hat and passed it around.

"Fifteen dollars and four cents," he announced after counting the result.

"Some celebration," murmured Luke sleepily. "I reckon the widow would rather have the cash to buy clothes and food for the kids."

Pete passed the hat again, but he only gleaned two collar buttons and an assortment of dark glances.

"You must think we're a collection of conscience smitten millionaires," grinned Luke.

"You're a collection of knockers," retorted Pete. "What'll we buy, fellows?"

The nine looked interested.

"Old man Miller's got some skyrockets," suggested Barker.

"Skyrockets!" repeated Pete, writing the words down in a greasy memorandum book. "Anybody else got any brilliant suggestions to make?"

They all had and they all voiced them in one deafening chorus.

When the list was completed a committee of eight cowpunchers rode over to Bear Gulch to buy the fireworks, and the remaining member of the Double Bar outfit, Mel Archer, was delegated to notify the Widow Whiffle of the impending celebration.

Mel set forth on his errand in an unpleasing frame of mind. In the first place he had never seen the Widow Whiffle, and in the second place he did not care for women. Once upon a

time a woman had thrown him over, and Mel Archer had sworn against the fair sex ever since.

Still he had been interested enough to put on his best white silk shirt and orange necktie, which was vastly becoming to his dark, good looking face.

"She sure might be scared if I looked too much like a hobo," said Mr. Archer in excuse for his vanity.

The Widow Whiffle's shack was tucked under the brow of a hill several miles away from the Double Bar.

Archer had never seen it, but now as he rode down the trail that ended at a neat whitewashed fence he sniffed the air with a homesick longing for the little middle west village where he was born.

For there was a flower garden here that boasted all the sweet old fashioned posies of his boyhood—petunias, mignonette, heliotrope, day lilies, roses, marigold, honeysuckles, all the sweet familiar smells.

And the little shack itself was a long, one story building of corrugated iron, but its walls were hidden under clambering roses and honeysuckles.

"Any widow who can go out washing and keep a garden like this one is worth a celebration," decided Mel Archer as he tied his horse to the fence and walked up to the front door—in fact, the only door of the house. The windows were lighted.

He knocked and immediately a shadow crossed the drawn shade.

"Who is there?" demanded a firm, sweet voice.

"A friend," laughed Mel in his pleasant voice. "A committee of one from the Double Bar."

"Oh!"

The door opened hospitably, and Mel blinked as he entered a cozy sitting room.

There was a round table and a workbasket and a pile of children's clothes.

Hat in hand, Mel turned his powerful figure to meet the Widow Whiffle.

Instead of a sharp featured, work worn drudge he saw a plump little woman with brown hair streaked with gray, a fresh complexion, a pretty nose and a pair of blue eyes that scanned him incredulously.

"Mel Archer!" she whispered at last. "May!" he exploded in a tone of disbelief. "What are you doing here—at Mrs. Whiffle's?"

"Because I am Mrs. Whiffle," she answered evenly.

"You?" he gasped, because she was the woman who had made him hate all other women. "I never knew who you married," he explained dully.

"And of course I didn't know you were within a thousand miles of Umpas county," she said. "Won't you sit down?" She sank into her own little rocking chair and picked up a child's frock.

Mel could see that her fingers trembled.

"So you married Whiffle," he said at last. "You're having a hard time of it, May?"

She bit her lip.

"No more than I deserve," she said in a strained tone. "There's something I must explain to you, Mel. You went away so suddenly you never gave me a chance."

"Fire ahead!" he said, his eyes hidden beneath his hand.

He told himself that the light hurt his eyes, but it was the sight of her after seven long, hateful years that dazzled him.

The Fourth of July dawned clearly. The grass of the ranges crisped under the burning rays of the sun, but in the grove of trees at the back of the Widow Whiffle's house it was delightfully cool.

When the nine cowpunchers from the Double Bar reached the grove the three little Whiffles were playing contentedly beneath the trees. They had some cheap toys and broken bits of china and were supremely happy.

Their mother had set a table in the grove, and it looked good to the hot and thirsty riders.

"We've come to celebrate," explained Nevada Pete as they staked their horses in the shade.

"Celebrate?" repeated Mrs. Whiffle, blushing and stary eyed, in a white muslin gown she had washed and ironed since dawn.

"Didn't Mel tell you we were coming today to show your kids how to celebrate the Fourth of July?"

They all looked accusingly at Mel Archer.

He was the picture of confusion. "I declare," he confessed; "I plumb forgot to tell May about it!"

"May?" shrieked eight indignant male voices.

"Yep," he said sturdily; "we're engaged!"

"Engaged!" chorused the celebrants. "Quick work!" added Luke Mather.

May Whiffle put her hand on Mel's sleeve.

"Tell them, Mel, that we used to be sweethearts, and that we met unexpectedly last night, and that we're going to be married now. Here comes the minister."

The Rev. Mr. Jelton declared that he had never officiated at a more preposterous wedding. When the big, bronzed cowboy and the blushing little widow had been married beneath the trees they sat down to a delicious meal prepared by the bride.

And after that the day was one wild pandemonium of noise, for the cowboys celebrated every moment of the time, while the children, caring not a whit for the day and its significance, played with their toys.

When the last rocket had blazed its way into the evening sky the visitors shook hands and rode away.

Not one of them but envied Archer his good luck.

"It was a right proper celebration," admitted Peter gloomily.

SOME SUMMER SALADS

ESPECIALLY DELICIOUS DISHES FOR THE HOT DAYS.

Three Made With Eggs and Different Varieties of Vegetables—Of Water-cress or Asparagus—Mixture Is Liked by Many.

Salads, delicious throughout the year, are especially valuable as a part of the summer diet. Here are some interesting receipts for them:

Egg Salad.—A delicious egg salad—now that eggs are cheap again they can be used plentifully in luncheon salads—is made in this way: Boil the eggs hard for 20 minutes and cool. Remove shells and separate whites and yolks. Cream the yolk with a little melted butter and mix with mashed sardine. Form into balls about the size of egg yolks. Place a couple on each plate of crisp white lettuce leaves. Press the whites through a ricer and sprinkle over the yolks. Serve with mayonnaise.

Another egg salad is made in this way: Boil the eggs hard and devil them and serve two halves on a slice of tomato on each plate, with a leaf of crisp lettuce in which a big spoonful of mayonnaise is placed.

Still another good egg salad is made by cutting hard-boiled eggs in half and removing the yolks. Fill the whites with diced beets and peas, mixed with mayonnaise, and put on lettuce leaves. Sprinkle with the crumbled yolks and add a spoonful of mayonnaise to each plate.

