

## BRIEF NEWS NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State  
and our Exchanges.

Pen-Mar park opened on, last Saturday, for the season. Guests are gathering rapidly, and a successful season seems to be in prospect.

A second body of American troops has successfully landed in France, the number not being made public. Additional bodies are supposed to be on the way. Tremendous enthusiasm in France greeted the arrivals.

A Red Cross Society was organized in Westminster, on Tuesday night, with Dr. L. K. Woodward, president; Robert S. Shriver, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Robbins, secretary, and W. Carroll Shunk, treasurer.

The total of the Liberty Loan subscriptions amounted to \$3,035,226, 850, or over a Billion more than was asked. All subscriptions up to \$10,000 will be filled, while the larger amounts will be scaled down according to a percentage plan.

The wet weather is estimated to have caused a loss of \$2000 in the cherry crop of Frederick county. All over the state, the loss to cherries and strawberries totaled many thousands, quite a considerable item in these days of making everything count.

Thieves have been busy in Westminster, the past month, breaking in to small stores and stealing cash and merchandise. It is not yet known whether the work has been done by locals, or by a gang from a distance operating with an automobile.

Housewives, interested in economy, who wish to be certain that their families are getting proper food and not too much, should ask the United States Department of Agriculture to send Farmers' Bulletin 808, "How to Select Foods—What the Body Needs."

Washington, Camp No. 386, P. O. S. A., of Littlestown, Pa., will hold Memorial service in honor of their deceased Brother, on Sunday afternoon, July 1, 1917. Rev. W. K. Fleck will make the address. Meet at Lodge room at 1:45 sharp. Please bring flowers. The P. O. S. A. Band will accompany the Camp.

The Lutheran General Synod, in Chicago, adopted the Constitution for a merger of the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod of the South. If the two last named also adopt the Constitution, the bodies will unite in one. The General Synod will meet in special session in November 1918 to pass on the action of the other bodies.

Suffragette "picketing" of the White House, made a change, last Friday, when two of the "votes for women" pickets were arrested for violating minor police regulations. If the hint is not taken, it is probable that more drastic measures will be used hereafter. One of the ladies gloried in her arrest, and thinks the publicity will help suffrage. She says she "didn't mind it at all," and the police were "just as nice as could be."

Because of anti-German sentiment among the students in Frederick county, German is to be dropped from the language course in county schools. Recently the language class of the Girls' High School unanimously asked that they be relieved of further study of German. French and Spanish are to be substituted in the courses. The change will not become complete, however, for about a year. Students who have begun the study of German will finish the course in order that they may make their various credits.

Six persons were killed when a P. R. R. express train struck an automobile, near White Hall, Baltimore, last Friday evening. The dead were Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Wiley and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kirkwood, and Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, all of Shawsville, Harford county. The party was returning home from a visit to Westminster, to a daughter of Mrs. Kirkwood, who married a son of Mr. Kirkwood. Two theories are given for the accident; positive direction of the driver, and the other that the machine stalled on the track.

The business section of Thurmont was swept by fire Tuesday morning, causing a loss of \$10,000. The Osler Main street, managed by Charles Osler, of Baltimore, was wrecked. A store and barber shop and bowling alleys in the building suffered heavy loss. The fire was the third to occur in the building within the year. The losses of the tenants follow: Wisotzky Bros., confectioners, \$600; barber shop and bowling, \$1,200; poolroom, operated by Morris Albaugh, \$1,200. A tin shop conducted by William Henshaw and the meat store of W. Hann sustained practically no damage.

**Marriage Licenses.**  
Jonathan M. Owings and Mary G. Devilliss, both of Westminster.  
William E. Long and Catherine L. Rickell, both of Westminster.

## RED CROSS SUBSCRIPTIONS.

We have received several small subscriptions, this week, for the Red Cross Work, and have been advised to hold them, and turn them in to a local Chapter, likely to be formed here. We urge the giving of subscriptions to this work on the part of all people in this community, even if the sums be small, and we particularly urge this on those not living in town, as the town people, as a rule, always bear the most of the burden of this class of work, though their ability to give is often not as great as that of those who live on farms.

Until a local Chapter is regularly formed, the Record will be glad to receive and account for all cash donations for this most worthy cause, and will publish the names of givers, unless specially requested not to do so. Churches, Societies, and organizations of various kinds, should be among the contributors.

## The County Tax Rate.

That the county tax rate is not to be lowered, this year, is a distinct disappointment to many, and appears almost as though new legislation has been carried as tax-reducing expedients. According to our recollection, it was supposed that the new legislation would produce additional revenue about as follows: from—  
Mortgages and judgments, \$ 6,250  
Single Tax Collector, 5,000  
Furniture Tax, 5,000  
New Assessment, 13,200

The tax on mortgages and judgments was not collected, last year, because of some doubt as to the time the law went into effect, but it is to be collected, this year, for fifteen months or from June 1, 1917. If the estimate of revenue from this source was approximately correct, about \$8,000 should accrue from this source this year.

The saving in the tax-collector department will appear more clearly in the forthcoming annual statement, but it seems safe to estimate it at \$4,000. The replacement of the furniture tax, by some means or other, did not pan out. It is true the new law exempts \$100 worth to each individual, but this hardly accounts for the big present shortage, as compared with the former receipts from this item; but as this was likely included in last year's basis, we will not consider it further.

Last year, there was a 2c reduction in the appropriation for elections, which was assumed to pay for the recent reassessment, but in round figures \$5000. This sum, therefore, is available this year for other purposes.

The new assessment basis is not being used, this year, as all of the counties were not ready, so that disposal of the expected increase from that source, this year.

Now, it appears that the levy for this year, while the same in amount (\$8c) has been considerably shifted, as the announced tabulation of the rate shows:

	1916	1917
Public Schools	.38	.40
Courts, officers, etc.	.09	.10
County Home	.10	.08
Bridges & Macadam roads	.11	.11
County Roads	.10	.10
Elections & Registration	.02	.04
County Jail	.02	.02
Collection of Taxes	.02	.01
Board of Health	.01	.01
Miscellaneous	.01	.01
New Assessment	.88	.88

The effect of this shifting is to increase the rate as follows—all other levies being unchanged—  
For Public Schools .02  
" Court and Officers .01  
" Elections & Reg. .02  
and to reduce the rate—  
For County Home .02  
" Col. of Taxes .01  
" Assessment .02

The above seems to figure out something like this; the schools have been given increased aid (2c) from last year's levy for reassessment; the saving in collection of taxes (1c) goes to increased Court expenses, and the County Home loses (2c) for increased election and registration expenses. We understand that the Widow's Pension law is an added expense, and there are perhaps others; but, the assured revenue from mortgages and judgments does not seem to have been anticipated, nor increase from any other source; so, a lowered rate will be a posthumous pleasure, this year, and the forthcoming annual statement will be awaited with interest.

## Red Cross Help Notes.

The Frederick County commissioners have added 2c to the tax rate for Red Cross work. This is justified on the ground of reaching hundreds who will not contribute voluntarily, and will produce revenue of over \$6,000. The action by the Board was unanimous.

Hanover, Pa., has already contributed \$20,000, and has a membership in the local Chapter of nearly 3,000. Annapolis has a membership of over 1,000, who each contributed \$1.00.

At Laurel, Del., where \$1,000 was asked for, the local committee has secured \$2,000, with more still coming in.

In many small places entertainments are being held, and which are bringing in large sums in the aggregate.

Baltimore City expects to raise \$1,500,000.

The Frederick Chapter, independent of the amount to be raised by taxation, expects to receive \$100,000.

A considerable drop in the price of coal seems to be in prospect.

## LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED AFTER FACTIONAL FIGHT.

No Vote for Soldiers While on Duty  
in the Field.

The dry law for Prince George's County was passed, last Friday, receiving the required three-fifths vote in each branch. The bill becomes effective as soon as signed by the Governor.

The legislative appropriation bill, carrying \$23,750 was passed, on Friday, and signed by the Governor. This was done in order to force members to pass on all bills, and adjourn, but it did not work.

On Saturday, the Senate, by a majority of four voted to refuse to accept the amendment inserted in its Soldiers' Vote Bill by the House to repeal the Wilson ballot law, which is in effect in Anne Arundel, Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's counties. The House by a majority of between 15 and 20 voted to refuse to recede.

The bill was full of politics from beginning to end. Administration Democrats, seeing perhaps 10,000 votes leave the state—about 65 per cent. of them Democrats—figured this to represent an advantage of about 3,000 to the Republicans. The vote in the field bill, therefore, was the solution. The city Democrats were not so much worried, and figured on continued control of the city, and saw an opportunity to "get even" with the Governor's faction by combining with the Republicans for the repeal of the Wilson law, which was added as a rider to the Soldiers' Vote bill.

The Republicans played to win, no matter what happened. They figured that the abolition of the Wilson law would be a fair offset to the soldiers' vote, and at the same time rid the state of a disgrace; and that if the rider should be defeated, the other end of it should be, too.

As a threat aimed at the city insurgents, the report was passed around that if the Wilson law carried, the Soldiers' Vote Bill was defeated, the administration would try to put through a state-wide prohibition bill.

The adjournment, which some hoped for, on Saturday, with the completion of the Governor's plans, did not come. Instead, adjournment was made until Tuesday. Various efforts were made for a compromise, but all failed, the administration being in control in the Senate, and the combination in the House.

On Tuesday, the House passed the repealer as a separate measure, but the Senate refused. Senator Warfield voting with the Republicans for the measure. After a lot of fruitless skirmishing, both branches adjourned until Wednesday, with the situation decidedly up in the air, demonstrating the truth that a special session can be called for a special purpose, but once assembled it can act about as it pleases, without regard to a "cut out" program.

The legislature adjourned, on Wednesday, leaving both the Soldiers' Vote bill and the Wilson law repealer, not passed. It is confidently expected that both will pass at the regular session, this winter. As the matter now stands, the Senate is responsible for refusing the vote to the soldiers. The following bills were passed, and are now laws:

Camp Site Bill.  
Maryland Council of National Defense Bill.  
One Million Dollar Appropriation Bill.  
Maryland State Guard Bill.  
Amendments to Militia Laws.  
State Farm for Prison Labor Bill.  
Authorizing Governor to declare successive legal holidays.  
Authorizing volunteer firemen to act as county guards.  
Suspending legal proceedings in favor of persons in military service.  
Suspending judgment, etc., against persons unable to pay on account of war. (Amended so as to apply only to soldiers and sailors.)  
Suspending statutes of limitations in favor of persons absent on account of the war.  
Authorizing prisoners to be worked on public highways.  
Providing adequate penalties for malicious destruction of property.  
Providing adequate penalties for contaminating waters and foods.  
Authorizing building and loan associations to purchase federal and state bonds.  
Making Somerset county five-inch crab law applicable to entire state.  
Oyster Reserved Area Bill.  
Providing for establishment of two fish hatcheries.  
Authorizing commission to lease state fishery boats to federal government.  
Authorizing investment of trust funds in farm-loan bonds.  
Appropriating \$23,200 to cover expenses of special session.  
Authorizing Motor-vehicle Commissioner to appoint five additional motorcycle deputies.  
Authorizing State Board of Agriculture to fix the pay of the state tobacco inspector and employees under him.  
Amending health laws so as to enable State Board of Health to make Annapolis Junction camp site sanitary.  
Sanctioning certain bequests in will of John Black.  
Automobile Headlight Bill.  
Authorizing boys 16 years of age to be licensed to operate motor-vehicles.

## Superintendent Unger's Reply.

In a round-about way, Superintendent Unger of the Carroll County Schools, answers the recent public letter of the County Commissioners. The route of the reply is by the way of the Frederick News, and as the matter is pretty generally understood in this county, we merely publish Mr. Unger's letter, as it appeared in the News, as follows:

"In one of your issues of last week there was reprinted from one of our Carroll county papers, copy of a letter from the board of county commissioners to the board of education of Carroll county, in the course of which the county commissioners made it appear as if the board of education of Carroll county was demanding of them, for the school year of 1917-18 in Carroll county, a total of \$284,390, which amount was to be raised by taxation in the coming levy which is now about to be made.

"The truth of the matter is that the board of education of Carroll county set out in their budget the sum of \$150,000 which they desire to have provided for the purpose of building new school buildings in the county, and this item was included in the school budget. The actual amount asked by the school board of the county commissioners for running expenses for the schools during 1917-18 is but \$98,390.

"By not stating the matter clearly the letter from the county commissioners is misleading. It was sought to have the necessary building fund of \$150,000 provided by a bond issue, which authority will be asked of the legislature.

"Because it seems that your board of county commissioners of Frederick county have adopted, as it were, the ideas set out in the letter of the Carroll county commissioners to the school board of this county, I am taking the liberty of giving you this statement of facts, for I know that newspapers are anxious to print the truth and that they are always glad to have a correction for any misstatement. The school board of Carroll county is fully aware that it would be impossible to raise the amount necessary for the running expenses of the schools and for the large building program by direct taxation in one year, and it is rather to be regretted that the letter of the county commissioners of Carroll county, which has been given such wide circulation, should have been so stated that it amounts to a misrepresentation of the truth of the situation.

"The Carroll county commissioners were informed of the facts stated in this letter and they knew that the building fund was to be provided by a bond issue and not by direct taxation all in one year."

## An Item Corrected.

(For the Record.)  
In looking over the Record of this week, "Items of Interest," first page, I find as an item that the markets of the city was glutted with peas and strawberries, and if this was a fact, the retail prices showed no effect from it; even the street "Arabs" peddlers were getting 8 and 10 cents for inferior berries and no peas on the street.

Berries in the markets, Saturday evening, brought from 12 to 18 cents a quart, and at the latter price we bought better many a time last year for 6 cents; and peas were selling at 10 cents a quarter peck, potatoes, like shellbarks, at 10 cents quarter peck, larger ones, size of eggs, for 18 and 20 cents; beets, 1 cent each; green beans, 10 cents quarter peck; small heads of cabbage, from 5 to 10 cents; bananas, 15 and 18 cents dozen, used to sell at 6 to 10 cents; milk, 10 cents a quart; eggs, strictly fresh, 35 cents dozen; butter, 43 to 50 cents pound; round steak, 30 cents; sliced ham and bacon, 40 cents; lard, 25 cents. These are the prices the ordinary persons have to pay, and they do not look to the consumer as "glut" prices. Some people, of course, pay more, but they do not get much better goods, and in many instances the same kind, only sold by some larger firm, their name commanding a higher price.

This is only to let you know that the city papers are not always truthful, if you got your "dope" from them."

Q. E. WEANT.

Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1917.

## The Presbyterian Reunion.

The Pen-Mar Presbyterian Reunion will be held this year on Thursday, August 2. The address will be made by Rev. James W. Gilland, D. D., of Shomokin, Pa., Moderator of the great Synod of Pennsylvania, of the Presbyterian church, a preacher of great ability, an orator of commanding eloquence, and a presbyter of wide experience.

Mr. James McKinley Rose, the well known Tenor of New York City, late of the choir of the Plymouth church, Brooklyn, now the tenor in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue, New York, will sing. The Pen-Mar Orchestra will play. The Reunion this year promises to be one of the most successful in the history of the Reunion Association.

An interesting fight is going on in the Senate, over the Prohibition amendment to the Food Regulation Bill. Sentiment seems to strongly favor prohibiting the manufacture of whisky during the war, now, with the main fight now resting on the continued sale and manufacture of wine and beer. Thousands of telegrams and letters have deluged Senators this week, from all sides of the question. Total prohibition, at least during the existence of the war, may result, wines possibly being exempted.

## EXEMPTION BOARD NAMED FOR COUNTY.

Probable Regulations Concerning  
Making the Draft.

All of the exemption boards of the state have been named, and before July 15 the work of drafting will commence. More than 1,000,000 men will be drafted in order to make allowance for inevitable exemptions. These exemptions will bring the total to be actually drafted for service to about 625,000 men for the country. It is anticipated that about one man in every two will have to be exempted on account of physical defects or for other valid reasons. The number to be drafted in Maryland will be fixed by the War Department.

Then claims from exemptions from service under the draft will be in order. These claims will be submitted to the exemption boards whose personnel was named Tuesday. From the decision of these boards appeals may be taken to exemption boards of appeal, one of which will be appointed for each federal judicial district in the country. As there is only one federal district in Maryland there will be only one exemption board of appeals for Maryland. There will be five members on this board.

The board for Carroll county is Dr. H. M. Fitzhugh, Edward O. Cash and William Arthur, of Westminster.

From an authoritative forecast based upon the law, it was learned that the regulations provide for the following general exemptions:

Married men with wife or children solely dependent upon them.

Men with aged parents solely dependent upon them.

Men with orphaned brothers or sisters under a certain age dependent upon them.

Workers in industries "necessary to the maintenance of the military organization or the maintenance of the national interest." Only men indispensable to the continuance of such industries are exempted.

Officials of the Federal Government, state and county officials.

Affidavits are required from claimants affirming that wife, parents or children are dependent upon them. After investigation of the evidence boards may grant exemption on these grounds.

After organizing, the exemption boards will secure from the secretary of each registration board a complete list of all persons registered in a ward, county or district. Duplicate registration cards will be made out, and thereafter all cards will be numbered, beginning at 1 and going on up. The board will keep one set of cards and send the duplicate set to the Adjutant-General to be used by him in checking up.

The men to be called out on the first draft will be chosen by lot. Lots will be cast in Washington. It is understood that numbers will be used, and when the Washington authorities draw out a number each registration board throughout the country will notify the man in its particular county, ward, or district, whose name stands opposite a corresponding number that he has been drafted and must at once apply for exemption if he wishes to be exempted.

In other words, if the numbers drawn in Washington should be 3, 7, 9, 19, 21 and 57, then all over the United States each man whose name stands opposite these various numbers will be notified that he has been drafted.

However, the exemption boards will not pass upon any claims for exemption until the draft has been made. In other words, it will be useless for any person who wishes to escape military duty on the ground that he is physically unfit to appear before the board of his county or ward unless he has been previously notified to do so.

## The Reformed Reunion.

The 28th annual reunion of the Reformed churches of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia will be held on Thursday, July 19, at Pen-Mar park. Plans have been made to have the exercises held in the auditorium there in the afternoon, starting at 1:30 o'clock.

M. B. Gibson, of York, is secretary of the board of directors and also chairman of the transportation committee, Emory L. Coblenz, of Middlestown, Md., is the president. Samuel S. Brenner, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., is treasurer. The other members of the board of directors are: Ephraim Cornman, Washington, D. C.; Howard E. Bair, Hanover; W. C. Birely, Frederick; H. T. Weaver, Gettysburg; Geo. A. Hollinger, Harrisburg; Harry Brindle, Hagerstown; David M. Hurley, Hagerstown; Rev. Thomas A. Cromer, Winchester, and Rev. J. L. Barnhart, Baltimore.

