

A Newspaper can be made by the Editor, or he can let just anybody make it for him.

THE CARROLL RECORD

A Newspaper can have a policy, and tone or it can be colorless, and without definite aim.

VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1917.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 8

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Gleaned from the County and State and our Exchanges.

The peach crop in the Waynesboro district will be of enormous size, this year, amounting to probably 400 carloads.

Adams Co., Pa., fruit took first prize in its group at the convention of the International Apple Shippers' Association held in New York last week—a distinction it also received last year and which does much to put it high in the market.

Maryland stood third in good roads construction in 1916, having spent on her highways \$3,536,697, against New York's \$10,742,000 and California's \$7,706,000, according to a bulletin issued by the Census Bureau. Few of the other states approached these states in their good-roads expenditures that year.

Mobilization of the second increment of draft troops has been changed from September 15 to 19, and the third increment from September 30 to October 3. Mobilization of the first increment will be as previously announced, September 5. The postponements are said to be due to delays in the local boards in getting their quotas ready for service.

Grange organizations of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll and Howard counties held their first annual field day at Wildwood Park, Mt. Airy, on Tuesday. B. J. Black, State Grange Master; J. T. Anthony, State Organizer; Dr. H. J. Patterson, Superintendent of the State Experiment Station, and Mrs. Patterson, delivered addresses.

After missing money upon different occasions from the safe, John L. Robinson, West King Street, Littlestown, proprietor of the Palace Theatre, remained on watch last Friday night and caught Paul King, of Cemetery Ave., Littlestown, in the act of pilfering some money. King was taken into custody and committed to jail for trial by court.

Last Sunday night robbers entered the Hanover Savings Fund Society bank building, on Carlisle street, Hanover, and ransacked the drawers, after which they made their getaway with a quantity of postage stamps and mutilated coins. The thief evidently was in quite a hurry, as \$3.50 in change had been left on one of the desks, and although the drawers of this desk had been gone through, the money on top was not disturbed.

There are a number of cases of typhoid fever in Hanover and vicinity which are believed to have been caused by bad milk. One dairyman has been ordered to stop delivery. An investigation is being made by local and county health authorities. The commander of the cantonment at Gettysburg has issued an order forbidding the soldiers to visit Hanover or McSherrystown until further notice for fear the disease may spread to the camp.

The old historic Fort McHenry, the bombardment of which, was the incentive for the birth of the National song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," is, according to the plans of the War Department, to be made one of a group of great military hospitals of the country. It will be known as General Hospital No. 2, and it will be used at first to take care of all patients from Camp Meade and Camp Lee at Petersburg who may require extended treatment. Other patients at these camps will be cared for at the cantonment hospitals.

On Monday last, battlefield guards discovered that some time during the night a vandal had broken from the fine bronze base relief on the Gen. William Wells monument the legs of two of the horses in the plate representing Farnworth's charge. The monument is located between Round Top and West Confederate avenue, and was erected by the State of Vermont in 1913. Surrounding the base is a heroic bronze statue of General Wells, and on the granite base is the bronze plate which was mutilated. This is the first instance of vandalism on the battlefield since the damage done four years ago, when the damage done was so badly battered that portions of them had to be replaced.

Better Than \$2.00 for 1917 Wheat.

The price paid by the food administration for the portion it buys of the 1917 wheat crop probably will exceed \$2.00 a bushel. The committee, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, which will recommend a price, will submit its report early next week.

In recommending a price the committee, it was said, will take into consideration the fact that the producer must receive enough to stimulate production next year and at the same time will consider carefully war considerations and the rights of the consumer. In passing the Food Control bill Congress set an arbitrary price of \$2.00 on the 1918 wheat crop.

The hope of the food administration is that the Government price fixed will obtain in all private transactions throughout the year and it is ready to buy up the entire crop for distribution if prices cannot be stabilized by the mere fixing of a food administration price.

The Close of the Fair.

Friday was "Boys' Club Day." Mr. Ralph McHenry, State Agent for the Government and State, in this work, awarded the prizes, and explained its purpose and importance. The Boys' Club idea was another new feature of the Fair this year. It was started late, but the pigs and potatoes showed that some of the boys got busy. If this idea is enlarged upon, and fifty boys exhibit, next year, corn, potatoes, pigs, chickens or something else that they can grow, and present an accurate record of what it cost them, it will make an interesting feature of the Fair, and the public will want to see the boys liberally rewarded and encouraged.

In the afternoon, the demonstration of plowing with tractors attracted the attention of a large number of those present. Two different styles of tractors were used—an International Kerosene burner and a Smith Form-a-tractor, made by using a Ford automobile as the motor power. Both did good work.

Saturday wound up the Fair, and was devoted mostly to amusements, and plowing demonstrations. Daylight fireworks—a novelty for this neighborhood—were set up, to the delight of the children present.

The exhibits of farm produce was not as large as other years, as the wet spell during harvest made wheat unfit for exhibition, and it was too early for corn, pumpkins, etc. The poultry exhibit attracted usual attention, and compared favorably with other years.

Too much credit can hardly be given to the management for the way everything was arranged. The patrons and exhibitors were accommodated almost beyond expectations. No gambling, or "skin" games, or horse-play was permitted, and everything ran smoothly.

In the guessing contest on the calf last week, Mr. Wentz, of College Park, Md., won. The number of grains of wheat in the jar were 10,313 and Mr. Wentz guessed 10,323.

Carroll County Nominations.

Wednesday being the last day for filing nomination papers, the Supervisors of Election for this county were in session until a late hour, for the purpose of accepting the nominations for the different offices. The last nomination papers was filed by Nicholas H. Green, candidate for the nomination of Judge for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to succeed the late Judge Brashears, of Anne Arundel county. Robert Moss, of Anne Arundel county, is his opponent.

There are only two contests in this county on the Democratic ticket, for Commissioner, between Charles F. Beck, Woodbine, and James D. Haines, Taneytown, for County Commissioner, and Harry K. Oursler, John L. Freyman, Jesse W. Eyster and Jesse F. Stem, for Sheriff. The Republicans have a battle for Sheriff, between Frank T. Shaeffer, Westminster, and Edwin M. Mellor, Jr., of Skyville.

The Democratic ticket for the House of Delegates will be: J. Harry Steele, Mt. Airy district; Frank Brandenburg, Berrett district; Chas. C. Wright, Franklin district, and John F. Maus, Myers district, all able men. The Republicans will have the same candidates as two years ago: Charles B. Kephart, Taneytown district; Herbert R. Wooden, Hampstead district; Jesse R. Leatherwood, Mt. Airy district, and E. Frank Ely, Freedom district.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention will be Guy W. Steele, E. O. Weant, John Milton Reifsnider, Alonzo B. Sellman and Charles Jones. The Republicans failed to agree on delegates to the convention. Both sides had trouble to get full local committees. Some of the districts are without committees, which will be appointed by the State Central Committee later.

Death of Judge Brashears.

Judge James R. Brashears, one of the associate justices on the bench of the Fifth judicial circuit of Maryland, of which Carroll County is a part, a former State Senator of Anne Arundel county, who also served three terms as a member of the House of Delegates and was at one time State's Attorney of the county, died suddenly Sunday afternoon at Oak Villa, his country estate, near Annapolis, of acute uremia. He was 59 years old, and his death makes the third among the judiciary of the State to occur within a short period.

Judge Brashears had been slightly indisposed for a week, but his death was entirely unexpected and the announcement of it was a decided shock to his friends. A week ago he suffered an attack of intermittent malaria. His condition was not regarded as serious, although he decided to remain at home in order to fully recuperate. He was visited in the morning by Dr. Washington C. Claude and was told that he would be able to resume his usual duties within a few days. About noon, according to Mrs. Brashears, who has been constant in her attendance upon him, he suffered a sinking spell and later convulsion. He expired shortly before 5 o'clock.

Judge Brashears was a native of the First district of Anne Arundel county. He served with ability in a number of public positions in his native county, and during the early part of the administration of the late Governor Austin L. Crothers was appointed to the bench to succeed the late Judge Revell. At the general election in 1909 he was elected for the full term of 15 years. He led a quiet life, and was of an affable disposition and popular throughout the judicial district.

450 MORE MEN CALLED TO COMPLETE THE QUOTA.

A List of These From this District, Who Are to Appear.

After completing the work of determining exemption cases, last week, the Exemption Board of Carroll County found that but 65 men had been secured toward the quota of 142 for this county. Consequently notices to appear for examination were sent to the next 450 in line. We have been unable to secure a full list of those from this district, so have endeavored to compile one. This list may not be absolutely correct, as it was compiled from the red-ink numbers published in the Record in the issue of July 20th, and the draft numbers in that of July 27th, and the latter, having been corrected several times by the War Department, some names may be in the list that should not be there, and some missed.

Serial No. Name
72—Luther Clarence Kooztz
112—W. Basset Shoemaker
128—Raymond J. Ohler
11—Samuel Russell Feeser
6—Wm. Douglass Lefevre
93—Charles U. Flickinger
103—Wm. A. Myers
154—Yaakum Yankabekue
51—Clyde Leroy Hesson
30—Elmer Russell Reinaman
23—Earl Lincoln Foreman
122—John R. Vaughn
121—Robert E. Thomson
90—Mark E. Wisotzkey
168—Raymond C. Hiltzbrick
49—Verle E. C. Snider
8—Percy Leroy Mehring
23—Lloyd Smith Lambert
102—John C. Myers
86—John D. Ohler
113—Frederick A. Shank
169—William O. Johnson
155—Russell H. Krug
133—Clotworthy D. Hill (col)
146—Norman E. Reaver

Of the above, Raymond C. Hiltzbrick is now a member of Co. H., having enlisted shortly after the drawing was made at Washington.

An Interesting Relic Found.

An interesting relic supposed to have been on the body of a soldier buried at that place, was unearthed by a gang of men in charge of C. A. Fox, formerly of Taneytown, while digging ditches for water pipes in the rear of the General hospital site at the cantonment, west of the Emmitsburg road, near Gettysburg, Tuesday afternoon.

The article, a seal ring, apparently made from a shell screw, is in a good state of preservation and the initials "L. D. L." can be distinguished on the ring. The ring was discovered by Mr. Fox, when one of the workmen tossed a shovel of dirt from the ditch. A piece of bone about two and a half inches in length was through the ring. However, when the ring was loosened from the dirt, and picked up, the bone crumbled to dust.

An investigation was made, but no traces of other articles, such as buttons or other personal effects sometimes unearthed when the burial place of a soldier is discovered, could be found. The ring is in the possession of Mr. Fox.

Canning Demonstration Tour.

A canning demonstration will be held in the principal towns of the county, under the auspices of the Maryland Council of Defense, beginning Saturday, Aug. 25th. The Demonstrator, Miss Grace Reeves, is particularly clever in her line; she is a graduate of Teachers' College, Columbia University, N. Y., and is at present Instructor in Home Economics at the Maryland Agricultural College. She has just made a successful six weeks' tour of the Eastern Shore. The demonstrations will take place as follows:

Saturday, Aug. 25—6 to 8 P. M., Westminster, in front of Catholic Church. Mrs. J. Pearre Wantz, District Leader. Mrs. James Beaman, Chairman Thrift Committee of District.

Monday, Aug. 27—10 A. M., Mt. Airy, at residence of Mrs. Chas. E. Poole, District Leader. 2:30 P. M., Skyville, at "Old Stone Store." Miss Elizabeth Bennett, District Leader. 5 P. M., Gamber, at Schoolhouse.

Tuesday, Aug. 28—10 A. M., Uniontown, at Town Hall. Miss Lucile Weaver, District Leader. 1:30 P. M., Union Bridge, at Red Cross Headquarters. Mrs. W. O. Ibach, District Leader. 4 P. M., New Windsor, Miss Lina Dielman, District Leader.

Wednesday, Aug. 29—1:30 P. M., Hampstead, Mrs. Albert M. Hall, District Leader. 4:30 P. M., Finksburg, on lawn of Mrs. Michael Bentz, District Leader.

Thursday, Aug. 30—10 A. M., Westminster, at "The Park." It is hoped there will be a large attendance as it is a rarely good opportunity.

Chairman for Carroll County, MRS. AUSTIN GALLAGHER.

For Red Cross Work.

The following subscriptions have been received the past week, by the Treasurer of the Taneytown Red Cross Branch, Mr. D. J. Hesson.

Reported last week	\$751.70
Mr. Lewis Boyd	1.00
Mrs. D. Vaughn	.50
Mr. Chas. Keefer	.50
Mr. W. E. Sanders	1.00
Mr. Wilbur Shorb	2.00
Total	\$756.70

Danger From Lightning.

Metals of all kinds are excellent conductors of electricity, and all things made of metal are practically lightning-proof. Take for instance a railroad train or locomotive. Lightning will not strike a train, for it never gets heavily charged with electricity. The metal of the train is a good conductor, and when the cloud attempts to charge it with electricity the entire electric force goes up the metal to the highest point, and trickles off a little at a time in a silent, continuous discharge, never allowing enough to accumulate to cause any trouble.

It is a fact that the business section of a city is seldom struck by lightning. Tall skyscrapers are never struck if their roofs and pillars are constructed of metal which extends to the earth.

Naturally you are wondering what are the safest places about your home during a thunder storm. Of all places, that near a stove is undoubtedly the most dangerous. If the stovepipe is tall the stove is exceptionally dangerous, as the pipe will offer the path of least resistance to the electric current which will enter the pipe and discharge itself through that part of the house. If, however, the stovepipe is short, other places may be more dangerous, such as near water pipes, screen doors, chimneys, fireplaces, or perhaps where the water pipe enters the cistern. If your house has a wing, look out for the tin valleys in the angles of the roof. If the screen door is beneath a tin valley, it is indeed a very dangerous place to stand.

A great many people are of the opinion that it is unsafe to have doors or windows open during a thunderstorm. But contrary to this belief, it makes no difference whether they are open or not, as the electricity will strike a house whether there is a circulation of air through it or not.

You may be surprised to know that lying on your iron or brass bed is the very safest place in all the house, but nevertheless it is very dangerous, but lying on it is safe, as the electricity is sure to pick out the path of least resistance, which in this instance would be the metallic bed, and not your body. The walls above and below the floor below may be ripped and splintered, but no serious harm will befall you while you remain in your bed.

During a thunder storm many persons seek shelter under trees. This proceeding is unwise when one gives consideration to the number of people who are killed by lightning under such conditions. Still, it is much safer to seek shelter under a tree than to remain isolated in the open.

An isolated tree, occupying an exposed position, is much more likely to be struck than the average tree in the midst of a wood. To take shelter under an oak tree is more dangerous than would be the case under any other species, as it is more likely to be struck than is any other tree, while the beech tree runs the least risk. The kind of soil the tree is growing in and its proximity to water have a decided bearing on its likelihood of being struck by lightning.

Most people are afraid of lightning, and this is a very sensible fear, for casualty experts have gathered figures showing that on an average eight hundred persons are killed and two thousand others injured by lightning in the United States annually. Most of these deaths and injuries could have been avoided if the victims had thoroughly understood the phenomenon of lightning and taken greater care in selecting a safe place during thunder storms.—Geo. A. Russ, in Farm and Fireside.

Potato Crop Record.

The largest potato crop ever produced in this country is the promise of the monthly crop report just issued. Leon M. Estabrook, Chief of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of Agriculture, states that the average production for the previous five years (1911-1915) was 365,000,000 bushels, which represents a fair crop. This year the indications are that there will be a crop of 467,000,000 bushels, which is 100,000,000 above the average. This is equal to one bushel extra for every man, woman and child in the country.

In order to avoid waste, officials of the Department of Agriculture suggest two ways of taking care of this large increase:

First, all households are urged to use potatoes as far as possible as a substitute for breadstuffs.

Second, to preserve the potatoes for winter use by home storage. These measures, it is stated, will not only use the potatoes to advantage, but will save wheat.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, August 20th.—William C. Brandenburg, administrator of Mary C. Brandenburg, deceased, returned an inventory of money.

Tuesday, August 21st.—Ida E. L. Zumbrum, executrix of Henry N. Zumbrum, deceased, settled her first and final account.

Thos. A. Barnes, executor of John T. Franklin, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property, and debts due.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susan Bixler, deceased, were granted unto Jacob M. Bixler and Joseph E. Hunter, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Frances W. Reese, administratrix of Francis E. Reese, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled her first and final account.

MARYLAND DRAFTED MEN WILL MOBILIZE IN STATE.

Are to be Sent to Camp at Admiral, Instead of Petersburg, Va.

The young men in Carroll county, who are now being selected by means of the local draft machinery for service in the national army will be sent to Camp Admiral, near Baltimore, instead of the camp at Petersburg, Va., as had been arranged, according to a change in plans announced last week. The Admiral camp will be named Camp Meade, while the Petersburg cantonment is known as Camp Lee.

It was announced at the same time that the contingent from the District of Columbia likewise would go to Admiral, and that these two bodies of men would be consolidated with the Eastern Pennsylvanians to form the Seventy-ninth Division, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, president of the Army War College. A total of 40,884 men will train at Camp Meade, made up of 7,096 Marylanders, 929 from the District of Columbia and 32,859 from Pennsylvania.

General Kuhn is one of the most distinguished soldiers in the army. He graduated from West Point at the head of his class and at once went into the engineers as an honor man. He has built some of the greatest military works in the country and has had charge of some of the most important river and harbor improvements, including that at Norfolk and Hampton Roads. He was sent to the Japanese-Russian war as an army observer and went through the entire campaign as an attaché of the Japanese General Staff. He has seen, perhaps, as much of the present war from as many different angles as any other American army officer.

The decision to send the Maryland contingent to Admiral means that a great many of the Maryland Fort Myer graduates likewise will be sent to the cantonment. It is the fixed policy of the War Department to divide officers from a given state command over men from their own state.

At Camp Meade by September 5, when 30 per cent. or about 4,000 men en train, buildings at Camp Meade will have been constructed in sufficient numbers to provide adequate accommodations. The camp is being rushed with 6,000 men at work. The water and sewerage system pipes are just being laid, and while the buildings are being rushed as much as possible the shortage of labor has delayed every contractor who is participating in the work.

The journey to Admiral is a very much more simple matter than the journey to Petersburg. The soldiers will find it easy to visit their homes while they are in training. The Marylanders will also be near enough to their homes to obtain furloughs on election day. This may be expensive for the candidates, but the failure of the General Assembly at its recent special session to pass the bill giving the soldiers the right to vote while in camp will be nullified in part at least. This means that during their training stage the Maryland boys will be with-in visiting distance by their sisters, their cousins, their aunts, and most important, their sweethearts.

Soft and Hard Coal Prices Fixed.

Bituminous coal prices have been fixed by President Wilson for every mine in the United States. The next step in coal control, a White House announcement said, will be to fix the prices to be charged by middlemen and retailers.

Prices were set on cost-of-production estimates furnished by the Federal Trade Commission after months of exhaustive investigation. The country is divided into 29 districts and every producer in a district will market his output at the same price.

The prices named for run-of-mine coal in the large producing districts average slightly more than \$2. In a few districts they are below that figure and in the western territory they are higher. Washington State is the highest, with \$3.25.

On Wednesday evening, President Wilson named Dr. N. A. Garfield as Fuel Administrator, and also fixed the price of anthracite, or hard coal, at the mines. Plans are also being made whereby the profits of jobbers may be kept within reasonable bounds.

Belt-Parish Reunion Held.

