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bring Prosperity and
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yours.

THE CARROLL RECORD

CHARITY FOR ALL
is a Virtue worth culti-
vating by all, especially
just now.

VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1917.

Please watch the Date
on your Paper.

No. 26

THE PAY OF TEACHERS A LEADING QUESTION.

A Matter of Vital Interest to the
General Public.

The school teachers, at least of this section of Maryland, have a good case when they ask for more pay. In Frederick county, which is likely fairly representative of the state, almost half of the teachers receive less than \$400.00 for the school year, while only a small percentage of the remainder receive over \$500.00 a year. Such salaries are too small, considering the times, and the fact that some of the teachers support families and are of such an age that they are incapacitated for other employment.

There will be many problems for the coming legislature to face, for if at all possible the taxes should not be materially increased; but, the teachers should be given a reasonable advance, even if some other things get less. There is a danger, perhaps, of a bond issue, which is usually considered an easy means of bridging over present needs, by placing the burden of payment in the future; but this is not a good time for bond issues, and all other means of making just ends meet, should be tried first.

The whole question is one of great importance, and as it is a partnership proposition between the State and county taxing authorities, it should be worked out after a great deal of practical investigation by both, having in view where the money is to come from, as well as how it is to be distributed, in order to fairly pay the teachers who represent the most vital factor in the school system.

So far as the legislature's end of the question is concerned, the great need of keeping up the standard of our public schools of the State should emphasize the necessity of looking more closely than ever into the State's expenditures, as a whole, in order to lop off some of the lesser claims for the benefit of one of much greater importance.

As the situation stands now, and should the cost of living remain high, or go higher, the probability seems to be that there will not be near enough qualified teachers for our schools next year, as many more of them are sure to take up work that pays better, following the lead of many who quit this year, and this is especially true of the few remaining male teachers.

Letter From School Superintendent.

Editor Record:

I noticed in some of the papers last week, reference to a statement claimed to have come from me, that we have had a great many resignations of teachers; that our schools would have to be closed on account of lack of fuel. I was not consulted when the above report was formulated. I now take this opportunity to give the public a correct statement of the situation.

We have to date twenty-three resignations and the reasons for them are as follows:

Inability to control school.....2
Inability to find boarding place.....1
Sickness at home requiring teacher.....3
Opportunity to attend University.....1
Physical inability (sickness).....1
Married.....1
Disgruntled.....1
Higher salary (Gov't appointm't).....11
Homesick.....2

All positions made vacant by the resignations have been satisfactorily filled. This is only a little above the usual number of changes that take place in normal times.

In the matter of fuel, I wish to say that our fuel was purchased for all our schools before the 1st of September, and if any school now lacks fuel, it is entirely due to the fact that those who have been accustomed to haul it have been too busy to do so. There may in consequence be a few schools with inadequate supply, but there should be no general shortage nor any excuse for closing any school.

M. S. H. UNGER, Sup't.
Westminster, Dec. 20th.

Marriage Licenses.

John E. Sentz, Harney, and Mary I. Hawk, Greenville.
Robert McKinley Carl and Lula A. Rout, Mayberry.
Frank M. Fisher and Grace G. Wagner, both of Towson.
Henry Preter and Bertha Shipley, both of Woodbine.
Raymond F. Warner and Katherine Irene Schaeffer, both of Lineboro.
John Lewis Wantz, Uniontown, and Edna V. Lindsay, Westminster.
Hollie Fritz and Carrie M. Flickinger, both of Linwood.
Edwin F. Shriver and Leanna G. Allison, both of Westminster.
Henry A. Magin, Bloom, and Bessie Ecker, New Windsor.
Robert Walter Dubbs and Irene E. Bachman, Lineboro.
John E. Babylon, Cumberland, and Almeda L. Lockard, Smallwood.

Another Chance for Drafted Men.

Men of draft age are to be given another opportunity to enter certain branches of the United States Army. This is known as the "voluntary induction" plan, the details of which have been announced by Adjutant General Beary. It will permit men who did not enlist before Dec. 15, to make application for service. The effect will be to make a recruiting station of the draft boards, as each man must apply to his own home board.

Library Membership Renewals.

(For the Record.)

Several years ago the Taneytown Library opened its doors under very modest beginnings. Its promoters thought it better to be safe than sorry—knowing only too well the elements of probability and chance always entered into such ventures by reason of limitations of purse and patronage. Judicious investment coupled with unusual care in book-selection and a strenuous campaign for subscriptions-in-membership, started the infant institution off with a most flattering lease of life.

All concerned felt the first flush of real community pride, for did we, too, not have a Public Library! Wisely the Board set the fee for membership within the reach of everyone. This fee was made payable, annually, on the first of January. Renewals and new enrollments, therefore, are now due. For this purpose, as well as for the weekly return and "taking out" of books, the Library will be open tomorrow at the usual afternoon and evening hours.

In order that we may maintain this most useful institution at high tide, and so doing play large part in the uplift of the best life of our community, all old members are asked to please renew at once, and those who have thus far not availed themselves the advantages of membership should start the new year right by applying Saturday.

A visit to the room of the Library will persuade you as to the wisdom and utility of "joining" the ranks of its old friends and patrons. One dollar is a small matter when the benefits are spread throughout an entire year of weekly good things. Don't wait to be asked—just put your dollar in your purse and take it with you to the Public Library Saturday, December 29th, and you'll go to bed tomorrow night certain you have done at least one good job during that day.

Saturday, January 5th, at 3:30, in the Library Room, the annual meeting for the election of officers, the receiving of reports and all other business that pertains to the Association will be held. This notice should be deemed sufficient by all who hold membership in the organization.

Germany Offers Peace Terms.

Petrograd, Wednesday, Dec. 26.—The Central Powers are ready to make an immediate general peace without compulsory annexations and without contributions.

This is their answer through Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, made on Christmas day at Brest-Litovsk, to the Russian proposals, which they are ready to accept in most particulars as the basis of negotiations. They insist, however, that the Central Powers cannot bind themselves one-sidedly to such conditions without a guarantee that the Allies of Russia will recognize and fulfill these conditions.

The Russian delegates asked for a 10-day recess in the negotiations in order to put the proposal before Russia's allies.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The conditions surrounding Count Czernin's proposals for a basis of peace cause officials here to feel some apprehension for their sincerity. There is a great disposition here to feel that the object of the German plenipotentiaries is simply to protract negotiations as long as possible without any expectation of an immediate peace agreement, with the double purpose of leading the German people to believe that their government really is desirous of making peace and of gaining time for the further strengthening of the German lines in the West.

Menu on a Battleship.

An example of what the enlisted men in the navy had to eat on Christmas day is given by the commander of one battleship. The menu follows:

Mock Turtle Soup
Olives
Roast Turkey, Sage Dressing
Giblet Gravy, Cranberry Sauce
Potatoes au Gratin
Celery
Roast Loin of Pork
Buttered Beets
Mixed Pickles
Mashed Sweet Potatoes
Asparagus
Cheese and Crackers
Apple Pie
Chocolate Cake
Ice Cream
Fresh Fruit
Nuts and Raisins
Cigars
Coffee

Transports carried to France approximately 650 tons of Christmas gifts for the men of the expeditionary forces through special arrangements made by the Government. No package was in excess of 20 pounds in weight and there were about 250,000 separate parcels. These were received from relatives and friends at the designated port, through official order issued to insure prompt delivery, and General Pershing has reported that the gifts escaped submarines and were received in France. In addition to these gifts a great number were sent directly through the mails.

The gifts which predominated in number were boxes of candy, tobacco and pipes, knitted goods and underwear, razors, watches, kits of toilet articles and books. Nearly every package contained quantities of sweet chocolate.

SALE REGISTER NEXT WEEK

Our Sale Register will begin next week. We again ask all who contemplate having sale advertising, or printing done at this office, to send in their date, the hour of sale, name of auctioneer, and a brief description of articles to be sold. There will be no charge for use of Register to those who patronize this office for sale printing or advertising.

THE RED CROSS DRIVE. A BIG SUCCESS.

The County's Membership Quota
Greatly Exceeded.

The Christmas campaign for new members of the Red Cross in Carroll county was a great success. The number of new members asked from the county was 5018, while the total reported to date is 6185, with several districts not finally reported. The number by districts is as follows:

Taneytown	359
Uniontown	328
Myers	310
Wooleys	533
Freedom	400
Westminster	1915
Hampstead	271
Manchester	400
Franklin	156
Middleburg	251
New Windsor	433
Union Bridge	249
Mt. Airy	380
Berrett	200

The previous enrollment in the county was 2143, which now gives it a total membership of 8325. As Frederick county reached a total enrollment of only 5027, Carroll can feel proud of her work. The campaign will be continued until New Year's eve, in order to give several of the districts a chance to meet their allotment as well as to allow other districts to make complete reports.

Trucks for Gen. Pershing.

A squadron of twenty-nine army trucks, from Detroit, Michigan, reached Westminster, on Thursday afternoon, bound for Baltimore, coming over the country roads the whole way as a test. One of the trucks was wrecked, on the way, and one of the guards killed as the result of being struck by a railroad train in Ohio.

The trucks are destined for Gen. Pershing's army in France. A reception committee took charge of the guards and housed them comfortably over night in the second floor of the Firemen's building.

The appearance of the immense trucks as they approached Westminster, was that of a huge caterpillar and was the source of much admiration by those who witnessed their arrival. The trucks are painted a battleship gray, with the regulation arched canvas top, making them entirely waterproof. To the casual observer the larger of the trucks appear as large as the average freight car, and the movements are those of machinery capable of developing extraordinary power and endurance.

Deep Breathing For Colds.

"A person remarked to us," says the Ohio State Journal, "that everybody seemed to have a cold these days, and the afflicted ones generally testify that they have had them for a long time and can't get rid of them. For the incorrigible cases we have nothing to suggest, but we have for those who are just taking a cold, and it is this. Breathe deeply, energetically and repeatedly till the cold retires."

"This seems very simple and rather bold in us to suggest it, but many people have tried it and say it works like a charm. Many will say the cold would leave anyhow. We don't think our friends, the doctors, would urge this objection. The remedy has its reason."

"The cold is generally located in the capillaries, where the blood, made sluggish by drafts or other exposures, becomes clogged up and interferes with the circulation which is really the definition of a cold. Now, deep breathing oxidizes the blood, puts pep into it, and it goes down the veins with a rush, breaks through the clogged capillaries and restores the circulation."

"If this explanation is not scientific, we don't ask anything for it, and if it doesn't cure you, it is because the capillaries are stuffed full before you try it."

Transfers of Real Estate.

Wilbur L. Koonz and wife to Mary Koonz, convey 13 acres, for \$6.
John J. Reid and wife to Albertus Riffle and wife, convey 12,000 square feet, for \$140.

Basehoar, Krug & Huton to Harry L. Baumgardner and wife, convey a tract of land for \$1.

Amanda Zahner to David Waddell, convey tract of land for \$1.
Sammie Cover et al., to James R. Etzler and wife convey 6 1/4 acres, for \$6,025.

William Wilson and wife to Charles A. Nickoles, convey 5 acres, for \$250.
Joseph Nickoles and wife to Charles A. Nickoles, convey 2 acres for \$61.73.
Elmer E. Jenkins and wife to Jay E. Conaway and wife, convey 60 square perches for \$16.