The addresses of the day will be given by Rev. Dr. Wm. Mann Irvine, headmaster of Mercersburg, and Dr. George Leslie Omwake, president of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa. An instrumental prelude by the Pen-Mar Orchestra will open the exercises. After the general program is given the "All College Hour," which is popular will be given as usual, by all the different educational institutions present, whether they are under the control of the Reformed church or not. Rev. A. S. Dechant, of Hanover, will be in charge of this part of the program.

## Lithicum for Food Control.

Mr. Lithicum argued before the House, this week, the necessity of including in the Food Control Bill, the fixing of prices for perishable goods used in canning. "The truckers, "are selling their goods for less than it costs to produce and market them; they are becoming too poor to be able to plant sufficient crops for canning purposes next season."

"The necessity of a bountiful supply of food is not only imperative at this time, but the farmers should receive an incentive and guarantee which would enable them to produce for the succeeding years. No one can tell how long this war will continue, and as we have laid down plans for the continuance of same for three years in a military sense, we should do the same in the food producing sense."

"I should like to see not alone the farmer protected by this Food Bill, but the canner should likewise receive his fair profit, and the distributor to the consuming public a fair profit. These profits combined with the cost of production would not advance the prices to any considerable extent. It is not the farmer, the legitimate packer nor the honest merchant who are making the great profits out of the food situation, and who are causing our people to pay more for food than those nations of Europe who have been at war for nearly three years. It is the manipulator, the gambler, the hoarder of food products and the speculator who are becoming rich at the expense of the stomachs of the people. They are the slackers of this country and should be censured."

"I do not think this bill can be made too drastic or too strong for the protection of the public in this food situation. It is an outrage that the people of this country should be paying 10c for a 14-ounce loaf of bread, while those of England are receiving 35-ounces made of our own wheat for the same price. It is an outrage that the cost of food products generally have advanced some 54 per cent. from October of last year until May of this year, when the farmer has not had anything to do with it."

"There must be some general regulation of this food situation. The food can be produced and is produced at a sum slightly in advance of previous years, and by this bill and the proper enforcement of it, the people of our country will receive their food products just as cheaply as those of Europe."

"The President is commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy. Over \$7,000,000,000 have been voted to carry on this war. He has been empowered to draft as many men as may be necessary for our Army in Europe and in this country. He has proven equal to the task and his popularity and standing with the people is increasing constantly every day he is in the White House."

"Certainly we can leave to him the management of this Food Control Bill and to his official, Mr. Hoover, who has spent a large fortune and all his valuable time in the feeding of the Belgians. Certainly he will use good discretion and wide knowledge in the conduct of the food situation in America."

"Unless this bill does become a law the poor of our country and those receiving moderate salaries cannot continue at the present prices. We speak of the great financiers, of the great work they have accomplished and the wonderful corporations they have formed, etc. Certainly the greatest financier of the present time is the woman who can take a salary of \$15 per week, and manage to market and feed her family and provide sufficient for her husband to carry on his work. She has been doing this, but no one knows what reserves she has been drawing upon. Certainly it cannot continue much longer and the necessity for the passage of this bill is obvious to everyone."

## Red Cross Work.

The American Red Cross is the humanitarian arm of the United States Government. In 1905 the Congress of our country authorized the American Red Cross as the only relief agency which would be recognized by our government in time of war. The Congress of our country not only appointed the American Red Cross as its official relief agency, but further sealed the relationship by making the President of the United States the official head of the body, and members of the Cabinet and officials of the Government responsible for important departments of the organization.

The funds of the treasury of the National Red Cross are audited by the War Department, and the Comptroller of the Currency is the National Treasurer. Thus, those who support the Red Cross through the money which they give can rest assured that every dollar is spent judiciously, and with a view to making that dollar go as far as it can. And all funds contributed for Relief are spent only for Relief Work, as the income from the National Endowment fund pays the overhead expense of the National organization.

So to the people, who would like to give active service, but who for one reason or another cannot do so, there is comfort in the thought that the dollar contributed for membership helps to send the active worker to the front.

The work that the Red Cross of the world is doing cannot be over-estimated, and now upon the United States, God has peculiarly set the seal of an obligation which we must render to our allies and the world.—Virgie Hamner in June Southern Woman Magazine.



## THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAR, 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 22nd., 1917.

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.



"Tis the Star-Spangled Banner!  
Oh, long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free, and the  
home of the brave."

Whether the newspaper publishers of the country will "grin and bear" the federal tax that is bound to be placed on them, in some form, or "pass it along," remains to be seen. For a long-suffering herd of humanity they are hard to beat, and Congress is about right in picking them for easy victims.

Great is the liberty of free speech in Congress, and "hot ones" are given and taken on both sides; but, it is pretty evident that the situation confronting the country bristles many tongues, and causes an outward demonstration of sticking together, that is not at all an inward feeling. Some day, perhaps, the "books will be opened" in full.

It is soon time for another war with Mexico to be due, or at least another war in Mexico. What can they be doing down there? California says the Mex's are going out of that state, for home, for some purpose, in very large numbers; which incidentally means that the "yellow man" haters of that state may be compelled to ask for the Chinese wall to be lowered, in order to get the labor of the despised "Chinks" or Japs.

### Taxation of Newspapers.

Just what conclusion will be finally reached in the matter of a Federal war tax on newspapers, has not yet been determined, but when it comes it is likely "to be a plenty," for some of our honorable Congressmen, and some of the big postal officials, seem to think that the periodicals of the country are not only "too free," but get away with too much profit at the expense of the P. O. Department.

We can not answer for the taxation of newspapers in general, but in this state they are taxed to the limit on everything they possess in the shape of plant; taxed, not by an assessment made as for other personal property, but on the basis of annual reports of business, and inventories, under oath, to the State Tax Commission, and to the U. S. Treasury, for net income. If there is any business in this country that ought to be left down easy, just now, it is the publishing business; for the war has hit it hard in the matter of increased operating expenses, and there is no other business in the country, at this particular time, that the government stands as much in need of as a favorable and co-operating press. The Baltimore Sun truly says:

"Never before in the history of the country have its newspapers been in position to render it as great service as they are today. Never before have they been doing so much for it as they are now. The great success of Registration Day depended wholly upon the cordial and comprehensive co-operation of the newspapers. The Liberty Loan could not have been raised without their aid. Red Cross Week would be a dismal failure if they were not giving freely of their space in encouragement of that campaign. Enlistments would languish if they did not urge that duty upon the people. Surely at this time, when the Government must have the widest publicity for so many of its projects, it would be unwise to lay burdens upon publishers which must inevitably interfere with the free working of such publicity. And certainly it would be unfair to discriminate against the publishers."

### A Mixed Situation.

There is more anxiety, just now, over Russia's getting back into the game, than in other present big questions in this world, and there is no scarcity of big ones, either. And, by the way, Russia, appears to know as little about what is to happen as we do, in exemplification of the saying that "It is dangerous to swap horses while crossing a stream."

A close second to the Russian situation is that of Austria, where the new King has summoned the Reichsrath (the Austrian Congress) in opposition to the wishes of the Kaiser, and where the feeling for any sort of honorable peace is decidedly strong. As a large portion of the subjects of Austria are not Germans, and as the wife of the young King is said to be pro-Ally, there may be strong inclinations, if not the actual fact, to break with Germany.

A consummation of this kind, which might eliminate both Russia and Austria, through an agreement of these two countries as to territorial lines and to discontinue all further participation in the war, would be disastrous to Germany for a number of reasons, especially if Austria should insist on the ordinary rules of neutrality, which would cut Germany off from her other allies—Bulgaria and Turkey.

There is also the same ferment in Austria, as in Russia, for a Democratic government, and it may not be within the power of the new King to save his own rule, a condition that also now prevails in Spain. On the whole, almost anything may happen in Europe, before another winter comes—it may be another year or more of war, or, a sudden collapse may come, either with, or without, consideration of the Russian situation.

### U. S. Feeding Germany Too.

According to the belief of a committee reporting to the National Wholesale Grocers' Convention, at its recent session in Chicago, we are not only helping to feed the allies, but Germany too, through Switzerland and other neutral countries, and this may lead to cutting off exports from this country to neutral nations. The report says:

"The republic of Switzerland, with which we have always been friendly and which is classed as a neutral nation, exported to Germany in 1917 \$11,000,000 in merchandise, whereas in 1914 she exported to Germany \$2,000,000. Our exports to Switzerland from July to February in the fiscal year totaled \$13,996,000, against \$548,000 for the same period in 1914. This merely is one concrete example of what becomes of our supplies. Similar figures can be given in the case of Denmark and Sweden. It is, therefore, our duty to ourselves and as a step toward the ending of the war that we supply no foodstuffs to neutral countries."

### The Red Cross Call.

Charles A. Dana sounded the depths of the human heart when he wrote to his little girl friend Virginia that there was sure enough a Santa Claus. The boundless joy that swept all over the wonderful world where fairies live just by those few lines of Dana's never can be told. We wish he were alive now to tell us in his simple way that it is still true there is nothing so strong as childhood. We know we should believe him and feel happier. We believe him even so, because we know he thought just that. Every one of the elves and all the gnomes and little brownies need a Dana now, for surely the children never were quite so sad as they are today. And a voice just like little Virginia's, except that it is sad instead of wondering, is calling.

We hear it through all the savage carnage and butchery of war asking us if we won't please stop for just a minute to keep alive those elves and things; if we won't, perhaps in memory of one who loved so much the children of the lowly, help get people to answer to the call of mercy. They are sending their wagons, marked with a crimson cross so you may know them, right on the battlefield. Gentle women and men with hearts are wandering about in the black of night among the dead and dying trying to save a father or a brother of these sweethearts of the gnomes, and they do want us all to help so much. And won't the wonderful editors, who tell the world about everything, also tell them about this? You see, it is something the world with a heart will want to know.

And nobody is going to make a penny piece out of all the help that may be given. People just give; that's all. They are not going to get any interest in money out of it. And nobody else is going to get any interest in money out of it. The people are just asked to keep alive those who help to bind the wounds of others so the work of mercy may go on until the workers drop, as many of them do, amid the stench of a slaughtered dead.

And so we say to this world of editors that nobody cares a snap for the miserable money. But it must be given

en to keep those wagons moving among the maimed. We don't like to see our friends give away that which belongs to them and is all they have to sell and live on when it is used to make some one else rich. But this, men of the country press, is the call of children, not a commercial enterprise nor anything that may bring profit to any man, save a profit to his manhood.—American Press.

### Newspaper Annoyances.

Here is something you might stick in your hatband: "If I owned a newspaper, what I would say in it just now would be a plenty," remarked a man the other day, says the Marion (O.) Tribune in a recent editorial.

He was invited to write what he wanted to say, with assurance that it would be printed if his signature accompanied it. He very promptly declined the tender, remarking that "it would hurt his business." There are a lot of people willing, anxious in fact, for things to be said in the newspapers providing they hurt the business of somebody else and not their own.

What newspaper has not had this very same experience with this very same yellow tadpole of a citizen who splutters and splutters about what ought to be printed in a newspaper and what ought to be omitted? And yet when you invite the coward to be responsible for the manuscript he wants you to publish, he whines like a sick dog, skulks behind this pretext and that, and wobbles out of the office with a groan.

That is not all. He writes in that he will stop his paper if you don't print what he himself won't sign. Yet if you were to suggest to him that his threat to stop his paper is pure and simple coercion through a threat of blackmail he would yowl like a tomcat with its tail stepped on.

The fellow who threatens to stop his paper is trying to do the newspaper in a small way the very thing that he would condemn as criminal in a corporation that tried in any way to throttle the freedom of the press. Threatening to stop the paper is an attempt at intimidation.

But it is worse than that. Threatening to stop the paper is a confession of bigoted intolerance on the part of the delinquent subscriber that pulls such a bone, for it means that he does not want the paper to have the courage of its own convictions after all, but insists that it shall have only the courage of the convictions of the stop-my-paper threatener.

Big magazines with circulation piling toward the million and great metropolitan newspapers are pestered with this pest who wants them to publish something and assume a responsibility for authorship which the pest is too big a coward to assume, and who threatens to stop his subscription if they do not do his bidding.

Why do newspapers have these annoyances? Well, why do hotels sometimes have bedbugs, and hen-houses have lice?

### Sour Stomach.

This is a mild form of indigestion. It is usually brought on by eating too rapidly or too much, or of food not suited to your digestive organs. If you will eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, eat but little meat and none at all for supper, you will more than likely avoid the sour stomach without taking any medicine whatever. When you have sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid digestion.

Advertisement

### The People Have Answered.

The American people have made their second answer to their country's call. The first answer was made on June 5, when 10,000,000 American citizens between the ages of 21 and 30 years registered themselves for national service. This answer, though required by law, was made with a spirit and willingness that robbed the registration of any taint of compulsion or servitude.

The second answer from the people was registered finally on June 15, and the answer completed that day was entirely voluntary. More than 3,000,000 American citizens voluntarily subscribed their money to support the United States in the war. This they did, not hysterically, not in a spirit of war fever, but calmly and in the exercise of judgment and reason.

It is true that the subscribers to the Liberty Loan of 1917 get full value received for their contribution, but the immense number of small bonds bought shows that it was not the wealthy alone of the Nation that supported the Liberty Loan. It shows that it was not the investing public of America alone that bought the bonds. It shows that the American people subscribed the loan, and that, while many wealthy citizens invested millions in the bonds, a great many more American citizens of small means hastened to do their part.

More than this, the lists of subscribers show that many citizens of very small means, perhaps with no capital and no great earning capacity, were willing to stint themselves in order to purchase a Liberty Loan Bond and have a share in the financial

support of their country in time of war.

The result of the Liberty Loan Bond sale is an inspiration to every American. It has proved the patriotism of the body politic. It shows that behind the fighting men of the Nation is the money of the people; that behind the man power of the Nation stand the immeasurable finances and material resources of America.

The Liberty Loan of 1917 is a new tie between the Government and the people of the United States. Every holder of a Liberty Loan Bond feels more of an American citizen, and along with a sense of duty done and service performed feels an individual pecuniary interest in the Government. Each has a certificate of citizenship and something that might be compared to a share of stock in the American Government.

Germany has been answered and the reply is entirely satisfactory to all who love America. There is no mistaking its volume or tone. It reaches across the seas and no censorship can rob it of its significance and strength.—Press Supply.

### Equal Suffrage Jim-jams.

It is remarkable that the equal suffrage proposition is gaining ground, in spite of its often foolish—if not disorderly and disreputable—tactics, which raises the question as to whether woman's part in legislation would be as erratic and undignified as are many of their efforts to secure that end? Certainly, the picketing of the White House, and numerous other acts which are claimed to be beyond the control of the equal suffrage general organization, are not reassuring with reference to the future possibility of the partial control of legislation by women. If they can not control each other, now, would they not be less liable to hold such control when actual legislative power is given them?

If a lot of fanatics on the subject could be banished from active participation in trying to secure their hearts' desire, it seems to us that not only would dignity be added to their cause, but decidedly more hope of the materialization of said cause. It is pretty hard to separate samples offered, from the product itself, in any matter of important business consideration. The women who have sense enough to vote, are certainly having their chances ruined by the jim-jams of those who have not.

It is increasingly difficult to associate the good Christian mothers of the land, and the sound-minded business women and workers, with many of those who Emma Goldman the suffrage propaganda. "Control thyself," it seems to us, is the Alpha and prime necessity of the whole movement before it is entitled to be extended any further, and before a fuller trial is made in states where it now exists.

### Cholera Morbus.

This is a very painful and dangerous disease. In almost every neighborhood someone has died from it before medicine could be obtained or a physician summoned. The right way is to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house so as to be prepared for it. Mrs. Charles Eneyart, Huntington, Ind., writes: "During the summer of 1911 two of my children were taken sick with cholera morbus. I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and it gave them immediate relief."

Advertisement

### The Big Air Navy.

The plan for creating a huge Navy of the air, suggested by the Council of National Defense, it appears will almost certainly be made a part of the war program of the United States which is in process of development. Secretary of War Baker, after studying the details of the plan, gave out a brief statement in which he enthusiastically endorses the scheme. Now the President has looked the detailed plan over and tells the Secretary of War "I hope that you will present it in the strongest possible way to the proper committees of the Congress."

This much of the plan has been made public—that it is in contemplation to construct within the quickest possible time limit 35,000 airplanes for offensive war uses, and that Congress is to be asked to provide a fund adequate to the creation and equipment of this great air navy. It is to be assumed as a matter of certainty that the problem of creating and equipping this proposed air navy has been worked out by the experts of the Council of National Defense in minutest details. It has been intimated that automobile plants and plants producing other kinds of machinery will be called into service to the purpose of insuring quick work in the production of the air fleets.

There are now about 3,000 men in training in various aeronautic training camps for the United States air fleet service. Such a force of airship pilots will, however, be but a starter. It will be necessary to train a big army of airmen to handle 35,000 air machines. This is a phase of the militant service that is assuming very large proportions.—Balt. American.

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT of Dress Goods, Ladies' Waists, Oxfords, Pumps, Fancy Collars, Neckties, Dress Shirts, Straw Hats, Etc., to suit the demands of the discriminating dresser, at the lowest possible prices.

### DRESS GOODS

A very nice assortment of Plain and Striped Silks, Voiles, Crepe de chine, Poplin, Linens, Lawns, Etc., await your inspection. They are the kind that is pleasing to the eye, and just what you will want for that Summer Waist or Skirt.

### LADIES' WAISTS

Don't fail to see our large and exclusive line of Ladies' Dress Waists. They are beauties—made from Voile, Crepe de chine, Lawn, Silks, Etc., and range in price from 50c to \$6.00.

### OXFORDS AND PUMPS

For Men, Women and Children

We are showing a very nice line of Oxfords and Pumps, for Men, Women, and Children, in the late styles and colors—Black, White, Tan and Corduroy—at very reasonable prices, considering the present market conditions.

### MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS

We always have on hand, for inspection, a full assortment of Dress Shirts for Men, in the well-known "Lion Brand." Look over our assortment of Silk, Percalé, and Madras Shirts, at from 50c to \$2.50.

### STRAW HATS FOR MEN

The time has arrived when you are anxious to discard the Wool Hat for the season, and we invite you to call and look over our line of Panama, Stiff and Soft Straw Hats. The styles are right up to the minute and the prices very reasonable.

### CLOTHING FOR MEN

We have on display a full and attractive line of Suits, in the new Spring and Summer Styles, made by a dependable firm—just the kind that will fit the ordinary sized man in an attractive way, and for the exclusive dresser. Give us a call, get our prices, and let us show you how we can save you money on your Dress Suit. Don't put it off any longer, but come NOW, while the line is unbroken.

### TAYLOR-MADE CLOTHES

We are also agents for the well-known Taylor Line of Made-to-Your-Measure Clothes, and have over 100 Samples for you to select from. Why not let your next Suit be a Taylor made?

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

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Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$714,933.28
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	736,300.20
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	751,636.14
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,555.23	782,622.91
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	902,797.16

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## General Farm Topics

### FIGHT POTATO DISEASES.

Beetles and Blight Can Be Controlled by Spray Treatment.