The nineteenth annual reunion of the Belt and Parish families, comprising the eastern branch of the Belt-Parish Family Reunion Association, was held on Thursday, at Emory Grove.

The morning session began at 10 o'clock in the tabernacle where several generations of the families congregated. A social hour was conducted by John D. Belt, the president, and a brief memorial service held for the two members who had died in the past year, Mrs. Lottie Merriken, of Baltimore, and Daniel Osborn, of Borning, Md.

The present war brought memories of the ancestors of the family. It has been shown that the Belts were among the crusaders. Authentic history in the possession of the association traces the Belt and Parish families to the year 394 A. D.

Eddie Plank, of Gettysburg, the former athletic pitcher, has quit baseball for the season, maybe for all time, and is now associated with his brother, Ira, in the management of a garage in Gettysburg, recently purchased from Harry Bream.

Will This Come True in 1952?

Jack Lait, the well known writer, says it will. He tells in the August American Magazine what he thinks will happen in the thirty-five years, and he also tells how it feels to be thirty-five. He says: "There will not be a king, emperor, czar or kaiser in Europe. "Ireland will be an independent republic; so will Poland. "Liquor will be taboo the world over—banned at its source. "Women will have full suffrage everywhere. "Socialism will not have displaced republican government. "There will be an aerial route across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, with stations or controls at intervals. "There will be telephone connections with and without wireless across both oceans. "All principal cities will have double-decked streets, the lower strata for traffic by vehicles exclusively. "Emigration from one country to another will be rare. "Firearms of all kinds will be obsolete, forbidden everywhere. "High artificial lights will make the world as bright at night as by day. "Physicians, lawyers, dentists, will be public officials and will not work for individual fees. "Love will guide matrimonial selection, but government will refuse to license the unfit, the mismatched, the immature, the senile, the damaged. "New York City will have 10,000,000 inhabitants and its own legislature; Chicago will have 7,000,000 and its own legislature."

To Can Sweet Corn.

Can as soon after the corn is gathered as possible. Remove husks and silk. Blanch by placing in boiling water for five minutes. Remove and dip quickly into and out of cold water. Cut the corn from the cob and pack directly into hot jars or cans to within one-fourth inch of the top. Pour in enough boiling water to fill the container. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put rubber rings and caps of jars into position, but do not tighten the wire clamps. Seal tin cans completely. Place containers on a false bottom of wooden slats or wire mesh in a vessel of water deep enough to cover the containers completely. Keep the water boiling for three hours. Remove the jars, tighten covers, invert jars to test seal, and cool (not in draft, as jars might crack). Tin cans may be placed in cold water for rapid cooling. After the containers are cool store in a dark, cool place. Rapid preparation for canning is especially desirable for corn if a good quality of product is to be obtained. The best results can be secured when one person cuts the corn from the cob and another fills the containers. If it is necessary for one person to work alone she should cut off sufficient corn to fill one jar, pour on boiling water, add salt, place the rubbers and caps in position, and put the jar or container into hot water at once. The extra cooking which will be given to the cans first filled will not be injurious and a better product will be secured than if the cut corn were allowed to stand until all jars were filled.

Transfers of Real Estate.

James W. Bounds and wife to William R. Becraft and wife, convey 1 acre, for \$700.

Henry Sterner and wife to James Giesey, convey 10 acres, for \$400.

Daniel H. Hollinger and wife to Levi T. Lee and wife convey 5 acres, for \$350.

Anna V. Diller and husband to Roland R. Diller, convey 11,996 square feet, for \$10.

Andrew Thomas Hunt and wife, to Irvin S. Leister, convey 80 square perches, for \$1600.

Andrew Thomas Hunt and wife to Irvin S. Leister, convey 2123 square feet, for \$200.

Andrew T. Hunt and wife to John F. Switzer and Harry Bixler, convey 4800 square feet, for \$1550.

Geo. A. Shriner to Andrew T. Hunt and wife, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$10.

George F. Krug et al, to Noah S. Baumgardner, convey tracts of land, for \$100.

Marriage Licenses.

Leroy O. Farver, New Windsor, and Ella May Warfield, Woodbine.

Curtis L. Roop, Keymar, and L. Louise Lambert, Taneytown.

Geo. M. Tracy, Melros, and Lela C. Schaeffer, Bachman's Valley.

John C. Dell, Manchester, and Leah B. Schamel, Arlington.

Bruce T. Bruce and Hazie E. Wallick, both of Baltimore.

Geo. R. Stephan and Melvie Yingling, both of Manchester.

John Murray Snydersburg, and Anna Sies, Westminster.

Herbert J. Hartzell and Annie B. Shipley, both of Baltimore.

Harold C. Lane, Baltimore, and Grace Marsh, Gist.

Said to be worrying because her two sons and a son-in-law had been drafted, and two of them subject to enrollment for the first call, Mrs. Paul R. Myers, of Spring Grove, went to the basement of her home on Monday, and, after pouring kerosene upon her clothing, set herself afire. Running into the yard of her home, she was discovered in this condition by neighbors, who put the fire out, but not until she was so badly burned that she died in the afternoon of the same day.

Published every Friday, at Taneytown, Md., by The Carroll Record Printing and Publishing Company.

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. H. BIRNIE, V. P. JOHN S. BOWER, F. H. SEISS, Sec. & Treas. P. B. ENGLAR, D. J. HESSON, G. A. ARNOLD, E. E. REINDOLLAR.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum in advance. Six months, 50c. Trial subscriptions, three months, 25c. Please do not receive this paper after your subscription has expired, unless you mean to pay for it. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid.

All subscriptions will be discontinued on their expiration, when requested to do so; and no credit subscription will be continued longer than one year after the time to which it has been paid. This provision to be considered merely as an extension of credit, or a favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule for all cases.

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, AUGUST 24th., 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."

Think on These Things.
We will demand men to represent us in the coming legislature, who will not let get past them the usual raids on the State Treasury for unnecessary donations and expenditures of all kinds. We must demand that luxuries in the shape of new buildings, and new systems, be made wait; and that the employment of "hangers-on," in the shape of unnecessary help at the State House, be considered a criminal act against the state.

Economy of the strict business-like sort, is what the tax-payers want. All talk of food conservation, and all plans for reducing unnecessary individual expenses, will go for nothing if our law-makers are going to spend, at Annapolis, what we save at home. We want a lower tax rate if it be possible; or, if not, then we want the assurance that not a dollar of the state's money goes the way of extravagance, with which we have for years been acquainted.

Instead of devising means of spending public money, it will be in order to devise means of saving it. Especially will it be in order to round-up "slackers" in the matter of tax paying—the tax dodgers should be hunted with a fine tooth comb, and special interests should be held down to the level of the best common interest.

There has never been a time in the history of the state calling for such a high degree of unselfish patriotism, entirely divorced from the old-time game of grabbing all in sight for political advantage and political rewards. Any member who presents a scheme of graft, or dodging, or special interest legislation, ought to be a marked man for the whole session. The theory that lavish expenditures on the part of the state, in close times, in order to circulate more money, is, as a rule, a vicious one, and rarely has a true foundation. Property owners do not pursue such a policy in their private affairs, and this is a safe guide that it is wrong as a public policy.

And in advocating such a course, as outlined, we do not mean that this is a time for the sort of economy that stands for allowing that which we have to go to ruin, nor to cheese-pare to our eventual loss. We mean, simply, that political methods should absolutely give way to business methods of the best and soundest sort, and nobody who wants to understand can fail in doing so. The people of the state should unmistakably demand this, and nothing less.

Making Money.
The world is as full of opportunities, today, for making money, as it ever was, the difficulty being to "pick winner." If what we call "hindsight" could be made into foresight, the thing would be easy, for that is largely all there is to money-making, except, of course, the kind that is made by steadily working and saving, at whatever our job may be.

There is always something "going up," or getting ready to do so, and if we could just know about these items, in advance, and place our cash in them, the making of money is merely a matter of sitting still and waiting. This has been true during all of three years of the war. Fortunes have been made by lucky investments. Men have made big

money out of things that were apparently of no use—that were regarded as out-of-date junk. This has been especially true of boats, large and small. Many an old tub, tied up to a wharf to rot, has been pulled out, overhauled, and put into use at fabulous prices. Stocks of unsalable merchandise have suddenly developed into marketable and in demand merchandise; and the same has been true of overstocks of raw materials of many kinds.

One needed no better opportunity, for instance, than to have invested all of his capital in white paper of any kind, three years ago. Many large firms and mills could have made money faster than they could calculate it, by withdrawing their salesmen and locking up their warehouses—and some did this, in part, at least.

These opportunities still exist, but it is increasingly difficult to spot them, and increasingly dangerous to try to do so speculatively, for some day the "drop" will come, when many will lose money as rapidly as they made it. Picking up money, not earned by real work, is always an uncertain proposition, and it is well that it should be, or the whole nation would turn into a nation of gamblers with chance.

Real estate investments, and stock investments, are still making men rich, and will continue to do so—that is, some investments, for some will continue to be losers. On the whole, the man is best off who does not worry over hunting "get rich quick" schemes, but attends strictly to working the legitimate chance before him—as Andrew Carnegie once said, by "putting eggs in a basket, then watching the basket." Better to do this than to be continually hunting new eggs.

Saying "What We Think."
The man who thinks wrong, and "says what he thinks," and the man who may be honest enough in his thoughts, yet too hasty and insistent on their acceptance by others, can stir up, as well as keep alive, all sorts of community troubles that would otherwise be of little weight or importance. And this is true, regardless of the fact that there is the opposite character, who has too little backbone and too little strength of mind, which may lead some to esteem the bold-speaking plan beyond its rightful value.

Coolness and discretion, coupled with carefully considered respect for the judgment and honesty of others, produces a manly conservatism much to be desired, always and everywhere. He is a pretty egotistical person who takes extreme liking for his own opinions, to the extent of denouncing the opinions of his fellow man, not caring even whether friendships be broken, or while communities be set on edge.

Hasty expressions, even though secretly regretted, are seldom openly recalled. A man may say or do something he is sorry for, yet is apt to feel that if he makes any sort of apology, or friendly advance, he acts the coward. The opposite is the exact truth, for it is the real man who has strength of character enough to admit that in his hasty temper, he acted, if not wrongly, at least in an unfraternal manner.

Life is too short, in fact, to make mountains out of mole hills, and to add to the quantity of the world's trouble. Besides, one's blunt unkindness of expression, and oftentimes his hasty taking of sides, may ally him with an element of morality and public sentiment with which, in fact, he does not conscientiously affiliate, yet which may make use of him as their capital. So, this boasted independence and outspokenness, may often be deadly purchased and be an awkward possession.

Extraordinary Wages.
The war, among other things, has unfairly and extraordinarily unsettled wages, in most lines of work. The great haste, for instance, and a public paymaster, has caused all sorts of unheard-of prices being paid for labor and material for the purpose of getting training camps ready. The war has in general, in many directions, caused big wages for the quick production of war materials that are sold to our own government and to the Allies, at big profits. Other lines, of labor, in order to keep going, have in turn been forced to raise wage schedules enormously, and to add the cost to their product.

Unfortunately, all products have not risen in selling price on anything like an even basis, consequently a large percentage of labor has not shared in the almost general advance. The further away from war use, the lower the labor price, is the rule.

There is distinct hardship, therefore, attaching to the many classes of business not reaping war profits, as well as to the labor employed therein, and this naturally causes more or less dissatisfaction. The laborer is apt to argue that he

has a perfect right to dispose of his energy and strength, whose profits are best, and the employer can not successfully argue against such reasoning, and more than he can meet the big wage figures. So, we have a very critical and disagreeable situation that is apt to last as long as the war lasts.

Labor, however, should realize that no employer keeps down wages from choice, and there are apt to be compensating conditions attached to the non-war occupations. It will also be well to remember that after this terrible world-wide conflict is over, there will come a big readjustment downwards, and that those who "stuck to their job" are apt to be the best off then.

Evolution of War.

During the past three years the science of war has undergone radical changes, rendering obsolete much which past effort and study had established as standard. Cavalry has largely given way to infantry, which now moves farther and faster in motor cars than was ever possible with animals. Machine guns have changed the conditions of infantry attacks. Heavy artillery at long range now accomplishes much of what formerly was assigned to an infantry charge. The difficult and always perilous work of the field spy and scout has been left behind by the airman who goes forth openly and noisily, sweeping over enemy lines at a mile a minute. On sea, it is no longer the ship which can shoot the farthest, or the fast cruiser which can not be overtaken, that sinks the most enemy ships, but the submarine whose underwater missiles are often unseen and never heard.

Trench warfare as practiced today is an evolution of the old earthwork idea, but so changed and expanded as to have little resemblance. It was a German invention, worked out to include streets and alleys with main arteries of communication from the rear, and complete underground habitations capable of housing men by thousands. These underground rooms are not only one but often two stories deep, the lower level being reached by concealed ladders. In the Japanese-Russian war the Japanese made use of zigzag open trenches as a means of approach to a fortress, but to nothing like the extent employed now.

The development of both the submarine and aeroplane has requisitioned abilities, training and qualities which are largely new, and uncalled for in the past. Especially is this true as regards the aviation corps, which demands the best in the superman. So essential and rigid are these requirements that our public, unacquainted with modern warfare, has little conception of the qualifications. One would naturally suppose the ability to successfully loop the loop time on time would indicate an airman abundantly able to leave the fair grounds, report himself at headquarters, be assigned to a machine and go aloft on a military mission. As a matter of fact, such a one is merely an air chauffeur and nothing more. It is not only a question of undaunted courage—there are plenty such—nor ability to guide a plane through all manner of pyrotechnic maneuvers, though these two things are required. The army airman must be, and know, and do, ever so much more. Indeed the operating of a plane under normal conditions is only the first reader in the aviation corps.—By H. H. Windsor, in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Hell's Fourth Year.

Few could have believed when the great war began that the close of the third year would find the world apparently as far from peace as ever. The sacrifice of blood and treasure has been beyond all precedent, yet we begin the fourth year with no definite recompense for it. Against the growing weakness of Austria must be set the momentary collapse of Russia. The menace of submarine warfare balances in a measure the evidences of Allied superiority on the western front. As for the Balkans, the Central Powers still hold what they have gained. It might be logically argued, indeed, that the war is a stalemate and that a return to the status quo ante will be the inevitable condition of peace, save for one circumstance. The entrance of the United States into the conflict will bring victory to the Allies if its immense fighting power is effectively exerted. Late as it is, unready as it is, it can make this fourth year the decisive year. None can say how long Germany may resist acknowledging defeat; but the fact that she has been defeated may be clear long before the acknowledgment is made. Except upon the incredible assumption that we shall not do our part unflinchingly, the sixth of last April marked the turning point. The cause of democracy was saved when the last great neutral pledged faith to it.

Thus there is no real ground for that pessimism which has been so prevalent of late. Indeed, the actual situation is not to be defined in military terms. That time is with the Allies remains the essential fact. There is war weariness on both sides, to be sure, but only the Teutonic Powers are affected by it to the extent of lowering the morale both of army and of people. These professions from Berlin and from Vienna of a readiness for peace, these disclaimers of any lust of conquest, are confessions that the tide is turning in favor of the Allies. They for their part, staggered though they may be by the enormous burden thrust upon them, realizing fully how far from the goal they still are, have not lost hope or confidence. Heroic France will hold on to the last man. England, slowly gathering her full strength, will spare none of her tremendous energy, no matter what the cost. Italy, forcing her way inch by inch and never going back, shows a yet unbroken front to the foe. But it is the United States that must now do its share with all its resources and all its zeal. In spite of our culpable unreadiness, in spite of the mistakes of inexperience, in spite of the difficulties for organizing on the scale that modern warfare requires, we have begun our great task with intelligence and energy. What we need most now is a clearer perception of the gravity of the issue and its importance to us as a nation, as well as a more exalted enthusiasm in meeting it. The American people as a whole have been incredibly slow in realizing, what some of them realized from the first, that such a world-shaking conflict was bound to affect them intimately, whether or not they themselves were finally drawn into it. Even after Belgium had been ravaged and the Lusitania had been sunk, the full meaning of German frightfulness was but imperfectly understood. There is a small though vocal element among us yet that would employ almost any means to bring about a premature and perilous peace.

It is well-nigh unthinkable, however, that the nations bound together in this titanic struggle for freedom should cease to fight before the end is won. They represent a material force which must be irresistible when its full potentiality is attained. But they also represent a moral force to which the most remorseless autocracy must pay heed. Even those countries that remain neutral, though some of them are dominated by fear of German power, look with dread toward a German victory. In the last resort they would be driven by the instinct of self-preservation to abandon neutrality. The strongest man may be, as Ibsen said, he who stands alone. But the strongest nation cannot stand alone when all the forces of righteousness contend against it—Phila. Ledger.

Why People Have Not Rushed to Enlist.

Perhaps you have been quietly wondering why there has not been a great rush on the recruiting offices, why enlistment has been so slow. In the September American Magazine, a writer says:

"I read an article the other day by a man who expressed wonder that our people should be so 'apathetic' toward this war. He contrasted the slow, quiet enlistment that has been taking place this summer with the enthusiastic rush to the colors in '61 and in '98. If he lived out here in Indiana instead of in New York, if he had been as close to the heart of our people as I am, with my small-town daily, he would not have written that article. Our folks are not apathetic; they are dead in earnest. But the difference between today and '61 is that the boys of '61 enlisted for a three-months holiday, to do the rebels up and be home in time for Thanksgiving dinner with the folks. Our people have had two years of the most thoroughgoing correspondence course in the horrors of war that the world has ever known. There's no glamour in the business for us. We know that war is a matter of wet trenches, and death, and horrible suffering. Every day for two years our papers have described it to us. By George! it raises my estimate of the human race to see men go, knowing as they do, exactly what they are going to, and how many of them will never come back."

Summer Complaint.

During the hot weather of the summer months some member of almost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated promptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept at hand. Mrs. F. F. Scott, Scottsville, N. Y., states: "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering intense pain. One dose relieved me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results."

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

A Line of Merchandise to Suit the Season's Demands

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 chinos, 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 Codorus—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

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

The statement made below shows the progress of this Bank in the last five years.

Table with 5 columns: Date, Capital Stock, Surplus & Profits, Deposits, Total Resources. Rows for years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917.

When a Young Man starts out in business for himself, his first important act should be the establishment of a Strong Progressive Banking connection. Open an account with the The Birnie Trust Company, and its Storehouse of experience and Progress is yours for the asking.

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS — AND — A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN. Resources Over \$900,000.00.

Economy in Monuments

Economy is a misnomer, regardless of price, in the absence of quality. Quality loses its force of appeal where the price is prohibitive. It is only when both highest quality and price moderation meet on a common level, as they do in my memorials, that economy is in evidence in full measure. My complete line of fine Monuments, Headstones and Markers, at moderate prices, consists of many new and original designs, well worth your careful inspection.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Westminister, Md.
Phone 127 - East Main St. Opposite Court St.
200 Monuments and Headstones to select from.
All Stones delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.
You can look over my stock at night, as well as by day as I have my stock yard lighted with electric lights.

DO IT NOW It Will Pay You

Send us the price of a year's subscription if you are in arrears. We Need the Money to become a regular advertiser in This Paper.