Watercress Salad.—Wash the watercress thoroughly and then dip it in salted water to which lemon juice has been added. Shake well and serve with French dressing or mayonnaise.

Asparagus Salad.—Asparagus salad is seasonable. Boil asparagus stalks carefully, drain and chill. Serve three or four on a lettuce leaf for each person and dress with French dressing. Or else on each group of asparagus stalks place a spoonful of mayonnaise and sprinkle generously with red pepper.

Spinach Salad.—Chop cold boiled spinach thoroughly. Dress with French dressing and form into a small mound or a nest on each plate. If made in nest form, add three or four eggs made from the mashed yolks of hard-boiled eggs and sprinkle the chopped white over all. If in the mound, garnish with lengthwise eighths of the hard-boiled eggs.

Cauliflower Salad.—Boil cauliflower and drain it thoroughly. Break it into sections and serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Garnish with diced tomato.

Mixed Salads.—All sorts of mixed vegetable salads are palatable at this time of year. There are as many combinations as the ingenuity of the cook may devise. For instance, diced cucumbers, diced sweet, red and green peppers and diced celery, mixed with French dressing, are good. Then there are diced tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers. There are string beans, with diced beets, and there are tomato and celery together. All can be served with mayonnaise, but French dressing is better with such celebrated mixtures.

Fish Balls With Bacon.
Cook three or four slices of bacon in a frying pan, without letting either the fat or the bacon become discolored by heat. Cut enough pared, raw potatoes in quarters to fill a cup twice; add a teaspoonful of salt and boiling water and cook till tender; drain, mash and add one can of fish flakes, two tablespoonfuls of cream sauce if at hand, or two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful black pepper and a little hot milk; beat thoroughly, shape in cakes, dip these in flour and fry in the bacon fat. Cold, boiled potatoes, quickly reboiled, may be used in place of fresh cooked potatoes.

Mutual Gingerbread Pie.
Line a deep plate with rich pie crust. Stir together half a cupful of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lard and one teaspoonful of ginger, then add a cupful of boiling water with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it. Stir in one and one-quarter cupfuls of flour and beat well with eggbeater; then break into the mixture one egg and beat thoroughly. Pour into crust and bake until a toothpick thrust into the center of cake comes out clean. When cold, spread top thickly with whipped cream sweetened and flavored if desired.

Codfish Salad.
Put a piece of salt codfish to soak over night. In the morning pour off the water, put on fresh cold water and let come to a scald. Taste, and if still salt, repeat, as it wants to be tender and soft like fresh fish. Pick up, in flakes, cut a hard-boiled egg in pieces, mix with it crisp lettuce leaves, cover with the mixture and pour salad dressing over it.

Cucumber Stew.
Pare and slice one pint of fresh cucumbers, put in kettle with just water to cover them. Cook till tender. Pepper, salt and piece of butter. Add milk for as much as you want. Eat with crackers like oyster stew.

Sweet Pepper Salad.
Take a lettuce heart, cut a green sweet pepper into straw-shaped lengths, arrange on the lettuce, sprinkle with walnuts broken in small pieces and mask with mayonnaise dressing.



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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I.—Third Quarter, For July 2, 1916.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xvii, 1-15. Memory Verses, 11, 12—Golden Text, Acts v, 31—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

In the lesson of two weeks ago we saw Paul and Silas leaving Philippi after the night of wonderful events. Before they departed they comforted the household of Lydia and the brethren, who had no doubt been much in prayer for them (chapter xvi, 40). He would no doubt comfort them, as he did in his letter to them, by the assurance that all that had happened had fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the gospel, and as his great desire was "by all means to save some" he could and did rejoice in spite of all his sufferings and shameful treatment (Phil. i, 12, 18; I Cor. ix, 22).

His next place of testimony was Thessalonica, where in the Jewish synagogue for three Sabbath days he reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, working between times at his trade night and day that he might not be any expense to them (Thess. ii, 8, 9). The gospel he preached was in the power of the Holy Spirit, for he spoke not as pleasing men, but God, who trieth our hearts, and they received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth the word of God, and it effectually worked in those who believed, leading them to turn to God from idols to serve the living and true God and to wait for His Son from heaven, who had delivered them from the wrath to come (I Thess. i, 9, 10; ii, 13). Judging from the two epistles to the Thessalonians, probably the first that Paul wrote, we cannot help noticing how fully he must have instructed them in the coming again of the Lord Jesus, both His coming for and His coming with His saints (I Thess. i, 9, 10; ii, 19; iii, 13; iv, 16-18; v, 23).

Then in his second epistle he cleared up for them some difficulties which they had concerning His coming in glory and the great and dreadful day of the Lord. The effect of this sadly neglected but glorious doctrine is always, as I have seen it for over forty years, to make people more eager to tell out the glad tidings and to labor more earnestly to bring the kingdom (I Thess. i, 3, 8). In verse 3 of our lesson we note that Paul opened to them the word concerning the necessity that the Messiah should suffer and rise again from the dead, but can you teachers who read this do that?

Do you see the promise of a deliverer and the way of salvation and the assurance of resurrection glory in Gen. iii, 15, 21, 24? Do you see the death and resurrection of Christ foreshadowed in the story of Isaac in Gen. xxii? Do you see it in Ex. xii, Lev. xvi and xvii? Have you seen His sufferings, as if written by one who saw it all, in Ps. xxii and Isa. liii and His resurrection and glory in close connection there? Do you see both suffering and glory in Jer. xxx, 21? As to the kingdom, with Israel as the center, it is in the prophets everywhere (Acts iii, 21; x, 43; xiii, 32-39).

If those who hear the word would not take the teacher's or the preacher's word for what they believe, but test all that they hear by the Bible itself they would then be able to say, as the Samaritans did, "Now we believe, not because of thy saying, for we have heard Him ourselves" (John iv, 42). Believers will never be well established nor grow as they should unless they hear God speak to their own hearts directly from His own word. Our hearts should say, "I will hear what God the Lord will speak;" then His message will come expressly to us, as it did to Ezekiel (Ps. lxxxv, 8; Ezek. i, 3). In verses 4, 12 we read of some results at Thessalonica and Berea. At the former place some believed and of the devout Greeks a great multitude and of the chief women not a few; at the latter many believed, also some honorable women who were Greeks and of men not a few.

The results in every place are briefly summed up in chapter xxviii, 24. "Some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not." We will always find the four kinds of soil of the parable of the sower, but whether results are great or small or adverse we should never be discouraged, for He is not, and His word will not fail to accomplish His pleasure, whether for life or death, but He is not willing that any should perish (Isa. xlii, 4; iv, 11; II Cor. ii, 15, 16; II Pet. iii 9). The adverse results at these two places are seen in verses 5 to 7, 13.