If the Colorado potato beetles are attacking potatoes just as they are coming through the ground the adults should be picked off by hand. The plants may later be sprayed with four pounds of arsenate of lead paste or a pound of paris green to fifty gallons of water. In case paris green is used a pound of freshly slaked lime should be added with every pound of the poison. If the potato patch is small good results may be obtained by dusting paris green or powdered arsenate of lead upon the plants by means of a perforated tin can or a cloth bag. A heaping tablespoonful of either of these ingredients should be mixed with a quart of flour or hydrated lime and used while the dew is still on the plants.

The early blight, which is a foliage disease, will become serious if it gets started. Growers should not take a chance on its appearance. This plant disease causes spots on the leaves in the beginning, and later leaves dry up and hang on the plant. Diseased plants will not form tubers. Rainy weather is favorable to this disease.

In order to prevent the occurrence of epidemics of the early blight bordeaux mixture sprays, using the 4-4-50 strength, should be used. In order to obtain the best results sprays should be given at intervals of about a week, beginning when the plants are six inches high. The earlier sprays are very important. Bordeaux sprays should be continued up to flowering stage.

When spraying for the early blight and the Colorado potato beetle a combination spray of bordeaux mixture (4-4-50) and three to four pounds of arsenate of lead paste or a pound of paris green to fifty gallons of spray is used. When paris green is used an equal amount of lime should be added.

The flea beetles, which sometimes do considerable damage, may be controlled by the combination spray if the under side of the leaves are also well sprayed.

Certain potato diseases, such as wilt and blackleg, cannot be controlled by spraying. Growers should tear out suspicious looking plants; otherwise these plants may form tubers, which will spread the diseases.

### CONSIDER THE PIG.

The Hog Produces Meat Quickly and at Low Cost For Feed.

As a champion of the pig in its ability to produce meat quickly and at a low cost the New York College of Agriculture points out the hog's value in the present emergency. The college says that as a consumer of waste products and low grade feed the pig has no equal and that there should be at least one brood sow on every New York farm.

Pigs make good use of food, producing a pound of gain from each four or five pounds of dry matter in their feed, while fattening cattle are said to require ten to twelve pounds of dry matter for each pound gain in weight. Another advantage claimed for the pig is his ability to fit into intensive agriculture, occupy a small space if necessary and utilize products that otherwise would have no value. The products of the hog lend themselves readily to preservation in the home and may be held indefinitely. Pigs yield from 70 to 80 per cent of their live weight when dressed compared to only 55 to 65 per cent in the carcass of a steer. Many village and suburban homes, it is said could profitably keep a pig.

### Buckwheat as a Catch Crop.

A plan to increase the buckwheat area by sowing all land where other crops have failed and where meadows and pastures promise to give very light yields is the suggestion of the New York College of Agriculture. Besides furnishing a valuable human food, buckwheat middlings are much in demand as food for dairy cows on account of their high protein content. Buckwheat grain is relished by poultry and because of the high prices of poultry feeds should be planted by poultry farmers this year. Buckwheat may be seeded as late as the last week in June or the first week in July. In order to avoid hot weather while grain is forming, it is desirable to sow as late as possible and yet have the crop well developed before severe frosts occur.

### Potatoes and Alfalfa.

For sections where early potatoes succeed the Ohio experiment station recommends this crop as one of the best to precede alfalfa, since the land is usually well fertilized and manured, and frequent cultivation kills nearly all weeds before alfalfa is seeded. The potatoes can be harvested for late July and early August alfalfa seedlings, and a good seedbed can be prepared merely by disking and harrowing. Such mid-summer seedlings of alfalfa have been found by the experiment station more satisfactory than spring seedlings in oats or barley.

### Grow Two Crops.

Get at least two crops from most of the garden space. Onions set for green onions should be followed with celery; early cabbages with late cabbages; early potatoes with sweet corn, celery, beans, turnips or spinach; peas with late cabbage, carrots or beets; lettuce and spinach with beans, cabbage, celery or corn.

### THE FARM GARDEN.

Don't be in too much of a hurry about planting the beans. It is best to wait until the ground is warm and there is practically no danger of frost.

Parsnips make enormous yields to the acre if the soil is deep and rich. Early sowing is important. Thin the plants to stand four to six inches apart.

Grow more salsify. It is a most delicious and wholesome vegetable. It requires the same cultural treatment as the parsnip.

Sow beets thin. The plants generally start too close together to grow fine roots. Early sorts should stand three or four inches apart and later ones about six inches.

The bush wax beans and bush green podded beans are the best for canning.

Nitrate of soda applied as a top dressing on land planted in onions will increase the yield. One hundred pounds to the acre will be sufficient quantity.

### CABBAGE WORM PEST.

Spraying With Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green Best Remedy. [Prepared by United States Department of Agriculture.]

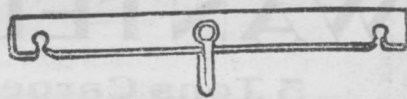
The common cabbage worm, which has frequently caused the total destruction of cabbage, cauliflower and other cole crops in our large areas, is no longer a formidable menace if the necessary steps to control it are begun sufficiently early. Spraying with a solution of two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead, four pounds of arsenate of lead in paste form or one pound of paris green in fifty gallons of water should be begun as soon as the plants are set out and should be repeated as often as an examination of them shows it to be necessary.

Wherever cabbage and related crops are grown extensively it is desirable that the truckers of the community should agree among themselves to take the necessary steps to combat the cabbage worm. Under this agreement each trucker should spray throughout the season and carefully clean his fields of the bulk of the old stalks as soon as the crop is harvested. A few stalks should be left at regular intervals as traps on which the last generation of female butterflies will deposit eggs. Such stalks should be poisoned freely with arsenicals so that the "worms" of the last generation will not develop.

The butterflies which lay the eggs from which the common cabbage worm hatches are white with black tipped wings. They appear in the northern states on warm spring days as early as March and persist until after several severe fall frosts. In the gulf region they are present throughout the season. Their eggs are laid on cabbage and other plants, where they hatch in from four to eight days. The caterpillar which emerges is velvety green, almost identical in color with the cabbage foliage. It eats voraciously, and in from ten to fourteen days after hatching is full grown. Three generations occur each season in the northeast and probably six in the extreme south. In small gardens hand picking may be practiced successfully. Where sprays are employed they should be applied in a fine mist, since coarser applications tend to gather in drops on the leaves and run off.

### Plant Protecting Singletree.

A cheap, easily made singletree for cotton and the garden. The object is to plow close to the plant and not skin it. This can be avoided by using this homemade singletree. Make it of strong wood at the desired length, then bore a



USEFUL SINGLETREE.

hole in each end and one in the middle, and in the middle hole put a clevis, as shown in the cut. Then you have no hooks or wires to tear up what you are plowing. At each end a nail or bolt may be inserted to strengthen.

### Applying Manure.

If manure has not been re-enforced with acid phosphate or rock phosphate, acid phosphate or bonemeal should accompany its application to the land. Fifty pounds of acid phosphate or 100 pounds of rock phosphate should be used to treat a ton of manure. A ton of manure thus treated will give fully twice the returns as a ton of untreated manure. It is well to keep in mind also that the maximum returns per ton of manure are secured with a light application. For the most economic returns with grain, manure should be spread on the field uniformly.—Pennsylvania Agricultural College.

### Tame the Sheep Flock.

The safety of the flock may be greatly insured by calling on the sheep every night and shutting them into a tight fold. They soon get the habit and are also more docile the year around. A flock of sheep cannot be made too tame. A wild flock is of less value and makes less growth and shorter fleeces than a quiet one.—Farm Journal.

### Tankage For Pigs.

The feeding of pigs of tankage, say 10 per cent of the slop, tends to prevent rickets and paralysis of the hind quarters. Hogs also should have free access to slaked lime, wood ashes and wood charcoal.

## A CHECKING ACCOUNT.

Have you a Checking Account at the Savings Bank? Are you a person of some means—a business man—a clerk? You have all kinds of trouble keeping your accounts straight—don't you? Lots of able men are not skilled in keeping accounts. If you deposit your money as it comes to hand and pay bills by check you will find many of your present troubles vanish. Our bookkeepers look after this matter for you—you know at any time exactly what has been banked here—exactly what has been drawn out. We give you a statement at any time. It costs you nothing to carry a Checking Account here.

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Having bought the stock of goods and fixtures of the late Wm. C. Devilbiss, I ask a continuance of the patronage of all our former customers, and also all who are looking for bargains.

I will have lots of Bargains in broken sizes of Shoes, also in all other departments. These goods must be sold at once.

Special sale in Men's Hats. A big chance to make money. Don't put it off.

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To Corn Dealers and Shippers. We buy white and yellow corn either shelled or on cob delivered at our mill or at your station.

## PROVIDING MEAT FOR THE NATION

Forward Looking Farmers Taking Steps to Maintain Supply.

### AS IMPORTANT AS GRAIN

AS MUCH LIVESTOCK SHOULD BE GROWN TO MATURITY AS CAN BE PROFITABLY FED.

College Park, Md., July 19.—No greater problem faces the producers today than the maintenance of the nation's meat supply. High prices are tempting farmers everywhere to sell young stock before full maturity. Many, however, realize the danger of such shortage and are taking steps to maintain production. In co-operation with the county demonstration agents of Maryland, S. S. Buckley, specialist in animal industry, is working actively with the farmers of the State in maintaining the supply of livestock. In regard to the present situation, Dr. Buckley says: "Present high prices for feed of all kinds and abnormal prices for food animals offer a great temptation to the farmer for disposing of his livestock at prevailing prices and the sale of his hay and grain direct. Dairymen in many instances are closing out their dairy stock and entering hay and grain farming operations. Many others are selling their young stock in view of the expense of raising them—with the intention of replenishing their herds when conditions become normal. Some farmers, formerly feeders of cattle, refrain from buying feeders and offer their grain on the market."

The sheep industry is at low ebb in Maryland as an industry, but even here the tendency to sell the lambs at present high prices is calculated to still further depress it.

Hog growers are offering their breeding hogs and pigs for the immediate returns of the abnormal market. While it is admitted that the opportunities for financial profit are less than under normal conditions for dairying, feed and production of livestock, yet, the farmer alone can produce those foodstuffs which the nation demands.

### A Patriotic Duty.

"At the sacrifice of personal convenience and the sacrifice of profit the farmers of the country must accept the situation as it exists and do their part in sustaining the nation in the emergency of food shortage. There will be little money profit perhaps, but there is underlying this work a wonderful obligation and with proper management there is no necessity for financial loss."

"The farmers of Maryland are planting full acreages, limited only by the amounts of labor in sight for the harvest of crops. These acres and these crops are more or less finally planned for this season. Grain crops can be planted and harvested within the year—not so, however, with the increase in foods from animal sources. A scarcity of animals requires several years to affect a restoration to normal. We must accept the fact, that there is a real deficiency in the number of farm animals of all kinds and that this situation will become worse before it can become better. Only through breeding the females can the situation be improved and the time to begin is now."

### Keep Animals Healthy.

"In all work with animals be careful to maintain those conditions of cleanliness and good management that will prevent the introduction of disease. Safety first. Care will control disease."

"Go further—plant crops for animals which they themselves can harvest. Let no animal leave the farm until it has made full growth, if there is any possible way that it can be fed. Plant crops now that will furnish feed for animals during the coming winter and spring. There will probably be an abundance of roughage in the form of corn fodder and straw. Grow peas, beans and root crops. Plant rotations for the hogs. Cure all pea and bean vines for hay. Sacrifice nothing that can be utilized as animal food either during the growing season or for winter use."

"Another year will probably find an even greater necessity for feeding farm animals on growing crops than exists now and furthermore there will likely be a continuation of seed shortage, so that it is highly desirable that small sections of crops be reserved for seed for next year's planting. In all of this work make careful selections of plants and allow these to full maturity for seed for next year's planting."

"Get in touch with the Extension Service, or consult your County Demonstration Agent for information and assistance in any agricultural work which you may need."

Dust mixtures are very effective in controlling chewing insects. The use of one pound of powdered arsenical poison to 25 pounds of air slaked lime is very effective on many truck crops.

## KNEW NOTHING ABOUT CASE

But Woman Got Herself Called as Witness So She Could Express Her Opinion of the Defendant.

Senator Tillman, discussing an investigation, said the other day:

"Some evidence is malicious. It reminds me of old Mrs. Bing. 'Mrs. Bing, a thin, wiry old lady, took the stand in a case against one John Bang. The lawyer began:

"Now, madam, you will please give your evidence in as few words as possible. You know the defendant?"

"Know who?"

"The defendant, Mr. Joshua Bang."

"Josh Bang! I reckon I do know him, and I don't know nothin' to his credit, nuther. Why—"

"Please answer yes or no to my questions."

"What questions?"

"Do you know Mr. Joshua Bang?"

"You ask Josh Bang if I know him! Ask him if he knows anything about tryin' to cheat a pore lone widder like me out of a three-year-old cow. Ask—"

"Now, madam—"

"Ask Josh Bang's wife about that thor brick she put in a batch o' butter she sold last summer. Ask—"

"These matters, madam, have nothing to do with—"

"Ask Josh Bang about lettin' his old mother die in the almshouse. Ask Mehitabill Bang about the time she was caught in a neighbor's field milkin' four cows on the sly. Ask—"

"Really, madam, do you know anything about this case or do you not?"

"No, I don't know nothin' about it, but I've had it in for them Bangs for the last thirty-seven years and I got myself called as a witness, so as to get even. I guess I've done it, too. Good afternoon, sir."

## COLD FEET CAUSE TROUBLE

Chilled Extremities May Be Held Responsible for Many Physical Ills, Says Physician.

Cold feet are generally a sign of poor circulation. They usually accompany such diseases as acne and rosacea. Rosacea is that redness of the face that comes from dilatation of the capillaries of the skin and looks like a fine red network, especially about a bulbous nose.

Dr. Douglass W. Montgomery of San Francisco, in an article on Rabelais' descriptions of rosacea, quotes a famous English physician in holding that cold feet were the cause of rosacea, adding "it may very well be that he was correct, as chilled extremities, especially in sedentary people, undoubtedly react disadvantageously on the internal organs, causing catarrhs and other congestions and lowering the resistance to infection, and all of these are the steady accompaniments of rosacea."

"Furthermore, those who have rosacea habitually have cold feet, and it is very difficult for them to get them warm."

### First Australian Sheep.

Australian wool, on which has been built up much of that British colony's prosperity, started more than one hundred years ago. It originated with a certain Captain MacArthur, a soldier in the British army. Settling in New South Wales, soon after Governor Phillip arrived there, he saw the possibilities for growing fine wool, and by the luckiest accident was able in 1796 to import five merino ewes and three rams. They were of a flock presented by the king of Spain to the Dutch at the cape, and came from the famous Escorial flock. These, judiciously added to by MacArthur, were the beginning of the vast Australian sheep industry of today. The first shipment of Australian wool was 245 pounds in 1807; now the shipments run into hundreds of millions of pounds.—Indianapolis News.

### A City of Distances.

Mesa, Ariz., streets are 80 feet wide and every block comprises ten acres. A residence building site there averages about an acre. When you ask an address in Mesa and the obliging inhabitant directs you to walk six blocks, it doesn't sound far, but you realize the distance before you arrive, says the El Paso Herald. Mesa was laid out by Mormons who favored unusually wide streets for attractiveness and who made the ten-acre blocks in order that every family might be more or less self-sustaining in time of Indian raids when the family garden might be the only source of food.

### Found Way to Gamble.

Once upon a time they published an order prohibiting gambling in Sing Sing. Two inmates were seen exchanging token money and they were hauled to the court.

"What's the charge," asked the judge.

"Alleged gambling," said the deputy.

"I thought all the cards, dice gambling paraphernalia and such were destroyed."

"They were," answered the deputy, "but these two fellows were bettin' on whether it will rain today or not."—Star of Hope.

### Hunting.

"Our grandfathers hunted elk and buffalo until there were none; our fathers pursued antelope and mountain sheep until they were shot out; this generation is hunting deer and birds from automobiles. What will the next generation hunt?" asks William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological park.

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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. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted.

The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use Telephone on our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

NEW MIDWAY.

Calvin Renner has returned from a week's visit through Ohio.

Dr. J. W. Helm, son John, Mrs. Roberta Smith, daughter Thelma, of New Windsor; Miss Stella Clifton, of Baltimore; Mr. Geiman, of Westminster; Joseph Hummer and wife, and Berley Smith and wife, of Walkersville, visited Amos Eyer and family on Sunday.

Harry Freet and wife, and Mr. Myers and wife, all of near Taneytown, spent Sunday with Andrew Albough and wife.

Vernon Crouse and sister Margaret, and Joshua Koutz, of Taneytown, returned home after spending a week with John Albough and wife.

Among those who visited Milton Dutrow and family on Sunday, were, Allen Hinea and wife, Garrie Uterback, and Lewis Dutrow, wife and son, Aubrey.

Miss Evelyn Renner, of Frederick, is visiting John Fogle and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Miller spent Sunday with Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Eyer.

Mrs. Charles Stitely, son and daughter, of Woodsboro, visited Charles Stitely and family one day this week.

Miss Sahara Greevaltz, of Frederick, is spending some time with Miss Mae Albough.

Mrs. Wm. Stitely and Mrs. Chas. Stitely, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Lynn, of Ladesburg.

BARK HILL.

Sunday school, next Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; C. E. meeting, 7 P. M.

Miss Grace Sullivan, of Uniontown, was a visitor at Mrs. Ellen Rowe's, on Thursday.

Rev. L. F. Murray, of Uniontown, was a visitor in town, on Saturday.

The children's meeting held by the Church of God, on Sunday last, was well attended, and the program was interesting and appreciated by the congregation.

Rev. S. A. Kipe, Evangelist, of Emmittsburg, preached in the Bethel on Saturday night, and Sunday at 10 A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bohn and two children, of Beaver Dam, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nusbbaum, on Sunday.

Revs. W. G. Stine, S. A. Kipe and W. H. Englar, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Evan T. Smith, on Sunday.

Rev. John H. Gonso, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Eckard, of Westminster, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, on Sunday.

M. O. Angel and Miss Edna Angel, of Linwood, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Smith, on Sunday.

Bernard Panning, of Baltimore, and Jacob Price, of Uniontown, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boston, on Sunday.

Marcus Wolfe, of Washington, D. C., was a visitor in the home of Edgar Wolfe, on Sunday.

PINEY CREEK.

Miss Edith Crebs, of Taneytown, spent the past week at the home of her sister, Mrs. John Stambaugh.

Mrs. Florence Heck, of Littlestown, spent the past two weeks with Samuel L. Hawk and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stouffer and daughters, Ruth and Anna, and Miss Gladys Rott and Charles Rott spent Sunday evening with John C. Sauerwein and family.