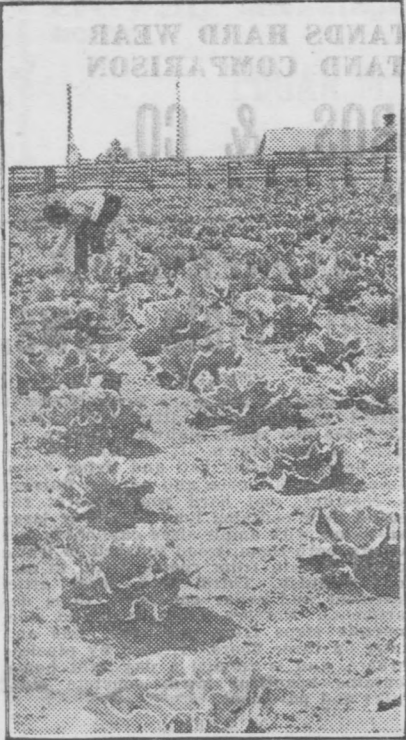
Making the Farm Pay

SUMMER GARDEN CROPS.

Many Varieties of Vegetables May Be Grown in August.

On all little farms there should be an earnest effort to bring forward a full line of early vegetables, and this can be supplemented with flowers if the family's taste runs in that direction. Almost any garden will give three crops of vegetables in a season by planting the succession according to expert advice. Where the work of growing this kind of produce is a commercial proposition the ground can be kept in use from spring till fall with quick growing truck.

The earnings on a single acre, if handled according to this plan, are sometimes astonishing. Presuming that the garden has done good service up to midsummer, the question comes up as to what can be accomplished in the later months. No matter how much produce has been taken off in May and June, there are many commodities that can be raised in abundance after that. Lettuce, radishes, beets, peppers, tomatoes, carrots, etc., can be grown in July and August quite successfully, if not as easily as in the earlier months. Give them plenty of water and some cultivation, and the results will be gratifying. Sweet potatoes and the late varieties of Irish potatoes do well in favorable seasons when planted as late as the middle of July. Sugar corn



FIELD OF CABBAGE IN THRIFTY CONDITION.

is another profitable article that can be planted right up to midsummer. Cabbage for sauerkraut and winter storage will usually mature if set out by July 25. Of course, for such late planting tomatoes and cabbage ought to have a good start in hothouses and cold frames. I know of a number of farmers who plant beans as late as the middle of August and secure a real delicacy for late autumn. It is not always convenient to devote enough time to a garden to develop all these possibilities.

Success here, as in the first half of the growing season, will necessitate the use of some time that one may wish to employ otherwise. It is likely the women of the family will have to use the hoe pretty energetically when the men are busy with harvesting and thrashing. Early mornings and occasional cool days can be put in to advantage at this work. Cultivation is absolutely necessary. Weeds must be kept out of the way, and a dust mulch is necessary in dry periods. Then again when the ground hardens after a rain it must be stirred up.

Irrigation is of more value on a garden than many people suppose, and when a family sets out to make money from vegetables and flowers it is best to consider the amount of work involved all the way through. In a drought it is necessary to carry water or provide some system of irrigation. It takes a lot of water on an acre of garden during hot weather, and we can't expect fresh, crisp products without giving them proper attention.

A sprinkling system is the best and is not dear. A cheap hose will convey the water from the well and is cheaper than piping or underground tiling. A fine spray will give a thorough wetting of a dry soil and does not disturb the plants nor compact the surface. It also washes off the dust and leaves the plants fresh and clean. Careless wetting frequently disturbs tender vegetables or flowers.

It must not be understood that land which is to be used for these late fall crops is to be left idle in the fore part of the season. The great object is to plan succession crops and keep the soil continually in use, with barely enough time for stirring it and cleaning off stalks or weeds. Most of the articles named above can be used to succeed themselves. This is especially true of lettuce, radishes, beets and peas. Then celery can follow any of these products, or it may occupy ground which has already produced a crop of early potatoes, peas or beets. This extra cropping is good for the soil, but it is necessary to work in large quantities of well rotted manure every fall.

Castrate Male Pigs.
Castrate the male pigs before they are weaned, when they are about six or eight weeks old. Choose a clear, dry day for the work.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Berries intended for shipment should not be picked when they are wet with dew or rain. No grain crops should be grown in the orchard. It doesn't pay. Cultivated crops may do while the trees are young and their roots do not need all the space, but that time is soon over, and then the trees should reign supreme. Commercial grape growers depend upon spraying to prevent wormy or imperfect grapes. The smaller grower often accomplishes the same result by inclosing each grape cluster in an ordinary paper bag when the berries are about the size of a small shot. Look out for the yellow striped squash bugs that attack melon, cucumber and squash vines when the plants are small. No amount of fertilizer, watering and cultivation will make up for the absence of sunlight in a garden.

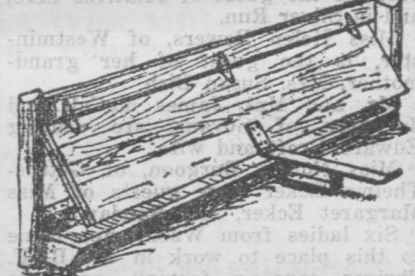
CONTROL THE SHEEP TICK.

Parasites Hamper Growth of Wool and Lower Animals' Vitality. The sheep tick is a wingless parasitic fly which spends its entire life on the sheep. It obtains its food by puncturing the skin and feeding on the blood and lymph of the animal. The irritation thus caused, especially in the case of lambs, is great, and the constant drain of blood may in time become serious. Infected sheep are so restless that they do not feed well and are in general less thrifty than tick free flocks. These conditions hamper the growth of wool and in general lower the market value of the sheep. From a purely economic point of view, therefore, dipping is a profitable practice.

Two dippings are regarded as necessary on account of the life habits of the tick. The first dipping will destroy all the mature ticks on the animal, but it cannot be depended on to destroy those in the pupal stage, in which they are protected by a hard shell. In this shell the tick remains from nineteen to twenty-four days. A second dipping, therefore, twenty-four days after the first will find these insects in an unprotected state, having emerged from the pupal shell in the interval between the dippings.

There are a number of solutions which are effective in destroying sheep ticks. Among these, coal-tar-cresote, cresol and nicotine dips may be purchased ready prepared. The lime-sulphur-arsenic solution can be made at home, but it is difficult to prepare, and its poisonous qualities necessitate special precautions in its use. Complete details in regard to the various kinds of dips and the most effective methods of administering them are contained in a new publication of the United States department of agriculture, farmers' bulletin 798, "The Sheep Tick."

Trough for Feeding Hogs.
The man who slops his hogs will find this simple arrangement indispensable after he has given it one tryout. Build the device in the fence of your hog lot.



FOR SLOPPING HOGS.
For the top use a 2 by 6 or 2 by 8 plank. Place the trough immediately underneath and then make the gate so that it will just swing clear. The strap iron shown is shaped so that it will fit in the trough and lock the hogs out or allow them access to the trough.

Spray for Bean Disease.
Bordeaux mixture properly used checks anthracnose on beans and prevents the unsightly spots often seen on the pods and other parts. Seed treatment is necessary for complete control, point out the botanists at the Ohio agricultural experiment station. Bordeaux mixture, made of four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of burned lime and fifty gallons of water, kills the anthracnose fungus that attacks beans, as well as cucumbers and melons. The agricultural experiment station advises its use for spraying when the plants are two or three inches high, about ten days later, again after blossoming and repeated as necessary.

Pumpkin a Good Feed.
Before the day of the modern corn harvester pumpkins did not interfere with harvesting corn. They were largely and profitably grown. They can be more profitably grown this year than ever. Four pounds of pumpkin have a feeding value for cows and hogs equal to one and one-half pounds of grain. They have an additional value because they are succulent and palatable. They serve as a most excellent food to use during the period when cows are being changed from pasture to dry feed.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

The Healthy Horse.
Condition in a horse is manifested by keenness for work, brightness of eye and bloom of coat. A horse is capable of his greatest effort only when in condition.

CONTENTED!

THE PERSON who is contented with their lot seldom betters that lot. Be ambitious. Desire to be something better—a richer man or woman. Forge ahead. Begin an interest account at

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Strain every nerve to add to it. Don't be contented with a small account. Cut out every expense possible. Every dollar you bank here makes you that much richer—that much better off.

THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

TANEYTOWN, MD.

WE WANT YOU!

4% PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Make One Dollar do the Work of Two.

A clean up of all broken lots of Women and Children's Oxfords and Pumps.

\$4.00 and \$3.50 Oxfords and Pumps go at \$2.98.

\$3.00 and \$2.50 Women's Pumps, at \$1.65

One lot of Children's Pumps, at 98c

MEN'S STRAW HATS.

One lot of \$2.00 and \$1.50 Hats, 98c

J. THOS. ANDERS,

(Successor to)

WM. C. DEVILBISS.

WESTMINSTER, MD.



Ford cars are an important factor in every rural community. They help the family enjoy life, bring the pleasures and advantages of the city within reach, and give practical service every day. Ford cars require a minimum of attention; any one can run and care for them. Two million owners the world over prove these qualities every day. We pledge Ford owners the reliable Ford service with genuine Ford parts and standard Ford prices. Touring Car, \$360; Runabout, \$345; Coupelet \$505; Town Car, \$595; Sedan, \$645—all f. o. b. Detroit. On display and for sale by

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

MORE MILK FROM YOUR COWS



DAIRY FEED

"Spring Garden" Dairy Feed is the result of a great many practical experiments with some of the best herds in the State of Maryland. The mixture contains nothing but good milk producers and water absorbers.

Digestible Protein is what you need in your Dairy Feed. "Spring Garden" Brand contains 20% protein, digestible protein, proven by test—a larger percentage than any other feed for the price. Agricultural Station tests prove its better feeding value.

Write for samples and prices by your dealer. Do not supply you with "Spring Garden" Brand.

BALTIMORE PEARL HOMINY CO.

Seaboard Corn Mills

HOWARD STREET PIER, BALTIMORE, MD.

Other "Spring Garden" Feeds. Horse Feed, Corn Oil Meal, Flaked Oats, Hominy Feed, C. & O. Feed, Cracked Corn, Chick Grits, Poultry Mash.

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

Subscribe for the CARROLL RECORD.

BEETLE IS "GRAVE DIGGER"

Insects Which Are "Undertakers" of Animal World Scent Dead Bodies at a Great Distance.

When an animal dies in a garden or in the woods and decomposition begins, carrion bugs come from far and near. A dead bird, a mouse or a harmless snake wantonly killed by some wanderer provides a banquet for hundreds of insects. Among these the "grave diggers" are found, embracing 43 species, 12 of which are found in Europe, the rest in America.

You can identify these beetles, says Popular Science, by the two jagged yellowish red or reddish transverse bands upon their black wing covers. Their scientific names (Necrophorus) means no more than "buriers of the dead." As undertakers, the insects have legs especially adapted for digging.

A grave-digger beetle has a most extraordinary sense of smell. He can detect the peculiar odor of decomposition a long distance away and flies to the dead thing as straight as an arrow. His remarkably keen nose is situated in his club like feelers.

As a rule several grave diggers are found near a dead body. They crawl under it and scratch the supporting earth away, so that the body soon lies in a hollow. Gradually the body is lowered until it sinks below the surface. Then it is covered with earth. The female lays her eggs around the interred form, thus insuring for the newly hatched larvae a plentiful food supply.

SEES DOOM OF GOLDEN LOCKS

Statistician Predicts Extinction of Fair-Haired Women, as a Species, Within Next Two Centuries.

It is gravely announced that the bright glory of blond hair, locks of pale spun gold, such as the Lorelei combed with her golden comb, are doomed to disappear entirely. A statistician has figured the whole matter out, and he issues a solemn warning that in two pitiful centuries the poets (who will still be poets nevertheless) must cease to sing of blessed damozels with hair like ripe corn, except, of course, retrospectively, or paying tribute knowingly to a triumph of the chemist's art.

The reason for the diminution of the number of fair women, the final extinction of the species, is given by the statistician with the solemnity properly belonging to his profession and province, says the New York Evening Post. It is that blonds have been observed to be less inclined to marriage than their darker sisters. They are thus condemning themselves to the fate which must little by little overtake them and rob the world of something the world would not willingly be bereft of.

For the benefit of those who are admirers of white horses it may be added that red hair does not count as blond. It is sui generis, and has staying qualities as notable as that of the brunette type.

The Value of Biography.

It is not only commanded by ancient practice to celebrate the memory of great and worthy men, as the best thanks which posterity can pay them, but all the examples of virtue are of more vigor when they are thus contracted into individuals. As the sunbeams, united in a burning glass to a point, have greater force than when they are darted from plain superficies, so the virtues and actions of man drawn together in a single story, strike upon our minds a stronger and more lively impression than the scattered relations of many men, and many actions; and by the same means that they give us pleasure, they afford us profit, too. . . and as the reader is more concerned at one man's fortune than those of many, so the writer, likewise, is more capable of making a perfect work if he confine himself to this narrower compass.—Dryden.

Famous Swords of Japan.

Some famous swords of Japan have, as do some famous jewels, their own individual names. One sword of great repute was called "Little Crow." Legends and superstitions are connected with such historical blades or their makers. One of these makers was called the "One-handed Smith." The story goes that while in his apprenticeship to an older artisan he came to learn everything his superior knew, except the exact temperature of the water used in tempering. Finally, able to endure his situation no longer, he stole to the forge one day when the master was working alone and preparing to temper a finished work of high quality. Rushing in, the younger man thrust his hand into the water, only to have it cut off by the irate employer.

New National Dishes.

At a banquet, the superintendent of the mining department of a large firm told this one: At a miners' union meeting held at Bisbee at the time there was an attempt being made to unionize the camp, the question arose as to whether Mexicans admitted to the union should be allowed to work underground. One speaker opposed any such thought on the grounds of difference in economic equality of the whites and Mexicans. Waxing warm to his subject, he shouted: "How do they live? You all know. What do they wear? You all know. What do they eat? (voice from back of hall)—"Chile Killarney and Tomatoes"—"Engineering and Mining Journal."

ENGLISH HARD FOR SINGERS

Chief Difficulty Is That Language, Unlike German and Italian, Is Not One of Broad-Vowel Sounds.

When an audience can't tell whether a song is being sung in English or Choctaw, it is time something was done about it, and something is going to be done, it appears, by a group of well-known singing teachers and performers known as the Society of English Singers to Standardize the Teaching of Singing in English.

Francis Toye, who tackles the problem in the London Nation, points out the source of the real difficulty, and tells why songs sung in English are often unintelligible:

"That there are difficulties in singing certain English syllables on certain notes may be admitted," says Mr. Toye. "English, unlike German and Italian, is not predominantly a language of broad-vowel sounds. It is comparatively awkward, for instance, to sing 'fix' or 'her' or 'sun' in a loud, sustained tone on a high note. But if composers knew their business they would not, save in very exceptional circumstances, ask the singer to do anything of the kind.

"Half the imaginary difficulties of singing English arise from the incompetence of many composers in setting it to music. They seem neither to think in terms of singing nor to study the natural rhythm of the language."

RECALLS POPULAR TRAVESTY

Charge Against Former Minister of Finance Revives Memories of "The Miseries of a Chinese Official."

These who recall Francisco Sarcay's popular travesty upon Chinese corruption, "The Miseries of a Chinese Official," will enjoy reading the proceedings in the trial for bribery of Chen Chin-tao, former minister of finance, and two of his subordinates. The investigators appointed by President Li Yuan-hung do not appear to be able to discover whether the late minister of finance was bribed, whether he kept money that certain merchants allege they paid to certain persons for him or whether it went "higher up." The complainant merchants insist that money passed, but Chen Chin-tao denies having received any.

In Sarcay's satire "graft" was declared to be so universal that Fo H, the would-be-conscious official, found himself in very hot water when he undertook to check it. The climax is reached when a contract for battle-ships is given to a porcelain factory! The Chinese navy has an engagement with an enemy (assumably the Japanese, at the time the book was published), and the first shot from the attacking cruiser shivers the Chinese craft to bits. The collapse of the formidable-appearing warship resembled nothing so much as a water dropping a tray full of dishes.

Collie Drives Motorcar.

Gear-shifting, of course, is outside the limits of possibility for him, but except for this operation, a big collie, owned by a Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) automobile dealer, is able to drive a motorcar. Everybody along "auto row" in New York city was completely dumfounded not long ago when the dog acted as chauffeur for his master, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. While weaving in and out through Broadway's traffic, however, the owner had an auxiliary control at hand to help the animal out in tight places and avoid the danger of a mishap. But on ordinary occasions, when congested streets do not have to be negotiated, the collie drives along like a man, turning corners and avoiding other vehicles with surprising facility. On such rides his master sits beside him, or in the tonneau behind. On a track, where the chance of accident is eliminated, the dog drives alone with nobody in the car to help him. No special device is fixed to the steering wheel to assist him.

Fuel From Peat Bogs.

The fuel famine in France has directed attention to extensive peat bogs, heretofore despised, which may aid as much to solve the problem as the lignite deposits of the center of France, provided the question of labor is solved.

The "Grande-Bruyere," near St. Nazaire, and the region of Culoz, according to expert estimates, hold 80,000,000 tons of dried peat, affording an average of 2,000 calories a pound, or about half the heating power of coal. Considering the greater facility of production, it is figured that one workman can extract a number of calories in peat far superior to the average production per minute from coal.

War's Reaper, the Plague.

Complicated with this year's war taxes in national defense, disease has broken out all over India in the plague. Pastor Ramiah buried 13 in a night, Pastor Simon has been to us twice for lymph and medicine. His poor people have fled from their huts and are camping miserably in the jungle under the lash of the monsoon. Quarantined there, without relief, medicine, work, wages, food, hope, the mortality is frightful. They built him a hut there among the rest of them, and they let him out of quarantine to get medicine.—The Christian Herald.

True to Form.

"I understand that the woman's party in that association are going to run a dark horse at the election for president." "What do they eat?" (voice from back of hall)—"Chile Killarney and Tomatoes"—"Engineering and Mining Journal."

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.

DETOUR.

During the week, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Grossnickle, entertained the following friends: Misses Belle and Kate Delaplane of Frederick; Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Baumgardner, and Mrs. Nellie Haugh, of Waynesboro; Robert Grossnickle, wife and daughter, Myrtle, Roy Grossnickle, wife and daughter, Dora, of Baltimore; Mrs. Raymond Martz, of Westminster; Mrs. Alice Grossnickle, Mrs. Edna Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Grossnickle, and son, Arville.

Earl and Carroll Koons, of Taneytown, visited relatives here, Tuesday.

Stella Metzler, of Altoona, Pa., is visiting her cousin, E. L. Warren and wife.

John Hahn, of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Bertha Valentine, of Rocky Ridge, spent Tuesday at Wm. Miller's. James Warren and wife, Guy Warren, wife and daughters, Louise and Hannah, recently visited at Luther Monshower's, of Thurmont.

Jessie Hann, of Philadelphia, visited Miss Mary Weybright, a few days this week.

Edgar Hahn and wife, Miss Elizabeth Hahn and Charles Eiler, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with Mrs. Hannah Weant, Mrs. Charles Eiler, who had been visiting here, returned home with them.

Louise Myerly, of Westminster, is visiting relatives here.

H. H. Boyer, who was taken ill, on Sunday, is slowly improving.

Robert Koons, Jr., of Baltimore, visited P. D. Koons, Jr., and wife, this week.