When anything is accomplished for God the devil is ever ready to oppose and blind and deceive, and so it will be till he shall be shut up in the pit (Rev. xx). Being persecuted at Berea, Paul's friends brought him to Athens, leaving Silas and Timothy at Berea. But Paul sent back word by his conductors that they should come to him with all speed (verses 14, 15). While believers should be able to say, "Truly our fellowship is with the Father and with His Son, Jesus Christ," yet the fellowship of human beings who can say so with us is often very refreshing. On one occasion Paul wrote, "God, who comforteth those who are cast down, comforted us by the coming of Titus." And again, "I had no rest in my spirit because I found not Titus, my brother" (I John i, 3; II Cor. ii, 13; vii, 6).

Summer Spray Important In Securing Clean Fruit.

C. E. TEMPLE, Maryland Agricultural College.

When there is an over-production of peaches, the men who take good care of their orchards usually make some money in spite of the low prices, for in such seasons only the best peaches can be marketed; on the other hand, when there is less than a normal crop of peaches, the men who care well for their trees reap a rich harvest, for they produce, not only more perfect fruit, but also more of it than those who neglect the care of their trees. In the year 1915, there was an over-production of peaches in almost all peach-growing sections of the country and many peach growers lost money on their crop, but there is sufficient evidence now at hand to show that the present year is going to produce a light crop; at least in some sections of Maryland. This, coupled with the fact that the past season was especially favorable to the development of Brown Rot and Scab, it would seem that the present season will be an opportune time to do effective, profitable spraying.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we find practically all growers giving their peach trees the dormant spraying for scale and leaf curl; however, it is to be regretted that we find so few who realize the value or who have demonstrated the effectiveness of the self-boiled lime sulphur summer spraying for brown rot and scab. It is for those, then, who are not familiar with the summer treatment that this article is prepared.

At least three applications of self-boiled lime sulphur 8-8-50 should be given. One pound of powdered arsenate of lead or two pounds of the paste should be dissolved in water and added to the above for the first spraying when the shucks are splitting off, and for the second spraying which should be three weeks later. When only three sprays are given, the third should be made about a month before the fruit ripens. Wherever brown rot or scab is severe, other sprayings may be necessary to control the disease.

But the chemicals used are not expensive. For the three sprayings as outlined here, the chemicals will cost between \$2.00 and \$3.00 per hundred trees.

DAMAGE FROM PLANT LICE SHOULD BE PREVENTED.

E. N. CORY, Maryland Agricultural College.

Plant lice (aphids) attack every growing crop, but the insects are so small and their attacks so insidious that they are usually overlooked until most of the damage is done. Curling of leaves and the wilting of terminal leaves and shoots is generally indicative of plant lice infestations.

Tobacco extracts must be counted upon as the best summer contact sprays for general use on sucking insects, such as orchard and truck crop plant lice, whose control offers one of the greatest problems with which the growers have to contend.

There are three orchard plant lice that are of major importance to Maryland; namely, the green aphid, which usually infest new growth rather late in the season; the rosy apple aphid, so called because of its reddish hue, which infest fruit buds, and the oat aphid, which is usually found around the swelling buds and which appears before either of the others. The rapidity with which these pests multiply necessitates prompt measures for their suppression.

Orchards that are sprayed extremely late in the spring are usually kept practically free of the oat and rosy aphid by this dormant spray, because there are usually sufficient warm days in the spring to hatch aphid eggs before it is too late to spray. Spraying in the spring as late as practical is recommended. If late lime sulphur applications are not practical, the grower should use a separate spray of "Black Leaf 40," at the rate of three-quarters of a pint to 100 gallons of water, to which has been added three-fifths of a pound of soap. This mixture will cost about \$1.15 per 100 gallons. This should be applied when the aphids have clustered on the expanded buds. If later applications are necessary, due to the later hatching of eggs of the rosy and green aphids, the "Black Leaf 40" may be combined with the codling moth spray, but soap should be omitted in lime sulphur combinations as it forms an insoluble soap that will clog the nozzles.

IMPROVING MECHANICAL CONDITION OF SOIL.

Green manure crops improve the mechanical condition of soils by increasing the content of organic matter or humus. They give land a good texture and put it in good heart or as farmers often say, make the soil mellow, loose, friable, porous and easy to work, and will prevent its leaching, forming clods and becoming lumpy. The organic matter equalizes the water holding capacity of soils.

The use of deep rooted crops will open up the subsoil to the action of air, water and carbonic acid. Increasing the amount of vegetable matter or humus in soils will prevent the washing or gulying of land.

The use of cover crops will also prevent much loss and injury from washing and from wind.

They are also helpful in smothering out and clearing land of weeds.

Pitching a Camp Tent.

The spot where your tent is to stand should be open. Have it as close to the woods as you wish, but so that the sun will shine on your tent. Sunlight is the healthiest thing in the world. It is the best disinfectant. If you pitch your tent under the thick trees there will always be an unhealthy dampness, and mosquitoes will flock in. Then, too, in thunderstorms there is less danger in the open than under trees. The all important reason, however, for pitching your tent in the open is the matter of health.

Do not put up the tent in a hollow. Water will lodge under it with the first shower. Set it on a little knoll. All this holds good, whether you use an A tent, wall tent, lean to or any other sort of shelter. Once the tent is up in place dig a drain around it exactly under the edge of the canvas, so that all the water will run off the tent into this drain and be carried away. — Peter Johnson in St. Nicholas.

Persian Words Naturalized.

Regarding the Persian language, we all have a few words from that source in our vocabularies, although we may not be aware of our indebtedness. There are about a dozen words in the English dictionary which trace to Persia, the most common being perhaps "orange" (although this was thought by some to be derived from the Latin "aurum"—gold), "sash," meaning a ribbon or band (the "sash" of a window is the Latin "capsa"), "shawl" and "taffeta" are other Persian words which have become thoroughly acclimatized, as have "chess," "caravan," "illic," "dervish" and "jac," while "emerald" and "indigo," "azure," "bazaar," "jackal," "musk," "paradise" and "scimitar" have also been traced to the same source. — London Opinion.

Baring the Feet at Worship.

In India Hindus and Mussulmans alike wear both sandals and shoes (slippers) and the latter boots also, but the invariable rule is to remove them after entering a private house just when stepping on to the mat or carpet on which the visitor takes his seat. They must be cast off, the right boot or shoe first, before the worshiper enters a temple or mosque, and it is still regarded as an absolute profanation to attempt to enter either fully shod. But the domestic habit arose out of its obvious propriety, and the religious ritual of "the shoes of the faithful," now and for centuries past observed throughout Islam, can be demonstrated to have been dictated by, if indeed it is not derived directly from, the universal social etiquette of the east.