Mrs. Samuel L. Hawk and Mrs. Florence Heck attended the funeral of Samuel Crouse at Taneytown, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Morningstar, of Taneytown; Miss Grace Sauble, of near Sell's Mill; Misses Mary Hilbert, Marie and Helen Rinehart, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rinehart and daughter, Olive; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rinehart and son, Robert; Roy Hurst, and Edgar Sauerwein, spent Sunday with Thomas Ecker and family.

Mrs. A. D. Bowers, of Hanover, and Mrs. George U. Lambert, of New Windsor, spent Tuesday with W. M. Lemmon and family.

Miss Lillian Lemmon, of Spalding's Mill, spent Tuesday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Lemmon.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Dehoff, of near Littlestown, was the scene of a most pleasant evening, on June 20, when a number of Mrs. Dehoff's friends gave her a surprise. The self-invited guests came well prepared for an evening of pleasure, and all had it. At a late hour refreshments, daintily prepared, were served. Every one returned home well pleased both with the pleasant evening and the success of the little surprise they gave Mrs. Dehoff. All the guests are ever ready to return to the Dehoff home whenever they have an opportunity to do so. About 100 were present.

COPPERVILLE.

Among those who visited Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fogle, on Sunday, were Mrs. Fogle's mother and sister, her uncle, James Harner, wife and son, of Black's school house; "Grandma" Harner, 83 years old, of Hanover; Maurice Utermahlen and wife, of Tyrona; Harry and Clotworthy Nusbbaum of Pipe Creek farm; George Musselman, of Otterdale.

Edward Fogle is the proud possessor of two of the finest gardens and a large truck patch that we have seen in this vicinity, having all the early vegetables fit to use.

THURMONT.

Hon. Leo Weinberg, of Frederick, dressed, last Saturday evening, in the delivered an eloquent and forceful address of a good-sized audience, in the interest of Red Cross work. He spoke of the events, from the beginning of the war up to the present time and made an earnest and stirring appeal for contributions toward the support of Red Cross nurses.

Rev. Pritchett and family, arrived here, last Saturday, and preached his first sermon, last Sunday, as pastor of the Methodist church.

A memorial service was held in the U. B. church, at Sabillasville, last Sunday. A large crowd was present and all were well pleased, after hearing the following program rendered, that had been arranged by the pastor, Rev. H. O. Harner, assisted by his wife:

Song, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," By Pastor.  
Prayer, Garfield Choir;  
Anthem, "Red, White and Blue."  
Song, Rachel Stottelmyer, Marian and Hilda Harner.  
Myrtle Eyer.  
Recitation, Eld. J. S. Weighright.  
Singing, Misses Myrtle and Lottie Eyer.  
Duet, Mildred Wildie and Mary Coffman.  
Singing, Garfield Quartette.  
Address, Hon. T. A. Wastler.  
Singing, "The Church in the Wilderness."  
Recitation, Rachel Stottelmyer.  
Address, Rev. H. O. Harner.  
Singing, "America."  
Benediction, By Pastor.

DETOUR.

Guy Warren has returned home from a pleasant visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. Robert Spielman has been on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Webster Harnish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Diller.

Mrs. Edwards and two sons, and Mrs. Bish and son, Charles, of Westminster, are camping along the Monocacy, near town.

Carroll Flohr, of Washington, D. C., is visiting E. D. Diller and wife.

G. S. J. Fox and wife, George Albough, P. D. Koons, Jr., and Irma and Maurice Fox, motored to Arlington, on Sunday, and spent the day with John Flickinger and wife.

T. L. Grossnickle and wife entertained on Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Upton Grossnickle and children, Roger, Nellie, Raymond and Paul, and Mrs. Harp, all of Myersville.

Mr. Lauren Austin and wife spent Tuesday in Thurmont.

Mrs. Calvin Anderson and daughter, Doris, and Mrs. Guy Wildie, of near New Midway, recently visited Mrs. Guy Warren.

Edith Miller, of Union Bridge, visited relatives here this week.

Raymond Martz and wife, of Westminster, who had been visiting T. L. Grossnickle and wife, are spending their vacation in Bascom, Ohio.

Mrs. Frailey and son, of Thurmont, are visiting Robert Spielman and wife.

Mrs. John Bruer spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Mr. Fowble, of Pittsburg, visited John Bruer and wife, recently.

TYRONE.

Samuel Kauffman and wife, Raymond Rodkey and wife, and Jacob Rodkey, spent Saturday evening at Ira Rodkey's.

Joseph Myers and wife, of Taneytown, spent Sunday with Ernest Myers and family.

Rev. Saltzger and wife, spent Thursday with Charles Welk and family.

Miss Naomi Rodkey is spending a week with Samuel Kauffman and wife.

Raymond Rodkey and wife, Miss Annie Marker, Mrs. Ollie Few and Jacob Rodkey spent Sunday with Mrs. Ella Fells, of York, Pa.

Ira Rodkey, wife, and daughter, Grace, and sons Luther and Martin, and Miss Sadie Flickinger, spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. H. Flickinger, of Copperville.

Mrs. Annie Shaner and daughter, Elizabeth, of Tarentum, Pa.; Mrs. Belle Robertson, of Freeport, Pa.; Mrs. Charles Marker, Mrs. Howard Marker and daughter, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Walter Keefe, spent Sunday with Charles Welk and family.

Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder, I never sold anything that beat them," writes F. B. Pressey, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial.

Advertisement

KEYSVILLE.

Mrs. George Romer and son, of Washington, D. C., are visitors at Mrs. Elizabeth Myers'. Mrs. Romer's husband is with the American Army in France.

W. C. T. U. meeting, this Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Miss Pansie Deberry, of near Dehour, visited her grand-parents, John Deberry and wife; also George Frook and wife, the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and child, also Mrs. Robertson's mother, all of Hagerstown, spent from Saturday until Monday with Wm. Devilliss and wife.

John Moser took Orestus Fox and sisters, Carrie and Virgie, and Bessie Rigler, to Gettysburg, on Sunday, in his automobile.

Peter Baumgardner and wife entertained the following, on Sunday: Dr. Curtis Basehoar, wife and son, William, of Carlisle, Pa.; D. M. Mehning, wife and son, Wilbur; D. W. Garner and wife, and Norman Baumgardner and wife, all of Taneytown.

Howard Mumford and family, and Mrs. Sarah Burdner, of near New Midway, visited at Charles Young's, on Sunday.

John Kiser and niece, Agnes Kiser, and C. E. Six and family, motored to York, over Saturday and Sunday.

Russell Stonesifer and Byron Stull, wife and daughter, Kathryn, spent Saturday with friends at Hagerstown.

Charles Young, wife and son, and George Myers went to Waynesboro, on business, on Wednesday.

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

UNIONTOWN.

Beverly Beard and wife attended the funeral of Mr. Beard's brother, Charles, at Frederick, on Monday. He had been fatally injured by jumping off of a freight train at Adams-town, the previous Monday.

Mrs. Rebecca Myers spent last week with friends in Waynesboro.

Geo. Slonaker and wife visited relatives in Baltimore and near Pikesville, over Sunday.

David Carbaugh, Mrs. Charles Carbaugh, Jesse F. Billmyer and wife, and Guy T. Billmyer spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Rev. G. W. Baughman, Mrs. H. B. Fogle and daughter, Miriam, spent the week at Keyser, W. Va. Rev. Baughman held services for his son, Rev. H. F. Baughman, who is attending General Synod.

Rev. W. E. Saltzger visited his parents, in York, first of the week.

Mrs. Bettie R. Cover, of Winchester, was a guest of B. L. Cookson and wife, Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Joseph Dingle, of Cascade, spent a few days here, among her former friends.

Carrollton Murray was home over Sunday.

Mrs. John Utermahlen, of Union Bridge, was a week-end guest of Mrs. D. Myers Englar.

Miss Dora Jones, of Taneytown, spent a few days last week at Chas. Reindollar's, of Clear Ridge.

Howard Hoge, wife and two nephews, and Mrs. Ellen Smith, of Lincoln, Va., were visitors at Dr. J. J. Weaver's last week. Mrs. Smith will spend sometime with her sister, Mrs. Weaver.

Mrs. O. M. Hiteshew, of Forrest Park, was at Samuel Repp's, first of the week. Mrs. Allen Hoffman, of Skylesville, was at W. G. Segafosse's.

Bernard Panning, of Baltimore, visited his family at Jacob Price's, over Sunday.

Willis C. Burns, wife and daughter, of Jefferson, Pa., were week-end visitors at the Lutheran parsonage.

Mrs. Esther Shank, of Sanmar, visited her niece, Mrs. Edgar Fleagle, on Tuesday.

The missionary exercises held in the M. P. church, Sunday evening, were enjoyed by a large audience, notwithstanding the electric lights failed to shine part of the time, this has been the trouble for several Sunday evenings.

Children's services for the benefit of Loysville Orphans' Home, will be held in the Lutheran church next Sunday evening.

Mrs. Ella Babylon, in company with the Misses Hibberd, visited at Granville Hibberd's, in Baltimore Co., first of the week.

UNION BRIDGE.

Children's service at St. James' Lutheran church, Sunday evening, June 24, was a great success. The children, owing to unavoidable delay in the time of holding the services, had the opportunity of long and careful training, and were encouraged by the fact that the audience that came to hear them filled the church and overflowed into the vestibule and onto the sidewalks.

John T. Miller made a business trip to Baltimore, on Thursday.

Carroll Anders has resigned his position in Hagerstown, and accepted one at the Cement Plant.

Miss Sadie Marshall, of Brooklyn, Baltimore county, is spending a week with Miss Cleo Pittinger.

Miss Louise Wood, of Camp Hill, Harrisburg, has been spending the past week with Miss Pauline Snyder.

Mrs. Emily Messler, whose death is recorded in another place in this paper, was a schoolmate of W. W. Farquhar, of town, at the old Priestland Academy, in 1848. The teacher was the late Daniel Christ, of Uniontown, who discontinued his school about a week before Christmas in order to prepare to sail on the vessel that was to leave the port of Baltimore, shortly, with a company of gold seekers, for the new gold fields of California.

The vessel doubled Cape Horn, and after a long and tedious voyage arrived safely at its destination. Mr. Christ spent some years in California, and after the opening of the gold fields of Australia, went there eventually returning to Uniontown.

In later years, again in search for gold, he went to Denver, Col., where he died. Of the pupils of the school named above at the time mentioned, six are living: Mrs. Dr. Royer, New Windsor; Mrs. Martha Bohn and W. W. Farquhar, Union Bridge; William Dorn, Washington, D. C.; and Joseph L. Sullivan, Soldiers' Home, Dayton Ohio.

Exra Trout, whose misfortune has been mentioned several times in my correspondence, was taken to Springfield Hospital, last Friday. This Thursday morning death ended his suffering, and his remains were brought to his late home in one of the new bungalows at the Cement Plant. He leaves a wife and seven children. His funeral is announced for Sunday morning at the Brethren church at Pipe Creek.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

There will be Holy Communion, this Sunday by a Lutheran minister, at 10 A. M., after which there will be an election held for a minister to fill the charge.

Miss Lilly Mae Eckard, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Eckard, who died at their home at Hoffmanville, Baltimore county, was brought to this place on Wednesday for interment. Her age was 15 yrs, 2 mo, 27 days. Rev. M. Gilbert, assisted by Rev. — conducted the services. Interment in Pleasant Valley cemetery.

Last Sunday evening was a beautiful evening, and the church was well filled with people to hear the Children's service. The Lady Superintendents deserve much praise in the manner in which they conducted the service.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Zepp and daughter, Helen, of Hanover, spent Sunday at this place.

MARRIED.

MOTTER-HESS.

Mr. William Reindollar Motter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Motter, of Taneytown, and Miss Alice Elizabeth Hess, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. E. Hess, near Taneytown, were married at the Lutheran parsonage, Wednesday afternoon, by their pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer, in the presence of the immediate families of the bride and groom. Immediately following the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Motter left for Reisterstown, by auto, where they took the train for a trip to Baltimore and Atlantic City.

The bride and groom are prominent members of the choir of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Motter is assistant to the agent of the N. C. R.R., at Taneytown. They have the best wishes of a very large circle of relatives and friends for their future happiness. On their return, they will be "at home" in their already furnished home in Taneytown.

ALTHOFF-FOGLE.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Rose's church, York, Pa., on Monday morning, June 25, 1917, the contracting parties being Mr. Arthur F. Althoff and Miss Mary I. Fogle, both of York. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Fogle, and the groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Althoff. They were attended by Miss Edna Althoff, sister of the groom and Mr. Walter Fogle, brother of the bride.

The flower girls were Catharine Trimmer and Beatrice Althoff. The bride wore a gown of white tulle and shadow lace and tulle veil trimmed with duchess lace and brides' roses, and carried a shower bouquet of pink and white roses; the bridesmaid was attired in blue tulle and carried pink and white carnations. The flower girls were also attired in blue and white and carried baskets of pink roses.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. J. Howarth, pastor of St. Rose's church. After the reception, which followed the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Althoff left for an extended wedding journey to Baltimore, Washington and Salisbury, Pa. They will make their home at 913 W. College Ave., York, Pa.

DIED.

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

MRS. ALBERT C. HESS.

Mrs. Albert C. Hess, well known in Taneytown, and who had been ill for a long while, died on Saturday last, in York, Pa., and was buried on Monday. Mrs. Hess's maiden name was Fleagle. She is survived by her husband and three daughters. The family lived in Taneytown before removing to York.

MRS. EMELINE E. MESSLER.

Mrs. Emeline Engleman Messler died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Bradley Pfoutz Stitely, near Union Bridge, on Saturday, June 23, 1917. She was the widow of the late John Thomas Messler, to whom she was married April 7, 1853, after which she lived continuously on Round Spring Farm, until about sixteen years ago, when she went with her daughter, and while there received a stroke of paralysis about two years and a half ago, since which time she has been comparatively helpless.

Her father's name was John Engleman, who was born in Germany, and her mother's name was Juliet De Le Main, eldest daughter of Count De Le Main, of the Court of Louis XIV of France. She leaves two sons and one daughter: Lewis U. Messler, J. W. Messler, and Mrs. Bradley Stitely; also 9 grand-children, and 7 great-grand-children. She was a most indulgent, faithful mother, and it was fitting that her six grandsons tenderly bear her remains to their last resting place in beautiful Pipe Creek cemetery. They were: Dr. J. U. Messler, of Johnsville; John S. Messler, of Linwood; Charles Ulric Messler, of Round Spring Farm; G. Messler Stitely, of Union Bridge; Thomas Le Roy Stitely, of Union Bridge, and Frank W. Messler, of Round Spring Farm.

The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Philip Englar and Rev. Chas. Bonsack, assisted by Elders George Garver and Isaac Stitely, of Beaver Dam, and Rev. E. M. Riddle, of the Linwood Brethren church. The service at the house was conducted by Elder Jesse Klein, of Beaver Dam. The large concourse of people at both house and church attest the high esteem in which the deceased was held. Her age was 83 years, 6 months, 3 days.

MIDDLEBURG.

The children's-day service last Sunday night, was largely attended. The children did fine and had a large collection.

Mrs. Lottie Pieffer and two children, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Mollie Six.

Charles Myers, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Sallie Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mathias and little daughter, spent Sunday at Taneytown.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman and little sons, Samuel and Bradley, spent Sunday at Silver Run.

Charles Bowman, Sr., is very ill.

The Aid Society met at the home of Miss Mary Six, on Thursday night, with an attendance of 44. The Society will hold a box social on the night of July 12; if weather is not favorable, on Friday night, at the school house.

Whooping Cough.

In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectoration easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Peru, Ind., writes: "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm."

Advertisement

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A single application NOW of  
**VALDURA 99.5% PURE ASPHALT PAINT**  
will save you the cost of a new roof later.



Whether your roof be "Rubber", Felt, Composition, Tin, Iron, Steel, or Shingle, VALDURA will do the work quickly, perfectly, and with real economy!

Our flat guarantee stands back of every drop of VALDURA — it must serve you properly or purchase money will be refunded.

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There is no tar in VALDURA: it is a strict 99.5% pure mineral asphalt paint. A few dollars' worth used on your Farm Machinery, Implements, Fencing, etc., will save you hundreds of dollars in their added life.

We have some interesting literature on VALDURA we would like to give you and a sample of the paint itself for your test—all without cost. VALDURA is very easy to apply and it can be used in any season. It is the paint to use— "When you want sure results."

CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER

makes milking easy. Spray your cows in the morning and they will not be pestered with flies and mosquitoes during the day. Spray them in the evening and you can milk with the barn doors open—the Cows will stand still. It will pay you in the increased amount of milk.

Price \$1.15 per Gallon.

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LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS  
TANEYTOWN, MD.

Grain  
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DELCO-LIGHT PRODUCTS

Represents  
**ELECIRICITY FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE.**

Mention has been made of the Universal endorsement of Delco-Light. There is today no stronger argument in favor of this universal endorsement than the government's orders of the past two or three weeks totaling hundreds of machines for use in army training camps, light house stations that are being converted into radio stations.

**Delco-Light** in the government test at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., proved the claim of the designers of this plant that at last an isolated lighting plant had been developed that would generate 1000 candlepower for less than 3¢ which is more than 150% in advance of the nearest competitor whether it be Electric or Acetylene.

30,000 Delco-Lighted homes in less than one year's time speak for the services of Delco-Light where this lighting plant is not merely generating a little light or a little heat for an iron, but is furnishing power to operate a water system such as has never before been the privilege of the country resident, and is also furnishing a convenient power to be handled by ladies for Washing Machine, Separator, Churn, Milker and in fact all hand turned appliances.

The attention is especially called to the absolute safety of electricity and its convenience in switching on light from different positions.

Ask the Man who owns a Delco-Light Plant.

More Than Fifty Plants Sold in Carroll Co.

**EDGAR M. FROUNFELTER,**

Dealer in Delco-Light Products and Pressure Water Systems,

Phone 49 New Windsor, Md.

NUSBAUM & JORDAN  
WESTMINSTER'S BEST STORE.

WANTED

5 Tons Carpet Rags for which we will pay 6 cents a pound.

We have an order for five tons of good Carpet Rags. We want every family in Carroll County to know we will buy their rags. We believe the price, six cents a pound is the highest price that has ever been paid for them.

Our President and the Governor of our State has called on all the people to eliminate waste; practice that kind of economy which saves that which was formerly wasted.

Many families burn their worn clothing or sell them for a fraction of a pound. We want to pay you to save; so bring us your Carpet Rags.

Just a Word About the Rags Wanted.

Clean Cotton Rags are wanted, cut about one inch wide; must be sewed and not tied, put up in hanks (not balls) not less than 36 inches long, and the hanks tied with the ends of the rags. The best way to hank rags is to turn a kitchen chair upside down and wind them around the four legs, then tie them. Don't cut up old coats, pants and other heavy goods as we cannot use them.

Everybody get busy now; Families, Church Societies, and all.

This Offer is for the Month of July.

**NUSBAUM & JORDAN,**

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Yes, We Do  
Job Work

You will find our prices satisfactory

BARGAIN!