Among those who enjoyed a fishing trip on Wednesday were: E. L. Warren and wife, P. D. Koons, Jr., and wife, Charles Harner and wife, Mrs. Floyd Wiley, Misses Vallerie Shorb, Jennie Weybright, Ada Yoder, Stella Metzler, Alvida Delashmutt and Mary Weybright. Supper was served picnic style at the Dam and at about 8 P. M., they arrived home tired but sure of their having had a good time. Quite a lot of fish were caught.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Anders and son, Vernon, of Hagerstown, and Miss Lena Klingelhoefer, of Baltimore, spent a week with John Brewer and wife.

Miss Ethel Bowers, Mrs. Susan Lippy and Mrs. Emma Bowers, of Middleburg, and Harry C. Spielman, of Washington, D. C., visited Robert Spielman and wife, this week.

Arthur Myerly and wife, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. Myerly's parents, James Myerly and wife.

E. D. Diller and wife had as guests during the week, Edward Koons, wife and sons, of Hagerstown, and Martin C. Fiehr, wife and children, of Washington.

Alvida Delashmutt is visiting Chas. Harner and wife.

BARK HILL.

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

Rev. S. B. Craft and wife, of Carrollton, and son, Samuel Craft, of Ohio, were visitors at Mr. Charles Wilson's, for several days last week.

Quite a number of our people attended the Grangers' Fair near Taneytown, on Thursday last.

Joseph Wilson, Charles Wilson, Rev. and Mrs. S. B. Craft, and Sam'l Craft, autoed to Gettysburg, on Wednesday.

The M. P. Church (colored) held a festival on the church lawn, on Wednesday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Shipley and two children, Charles and Catharine, returned to their home in York, Pa., on Saturday.

Miss Hilda Rowe, spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday in Union Bridge.

Rev. G. W. Stine preached in the Bethel, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bohn and two children, of Beaver Dam, were visitors at John Rowe's, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe, Mrs. Ellen Rowe, Mrs. Nathan Rowe and two children, Carroll and Maggie, autoed to New Windsor, on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rowe, of Baltimore, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Rowe.

NEW MIDWAY.

The festival held here, on Saturday evening, met with a fine success.

Misses Ethel Ahalt, of Brunswick, and Treva Wagner, of New Oxford, Pa., were recent guests of Misses Rhea and Margaret Smith.

Amos Eyerler continues very ill. Mrs. John Renner, Mrs. James Graham, Mary Renner and Samuel Renner, spent Sunday with Mrs. Renner's mother, at Creagerstown.

Quite a few of our young men who were drafted, have been accepted for the U. S. Army.

Mrs. M. D. Butt and Miss Pauline Stover spent Sunday in Baltimore, visiting Miss Rhoda Ramsburg, who recently underwent an operation at the Md. University Hospital.

Frank Cover, wife and family, spent Sunday with John Albough and wife.

David Clark spent a few days, this week, visiting friends in York, Pa.

Jesse D. Renner has returned home after being treated at the Church Home Infirmary, Baltimore.

SILVER RUN.

Rev. Grover C. Knipple, of Lemasters, Pa., spent Wednesday last with Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bemiller.

Mrs. Effie Sharp spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sharp, at Tannery.

Miss Martha Humbert, of Baltimore, is spending a few days with Miss Sallie Lawyer.

Miss Catherine Feeser has returned home, after spending a few days with Miss Bessie Fresh, at Baltimore.

Miss Helen Kindig, of near Littlestown, spent Wednesday with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bemiller.

Miram Cover, of Hanover, is visiting at the home of Geo. Bowman.

A. J. Bemiller threshed 436 bu. of wheat from 12 acres. The average yield being 36 1-3 bu. to the acre.

Miss Bessie Jones, of Westminster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Jones.

Chas. Leppo has purchased a new truck, to convey merchandise to and from his store.

Mrs. Oliver Lippy and son, Gerald, spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lippy.

Quite a number of people in this vicinity attended the Pine Grove picnic, last Saturday.

A. W. Feeser started to can corn, Monday, 20th. A good crop is expected.

Mrs. Sarah Warehime, Miss Lillie Warehime, and Homer Warehime, of Avondale, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Warehime.

Those who attended Emory Grove Camp, from this place, were: Miss Carrie Koontz, Mrs. Effie Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Flickinger, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Frock, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Koontz, and son, Harry, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Kroh and family.

John Marks of Harrisburg, spent Sunday with Milton Morelock and family.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Bemiller, of this place, and Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Kindig motored to Mt. Airy, Sunday, and spent the day with Mr. A. M. Roberts and family.

Nelson Brown and family motored to Berryville, Va., Saturday, to visit their son-in-law, Wm. Dutterer and family, and returned Monday.

UNIONTOWN.

Rev. and Mrs. Baughman, and son, Rev. Harry, and wife, are guests of H. B. Fogle and wife.

Miss Sallie Myerly, of Westminster, is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Slonaker.

Mrs. Jesse F. Billmyer is the guest of her children, in Baltimore, this week.

John Burns and family, of Jefferson, Pa., spent Sunday at the Lutheran parsonage.

Miss Bessie Mullen and Miss Myrtle Waltz, of Baltimore, are at James Waltz's, this week.

Guy Weeks and family, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at W. G. Segafosse's. Miss Evelyn Segafosse returned with them, for a visit.

Mrs. John Dayhoff is on the sick list.

Edra Smith and wife, of Chambersburg, and Lewis Smith and wife, of Mt. Hermon, Mass., have been visiting relatives in town, this week.

Monday, E. L. Cookson gave a dinner in their honor, and Tuesday they were entertained at Roy Singer's.

Miss Dorothy Langden, of Washington, is a guest of her friend, Mrs. D. Myers Englar.

Anna Mary, 4-month-old twin child of Raymond and Rhoda Dayhoff, near Marston, was buried in the Lutheran cemetery, Tuesday afternoon. Funeral services at the house.

Mrs. Will Gobrecht and little daughter, of New Jersey, visited at Henry Gobrecht's, over Sunday. Mr. Gobrecht returned with them, where he will be employed for some time.

Miss Missouri Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Wetzel, of Waynesboro, were callers at Jacob Price's, on Sunday.

Mrs. George Finch and daughter, Felecia, of Baltimore, Walter Devilbiss, of Philadelphia, and Kenneth and Frederick Devilbiss, of near Westminster, are guests at Snader Devilbiss'.

A large number of our people attended services at Emory Grove, on Sunday.

Lewis Myers, does not improve, and is in a very weakened condition.

Miss Viola Palmer, who has been with relatives, near Hampstead, this Summer, has returned home.

Mordcaei Fussell and wife, of Sandy Spring, were guests at Sunny Bank this week.

Chronic Constipation.

It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and complying with the plan printed directions that accompany each package. Advertisement

PINEY CREEK.

Miss Mabel Bowers returned to her home at Lewistown, after spending a week with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Lynn, and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mayers and son, Fred, of Littlestown, spent Sunday with D. W. Mayers and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Grimes and son, Mr. and Mrs. Stonesifer, son and daughter, of near Emmitsburg, motored here on Sunday, and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ruggles and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bloom and sons, spent Sunday with relatives at Uniontown.

Prof. Irving Mayers and wife, returned home at Everett, Pa., on Wednesday, after spending several weeks here with the Prof's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mayers and Mrs. Mayers' parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Harman, near here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sauerwein and children, Miss Mary Hilbert, Messrs Austin and Edgar Sauerwein, spent the week-end, at Lewistown, and attended the Sunday School picnic at Utica.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Hesson and Esther, spent Sunday with the latter's grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Little, of Bachman's Valley.

NEW WINDSOR.

Rev. J. T. Marsh and wife, of Baltimore, visited friends in town, this week.

Charles Naille and family moved from Westminster, to the Lewis Zile property, here, the first of the week.

Rev. Jas. Frazer and wife left for Sagamore, Pa., on Monday, to attend the wedding of their son, Rev. J. Wallace Frazer, this Thursday.

The receipts from the Red Cross fete, held last Friday and Saturday evenings, were over \$450.00, clearing \$315.00.

Mrs. Normant and family, of Baltimore, are visiting at Abram Snader's.

Clarence Stouch and wife, of Germantown, Pa., were guests of W. Cora Stouffer, this week.

The B. F. Shriver Co. started to can corn on Monday last.

Edward Gilbert and wife spent Sunday last at Cly, Pa.

Rev. Harry Ecker, of Reading, Pa., is visiting his parents, here.

Miss Grace Miller, of Knoxville, is visiting Mrs. J. W. Getty.

Mrs. Hoffman Fuss, of Westminster, visited her daughter, Mrs. Paul Buckeye, on Friday last.

I. Forrest Otto and family, of Baltimore, came here on Tuesday evening, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Norman Otto, of Union Bridge, held at Winter's church, on Wednesday.

John Frederick Bunting, a former New Windsor boy, but now of Baltimore, visited old friends and relatives here, on Saturday last. He is a member of the Aviation Corps, and has graduated and is ready to fly.

Mrs. Dr. Treadway, of Reading, Pa., visited friends here on Saturday last.

Prof. Granville Bullock is building an addition to his house, and will install a bath.

George Motter and family, of Two Taverns, Pa., spent Sunday last here, with Wm. Frounfelder and family.

Twenty-six persons from this district were notified of their number being called, on Saturday last.

John C. Buckey has purchased the Rachel Hull farm.

G. Monroe Englar, son of Geo. P. B. Englar, was among the young men who received commission as Second Lieutenant, at the Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Meyer. He was assigned to the Field Artillery, and is now home on a furlough, but will report at Petersburg, Va., on August 27.

MARRIED.

ROOP-LAMBERT.

On Thursday, August 16th, Mr. Curtis L. Roop, of Keymar, and Miss Lavina L. Lambert, of Middleburg, were married at the Lutheran parsonage, Union Bridge, by Rev. W. O. Ibach.

SIXX-WALLICK.

On Saturday night, August 18th, at the Presbyterian manse, Bruce Thomas Sixx and Miss Mazie Elizabeth Wallick, both of Baltimore, were united in marriage by Rev. Seth Russell Downie. Mr. Sixx formerly lived in Middleburg.

FUSS-MARKER.

Miss Viola S. Marker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Marker, of near Taneytown, and Mr. C. F. Fuss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. O. Fuss, of Taneytown, were married August 21, at 7 P. M., at the parsonage of Bethel Church of God, of York, Pa., by Rev. Franklin Broske, former college chum of the groom. Immediately after the ceremony, the happy couple left for Philadelphia, Atlantic City, and New York, where they will spend ten days.

The groom is the junior member of the firm of C. O. Fuss & Son, Funeral Directors and Furniture Dealers, of Taneytown, a graduate of Findlay College, of Findlay, Ohio, and of the Cincinnati College of Embalming. The bride has been the organist of St. Mary's Reformed Church, of Silver Run, for four years, and has made many friends through faithfulness to her church.

TYRONE.

Oliver Brown, wife and daughters, Alice and Evelyn, spent Sunday with Howard Rodkey and family.

The farmers are busy hauling sweet corn to the factory in Taneytown. Sweet corn is a good crop this year.

Quite a number of people from this place autoed to Hershey, on Saturday, and some returned late in the evening, owing to trouble with their autos.

Ira Rodkey, wife and daughters, Naomi and Grace, and sons, Luther and Martin, spent Sunday with Mrs. Rodkey's parents, John Halter and wife, near Silver Run.

LINWOOD.

Carl Stem and Messrs. Vye, of Virginia, were guests of Wm. Stem's, over Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Treadway, of Erie, Pa.; E. Mac Rouzer and J. F. Bufington, were visitors at R. Lee Myers' on Sunday.

Miss Gertrude Rowe, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Louis Messler.

Mrs. Will Stem and her guest, Mrs. Rohrer, of Hagerstown, spent several days in Baltimore, last week.

Miss Mamie Wilcox, of Baltimore, is a guest at Linwood Shade.

Misses Flora Rohrer and Lotta Englar are visiting Miss Bertha Drach, of Sam's Creek.

Grand-mother Brandenburg, of Johnsville, is visiting her son, Samuel.

Miss Blanche Witmore, of Hagerstown, is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. M. Riddle.

Misses Grace and Edna Booey returned to Hagerstown, on Monday, after spending a week with Miss Adelaide Messler.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ertler entertained the younger set, on Tuesday evening, in honor of their nieces, from Liberty, who have been spending some time with them. About 23 were present.

Arthur Englar and family were pleasant callers at Linwood Shade, on Tuesday evening. Arthur makes a fine looking soldier boy, and expects to leave for Petersburg, Va., Sunday.

The country road, through Harry Reese's, is progressing nicely, and will be a great improvement over the old road.

MAYBERRY.

Rev. Paul D. Yoder and family spent last Sunday with Guy Haines and family.

Mrs. Ellen Vaughn, Mrs. Charles Feagle and Edgat Feagle spent Monday evening with the former's sister, Mrs. Wesley Rodkey, at Uniontown.

Mrs. Maggie Fink spent from Saturday until Monday with relatives here.

Miss Zelma King spent from Saturday until Thursday with relatives in Baltimore.

Mrs. George Poul, of Baltimore, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lawyer.

Stomach and Liver Troubles.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter. Advertisement

KEYSVILLE.

C. A. Fox, wife and daughter, Ruth, of Gettysburg, Pa.; Mrs. Oliver Koontz, of York, Pa.; Lieut. Douglas Wells, wife and son, Francis, of Fortburg; Ralph Fox, of Johnsville, Pa.; Meyer, Va.; Elva Hefmyer, of Gettysburg; Jack Fortney, of Kansas, and John Bushman, of Gettysburg, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Byron Stull.

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

Mrs. Wm. Devilbiss has returned home after visiting relatives in Baltimore and Anne Arundel county.

Thomas Dorcas, of near Frederick, visited with his sister, Mrs. George Frock, over the week-end.

Howard Mumford, wife daughter, and Mrs. Sarah Burdner, of near New Midway, visited Chas. Young's, over Sunday.

Mrs. C. E. Six and son, Donald, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pohle, of Catonsville.

Mrs. James Kiser spent a few days with relatives, in Baltimore.

Samuel Renner and sister, Mrs. D. Null, were visitors at Geo. Frock's, Sunday.

Calvin Hahn, wife and son, Wilbur, spent Sunday at Ross Wilhide's, at Middleburg.

Edward Knipple and wife are visiting a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Geo. Eyerler, of Union Bridge.

Miss Ruth Kiser has been on the sick list.

Miss Nellie Hess and Verle Snider, of near Taneytown, spent Sunday at Peter Baumgardner's.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Sunday School at 9 A. M.; Woman's Missionary meeting at 10 A. M., at which time Rev. S. J. McDowell, of Baltimore, will be present and deliver the address. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Leister & Yingling canning factory commenced canning corn on Thursday morning.

Joe P. Yingling has commenced canning tomatoes.

Daniel Leister has commenced boiling apple butter.

THE HARDWARE QUESTION SOLVED Are You Short of Kitchen Utensils

Do you have to keep the folks waiting for their meals because you are shy on cooking utensils? You can't make few pans answer many purposes and at the same time get up a quick meal. You are foolish even to try it, considering how little it would cost to get everything you lack.

Our Kitchen utensil stock is very complete. We have many little time and money saving devices which housewives can appreciate, besides all the usual necessities.

Come in and see us the first opportunity you can find, if it's merely to look around. Make a list of what you need - then get our prices.



HARDWARE THAT STANDS HARD WEAR AT PRICES THAT STAND COMPARISON

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

UNION MILLS.

Miss Mary Wetzel, of Hanover, is visiting her father, Dr. G. L. Wetzel. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Randall and son, Joseph, were guests of Maurice Randall, in Hanover, last Sunday.

Several days last week with Daniel Crouse and family, near Gettysburg. On her return home she was accompanied by Miss Ellen Erb, who remained with her several days.

Miss Mary Alice Brown, of Tyrone, is visiting her grand-father, Chas. E. Nusbaum.

Edward Brown and family, and Robert Matthias and family motored to Annapolis, last Sunday.

Wilmer Bankert and family, of Ohio, are visiting his mother, Mrs. Susan Bankert, besides other relatives.

Miss Martha Humbert has returned to her home in Baltimore, after spending some time at the home of I. G. Lawyer and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Tagg, of Littlestown, spent last Sunday with his sisters, here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuhrman, of Deep Run, spent last Sunday with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Humbert.

Mrs. Howard Stitely, of Hagerstown, is visiting her parents, this week.

Miss Nooma Burgoon, of Gettysburg, is the guest of relatives here, and in Silver Run.

Miss Helen Bowers, of Westminster, is the guest of her grand-mother, Mrs. Susan Bish.

Mr. and Mrs. James McCall and daughter, of Govans, are visiting Edward Groft and wife.

Miss Norma Burgoon, of Gettysburg, is the guest of Miss Margaret Ecker, last Sunday.

Six ladies from Washington came to this place to work in the B. F. Shriver canning factory, and are boarding in the homes of John Flickinger and Raymond Markle. A few more are expected, if these are successful.

Last Sunday, Mrs. Sarah Byers entertained a few friends, besides members of her family, in honor of her 76th birthday. Those present were: W. R. Unger and wife, N. C. Erb and wife, Byers Unger and Margaret Erb, of Westminster; Mrs. Fannie Bowers, Misses Irma Byers, Mary Bowers, Mabel Lier, Christine Rhode, Messrs. Harold Byers and Leslie Thompson, of Baltimore. The day was very pleasantly spent, and we wish Mrs. Byers many more such happy events.

J. Rinehart Hesson and family, Francis Yingling and family, John Myers and wife, Harry Craton and wife, Edward Groft and wife, Wm. Frock and wife, and Daniel Frock and wife, motored to Gettysburg, on Sunday.

DR. FAHRNEY, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Chronic Diseases Only.

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

FOR COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Republican nomination for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the choice of the Republican voters at the Primary Election. MARTIN D. HESS, County Treasurer. 7-13-tf

GARNER'S 1917 Real Estate News.

NUMBER 1. The described two-story Brick House is located in the most attractive section along the new state highway, eastern suburbs of Taneytown. It contains on the first floor, reception hall and living room, dining-room, kitchen and pantry, finished in chestnut, and hard wood floors; the second floor contains long hall, four large bedrooms with ample sized cupboards and modern bath-room, wood finished in white enamel on floor, front rooms, bath, in mahogany finish. Third floor, large attic. Basement and cellar concrete, three departments. Porches—front, rear and side. Concrete steps front and rear. Gas and water on three floors. Heated by pipeless furnace, and is termed a day-light home. Contains beautiful lawn, concrete sidewalks and pavement.

NUMBER 2. 109 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown district; 15 acres is in fine white oak timber; well improved; crops well.

NUMBER 3. 87-Acre Farm, more or less, in Taneytown district. Well improved buildings, all good; none better. Must be seen to be appreciated.

NUMBER 4. 140 Acres, more or less, in Taneytown district.

NUMBER 5. Large new Frame House, 10 rooms and store-room, on Frederick St., Taneytown.

NUMBER 10. Business for sale, in Taneytown. Young man, get busy!

NUMBER 12. Lot, No. 3, located along new state highway, south side. Water and gas, and 5-ft pavement and curb.

NUMBER 14. Lot, No. 4, same as above, excepting this is a corner lot; finest location in town for a nice home.

**SEND US YOUR BROKEN
WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
AND LET US PUT THEM IN GOOD ORDER,
WE GUARANTEE ALL OF OUR WORK.**

**MCCLEERY'S
JEWELRY STORE.**

48 NORTH MARKET STREET, NEXT TO "THE NEWS."

FREDERICK, MARYLAND.