As Usual.

Ended were the gay days of the honeymoon, and the newly married couple had come back, crossing the threshold of their new home as man and wife.

Just inside the doorway the man paused, drew his bride closely to him and whispered: "This is our world, darling. In it we will try to accomplish great things."

He was proved a true prophet by subsequent events. Within three months they were fighting for the world's championship. — London Telegraph.

Clever Man.

With a sigh she laid down the magazine article upon Daniel O'Connell. "The day of great men," she said, "is gone forever."

"But the day of beautiful women is not," he responded.

She smiled and blushed. "I was only joking," she explained hurriedly.

Won't Give Them an Opening.

"I don't ask people how they are any more."

"Why not?"

"I've decided it is better to take it for granted that they are well than to give them a chance to spend half an hour of my time telling me about their ailments." — Detroit Free Press.

Its Vocabulary.

"That parrot of theirs! Why, it rattles off all of the gossip of the neighborhood!"

"Yes. When it was learning to talk they forgot to take it out of the room the day the sewing society met." — Browning's Magazine.

Waters of the Pacific.

To remove the water of the Pacific Ocean it would require the filling of a tank a mile wide, a mile deep and a mile long every day for 40 years.

Just Acquainted.

"Do you know her very well?"

"Not very. I've met her only once or twice and so don't know a thing that's wrong with her." — Detroit Free Press.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Indigestion.

The belching, swelling and full feeling so frequently complained of after meals will be cured and prevented, too, by eating acid fruits for dessert instead of the usual sweet puddings and pies. Apples, apricots, peaches, pears, oranges and grapes are excellent for this purpose. Pineapples are excellent, too. The gastric juice (in the stomach) normally contains about 2 per cent of acid. If this is insufficient for any reason of ill health digestion is interfered with. So it will therefore be good to aid digestion with acid fruits.

IMPORTANCE OF SEED SELECTION IS URGED

Boys' Corn Club Members Are Advised To Use Great Care In Securing Seed For Their Acres.

In letters recently issued to the several hundred corn club members in the State, the county demonstration agents and club leaders are including some valuable suggestions regarding the selection of seed corn as furnished by Prof. Nickolas Schmitz, of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. In regard to securing suitable seed corn, Prof. Schmitz says:

"In growing a profitable corn crop, it is a mistake to go far from home for seed, particularly if a heavy yield the first year is desired. Seed brought in from a long distance and grown under different conditions from those in your neighborhood, will not, as a rule, yield as well the first year as good seed of a good variety grown nearby.

Suitable Varieties.

"Usually, the larger-growing and later-maturing varieties of corn will yield more than the earlier and smaller-growing sorts. Be careful, however, that the variety you select is not too late in maturing and that the cob is not too large and has not too high a percentage of moisture, because a late-maturing, large-cob variety may mean a lot of rotten corn for you, and hence, a much lower yield. In sections where the growing season is long enough, such varieties as Boone County White, Collier's Excelsior, Giant Beauty, Reed's Yellow Dent, Johnson County, if grown near by, the long yellow variety grown in Frederick county and the white cap corn grown in Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil and other nearby counties, are as good as any for large yields. These varieties require from 125 to 135 days to mature.

Grading Important.

"Your seed corn should have a high germination, that is, you want as many kernels as possible to be live kernels. You can only make sure of this by testing your seed corn in the manner which we will describe later on. The best time to grade your seed corn for planting is when you are ready to shell it. Select only heavy, solid ears, with kernels of a uniform length, width and thickness. Ears with many kernels uneven in size should be thrown out. Before shelling the seed ears, remove all small and poorly developed kernels from them, as such kernels may produce only weak or barren stalks and lessen your chances of growing a profitable crop. When a corn planter is used in planting, it is always best to also take out the large and irregular kernels.

"Seed corn is best shelled by hand, letting the kernels drop into a coarsely meshed sieve, where off-sized kernels will be quickly seen. Remember that you expect a strong, and healthy corn plant to grow from every kernel you plant; you cannot afford to be careless in seeing that every poor kernel is thrown out."

WILT RESISTANT CABBAGE IS DEVELOPED.

C. E. TEMPLE, Maryland Agricultural College.

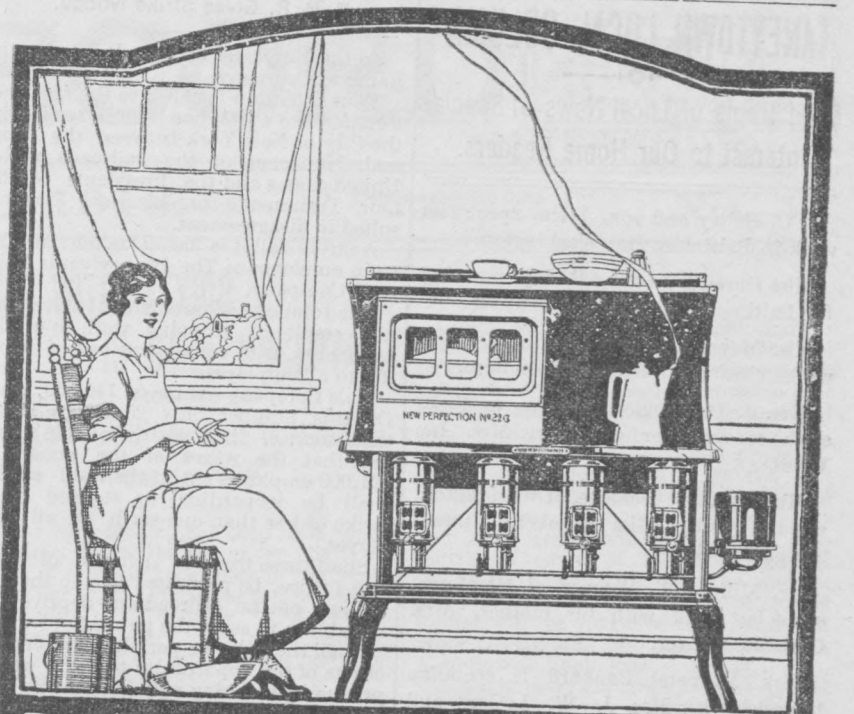
For ten years, Mr. T. H. White, of the Maryland Experiment Station, has been devoting a part of his time to the production of a variety of cabbage that would be resistant to certain destructive diseases. He has developed a strain of the Flat Dutch type which is resistant to the yellows, this being one of the worst diseases of this cabbage plant.