Winter D. Jones and wife to Percy W. Kelley, convey 10,235 square perches, for \$1,000.

Abdel Bollinger and wife to Edw. Bollinger, convey a lot of land, for \$2,200.

Robert F. Wells and wife to Mary A. Shank, convey 164 square perches, for \$3,500.

NOTICE TO REGISTRANTS.

A legal Advisory Board requests us to say, that registrants who come to the Court House for classification, need not bring with them their children under 16 years of age.

W. L. SEABROOK.

What Food Administration Does.

The end of last summer saw Cadorna's army on the point of making the long hoped for break in the Teutonic lines. But Italy ran short of wheat. In September the all important bread ration of the Italian soldier had to be cut from 750 grams a day to 600 grams. The next month the Germans attacked, and the Italian line crumbled.

The United States Food Administration had not been created by Congress until August 10. There is no particular reason why it should not have been created two months earlier. Its work is to prevent just such contingencies as the cutting of the Italian ration.

The work of the Food Administration is two jobs rather than one. The first task is to see that food in the more concentrated forms is saved from unnecessary consumption here, in order that it may be shipped to Europe.

As part of this task, Mr. Hoover asks every American to eat each day one ounce less of sugar than he usually eats. Is he trying to inflict a hardship when he asks that? Americans who do as he requests will still eat three-fourths of their normal consumption of sugar. But the English are getting only a little over one-fourth as much sugar as they used to eat.

American confectioners have been putting 400,000 tons of sugar a year into candy. That amount of sugar would all but supply the entire English demand at the present rate of consumption. Recently the administration has cut the candy makers down to 200,000 tons a year. The money value of the sugar so saved is enough to feed all of Belgium for one year.

In restricting the candy makers the Administration was performing the second part of its task—that of controlling the distribution of food supplies. In its conservation work the Administration deals directly with producer and consumer. On the side of control, it deals with the manufacturer and the wholesaler.

Food control is saving money for the American household, week by week. In May, wheat was at \$3.50 a bushel and flour at \$17.10. Congress brought wheat down to \$2.20 for this year's crop, and Hoover's organization had reduced the price of flour to \$10.25. On every barrel of flour the purchaser has been enabled to save at least \$6.85. As America consumes 10,000,000 barrels of flour in a month, the total monthly saving affected by the Administration at this one point is \$68,500,000.

But, keeping down the cost of living is not the primary object of the Administration. It opposes hoarding, not so much because hoarding raises prices, as because it keeps food out of the market at the very times when it is most needed. The Administration's licensing system has practically eliminated hoarding. Jobbers, wholesalers, and big retailers can be business only if they have a license. If they are caught hoarding, a forfeiture of their license puts them out of business forthwith. Public opinion keeps the small retailers in line—where patriotism doesn't do it.

The world's food situation is bad—but in four months' fighting the United States Food Administration has got it pretty well under control.

Woman's Council of Defense.

A large meeting of the Woman's Council of Defense, Maryland section, will be held in the Academy of Music, Baltimore, on January 4th. A business meeting will be held in the morning, at 10 o'clock, and a patriotic mass meeting in the afternoon at 2:30 at which addresses will be delivered by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Governor Harrington, and other prominent persons.

It is earnestly urged that every district leader will be present and bring a full committee with her, as matters of great importance will be discussed.

Sugar Famine About Over.

The worst of the sugar crisis is passed. The Cuban crop, which has been patiently awaited by housewives in this country, is now beginning to be shipped here, and the receipts may be expected to steadily increase during the next month.

The crop on the island is the largest that has been known for years. Last year the whole Cuban crop was about 3,000,000 tons. This year, by the estimates of experts, over 3,600,000 tons will be raised. The biggest part of this has been contracted for in the United States.

The climate on the island for the past few weeks has been ideal for the harvesting of the crop, according to the reports that have been issued from time to time. Several of the centrals began grinding about a month ago, but not until the past few days have the plants been going at anything like their full capacity. The season for the refining of the cane is now in full sway.

Gasoline Saving Urged.

An appeal for the conservation of gasoline has been made, as there is danger of the output not meeting the demand of the past year. The appeal is especially directed to users of automobiles and trucks, in order that the needed supply may be available for manufacturing, and for the needs of the government.

We do not send mail receipts for subscriptions. Watch the label on your paper for change in date. Send us a check, if you have a bank account—but a Dollar note is safe enough.

WILSON TAKES OVER ALL OF THE RAILROADS.

Earnings and Up-keep to be Made
Good by the Government.

Through the authority granted by Congress, President Wilson, on Wednesday, issued a proclamation establishing government operation of all railroads of the country, beginning on Friday, Dec. 28, with William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, as Director General.

The direct management of the roads will remain in charge of the present railroad officials, but all systems will be operated as one. The President in his statement says:

"I have exercised the powers over the transportation systems of the country which were granted me by the Act of Congress of August 1916, because it has become imperatively necessary for me to do so. This is a war of resources no less than of men, and it is necessary, for the complete mobilization of our resources, that the transportation systems of the country should be organized and employed under a single authority and a simplified method of co-ordination, which have not proved possible under private management and control."

"The public interest must be first served, and, in addition, the financial interests of the Government and the financial interests of the railways must be brought under a common direction. The financial operations of the railways need not then interfere with the borrowings of the Government, and they themselves can be conducted at a greater advantage. Investors in railway securities may rest assured that their rights and interests will be as scrupulously looked after by the Government as they could be by the directors of the several railway systems."

"Immediately upon the reassembling of Congress I shall recommend that these definite guarantees be given:

"First, of course, that the railway properties will be maintained during the period of Federal control in as good repair and as complete equipment as when taken over by the Government, and, second, that the roads shall receive a net operating income equal in each case to the average net income of the three years preceding June 30, 1917, and I am entirely confident that the Congress will be disposed in this case, as in others, to see that justice is done and full security assured to the owners and creditors of the great systems which the Government must now use under its own direction or else suffer serious embarrassment."

"The Government of the United States is the only great Government now engaged in the war which has not already assumed control of this sort. It was thought to be in the spirit of American institutions to attempt to do everything that was necessary through private management, and if zeal and ability and patriotic motive could have accomplished the necessary unification of administration, it would certainly have been accomplished; but zeal or ability could overcome insuperable obstacles, and I have deemed it my duty to recognize that fact in all candor now that it is demonstrated and to use without reserve the great authority reposed in me. A great national necessity dictated the action and I was therefore not at liberty to abstain from it."

Whooping-Cough.

Whooping-cough is an acute infectious disease usually conveyed directly from one child to another. The disease is almost as contagious as measles, and children should be guarded against it on account of the severe complications or after-effects that it leaves, such as pneumonia. In many instances it predisposes a child to tuberculosis. The incubative period, or breeding stage, of whooping-cough is usually from one to two weeks. That is, after a child has been exposed to whooping-cough it takes about this time for the disease to develop. At first the child will cough as though suffering from an ordinary cold. This cough increases in frequency and length, and by the end of three or four days or a week a typical whoop develops.

Between nine and ten thousand deaths from whooping-cough take place annually in the United States. While the death rate as a whole for tuberculosis, diphtheria, and typhoid fever shows a decrease in the registration area, in the past fifteen years in this country the death rate for whooping-cough has remained practically the same. The disease is especially fatal in infants under the age of one year, and very fatal under the age of three months. It is a mistaken idea among a great many people that babies are not prone to infection from whooping-cough. About one-half of all the cases of whooping-cough occur under the age of two years, and about one-quarter of all cases occur under the age of one year.

In many instances mothers do not call physicians to attend their children when they have whooping-cough, as they believe it is a trivial ailment and they can treat it themselves without the aid of the family doctor. This belief is decidedly erroneous, and a physician should be called in in cases of whooping-cough so that complications can be prevented and that the other members of the family may be protected.

Wheat Outlook Below Average.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Winter wheat this year, planted on the largest acreage ever sown in the history of the country, shown on December 1, the lowest condition on record. A forecast of a crop only 540,000 bushels was made today by the Department of Agriculture. The final production, however, will be above or below that quantity, according as conditions hereafter are better or worse than the average.

Winter wheat sown this fall for next year's harvest aggregates 42,170,000 acres, and its condition on December 1 was 79.3 per cent of a normal. The acreage is 4 per cent more than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1916.

The area sown to rye is 6,119,000 acres, which is 36.6 per cent more than sown a year ago, and the condition of the crop on December 1 was 84.1 per cent of a normal.

In a statement interpreting today's report the department said:

"The acreage planted to winter wheat is estimated to be 42,170,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent over the area planted a year ago. In the campaign to produce 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat next year to help feed our allies, an acreage of 47,337,000 of winter wheat was advocated. Failure to reach this amount was not due, apparently, to the intention of farmers, but to the adverse conditions, unfavorable weather, late harvest of other crops and shortage of farm help, preventing the putting out of the full acreage desired."

Rat Proofing Buildings.

So-called rat-proof buildings with unscreened basement windows, drain pipes which are left uncovered for hours at a time, and single wooden street or alley doors which are permitted to remain ajar are "rat proof" in name only, says a recent Farmers' Bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture, "House Rats and Mice." When rats or mice once get into such buildings they entrench themselves behind furniture or stores and may be every bit as troublesome as in buildings not claimed to be rat proof.

To complete the rat proofing the basement windows should be screened, rules made and enforced to keep drains covered, and self-closing, metal-protected doors installed. When practicable, vestibules with inner doors should be built, since then one door will always be closed. The lower edge of outer doors to public buildings, especially markets, should be reinforced with light metal plates to prevent gnawing.

Old buildings, even though of frame construction, can be rat proofed, it is pointed out. Small buildings may be elevated so that there is at least 18 inches of clear space between the floor and the ground. Rats can not then find harboring places beneath them. Structures built close to the ground may be rat proofed by having the space between sheathing and laths filled with concrete from the ground level up about a foot, by having all rat holes and openings around pipes stopped with a mixture of cement and broken glass, and by other similar measures. The replacement of wooden floors of porches, areas, and sidewalks by floors made of cement is often an important measure.

If buildings in which quantities of foodstuffs are stored can not be made rat proof the materials may be protected by placing them in cages built of strong galvanized wire mesh.

Embargo on Freight Shipments.

Following a freight embargo on the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the Western Maryland is confined almost entirely to their own lines in handling freight shipments.

An embargo has existed for some time on the B. & O. and Norfolk and Western lines which means that no freight will be accepted by the Western Maryland for any shipment which makes a transfer necessary to any of these three lines. However exceptions is made for all foodstuffs, perishable goods and Government material.

It is interesting to note that coal is now classed as a foodstuff and has the right of way on all lines. Of course, the Western Maryland line will receive freight from all of these lines as usual. Some of the larger cities in this country are also on the embargo list, among them Philadelphia which can not ship in many directions.

"Statement" Time is Here.

If the New Year greets you with a bunch of statements for bills due, don't ignore them, nor get "huffy" but show your manhood and fairness by paying up, and making the other fellow comfortable and happy, and at the same time renew his weakening faith in the credit business. Many a business man's chief troubles rest in the amounts due him on his books—in the favors he has done that are not returned when they ought to be.

On Saturday morning, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, at Annapolis, Md., Governor Harrington gave a hearing to delegates of the Committees appointed in the various counties for the purpose of discussing raise for the purpose of teachers throughout the State of Maryland. This conference was attended by Miss Hanna Shunk, of New Windsor, Md., the Secretary of the Committee for Carroll County, and by the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. M. S. H. Unger.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28th., 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."