Having installed Electricity, will sell our new Hays Acetylene Generator furnishing (60) Fifty Lights, Piping and Fixtures, less than 4 cost. Great sacrifice.

WM. A. CRAMER,  
WALKERSVILLE, MD.

5-1-3m

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To get the maximum of service from your Ford car, it must have careful attention from time to time; a little "tuning up" to keep it running smoothly always adds to its power and endurance. To be assured of the best mechanical service and the use of genuine Ford materials, bring your car here where you get practical Ford experience, and the regular Ford parts. Ford prices, fixed by the company, are the same everywhere. Touring Car, \$360; Runabout, \$345; Sedan, \$645; Coupelet, \$505; Town Car, \$595—all f. o. b. Detroit. On display and for sale by

C. L. HUMER, Agent,  
Taneytown, Md.

## THE PLACE TO BUY CLOTHING

—if You Want Reliable Goods, at the Lowest  
Prices—is at

**Sharrer & Gorsuch,**  
Westminster, Md.,

CARROLL CO' BIG AND ONLY EXCLUSIVE CLOTHING  
STORE.

Stylish Suits for Young Men.

Big Values in Fine Knee Pants Suits.

Genuine Made-to-Order Suits.

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New Ties, Belts, Collars.



Use your Car for Hauling as well as for pleasure.

### BUY A TRAILER

800-lb. capacity, Timken Roller Bearings, Rubber-tires, Shock  
Absorbing Draw Bar, 2 or 4 wheels.

J. W. FREAM,  
HARNEY, MD.

## NOTICE

Oyler & Spangler Fertilizer Works, Inc.  
at Gettysburg, Pa.

Are the people who will give you prompt  
services for all calls for

Dead Stock of Any Kind

Remember, we pay for all Dead Stock,  
and just as much as anybody; also tele-  
phone charges if there be any, so why not  
call the above firm, or M. R. Snider,  
Harney, Md.

I certainly do wish to thank the many  
friends that have called me since a mem-  
ber of the above firm, and I will see that  
your Stock is removed at once.

STOP! LOOK! Beef Hides going up. Pre-  
sent prices: Bull, 16c; Steer,  
Cow and Heifer, 18c. Don't forget.  
Harney is the place to get the Highest  
Cash Prices at all times for your Hides.  
When you are ready to sell, call on

**M. R. SNIDER,**  
Harney, Md.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.  
Clean your soiled grease spot  
Clothes with Lum Tum Clothes Clean-  
er. Price 15c per bottle, at McKel-  
lip's Drug Store.

## Printing

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Cards  
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Call at this office

**Good Work Is  
Our Specialty**

## SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS

Chickering—\$20.  
Compton—Price—Like New.  
Cambridge, almost new, bargain.  
Radle—Fine condition.  
Schenck—Player—Bargain.

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the Famous Lehr,  
Radle, Werner, Vough, and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of  
Music. Organs, \$10 up. All Kinds of Talking Machines.  
We take all kinds of old musical instruments in exchange.  
Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We Save You Money.

LET US SEND ONE TO YOUR HOME ON FREE TRIAL.  
**CRAMER'S Palace of Music, Frederick, Md.**  
PHONE 455-R  
Visit Our 5, 10 and 25c Department.

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION

#### The Birnie Trust Co.

at Taneytown in the State of Maryland at  
the close of business, June 30, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$150,770.44
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	342.88
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	547,838.46
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	10,500.00
Other Real Estate Owned	5,550.00
Mortgages and Judgments of record	65,930.30
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	1,064.72
Checks and other cash items	543.29
Due from approved Reserve Agents	103,859.63
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and Na-	
tional Bank Notes	\$4,364.00
Gold Coin	644.00
Gold Certificates	1,550.00
Silver Coin	1,350.70
Nickels and Cents	133.71
Total	\$838,677.13

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$40,000.00
Surplus Fund	30,000.00
Undivided Profits, less expenses, in- terest and taxes paid	21,351.83
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	6,811.65
Deposits (demand)	\$8,079.24
Subject to check	89,300.11
Certificates of Deposit	220.87
Deposits (time)	25,732.16
Savings and Special	12,027.92
Certificates of Deposit 707,586.00	
Trust Deposits	745,946.08
Liabilities other than those above stated	267.47
Total	\$838,677.13

State of Maryland, County of Carroll at  
I, Geo. H. Birnie, Cashier of the above  
named Trust Company, do solemnly swear that  
the above statement is true to the best of my  
knowledge and belief.

GEO. H. BIRNIE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th  
day of June, 1917.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

Correct Attest:  
G. WALTER WILT,  
EDW. E. REINDOLLAR, { Directors  
MILTON A. KOONS,

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION

#### TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

at Taneytown, in the State of Maryland,  
at the close of business June 30, 1917.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$126,425.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	151.51
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	250,296.35
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	4,079.89
Mortgages and Judgments of record	96,011.46
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Com- panies, other than reserve	2,000.00
Due from approved Reserve Agents	53,736.80
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and Na-	
tional Bank Notes	\$5,375.00
Gold Coin	1,000.00
Silver Coin	452.00
Nickels and Cents	45.23
Total	\$500,633.10

LIABILITIES:	
Capital Stock paid in	\$50,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, in- terest and taxes paid	10,532.00
Due to National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	1,236.41
Deposits (demand)	\$39,376.64
Subject to check	21.40
Certified checks	63,968.07
Cashier's Checks outstanding	3,370.03
Deposits (time)	2,484.05
Savings and Special	399,982.97
Certificates of Deposit	432,476.72
Total	\$500,633.10

State of Maryland, County of Carroll at  
I, Walter A. Bower, Treasurer of the above  
named institution, do solemnly swear that the  
above statement is true to the best of my  
knowledge and belief.

WALTER A. BOWER, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th  
day of June, 1917.

GEO. A. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

CORRECT ATTEST:  
JOHN S. BOWER,  
JOSHUA KOUTZ, { Directors  
D. J. HESSON,

### REPORT OF THE CONDITION

#### Carroll County Savings Bank

at Uniontown, in the State of Maryland,  
at the close of business, June 30, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$34,159.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	209.63
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	276,248.04
Banking House, Furniture & Fixtures	5,000.00
Mortgages and Judgments of record	20,751.00
Due from National, State and Private Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies, other than reserve	944.41
Checks and other cash items	367.75
Due from approved Reserve Agents	4,370.90
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
U. S. Currency and Na-	
tional Bank Notes	\$322.00
Gold Certificates	720.00
Gold Coin	90.50
Silver Coin	391.00
Nickels and Cents	137.31
Total	\$345,742.57

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in	\$20,000.00
Surplus Fund	20,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses, in- terest and taxes paid	7,778.71
Dividends unpaid	125.35
Deposits (demand)	\$21,579.51
Subject to check	21,629.51
Certificates of Deposit	2,919.82
Deposits (time)	297,190.98
Savings and Special	276,210.80
Certificates of Deposit	\$345,742.57
Total	\$345,742.57

State of Maryland, County of Carroll at  
I, Jesse P. Garner, Treasurer of the above  
named institution do solemnly swear that the  
above statement is true to the best of my  
knowledge and belief.

JESSE P. GARNER, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th  
day of June, 1917.

MILTON A. ZOLLICKOFFER, Notary Public.

CORRECT ATTEST:  
JOHN E. FORMWALT,  
LUTHER KEMP, { Directors  
J. J. WEAVER, JR.,

NO newspaper can succeed with-  
out advertising, therefore we  
solicit the patronage of our readers  
for those who by their advertising  
help to make this paper possible.

### LINWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Langdon re-  
turned from their wedding tour on  
the 21st, and the same evening was  
given a reception by her parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. James Etzler. About one  
hundred guests were present, and  
from the good cheer, everybody en-  
joyed the occasion. The bride re-  
ceived a large number of presents,  
consisting of silver, cut glass, china,  
and linen.

Miss Mollie Hull and niece, Miss  
Emily, of near Westminster, were  
callers at Linwood Shade, recently.  
On the 20th, Miss Helen C. Ben-  
burg entertained the Junior C. E. of  
the Brethren church.

John Rohrer and wife, Clarence  
Rohrer wife and son, Will Beachley,  
wife and daughter, Mrs. — Rohrer,  
Edgar Rohrer and wife, and Miss  
Flora Rohrer, all of Hagerstown,  
were entertained by Miss Lotta Eng-  
lar, on Sunday.

Claud Angell and wife, of Brook-  
lyn, N. Y., are spending the week  
with his sister, Mrs. John Baker.

Miss Donaldine Stem, of Baltimore,  
is visiting her grand-parents, Will  
Stem and wife.

Mrs. Albaugh is improving her  
property by having a cement walk  
placed in her front yard.

Mrs. Emily Messler died at the  
home of her daughter, Mrs. Bradley  
Stately, last Saturday night, aged 83  
years. She had been quite an invalid  
for several years, from paralysis, and  
was unable to walk without assistance.  
Her funeral took place at Pipe Creek,  
on Tuesday, conducted by Elder  
Philip Englar, assisted by several  
other ministers. Six grand-sons,  
Dr. John, Charles, Frank and John  
Messler, and Messrs. Sittes and  
Brother were bearers. Miss Sadie  
Farquhar and Gertrude Rowe, of Bal-  
timore, attended the funeral.

Mrs. O. A. Gilbert and daughter,  
Marian, were guests at Linwood  
Shade, on Friday.

### COUNTRY HOMES NEEDED.

Children From 1 to 14 Years Old May  
Be Saved to State and Nation.

Something in the world is human life.  
When war comes, human life becomes  
of the greatest value—as it should be  
all times. In the great cities thou-  
sands of children will die this summer  
for want of good air, good food, good  
surroundings.

George L. Jones of the Henry Wat-  
son Children's Aid Society, McCoy  
Hall, Baltimore, believes that if the  
people who live in villages and on the  
farms realized how they could help  
prevent this waste of child life and  
at the same time serve their state  
and nation, in other words, "do their  
bit," they would write to him on this  
subject.

"There are three classes of these  
children," he said. "First, those that  
are not sick but delicate; they need  
proper food which is impossible in  
the city, because of the high cost of  
living there. Second, those whose  
widowed mothers must be away at  
work all day in factory or shop.  
Third, those whose fathers have en-  
listed in the navy or army. There  
are other classes, of course, but if we  
could place these three in homes in  
the country, either for the summer or  
permanently, it would help us tre-  
mendously to solve one of the press-  
ing problems the war has laid upon  
our society.

The children range in age from 2 to  
14 years. Some were baptized in the  
Roman Catholic faith and these we  
prefer to place in Catholic families.  
Others are protestant children and  
these should go into Protestant homes.  
The society is non-sectarian, but it  
endeavors always to permit the chil-  
dren it serves to remain in the faith  
their parents would wish them to  
follow. We have photographs of  
many of these children and we can  
supply exact information of their  
parentage. I am sure that many  
families in the state would be glad  
to welcome one or two of these chil-  
dren, for it means saving them to  
become useful citizens; whereas if  
they are not removed from their  
present surroundings, many of them  
will not survive the long hot sum-  
mer and those that do, will be less  
able to fight their way to future po-  
sitions of usefulness. We are espe-  
cially anxious to save our children,  
now that war has come. With the  
sending away of great armies of  
men, everyone should help conserve  
our children to become strong healthy  
men and women."

## Bargains

that will save  
you many a dol-  
lar will escape  
you if you fail to  
read carefully  
and regularly the  
advertising of  
local merchants  
In This Paper

### The Potato Blight and Other Topics.

Blight is beginning to show on the  
potatoes in many sections. It can be  
controlled by spraying from 10 days  
to two weeks with 4-4-50 Bordeaux  
mixture. Which means 4 lbs. of cop-  
per sulphate (blue-stone) and 4 lbs.  
calcium oxide (stone lime) to 50 gal-  
lons of water. If only 25 gallons are  
needed, 2 lbs. copper sulphate, 2 lbs.  
lime and 25 gallons of water should  
be used and for small quantities 1 lb.  
blue-stone (costing about 10c), 1 lb.  
of lime and 3 gallons of water should  
be used. No matter what the quan-  
tity, the blue-stone must be dissolved  
in whatever water is necessary to dis-  
solve it and then about one-third the  
total quantity of water to be used  
added. The lime must be slacked  
(for small amounts it will be neces-  
sary to use hot water) and then en-  
ough water added to make a thin  
milk of lime. Pour this into the  
blue-stone solution, stirring vigor-  
ously while doing so and add enough  
water to make the required total  
amount.

It is absolutely necessary to add  
enough water to the blue-stone and  
lime solutions to make them thin or  
dilute before putting them together.  
If they are poured together without  
diluting and thoroughly stirring, a  
chemical action will take place, which  
will cause a flakiness that makes the  
Bordeaux practically useless. After  
the two solutions have been poured  
together the mixture should be used  
as soon as possible and not set longer  
than over night at best. The best  
way to do is to dissolve the blue-stone  
at the rate of one pound to one gal-  
lon of water, slack the lime and dilute  
at the rate of one lb. to one gal-  
lon and keep in separate covered ves-  
sels and when needed mix together  
the proper amount of each and add  
water to make the total amount de-  
sired for use at that time. Blue-stone  
solution should be kept in a wooden  
or earthen vessel as it will eat metal.

Arsenate of lead, arsenate of lime,  
or arsenate of zinc are stomach  
poisons and will kill most any kind  
of eating insect. They come in both  
powder and paste forms. The powder  
is twice as strong as the paste be-  
cause the paste is half water. The  
powder is the easiest way to use and  
it can be kept without any trouble  
even from one season to another. A  
pound and a half of the powder or  
three pounds of the paste to 50 gal-  
lons of the water should be used. It  
can be put in the Bordeaux solution  
and the same spray will be effective  
against both blight and potato bugs.  
The blue-stone and the poison can be  
bought at most any drug store, also  
the lime, if necessary.

The 4-4-50 Bordeaux will control  
blight on tomatoes and if the poison  
is added the tomato worms and flea  
beetles. It will also control blight  
and other vine diseases on melons and  
cucumbers, also celery blight, and  
5-5-50 Bordeaux is used to control  
black rot and downy mildew on  
grapes.

Cabbage worms can be controlled  
by dusting with 1 lb. arsenate lead  
powder mixed with 25 lbs. air-slacked  
lime. The striped bugs on melons  
and squash can be kept away pretty  
well by dusting with three or four  
tablespoons of crude carbolic acid  
or turpentine mixed with a gallon or  
two of air slacked lime or dust.

This is the time of year when the  
ground must be cultivated almost  
constantly to keep a loose mulch on top,  
to prevent evaporation and, of course  
to keep down the weeds. A two or  
three inch mulch is as effective as a  
deeper one as anyone can prove to  
his own satisfaction by filling jars  
with soil and watering heavily then  
when the soil gets dry enough culti-  
vate to different depths and weigh  
daily. The surface six or eight inches  
is the best part of the soil and the  
loose soil on top used for a mulch is  
so dry in just a day or two after  
plowing that it is useless so as little  
as necessary should be used for a  
mulch. Level cultivation should be  
practiced, unless the ground is so flat  
as to need drainage, for level cultiva-  
tion exposes less ground to evapora-  
tion just as a rope will reach farther  
when straightened out than when in  
crooks.

I am glad to see that most of Car-  
roll's farmers practice shallow, level,  
frequent cultivation. It shows more  
than anything else that they realize  
that up-to-date methods of the  
Panama canal and rid that tropical  
country of mosquitoes in just a few  
years, that the ways and means of  
fighting used in the Civil War would  
mean suicide if used in the present  
one, that if some of the large business  
houses of the country were to run  
their business for a week the way  
they did a few years ago, it would  
mean hundreds of dollars loss to  
them, and it is up to the farmer also  
to make use of present day knowl-  
edge. I am sorry that more farmers  
did not heed the warning to disc the  
wheat ground before it was plowed.  
However, those who did will reap  
their reward and be an object lesson  
to their neighbors and another year  
more of us will not be caught nap-  
ping nor in a hurry.

Grover Kinzy, County Agent.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

Henry Nusbaum and wife to Geo.  
W. Clay, convey 1/4 acre, for \$400.  
Henry P. Nusbaum and wife to Vir-  
ginia G. Clay, convey 1/4 acre, for \$1.  
Emory C. Ebaugh and wife, to  
Charles R. Woods, convey lot of land  
for \$5.

Charles R. Woods and wife to Em-  
ory C. Ebaugh and wife, convey lot  
of land for \$5.  
Mary Leffert to Denton W. Ware-  
hime, conveys 6 acres of land, for  
\$1,200.

Mary E. Leffert to John C. Leffert  
and wife, conveys 39,221 1/2 square  
feet, for \$550.  
David Powell et al. to William L.  
Seabrook, conveys 3 tracts of land,  
for \$10.

William L. Seabrook and wife to  
John W. Powell and wife, convey 9  
acres, for \$650.  
Stella M. Wilson et al. to Edward  
M. Molesworth, convey 600 square  
feet, for \$600.

James A. Barnes to Wm. A. Barnes  
and wife, convey 154 acres, for  
\$6,000.

James A. Barnes to Annie A. Con-  
don and husband, conveys 2 lots for  
\$1,700.

Edward C. Brandenburg et al, trust-  
ee to the Interior Marble Quarry,  
Inc., convey 174 acres, for \$10.

Thomas Miller and wife to Frank  
L. Miller and wife, convey 9492 square  
feet, for \$5.

Daniel M. Murray, assignee, to  
Frank D. DeLashmutt et al, conveys  
1 rood, for \$1,200.

Ethel Davis and husband to Wil-  
liam E. Baker, convey 97 square per-  
ches, for \$21.22.

William E. Baker and wife to Ethel  
M. Davis, convey right of way for \$5.  
Western Maryland Railway to Mary  
E. Haines et al, conveys 1 1/4 acres,  
for \$194.

Charles A. Smith et al, to D. Ed-  
gar Smith, convey 370 square feet,  
for \$1,880.

Charles A. Smith et al, to Clarence  
M. Murray and wife convey 23,000  
square feet, for \$300.

Mandella Frank, executrix, to U.  
G. E. Stoffle and wife, convey 5 acres,  
for \$540.

C. Arnold Fleming et al, to Georgia  
P. Wood and husband, convey 83 acres  
for \$3,000.

John W. Krom et al, to Charles E.  
Stambaugh et al, convey 2 tracts,  
for \$1,600.

### A Sincere Compliment.

I remember as a boy hearing the late  
Rev. Sam P. Jones tell my father of  
what he considered to be the most sin-  
cere compliment he ever received, says  
a writer in the Dallas Pitchfork, "I  
was holding a meeting in the city of  
Louisville," Rev. Sam Jones related,  
"and spending the nights with an old  
Methodist colonel who owned a fine  
country home. During my first even-  
ing at the colonel's home the old col-  
ored yard man was instructed to bring  
out one of the colonel's finest saddle  
horses for my review. The aged negro  
did as he was instructed and led before  
me a magnificent animal. The horse  
was a deep bay stallion, and he walked  
with high, swaggering steps. I said  
to the old negro, 'What makes him stop  
so proudly?' And he answered without  
hesitation: 'Dat boss has got sense,  
Brudder Jones. He knows who's look-  
in' at 'im.'"