The Extension Service of the Maryland Agricultural College in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has arranged to conduct some demonstrations to show the value of this improved seed and to distribute it over the State. In order to secure a demonstration, the grower must agree to set the plants from the resistant seed in the same field with plants from commercial seed, and if possible, a field that had grown cabbage last year should be selected. He must also agree to keep a record of the yield of both the resistant and the commercial seed and to permit the public to visit the plots.

Applications for these demonstrations should be made to the County Agent or to the Director of the Extension Service, College Park, Md.

HOW OFTEN TO APPLY LIME.

The quantity of lime applied varies considerably in the various sections and at various times. This has probably been due in a large measure to the cost of lime and the relative distance it must be hauled. Recent observations seem to indicate that it is better to apply small quantities and make the applications at frequent intervals rather than to apply very large quantities at one time. The old practice of putting 100 bushels or more per acre is seldom practiced now. The kind of soil to which the application is made makes it necessary to vary the quantity. It is now pretty well recognized that on poor soils and on sandy soils, the quantity applied at one time should be small. The results of the test made by the Maryland Experiment Station indicates that from 19 to 20 bushels is ample for one application. The application should be made every four to eight years.



NEW PERFECTION

"Summer? I Don't Dread It!"

"COOKING will be a real pleasure this summer on my New Perfection Oil Cook Stove—for the kitchen will be cool!"

Why cook over a hot range in a hot kitchen when you can be cool and comfortable. The New Perfection Oil Cook Stove, the stove with the long blue chimney, works like a gas stove. The long blue chimney gives a perfect draft, assures a clean, odorless heat and lasting satisfaction. The fuel cost is only two cents for a meal for six.

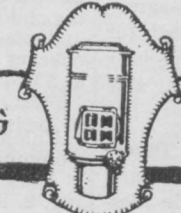
New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves are made in many styles and sizes. They are sold by most good dealers who will gladly show them.

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Use Aladdin Security Oil to obtain the best results in Oil Stoves, Heaters and Lamps

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"IT'S THE LONG BLUE CHIMNEY"

Mackerel Are Available—Pudding That Is Liked by Many—Fried Scallops a Delicacy.

Broiled Bluefish or Mackerel.—Bluefish and mackerel are never better than when broiled. To do this as it should be done, grease a wire broiler. If there is a coal fire, use one of the double sort. The same sort of broiler can be slipped on the regular gas broiler and makes it far easier to handle fish in a gas stove. Grease the fish, after it has been cleaned and dried. Olive oil is good to grease both fish and broiler, and first cook the skin side—for about two minutes. Turn and cook the side without skin until the fish is done. Loosen the fish from the broiler carefully with a sharp knife, and slip it on to a hot platter. Spread with maitre d'hotel butter or plain butter, and garnish with parsley and pieces of lemon. If the fish is broiled over a coal fire, turn it several times to begin with, but do most of the cooking on the side without skin.

Fish Pudding.—For this fish pudding, two pounds of fresh haddock, bass, or cod are required. Remove the bones from the fish raw, and chop it fine. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a shake or two of mace, a tablespoonful of flour, three of melted butter, a beaten egg and, gradually, a quart of very rich milk. Beat all together thoroughly and pour into buttered mold which has been lined with fine crumbs. Stand the mold in a pan of hot water in the oven and bake slowly for an hour. Serve with a rich white sauce, to which the yolk of one egg, beaten with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, is added just before taking from the fire.

Fried Scallops.—Wash a quart of scallops and drain them as dry as possible. Then plunge them into boiling water and boil until tender. Drain again. Mix a few tablespoonfuls of flour with salt and pepper. Wipe the scallops as dry as possible, dip them in the seasoned flour, then in a beaten egg and then in fine cracker crumbs, and drop into hot, deep fat to brown. When brown remove, drain for a minute on paper, and serve very hot with crisp broiled bacon and tartar sauce. Garnish with slices of lemon and tiny springs of fresh parsley.

Parsnip Fritters.

Take three or four good-sized parsnips; boil until tender, mash and season with a little butter, a pinch of salt and a slight sprinkling of pepper. Have ready a plate with sifted flour on it; drop a tablespoon of the parsnip in flour and roll it about until well coated and form into a ball. When you have a sufficient number ready drop them into boiling drippings or lard as you would a doughnut; fry a delicate brown and serve hot. Do not put them in a covered dish, for that would steam them and deprive them of their crispness, which is their great charm.

Salade a l'Allemande.

Break some well washed crisp lettuce leaves or endive into little pieces, dry them; cut some celery, cooked beetroot and peeled cucumber in julienne strips, keeping the celery in cold water till crisp; cut into strips some cold cooked chicken or other poultry, some filleted anchovies and Spanish olives. Place all these in a salad bowl, season with pepper, salt, chopped shallot, tarragon and chervil, pour over the whole some stiff mayonnaise and garnish with a few shreds of red chilies and gherkins, also some sieved hard-boiled yolk of egg and little strips of beetroot.

Date Muffins.

One-half cupful sugar, two cupfuls dates, cut in pieces, two cupfuls milk, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-fourth cupful butter or three tablespoonfuls manufactured shortening, four cupfuls flour, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Cream butter, add sugar and the well-beaten eggs. Add milk and flour, which has been sifted with salt and baking powder, alternately. Beat thoroughly and add dates. Pour into buttered muffin tins and bake.—Mothers' Magazine.

Banana Cream.

After peeling bananas mash with an iron or wooden spoon. Allow equal quantities of bananas and sweet cream; to one quart of the mixture allow one-quarter of a pound of sugar. Beat them all together until the cream is light.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

Brief Items of Local News of Special Interest to Our Home Readers.

I. C. Kelley and son, Irvin, spent last week in Baltimore and Washington.

Miss Dora Jones left, Friday morning for Baltimore, on a visit to relatives.

Miss Mabel Leister is spending several weeks visiting relatives, at Baltimore.

Mrs. J. D. Clingan has gone to Frederick to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ina Wiles.

Miss Margaret Clemens, of Washington, was the guest of Miss Elizabeth Annan, the past week.

Dr. Milford W. Weaver, of Allentown, spent last week with his mother, Mrs. Cornelia Weaver.

Mrs. Margaret Bankard is spending the week with Mrs. J. W. LeGore and family, at LeGore, Md.

Mrs. Upton Birnie and son, S. Galt, of Philadelphia, are here for the Summer, staying with Miss Ellen Galt.

The RECORD office has been "spruced up" with new wall paper and varnish, and now looks quite attractive.