One of the best ways to start a new year, is to pay up what you owe, and stay paid up. At least, to make your credit purchases strictly on a thirty day basis, or some other definite time perfectly satisfactory to the person, or firm, you deal with. The old habit of credit without limit, is not only unbusinesslike, but not strictly honest.

It would be wise for all persons not to take up, and repeat, unverified scare reports of many kinds. Some of these reports originate from the partial reading, or overhearing, of items not fully comprehended, consequently are manufactured, through ignorance, into stories that often do a great deal of harm. This is a good time not to "talk too much," especially on subjects not fully understood.

It is reported that a cargo of cranberries to go with a turkey Christmas dinner for "the boys in France" has been turned back by a submarine attack, and two ship-loads of turkeys will not arrive in France in time for Christmas. One is almost compelled to ask whether this country is engaged in war, or whether our soldiers in France are on a pleasure trip? With the great complaint of lack of ships, does it not seem rather foolish to use any of the few for such luxuries as cranberries and turkeys?

"Getting Tired!"

The whole world is getting tired, of war—a large portion of it worse than tired—sick of it—long ago. But "getting tired" does not avail; it neither ends the war nor mitigates its evils. It does not raise men, nor money, nor effort; it does not stop the slaughter, nor does it help to do anything, except make matters worse.

At times we "get tired" of hearing of the Red Cross, of the Y. M. C. A., the war taxes—everything abnormal that has so overturned our old-time condition of peace and pleasure. We are "tired" of high prices, of economy in living, of inability to do as we used to do in so many ways; "tired" of being ordered about as to our habits and being urged and directed as to our work. Of course, we are "tired" of it all.

But, perhaps "tired" is not the right word, at all. Suppose we have been careless and unthankful, all of our lives, not recognizing our blessings—among them the blessing of peace—and not paying back in good work for all of the good things we have been receiving? Suppose we have been selfish and grasping, and too much wedded to having our ease and a good time. What if we have actually been withholding from the Great Giver of all, our rightful share toward his work? And what if he is now making us "tired," in giving and sacrificing, as a penalty for our long-time unresponsiveness to his will?

Instead of saying we are "tired," may it not be that we should admit repentance, and agree, once and for all, that we will meet all present burdens and duties as a deserved penalty for our previous shortcomings, and be ashamed to say that we are "tired," when we ought to be glad to get off as easily?

Mistakes of the Mind.

The average person who takes his first view of Niagara Falls, is disappointed. The eye simply fails to measure correctly the height of the fall of water, and the impression is conveyed to the brain that, as a natural curiosity, the falls have been overestimated. But, this is only a faulty impression—a trick of the eye and brain that a more deliberate investigation proves false. Or, perhaps in our mind we have been imagining, for a long while, an incorrect photograph of accurately measured heights, and actual observation merely causes realization to fall below our mind's-eye conception.

This is but an illustration of many things in life; or, rather, it represents what would be illustrations if we just had actual demonstrative experience along more lines. We build up pictures of things we do not know about, and in a large number of cases these pictures are overestimates; while in others we fail to realize greatness even when we see it, and think there must be some strange mistake about it.

Imagination has more to do with our lives and our acts than we realize. The sum of our misinformation is greater, with most of us than the sum of our information; and this truth should prevent us from reaching too hasty conclusions and insisting too strongly on "having our way," for it is a pretty serious thing to be a leader of sentiment, and lead it wrong.

As in the case of Niagara, we may imagine a thing to be larger than it is, then, when we see it, fail to realize its largeness. This is apt to be true of our conception of men. We confuse their personal appearance and our imaginary conception of their brain force, with what they really are according to true measurement, and sometimes we find out the latter, and sometimes, never. So, it will be just as well for us to be a little less confident in what we think we know, and to be continuously trying to find out just what we do know.

Too Big a Job for Any One Party.

The year is closing with a Congressional investigation of the various departments of the government carrying on the war. These investigations are not of a partisan character, but they may show that a partisan make-up of war boards of various kinds will not succeed in this country any more than they did in England. This is too big a war for one political party to handle it; in fact, it is so big that the best brain and ability in all parties will be needed to see the thing through successfully, if even then.

Enough has been shown, already, to indicate that there has been quite a lot of serious blundering, or at least a clashing of system with "red tape" or something, that has interfered with prompt efficiency, and perhaps there are some handling important jobs, with the practical details of which they are unacquainted. The Philadelphia Ledger, in a recent editorial, very plainly intimates that the President has been trying to do too much. It says:

"He has wide prerogatives in war time, and he is necessarily the final arbiter on important matters of policy. But unless among his close advisers there are those to whom he can safely delegate his powers in ordinary matters we shall go on suffering from hampering coils of red tape and needless delays. In other words, the President has been trying to do too much. It is not in mortals to command success, or even to deserve it, under such circumstances."

The whole nation has rallied bravely to the President's support at this perilous hour. The carpenter have been well-nigh hushed by the outburst of patriotic feeling. There is hardly a whisper of partisan opposition or criticism. It therefore becomes all the more the President's duty to take both parties into his confidence, to use to the best advantage the services of the best men, to stimulate that unity of purpose which alone can win the war. None of our Allies has been able to go forward on a party basis. Ministries have been overturned, coalitions have been formed, all in the hope of greater wisdom in decision and vigor in action. Under our Constitution the Executive is in this respect independent of the Legislature.

Congress cannot force the President to change his advisers. Yet it is becoming increasingly obvious that a War Cabinet calls for a higher order of ability than the present body as a whole possesses. Will not the President see this before it is too late? Will he not realize that he is trying to do too much? Will he not, discarding all personal or political preferences, gather about him men whom the nation will trust to carry to a successful conclusion the most stupendous work in which we have ever been engaged? That is the plainest and speediest way out of our troubles."

How to Prevent Croup.

In a child that is subject to attacks of croup, the first indication of the disease is hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be warded off and all danger and anxiety avoided.

Protection an Issue.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, introduced in the U. S. Senate on Dec. 4, the following resolution, which indicates that the tariff question will again take the centre of the political and legislative stage, as soon as the opportunity offers.

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor, at its recent convention in Buffalo, without a dissenting voice, went on record as favoring a policy of industrial preparedness, and the enactment of Laws by Congress that will adequately protect all wage earners of our country against loss of employment through an invasion of our markets by the Products of other nations, and

Whereas, From the enactment of the Underwood-Simmons Tariff law until the commencement of the European war, covering a period of about ten months, the importations of foreign-made goods into our country reduced our favorable balance of trade by \$260,866,122, an average of over \$26,000,000 a month, being a reduction of 43 per cent, thus demonstrating conclusively that, if continued, it would have destroyed our industrial system, and

Whereas, The total of our imports from all the nations of the world during the fiscal year 1917 was over \$850,000,000 greater than for 1913, the year before the commencement of the European war, while the revenue for 1917 was \$92,000,000 less than for 1913, conclusively proving that the duty rate of about 8 per cent which now prevails, the lowest in the history of the country, utterly fails to adequately protect either American industry or American labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That in view of existing conditions, as well as in anticipation of the industrial conditions that will necessarily exist at the close of the war in which we are engaged, it is the duty of the Congress of the United States, without delay or hesitation, to place on the statute books a law that will protect all classes of our people, and especially the laboring and agricultural classes, from the disastrous effects of an inundation of foreign-made goods and products."

Liberty Bond Facts.

Owners of Liberty 3½ per cent Bonds, (first issue,) received their first interest on Saturday, Dec. 15, the amount representing interest for the six months ended that day. Payments throughout the United States aggregated \$35,000,000 and this sum was divided among upward of 4,000,000 men, women and children. It is estimated that fully 95 per cent of this vast army of investors bought bonds ranging in amount from \$50 to \$10,000.

Maryland's quota to the list of subscribers was 103,430, which is ten times the number of investors in securities in this state prior to the flotation of this loan, and is fully one-fourth of the total number of investors in securities in the United States up to that time.

The counties of the State contributed 16,534 buyers of the first Liberty Loan, their subscriptions amounting to \$6,002,150, while the City furnished 86,896 purchasers, their subscriptions aggregating \$31,034,150.

Probably 75 per cent of Liberty Bond buyers had never before invested in a security; millions of them had never even seen a bond, but they know what thrift is now, and the net result of the Government's financing has been the creation of a huge army of potential investors, which bids fair to spread until the United States takes the rank with France as a nation of investors.

The first coupon on the Liberty 4 per cent bonds (second issue) will be due and paid on May 15. More than twice as many men, women and children will share in the interest, which the Government will pay on that date and the sum disbursed will be more than double the amount paid on Dec. 15. This is due to the fact that the second issue was about double the first issue.

All exchanges of the 3½ per cent Liberty Bonds for the 4 per cent Liberty Bonds affected after Dec. 15, 1917, will require payments to the United States to adjust interest. On that date the Government paid the first six months interest on the 3½ per cent bonds by cashing the first interest coupon.

Each day after December 15 interest accumulates on the 3½ per cent bonds and will be paid through the second coupon, which is payable on June 15, 1918. The coupon dates on the 4 per cent bonds are May 15 and each six months thereafter. It will thus be seen that the interest payment dates are different on the two bonds. Interest payments on the first 3½ per cent bonds are due Dec. 15 and June 15; and on the Second 4 per cent bonds May 15, and Nov. 15. This is the reason why an adjustment of interest is necessary.—Publicity Committee.

Persons who plan to relieve the coal shortage this winter by burning wood can figure that two pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value equal to one pound of coal, according to experts of the forest service. While different kinds of wood have different fuel values, the foresters say that in general the greater the dry weight of a nonresinous wood, the more heat it will give out when burned.

JUST LIKE A RATTLESNAKE

Gas Shell Has About the Same Effect, Writes American Ambulance Driver at Front.

Norman Lee, an eighteen-year-old volunteer driver for the American Red Cross ambulance in France, throws a sidelight on gas shells in a letter written "near Solssons" and just received here.

"The boches dropped a few gas shells over about midnight," he writes. "Have you ever heard a rattlesnake? Well, a gas shell has the same effect. No one has to tell you what it is; you know. It just goes 'put' and lets out a greenish vapor. That's enough—down in the 'dugout' put on your masks and wait until the boches are finished. But it's a ghastly scene, one candle burning and everyone sitting around with masks on; the cat hugs the fire, while James, the medicine dog, has his mask on, too—it's a special one—and he knows enough not to paw it off. He's a real war dog."

"During these sessions there is always an official 'sniffer,' who has to take off his mask every once in a while, go to the door and see whether the stuff is still around. The other day we were in doubt, so we threw the cat out. She came back so quickly that no one had any doubt that it still was there."

"Oh, it bothers me—that gas—more than the shells. It's a pretty rotten way to make war."

ALL ALUMINUM FROM BAUXITE

Clay Also Contains Vast Quantities of the Metal, but No Way Has Been Found to Get It Out.

Bauxite is a mineral that contains aluminum in a combination which the electric furnace will tear apart, thus producing the metal. Clay also contains it in vast quantities, but the trick has not yet been turned to set free the aluminum in clay. So bauxite is used.