P. O. BOX 7

PHONE 705.

**Every Owner
A Big Booster.**

We had the pleasure of meeting lots of Delco-Light users at the State Grange Fair, and we find every one a big booster.

Some told what it was doing for them with reference to light, others how it pumped their water and furnished such convenient power to do light work, that their sons or daughters, mere children, could take care of those minor things.

All seemed agreed that it makes the farm a better place to live and that Delco-Light will pay for itself after a few years use in the time it saves and the convenience it provides.

Delco-Light adds the final factor that brings every city advantage to the farm or country home.

EDGAR M. FROUNFELTER, Dealer.

NEW WINDSOR, MD.

Call for a Demonstration in Your Home.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

WESTMINSTER, MD.
REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments

LOCATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an hour's run from Baltimore.

EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty acre Campus; Modern buildings; comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories, Library, Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant.

CURRICULUM up to date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution and Oratory. Strong Faculty.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for those not ready for College.

Send for Catalogue and Book of Views

**Heating, Plumbing, Gas Fitting
and Well Drilling.**

and all classes of repair work and supplies connected with this line of business. I can supply you with

**Hand and Power Pumps, Wind Mills, Roofing,
Spouting, Stoves, Ranges, Etc.**

Local Agent for—

Baltimore Roofing & Asbestos Co's Material

**The Novelty Pipeless Furnace.
MADE BY ABRAM COX STOVE CO.**

See me for prices and estimates, and I will guarantee to give you the best of service.

JOS. B. ELLIOT.

(Successor to O. T. Shoemaker.)

Baltimore Street, TANEYTOWN, MD.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS

Chickering—\$20. Knabe—Fine condition, \$85.
Compton—Like New. Bargain.
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.

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. FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES.

Visit Our 5, 10 and 25c Department.

The Cow—Our Friend in Need.

Once we learn to think of the cow as a producer of a food and not of a beverage we shall understand her value. No matter if the price of milk has gone up in your town, the cow is still your best friend. She is far ahead of most other food sources, not only in actual food value of her product, but also in the abundance and availability of the supply, in its digestibility and convenience.

A quart of milk has as much protein as seven ounces of sirloin steak, or half a pound of fowl, and more than four eggs. A quart of milk supplies as much body energy as three-quarters of a pound of round steak, or eight eggs and a half, or nearly eleven ounces of fowl. And yet some families who buy no milk groan over the cost of meat!

Now think in terms of dollars and

cents! When milk is 10 cents a quart, sirloin steak must sell as low as 23.3 cents a pound to furnish as much protein as milk at equal cost. The price of eggs must be 25.1 cents a dozen to equal 10-cent milk in protein value for the same expenditure.

Steak must sell at 14.2 cents a pound and eggs at 13.2 cents a dozen to compete with a quart of milk at 10 cents, as a source of body energy. Milk at even 15 cents a quart would be an economical food purchase in comparison with steak at lower prices than have prevailed in recent months.

But an even greater food bargain than whole milk, which too many people are overlooking, is skim milk. Skim milk is not so valuable as whole milk as a source of body energy, yet it contains more protein, or body-building substance, quart for quart, than whole milk. It costs so little and is in so little demand that thou-

sands of quarts are allowed to run down creamery drain pipes or are dumped into hog troughs. Skim milk is more valuable as human food than as hog food.

If your family does not take kindly to drinking whole milk, skim milk is just what you want, as you can use it freely in cooked dishes and thus greatly to the food value of such dishes. It may also be used in soups, with vegetables and in bread. Don't add skim milk to these dishes as an extra. The milk makes the food value greater and you will get your savings by cutting down on the other foods which would have been used if the milk had not been used.

If our government food experts could write a letter to every housewife in America, telling her what to do in the war, one of the first things they would put in such a letter would be an urgent request that she serve cottage cheese on her home table. Cottage cheese, made from skim milk, can be easily made in any home, or may be obtained from dairymen. Much of the skim milk now thrown away would be saved for human food if every woman would order cottage cheese even once a week. Cottage cheese ordinarily costs from 12 to 17 cents a pound. A pound of it will furnish more protein than a pound of any beefsteak, fowl, ham, pork chops or leg of lamb—and everyone knows these meats are not obtainable for 17 cents a pound. It also compares favorably in energy value with these same meats.

Then there is buttermilk—always a cheap food and too much neglected. Many people have taken to drinking buttermilk—particularly in cities, where it is often dispensed at soda fountains—on the advice of their physicians, and for stomachs' sake. There are millions of others who ought to drink it for their pocket-books' sake. If your family don't like buttermilk, give it to them as an ingredient of cooked dishes.

Probably few people need to be told to eat more butter. In most homes as much butter is ordinarily eaten as the family can afford. But when you eat freely of butter, don't forget that you are taking into the body concentrated fuel, or energy value, and dishes containing large amounts of butter can be accompanied with other foods of lower energy value. Finally, there are all the numerous cheeses on the market. In spite of the increased prices of most cheeses, more liberal consumption of cheeses, with a lessened use of eggs and meats, is good economy and good dietetics.

To use all the milk you can will be to render a real national service, because the more milk you use the more will the drain on our supply of meat be lessened. Every quart of milk used should release a pound of meat in form for shipment to our own soldiers or to our allies. Again, if you and your neighbors use more of the milk produced near your own home, less freight-car space will be needed for carrying food to your town. This, the country over, will help the transportation problem. — The Ladies' Home Journal.

The Lend-a-hand Book Club.

(For the Record.)

The poem written by the French poet, Rostand, early in the war, told of a German reaching up and cutting the stars out of the American flag, hoping thereby that he might destroy the idealism for which our Nation stands. When the night-wind came and the desecrated flag lifting its folds in the breeze, showed through its torn field the very stars in the heavens, how much more hope and courage were born within the breasts of its followers!

The president of the Lend-a-Hand Book Club is much gratified at the generous response of members and friends of the Club, for money and materials to be used for the Red Cross work. This is born in their hearts the truest idealism in holding out a helping hand to the suffering soldiers, and having a substantial check for Dr. Lewis K. Woodward to place to the credit of Carroll Co's allotment of \$29,000.

Our flag is invested with a new glory as it is born on the battle-field of Europe. For three years the suffering women and children have had the bodies of their loved ones as a parapet against the foe, and when our flag is carried through the streets of Paris, lo, the children kneel!

This is our tribute—
Miss Alverta Powder \$.50
Mrs. Sarah Powder 1.00
Mrs. D. S. Seabrook 1.00
Mrs. J. C. Waites 1.00
Mr. Obadiah Fleagle 1.00
Mrs. Talbot Buckingham 20.00
Lend-a-Hand Book Club 5.50

In addition, Mrs. Jacob Powder donated white material and linen tablecloths. Mrs. Sarah Powder has the distinction of having five grandsons in the Army. Mrs. Buckingham a son in the Navy.

The next meeting of the Club will be held Tuesday, September 18th, at the home of the president, Mrs. J. C. Waites, Plum Tree Farm. Any desiring lessons in knitting, please bring material. All members are requested to be present without further notice. Mrs. J. C. W.

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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of MARGARET E. WHITE, late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of March, 1918; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 17th day of August, 1917.
WILLIAM F. COYER, Executor.

Subscribe for the RECORD

CUT DOWN DELIVERIES.

Release Men and Horses for War.

There went into effect, this week, an order to the retail stores of the country, from the National Council of Defense, to reduce deliveries and to lessen in every possible way, present service in all the retail houses of the country.

The command came direct from the War Economy Board and it was issued because of the absolute knowledge that tens of thousands of dollars is going to be saved to the Government through it this year.

It surely awakens us, though a bit rudely, to the abuse of an always too great privilege, that of an unlimited free delivery.

It is largely up to the women to safeguard against a continuance of such waste of men, money and horses. The move is, in fact, one of the best yet made by the Woman's Section of the Defense Council. Perhaps it equals in scope, and it may surpass in possibilities of economic conservation, that other great achievement of theirs, the saving to the bakers of the country and hence to the Nation—the through the cutting off of bread returns, that great quantity of stale loaves whose final destination was often the chicken coop—even the pig pen.

This new saving, as in the case of the bread, will come through a reform in one of the commonest, most thoughtless, everyday practices of life, namely: the overworking of the machinery that lands our groceries, meats, vegetables, fruit, drygoods, everything almost, at our doors, sometimes on our very table.

We shop personally, or we shop through a telephone, and behold the things magically appear without even a "thank you" from us. We require a cake of yeast—we "call up," and a tired boy should be freed for more constructive work, trudges patiently two, four, or six blocks, to fill our tuppenny order.

Anything thoughtlessly done costs something to somebody.

But in this delivery abuse, in war times, not only the merchant pays the price, but so do we ourselves. Think it out. So let us conclude that though a daily ordering of perishables may be necessary, a weekly ordering of staples should be the limit; and even then, carry home all you rationally can.

It is estimated that the annual gross delivery expense of the retail grocers of the country is \$75,000,000. Why? Because you and I have not carried home what we could, and because we have, in many instances, forced deliveries to be made, not once, but as much as half a dozen times a day.

But it is sometimes the fault of the merchant in his (quite natural) encouragement of public good-will. He has been known to say: "Oh! no, don't carry that, just let me send it." "The boy or wagon is going your way," and so you yield, and soon "get the habit." Discourage such courtesy. He is robbing not only himself but you too, especially in times like these. However, it must be remembered that it is our place, not his, to begin the crusade.

All this is as true of the department store as of the food store. Probably one half of the daily purchases in a department store might easily be carried home by the shopper herself. What a wrong this is, at any time. It becomes a crime in times of war.

Let Carroll county be the first, willingly to get in line. Begin by advocating one delivery a day, which will be adequate, when we shall have disciplined ourselves to thoughtful regularity in ordering. And when you forget, just go without that butter or coffee. Nothing will more quickly teach you the lesson than that; but a handy pad and pencil in the kitchen may avoid such unpleasantness.

Another thing: Don't order things sent home "on approval." One department store makes the statement that its annual losses in goods returned, is \$50,000—fortune, and through thoughtlessness, or still worse insincerity of purpose.

American women are going to join this propaganda whole heartedly, it is believed, and they must spread the reasons why the Government, through its committee of women, is trying to liberate thousands of men from needless service during this war shortage of very kind.

"A package in the hand will then become as great a badge of honor as any Red Cross button on the coat lapel."

By order of the National Council of Defense.

Chairman, Carroll County,
MRS. AUSTIN GALLAGHER.

Our Hobby

Is Good
Printing

Ask to see samples of our business cards, visiting cards, wedding

and other invitations, pamphlets, folders, letter heads, statements, shipping tags, envelopes, etc., constantly carried in stock for your accommodation.

Get our figures on that printing you have been thinking of

New Type, Latest Style Faces

To Increase the Wheat Yield.

The word comes from Uncle Sam that we must have a fifteen per cent. increase in wheat production next year; that the world's reserve supply is nearly exhausted, and that next year the world will be dependent upon the amount it can produce. The Department of Agriculture has been instructed to hold conferences with all the State Agricultural Colleges and devise means by which wheat production can be increased. To show you why we need this increase, I give these statistics: Production of wheat in the United States in 1914, 891,000,000 bushels; in 1915, 1,025,000,000 bushels; in 1916, 640,000,000 bushels, and in 1917, 653,000,000 bushels (estimated from the crop reports). The 1911-1915 average is 806,000,000 bushels, so while we produced 200,000,000 bushels more than the average in 1915, we have fallen short 200,000,000 both last year and this. Now this country usually exports about 200,000,000 bushels, but since the war it is exporting much more than that; so if on top of a shortage of 200,000,000 the amount exported is doubled or more, there is bound to be a shortage in this country, and the price of wheat will surely remain high.

However, we are asked to increase production not because of the profit in sight, nor because the United States needs wheat; but because the world needs it; and in this connection something of the world's production is of interest. Of the world's wheat supply normally Russia produces 19 per cent.; the United States, 18; India, 10; France, 8; Austria-Hungary, 6; Italy, 5; Germany, 4; Spain, 3; and all other countries, 17. Now under present conditions, Russia, France, Belgium, Roumania, Servia, etc., because of invasion and turmoil, can not be expected to produce normal crops; England, Italy, Germany and Austria, because of labor shortage, cannot be depended upon. Canada has put many times more men in proportion to population, under arms than we will have done when our draft army is made up, so because of labor shortage she cannot be expected to produce the usual amount; and it is up to the United States to produce more wheat.

Now you and I and everyone interested would like to do this with as little disturbance of the regular rotation as possible. Two years of wheat in succession are as much if not more than our soil can stand, so the proposition for us seems to narrow down to producing more per acre, and I wish to suggest the following things which will help:

1. Sow now a border of wheat around your field for the Hessian fly; then before your main crop is up plow this under and sow it as best you can.

2. Prepare the best seed-bed you have ever had. A wheat seed-bed should be firm and well settled, so that there will be no air spaces too large for the little roots to get across or that so much air is let into the soil that it dries out and the little roots perish unless it rains every week.

3. Use good seed of a good variety. If you have not a good variety that has been yielding well get seed from a neighbor who has. China and Curlew's Prolific are the two best smooth wheats which the Station has tested, and Dietz Longberry and Bearded Purple Straw are the two best bearded wheats, although there are several other varieties nearly as good.

Thomas Baumgardner, of Taneytown; Clifford Leatherman and B. Beard, of Keymar; Harry F. Leatherman, of Middleburg; W. C. Hammond, of Hood's Mill; Chas. B. Lovell, of Reisterstown; F. P. Fenby, of Asbestos; Luther Buck, of Patapsco, and Robert Gist, of Westminster, have gotten China from the College in the past few years, and may have some for sale. Isaac L. Boston, of Keymar; Beall Bros., of Monrovia; Chas. T. Day, of Burdette; R. J. Williams, of Marriottsville; R. H. Burke, of WOODSBERG; and Wm. E. Burke, of Taneytown, have gotten Curlew's Prolific recently. Walter Burrell, of Monrovia; A. S. Tabler, of Mt. Airy; P. W. Smith, of Reisterstown; L. D. T. Wantz and D. S. Baugher, of Westminster; G. T. Harman, of Keymar; and J. A. Crapster and C. A. Kemper, of Taneytown, have gotten Dietz Longberry. John Devilbiss, Harry Baumgardner, J. D. Haines and L. A. Brown, of Taneytown; T. S. Staufner, of Walkersville; J. B. Jones, of Monrovia, and G. W. Rill and Arthur Uhler, of Woodsburg, have gotten Bearded Purple Straw. Luther Hahn, of Taneytown, and J. W. Whitmore, of Legore, have gotten Mammoth Red. All of these have not kept this seed pure, of course, and some may not have continued the use of it; but it would be well to get in touch with them. I will be glad to record the name, variety and amount, at my office, of anyone having seed wheat for sale; and I believe that if we will all pay up our subscriptions the local papers will publish a list of names of men having seed wheat for sale. So if you have wheat that will do for seed please let me, or your local paper, know.

I would advise that, regardless of where you get your seed, you fan it two or three times, for you want to sow only the heaviest and best grains. They will give you the strongest stalks. It is waste to sow little, shriveled grains, for they will make feed. 4. Treat seed wheat for smut. 5. Top dress lightly with manure before sowing. 6. Use 500-1,000 per acre of acid phosphate or steamed bone or more or less available phosphates; and if you can not top dress with manure, add 100 pounds of dried blood or tankage. 7. Sow six pecks of good seed, about the last week in September. Sow it an inch or two deep, depending upon the soil, deeper on loose soil than on heavy soil.

Grover Kinzy, Co. Agt., Westminster, Md.

Walloons and Flemings.

The term "Walloons" is used to designate those Belgians who speak French or a French dialect, while the Flemings are those who speak Dutch or a Dutch dialect.

Life is too short for stupid quarrels—Philip Gibbs.

THE FARM LABOR BUREAU AND ITS CO-OPERATION WITH THE FARMER

County Agent, Under Maryland Council Of Defense Law, To Aid Farmer In Every Phase Of Increased Production.

Under the Act of the General Assembly at its special session last June, when it passed a law authorizing a Council of Defense for Maryland, appropriating one million dollars for its preparatory work for war, it stipulated that \$200,000 of the million was to be spent toward agricultural development and extension and the conservation of food.

The increased planting of food stuffs, which is springing up in every section in every state, it was necessary for the protection of the farmer, so that his crops would not suffer from want of help to harvest them, to establish a Farm Labor Bureau, whose functions are to provide sufficient labor to yield the greatest production of the crops planted.

To reach the farmers of the State and to provide a speedy and efficient working force to see that the wants of each county were supplied, the Maryland Agricultural Extension Service, with County Agents in each of the counties, with the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Department of Labor, co-operating, have perfected their organization whereby practical assistance can be given any farmer of the State in need of help along the agricultural line.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by County Agents to have the farm laborers in their county work the full week, as well as trying to have those who have left farm work for other vocations, to go back on the farm, and in many instances the County Agents have been able to fill the requests for farm labor without going out of their county for help, which class of help is most desired by the farmers. In cases where the County Agent is unable to supply the demand for labor from his own county, he makes application to the Farm Labor Bureau, located in the Stewart Building, Gay and Lombard Street, Baltimore, who, by aid of advertising and farm labor scouts, secures the labor desired, where possible, and ships it to the County Agent, who distributes it on the farms needing help.

Being a State Office, no charge is made to the farmers asking for farm hands, but in cases where there is a transportation charge in getting the help from one county to another, the farmer is expected to pay that charge, and in making application to his County Agent for farm help, he is expected to state just what his needs are, whether he wants a man for temporary or permanent work, whether he prefers a married or single man, whether he will provide lodging and board, or just lodging or just board, whether he has tenant houses for married help, what he will pay and the character of work he expects to have done. With this information at hand, the County Agent is able to make a selection of the men to be placed, which is found to be of great advantage, not only to the farmer, but to the farm hand, who makes a much better satisfied laborer.

The need for increased production in all food crops cannot be too strongly urged at this time, and with the farm labor situation solved, practically assuring the farmer that he need have no fear as to securing help when it is needed, every farmer is urged, as a patriotic duty and on the personal and special request of the President of the United States, to plant heavier crops this fall than ever before.

If you do not know who your County Agent is write, phone or ask the editor of this newspaper.

COMPULSORY WORK LAW.

The Compulsory Work Law, passed at the special session of the Legislature, is in force beginning next Monday. The States Attorney and Sheriff of each county have received a copy of the rules and regulations, which explain that every able-bodied male person between the ages of 18 and 50 years who are not, on August 20, 1917, or any time thereafter, regularly or continuously employed in some lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession must, with three classes of exceptions, register for work under the law.

Those exempted under the terms of the law are: (a) students and persons fitting themselves to engage in a trade or industrial pursuit; (b) persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers and (c) persons engaged or employed in any seasonal business, trade or occupation, but every unemployed man must register. Large incomes or revenue from the ownership of property does not exempt a man from the provisions of the Compulsory Work Act. Every man must be actively at work or he must register with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he lives, and to avoid arrest and imprisonment any man not engaged at work on Monday must register immediately.

WANTED!

Your Job Printing Business

If We Can't Please You Don't Come Again

His Legacy

It Was Not Property

By AGNES C. BROGAN

The December afternoon was drawing to a close when John Gordon decided suddenly to go out to the house. All day the sun had been shining, but now coming shadows warned him that he had not much time to spare. He had postponed the ordeal as long as he could, for surely it would be an ordeal to spend precious time plugging along on a suburban trolley, transferring at some wayside country station and then, maybe, if no vehicle could be obtained, walking the rest of the way uphill.