Mrs. Laura Reindollar left, Friday morning for Sebring, Ohio, on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Edgar Thomson.

Miss Regina Sanders, of near Bonneauville, is visiting her sister, Miss May Sanders, and other relatives in and near town.

Samuel J. Flickinger has commenced work on his new home at the old "gate house," on the Westminster-Taneytown state road.

Among the articles on the Fancy Table at St. Joseph's Festival is a handkerchief presented by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, with "Good Wishes."

Prof. Wilbur L. Koontz received the degree, M. A. (Master of Arts) from St. John's College, this week. He was in the class of 1911.

James D. Haines returned home, from Frederick Hospital, last Sunday, in Harry L. Baumgardner's auto, and is rapidly recovering full health.

The RECORD has issued a card containing the electoral vote of the states, that will be convenient for figuring on the result. Can be had at this office.

Homer S. Hill, wife and daughter, and Miss Blanche Shriver, of Gettysburg, and Miss Edith Hiltnerick, of Littlestown, visited Mr. and Mrs. Judson Hill, last Sunday.

William Formwalt, wife and daughter, Miss Daisy, of near Uniontown, and Bassett Shoemaker, wife and son, Ralph, of near Bridgeport, spent last Sunday with William Wright and family, near Uniontown.

What is the matter with June 1916? For cold and rain, and general disagreeableness, it has not been equalled for many years. The farmers are especially hard-hit by the situation, not being able to make hay or work their corn.

The attention of young men of Taneytown, is called to the needs of Company H for recruits. This country is in desperate need of greater preparedness for war, and protection to our government and business, and every locality should supply its quota of this need. The age limit is from 18 to 45 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hesson, of Elko, Nevada, visited his uncle, D. J. Hesson, and other relatives, on Tuesday. Mr. Hesson had the unusual experience of attending three National Conventions this year. He was a delegate to the Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, and also visited the two conventions in Chicago.

E. O. Garner was struck by a carelessly driven buggy, last Sunday, while crossing the square following morning services at the Lutheran church, and thrown to the ground. Fortunately, aside from a severe shake-up of both body and nerves, he was not injured. This is a warning that life and safety is a most uncertain thing, and a further warning to those who use our streets, to do so with the full thought for the safety of others.

Visiting delegations from Masonic Lodges in Westminster and Union Bridge, attended the Masonic Banquet, on Monday night. The Lodge has "called off" until the second meeting night in September. Covers were laid for 100, and the attendance was full. Addresses were made by George R. Gehr and Rev. W. H. Hetrick, of Westminster, and Revs. Seth Russell Downie and Guy P. Bready, of Taneytown, with Rev. L. B. Hafer as toast-master.

An opportunity to be practically patriot, is offered to every one interested in Red Cross work. Mrs. Lamberton, who has studied First Aid and Home Nursing has most graciously proposed to give instructions in Surgical Dressings, which includes various sorts of bandaging. A class is being formed which will begin work very soon. The only expense will be 50¢ from each member to be used in purchasing material. The finished products will be sent to the Red Cross Society. Those who wish to join the class will please give their name to Amelia H. Annan. It is hoped a number of persons may be interested in this work of present need.

P. R. R. Gives Strike Notice.

To the Employees of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Your attention is called to the fact that a conference which has been in session in the City of New York between the General Managers of the railroads of the United States and the Presidents of the four Trainmen's organizations has resulted in disagreement.

A strike ballot is being taken by the train employees of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The total cessation of train movement will result in stopping work in all departments, with consequent loss of earning to all employees.

This Company employs 146,000 men. Of this number only 25,000 are in the train service. It is not reasonable to expect that the wages of the remaining 121,000 employees not in the train service shall be jeopardized or stopped by a strike of less than one-sixth of all employees.

Shall these men, in defiance of right and justice, be permitted to stop the operation of the railroad and deprive it of the ability to serve the public?

Shall they also be permitted to deprive others of the opportunity to earn wages, producing suffering and distress not only among our employees and their families but the public as well?

The Management, under the law, is required to operate the railroad in the interest of the public, and if a strike eventuates, it will be incumbent upon all loyal employees to be faithful to their duty and operate the railroad.

For seventy years this Company has served the public. Many of its men have served the Company from twenty-five to forty years or more and are still in its employment. Shall they be thrown out of work and deprived of a livelihood by reason of a wage controversy among trainmen not connected with their department?

If this strike of trainmen is carried on, our Company will require engineers, firemen, conductors, passenger and freight brakemen.

The Management calls the attention of all faithful employees to the necessity that may arise to meet such emergencies.

Those of you who feel and believe with the Management that the traffic of the Company must move, regardless of any wage controversy, and who are willing to volunteer their services to assist the Company in doing its duty to the public, to the stockholders and to loyal and faithful employees, will send their names to their immediate superior officer, stating for what service they volunteer.

The Management gives assurance to those who may volunteer and whose services are accepted that they will be retained in the positions assigned them and receive the same protection that has always been afforded during crises of this nature.—S. C. LONG, Gen. Manager.

Forethought.

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, Caldwell, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." Obtainable everywhere.

CHURCH NOTICES.

U. B. Church, Harney—Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Preaching, at 10 a. m.

Taneytown—Sunday School, at 1.30 p. m. In the evening at 8 o'clock, the Children's-day services will be held, to which the public is cordially invited. This service will consist of drills and recitations by the children, singing by the school, with orchestra accompaniment, etc. and the offering will be given to the Orphanage and Old Folks Home, at Quincy, Pa. W. J. MARKS, Pastor.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge—Holy Communion at Mt. Union, at 10 a. m. Winters—S. S., at 1.35 p. m. Preaching, 2.30. W. E. SALTZGIVER, Pastor.

Presbyterian, Town—9 a. m., Bible School; 10 a. m., Worship. The text: "The heavens are thine, the earth also is thine." 7 p. m., Meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. The invitation to all services is always most cordial.

Piney Creek—1 p. m., Bible School; 2 p. m., Worship. The text: "Ye have set the world in their heart." You are always welcomed at every service.

Lutheran Church, Woodbine Charge, Messiah—Sunday School, 9.45 a. m.; Divine Service, 10.45 a. m.

Calvary—Sunday School, 9.30 a. m.; Divine Service, 8 p. m. G. W. BAUGHMAN, Pastor.

Church of God, Mayberry—Preaching Saturday evening at 8 p. m., and on Sunday morning, at 1.30 a. m., S. S., at 9 a. m.; Prayer-meeting, at 7.30 p. m. GRANT STINE, Pastor.