There are large deposits of it in France, in the territory behind the Riviera. Before the war these deposits were principally held and exploited by thrifty Germans, who shipped the ore into Switzerland, where a German owned plant reduced the ore by electricity obtained from Swiss waterfalls and produced the metal. This was then shipped into Germany and largely used to make the tips of shells which are shot over into France again. The rings made by wounded French soldiers or sailors of France in the trenches and sold here for the benefit of orphans are thus very likely to be made of metal mined in France, smelted in Switzerland, and manufactured into munitions in Germany.

Indians Like Spectacles.

Members of the Ute tribe of Indians in Utah have recently acquired the habit of wearing spectacles, much to their own delight and to the profit of an optical salesman who was in their vicinity. A chief started the style by purchasing a pair of yellow-lens glasses from the white man, and in a few days so many Indians demanded similar adornments that the drummer's supply was exhausted and he had to send for more, says Popular Mechanics magazine. It is said that there are nearly two hundred men, women and children in this tribe who now possess spectacles. Some indicate their social position by wearing three pairs at a time. Glasses with heavy tortoise-shell rims have proved popular. These Indians were on their way to attend a powwow in New Mexico, and it is thought that they wanted their new adornment especially for this occasion.

Ready to Do His Bit.

A gorgeously dressed individual whose sartorial magnificence reached its zenith in a white waistcoat with blue-flowered design dropped or strutted into a military census station in Harlem the other day. In response to inquiries regarding his knowledge of machinery, bookkeeping, marine experience, etc., he made it clear that he could do very little. "I'm just a gambler, and I don't take much stock in nuthin' else," he explained. "Of course, I'll do what I can, if they need me. If they ever decide to settle this mix-up with cards or dice, you got me addressed there, an' just drop me a line. If it's cards, we got Europe; and if it's dice, we'll give 'em a fight all the way."

Had to "Come Out of It."

John Lavery, the famous artist, had a "funny" experience at Newmarket some time ago. On that historic race-course, bookmakers are forbidden to put up stands or display boards. But the famous academician only wanted to sketch the course, and, as he was staying with Lord Derby, he went boldly and set up his easel.

But he reckoned without the race-course policeman, who told him to "get out of it," mistaking his easel for a stand. As he had not got a written permission, he told the policeman he was a guest of Lord Derby; but the unbelieving bobby only said: "Same old yarn. They all do it! Come out of it!" And Mr. Lavery had to "come."

Holland's Great Windmills.

It was at one time stated that there were in Holland at least 9,000 large windmills, of which the sails ranged from 80 to 100 feet long. At that time their yearly cost was reported to be nearly \$10,000,000. The mills are used for many purposes—for sawing timber, beating hemp, grinding, but their principal use has always been to pump water from the lowlands into the canals, to protect the little country from being inundated.

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Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,832.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,382.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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HE GAINED PREMIER'S EAR

Man Disrobed With Others to Receive Free Treatment, and Appealed for Position for Sister.

Clemenceau, beneath his brusque, masterful, sarcastic and oft-cutting speech, and in spite of the vitriolic character of his writings, possesses an exceedingly kind and charitable heart. He is not rich, and therefore cannot afford to give away much. But he has made a point, both when in office and out of it, to devote a couple of hours each day to free medical advice to the poor, never consenting to take a fee, writes a Paris correspondent. His specialty is skin diseases, and his consultation room is always crowded with poor patients. One day when last in office as premier, being in a hurry, he instructed his servant to tell the last batch of his male patients to strip in his ante-chamber, so as to save the time of the undressing in the consulting room. One by one they were rapidly prescribed for and sent on their way, until only the last remained. He presented himself in due course in an extremely decollete condition—without a stitch of clothing, and with every appearance of nervousness.

"M. le President," he began, with a low bow.

"Well, what is the matter?" asked the doctor-premier.

The man stammered inarticulately. "Come! Come!" exclaimed Clemenceau with impatience. "Out with it! Your skin seems perfectly healthy. I can see nothing wrong."

"There is nothing the matter with me," said the poor man at last, recovering his voice, "but—I don't know—it is all strange—I only came to ask you, M. le President, for your powerful influence with the government to procure for my widowed sister a place as postmistress at Clermont."

DRIVING CATTLE BY MOTOR

Stock Dealer Introduces Innovation Which May Sooner or Later Relegate Broncho to Background.

A new use for a motorcar has been found by a cattle dealer in one of the middle western states, whose business compels him to drive extensive herds of meat on the hoof along the roads, says an exchange. During the hottest part of last summer this purveyor determined to drive his animals by night in order to spare them the inevitable suffering that attended such operations in the middle of the day. Getting in his car, he started the herd ahead of him in the road, and by throwing the searchlight before and hooking his horn he kept the animals moving quickly in the compact mass.

There are instances of the use of the motorcar in round-up work in the far West, so that the traditional picture of a cowboy astride a bucking broncho may have to give way to one of that leather-breathed gentleman cuddled down into the wheel of a flexible runabout, his lasso presumably dangling over the windshield.

Height Effects in Airplane.

Some effects of airplane flights at very high altitudes are described in a recent English report. "Height effects" begin to be felt at 10,000 feet and become marked in most cases from 17,000 feet up. The principal difficulties are cold and lack of oxygen. Strange to say, no airplane has yet been devised on a plan which deliberately utilizes the heat of the engine to keep the passengers warm, although any tractor model has this effect to some extent. The matter of oxygen is solved by taking a supply in a container, which the aviator mixes with air when he feels oppressed. It is feared that flying at very high altitudes, to be made possible in the future by further development of models, may produce a trouble analogous to the "bends" experienced by workers in compressed air caissons due to the extreme pressure changes.

Climbers Imprisoned Atop Fuji.

The wisdom of erecting huts on Fuji for refuge in case of sudden storms of snow and rain was proved recently when a violent fall of snow and hail burst upon the crest of the sacred mountain. During two days more than 10,000 climbed the mountain and sudden arrival of the storm caught several hundred of them upon the hilltop. They sought safety in the numerous refuges. When the storm burst the police compelled all excursionists to wait for better weather at Gotemba and Tarobo. Relief parties were sent out but were unable to get through the drifts. Anxiety was felt for the food supply, but the adventurers came down safely. For two days the people in the snow were incommunicado, owing to the destruction of the telephone wires. These will be buried before next season.

Jerusalem's Great Walls.

After 1244 Jerusalem was under the rule of the sultans of Egypt until the year 1517, when Selim I conquered both Palestine and Egypt, taking the title of caliph, and carrying off the sacred banner of the Moslems to Constantinople. Selim's son, Suleiman the Magnificent, once more built the great walls about Jerusalem. These walls of Suleiman are the present fortifications of the city. But the great walls of Suleiman the Magnificent are only the last of a long series of walls which, time after time, have been built only to be destroyed. The most tragical destruction not only of the walls, but also of the whole city, was that which was carried out by the Roman armies of Titus, in the year 70 of our era, in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian.

DON'T FRET ABOUT TRIFLES

Magnifying Petty Mistakes and Troubles Weakens One's Ability to Master Bigger Problems.

Some of us rather overdriven women get into a habit of magnifying the petty mistakes or troubles of disagreeable events of the day, the business day, and making them out very big and terrible. The result is a loss of energy, for magnified troubles bring worry and anxiety, which is a sort of poison to the mind and even to the body, writes Jessie Roberts in the Houston Post.

Don't hang on to the mistakes of yesterday. Today's will be easier to manage if you haven't that drag on you, and by a little more firmness you can soon get to the point when the annoyance of the moment gets itself settled in that moment and then is dropped.

We would think it a fool thing to feed our body poison, even in the minutest particles; but we feed our nerves poison, even though it be in small quantities, when we deliberately fret and worry over small things, making them huge and important by the mere turning of them over and over.

These are strenuous days. Don't weaken your strength by unnecessary and harmful fussing over trifles. After you have done whatever can be done to remedy what has gone wrong, turn your mind away from it. Refuse to be dominated by small mistakes. Few of us, by the way, are terrified by a really big thing. We rouse up and meet it definitely and firmly, unless we have a yellow streak. But the small thing often breaks down our nerves—and then our nerve.

TORPEDOES ON FOUR WHEELS

Explosive Propelled Toward Enemy Trenches and Controlled by Means of Wires Attached to Works.

La Domenica Del Corriere, Italy, reports a new war device, the invention of an English engineer, Stratford Talbot. Literally, it is a torpedo on wheels which may be propelled toward the enemy trenches and controlled from the starting point by means of attached wires.

The explosive is mounted on a metallic box which rides on four wheels. Attached to the box is a contrivance consisting of a dynamo which propels the wheels. The entire machine is electrically controlled, permitting the explosion of the charge at the desired moment.

Two parallel wires connect the torpedo with the control station. These are carried on spools and unwind as the machine advances. The power is derived from accumulating batteries at the starting point. When it is desired to fire the charge all that is required is to push a button. According to the inventor the total cost of this contrivance is about \$150.

What He Wants for "Plain Food."

Do you know this man, have you ever heard of him—the man who likes plain food? His tastes are of the simplest; a little clear soup yourself, clear consommé the color of pale sherry. Take a knuckle of veal and four pounds of lean beef . . . goes the sympathetic recipe. (Notice, you "take," you don't "buy.") "Fry," to a tender brown, carrots, onions," etc. So goes on this tender, delectable process until you finally "clarify." The time the cook spends upon the simmering, the frying, the clarifying, and the straining is not of course taken into account. "The man who likes plain food enjoys roasts of meat, joints and rib-roasts."—Exchange.

Chemistry Recognized Science.

Chemistry has been accorded an almost formal recognition as the science at the heart of modern warfare. The British ministry of reconstruction has pointed out that Germany selected the chemical industry for special nurture in making its war preparations, especially that part of the industry dealing with coal tar derivatives, in which field the imperial government gradually won a temporary world monopoly. The minister of reconstruction has appointed a committee of six chemists to investigate the situation in England and to recommend a plan for making the British chemical industry self-sustaining and equal to any call upon it during and after the war.

Von Hindenburg a "Junker."

"Junker" is philologically akin to "Jonkheer" and has a quasi-equivalent in the English "Squire." The Junker is a man of some birth and of inherited property, especially land, says an exchange. The word is used to describe that large class of Prussians who come of noble, seminober or at least old and "good" families and whose worldly possessions are such as to give them as appreciable stake in the government. Von Hindenburg is a fine example of the Junker; Ludendorff, his collaborator, is not a Junker by birth, however much a one he may be by taste.

Capital Punishment.

Capital punishment prevails in all the states of the Union except Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Washington and Wisconsin. In Michigan the only crime punishable by death is treason. The death penalty was abolished in the state of Washington in 1913, in Iowa in 1872 and restored in 1878, in Colorado in 1897 and restored in 1901. Hanging is the ordinary mode of execution, but in Indiana, New York, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Vermont and Virginia electrocution is the legal method. In Nevada hanging or shooting is optional with the condemned person.

Have the Children Bank Accounts?

It really doesn't matter how much they began with. It's the fact that they did begin—did start—do keep it up. It's the Lesson of Thrift that counts—not the amount of money they have in Bank. Unless you train the child Thrift in childhood it will hardly learn it in later years. Childhood is the time for learning lessons. Age the time for putting those lessons to practical use.

"Habits acquired in the Cradle last to the Grave."—Tamil Proverb.

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ANCIENT VESSELS OF JAPAN

Earliest Known Specimen of Japanese Craft Called "Morota-Bune" or "Many-Oared Ship of Kumano."