Sam Jones said that was the sin-  
cerest compliment he ever received.

### Monster Haystacks.

On the first approach to a Roumanian  
village one is startled by the largest  
haystack that the American will prob-  
ably ever have seen. Rod upon rod this  
monster stretches upon the horizon.  
The explanation is a simple one. Hay  
is one of the largest articles of produc-  
tion in Roumania. Landed proprietors  
and peasants, one and all, raise it and  
depend upon it for their support. When,  
however, a peasant feels grievances in-  
tolerable, it is a matter of no great  
difficulty to set the proprietor's hay  
afire—and no peasant in the district  
would think of assisting in the detec-  
tion of the incendiary. So the law per-  
mits the proprietor to force all the  
peasants in the district to place their  
hay with his, a record of the weight of  
each man's contribution being kept by  
both sides. In the event of fire—and it  
now behooves both sides to guard  
against all this—all contributors suffer  
in proportion.—Exchange.

**Much Food in Small Bulk.**  
The British soldier when fresh bread  
is not available is supplied with what  
he calls "dog biscuit." It looks like  
just that, being a thick cracker four  
inches square and weighing three  
ounces. Of whole wheat flour pressed  
solid, it might be described as a con-  
densed loaf of bread.

The French have a "war bread"  
somewhat similar, which when put  
into hot water or soup swells up like a  
sponge.

The famous German "pea sausage"  
is composed of pea meal, bacon and  
fat. It was the invention of a Berlin  
cook, who discovered a process where-  
by pea meal could be made proof  
against deterioration. One sausage  
eight inches long yields twelve plates  
of nutritious soup.

### Both Cheating Themselves.

You as a manufacturer are helping  
to keep prices up because you have  
not fully realized that men can do in  
six to seven hours what they are now  
doing in nine or ten. As workers you  
are helping to keep prices up because  
you are not doing all you can in the  
hours that you work. You are both  
cheating yourselves.—Industrial Man-  
agement.

### State Forests.

State forests, with a total of over  
3,600,000 acres, have been established  
in thirteen states. Of these New York  
has the largest forests, which comprise  
1,826,000 acres; Pennsylvania is sec-  
ond, with 1,008,000 acres, and Wiscon-  
sin



## Obstreperous

Jim

### Story of a Farmer Boy.

By F. A. MITCHEL

There are two things that especially interest me. One is gardening, the other automobiling. In these I have found occupation and amusement after retiring from business, though I am free to confess that since gardening is confined to a portion of the year and one can go motoring at any time I have done more of the latter than the former.

It is in the spring that I have found comfort in my garden. I prepare my ground early, and then when the first warm days come on I start out on a brief tour in my car, for experience has taught me that "one swallow does not make a summer," and I have obtained better results by refraining from planting till later when more reliance is to be placed on the continued warmth of the sun germinating my seed than by putting it in when cold is liable to follow heat.

But there is work in gardening, and motoring is all pleasure. Therefore I confess I prefer the latter.

One morning I stopped at a farmhouse for water for my radiator. The farmer came out, took a bucket, pumped the water and insisted on pouring it into my tank. Before leaving him I indulged him in conversation, for I have noticed that if there is one thing a farmer likes it is to talk.

This is natural. A countryman does not mingle in the hurly burly of city life. The city man comes home in the evening having had more talk than he has needed and prefers to sit down and be quiet. But the farmer is in a great measure cut off from all interchange of thought with his fellow men. If he can get a city man to swap ideas with him he will talk or listen, as his makeup impels, till the cows come home.

"You seem to have a great variety of produce on your farm," I said to the farmer.

"Yes," he said, "we have. We're near enough to the city for a market, and we put in a lot of different things, so that if some fail we don't make a dead loss."

At that moment a sturdy boy of five came out of the house and stood looking admiringly at my machine.

"Your boy?" I asked the farmer.

"I'm his granddad."

"What would the world be without the children?" I observed.

"You're right there, stranger," said the old man. "The only trouble about children is to understand 'em. We don't consider that they're children and not men and women. Consequence is we rub 'em the wrong way. And I've noticed that sometimes the most obstreperous turn out the best. We send 'em to school, and if they learn easy we think they're fine. If they don't we think they're no good."

"I was readin' about the best inventor t'other day—the man they call the wizard, and it said when he was a little feller his teacher took him to his mother and told her the boy was a dunce. The mother took the job o' teachin' him herself, but I reckon that boy was born to teach other people, for that's what he's been doin' ever since."

"I never had any trouble with any o' my children, except my boy Jim, the father o' this little shaver here. The fault with Jim was that when he got to be thirteen or fourteen years old he knew more'n I and his mother and the whole family. He was ready to tell me how to run the farm, but he couldn't tell me how to run it. He thought he could, and sometimes he did. I told him he'd better keep his opinions to himself."

"Sometimes he'd do things without my knowin' it or against my orders. I remember one day I told him to trim an apple tree and he particular to cut off the lower limbs that was hangin' near the ground. What did he do but cut off all the top ones. I didn't give him a lickin' for his disobedience, but I scolded him a lot. Do you know the little cuss' way o' doin' it turned out fine. After that the tree he trimmed give us the biggest and the best apples of any in the orchard. And the best part of it was we didn't have to go up on a long ladder to pick 'em and lose a lot by not bein' able to get 'em."

"Well, Jim was always doin' som'pin' the wrong way. When a man is runnin' anything he don't want his assistants to tell him how to do it, especially a boy that he has brought up from a baby. Jim was always monkeyin' in with the farm machinery, throwin' it out o' gear mostly, though once in awhile he'd make it run even. I told him to let it alone and to let everything alone, but it didn't do any good."

"One time I found a quarter acre o' ground that had always produced well. Nothing came up there that season. Come to find out Jim had been puttin' some kind o' chemicals into it. Jim was about sixteen when he did this, and I concluded to get rid of him. I told him he'd better go out for a hired hand, only I warned him that he'd better not tell the men he worked for how to run their farms and do things as he was told to do 'em."

"About this time his grandmother died and left him her savin's, about \$1,200. Instead o' leavin' it to me, as Jim's guardian, she left it to him to have right off. I think the most incorrigible boys is the favored ones of their mothers, and they certainly are

of the gals. Anyway Jim was a favorite of his grandmother, who seemed to think that he knew more than I did. "Jim went away, and I supposed he was goin' to do as I told him—hire out for a farm hand."

"Meantime while he was gone I wasn't gettin' along very well with the farm. I reckoned the land had been worked out and required to be fertilized. I didn't have the money to do the job as it ought to be done, and I thought that if I didn't spend a lot on it I'd lose what I put into it, so I didn't do anything. I tried to raise such crops as didn't need much fertilizer, but didn't get much of a return."

"Jim was away four years, and all the while I was runnin' down financially. He used to write home once in awhile, but he didn't tell us what he was doin'. But Jim was never a good hand at explainin' things. I've thought since that if when he was a boy he'd have told me some'n about what he was drivin' at I'd have had more patience with him. "The only thing Jim did tell us, and he wrote that to his mother the last year he was away, was that he'd got a sweetheart. He said she was the prettiest gal in the world and the best. When his mother told me about it I said I reckoned Jim would have a hard time takin' care of a wife, especially if he was goin' to do things his own way and never take any advice from anybody."

"Well, when I had got so low financially that I had to put a mortgage on my farm Jim come home. He said he'd been to an agricultural college and had come home to help me out."

"Father," he said, "you and all the rest of the old fashioned farmers have been blundering along for ages. The earth and everything in it is a big laboratory, and there's nothing that isn't subject to the laws of science. Do you remember when you told me to trim the apple tree and cut off the lower branches? Well, it occurred to me that that tree was a mighty big climb for the sap; that by the time it got to the top it must be tired out, and that what apples it produced would be small and few. Besides, it would cost more to gather apples grown as high as that than they'd be worth when you got 'em down."

"And do you remember the ground I put the chemicals in? Well, that was a failure, but when a boy of fourteen begins experimentin' he's not likely to succeed without a lot of failures. Sometimes a grown educated scientist will work for years over a problem and fail in the end."

"When you tired of me and grandmother left me the legacy I determined to use it to learn what there was known about scientific agriculture. I don't claim to have learned any more than is known by others, but I've learned that and it's a good foundation on which to learn more. I'm not going to do much experimentin' on my own hook till I have put you on a better basis in your efforts to make money out of the farm."

"And I must tell you further that there's business in farming as well as anything else. My vacations I've spent clerking in a produce store in a big city. There I've learned certain of some middlemen's methods. I've seen something of how he squeezes the consumer on the one hand and the farmer on the other. I don't want to squeeze either myself, but the more a man knows about squeezing the less likely he is to get squeezed."

"Now, dad, I'll tell you what we must do. We must take advantage of our opportunities such as they are and turn away from what are not opportunities, no matter how attractive they look. We've got a market handy for such produce as is used on the tables of any and every body. We'll go into table vegetables on a small scale at first, and if we find it pays we'll increase the scale. As soon as we can work it we'll open a store for the sale of our own produce and make the whole profit ourselves. But we can't go too fast; must feel our way and shift our plans as we run up against stone walls."

The farmer paused in his narrative, cast a glance over his broad beds of garden truck and concluded:

"There's the result of Jim's work. He didn't do any experimentin' till he'd got the business well goin'. I call it the business because business is a part and a very important part of farmin'."

"I've said that Jim didn't do any experimentin', so he didn't in the regular line of the work on the farm, but he's been doin' it all the while in a small way, and he's found out some things already."

"That mortgage I told you of was paid off in two years, and now there's plenty over for all."

"Jim married his sweetheart and they live in the cottage down yonder. This little Jim"—putting his hand on the boy's head—"is a chip off the old block; he has a will of his own, anyway. There's his dad now."

A sturdy young man of twenty-five or six in overalls came up to us and was introduced by his father. I had some talk with him about his profession, but found him very reticent and could get only a little out of him. Evidently he was a man of deeds instead of words.

I was so pleased with this bit of life's success that I motored that way again and met Jim's mother and his wife. There was an air of prosperity and comfort about all these people and their farm that was very attractive to me, and in time I came to know them all well. During these visits Jim received a high appointment in the United States department of agriculture."

If there is any moral to this story it seems to me it is that a genius is so far out of the beaten track that he is apt to be considered a dunce. In other words, his brain is so absorbed with the generally unknown that it is impossible to fix it on the known."

## SPIRIT OF DAY IN FASHION



No one looks to military styles to find prettiness. But here is a military cape that is as attractive as can be. It bespeaks the material spirit of the day. It is made of French blue broadcloth and is smartly trimmed with black velvet and silver braid and buttons. The hat too, is a remarkable one. It suggests both a shako and a helmet and the "spikes" embroidered on it rather emphasize the latter. The pom-pom and the tiny American flags in front give the hat the patriotic touch of the times.

### GINGHAM COSTS LIKE SILK

When Gowns Are Made by High-Priced Artists, the Material Is the Least Consideration.

So many of the newest frocks are built of gingham or elaborately trimmed with that modest material that women are naturally a little shocked when they find that prices are not proportionately reduced. But one has only to remember that most of these frocks are designed by highly paid artists who combine materials not because they are expensive or the reverse, but because a certain fabric suits their mood and harmonizes in color with texture or effect with some other material.

The actual amount of material that goes to make any of the fashionable clothes is not large, except in the case of the cloaks or coat capes now being worn by everybody. Whether a yard or so of checked gingham or the same amount of taffeta or crepe de chine is chosen is of much less account in the final cost of the frock than the amount of hand work which goes to its completion. This last always brings up the price of clothes and much more than fabric tends to make the prices of even cotton dresses more than they have been in other seasons, although it is a matter of constant surprise to women who frequent the shops that so many of the less expensive models actually have a little hand work upon them; just enough to keep them in touch with the mode.

### HOW TO WASH SUMMER FROCK

Various Ingredients Should Be Added to the Water, According to the Color of the Goods.

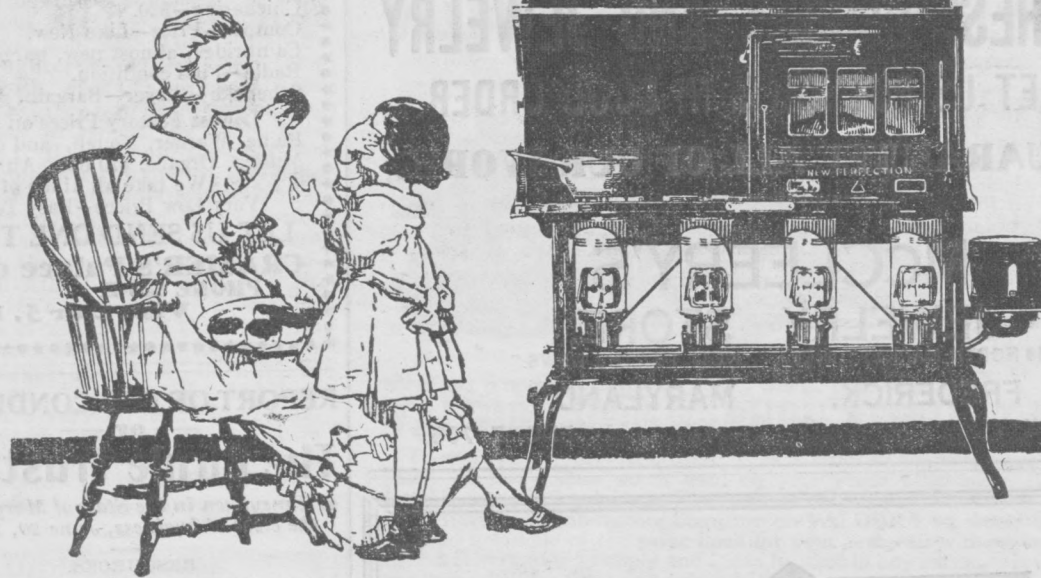
When washing colored summer frocks at home, remember these hints: To prevent the color running, add to the rinsing water a little vinegar for maye or heliotrope, oxgall for brown, alum for green, methylated spirits for all shades of lemon or yellow, and salt for blue.

A handful of salt in the rinsing water nearly always acts as a preservative for any shade or color.

Brown holland frocks always present a better appearance if washed in bran water, without any soap being used. Boil a pound of bran in two quarts of water, strain this into two quarts of clean warm water, and wash the dress in as many lots of water as necessary.

Rinse through cold water, and when half dry, iron on the wrong side with a hot iron.

Silk summer blouses want washing quickly and carefully, one at a time. Do not wring the blouses, but squeeze through two bowls of soapsuds, then rinse through clear warm water. Pale-colored silks improve by being given a second rinsing through blue water. Roll in a towel, and iron before quite dry with a fairly hot iron, keeping a piece of muslin between the silk and the iron—a good tip this latter. So many home-laundresses ruin silk blouses, making them yellow, by washing them in very hot water.



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## The KITCHEN CABINET

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### GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

Watercress is found in so many springs that it should be more widely used. As a spring tonic it has no equal in the vegetable line, served with French dressing or eaten with a sprinkling of salt with a lamb chop. It is an ideal salad and garnish.

### Cream of Watercress

Soup.—Pick over and wash two quarts, or four bunches, of cress, boil it in a quart of water for five minutes, drain and save the water. Pound the cress with two tablespoonfuls of butter. In a saucepan mix four tablespoonfuls of flour and three of butter, when well blended add the cress water and two quarts of veal broth, cook 15 minutes. Skim, add the cress, strain, and return to a saucepan and thicken with the yolks of four eggs beaten with a cupful of thin cream. Pour very hot into a tureen and serve with croutons.

Curry of Chicken.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add one teaspoonful of finely chopped onions and half a chopped apple. Fry them together, then add a tablespoonful of grated coconut, one quarter of a spoonful of English mustard, one tablespoonful each of curry and flour. Mix all together and cook two minutes, then moisten with a cupful of chicken stock. When boiling add the meat of half a fowl torn in shreds and let simmer for ten minutes, add three tablespoonfuls of cream and season with salt and pepper. Serve with fresh boiled rice.

Crispettes.—Beat two eggs and stir into them a cupful of white and brown sugar mixed, add four tablespoonfuls of flour, a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat thoroughly, add a cupful of walnuts chopped fine. Drop the dough by teaspoonfuls into buttered pans, allowing three inches for the cakes to spread. Serve with fruit for dessert or with afternoon tea. They should be baked until crisp and brown.

Ginger Mousse.—Dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatin in a fourth of a cupful of water, add a pinch of salt and three-fourths of a cupful of granulated sugar. Stir into this a pint of whipped cream flavored with two tablespoonfuls of the ginger, sirup and one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Add one cupful of Canton ginger (chopped) just before freezing.

Nellie Maxwell

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson II.—Third Quarter, For  
July 8, 1917.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, II Chron. xxviii, 1-27—Memory Verses, 1, 2—Golden Text, Heb. xi, 6—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This is a hard lesson about a desperately bad man, one of the very worst of the kings of Judah, of whom it is said, "This is that king Ahaz" (verse 22). Manasseh may have been worse in some respects, but he repented, while of this man we read of no repentance. There were always some who feared God, a Godly remnant, and the sixteen years of this man's reign must have been a heartbreaking time for them, but no doubt a time of humiliation and unceasing prayer to God, and in due time deliverance came, as we shall see in our next lesson.

Days of trial are always times of faith and patience on the part of God's people, and the terrible days still before us, of which we are having already some foretastes, will give great opportunity for the manifestation of such graces (Heb. vi, 12, 15; Rev. xiii, 10). All life's story as well as all the Bible story is either a manifestation of God or the devil, and so it will be until a king shall reign in righteousness and peace and the devil be shut up in the pit for a thousand years. It is written of Ahaz that he did not right in the sight of the Lord, but walked in the ways of the kings of Israel, and they, without exception, walked in the steps of Jeroboam, son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin.

What Ahaz did that was wrong and desperately sinful is quite fully recorded in our lesson chapter and in II Kings xvi. He burned incense to other gods not only in Jerusalem, but in all the cities of Judah and on the hills and under every green tree. He burned his children in the fire like the heathen whom the Lord had cast out. He leaned on the king of Assyria and worshiped the gods of the kings of Syria. He had an altar made like one he saw in Damascus and put it in place of the brazen altar of the Lord and offered sacrifices upon it. He took the great laver from off the brazen oxen which supported it and set it on a pavement of stones. He cut in pieces the vessels of the house of God and shut up the doors of the house of the Lord. It seemed as if he could not do enough to show his hatred of God and His commandments. Yet he had a good father, Jotham, who beams mightily because he prepared his ways before the Lord his God (xxvii, 6), and he had a good son, as we shall see in our next lesson.