Taneytown Reformed—Preaching services at 10 a. m., and 6.30 p. m.; Sunday School, at 9 a. m.

Keysville Sunday School, at 1.30 p. m.; Preaching, at 2.30 p. m. GUY P. BREADY, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach a sermon suggested by the world conditions of the day. It will be "A Meditation for This Time of War." In the evening the sermon will be on the topic, "The Way to Peace."

July Evening Services.

The Annual Union Sabbath evening services will be held during July as usual. It is sincerely hoped the people will with more than ordinary faithfulness support the entire series. The schedule follows: 2nd—Presbyterian Church, Rev. Guy P. Bready.

9th—United Brethren Church, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

16th—Lutheran Church, Rev. S. R. Downie.

23rd—Reformed Church, Rev. W. J. Marks.

30th—Presbyterian Church, Song service with short sayings by the several ministers.

Has Your Subscription Expired? Come in and renew it next time you are in town.

SPECIALS AT

M. R. SNIDER'S ONE PRICE STORE HARNEY, MD. For One Week Only, June 24th to June 30th.

HATS AND CAPS
20 Per Cent off on that beautiful large assortment of Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, and on our full line of Caps. All new and right up-to-date.

SHIRTS
Our entire line of Men's Dress Shirts, and an extra large assortment of Sport Shirts—the 50c line at 42c; the 75c line at 62c, and the \$1.00 line at 85c, for the above date only.

MEN'S DRESS PANTALOONS
A large and beautiful assortment of high-grade Dress Pants. Prices, \$1.50 to \$4.00. Special for the above date—20% off.

OVERALLS AND BLOUSES
For harvest. An extra large shipment of all kinds just received, and just think of it, we are still selling at the old price.

Notice!
Don't forget our special 10% off on all full sets of Harness. Also our 15% off on our full line of new and up-to-date Clothing, as it is good only for one week more. Lots of our friends have already been in and bought; but we still have a better assortment left.

FISH! FISH!
New and fine, at bottom prices.
Lard, 12½c; Side Meat, 13½c.
What we say we do, and what we tell you we have.

M. R. SNIDER, Harney, Md.

PUBLIC SALE OF A Valuable Farm

Situated on Road Leading from Uniontown to Taneytown, 2½ Miles from the former.

The undersigned, by an order of the Orphans' Court for Carroll County, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, JULY 25th, 1916

at 1 o'clock, p. m., a valuable farm, containing

14½ ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

The land is under a high state of cultivation; fencing good. It has a good meadow with a stream of fine water running through it. A never-failing spring is at the house. It has a young and thriving orchard. About 2 acres is in woodland. The improvements consist of a Large Brick House, with 11 rooms and a fine cellar. There is running water in the kitchen and cellar; Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and all necessary outbuildings. All buildings are in good condition.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash on day of sale, or upon ratification by the Court; one-third in 6 months and the balance in 12 months, on note, with approved security, and bearing interest from day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

MARY E. STONER, EMORY E. STONER, Executors.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

Also at the same time and place will be offered two small farms, as follows:

No. 1.—A farm containing 20 ACRES, on the Middleburg road, 2½ miles from Uniontown, under good cultivation; good orchard of various kinds of fruit. A well of water on the property. The improvements are a good Weather-boarded Dwelling, with 7 comfortable rooms; pump at the house, Bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, hog pen, etc. Terms are the same as above.

MARY E. STONER, 6-23-16

Dr. E. M. Demarest, Osteopathic Physician,

62 W Main St., Westminster, Md. C. & P. Phone 76 R

Elliot House, Taneytown, Md

17-18, Fridays of Each Week.

Mr. Taft is not likely to be appointed a Supreme Court Justice, but aside from his fitness, his appointment would be a grateful acknowledgment of his own non-partisanship in filling vacancies in the Supreme Court. Ex-President Taft not only chose Justice Lamar, a Democrat, in 1910, but had previously appointed Justice Lurton and moved up Justice White, another Democrat, to the position of Chief Justice. He appointed more men of the opposite party to high judicial position than any previous Executive, and grateful Democrats, particularly in the South, have urged that he be honored in turn by a President of their party.

Humility's Power.

A woman once came to the cave of a sage who was renowned for his profound analysis of her sex. "Father," said she, "let me sit at your feet awhile. I am but a woman—faulty and foolish and weak—but I would fain be the pupil of your learning and the disciple of your virtues." And the sage, secure in his wisdom, consented. Then he laid himself down to sleep in the shade of a rock, out of the glare of the sun. When he awakened he was blindfolded and bound hand and foot—a prisoner to love. He had protected himself against every feminine weapon except the most dangerous one—humility!—New York Evening Sun.

Beginning of Jury System.

The jury system with twelve men comes down to us from the time of viking invasions of England, those people customarily dividing their lands into cantons, and each canton into twelve portions under twelve chiefs. These passed judgment on the more serious criminal and civil cases and the custom has outlasted all the intervening centuries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a check, counted as one word. Cash in advance, unless other terms are mutually agreed upon. Postage Stamps received as cash.

CALVES WANTED, at highest prices; 50¢ for delivering. Highest Price for Spring Calves, from 14 to 2 lbs. Squabs 25¢ pair. Poultry received until Thursday of each week.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50¢ for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER. 6-10-12

READY FOR BUSINESS in my new location. Wanted; Poultry, Calves and Squabs at highest cash prices, 50¢ for delivering calves. Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDEL, Mgr., in Davidson bldg on Middle St. Phone 3-J. 6-16-16

UNTIL FURTHER notice the Farmer's Produce Co., will have their place of business open every evening until 8 o'clock, for the accommodation of our customers. All kinds of produce will be received every day of the week, except Calves not later than Friday evening.—H. C. BRENDEL, Manager. 6-16-16

FOR SALE.—150 feet good Hay Rope, half price; also good home-made Spring Wagon.—MRS. DANIEL H. FAIR.

PRIVATE SALE.—Of the property of the late Samuel S. Null, near Bridgeport. All buildings nearly new; 3½ acres of land. A complete small property in every way. For Terms, call on Mrs. MARY I. NULL. 6-16-16

SEWING MACHINES.—A few Standard Machines at the old price \$13.95. Buy now, next lot will be higher.—KOONS Bros. Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE.—1 Johnson Binder 7 ft. cut, in good condition; 4-horse Wagon and bed, also 20 ft. Hay Carriages, nearly new.—CHARLES FLEAGLE, Mayberry.

GOOD YOUNG COW for sale; will be fresh soon.—SAMUEL T. BISHOP, near Taneytown. 6-23-16

FESTIVAL on Lutheran Church Lawn, Harney, Saturday evening, July 1st.