A historical study of ancient ships used by a seafaring people such as were the prehistoric dwellers along the shores of what is now the sea of Japan has been made by Shinji Nishimura of the Society of Naval Architecture and the Tokyo Anthropological society, East and West News states. He has devoted many years to the work, and although the printed volume is small, it is profoundly exhaustive. He starts with the earliest known specimen of Japanese called the "Morota-Bune" or "Many-Oared Ship of Kumano," remains of which were dug up at an old village of that name to the south of Lake Naku-no-Umi in Idzumo province. It was "a place to which the Idzumo people had migrated from their native land. Where was that native land?" Mr. Nishimura traces direct descent from the "Many-Oared Ship of Kumano" and the triangular craft of Korea, still used at Songyn. He says: "It may be asserted that the Morota-Bune in Idzumo and the triangular craft in Korea have diverged from the same stock, viz., the fishing boat of the Ainu. In my opinion, the Morota-Bune, the fishing boat of the Ainu, and the triangular craft in Korea resemble one another in form; but the boat of the Ainu belongs to the northern group, while the rest belong to the western group. The triangular craft of the Koreans was modeled after the fashion of the ancient Manchurian type, while the Morota-Bune was fashioned after the Korean type. Even supposing they came from the same source, that source is prehistoric; it must belong to a time when the ancestors of the Ainu were related with those of the Koreans, before they came to Japan, from some place situated at the eastern extremity of Asia; let us say, for example, in a potamic region like the Amur. If this be so, the time antedates the history of the shipbuilding of our country."

SOME OLD HEALTH FALLACIES

Surgeon Blames Women, Especially Mothers, for Keeping Infectious Diseases Going the Rounds.

"If I were asked who keep infectious disease going my reply would be most emphatically women in general, but chiefly the mothers." This hard saying came from a noted English surgeon who was addressing a gathering of women. The new idea of public health was his topic. Continuing, he said:

"One is horrified to observe the profound ignorance that prevails even among clever and cultivated people as regards the true nature and treatment of disease. For instance, you will find numerous persons of your acquaintance who still believe that rubbing the eyelids with a gold wedding ring will cure a sty, and that piercing the ears strengthens the vision; that lunatics are affected by the phases of the moon; that consumption is hereditary; that the application of red flannel (it must be red) cures sore throat, and that a raw beefsteak is good for a black eye; that pricks from rusty nails cause lockjaw, and that the swallowing of grape stones sets up appendicitis, finally, that measles and other children's diseases are inevitable and that the sooner one is 'through with them' the better, and that, on that account, it is both useless and unnecessary to endeavor to segregate the other children when once a case occurs in a house."

At the Tombs of the Kings.

A Syrian maid dipped her water jar into the muddy well in the corner of the great square where sleep the nobles and kings of Jerusalem.

"The well is swimming with dangerous microbes," said a doctor who was touring the Holy Land.

"We have drunk the water for years," replied the maid pertly.

"Have any of your family died from typhoid?" went on the doctor, giving the girl a kindly smile.

"Yes, two brothers and one sister, but many die of typhoid in the city."

"As I suspected. Why not go to the river for water?"

"The journey is long and I have much service to perform at home."

"Then, you must boil the water before you use it for drinking."

The maid laughed. Whoever heard of boiling water before drinking it? She looked at the doctor and asked if he had had sunstroke.

Then the doctor laughed, and replied that he was a doctor.

At the mention of that word the girl bowed to the stranger and said that she would do as the doctor had told her. A doctor had once saved her father's life.

Sorrow and Sympathy.

Adam Bede had not outlived his sorrow—had not felt it slip from him as a temporary burden, and leave him the same man again. Do any of us? God forbid! It would be a poor result of all our anguish and our wrestling if we won nothing but our old selves at the end of it—if we could return to the same blind loves, the same half-confident blame, the same light thoughts of human suffering, the same frivolous gossip over blighted human lives, the same feeble sense of that unknown toward which we have sent forth irrepressible cries in our loneliness. Let us rather be thankful that our sorrow lives in us as an indestructible force, only changing its form, as forces do—and passing from pain into sympathy—the one poor mood which includes all our best in sight and our best love.—George Eliot.

MEETING POET THOS. MOORE

Mrs. E. M. Ward in Her Reminiscences Relates First Opportunity to Gain His Acquaintance.

The poet, Thomas Moore, was a most lovable character, and so kind, declares Mrs. E. M. Moore in her "Reminiscences," that he was never known to speak harshly about anyone. She tells the story of their first meeting, at the time when her father was painting the poet's portrait and when she was a very small girl.

Mr. Moore lived some distance from Fitzroy square, says the author, and it was doubtful whether he could walk as far as our house. That was very disappointing to me, for my parents' frequent allusion to the poet had increased my anxiety to see him. But at last the long-desired opportunity came. One day, when I was playing in the square, I suddenly saw the queerest of little men in the queerest of rough beaver hats on a very big head. Instinct told me that this must be Thomas Moore coming to pay the long-desired visit, and I rushed indoors and informed my parents.

Of course I was ridiculed. Since I had never seen the poet, how did I know it was he? Besides, he was much too decrepit to walk so far. It was absurd, preposterous! Then the front doorbell rang. Moore was announced, and it was my turn to laugh.

I can see him now as he appeared to me then, a stout little man dressed in a tall coat, with a high collar. He had a fascinatingly clever and shrewdly kind face, the face that cheers men's lives and frightens no one.

Before he was in the house many minutes he had me seated on his knee.

"What is my name?" he inquired. "Tell me, my dear, do you know who I am?"

"You are Tommy Moore," I said with a laugh; "little Tommy Moore," and then catching the look of horror on my mother's face, I grew suddenly grave, and said with great decorum, "Mr. Moore."

The sudden change in my manner displeased the poet, and he said quietly: "Try again, girl; try again!" Upon which I cried out with great glee:

"Little Tommy Moore! Little Tommy Moore!"

Moore was delighted, and the friendship that had come within an ace of dissolution was forthwith permanently renewed.

HAS BIBLE PRINTED IN 1620

St. Paul Woman Possesses Relic Yellow and Wormeaten, Which Has Been Carried Through Many Wars.

A Bible printed in 1620, the year the Pilgrims landed in America, is in the possession of Mrs. May L. Abbott of St. Paul. It is worn and bent from being carried for many years in a soldier's knapsack, as well as yellowed and wormeaten from the passage through nearly three centuries. The book was purchased by Mrs. Abbott's husband, the late William L. Abbott.

"Printed at London by Bonham Norton and John Bill, Prints to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, Anno Domini 1620," is the announcement the title page carries, and the excellent workmanship of the volume proves the ability of its early producers.

The Bible, Mrs. Abbott says, could tell interesting tales if it had the gift of speech. It was carried through the peninsular campaign in Spain, at the battle of Waterloo, at the battle of New Orleans, and at earlier battles in this country by Sgt. William Kay of Nottingham, England. Inserted in its pages are sheets bearing a recommendation of Sergeant Kay for a pension.

He gave it in 1870 to William Holmes of St. Paul, who was its owner until its sale to Mr. Abbott.

Shelters in the Stone Age.

An Arab tribe in Palestine still occupy the mountain caves, and a tribe of cliff dwellers has been recently found in Mexico, writes a correspondent.

The conical hut of the reindeer epoch, built of branches and twigs, succeeded the cave. The main prop of these earlier huts was a tree, around which branches were fastened, the spaces between the twigs being filled up with rushes, turf, grass and clay.

Man was then able to cut wood with stone axes, to combine various elements for his protection and defense, and to become a more powerful aggressor in the animal kingdom. It was a step, and but a step, in advance.

Then followed the third and last period of the stone age, represented by the cavernous dwellings constructed of gigantic monolithic stone, and roofed over with the rough branches and trunks of trees.

The famous dolmens, cromlechs and similar gigantic structures of stone, hitherto supposed to be the work of the Druids, are now believed to be the remains of the neolithic age.

Wireless Intuition.

The dictionary says hunch, a word of Teutonic origin, means to push suddenly, to jog or shove, as with the elbow. Hence, a hunch is a sudden knowledge that pushes one into a decision or an action, in short, a forewarning. It is intuition, but of a special kind; one may have intuitive knowledge that could not be called a hunch because it does not move to sudden and decisive action. Confidence in intuition needs no justification; perhaps then, the following of hunches, or wireless intuition, if the term is permissible, should not be condemned.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted. The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. Use Telephone at our expense, for important items on Friday morning. We prefer regular letters to be mailed on Wednesday evening, but in no case later than Thursday evening.

To Correspondents.

Just two of our Correspondents responded to our call for names, for the purpose of sending out "sample copies" of the Record. We will not try the experiment with less than 50 names, so will make the request, once more. We desire the names only of prominent, well-to-do people, who do not now take the Record, but who might take it after reading several numbers, free. If each of our correspondents will send only a few names, we will easily get the number.

The Record Co.

KEYNEVILLE.

Harry Harner, wife and family, of Four Points, visited A. N. Forney's, Sunday.

The following were guests of Geo. Frock and wife, Christmas: Charles Deberry, wife and daughter; Mrs. Laura Frock, all of near Detour; Upton Dayhoff, wife and family, of Bruceville; Clarence Hahn, wife and son, of New Midway.

Mr. Pohle, of Catonsville, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. E. Six.

Mrs. M. P. Baumgardner and family gave their annual Christmas dinner. Those present were: Mrs. Mary C. Fuss and two sons; Peter Baumgardner, wife and family; Thomas Baumgardner and family; John Baumgardner and daughter; Wilbur Long and wife; Charles Fuss, wife and daughter.

Byron Stull shot an eagle, along the Monocacy, which measured 7 feet, 6 inches.

Visitors at Edward Shorb's Christmas day, were: Calvin Valentine, wife and daughter; Robert Valentine, wife and son; Peter Wilhide and wife and daughter.

The children of this vicinity are entertaining the whooping-cough.

The Christmas service, last Friday evening, held by the Sunday School, was quite a success. The collection, which was for the benefit of the Red Cross, amounted to \$27.27.

Lutheran Communion service, Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Those who spent Christmas day with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cluts were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cluts and daughters, Elizabeth and Thelma; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cluts and daughter, Virginia; Mrs. Charles Harner and Miss Anna Ritter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cluts and daughter spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boller, of near Loys.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cluts wish to thank those who so generously contributed toward the box of candy presented to them on Christmas day. The kindness of all was very much appreciated.

PINEY CREEK.

Miss Mabel Bowers, of Lewistown, spent several days with J. C. Sauerwein and family.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Shanebrook, and Miss Helen Kelly spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cookson, of near Black's.

Miss Catherine Sauerwein returned to her home, on Tuesday, after spending several weeks with friends in Frederick county.

Austin Sauerwein, of Wilmington, Del., is spending the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sauerwein.

Miss Helen Kelly spent Monday in Littlestown, with her aunt, Mrs. Clarence Sheely.

Austin Sauerwein, of Wilmington, Del.; Miss Mabel Bowers, of Lewistown; Mr. and Mrs. James Reid and daughters, Ellen and Grace, and Mrs. Newcomer, of Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Stonifer, of Littlestown, and Edgar Sauerwein and sister, Miss Catherine, spent Christmas day with Amos Hibbert and family, of near Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Weishaar and children, William, Mary and Grace; Cleveland Weishaar and children, Helen and Marvin; Garland Bollinger, wife and son, Lloyd, all of near Taneytown, spent Sunday with Oliver Miller and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Miller entertained at their home, on Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Russel Moser and daughter, Marguerite; Mr. and Mrs. John Stambaugh and children, Thelma, Gladys, Irvin and Hershey.