This much he knew: The house was situated upon the top of the hill, the village straggling at its foot. But why James Laidlaw, deceased, had seen fit to leave the house with its belongings to John Gordon's own mother he could not understand. That the eccentric old man had been a youthful friend he had often heard, and now that his mother had also passed into the great beyond John Gordon must accept the property as the next of kin and incidentally go out to look it over.

The trolley was late, of course, and he restlessly strode up and down the platform. This trip was a nuisance and no doubt the property scarce worth the trouble. Time was when John Gordon had not been so indifferent to country homes or legacies.

He was weary of superficiality, absorbed and buried in business. The second wait, at the tiny crossing country station, was doubly annoying, and his destination finally reached, no vehicle was obtainable. In fact, John Gordon was the only passenger to leave the train at Elmhurst. The station agent laconically directed him "hillward," and, turning up his greatcoat collar, he bent his face to the wind.

He had not gone a dozen yards when the sudden storm was on him. Snow, heavy, yet as thick as down, fell in swirling clouds. But the key was in his pocket. He had come thus far on his troublesome journey, and he would not turn back. A few moments before the storm had descended he had glimpsed the house, high and solitary upon its hill. It seemed a place not to be lightly despised. He muttered an imprecation as the wind of the height battled him back; but, after all, the distance was not so great as it seemed, and he stood breathless upon the deserted front porch.

He laughed a little at the incongruity of the situation as he fitted the key into the lock. The heavy snow had changed the daylight to gloaming, and he determined to go through the house as quickly as possible, returning to town by the next train. With difficulty the unused door gratefully opened, and Gordon found himself in a wide, silent, ghostly hall, ghostly because of the white draped furniture. Evidently nothing had been disturbed, awaiting his coming and delayed settlement of the estate. He shivered even in his greatcoat as he hastily inspected the rooms upon either side of the hall, then ran upstairs. Here the almost impenetrable darkness caused him to grope to the window, vainly trying to peer through the pane. The snowstorm had turned into a blizzard, hiding the lights of the village below. To start back now would be folly; to stay in this deadly vault of a house, worse.

The telephone, of course, was disconnected, but even if available what person would venture to come to his assistance up through this blinding, cutting storm? John Gordon sank back upon a damp couch to smoke and think things over; useless in this darkness to continue his investigation of the house. A drowsiness came over him, and in real terror lest he should sleep in the freezing atmosphere he moved cautiously toward the hall. Here another stairway confronted him. There had been a tower room, he remembered. Perhaps from there he might be able to see the direction of the lights below.

Numbered with cold, he reached the upper landing, then paused, blinking his eyes at a spark of light which, like a firefly, came for a moment but to disappear. Surely this was an afternoon of uncanny adventure. Again the spark shone high upon the wall.

"Who is there?" called John Gordon and immediately smiled at the nervous folly of his own question. With coldly shaking fingers he lighted and steadied a match, then another.

"Jove!" he exclaimed and stood gazing into the darkness. High upon the opposite wall, on a ledge of what seemed to be a bookcase, dangled the hide of a white polar bear. It took a third match to satisfy him that the beast's gaping jaws and glaring eyes were artificial. Then directly from behind the white shaggy head a small electric torch was leveled at him.

"Oh!" breathed a relieved feminine voice. "You are the real estate agent, of course. I did have such a scare."

John Gordon was still too astonished to speak.

"You have matches," continued the girlish voice. "Please, will you light the gas?"

"Gas?" queried the man stupidly.

"Certainly." Her tone was impatient. "I know you suggested bringing matches along when you phoned the meter was in, but I forgot. Please hurry."

Mechanically John Gordon sought and found a chandelier. The tower

room was flooded with light. He rubbed his eyes and looked again. Enscorned in the white bear skin upon the very top of the bookcase ledge was seated a girl! And such a girl! Her eyes sparkled back as though the numbing cold, the impossible situation, were all part of a joyous adventure.

"I've been nearly frozen to death, and so I confiscated the bear rug," she explained. "You promised over the phone to call for me here at 5, but I suppose the sudden storm detained you. I was up on the ladder, going over the books, when it left me in darkness. There was nothing else to do, so I sat where I was, reading by the light of my torch. Those wonderful old books are interesting enough to make one forget everything. Now," she ended abruptly, "will it be possible for us to go back?"

"I am afraid not yet," John Gordon answered perplexedly.

With a quick motion the girl discarded the fur rug and came nimbly down the bookcase ladder.

"We will light the grate, then," she said and put out her hand for a match. As the fire curled about the gas logs he came eagerly toward the warmth, bending with wrinkled brows to study the face of the girl. Unconscious of his puzzled and admiring scrutiny, she removed her hat, the freighth glinting upon the soft waves of her hair. She seemed to be an unusual young person of decided action.

"Now," she said, "as we will be obliged to remain here for a time, we can talk things over. I've brought a little lunch." Deftly she was arranging sandwiches upon a box cover.

"Have one?" she smiled.

John Gordon smiled too. Dreaming or waking, real or unreal, the discouraging adventure of an hour ago had turned, fairy-like, to one of pleasure.

"Thank you," he replied. "And now may I ask just how you come to be here"—he waved an arm about—"here in the tower room of this deserted, ghostly old house?"

The girl's eyes opened wide. "Why, I told you," she said, "I came after the books."

"Books?" It seemed the lawyer could now only repeat, parrot-like, her words.

She nodded impatiently. "But I had no idea there were so many. It will be impossible to remove them at present. You gave me no idea of their number or value over the phone. Whatever"—she gazed dreamily into the fire—"possessed Uncle Laidlaw to leave his books to father and the house to that rich lawyer's mother? Now, if he'd left us the house and the lawyer the books—well, that would have been more reasonable."

John Gordon leaned forward in sudden understanding. So this was the solution of the problem. He wished he had finished his reading of the will. "Your father"—he began.

"Is an invalid," she finished.

"We have such a tiny apartment in the city. This country air would have done him so much good. And the garden—oh, what a garden I should have made of it in summer!" The girl sighed.

"When does the lady take possession, Mr. Perkins?" she asked.

John Gordon stared, then silently accepted the real estate agent's name.

"I haven't heard," he replied. "I'll have to talk things over with you later."

"And the books may remain for a time?" she asked him.

"Yes," he said.

The girl jumped up, going over to the window. "There's light at last!" she cried. "And the storm is going over. Do you think we dare venture yet? Father will be so anxious. He is alone until I come. There are just we two."

Half regretfully John Gordon followed to look over her shoulder to where the lights now shone below. "Can you walk it?" he asked anxiously. She had already started down the stair.

As the key turned rustily in the front door lock the two stood for a moment looking into each other's eyes. Into John Gordon's heretofore empty heart came a feeling of great and protective tenderness. He held out his arm, and quietly the girl placed her own within it; then downward they started through the drifts.

At the station she gave him her hand in farewell, but he was going into the city tonight, he told her, so they traveled together. Next day came a letter, which Miss Laidlaw, with glowing cheeks, read aloud to her father.

Mr. Gordon (so the agent Perkins wrote) upon being consulted as to the disposal of his property suggested that a caretaker be found, with salary to cover expenses. He himself did not care to trouble with the estate, so if Mr. Laidlaw and his daughter were willing to accept the position indefinitely—

"Willing!" cried the girl, and joyously hastened to write their acceptance.

It was necessary many times throughout the winter for the agent to make his way to the Elmhurst home to see that all was satisfactory. It seemed also necessary for Miss Laidlaw herself to drive him after each visit down the hillside to the station, and into the life of John Gordon came the realization that all service has not its mercenary motive, and into his heart came a sweeter realization still.

It was when the flower borders of the garden were blooming gloriously that he approached, almost timidly, the bending figure of the girl.

Reading the unmistakable message of his eyes, she arose suddenly, waiting before him.

"Dear," he said gently, "will you take me into your care, as you have taken this neglected garden? I love you—love you so!" And when his arms were close about her John Gordon breathed a sigh of real content.

"My true legacy," he murmured happily. And then he told her all about it

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The fault of the age is read endeavor to leap to heights that were made to climb. By a burst of strength, or a thought that is clever. We plan to outfit and forestall time.

EAT MORE FRUIT.

The days are past when the orange was a luxury. It is an every-day fruit, found in the market from one year's end to the next.

There are seasons when the fruit is more plentiful, and then is the time to prepare for the season of higher prices. It is hardly necessary to mention that the orange is a liver stimulant and a gentle laxative, for its virtues are too well known.

The mineral matter which it contains is not so well understood, and this is the chief of one of the chief important elements which make the fruit highly valuable.

Oranges contain phosphates, which are a nerve food and are most useful in cases of insomnia. As a refreshing tonic, to be entirely successful it should be eaten at least a half hour before breakfast.

The juice strained may be given to very young children, not too near the milk feeding. The orange may be served in such a variety of attractive ways. Sliced oranges make a most attractive dish. Peel the orange and remove all the white skin. Slice very thin, removing any seeds if present; arrange the slices overlapping on a small glass platter or oblong plate, sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar and garnish with candied cherries.

As a salad, a most delicious combination is oranges, pineapple, a few dates, and quartered marshmallows served with whipped cream. When oranges are used as salad for fish or duck, the dressing should be a French one, using lemon juice for the acid.

For serving an invalid, the orange should be peeled and all the skin from each section removed; then arrange around a mound of sugar and serve. An orange prepared flower fashion is a most dainty way to serve the fruit to an invalid. Cut down the skin in eighths to within an inch from the blossom end, then strip down in points and fold or turn them in. The orange may then be pulled apart in sections. Another method is to peel the orange, leaving an inch or half inch band around the fruit, equator fashion. Then spread open and the sections are easily removed.

If you would not be forgotten as soon as you are dead, either write things worth reading or read things worth writing.—B. Franklin.

FOOD FOR THE FAMILY.

Put any piece of veal in a stewpan with just enough boiling water to cover it. Season with parsley, celery and leeks tied together, the peel of one lemon and one large carrot cut in dice. Boil for an hour, season with salt, then let simmer until the veal is tender; take it out and lay it in a roasting pan. Strain the broth; there should be two quarts. Put a half cupful of butter in a frying pan; in this brown two tablespoonfuls of flour, then add the hot broth and stir until smooth and creamy. Pour this over the roast and put into the oven to brown.

Stewed Lettuce.—This is a dish which will use the broken or unsightly leaves of lettuce and give the family an economical green. Cook the well-washed leaves until tender, drain, then put into a stewpan with thin slices of salt pork and a cupful of veal or chicken broth. Cook gently for an hour. Drain in a sieve, slightly thicken the sauce and pour it over the lettuce when ready to serve.

German Carrots.—Cut four small carrots into shoestring shreds. Put two tablespoonfuls of butter into a saucepan with a small onion finely chopped and cook until tender, then add the well-drained carrots, a teaspoonful of sugar, and let them simmer tightly covered. Do not let them seorch; add a little lemon juice and a sprinkling of parsley when ready to serve. Cream instead of lemon juice may be added for variety. Cooked peas may be added to the dish also, giving it variety. A heavy strup, into which is stirred two or three tablespoonfuls of pineapple finely shredded, may be used as a sauce with cherry jelly, if no cream is at hand.

Chocolate and Checkerberry Pudding.—Heat a pint of milk with a square of grated chocolate; mix half a cupful of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, the yolk of an egg and a pinch of salt, with the milk to make smooth; add to the boiling milk and cook until thick. Beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth, add one tablespoonful of sugar and a half teaspoonful of checkerberry essence. Put spoonfuls of this in a pudding dish and pour the cream around it.

WAS ALRIGHT ON HONEYMOON

But Wife Objects When Hubby's Impoliteness, Used as Ruse to Fool Onlookers, Becomes a Habit.

At a woman's club, this was overheard: "I about told me to avoid."

"Would you think," asked a club member, "that my husband and I would be taken for bride and groom when we make a little trip?"

"Why, of course you might, dear!" answered two or three. "You neither one of you show your age, and—"

"Thank you for your politeness," went on the lady, "but I wasn't fishing for anything like that. I was merely introducing a topic. When we were married—16 years ago next month—we figured out a way to deceive the train people and the hotel people and the strangers. I carried a big grip, of which my husband never attempted to relieve me; and he read the morning paper at breakfast. This ruse we continued during our entire honeymoon."

"Was it successful?"

"Oh, yes—fairly so. But that isn't the question. The next trip we made—it was a year later—my husband was still afraid that we might be taken for bride and groom."

"Again I carried the baggage and again he ignored me in favor of his newspaper, at the breakfast table. I didn't enter into the spirit of the thing quite so readily on that occasion."

"But the custom had been established. We went to New York last week—and I carried the hand baggage. When I protested, my husband said: 'What's the matter—do you want people to mistake us for a honeymoon couple?'"

"What I want to know is this: How old do we have to be before it will be safe for my husband to begin to be polite to me?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GAVE WORLD TRAINED NURSE

America Created What Is Declared to Be One of Proudest Triumphs of Modern Civilization.

One of the proudest triumphs of present civilization is the trained nurse. I refer to the real thing—competent, big-brained, merciful, fearless, undereared, undisciplined, and, withal, a true woman, endowed with character and grace that qualify her to meet the best mentally equipped men and women on earth, writes Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Florence Nightingale founded "the Order of Nursehood," but trained nurses are an American creation. We taught Europe the difference between the amateur nurse, however sympathetic, and the expert director of a sick room or hospital ward.

The trained nurse is an offspring of democracy.

The European aristocrat could not realize that a skilled nurse stood on the same plane with the physician—was often a more valuable guide to recovery. The notion among men and women in France and England able to employ her was that the trained nurse was merely a superior order of servant.

Even a servant may be loved, but her status is unchanged. But in America this snobishness never existed. Her authority in the absence of the ministering physician is recognized as absolute. As she sits at the bedside of a suffering plutocrat or of a president of the republic, she is his equal.

Chinese Get-Rich-Quick Scheme.

The superstition of the Chinese people gave a man at Kiriva, North China, an opportunity to make a fortune. He established himself at the temple and started selling water to the pilgrims at one cent an ounce. He told them each to bring a small bowl and a piece of red cloth to cover it. On receiving the water they were directed to cover the bowl with the red cloth and burn incense before the shrine. The news spread rapidly through the city and country round about, and he was able to make a big haul, as thousands of people in carts, on horseback, and on foot resorted thither daily. Many have professed themselves cured of divers ailments. The water supplied had no medicinal properties, but took on a slight pink color from the cloth covering the bowls. Finally the magistrate, probably fearing trouble if he arrested the man, and wishing to discourage superstition, sent out police and destroyed the temple.

Meerschmum in Asia.

Meerschmum mining is an important business in Asia Minor. Pits are first dug, and as soon as a vein of meerschmum is struck horizontal galleries are laid out. These galleries are often very long, and they vary in length from 25 to 150 feet. The crude meerschmum, which is called hamtash, is yellowish-white in color, and a red clay coat envelopes it. The blocks are sold on the spot at from \$25 to \$200 a cartload, according to their quality. They are then soft enough to cut with a knife, but they are dried before being exported.

Where America's Heart Lies.

Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has or shall be unfurled, there will America's heart, her benedictions and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own.—John Quincy Adams.

NONE TOO LARGE FOR THIS



Women who think they are too large to wear separate blouses and skirts, please take notice! This becoming costume shows what has been done by the large figure the slender effects achieved by the sveltline system of designing.

SOME HINTS TO HOSTESSES

Novel Ideas in Place Cards Will Furnish Pleasant Surprises to Luncheon Guests.

Every one likes to be surprised, if the surprise is a pleasant one. Guests especially are pleased with novel, unexpected things.

Although there is nothing else in such good taste in the way of a place card as a plain white one with the name of the guest written upon it, hostesses often wish for something new.

A luncheon surprise which will cause much pleasure may be devised by any clever hostess with a little ingenuity.

This is one novel way: Before giving a luncheon, borrow secretly from the families of the guests you expect to entertain their own baby pictures.

Announce as the guests enter the dining room: "Although there are no place cards, I am sure that each one will find her place without difficulty."

In the endeavor to do so much merriment is caused.

Pretty souvenirs, as well as place cards, may be gotten up in the following way, but must be planned for some time ahead:

With a kodak snap at different times pictures of your friends. You might ask them to arrange their hair in novel ways.

Tint them delicately and mount on cards like miniatures.

No names would be necessary, for each guest would recognize her own face beside her place at table.

GIRLS LIKE OLD-TIME CAPES

Slim Debutantes Enthusiastic Over Ample Wraps That Were Only for Elderly a Season Ago.

It is amusing to note the number of old-lady-like capes that come out of the theaters on matinee days. That is, the capes would have been deemed old-lady-like a season ago; now they are tremendously the thing and are the last word in smartness, says a fashion writer. And it is the slim little debutantes who are wild over these ample wraps.

A very stunning model is of dark blue serge, with slashes from shoulder to hip outlined by closely set bone buttons. At the front, the cape is held in to the figure by a knotted sash that passes through the slashes and under the loose back portion. From the back view the cape is a cape only—long, with ripple fullness from shoulder to skirt hem, and the skirt hem is long, too—quite to the ankle in many cases, though one never fails to see a pretty and patrician little buttoned boot or pump under the skirt's edge.

Boots are just as important as ever, though skirts certainly do cover them a deal more than last season. The younger women have almost all discarded black boots for the street. One sees white buttoned boots and gray and bisque buttoned boots under tailored suits or frocks of light or dark material.

Overettes in Khaki.

Overettes is the name applied to a sort of overall costume of khaki for women. It is especially designed for women engaged in agricultural work, and other work-making a bifurcated garment; especially convenient. They are to be worn with separate blouses and have wide shoulder straps that keep the blouser section in place.

Classified Advertisements.

Dentistry.

J. S. MYERS. J. E. MYERS
Westminster, Md. New Windsor, Md.

Drs. Myers,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

Are prepared to do All Kinds of Dental Work, including ALUMINUM PLATES.

DR. J. W. HELM,

SURGEON DENTIST,

New Windsor Maryland.

Will be in Taneytown 1st Wednesday of each month.

Have other engagements for the 3rd Saturday and Thursday and Friday, immediately preceding. The rest of the month at my office in New Windsor.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

Graduate of Maryland University, Baltimore, Md.

C. & P. Telephone. 5-1-10

Both Phones Opposite R. R.

S. D. MEHRING,

Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds,

Cutters and Spring Wagons

Manufactured in every part from top to bottom.

To my Patrons and the Public Generally:—It is no longer a question of economy whether to buy a home-made vehicle or not?

but the question is, Where will I be able to get such work? I have a large stock of finished all home work, or will build to order. Repairing promptly done. Correspondence invited, or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

or, visit my shops.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson X.—Third Quarter, For Sept. 2, 1917

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Ezek. xxxiv, 11-16; 23-27.—Memory Verse, 12.—Golden Text, Ps. xxiii, 1.—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

A better title for this lesson rather than the one given would be "The Shepherd of a Restored Israel," for it is the record of a time yet future when they shall never again be a prey to the nations (verses 27-31), when the King of Israel, the Lord, shall be in the midst of them and they shall not see evil any more (Zeph. iii, 14, 15). Then shall the twelve tribes be one nation in their own land, and one King shall be King to them all, and they shall never again be divided into two kingdoms, and God shall make with them an everlasting covenant of peace and dwell in their midst forevermore (Ezek. xxxvii, 15-28). There are still those who say and teach that God is done with Israel as a nation because of all their sins, but such people must be wholly deaf to the words of the Lord in Jer. xxxi, 35-37; xxxiii, 23-26, where He says that until sun, moon, and stars cease to shine He will never cast off His people Israel, notwithstanding all that they have done.