These things are a great perplexity, just as similar things are in our own times. But there is rest in the Lord, and in Him alone, and in the fact that He cannot fail nor be discouraged (Isa. xlii, 4). The Lord brought Judah low because of Ahaz and because they had forgotten the Lord God of their fathers (verses 6, 19), but they did not repent nor turn to Him again. Isaiah and Micah were the Lord's messengers in those days, as we learn from the first verse of each of these prophecies, and the Lord sent Isaiah with a special message to Ahaz, telling him that if he would turn to the Lord the purpose of the Syrians against him would not stand nor come to pass and that he might be quiet and not be afraid of them, but that if he would not believe he would not be established. On that occasion Isaiah was to take with him his son, Shearjashub, whose name signifies the remnant shall return, for, as we said earlier in this lesson, there is always a Godly remnant, and it seemed like saying to Ahaz that if he would not turn to the Lord the remnant would (Isa. vii, 1-9).

It was to this same Ahaz the Lord said, "Ask thee a sign of the Lord thy God; ask it either in the depth or in the height above," and Ahaz said, "I will not ask; neither will I tempt the Lord" (Isa. vii, 10-12). He had provoked the Lord seemingly beyond all endurance, yet hear him say, I will not tempt the Lord. If he meant to say, I will not ask the Lord for anything nor have anything to do with Him, we could understand him better, for that is what his actions were saying and perhaps what he meant to say. Now hear this wonderful message from the Lord to such a man representing the house of David and at such a time: "The Lord Himself shall give you a sign. Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son and shall call His name Immanuel" (Isa. vii, 13, 14). We cannot but think of the first assurance of the great deliverer being made to the devil himself (Gen. iii, 14, 15), and we know that when the devil shall come to the time of his very worst opposition to and defiance of God then shall He who in the fullness of time was really born of a virgin come in His glory to overthrow all His enemies and set up His kingdom.

When the devil incarnate, the coming antichrist, shall have gathered the kings of the earth and their armies against Him who is coming on the white horse, the Lamb shall overcome them, for He is King of kings and Lord of lords (Rev. xvii, 14; xix, 19). That will be the morning of the Sun of Righteousness of which David spoke in his last words, but there will be no morning for such as Ahaz, who have no use for God or His word (II Sam. xliii, 3-5; Isa. viii, 20, R. V.). The glorious assurances of Isaiah 12 and xi and xii surely cry aloud to us.

## RAIN NOT DUE TO GUNFIRE

Harvard Professor Explodes the Theory That Heavy Cannonading of Battles Causes Precipitation.

Prof. Alexander MacAdie of Harvard has some interesting things to say regarding the possibilities of man to control the water vapors in the air. He explodes the popular theory that the heavy cannonading of battles produces rain. Heretofore a great many people have firmly believed that the concussion of the heavy guns in firing shells shock down the raindrops. It is true that volcanic eruptions may cause rain, but it is not the noise but the dust that is responsible. The dust particles are cast high into the upper currents of the air and borne around the earth at that height. They facilitate condensation of vapor and consequent precipitation.

The volcano Krakatoa burst forth once with particular intensity and undoubtedly caused rain in remote parts of the globe.

"Gunfire would have to be on a vastly greater scale than is at present the case to cause rain. And as for the attempts which have been made to produce rain by bombarding the clouds, it is enough to say that the claims and statements made by the experimenters, or shall we call them exploiters, are not supported by facts. It is not established that rain follows heavy battles and excessive firing.

"Still it would be unwise to assert that rain production is beyond the power of man. Furthermore, so much that appeared to be fundamental and basic in physics a few years ago has gone by the board that the physicist is, to speak frankly, at sea regarding the structure of the atom. We may not shut our eyes to the possibility of electrical action in controlling the combination or agglomeration of minute particles. Stranger things have happened than that man should find a way to master the water vapor in the free air; and, for example, to dissipate clouds and fogs."

## RICH ARE BECOMING POOR

Bishop Lawrence Says Wealthy Are Setting Expenses Too Near Limit of Income.

Bishop William Lawrence in telling of his work in raising a \$5,000,000 pension fund for the Episcopal clergy, said during a sermon at Trinity church that, besides a lesson for a more highly organized church, he had found that people with incomes of from \$50,000 to \$100,000, says a Boston dispatch to the Philadelphia Record, are now poor or on the way to poverty.

"There is a great tendency," he stated, "for people to make their fixed charges so high, with houses and expenditures of all sorts, to set a pace so near their income that when they reach forty-five or fifty years of age they are really poor people. Many with incomes of from \$50,000 to \$100,000 are today poor or on the way to poverty because of these high fixed charges. They will feel poorer than the mechanic who has set his pace at only 80 per cent of his income."

Bishop Lawrence deplored a tendency of parents of wealth in limiting the responsibility they allow their children in handling money.

"If children were brought up," he said, "with allowances so as to be able to give and save and expend proportionately, then they would better understand the use of money later on."

## Cardiff Is Prosperous.

Cardiff, Wales, has become known as the Pittsburgh of the British Isles. Like the American city, the coal mines are largely responsible for its boom, although shipping has played no small part. Some men who were shipping clerks two years ago now own a string of ships and coal miners are making \$100 a week.

Just to show that it has made a lot of money, Cardiff invested \$150,000,000 in the last British war loan. This works out at the rate of more than \$750 a head of the population and is the most remarkable of all the contributions that came from any one city in the British Isles.

## Poor John!

"Hello! Is this you, mother dear?"

"Yes, Sue. What is it? Something awful must have happened for you to call me up at this—"

"It's not so awful. But John, dear, hasn't been feeling well, and the doctor gave him pills to take every four hours. I've been sitting up to give them to him, and now it's about time for his medicine, but John has fallen asleep. Should I wake him?"

"I wouldn't if I were you. What is he suffering from?"

"Insomnia."—Pittsburgh Telegraph-Chronicle.

## Woman Carpenters in France.

A few women are being employed as carpenters in France as an experimental measure. They are housed in army huts built by the contractor for them, and work under a forewoman, who is herself directly under a French manager. A housekeeper-cook and a woman supervisor have been engaged. Their output and their pay is about half that of men. They do lighter work of carpentry.

## Freshet Preceding Drought.

There seemed to be general rejoicing over prohibition in Crimmon Gulch.

"Yes," replied Broncho Bob; "the boys looked forward to it with great enthusiasm. They figured that there'd be a tremendous amount of liquor that the saloons would have to give away just before they closed."

## USE OF SPRAY MIXTURES URGED

Will Greatly Lessen Losses From Plant Diseases.

### MUST BE PROPERLY MIXED

Some Practical Directions Given For Preparing Lime-Sulphur and Bordeaux Mixture.

College Park, June 28.—Every producer of farm and truck crops affected by plant diseases is taking unusual precautions to prevent the appearance and spread of disease. Fortunately, most diseases can be prevented or checked by two or three simple spray mixtures that can be prepared and applied by the grower. In a warning issued by the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service, through its county demonstration agents, C. E. Temple, State Plant Pathologist, gives some most practical directions regarding the home preparation of spray mixtures. Prof. Temple says: "Every year, thousands of dollars worth of food materials in our State are destroyed by plant diseases and insects. This great loss can be cut down at a relatively small cost by the use of approved precautionary methods, such as the selection of seed free from disease, the rotation of crops and the spraying for both diseases and insects.

"Directions for making the more important fungicides are given below:

### Self-Boiled Lime-Sulphur.

"This material is used for the control of rot and scab on stone fruits, such as peaches, plums and cherries. It is composed of:

"Flowers of Sulphur (finely ground) 8 pounds.

"Stone Lime of good quality 8 pounds.

"Water, 50 gallons.

"To make this spray material, start the lime slaking in a fifty-gallon container with a little water, using hot water if the lime acts slowly. As soon as the lime begins to slake rapidly, add the sulphur and stir continuously. Add just enough water from time to time to keep the mixture in the form of a thin paste and to allow the mixture to boil violently from three to five minutes. At the end of this time, fill the container with cold water so as to prevent any further action of the lime. The mixture is now ready to strain into the spray tank. Larger quantities may be made in the case of commercial orchardists, but greater care will be required to prevent the mixture from becoming too hot, in which case the sulphur will be dissolved and there will be a red scum formed on the surface after the mixture has been allowed to stand for a few minutes. This red material will injure the foliage and fruits of peaches and plums. When applying this spray, good agitation is essential.

"As a substitute for this home-made spray material atomic sulphur, which is a commercial product, may be used at the rate of five pounds to 50 gallons of water.

### Concentrated Lime-Sulphur.

"This material is usually purchased in the concentrated form which usually tests 32 to 34 degrees Baume scale. This solution when diluted to one part to 40 parts of water, makes a good fungicide for spraying apples, pears and quinces for various fungous diseases.

### Bordeaux Mixture.

"This is the standard spray for truck crops, potatoes, tomatoes, grapes and for apples in the case of bitter rot and blotch. The material is made from:

"Copper Sulphate (Bluestone), 4 pounds.

"Stone Lime of good quality, 4 pounds.

"Water, 50 gallons.

"In making the spray material dissolve the bluestone by suspending it in a bag near the surface of a few gallons of water contained in a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake the lime and add several gallons of water so as to make milk of lime. Strain the bluestone solution into the spray tank and add enough water to make from 20 to 30 gallons. Then strain the milk of lime into the barrel, agitating the mixture vigorously. Add water to make 50 gallons and use immediately. The secret in making good Bordeaux is to have the bluestone and the milk of lime fairly well diluted before putting them together and then while they are being brought together they should be stirred continuously. If concentrated solutions are put together, a very poor grade of Bordeaux is the result.

"Stock solutions may be made by dissolving bluestone the rate of one pound per gallon of water. Slake the lime and dilute to one pound to the gallon. These will keep indefinitely if kept separate, but they should be covered to keep the water from evaporating. When using them, mix according to the formula above. Prepared Bordeaux, both dry and paste, is on the market and may be substituted for the home-made mixture. Consult your County Demonstration Agent regarding the details of preparing any of the above mixtures."

## WIFE RETAINS HER FREEDOM

Young Woman, in Remarkable Marriage Contract, Keeps Own Name and Agrees to Support Self.

The "individual marriage" entered into in New York by a young woman college graduate and a well-known literary man is a step further into the path of experiment in the marriage relations, but quite in keeping with some of the startling views of the extreme feminists. In this disturber of the conventional, a marriage contract takes the place of the marriage ceremony and covers the individual views of each contracting party, constituting what they call a mutual pledge. All the terms except that the bride and groom live together, though not as husband and wife in all relations usually followed.

The wife retains her own name and pays all her own personal bills, which includes her meals when eaten elsewhere than at "home," amusement tickets, laundry, etc. The husband does the same. The meals they eat in common are paid for by both, and both support the household. Each works and has full use of the salary earned. The bride supports herself as if she were not married, and the husband spends his money just as he did when he had no wife, because he is forbidden to support her. On their door are both names, Mr. Marsh and Miss Taylor.

The couple's explanation is that each is entitled to individual freedom, especially intellectual liberty, and each desired perfect freedom.

## IS OLD SPANISH STRONGHOLD

Little Mexican Village of San Blas Has Little Left to Show It Once Was Place of Importance.

Sprawled over low, flat ground that stretches from its narrow harbor to the foothills of the Cordilleras; dotted by one towering cliff that rises abruptly a mile from the sea, and half concealed in a dense growth of tropical foliage, is the little Mexican village of San Blas—once the greatest Spanish stronghold of the western world. At least you are expected to believe this, although at first glance it seems quite incredible, says a world traveler.

Today the town consists chiefly of one main street, paved with cobblestones, between which the grass grows luxuriantly. Here San Blas conducts its business affairs in neat little shops, lives in substantial adobe houses and lounges in the tiny cafes, which are all run by Chinamen, sipping tequila and eating green coconut. There is the usual central plaza, of course, where the band plays in the evening; a theater where people bring their own chairs, and a market place where the San Blas citizen buys everything from his rice for dinner to his shoes and rosary. Branching off from the main street are divers muddy little roads running crookedly in every direction and lined with little huts made of poles and mud, with thatched roofs and without floors, their ugliness half hidden by rhododendrons and scarlet hibiscus.

### An Odd Collision.

"One would imagine it to be safe, in preparing a list of improbabilities, to include such a thing as a collision between an airplane and a steam roller," says the Popular Mechanics Magazine. "A rear-end crash of two so utterly different machines seems extremely incongruous. And yet this is precisely what occurred not long ago at an aviation field near Buffalo, N. Y. The steam roller was being used on the turf when an airman attempted to make a landing. In doing this he either miscalculated the relative positions of his craft and the heavy roller, or became 'object struck' for the nose of the plane was plunged with considerable force against the rear of the other machine. Fortunately no one was badly injured, but the propeller of the aircraft was broken, the landing gear wrecked, and the radiator smashed."

### Credit Man's Hard Lines.

When the credit man makes a mistake it is "good night," says the Pittsburgh Credit Bulletin. But when a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it; when the lawyer makes a mistake, it's just what he wanted, because he has a chance to try the case again; when the carpenter makes a mistake, it's just what he expected, because the chances are ten to one he never learned his trade; when a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it; when a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land; when a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference, and when an electrician makes a mistake he blames it on the induction, the meaning of which nobody knows. But the poor credit man has no excuse.

### To Explain Russian Mineral Deposits.

An important geological expedition is to be undertaken by Russian scientists into the mountainous region of Juban, South Caucasus, for the exploration of mineral beds there. It is hoped that the expedition will be able to recommend the exploitation of extensive beds of coal and certain rare minerals. The expedition will be led by M. Androussov, a well-known Russian geologist.

### To Close London Churches.

The City of London will have forty or fifty of its churches closed in the near future, till after the war, as a result of the bishop's scheme for releasing clergy for national war work. There are now only about 20,000 people resident in the city (the central portion of the whole municipality), and if present plans go through, only eight churches will be kept open for their use.

## HAT AND NECKWEAR

These Two Items of Apparel Should Be in Harmony.

Fact That They Should Be on Good Terms With Each Other Is Not Always Recognized.

It is not a generally recognized fact that neckwear and hats ought to be on very good terms with each other. There is nothing that so affects the appearance of a hat as the collar it is worn over. Maybe that is why the new hat, which you liked so well the day you bought it, does not satisfy you now; maybe it is the collar which you wear with it.

The collar should follow more or less the outline of the hat, that is, a neat tailored stock like the one shown with the buttons should not look so well with the flaring sailor with the tassel trimming. This sailor tops a double collar effect, which is stunning, indeed. The tabs of the flare collar coming down through slits in the cape collar and ending in rather long ends take away from it the awkward look which a round collar is apt to give. This is a splendid model for organdie. The tassel trimming on this sailor is a simple and very stunning trimming for a sports hat of this type, says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

A medium-sized turned-up hat, with indications of the tricorne about it, uses an anchor of silver braid to embellish the caught-up left side. These patriotic emblems promise unusual vogue in the millinery world. The collar and cuff set used with this set suggests a soft sports silk or wash satin. The ball-weighted ends hold themselves in place through the clots in collar and cuffs, though snap fasteners might prove a helpful addition here.

Trig, indeed, is the stock and cuff set under the snug-fitting turban. Pique is the material of which these are made, and their tailored trimness



Trio of Smart Combinations.

is more fitting for the sports blouse of handkerchief linen. The black cravat of moire ribbon, and cuff ribbons of the same, give that finishing touch of black so effective in combination with plain white neckwear.

## CAPES FOR EVERY OCCASION

Models of All Kinds Which Are Being Turned Out by Designers Promise to Have Definite Vogue.

Short coats are once more subject for experiment and capes promise to have a definite vogue. Already there are attractive capes of many kinds on view, and word comes from Paris of more and more cape models, short, long, frivolous, severe, capes for sports wear, for morning wear, for afternoon wear, for evening wear.

One shop is showing delightful, full, enveloping capes of charmeuse, brocade on one side, plain on the other and reversible. A frock of dark blue and beige block check silk has a very clever short cape of dark blue cloth collared and lined with the silk.

Another short dark blue cape is of gaberdine and has a good-looking high collar of biscuit cloth. Long, circular capes of sports materials are many, blue burella model lined throughout with fine white serge, being a case in point, and thinner materials such as jersey are made into full, long capes shirred to yokes. The collar is often the distinguished feature of an otherwise very simple cape, and designers are exhausting their ingenuity upon this detail as they have upon the collar for the topcoat.

One designer sends out a sports cape of white serge with girdles and yoke of blue and white block check and another provides a full cape of violet djerse lined with gray and hugely collared in gray jersey in most original fashion.

Egg Gives a Finish.  
To make kid gloves look like new after they have been cleaned rub over with white of egg.

## JOB

# Printing

Do you want your work done quickly and well? The RECORD Office does all kinds of Poster, Program and High-class Work promptly and at reasonable prices. With the latest styles of type, modern machinery and experienced and accommodating workmen, we are always ready to meet any demands.

Hand in your order and it will be filled satisfactorily. We are also prepared to do all kinds of Book and Pamphlet Work and invite you to call or write and get our prices before placing your order elsewhere. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

## Advertising

Nearly every week, some one tells us how a little advertisement paid him—somebody, perhaps, who never tried it before, and was surprised at quick results. There is no question about it—the right sort of advertising pays. If you know you have something to sell that the people want, or if you have something to sell but don't know who wants it—try our Office.

## The

# Record,

TANEYTOWN.



## TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Elizabeth Crouse, of York, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Eudora Jones visited Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reindollar, at Clear Ridge, last week.

Miss Hilda Eckard, of Walkersville, was a guest of Miss Romaine Koutz, the first of the week.

Mrs. Katharine S. Clabaugh, of Washington, came to her home here, last week, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Knight and children, Maxine and Donald, visited friends at Hampstead, on Sunday.

Miss Elizabeth Crapster returned home Wednesday, after spending three weeks visiting in Gettysburg and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Halbert Poole and son Halbert, of near Dennings, spent Thursday with her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Baker.

Misses Mary and Irene Fringer, Grace Witherow and Ada R. Englar, left, on Friday, for several days visit to Washington and Mt. Vernon.

Wm. T. Childs, wife, two sons and daughter, of Arlington, were visitors at P. B. Englar's, last Sunday afternoon, on an auto trip.

Miss Alice Harman, accompanied by Miss Rhoda Hahn, of Ladiesburg, visited relatives and friends at York and Pequea, Pa., last week.

The blight is said to be seriously affecting the potato crop, in this section, and rain is also badly needed, at once, or the crop promises to be short.

Mr. M. Augustus Basehoar is on a visit to his brothers, Charles H., of Littlestown; Calvin, of near Gettysburg; and Dr. C. S. Basehoar, of Carlisle, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Weber Mast, Mrs. W. W. Mast and Miss Rose Wells, of Coatesville, Pa., and Mrs. J. R. Galt, of New Windsor, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis G. Bowers, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Currens and son, Robert, and Mr. and Mrs. George Baumgardner and sons, Robert and Delmar, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Currens, at Charles Town, W. Va., on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brough, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Weikert, Mrs. Daniel Herbst, all of Hanover, and Miss Lillian Lynn, of York, were visitors at Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Bower's, on Wednesday.

The Reindollar Co. has installed a fire-proof vault for their books and papers, and will also enlarge and rearrange their office space, to better accommodate their business convenience.

Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Seiss had as visitors, from Saturday until Monday, Ralph Walker, an attorney, his wife and daughter, and their cousin, Charles Williams and wife, all of Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi D. Frock and daughter, Isabella, and Mrs. Ida Landis spent Sunday in Thurmont, visiting Mrs. Clara Mackley. Mr. and Mrs. Frock spent Tuesday in York, visiting Mrs. Crann.

Miss Beulah Englar came home, on Monday, for her summer vacation, after making a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Margaret Franquist, at East Orange, N. J. She will return to Bound Brook school in September.

Hay harvest has been in active progress, this week, the report being that it is heavier than was expected. Wheat will be generally harvested, next week, or about a week later than usual. Prospects are unusually bright for a good crop.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mehning and son, Wilbur, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Baumgardner, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Basehoar and son, William, of Carlisle, Pa., spent Sunday at the home of Peter Baumgardner, near Keysville.

Those who spent Sunday in Gettysburg, with Albert Frock and family, were Mr. and Mrs. Will Carl, of Taneytown, Miss Jessie Gerlach, Miss Teloda Shultz, of Frostburg, and Charles Angell and wife, Charles Garver and wife, of Clear Springs, Pa.

It seems to us that the contractors, or the State Roads Commission, owe the Corporation authorities something for the wear on our streets in the use of the big motor trucks, carrying heavy loads of road material amounting to hundreds of tons, to the State Road extension—and this is not said as a joke, either.

E. Weant Koons left Thursday, for Niagara Falls and Fort Niagara, where he expects to spend some time with his brother, at the Officers Training Camp.

The Junior Red Cross volunteers will hold a candy sale, July 4, at 6 P. M., on the lot adjoining the Elliot House, the proceeds to be used to purchase material for war relief work.

Washington Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., elected the following officers, Thursday night: Wm. D. Ohler, Pres.; Milton Ohler, Vice-Pres.; Paul Fair, M. of F.; Wm. Kiser, Con.; Ernest Hyser, Guard; Clarence Ohler, Insp.; Milton Ohler, Wm. D. Ohler, Paul Fair and George Shriner, Del. to State Camp.

The following, from the Westminster Times, is equally true of Taneytown: "It is no uncommon sight every day to see on the pavements or streets of this city, little boys and girls riding in express wagons at full speed and it is a miracle that they have not been hurt or run into some one before this. The same occurs on our streets where the danger of being run over by an auto is much greater. Will they be permitted to continue until some one is killed or injured before they are stopped? If parents could only realize the great danger their children are in they would not permit them to do it on the pavements or streets. Boys and girls, stop it before you are injured, or you injure some one else, and you will be sorry that you did not heed this warning."

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian, Piney Creek.—Bible School, 9 A. M.; Worship, 10 A. M. Sermon subject: "The Father's Ways and Works." Welcome all.

Town—9 A. M., Bible School; 7 P. M., C. E. consecration service; 8 P. M., union service in the Reformed Church Communion administered next Sabbath at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Preparatory service, Friday night, July 6, at 7:30; congregational meeting, at 8:15, for the election of an Elder, a Board of Trustees and any other business that concerns the congregation.

Reformed church, Taneytown.—Sunday school at 9 A. M.; annual Children's-day service at 10 A. M.; union service at 8 P. M. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Seth Russell Downie of the Presbyterian church. Aid Society on Thursday evening at 7:30, at the home of Mrs. Dr. Hitchcock.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday, the pastor will preach on "The Conservation of Resources." In the evening the congregation will join in the union service in the Reformed church.

Union Bridge, Lutheran Charge.—Rocky Ridge, 10 A. M., preaching; Keysville, 2:30 P. M., preaching; Rocky Ridge, 7:30 P. M., Children's-day service. W. O. Ibach, Pastor. Church of God, Uniontown.—Sunday school at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching at Wakefield at 2 P. M. L. F. Murray, Pastor.

U. B. Church, Taneytown.—Bible school, 9 A. M.; preaching, 10 A. M.; C. E., 7:30 P. M. Union service at Reformed church, 8 P. M. Harney—Bible school, 1:30 P. M.; C. E., 7:30; preaching, 8 P. M.

Uniontown Lutheran charge.—S. S., at Baust at 9:30 A. M.; preaching at 10:30 A. M.; Catechetical class after preaching. Children's service at Uniontown in the evening. W. E. Saltzgeber, Pastor.

### Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Monday, June 25, 1917.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. A. Sappington, deceased, were granted unto Fannie E. Sappington, who received an order to notify creditors. Ethel L. Bounds, administratrix of George C. Maring, deceased, settled her first and final account.

The last will and testament of Jesse L. Franklin, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Maggie J. Franklin and Elmer A. Franklin, and an order to notify creditors.

Charles A. Smith and Royal J. Smith, executors of William E. T. Smith, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Tuesday, June 26, 1917.—Viola Sadler, guardian of Virgie J. Davis, ward, settled her first and final account.

Thomas A. Barnes, administrator of Charles E. Pickett, deceased, settled his second and final account.

The last will and testament of E. C. Gertrude Murray, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto J. Edward Murray, who received an order to notify creditors and returned an inventory of debts.

Beverly B. Bennett and Francis L. Bennett, administrators of Pennington T. Bennett, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled the first account.

Delia V. Basler, executrix of John C. Harman, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

### War Emergency Notice.

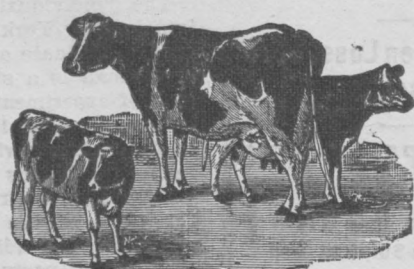
Anyone throughout the county anxious to serve their country in any way—yet in doubt how to go about it—is requested to communicate with the

WOMEN'S COMMISSION ON PREPAREDNESS AND SURVEY FOR CARROLL COUNTY.

Mrs. Austin Gallagher, Chairman, Tel. 126 Westminster. Mrs. Geo. Mather, Secretary, Tel. 68-R, Westminster. 6-8-17

## GRANGERS' FAIR, - - OHLER'S GROVE

AUGUST 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 1917.



There will be no Department of the Fair that promises to make more new developments and exceed former years than the cattle.

At the present time we have exhibits entered from the following breeds of registered herds, Guernsey, Durham, Jersey, Holstein and high grade cattle. These exhibitors are interested in the success of our Fair and take this method to help to present the educational feature and at the same time create a market for their surplus stock, thus combining education and advertising. In order to derive practical lessons we will also have exhibits from common breed cattle, and found upon many farms the "Boarder" and conduct a milking testing demonstration under the direction of our County Agent Grover Kinzy governed by the rules of the cow testing association.

We are enlarging our cattle accommodations to meet the increase demand, and if any other wishes to exhibit we would like to have their entries at an early date so that suitable accommodation can be arranged.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Secretary & Manager.

### The Food Control Bill.

Consideration of the Lever Food Control bill has been transferred from the House to the Senate, with its new and drastic prohibition features added in the House. The indications are that the bill will be finally passed, early next week, in time to deal with this season's crops. A number of amendments are proposed, which administration leaders have accepted, as follows:

Extension of Government control over food, feed and fuels, as provided in the Lever bill, to many other basic articles, including iron and steel and their products, oil, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum, platinum, farm implements, fertilizers and binding twines. Elimination of the provision for regulation of consumption to insure that the food administrator shall not regulate individual rations.

Inclusion of a new section to insure that control of a farmer's production or storage of his own products cannot be attempted.

An addition to the licensing section to make clear that the charges to be fixed shall relate to storage and other middlemen's handling.

Aside from difficulties ahead over prohibition, opponents of the bill promise to continue their fight on the licensing plan, minimum price fixing, the provision for Government purchase of foodstuffs, the section authorizing the President to commandeer factories and other plants and mines. Majority and minority committee reports are looked for.

On the House amendment prohibiting further manufacture of foodstuffs into intoxicants of any kind, a majority of the committee is said to favor a substitute along similarly drastic lines. The fight will centre upon an effort to permit manufacture of malt liquors and wines.

### Youngsters May Operate Autos.

One of the bills passed at the special session of the General Assembly, which became a law, Thursday, when Governor Harrington signed it, interests deeply the young people of Maryland. This law, effective at once, permits boys and girls of 16 to 18 years of age, respectively, to operate motor vehicles if they can pass the State tests. The tests, which will be before Automobile Commission, will consist in a practical demonstration of the applicant's skill in operating an automobile. For this test applicants will be charged \$1 each. If the test is satisfactory then the license will be issued immediately.

## DR. FAHRNEY,

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

### Chronic Diseases Only.

Anemia, Appendicitis, Arteriosclerosis (Hardening of Arteries), Asthma, Biliousness, Bladder Disorder, Blood Disorder, Catarrh, Constipation, Consumption, Diabetes, Dropsy, Drowsiness, Gall Stones, Gastritis, Headache, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Run-down Condition, Sciatica, Sluggish Liver, Skin Diseases, Stomach Trouble, Tuberculosis. Consultation Free.

6-20-17

## Spend Your Money

with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper.

### SIMPLE, HARMLESS, EFFECTIVE.

Pure Charcoal Tablets, for Dyspepsia, Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Constipation... 10c and 25c at McKellip's.

Advertisement

### 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 date, counted as one word. Cash in advance, unless other terms are mutually agreed upon. Postage stamps received as cash.

POTATOES WANTED! All kinds of Poultry wanted. Spring Chickens a specialty. 50¢ for delivering Calves.

—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid for Eggs, Calves and Poultry. 50¢ for delivering Calves Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—G. W. MOTTER. 6-10-17

WILL PAY \$2.25 per bu. for Potatoes delivered not later than Wednesday, 10 A. M. Poultry of all kinds wanted; also Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest prices paid, 50¢ for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock.—Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Prop.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the unusual announcement, in this issue, by NUSBAUM & JORDAN, of Westminster, for 5 tons of rags at an unusual price. This may profitably interest many of our readers. Read it!

I WILL SELL Stock and Fixtures of my 1 to 25¢ Store, at Taneytown, Md. A good paying proposition doing a good business. I have other interests I must attend to after September 1st.—C. F. DALEY.

FOR SALE.—1917 Indian Motor Cycle, 3-speed with tandem and speed meter, 1914 Indian Motor Cycle with heavy clutch. These machines are in first-class mechanical condition. Will sell cheap to quick buyer.—ARCHIE MYERS, Frizellburg, Md. C. & P. Phone 813-13.

ODD FELLOWS, take notice that the installation of officers of Taney Lodge, No. 28, will take place, Friday evening, July 6th. Please attend. Refreshments.—C. E. RIDINGER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—1915 Ford Touring Car; one 1914 Ford Touring Car. These cars are in first-class mechanical condition, and will be sold cheap to quick buyer.—W. H. DERN, Frizellburg, Md. C. & P. Phone 813-13.

16 BERKSHIRE Pigs for sale.—WALTER BROWER, on Keysville Road.

GOOD SECOND-HAND Bicycle for sale cheap.—STERLING DUTTERER, Taneytown.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at the Central Hotel, Taneytown, from July 16 to 21, for the practice of his profession. 6-29-17

SMITH MOTOR WHEEL and Bicycle, used as demonstrating machine, for sale cheap; complete with bicycle \$45.00, or without bicycle for \$25.00. A bargain for a quick buyer.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 22-21

FRESH MORNING MILK, 6c quart, every morning, from Walter Hiltner's farm. Bring your buckets in evening, and will deliver milk in morning. Will have fresh evening milk, on Saturdays. Will be open from 7 to 8 A. M., Sunday, for delivery of milk.—L. M. SHERMAN. 22-21

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Calves, Eggs and Poultry, Friday eve or Saturday morning. 50¢ for delivering Calves.—F. E. SHAM. 6-22-17

WATER GLASS for preserving eggs, 30¢ per quart. Will keep eggs perfectly for a year. Put up your eggs now for winter use and sell your fresh eggs then for real money.—REINDOLLAR BROS. & Co. 22-21

DOES YOUR SUIT Need Pressing? I will press during the Summer, calling for Suits Wednesday or Thursday evenings, and delivering Saturday evenings. Drop me a card. (3 years' experience on College Men's Work.)—V. E. C. SNIDER. 6-22-17

NOTICE.—Those who have Real Estate for sale, come in and we'll talk it over. List it with D. W. GARNER, Real Estate Agent, Taneytown, Md., for quick sales. 6-22-17

FIVE PIGS for sale, 8 weeks old, by RAY HAIN, 1 mile west of Detour. 22-21

FOR SALE.—Portable Manure, used by C. Wolfert, Bed Spring Manufacturer, at Grangers' Fair, Taneytown, and still on the ground.—Address, Mrs. IDA WOLFERT, Rt. No. 1, Gettysburg. 15-31

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE.

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

## COOL, SUMMER MERCHANDISE AWAITS YOUR INSPECTION.

### Dress Goods.

An assortment of the very latest—Stripes, Figures and Plain. 25c  
Puritan Pongee 32c  
Silk Chiffon, Black and Light Blue 32c  
Figured Silk Poplin, 1.00  
Silk Striped Voile, 29c  
Flowered Lawn, 16c  
Guaranteed Black Poplin, 25c  
Sun Silk, 50c  
Pink Linon Suiting, 35c  
White Gaberdine, 29c

### Men's Silk and Crepe Dress Shirts.

Plain Lavender, Pink and Light Blue, also Striped. \$1.25 to \$3.00.

### Men's Panama Hats.

Genuine Panama in three different shades. \$3.90.

### Men's Union Suits.

The popular makes—B. V. P. President and Athletic. 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

### Millinery Reduction.

Special Reduced Prices on all Millinery.

### Boys' Suits.

The New Pinch Backs. Prices right. But don't put off too long.

### New Tub Skirts.

Made of the best and most desirable wash fabrics. 1.45 and \$2.50  
Kabili Skirts, \$1.45 and \$2.50  
White Linon Skirts, \$1.50  
Wide Striped Skirts, 1.45

### Ladies' Tub Suits.

In Striped Linon, pockets on Skirt and belted coat. \$3.50.

### Palm Beach Suits.

Made of Genuine Beach Cloth, with very wide stripe. \$7.00.

### Middy Blouses.

For Ladies.—Made of White Linon with collar and pockets of striped linon. \$1.00  
For Children.—Plain White, White with Blue Trimming, and some have striped trimmings, 50c

### Girls Dresses.

Made of Plain and Plaid Gingham, with deep collar and belt. 59c, 75c, \$1.00.

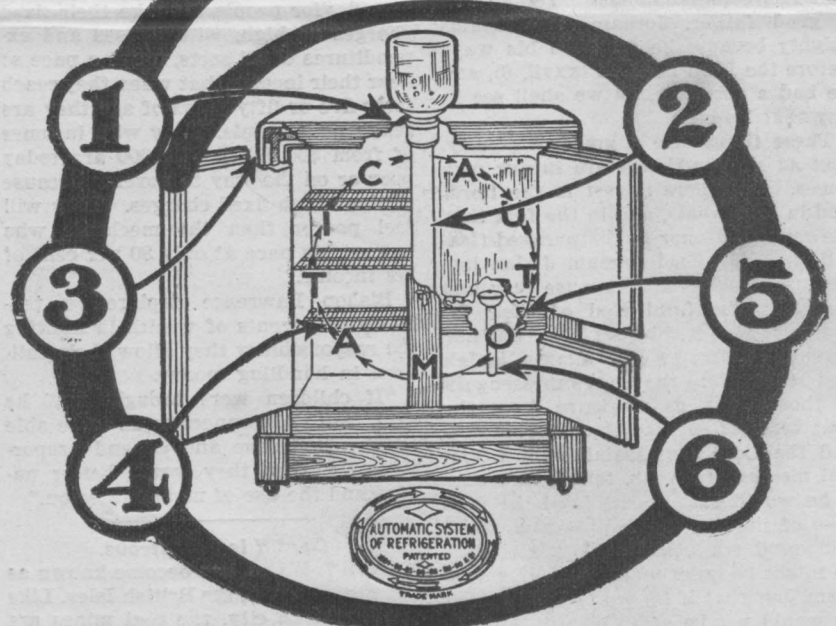
### Standard Sewing Machines

have advanced in prices, but we have a few 4 drawer, drop head machines at \$14.50.

Remember Our Advice. Buy your Shoes and Clothing now, for they are sure to go higher.

Just Arrived some more of those good old Automatics. They're Selling Fast Better Order Today.

## 6 Big Points of Goodness



In no other refrigerator can you get all of these big advantages THE AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR IS A LEADER IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD

Come in and see the six big features:

- 1 The bottle holding attachment (Exclusive)
- 2 The built-in water cooler (Patented)
- 3 The eight honest-built walls
- 4 The easily cleaned tinned wire shelves
- 5 The automatic circulation of cold air
- 6 The non-clogging drain

These six big features make it the biggest refrigerator value in the world Furniture Dealers C. O. FUSS & SON, TANEYTOWN, MD. Funeral Directors

REGISTERED STOCK. — Registered Holstein Bull Calves, priced reasonable, breeding considered. Also a nice bunch of Duroc Jersey Shoats, either sex, soon ready to breed.—S. A. ESSON, New Windsor, Md. 6-18-17

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Rhode Island Reds and Silver Lace Wyandottes. Fine Pens of both breeds, extra good layers. Reduced to 75c for 15 if packed, or 60c at the house.—JOHN J. REID, Taneytown.

## Ohio & Kentucky Horses



Will receive an express load of Horses, and Mules, on Monday, July 9, 1917. Call and see them.

H. W. PARR, LITTLESTOWN, PA.

## For House of Delegates

I hereby announce myself as Democratic Candidate for the House of Delegates, subject to the choice of the Democratic voters of Carroll County.

FRANKLIN P. REAVER, Dist. No. 1.

## PUBLIC NOTICE!

We hereby give notice to the public that an attorney has examined the deeds to our property since 1854, and finds there is reserved to it a wagon road 10 ft wide along the land of Herbert Humbert to the County road leading from Taneytown to Gettysburg, "for the use of Lewis Hyser and assigns forever." Besides the free use of this road for more than twenty years, would also give title. This years, would also give title. This notice is given that all may know, and take proper warning, that the above are facts, and that we mean to defend our rights.

GREENBURY NULL AND WIFE.

6-15-17

### Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication. Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat..... 2.10@2.12  
Corn..... 1.70@1.70  
Rye..... 1.70@1.70  
Oats..... 50@50  
Timothy Hay..... 12.00@12.00  
Mixed Hay..... 8.00@10.00  
Bundle Rye Straw..... 10.00@10.00

### Baltimore Markets

Corrected Weekly  
Wheat..... 2.20@2.20  
Corn..... 1.82@1.82  
Oats..... 66@67  
Rye..... 2.00@2.20  
Hay, Timothy..... 20.00@21.00  
Hay, Mixed..... 17.50@18.00  
Hay, Clover..... 16.00@17.00