BARK HILL.

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

Raymond T. Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor at Levi Rowe's, Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hyde and daughter, Catherine, of Spring Mills, were visitors at Mrs. Harry Rowe's, over the holidays.

Miss Hilda Rowe, who spent a week in Baltimore, returned home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowe, of Union Bridge, spent Christmas day with Mrs. Mary Rowe.

The Church of God held its Christmas entertainment in the Bethel, on Sunday night. They had quite an interesting program, a good audience, and all seemed pleased with the program rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Hill, of Taneytown; Mrs. Jacob Price, of Uniontown, and Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, of Union Bridge, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Boston, on Christmas day.

UNIONTOWN.

The union services during the Week of Prayer, will begin Sunday evening, Dec. 30, in the Lutheran Church; sermon by Rev. F. N. Parson. Services will continue in same Church, Monday and Tuesday evenings, then three evenings in the M. P. Church, and Saturday and Sunday in the Church of God. Let the people come together and enjoy these meetings.

Rev. Parson and family are spending the holidays with relatives in Harrisburg.

Mrs. Mary Stoner, of Clear Ridge, has been on the sick list, lately. Her daughter, Mrs. Paul Price and husband, of near New Oxford, spent several days with her.

James Waltz and wife were called to Baltimore, on Monday, on account of the illness of their son, Roy.

Miss Blanche Crouse, of Baltimore, is visiting home folks, this week.

A number of the boys were called to Westminster, to be classified, during the past week. It makes them feel rather anxious.

Howard Hymiller and wife, and Miss Frances Heck, of Harmons, are spending the holidays at J. Heck's.

Rev. and Mrs. Baughman, and son, Rev. Harry Baughman, have been guests at H. B. Fogle's.

Hayden Michaels, of Waynesboro, is visiting his mother, Mrs. F. Michaels.

Jesse F. Billmyer and wife entertained, on Sunday, Harry Fowler and wife, of Hillside Cottage; Guy T. Billmyer, of Waynesboro; Mrs. Chas. Carbaugh and sons, Levine and Luther, of Fairview. Mervin Powers and wife were guests at the same place during the holidays.

On Christmas eve the three-church bells and school house bell were rung five minutes, every half hour, from 7 to 9, in honor of the Red Cross drive that had been made.

Raymond Graham, of the U. S. Navy, and who came from London lately, is visiting home folks.

Walter Sollenberger, a U. S. soldier, who has been stationed in New York, visited his mother, Mrs. Fannie Sollenberger, and other relatives, last week.

Miss Lizzie M. Shugh, of Westminster, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alice L. Brough.

Arthur Sittig, of near Easton, is visiting his father, Charles H. Sittig.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis is home from W. M. College, for the holidays.

Harlem Mentzer and wife, of Blue Ridge Summit, spent the holidays at Theodore Eckard's.

Advertisement

MIDDLEBURG.

The Red Cross meeting held in Walden's Hall last Friday night, was well attended, and a very eloquent address was given by Rev. Parrish, of New Windsor.

Dr. Woodward was also present and organized the Middleburg District with headquarters at Middleburg. The following officers were elected: Rev. Feilds, chairman; Mrs. Dorsey Diller and Miss Thelma Littlefield, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. O. E. Hyde, Sec'y; Mrs. Edna Koonitz, Treas.; Herbert Mathias, Miss Mary Weybrigh, Miss Cora Sappington, Mrs. O. R. Koonitz, Mrs. Robert Galt, Frank Harbaugh and Dr. Roland Diller, Executive Committee. Units are expected to form at Keyman, Detour and Keyville. Up to this time there are 275 members our quota being 164.

Thos. Taylor, wife and children, of Mt. Washington, spent the holidays with relatives.

C. P. Hyde and wife, spent Christmas day with Mr. Hyde's parents, at New Windsor.

Lewis Griffin and son, Willie, of Harrisburg, spent a few days with his family.

Chas. Myers, of Baltimore, is home very much indebted.

Mrs. Ella Coleman and daughter, Lizzie, spent Christmas day with the family of Harvey Harry, at Union Bridge.

John Wagner, wife and children, are spending a few days with Miss Bettie Snare.

Cora Burgess is spending a few days in Baltimore.

H. G. Mathias, wife and daughter, spent Christmas day at Taney.

The Misses Harbaugh entertained a number of friends to dinner on Christmas day.

Miss Ethel Hitchue spent a few days in Frederick.

The Christmas entertainment on Monday night was well attended and was well rendered.

Mrs. Fannie Dukehart is spending a few days in Union Bridge, with her brother, James Seabrook.

Advertisement

UNION MILLS.

Quite an elaborate program was rendered by the M. E. S. S., last Sunday evening, consisting of recitations and songs, after which each member was presented with a box of candy. Rev. Stone was present and addressed the audience.

Rev. Stone is conducting a series of meetings in the M. E. Church.

Miss Anna Nussbaum is spending this week with Miss Ethel Bankert, near Uniontown.

Miss Emma Burgoon, of Baltimore, is spending a few days with friends here.

Mrs. Esther Brown and daughter, Eleanor, are spending a few days at the home of Edward Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Yingling and son spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinehart Hesson.

Misses Cora and Minnie Bachman are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Humbert, Sr.

Two service flags may be seen in our village, one in the window at I. G. Lawyer's, whose son Bernard is somewhere in the army unknown to the correspondent.

The other is in the window at the home of Charles Nussbaum, whose son, Bernard A. Nussbaum is in the 113th. Ambulance Corps at Camp McClellan, Ala.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year to the Editor and his Staff and also the many readers of your valuable paper.

Advertisement

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

Advertisement

LINWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Messler gave a family dinner on Tuesday, and will entertain the Jr. Endeavorers on Friday night.

Mrs. Sanny Cover spent her Christmas with her nephew, Charles Miller, in Westminster.

Peter Gilbert, of Illinois, is visiting relatives in Maryland.

Mrs. Myers Englar and Miss Hilda Englar were callers at Linwood Shade, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Theo. Eckard, of Uniontown, Mrs. Mentzer, of Blue Ridge Summit, and Mrs. Sanny Cover were guests of Mrs. Elsie Rinehart, on Thursday.

Mrs. Albert Gilbert and her mother, went to Baltimore on Sunday to spend Christmas.

Very interesting meetings at Pipe Creek Church of the Brethren are being conducted by Elder Cyrus Bucher, of Pennsylvania.

Miss Minnie Lynn entertained her sister, Miss Emma, and niece, Miss Fannie Lynn, on Christmas day.

About fifteen masqueraders from Linwood, gave Miss Bertha Drach a surprise on Thursday night.

Hollie Fritz and Miss Carrie Flickinger were united in marriage on Christmas eve, by Rev. Riddle.

The Sunday School entertainment on Sunday afternoon, was enjoyed by all present. The program prepared by the Superintendent, Mrs. Cover, was appropriate for the occasion.

Mrs. Clara E. Englar gave a family dinner, on Sunday. Lieut. Monroe Englar was among the guests.

Rev. and Mrs. Riddle and son are spending the holidays with relatives in Hagerstown.

Prof. Charles Rabold, of New York, spent from Sunday until Tuesday with his mother and sister.

Advertisement

Chamberlain's Tablets.

Chamberlain's Tablets are intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation, and have met with much success in the treatment of those diseases. People who have suffered for years with stomach trouble and have been unable to obtain any permanent relief, have been completely cured by the use of these tablets. Chamberlain's Tablets are also of great value for biliousness. Chronic constipation may be permanently cured by taking Chamberlain's Tablets and observing the plain printed directions with each bottle.

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MARRIED.

SENTZ—HAWK.

On Monday, at 6 P. M., at the United Brethren parsonage, John Edward Sentz and Mary Irene Hawk, both of Harney. Rev. D. J. March, pastor of the bride, officiated.

RICHMOND—LEWIS.

Miss Clara Ward Lewis, daughter of President Thomas Hamilton Lewis, of Western Maryland College, was married to Lieut. L. H. Richmond, U. S. R., of the Signal Corps, at Hotel McAlpin, New York, on Christmas morning by the father of the bride. Miss Blanche P. Walker, of Mount Washington, and Miss Marjorie Lewis, sister of the bride, were her attendants.

On account of the imminence of Lieutenant Richmond's departure for France he was unable to get leave for a wedding in Westminster, so Doctor and Mrs. Lewis accompanied their daughter to New York for the ceremony.

DIED.

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

MR. EZRA DAVID STULLER.

Mr. Ezra D. Stuller died very suddenly at his home in Mayberry, on Christmas eve, of valvular heart disease, aged 75 years, 7 months, 25 days. Mr. Stuller was one of the best known men of this section. He was prominent in temperance and church work, a good citizen and helpful neighbor. He was a retired farmer, but did quite a lot of local work as a veterinarian.

He leaves a widow and the following children: Charles H., of Philadelphia; John S., of Bishop's, Md.; Mrs. Harvey G. Flickinger, of Baltimore; Mrs. Chas. E. Mumford, of Fairmont, W. Va.; Mrs. Jonas Heltebride, and Mrs. Jacob Maus, of near Tyrone, and Edward E. Stuller, near Mayberry.

Funeral services were held this Friday morning, at Mayberry Bethel, interment following in the Church of God cemetery, at Uniontown. Services conducted by Rev. W. G. Stine and Rev. Saxton.

MRS. LUCY HILTEBRICK. In loving but sad remembrance of our dear wife and mother, Lucy H., who departed this life one year ago this Christmas day, Dec. 25, 1917.

Dear wife, we saw thee fade day by day. And slowly, slowly, away. Yet in our hearts we prayed. That she might longer stay.

Her spirit has flown to regions of the blest. Where suffering and trials are o'er; So peacefully at rest, on Jesus' breast. And happy forevermore.

In all her pain and sorrow. She was humble, meek and mild; Only waiting for the Saviour. To claim her as his child.

Her busy hands are folded. Her work on earth is done; Her sufferings all are over; Her heavenly crown is won.

By her Loving Husband.

One year has passed, my heart still sore; As time flies on I miss her more. She sleeps in peace to rest—The parting was painful, but God knows is best.

There is one who still will linger To the spot where you are laid; Who will come and scatter flowers On the grave that Christ has made.

Gone from earth; yes, gone forever. Tear-dimmed eyes shall gaze in vain; We shall hear her voice, oh never. Nevermore on earth again.

By her Loving Children.

FUNSTON AS STRIKE BREAKER

Used Rifle as Persuader to Induce Indian Packers to Proceed on Journey.

In 1893 Frederick Funston set out for Alaska on a commission to collect botanical specimens. Today the trail over Chilkoot pass is familiar, but at that time it was known only to Indian guides and a few daring miners who had followed its devious ways. Funston with two companions went up the pass and over to the Yukon, says the Youth's Companion. One incident of the trip he describes in his own picturesque language as follows:

"The Indians carried the loads while we dragged the empty sleds. The snow fell incessantly for five days, and it lay along our route from 5 to 50 feet deep. Day after day we wallowed and struggled on as we worked our way gradually upward to the summit of the range. One cheerful little diversion occurred on the second day. The low browed chief packer who seemed to have charge of the other Indians threw his load into the snow and announced that unless their pay was materially increased he and the other packers would get themselves back to the village, and thus leave us in a pretty pickle.