The testimony of the Spirit through Paul is just the same in Rom. xi, 1, 2, 25-27. They are the only nation that God ever chose specially for Himself and called the everlasting nation (which is the literal translation of two Hebrew words in Isa. xli, 7, given in the A. V. as the ancient people). They will be the first righteous nation on earth, and then will many nations be joined to the Lord and the earth be filled with His glory (Isa. lx, 1, 2; xxvii, 6; Zech. ii, 10-13). Our lesson is one of the greatest shepherd chapters in the Old Testament, but Jer. xxiii is another, and there we read that when the King, the Righteous Branch, shall have been raised up unto David the deliverance of Israel from all nations will be so great and wonderful that their coming out of Egypt shall not seem anything to be compared with it (Jer. xxiii, 3-5). The title "Shepherd of Israel" takes us back to Gen. xlix, 24, and on to Ps. lxxxv, 1, and Isa. xl, 11, and Rev. vii, 17, and only in the glorious future will our precious Ps. xxiii have its complete fulfillment.

Many cannot see in the lesson of today anything more than the Good Shepherd who saves us as individuals and keeps us and cares for us in every way and carries us in His arms and on His shoulders; the Great Shepherd who lives His life in us and the Chief Shepherd who will reward us at His appearing (John x; Heb. xiii; 1 Pet. v), and we must see and know Him as such before we can see and know Him as the future Shepherd of Israel. It is strange, indeed, that so many believers, truly saved people, have no heart for the things of His kingdom; so many preachers take no interest in Daniel or Revelation or any prophecy, and as one recently said, "If I can get my people saved and safely to heaven I do not need to bother with the things of Daniel and Revelation, which I cannot understand." Is it not a possibility that to such our Lord might say what He said to the two on the way to Emmaus, "O fools, and slow of heart, to believe all that the prophets have spoken?" (Luke xxiv, 25.)

In the days of Jeremiah and Ezekiel there were those who were more interested in the welfare of themselves than of others, who ran without being sent by the Lord, who spoke lies out of the deceit of their own hearts and caused the people to err by their lies and their lightness (Ezek. xxxiv, 2, 8, 10; Jer. xxiii, 16, 17, 21, 25, 26, 32). It is possible that there are still such false prophets, and the Lord will reckon with them in due time, for He is against them, and the reckoning will be a very serious matter for them. Every true prophet or teacher should be the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message, and His word to them is, "Hear the word of the Lord, hear the word at My mouth and give them warning from me" (Hag. i, 13; Ezek. xxxiv, 7, 9; iii, 4, 17). To all such the comfort is that His word will never fail to accomplish His pleasure, and He will watch over it to perform it (Isa. lv, 11; Jer. i, 12, R. V.). Let us always remember that, while in all the Bible there are words for each individual heart, when God says Israel He means Israel, the descendants of Jacob, who was called Israel, and not the church, and I have not yet found any place where the church is called Israel or Israel the church.

Ezekiel was a prophet of the captivity and evidently carried away in the second deportation with Jehoiachin (Ezek. i, 1, 2). Daniel had been taken in the first company in the reign of Jehoiachin. Jeremiah was left in Jerusalem (Jer. xxxix, 11-14). These men had a "Thus saith the Lord" for all they said, and through them He was comforting and encouraging His people. Our lesson verses, 11 to 16, are certainly plain and clear statements concerning the gathering of Israel from all the countries where they have been scattered back to their own land. Verses 23 to 27 tell of the one true Shepherd who shall then rule over them, the true David or Beloved, the Son of Mary, of whom Gabriel said that He would sit on the throne of His father David and reign over the house of Jacob forever (Luke i, 31-33). Lesson verses 17-22 give light on the sheep and goat judgment of Matt. xxv



SERGEANT McCLINTOCK.

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches, Described by an American Boy.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian Army Has Greeting Tale That Every American Will Read, For He Tells the Facts—Unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal Man, He Was Invalided Home, but Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting, Personal Narrative, Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

No. 3. "Over the Top and Give 'em Hell!"

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock, D. C. M., 87th Overseas Batt., Canadian Gren. Guards.

Copyright, 1917, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.

Sergeant McClintock, who has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery, wounded, invalided home and is now endeavoring to get a commission in our army. A commission in the Canadian army awaits him if he returns to join his old command. In the first and second articles he graphically describes his training, his trip to France and the elaborate preparations made for a bomb raid on the German trenches.

As we climbed out of the shelter of our trenches for my first—and, perhaps, my last, I thought—adventure in No Man's Land the word was passed:

"Over the top and give 'em hell!" That is the "British Tommies' battle cry as they charge the enemy, and it has often sounded up and down those long lines in western France as the British, Canadian and Australian soldiers go out to the fight and the death.

We were divided into six parties of ten men, each party having separate duties to perform. We crouched forward, moving slowly in single file, stumbling into shell holes and over dead men—some very long dead—and managing to keep in touch with each



"Over the top and give 'em hell!"

other though the machine gun bullets began to drop men almost immediately. Once we were started we were neither fearful nor rattled. We had been drilled so long and so carefully that each man knew just what he was to do, and he kept right on doing it unless he got hit. To me it seemed the ground was moving back under me. The first ten yards were the toughest. The thing was perfectly organized. Our first party of ten was composed of signallers. They were paying out wires and carrying telephones to be used during the fifteen minutes of our stay in the German trenches in communicating with our battalion headquarters. A telephone code had been arranged, using the names of our commanding officers as symbols. "Rexford 1" meant "First prisoners being sent back"; "Rexford 2" meant "Our first wounded being sent over"; "Rexford 3" meant "We have entered German trench." The code was very complete, and the signallers had been drilled in it for a week. In case the telephone wires were cut, the signallers were to send messages back by the use of rifle grenades. These are rifle projectiles which carry little metal cylinders to contain written messages and which burst into flame when they strike the earth, so that they can be easily found at night. The officer in charge of the signallers was to remain at the point of entrance, with his eyes on his watch. It was his duty to sound a warning signal five minutes before the end of our time in the German trenches.

The leader of every party of ten also had a whistle with which to repeat the warning blast and then the final blast, when each man was to drop everything and get back to our artillery fire. We were not to leave any dead or wounded in the German trench on account of the information which the Germans might thus obtain. Before starting on the raid we had removed all marks from our persons, including even our identification disks. Except for the signallers, each party of ten was similarly organized. First, there were two bayonet men, each with an electric flashlight attached to his side, so as to give light for the di-

rection of a bayonet thrust and controlled by a button at the left hand grasp of the rifle. Besides his rifle, all of these men carried six or eight Mills No. 5 hand grenades, weighing from a pound and five ounces to a pound and seven ounces each.

The Lineup.

They are the same shape as a turkey egg and a little larger. Upon withdrawing the firing pin a lever sets a four second fuse going. One of these grenades will clean out anything living in a ten foot trench section. It will also kill the man who is throwing it if he holds it more than four seconds after he has pulled the pin. The third man of each ten was an expert bomb thrower, equipped as lightly as possible to give him freedom of action. He carried a few bombs himself, but the main supply was carried by the fourth man, who was not to throw any unless the third man became a casualty, in which case No. 4 was to take his place. The third man also carried a knob kerrie, a heavy bludgeon to be used in whacking an enemy over the head. Ours were made by fastening heavy steel nuts on a stout stick of wood, a very businesslike contrivance. The fourth man, or bomb carrier, besides having a large supply of Mills grenades, had smoke bombs, to be used in smoking the Germans out of dugouts and later, if necessary, in covering our retreat, and also fumite bombs. The latter are very dangerous to handle. They contain a mixture of petrol and phosphorus and weigh three pounds each. On exploding they release a liquid fire which will burn through steel.

The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth in line were called utility men. They were to take the places of any of the first four who might become casualties. In addition they carried two Stokes gun bombs each. These weigh nine pounds apiece, have six second fuses and can be used in wrecking dugouts. The ninth and tenth men were sappers, carrying slabs of gun-cotton and several hundred yards of instantaneous fuse. This explosive is used in demolishing machine gun emplacements and mine saps. The sappers were to lay their charges while we were at work in the trenches and explode them as soon as our party was far enough out on the return journey to be safe from this danger. In addition to these parties of ten there were three of us who carried bombs and had orders to keep near the three officers, to take the place of any one of them that might go down and meanwhile to use our own judgment about helping the jolly old party along. I was assigned one of the three.

In addition to the raiding party proper there was a relay call across No Man's Land at ten paces interval, making a chain to show us our way back, to assist the wounded and, in case of opportunity or necessity, to reinforce us. They were ordered not to leave their positions when we began to come back until the last man of our party had been accounted for. The final section of our entourage was composed of twelve stretcher bearers, who had been specially trained with us, so that they would be familiar with the trench section which we were to raid.

The Raid and Its Result.

There were two things which made it possible for our raiding party to get started across No Man's Land. One was the momentary quietening of the blood which follows a big and unaccustomed dose of rum, and the other



We Were Crawling About on All Fours.

was a sort of subconscious, mechanical confidence in our undertaking, which was a result of the scores of times we had gone through every practice duplicate German trenches behind our lines. Without either of those influences we simply could not have left the shelter and faced what was before us. An intensified bombardment from our guns began just as soon as we had climbed "over the top" and were lining up for the journey across. "Lin-

ing up" is not just a suitable term. We were crawling about on all fours just far enough out in No Man's Land to be under the edge of the German shell fire and taking what shelter we could in shell holes while our leaders picked the way to start across. The extra heavy bombardment had warned the Germans that something was about to happen. They sent up star shells and "S O S" signals until there was a glare over the torn earth like that which you see at the grand finish of a Pain's fireworks display, and meanwhile they sprayed No Man's Land with streams of machine gun fire. In the face of that we started.

It would be absurd to say that we were not frightened. Thinking men could not help but be afraid. If we were pallid, which undoubtedly we were, the black upon our faces hid it, but our fear struck voices were not disguised. They trembled and our teeth chattered.

We sneaked out single file, making our way from shell hole to shell hole, nearly all the time on all fours, crawling quickly over the flat places between this small shelter. The Germans had not sighted us, but they were squirting machine gun bullets all over the place promiscuously, like a man watering a lawn with a garden hose, and they were bound to get some of us. Behind me I heard cries of pain and groans, but it made little impression on my numbened intelligence from the mere fact that whatever had happened had happened to one of the other sections of ten and not to my own. It seemed, some way or other, no affair to concern me. Then a man in front of me doubled up suddenly and rolled into a shell hole. That simply made me remember very clearly that I was not to stop on account of it. It was some



It Seemed That the Whole Earth Behind Me Rose In the Air.

one else's business to pick that man up. Next, according to the queer psychology of battle, I began to lose my sensation of fear and nervousness. After I saw a second man go down I gave my attention principally to a consideration of the irregularities of the German parapet ahead of us, picking out the spot where we were to enter the trench. It seems silly to say it, but I seemed to get some sort of satisfaction out of the realization that we had lost the percentage which we might be expected to lose going over. Now, it seemed, the rest of us were safe until we should reach the next phase of our undertaking. I heard directions given, and I gave some myself. My voice was firm. It surprised me, and I felt almost calm. Our artillery had so torn up the German barbed wire that it gave us no trouble at all. We walked through it with only a few scratches. When we reached the low sandbag parapet of the enemy trench we tossed in a few bombs and followed them right over as soon as they had exploded. There wasn't a German in sight. They were all in their dugouts. But we knew pretty well where every dugout was located, and we rushed for the entrances with our bombs. Everything seemed to be going just as we had expected it to go. Two Germans ran plump into me as I was rounding a ditch angle with a bomb in my hand. They had their hands up, and each of them yelled:

"Mercy, kamerad!"

I passed them back, to be sent to the rear, and the man who received them from me chuckled and told them to move lively. The German trenches were practically just as we had expected to find them, according to our sample. They were so nearly similar to the duplicate section in which we had practiced that I had no trouble finding our way in them. I was just thinking that really the only tough part of the job remaining would be getting back across No Man's Land when it seemed that the whole earth behind me rose in the air. For a moment I was stunned and half blinded by dirt blown into my face. When I was able to see I discovered that all which lay behind me was a mass of upturned earth and rock, with here and there a man shaking himself or scrambling out of it or lying still.

Just two minutes after we went into their trench the Germans had exploded a mine under their parapet. I have always believed that in some way or another they had learned what spot we were to raid and had prepared for us. Whether that's true or not, one thing is certain—that mine blew our organization, as we would say in Kentucky, "plumb to h—l." And it killed or disabled more than half of our party.

Great Confusion.

There was much confusion among those of us who remained on our feet. Some one gave an order to retire, and some one countermanded it. More Germans came out of their dugouts, but instead of surrendering as per our original schedule they threw bombs among us: "It became apparent that

we would be killed or captured if we stuck there and that we wouldn't get any more prisoners. I looked at my wrist watch and saw that there remained but five minutes more of the time which had been allotted for our stay in the trench, so I blew my whistle and started back. I had seen Private Green (No. 177,250) knocked down by a bomb in the next section, and I picked him up and carried him out over the wrecked parapet. I took shelter with him in the first shell hole, but I found that he was dead and left him there. A few yards farther back toward our line I found Lance Corporal Glass in a shell hole with part of his hip shot away. He said he thought he got back if I helped him, and I started with him. Private Hunter, who had been in a neighboring shell hole, came to our assistance, and between us Hunter and I got Glass to our front trench.

We found them lining up the survivors of our party for a roll call. That showed so many missing that Major Lewis, formerly of the Montreal Star, called for volunteers to go out in No Man's Land and try to find some of our men. Corporal Charlson, Private Saunders and I went out. We brought in two wounded, and we saw a number of dead, but on account of their blackened faces were unable to recognize them. The scouts later brought in several bodies.

Of the sixty odd men who had started in our party forty-three were found to be casualties—killed, wounded or missing. The missing list was the longest. The names of those men were marked "m. b. k." (missing; believed killed) on our rolls. I have learned since that some few of them have been reported through Switzerland as prisoners of war in Germany, but most of them are now officially listed as dead.

All of the survivors of the raiding party were sent twenty miles to the rear at 7 o'clock, and the noncommissioned officers were ordered to make reports in writing concerning the entire raid. I never slept more than an hour at a time for several days and nights. I would doze off from sheer exhaustion and then suddenly find myself sitting straight up, scared half to death all over again.

There may be soldiers who won't get scared when they know they are in danger or even when people are being killed right around them, but I'm not one of them yet. I know a boy who won the military cross in the battle of the Somme, and I saw him on his knees before his platoon commander, shamelessly crying he was a coward and begging to be left behind, just when the order to advance was given.

In this war in every offensive, big or small, the man who has been trained to throw a bomb thirty yards is busier and more important than the fellow with the modern rifle, which will shoot a mile and a half and make a hole through a house. In a good many surprising ways this war has carried us back to first principles. I remember a crusader's mace which I once saw in the British museum that much better than the kind with which they arm our No. 4 men in a raiding section. It had a round iron head, with spikes all over it. I wonder that they haven't started a factory to turn them out.

Tricks of Bombing.

When the Canadians first introduced bombing the bombs were improvised out of mess tins, the fuses were cut according to the taste and judgment of the individual bomber, and just when the bomb would explode was more or less problematical. Frequently the Germans have tossed our bombs back into our trenches before they went off. That was dangerous and irritating. They can't do that with a Mills grenade or any of the improved factory made bombs, because the men know just how they are timed and are trained to know just how to throw them. Then the Germans used to work a little bomb trick of their own. They learned that our scouts and raiders were all anxious to get a German helmet as a souvenir. They'd put helmets on the ground in No Man's Land or in an advanced trench with bombs under them. In several cases men looking for souvenirs suddenly became mere memories themselves.

In several raids when bombing was new the Canadians worked a trick on the Germans with extremely fatal effect. They tossed bombs into the German trenches with six inch fuses attached. To the Germans they looked just like the other bombs we had been using, and, in fact, they were—all but the fuses. Instead of having failed to continue burning, as the Germans thought, those fuses had never been lighted. They were instantaneous fuses. The ignition spark will travel through an instantaneous fuse at the rate of thirty yards a second. A German would pick up one of these bombs, select the spot where he intended to blow up a few of us with our own ammunition, and then light the fuse. After that there had to be a new man in his place. The bomb would explode instantly the long fuse was ignited.

The next day when I got up after this disastrous raid my bunkie said: "Something sure raised h—l with our calculations."

As those automatic self-cocking revolvers did with a Kentucky wedding when some one made a remark reflecting on the bride, I replied:

The fourth article of this remarkable personal narrative will appear soon. It is entitled:

No. 4.—Shifted to the Somme.

Sergeant McClintock takes part in the greatest of all battles and tells of the hell of it. The front in Belgium was really a rest-sector in comparison with it, he says. The extensive preparations of the allies for open warfare afterward abandoned because of the failure of expected developments. "It became apparent that

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.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bower visited relatives in Hanover, on Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Ballentine, who had been spending the Summer with relatives at Brockwayville and Washington, Pa., returned home on Tuesday evening.

A. H. Bankard, who formerly owned the Elliot House, is again its owner, having purchased the property the past week. He intends to remove to it some time this fall.

On Wednesday evening, our citizens were startled by an alarm of fire, and on investigation discovered that a gas fixture had exploded in the Central Hotel. No damage of any account was done.

The canning factory of A. W. Fessler began operation on Friday last, and considerable corn has been coming in during the week. By the middle of next week, the business will be in full swing.

Leslie H. Koons, after spending two months with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Koons, near town, has returned to Detroit, Mich., where he is an employee of the Fischer Closed Body Corporation.

Mrs. J. A. Anders, Misses Martha and Sadie, and Luther Anders, and Harry Anders, wife and children, accompanied by John Moser, of Keyville, visited Samuel Aulhouse and family, in Littlestown, on Sunday.

The Lutheran C. E. Society will have a straw-ride to the home of John E. E. Hess, Wednesday evening, Aug. 29th. The members are requested to meet at the church, at 7:30 o'clock, prompt.

William Brown and daughter, of Gettysburg; Mrs. Gundersdorff and William B. Yingling, of Baltimore, and Miss Fannie Yingling, of Frizellburg, were guests at the home of Mrs. Jesse Myers, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Study and family, of near Kump, and Thomas Humbert, of York, visited Mr. and Mrs. Michael Humbert, on Sunday. Mrs. Isaac Motter and children, of Baltimore, also visited at the same place, last week.

Mrs. Oscar Fake and children, Louise and Roger, of York, Pa., spent from Wednesday until Sunday with William Ohler and family. Mr. Fake spent Saturday evening and Sunday at the same place.

Taneytown district will be represented by three names on the ballots for the primary, on September 11th: James D. Haines, Democrat, for County Commissioner; and Martin D. Hess and C. B. Kephart, Republicans, for County Treasurer and House of Delegates, respectively.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fox and daughter, Ruth, Miss Elva Hefmyer, and Mr. John Bushman, of Gettysburg; Lieut. Douglass Wells, wife and son, Francis, of Fort Meyer, Va.; Ralph Fox, of Johnsville, Pa., and Jack Fortney, of Kansas, made a brief visit among relatives and friends, here, on Sunday evening.