NOTICE.—Parties having Real Estate, Farms, Town Properties, Business Places, Timber Lands and Lots should enlist at once with D. W. GARNER, who has Real Estate Broker's License. All business entrusted will be strictly confidential if so desired. 6-23-16

THAT STORM POLICY that you have been thinking about, but never took out, is waiting for you at a very small cost, and no premium note, or assessment, connected with it.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt. Home Ins. Co., N. Y. 6-16-16

FOR SALE.—10 Tons New Hay from field; 1 ton old meadow hay; Sow and 10 Pigs.—S. WEANT, Bruceville.

SOUR CHERRIES for sale by CHARLES BOWERS, near Littletown road.

RIP VAN WINKLE.—Saturday, June 24, will give Rip Van Winkle in 6 parts on the screen at the House of Amusement.—H. C. BOYER.

PASTURE for Horses, Colts and Cattle, on the "Schwartz Farm," at \$1.00 per month.—C. B. SCHWARTZ, Taneytown, Md. C. & P. Phone 27-M. 6-16-16

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, will be held on the evenings of June 24 and July 1. 16-24

WANTED.—25 Fresh Cows, Fat Cows and Bulls every week from now on. Anyone having any to sell please drop me a card or call on Phone 31-3.—SCOTT M. SMITH. 6-2-16

SUNDAY SCHOOL Picnic, at Mayberry, Saturday, Aug. 5. 6-9-16

VULCANIZING.—Send your casings and tubes to us. All work guaranteed.—ANGEL'S GARAGE, Middleburg, Md. 6-9-16

HOUSES AND BUSINESS places for rent. Some of the best in town.—See D. W. GARNER, Agent. 3-3-16

HOGS WANTED weekly, dressed or alive; good Stock Steers for sale.—J. ELMER MYERS, Phone 8246 Westminster. 10-22-16

WANTED.—Raw Hides and Wool. S. I. MACKLEY, Union Bridge, Md. Phone 15-J. 6-30

LOST.—Black Satchel on Taneytown-Keymar road, containing cigars, revenue license, etc. The man who brought it to Taneytown, leave it at RECORD Office or return to S. WEANT, Bruceville, and receive reward.

SUMMERSCHEDULE TANEYTOWN AND WESTMINSTER BUS LINE

In Effect Monday, June 26th, 1916 Subject to Change Without Notice

	Southbound	A. M.	P. M.
Taneytown, Leave	7:00	3:30	
Westminster, Arrive	7:45	4:15	
	Northbound	A. M.	P. M.
Taneytown, Arrive	10:30	5:30	
Westminster, Leave	9:45	4:45	

Round Trip Fare, Taneytown to Westminster, 75 Cents

Bus connects with W. M. R. R. Trains leaving Westminster at 8:01 a. m., and 5:35 p. m., and with Trains leaving Baltimore at 8:08 a. m. and 3:25 p. m.

Also connects with Carroll Transit Bus leaving Westminster for Reisterstown and Littlestown.

R. F. SELL, Prop'r.

Floral Antiseptic Tooth Powder for cleaning and beautifying the teeth. Makes the teeth white and purifies the breath. 10c bottle.—Get at McKellip's Advertisement.

Subscribe for the RECORD

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE. Standard Sewing Machines

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Store Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 p. m.

Warm Weather Needs

The warm days are here and you need Thin and Cool Clothing, Dresses, Waists, &c. We have a good assortment of New Spring and Summer Styles.

Our Line of Dress Goods Ladies' Silk Waists

consists of Large Flowered Mercerized Mull, yard 134c 40c Yarn Voiles, 25c Silk Brocade, 43c Woven Tulle, 25c Sunbeam Silk, Pink, 29c Mikado Silk, Light Blue, 29c Pacific Pongee, Flowered, 18c White Figured Waistings, 25c India Linons, 10c to 20c Also pretty patterns of Zephyrs and Ginghams, at 8c to 124c

In White and Pink at \$1.19 to \$2.39. Blue and Lavender Striped Silk, at \$1.19. White Linon Waists, embroidered and lace trimmed, at 50c to \$1.10. Striped Voile, at 98c.

Ladies' Skirts
Of good Linene, made with 2 pockets, \$1.25. Shepherd Plaid, Worsted, made with 2 pockets, \$2.19.

Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps, for Men, Women and Children

Our Usual Big Assortment of 1916 Styles, in Patent, Gun Metal, White and Tan.

Ladies' White Pumps, in high or low heel, at \$1.19 to \$2.00. Patent and Gun Metal Oxfords, Pumps, and Sandals, \$1.90 to \$3.50. Child's Patent Mary Jane Sandal, 60c to \$1.60. Child's White Oxfords and Pumps, some with rubber soles, 60c to \$1.00.

Men's New Style Straw Hats

They are all the new 1916 shapes, styles and braids. Some fitted with cushion Bands. \$1.00 to \$2.00 Panama Hats, \$3.00 to \$4.90

SPECIAL PRICES ON CONGOLEUM AND LINOLEUM

2 Yds Wide CARPETS AND MATTINGS Wool and Fiber, Brussels, and Crex RUGS 8x10 and 9x12 sizes

Reduced Prices on All Millinery

Why Not?



Have Your Eyes Examined Before It Is Too Late.

It will cost you nothing to consult us. All Work Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL CHAS. E. KNIGHT, Jeweler and Optician, Taneytown, - - Maryland.

TO THE FARMERS:

From information secured by our Agents, we learn that some person, or persons, are misrepresenting the Fertilizer Situation for the coming season, by saying that we might look for a great scarcity of ingredients; that dealers would not be able to secure the goods; many contracts remain unfilled; higher prices might be expected; that orders should be placed at once in order to guarantee price and delivery. ALL WRONG.

The True Situation---

We have in Stock, and in sight, a full supply of material to manufacture all of our well known Brands, including a Potash Goods 1-9-1, if wanted. We are in position to make any formula you may suggest, and as to the prices, they are not higher, as represented, but are lower than the Spring price for the same goods.

Don't Be Led Astray

Come where you are known. Get just what you buy. See our Agent, or call on us in person or by phone, for information. We want your business. Thanking you for all favors.

THE REINDOLLAR CO., TANEYTOWN, MD. 5-23-16

Notice to Creditors.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

JONATHAN L. ALLISON, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscribers on or before the 30th day of December, 1916; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 2nd day of June, 1916.

MINNIE JAY ALLISON, HARRY ALBERT ALLISON, Executors.

SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE Pure Charcoal Tablets, for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation. 10c and 25c—at McKellip's. Advertisement

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market.</