"My temper had been at white heat all day, and without thinking what might be the consequence of such a move, I shoved the muzzle of a cocked rifle into the face of the advisory committee of that strike, and the way the Most Serene Grand Master of the Amalgamated Order of Chilkoot Salmon Bitters resoundingly his sack of beans and tugged along through the broad expanse of the beautiful snow shows that it is sometimes a good thing for every well-regulated family to have a gun in the house."

War Takes "Curse" Off Wrist Watch.

The wrist watch for men is coming into its own, in the opinion of jewelers, who declare that the use of this class of timepiece by the boys in khaki has removed the "curse" on the watch, which caused a smile whenever seen just below a man's cuff. There is no indication to snicker at the wearing apparel of the men who are to enter the fight in France, and the fact that nearly every one of them wear a wrist watch is, in the opinion of the jewelers, the salvation of the watch which one time was worn exclusively by "women."



He
Carries
Money on
His Back!

Skunk fur is readily salable, and lots of farmers make money by ridding their land of those little pests.

All you have to do is to set Victor Traps every evening in Fall and Winter round about the farm in likely spots.

You'll get muskrat as well as skunk, and with a dozen traps working all the time two or three hundred dollars' worth of fur is nothing out of the way by Spring.

Start with a half dozen Victors. (We make a specialty of Victor Traps.) They will pay for themselves—and a good profit besides in your first week of trapping.

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.,
TANEYTOWN, MD.



Efficiency of Sammy's Kit.

It may sound strange to

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Spouting, Stoves, Ranges, Etc.**

Local Agent for—
Baltimore Roofing & Asbestos Co's Material

— AND —
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.)
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Save Your Eyes!

AS AN ADVERTISEMENT, all of this month, we are
going to make complete 10-Karat Gold-filled Eye
Glasses, complete with Scientific Examination, for

\$2.00

These Glasses will enable you to read the finest of
print or to thread the smallest eyed needle, and GUAR-
ANTEED FOR TEN YEARS.

Lenses Changed for One Year, Free of
Charge.

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PARLORS,**
319 North Market Street,
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

Slightly Used Pianos!

\$98.	Brown-Simpson	\$98
\$19.	Chickering	\$19
\$198.	Malcolm Love	\$198
\$69.	Heinicamp	\$69
\$350.	Schenck Player	\$350
\$85.	Knabe	\$85
\$249.	Lehr	\$249
\$59.	Newman Bros	\$59
\$398.	Werner Player	\$398
\$49.	Steiff	\$49
\$239.	Radle	\$239

Lowest Factory Prices on all new
Pianos. We sell the famous Lehr,
Radle, Werner, Cable-Nelson and
others sold for years at Birely's Pa-
lace of Music. Organs, \$5.00 up. All
kinds of Talking Machines. We take
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copy of our "Old Grey Mare"
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NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND

**Got Something
You
Want to Sell?**

Most people have a piece
of furniture, a farm imple-
ment, or something else
which they have discar-
ded and which they no longer
want.

These things are put in
the attic, or stored away
in the barn, or left lying
about, getting of less and
less value each year.

**WHY NOT
SELL THEM?**

Somebody wants those
very things which have
become of no use to you.
Why not try to find that
somebody by putting a
want advertisement in
THIS NEWSPAPER?

DR. FAHRNEY,
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Chronic Diseases Only.

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

SHE WAS A PROUD WAITRESS

Girl Drafted to Meet an Emergency
Declined to Pick Up Fork
Dropped by Guest.

The pride of the average American
girl is quite as noticeable among
farmers' daughters as any other class.
This is illustrated by the experience
of a resident of a neighboring state
who, according to Osteopathic Maga-
zine, with a week-end company of
guests on his hands, was left on Sat-
urday without a waitress to serve the
elaborate meals that had been planned.
After a good deal of persuasion he suc-
ceeded in getting the consent of a
neighboring farmer's daughter to help
out in the emergency although she had
never done anything of the kind. He
assured her she would be well paid
and that all she would have to do
would be to answer the call of the bell,
perform the required service and leave
the room.

As the company was seating itself
at the table one of the men hit a fork
with his elbow, knocking it to the floor.
The host touched the bell and as the
door into the kitchen opened and the
girl stuck her head inquiringly into the
room, he said: "The gentleman
dropped a fork," indicating the loca-
tion with a motion of his hand.

The girl stepped fully into the room
and with mingled astonishment and
indignation said: "You don't mean to
say you rung that bell just for me
to come in and pick up that fork, do
you? Of all things! If he's too lazy
to pick it up himself, you can let it
lay there. I won't touch it." Then
she made a hurried exit, banging the
door.

Hilarious is a mild term to apply to
the uproar that followed, and the dis-
comfited host joined in the merriment.

FAMILY OF SQUIRREL PETS

Four Half-Grown Red Bunnies in Pos-
session of Maine High School Stu-
dent Are Privileged Characters.

The liveliest pets, perhaps in all
Maine, are four half-grown red squir-
rels, the proud possession of Morris
Rich, a student in Hallowell High
school, observes the Kennebec Journal.
The squirrel and her babies were cap-
tured when the latter were too young
to know a nutcracker from a doughnut
—but they are experts on the question
now. The mother escaped, but the
youngsters know a good thing when
they see it, and they seem to have no
intention of quitting the place where
food is plenty and a warm nest always
inviting.

They whisk up the furry legs of
"Lady," the dignified collie, scurry
across her back, perhaps to leap from
there to the shoulder of some member
of the family. They "sass" the cat to
her face and she seems to understand
that they are privileged characters.
They are fond of chocolate and are
neither diffident nor lack "cheek" when
their wonderful little smellers tell
them that something good is on the
family table. But the fun begins when
there is only one piece for two scrappy,
perfect, perfectly healthy and deter-
mined young squirrels.

They are "fighting blood" from ear
tips to toenails, and the air is full of
squeals and squalls right away after
war is declared. When the kicking
and fancy tumbling ends both contestants
are discovered to be sitting up,
calmly and serenely nibbling at the
booty gained or saved—no evidence of
altercation or resentment anywhere.

Why Is a Guinea Hen?

Whoever designed the guinea hen
and composed the music for her vo-
cal organs must have used a rasp for
the tuning fork. Guinea hens and their
husbands are alike in appearance;
when you've seen one you've seen the
other. Their plumage is of one and the
same piece of goods like the Quakers'.
If ever you have indulged
in filling the teeth of a cross-cut saw
you've heard the synonym of her mel-
ody. Nature produced this variety
of fowl and the farmer who gives her
board and lodging is no good Chris-
tian. I say this because any man
who sells you a guinea hen as youth-
ful and tender, has designed to skin
you. I have a dim recollection of
tasting one many years ago, and I will
say this—the gravy was quite ten-
der.

A group of guineas running to keep-
out of harm's way, resembles a streak
of ten-cent calico of somber hue, with
polkadots. The guinea hen lays a
very small egg with spots on it sim-
ilar to those we see at cheap gro-
cery stores in fly time.

The eggs have no rating in the com-
mercial world. They are used exclu-
sively for hatching more trouble—
Zim, in Cartoons Magazine.

For the Simple Life.

As a race, we are constantly dying
before our time, and very often lead-
ing forlorn lives, making those around
us miserable, simply because we are
disobeying the simple laws of life, and
among other things poisoning ourselves
with bacterial infections, thus causing
this very condition of auto-intoxica-
tion, writes Dr. W. H. Vail, in Chris-
tian Herald.

Our plea, first, last and all the time,
is for the simple life, which is not
necessarily a vegetarian diet, only it
so happens that the vegetable kingdom
supplies the best articles of diet, in
our estimation. As we have said, add
milk and eggs to the vegetables and
you have the perfect diet. Eliminate
the food stimulants, for they create an
artificial appetite, thus leading people
to eat more than the system can ap-
propriate, and causing auto-intoxica-
tion, with its deadly results.

WHERE WRITERS FOUND MUSE

Cottages, Gardens, Woods, Riversides
and Haystacks Afforded Inspira-
tions for Famous Authors.

There is not much "local color" for
a book like "Robinson Crusoe" round
about the Surrey town of Dorking, ob-
serves a bookworm, but Defoe wrote at
least a part of that immortal story of
a desert island, the parent of hun-
dreds of imitators, at Burford Bridge,
just under Box Hill. The first house
on the left in Westhumble Lane is
called the Cottage, and there Defoe
lived and worked.

In the garden of the hotel on the op-
posite side of the road, Burford Bridge
hotel, a haunt of birds, one of the
places where one may almost certainly
hear the nightingale sing, the poet
Keats wrote part of his immortal
poem, "Endymion," and in a lovely
cottage surrounded by a wonderful
hedge of box, a hundred yards nearer
London, George Meredith wrote "Diana
of the Crossways."

Tennyson wrote "Enoch Arden"
overlooking the sea in his garden in
the Isle of Wight. Shelley wrote "The
Revolt of Islam" whilst lying in a
pant under the woods at Marlow, and
"The Cenci" on the roof of the Villa
Valsovano, at Leghorn. Being weath-
er-bound at Ouchy for two days, By-
ron wrote every word of "The Prison-
er of Chillon."

"The Ancient Mariner" and "We Are
Seven" were written by Coleridge and
Wordsworth respectively in a little
cottage on the Quantock Hills. Brown-
ing wrote "O to Be in England!" after
a bout of sea-sickness in the Mediter-
ranean; and Burns wrote "Tam o'
Shanter" by the riverside on his own
farm, and his immortal poem, "To
Mary in Heaven," lying full length un-
der a haystack in the middle of the
night.

RUSSIAN IKONS NOT IMAGES

Pieces Are Pictures of the Savior, The
Virgin Mary and the Saints, Used
for Devotional Purposes.

Many references have been made by
writers on Russia to the ikons which
are found in such profusion in all
parts of the country, and which are a
distinguishing feature of Russian na-
tional life, notes a correspondent.

These ikons are used for devotional
purposes, and are not images as some
suppose, but pictures of the Savior,
the Virgin Mary and the Saints. In
these pictures all but the faces and
hands are covered with metal-gold or
silver or gilt—and the gorgeous or-
namentation of the setting fixes the
price of the ikon.

Ikons are generally painted by pos-
tulant for the religious life, who use
as their guide a twelfth century man-
script written by Dionysius, the fa-
mous prior of Mount Athos. Black
Virgin ikons are not uncommon, while
a favorite Madonna was brought from
Mount Athos in 1648. This is known
as the Iberian Mother of God, and
Czar Alexis built a splendid chapel to
house this sacred treasure in Golden
Moscow. It is known as the Iberian
chapel, and is silver-chandeliers with
tapers continually burning stand be-
fore the ikon which is decorated with
a crown of diamonds and a veil of
pearls with other costly gems on the
forehead and shoulders. The vestments
are both gorgeous and elaborate, and
the whole is surrounded with angels'
heads on enamel plaques.

History of Term "Caucus."