We call attention to the "No Trespassing" notice in this issue of the Record. Farmers and others who wish to protect themselves against hunters, should take advantage of this opportunity to give such notice. 25c will pay for the insertion of your name until the end of the hunting season.

The following young men from this district, have been accepted for service, in the new National Army, under the draft law: James C. Myers, B. Walter Crapster, C. Ervin Reid, Earl W. Koons and Francis E. Shaum. The remainder of those called for examination, either failed in the physical examination, or were exempted for various reasons.

Those who spent Sunday with J. A. Thomson and wife, were: Mervin Ashenfelter and Miss Ida Thomson, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Wm. H. Terry, wife and daughter, Miss Helen, and son, Garland and wife, and Miss Marian Hinkle, of York, Pa.; Chas. H. Thomson, wife and son, and Robt. Thomson, wife and daughter. Mrs. Curvin Hoke, of York, spent Thursday at the same place.

Thieves were again at work, this week. On Monday night, the Produce House of C. B. Schwartz was entered by forcing a window, and about 15 dozens of eggs taken. They also attempted to break into H. C. Brendle's place of business, but did not succeed in doing so. Geo. R. Sauble reports that they also paid him a visit, taking about 10 lbs. of meat, and a lot of cantaloupes. The same night, C. O. Fuss was relieved of some potatoes, and Dr. Hitchcock also received a visit from the thieves.

Miss Eudora Jones left, last week, on a visit to friends at Thurmont.

Miss Elizabeth Hart, of Baltimore, is visiting at Mr. Geo. H. Birnie's.

Fern Weaver, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Nettie Weaver.

Dr. Milfert Myers, from the West, is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Cornelia Myers.

Herbert R. Wooden, of Hampstead, paid our office a brief visit, last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Sarah Myers spent Sunday with her son, Claude Myers and family, at Littlestown.

Mr. G. E. Carpenter, of Omaha, Nebraska, is visiting at the home of Miss Amelia Birnie.

Miss Amanda Staley visited relatives in Littlestown and Hanover, on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Knox, of Baltimore, are spending the week with relatives and friends, here.

Mrs. Mary Motter, of Washington, D. C., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Motter, this week.

Mrs. Carrie Knipple spent Saturday and Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Jas. Forsythe and family, at Hanover.

Mrs. Geo. M. Fogle and daughter, Miss Abbie, spent several days with relatives, at Baughmanville, Pa.

Misses Agnes Murphy and Mary Brining, of Boonsboro, are visiting their cousins, the Misses Brining.

Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer left, on Monday morning, to visit relatives at Chambersburg and St. Thomas, Pa.

Dr. Artie B. Angell and son, Eugene, of Baltimore, are guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Nathan Angell.

Robert Stott, of New York City, is home on a two weeks' vacation, visiting his mother, Mrs. Margaret Stott.

Miss Alice Harman left, on Thursday morning, on an extended visit to relatives in Greenville and Arcanum, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Forney, and daughter, Miss Beulah, of Philadelphia, are on a visit to relatives and friends, here.

Mrs. Margaret Angell returned to her home in York, after visiting her brother, George McGuigan, at Harney, and friends, here.

The Birnie Trust Company is adding another convenience to its already large equipment, in the shape of a substantial book vault.

Andrew McKinney, son of the late Calvin McKinney, of Freedom district, spent some time last week with his cousin, Robert S. McKinney.

Ephraim J. Faller, of Philadelphia, spent from Wednesday of last week until Monday, visiting his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Hagan.

Misses Ethel and Esther Baker, of Warfieldburg, are spending some time with their cousins, Misses Lena and Laura Angell and other friends.

Rev. Seth Russell Downie, who has been enjoying an extended vacation in Harrisburg and other places in Pennsylvania, returned home the first part of the week.

Miss Margaret Shreeve returned to her home in Waynesboro, on Thursday morning, from an extended visit at the home of her aunt, Miss Mamie Hockensmith.

Alvia Miller and Miss Beatrice Rowe, of York, and Edward Strawsburg, wife and daughter, Reda, and sons, Ralph and Harry, of Union Bridge, spent Sunday with Jacob Strawsburg and family.

Dr. F. H. Seiss has received an appointment as Examining Physician on the Exemption Board. He began his duties on Thursday morning, and will be absent from his office in the day time, until Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hays, of Grinnell, Iowa; Mrs. J. D. Hays and daughter, Mrs. Foster, and little son, of Olathe, Colo., and Mr. and Mrs. Price, of Uniontown; and Mrs. Margaret Hiltbrick, of Littlestown, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Judson Hill.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. F. Smith, who gave a corn roast to their family and friends. Those present were: Rev. Father Cuddy, Michael J. Cuddy, Gerald Finan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Reuver, Sarah Keil, Mr. Hudson, Edmund Henneberger, Robert Kuhns, Paul Myers, Julia Smith, Rose Smith, Edith Smith, Margaret Smith, Lawrence Smith, and Bernard J. Arnold.

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

An Appeal to the Red Cross.

An appeal has come to the American Red Cross from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner for Europe, for 1,500,000 knitted sets, consisting of sweaters, knifecases, wristlets and socks. Desperate need will exist for these articles among the soldiers in Europe, before we can get them ready, so that the aid of every one who can knit is asked to help out—and whether members of the Red Cross or not.

Will every willing worker please notify Miss Amelia Birnie—or any other Red Cross member. Work will be given out as soon as possible. We will soon be told what our share of this work is to be, and we do not want to be behindhand.

CHURCH NOTICES.

There will be no services in St. Mary's Reformed Church, Silver Run, Md., until Sunday, September 2nd.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—No services on account of the pastor on vacation.

United Brethren Church, Taneytown: Bible School, 9 A. M.; Holy Communion, 10 A. M.

Harney: Bible School, 9 A. M.; Worship, 7:30 P. M., subject: "The Social Teachings of Christ." W. J. Marks, D. D., Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran Church, next Sunday, all services will be omitted. The regular services will be held on September 2nd.

Harvest Home services at Baust, at 10:30 A. M. Preaching at Uniontown, at 7:30 P. M. W. E. Saltzgriver, Pastor.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Rocky Ridge, 10 A. M., preaching; Keysville, 2:30 P. M., preaching. W. O. Ibach, Pastor.

Presbyterian.—A warm welcome always. Piney Creek—9 A. M., Bible School; 10 A. M., worship. Theme: "A Crisis in Human History."

Town—9 A. M., Bible School; 7 P. M., C. E. Meeting; 8 P. M., worship. Theme: "Spiritual Heart Disease."

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

Clean your soiled grease spot clothes with Lum Tum Clothes Cleaner. Price 15c per bottle, at McKellip's Drug Store.

Advertisement

PEACHES! PEACHES!

Let us have your orders for William Linn's

CHOICE PEACHES

— AT —
A. G. RIFFLE'S.

Also at William Linn's Orchard, at Fairfield.

Owing to the high cost of Baskets and Labor, we will sell all Peaches loose by the bushel.

20 to 25 Cents More by the Basket.

PRIVATE SALE

House and Lot situated on Middle St., Taneytown. Good Dwelling with 7 rooms and large pantry. Hot and cold water. Good Summer Kitchen, etc. Large Chicken House, 16x36. Call and look it over, and we'll talk business.

JOHN J. REID.

FOR SHERIFF.

I hereby announce my candidacy for the next Sheriff of Carroll County, subject to the Democratic primaries to be held in 1917, and earnestly solicit the support of every affiliated Democrat to secure the nomination. Thanking you in advance for your support.

JESSE W. EYLER, of Middleburg District.

Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
AND BANK STOCK.

The undersigned administrator of Ellen Galt, deceased, will sell at public sale upon the premises of the late Ellen Galt, in Baltimore street, in Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, on

Thursday, September 6th, 1917, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

ONE SET OF PLUSH PARLOR FURNITURE, 3-piece Parlor Suit; Walnut Bedroom Suit, 9 pieces; 3 Bedroom Suits and 4 Chairs, Bed Springs, Mattresses (Husk and Cotton), Wardrobe, Bureau, 2 Bedsteads, COOK STOVE, Corner Cupboards, 20 Chairs, 1 Rocker, 7-piece silver-plated Tea Set, 1/2 doz Silver Teaspoons, 1/2 doz Flat Table-Spoons.

2 STOVES, SEWING MACHINE, Case Drawers, Stair and Hall Carpet, 3 Tables, Old Davenport, 5 Stands, 11 Pictures, Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloth, Mirror, Carpet Sweeper, Spinning Wheel, Cot, Featherbeds and Pillows, lot of Bed Clothes, 3 Chamber Sets, 2 Window Chairs, Desk, 5 Trunks, 4 Chests, Hall Lamp, Hall Rack, 4 Lamps, Set Dishes and Glassware, China Set and Glassware, lot Table Linen, lot Kitchen Utensils, set of Knives and Forks, Kettles and Pans, 21 Window Blinds, Hanging Lamp, Table Cover and Curtain Rods and Poles, 2 Hassocks, Lounge, Couch and Chairs, Clothes Basket, Basin, Bucket, lot Jarred Fruit, Step-ladder, Lawn Mower, Wheelbarrow, Corn Shelter, Sundry, lot of Chickens, many many other articles.

At 12 o'clock, M., of the same day the Administrator will sell

110 Shares of the Capital Stock of The Taneytown Savings Bank

TERMS OF SALE: Cash on all sums under Five Dollars, and on all sums of Five Dollars and upwards a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving his, her or their notes with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until settled for.

S. GALT BIRNIE, Administrator.
J. N. O. Smith, Auctioneer. 8-17-17

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.

Special Prices on Calves, 50¢ for delivering. Chickens, Guineas and Squabs wanted.—SCHWARTZ'S PRODUCE.

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

WILL PAY highest prices 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.

FOR SALE—First-class Bay Driving Horse, fearless of all road objects and a fine driver.—D. J. HESSEN.

PEACHES FOR SALE—At my farm at Piney Creek Station, will be in the orchard each forenoon.—D. M. MEHRING.

10 PIGS, 6 weeks old, for sale by WILLIAM OHLER.

PEACHES! Next week we will start and handle the famous "Riley" Peaches. Leave your orders. Prices right.—S. C. OTT.

CALL ON George P. Stouter for a fine lot of Peaches. My Peaches are guaranteed to be first-class in all respects; the old reliable kind. Also Plums. Prices reasonable. Come now while they last.—GEORGE P. STOUTER, Emmitsburg, Md.

FARM FOR RENT—Possession April 1st, 1918.—Geo. H. WINEMILLER.

LOST—Small flat brown Pocket-book, containing 4 Bills, and 20c Ticket on Hesson's Department Store. Reward if returned to NAN DIFFENDAL of HESSON'S STORE.

BAY MARE, 10 years old, work anywhere hitched, fine driver.—BIRNIE SHRENEK, near Kump.

NOTICE—Have on hand now material for home-made chair bottoms. Parties must bring and take chairs away. Terms Cash. Work only during September.—MRS. GREENBERRY NULL.

FOR SALE—Sow and 11 Pigs, and 6 Pigs, 6 weeks old.—LAURA HYLE, near Uniontown.

WILL MAKE Cider and Boil Butter Wednesday of each week.—FRANK H. OHLER, Phone 48-11.

PEACHES for sale at my Orchard, near Uniontown, on and after Monday, August 27th.—CLAYTON M. COPENHAVER.

PIC-NIC—Owing to the rain on Thursday, the Reformed Church Reunion will be held in Rodkey's woods, near Baust Church, Saturday afternoon and night, August 25th. Supper will be served. Good music.

CHICKEN MANURE wanted.—J. E. DAVIDSON, Taneytown, Md. 6-20-17

RACES on Trevanion Track, on Thursday, August 30th.

FOR SALE—Good Rubber-tire Buggy. JOHN T. DUTTERER.

MAN TO WORK on farm, till April 1. Married or single. \$25.00 a month, and house rent free.—Geo. H. WINEMILLER. 8-24-17

SOW AND 7 PIGS for sale, by Wm. BABYLON, Frizellburg.

FOR SALE—One Home-made Buggy in good condition; One set of Buggy Harness, good as new, made by W. H. Dem; one 36-gal. Gasoline Tank. Will sell cheap for cash.—Apply to JOHN E. NULL, Frizellburg, Md. 8-17-17

PEACHES for sale at my place, next week.—DAVID NUSBAUM. 8-24-17

FOR SALE—House and Lot of 4 Acres, 1 mile from Uniontown, on Linwood road.—C. H. LEMMON, Linwood, Md. 8-10-17

WANTED—I desire to rent a convenient house in Taneytown, suitable for three people. Will pay from \$12 to \$15 per month. Address X, Taneytown, Md. 6-20-17

OLD IRON, 50c per 100, delivered in Taneytown. Rags, Rubber, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Junk always wanted at best prices.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown. Phone 6-m. 7-1-17

FOR SALE—Sweet Corn, Vinegar and Corn Beans, at home.—Wm. KISER. 8-17-17

FOR SALE—My Desirable Farm, 564 acres, on Uniontown and Middleburg road. Beautiful location. Easy terms to quick buyer.—THEO. M. BUFFINGTON, Union Bridge, Md. 7-20-17

SELL YOUR WHITE CORN—NOW

Never before has the farmer had the opportunity to sell his corn at such profitable prices as it has been bringing recently.

But prices are now declining so do not hold over until too late. Otherwise with the new crop coming in, you will have to sell at a much lower price than the market now affords.

You will have no trouble disposing of your crop if you act quickly. We will make you a satisfactory offer on all white corn you have, on the cob or shelled. Also yellow corn.

Write or wire us immediately and we will make arrangements to take your corn before prices drop further.
Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co.
S. F. EVANS, Manager.
Seaboard Corn Mills, Baltimore
8-10-17

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Standard Sewing Machines

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

ALL SUMMER GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

Our FALL GOODS have begun to arrive, so we have decided to Close Out at Special Reduced Prices, all

Summer Dress Goods.
White Silk, Voile and Linon Waists.
Ladies' Silk Hosiery.
Middy Blouses and Children's Dresses.
White and Striped Skirts.
Ladies' Linon Suits.
Dust Coats, for Men and Women.
Girls' Dresses and Boys' Tub Suits.
Men's Straw Hats.

An extra Large Line of—
Heavy Work Shoes for Men and Women.

Men's Ready Made and Made-to-Measure Clothing.

Boys' Suits. New Styles and most all sizes, would make fine School Suits at Reduced Prices.

A LOT OF—
Men's, Women's and Children's Low Shoes. White, Gun Metal and Patent at Reduced Prices.

PRIVATE SALE OF A Valuable Farm!

The undersigned offers his farm situated about 1 1/2 miles north of Taneytown, adjoining lands of Calvin Finger and Chas. Hockensmith, and is convenient to market, containing

90 ACRES OF LAND,

of which about 8 Acres are timber, the balance is in a high state of cultivation, improved with a good 9 room WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE, Wash House, chicken house, hog pen, wagon and buggy shed, and a good barn 60x100 feet. There is a well of water at the barn and also at the house, and a spring that has a pump at the hog pen.

Possession given April 1st, 1918.

8-10-17 EMANUEL L. OHLER.

The Johns Hopkins University BALTIMORE, MD.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.
State Scholarships in Engineering Courses.

Entrance Examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, September 17-20, 1917, beginning at 9 A. M., each day.

Applications for Scholarships in the Department of Engineering, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 21, 1917, beginning at 9 A. M. Appointments will be made soon after.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each County of the State, with the exception of Caroline and Somerset Counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1917-1918, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the two counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education by Engineering unless free tuition be granted to them. The scholarships entitle the holders to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is no greater than at other Maryland institutions.

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College, and one scholarship will be awarded "At Large."

Applicants should address the Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction. 8-24-17

NO TRESPASSING!

The name of any property owner, or tenant, will be inserted under this heading, weekly until December 25th, for 25c cash in advance.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to trespass on my premises with dog, gun, or trap, for the purpose of shooting or taking game of any kind; nor for fishing, or in any way injuring or destroying property. All persons so trespassing render themselves liable to the enforcement of law in such cases, without further notice.
Hahn, Newton J. Moser, Charles Krebs, Elmer

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will sell at public sale on the premises now occupied by Jacob Strawsburg, situated on the road leading from Taneytown to Union Bridge, near Otter Dale School-house, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th., 1917, at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following personal property, to-wit:

ONE WALNUT BUREAU,
cherry extension table, right from the shop, hand-made; 2 stands, chest, bedstead and bedding, quilts, comforts, sheets, bolster cases, pillows and pillow cases, towels, napkins; 40-yds-good carpet, rugs, cushions, large arm chair, sewing chair, 2 stiff chairs, 8-day clock, lot of pictures and frames, 2 coal stoves, one a sitting room stove, single heater, the other a medium sized egg stove, pipe with both; carpenter work bench, with vise; triple tree, double tree, lot of handles, 3 augers, 1 1/2 and 2 inches, and many other articles not mentioned.
TERMS CASH.
WM. H. MILLER, 8-24-17
J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM in Woodsboro District, Frederick County, Maryland.

By virtue of the authority given in the last will and testament of Lewis Harwell, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, the undersigned, Marshall G. Harwell, Executor, and Mary E. Eller, Executrix of Lewis Harwell, deceased, will sell at public sale upon the premises hereinafter described, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28th., 1917, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that valuable farm containing

122 ACRES, 2 ROADS AND 18 SQ. PERCHES, more or less, improved by a new WEATHERBOARDED DWELLING, large frame Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, with a Corn Crib on each side, Hog Pen and Carriage House, Five Orchard of all kinds of fruit, and 3 Acres of Timber. There is a spring of excellent water near the house, and an excellent well of water convenient to house and barn. This is a most desirable and valuable property, being located near Haugh's Church in Woodsboro District, Frederick County, Maryland, adjoining the lands of Mr. George Koons, Mrs. George Koons, Mrs. Hannah E. Weant and others, and convenient to churches, schools and railroad facilities.

The land is rich and fertile, and in a high state of cultivation, with all modern improvements, and will make any one a desirable farm, and is the same property which was conveyed to Lewis Harwell by Albert S. Brown and others, Trustees by deed dated May 29th., 1912, and recorded among the Land Records of Frederick County in Liber H. W. E. No. 290, Folio 471, and now occupied by Mr. Elmer Moser.

TERMS OF SALE: A cash deposit of Five Hundred Dollars will be required on the day of sale; balance at the ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court of Frederick County, the purchaser or purchasers giving his, her or their notes bearing interest from day of sale, with good and sufficient security to be approved by the Executor and Executrix for the deferred payments, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

MARSHALL G. HARWELL, Executor
MARY E. ELLER, Executrix.
E. O. WEANT, Attorney.
J. N. O. SMITH, Auctioneer. 7-27-17

JOHN R. HARE
Clock and Watch Specialist.
NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND
8-24-17

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat.....	2.00@2.00
Corn.....	1.78@1.60
Rye.....	1.60@1.60
Oats.....	50@50
Timothy Hay.....	12.00@12.00
Mixed Hay.....	8.00@10.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	8.00@8.00

Baltimore Markets
Corrected Weekly

Wheat.....	2.12@2.12
Corn.....	1.78@1.78
Oats.....	90@92
Rye.....	1.50@1.50
Hay, Timothy.....	19.00@20.00
Hay, Mixed.....	17.50@18.00
Hay, Clover.....	16.00@17.00