The origin of the term "caucus" is
traced back to the Caucus club, Bos-
ton, of Revolutionary days, notes an
exchange. This club was composed
usually of persons engaged in ship-
building, and was one of the most
radical opponents of British rule. It
and the Merchants' club of the same
period used to meet before elections
and agree on candidates for town and
provincial offices. "Caucus" is be-
lieved to be a corruption of "Caulk-
ers," the Massachusetts pronun-
ciation of which would sound like cau-
cus. If this derivation of the word
seems improbable there is another
even more so which derives its name
from an aboriginal Indian word "caw-
cawassau," meaning a person who
urges or pushes on some scheme. John
Adams, a Boston man, used the word
in 1763, writing in his diary, "this day
learned that the Caucus club meets
at certain times in the garret of Tom
Dawes, the adjutant of the Boston
regiment." This argues secret meet-
ings and may refer to the "Caulkers"
club. The British Cyclopaedia says
the word came first into use in Great
Britain in 1878, and was introduced
then by Lord Beaconsfield to discredit
his political opponents.

Tadpoles and Frogs.

In general terms the tadpole is a
vegetarian, while the frog lives on an-
imal food. The tadpole in the pool or
pond feeds chiefly upon the algae. But
the tadpole will also eat decaying in-
sects, earthworms, fruit and almost
any kind of meat.

It is a curious fact, says Boy's Life,
that when the tadpole transforms into
the frog the intestine shortens, the
mouth becomes wider and the tongue
increases greatly in size. These
changes take place to adapt it to a
change of food. At the same time, the
legs grow rapidly, the rounded body
alters in form and the tail is absorbed.
The lungs develop rapidly and the
tadpole frequently comes to the sur-
face for air. The frog breathes
through its nostrils by a pumping or
swallowing process due to the action
of the mouth and not by the action of
its ribs as in higher forms of animals.
The frog also imbues oxygen directly
through its skin.

BETROTHAL OF THE JUNGLE

Maiden and Intended Each Supposed
to Meditate on Advisability of
Union Before Ceremony.

A second beating of tomtoms thun-
dered through the barrio. The bride
was coming! Down an avenue made
for her by women of the tribe slowly
crept the tiny figure. It was draped
in the softest eastern stuffs; jeweled
anklets and bangles tinkled merrily.
A gauzy veil of wondrous workman-
ship swathed the figure, but through it
Piang recognized his beloved Papita.

Slowly she approached; fearfully she
raised her eyes to the man who await-
ed her, Florence Partello Stuart writes
in St. Nicholas. Her little feet fric-
tered, and Papita leaped heavily
against the woman who supported her.

But at that moment Piang gave a
strange whistle, three soft notes of a
mina bird floated over the barrio and
Papita became suddenly alive. Again
the notes stole through the jungle. The
bride threw back her veil.

"The unwilling maid seems to have
forgotten her woe," said one scornful
woman to another.

The priestess commenced the cere-
mony that was to last all night. It
was filled with weird chants to which
Papita responded with renewed vigor.
But her eyes furtively glanced toward a
spot near the curve of the creek where
a slender reed swayed unceasingly.

After several hours the priestess
led the way to the water and Ynoch
placed Papita in her gala vinta and
pushed her out into the stream. He
got into another and the two boats
nosed each other while the crowd show-
ered them with oils and perfumes.
When the command came to part, the
boats shot off in opposite directions.
A maiden and a bridegroom are each
supposed to meditate, in Oriental fash-
ion, on the advisability of the union be-
fore the final ceremony; so read the
Dyak marriage laws.

AMERICANS' ONE GREAT IDEA

Happiness Has Principal Charm—The
People Are the Most Idealistic
and Imaginative.

"The Americans are the most ideal-
istic and imaginative people in the
world, and the most prosaic, because
like Wordsworth, the most prosaic of
poets, they believe in happiness, and
happiness to them as to Wordsworth
means 'mens sana in corpore sano';
every one efficient in the tasks of mod-
ern life, the least heroic of doctrines.

"I met a young American poet, hand-
some, and besides elated by winning
some prize or other for a poem. He
said to me in his arrogant way that
poetry is a by-product of life. Why, I
said, 'it is life itself.' 'I don't agree
with you,' was all he condescended to
reply. This young man expressed the
American idea.

"I think the English dislike of the-
ories, etc., through their long history
is because of their poetical minds and
their preoccupation with personality
and its freedom.

"The taste for scenery has this ad-
vantage over the taste for human na-
ture; the heart is not bruised. Yet
since scenery is never absurd as are
poor mortals, neither is there laughter
nor genial pity. We love scenery
principally because the feelings it cre-
ates are tranquil and easily controlled
so that we can enjoy our full measure
of self-content; dealing with human
nature, the poet cannot be the super-
ior person nor can he be proud."—
From the Letters of John Butler
Yeats.

About Cork.

A good, sound cork is something
worth taking care of and using prop-
erly. Never "waggle" a cork out of
a bottle. That is the best way to
break or at least spring a crack in
the cork. Remove the cork with a
turning or twisting movement, always
in one direction only, i. e., not a twist
one way and then in the opposite way.
Replace the cork with the same twist
as when removing it. Never lay a cork
down on a dirty, splashed table. If it
must be laid down, stand it on its
crown or top. For bottles containing
liquids in use, e. g., developers, etc.,
attach the cork to the bottle thus:
Pass a crochet needle through the top
of the cork, and with its aid draw the
end of a piece of fine twine right
through the cork, and tie this end of
the string round the neck of the bottle,
so adjusting matters that the cork just
falls to reach the table (i. e., bottom
of the bottle) when the cork and
string are free. This saves the cork
getting lost in the darkroom.

Makes Eggs Tell Their Age.

A novel and rapid way whereby to
determine the age of an egg has been
developed by M. Grossfeld, a French
investigator. He has supplemented
the usual method by one dependent on
specific gravity, notes the Boston
Transcript. The existing way where-
by to determine the age of eggs is by
candling them and taking note of the
"mirage which forms about the yolk."
Mr. Grossfeld has determined that spe-
cific gravity of normal eggs in the
way attributed to Archimedes, and
there has been figured out the loss in
gravity, for each week of keeping. For
quick inspection of qualities of eggs,
he has devised a form of hydrometer.
The egg takes the place of the weight-
ed bulb and the scale indicates the
specific gravity and at the same time
the age of the egg. A little cage has
been arranged to hold the egg and is
capable of quick handling. Big eggs
and little eggs are subject to errors in
the readings, but with eggs in the vi-
cinity of 55 grammes the indication is
instantaneous.

CHOPSTICKS ARE NOW PASSE

Chinese Insanitary Methods of Eating
Affected by European and Ameri-
can Influences.

Fancy yourself a guest for the first
time at a Chinese dinner. In front of
you, as you seat yourself on your back-
less chair, are a small plate, a spoon
for soups, and a pair of chopsticks.
Of the intricacies of the manipulation
of the latter nothing need here be said;
it is a matter of practice. Each course
is brought on in a large dish and placed
in the center of the table. The service,
then, is simple; each person serves
himself, and the service is direct.

You will, and so will everybody else
at that table, put your sticks into the
dish in the center, convey therefrom
food to your mouth, insert the sticks
into your mouth as far as you choose—
and return to the center dish for more.
Nathaniel Pfeffer writes in World Out-
look. By the time each guest has had
three helpings it will require skillful
maneuvering to get a piece that has
not been touched over by sticks that
have made at least two trips to at
least one other person's mouth.

The sanitary consequences are ob-
vious. As the chain is as strong as
its weakest link, so the health of that
company is as good as that of its sick-
est guest. And if you have been
brought up under the tutelage of occi-
dental doctors and have an uncomfort-
able knowledge of germs, your mind
dwells uncomfortably as you eat, on the
condition of your fellow-guests. If by
chance your vis-a-vis remarks in pass-
ing that he has a bad cold, your hun-
ger may be appeased quite suddenly.

Little by little, however, this is be-
ing changed. Today in the homes of
many upper class Chinese, who have
been educated in Europe or America
or have come into contact with foreign
influences, the system of individual
dishes and individual service is com-
ing more and more into use.

THREE AND SEVEN ARE LUCKY

Mystic Numbers, According to Popular
Superstition, Bring Forth Good
and Bad Luck.

There is said to be luck in odd num-
bers, and there are prudent farmers'
wives who are careful to put an odd
number of eggs under a hen for hatch-
ing. Of course the fatal thirteen is
an exception to the rule.

Three is considered especially
lucky, but there are superstitions of
bad luck connected with it. For in-
stance: Break one dish and you will
break three. Three times a brides-
maid, never a bride. There is a belief
in certain sections that when a fire
occurs there will be two others, mak-
ing three inside of 24 hours. It is
said if a dream occurs three times in
succession it will come true. An ex-
ception to the rule that even numbers
are not lucky is the common belief
that the finding of a four-leaved clover
will bring good fortune.

Seven is one of the luckiest of num-
bers. The seventh son is considered
a natural healer, while the seventh
son of a seventh son has almost un-
limited power to work wonders.

Keep a thing seven years and you will
have a use for it. If you are the sev-
enth person having your fare rung up
after a street car has started on its
trip you will have good luck all day.
It will bring good luck to walk over
seven rails on the railroad track with-
out stepping off.

You will have good luck for the year
the figures of which added up make
your age. Thus 1917 added up makes
eighteen.

Origin of the Greek Church.

Apart from theological discussions,
such as those rising from the addition
of the words, "and the son," in the
creed, the separation of the Latin and
Greek churches may be traced to the
founding of Constantinople and the
political division of the Roman em-
pire, according to a Bible student.
Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople,
had been deposed, and was succeeded
by Photius, who summoned a council
of the East in 867, and passed sen-
tence of excommunication on the bish-
op of Rome. The churches became re-
united towards the end of the ninth
century, and remained so until the
middle of the eleventh century, when
in 1054 Michael Cerularius, patriarch
of the East, renewed the condemna-
tion of the Latin church, and was in
turn excommunicated by Pope Leo
IX. Efforts toward reunion were
made from time to time, and at Fer-
rara (1439) the Greek prelates signed
a decree of union, but were forced
by the people and clergy to repudiate
it. Since then the two communions
have remained separate.

Boa Constrictor May Be Trained.

There are several varieties of boa
constrictors, the best known being the
Gibola or land boa constrictor.

This is the smaller, and least vicious
of the tribe. It is harmless and will
not attack unless attacked, writes a
correspondent. In fact, if caught
young it may be tamed, and the na-
tives of the Amazon valley frequently
keep them around their houses instead
of house cats, as they keep the place
clear of rats, mice and other vermin,
and even of larger marauding animals.
You can buy these snakes in the mar-
kets of Para, Manaus and other North
Brazilian ports, where they are offered
for sale in boxes, like chickens or rab-
bits and the owner will haul them out
and demonstrate them to you.

The water boa constrictor is the
largest known snake in existence,
growing to the length of thirty to forty
feet and the thickness of a man's upper
leg.

Dr. Bradford's Obstacle

By Anne Collins

Jane Dawson kept a boarding house. Had Jane lived a generation ago her friends would have been filled with pity for her because of this. They would have nodded their heads sadly together and have said: "What a pity that a young woman of Jane's position and family should be reduced to taking in boarders." But, being an up-to-date young woman of the twentieth century, Jane preferred to look upon her venture with deep interest, put her boarding house on a business basis, kept her books with accuracy and was regarded as one of the business women who had won out in the neighborhood where she lived.

"The Dawson House," as Jane chose to call her establishment, had a definite number of resident boarders and an indefinite number of "mealers," as Jane's housekeeper called them. In the latter class was Doctor Bradford, who was known to the regular Dawson House clientele simply as a promising young doctor who, having spent the last two or three years at the front, had now taken an apartment somewhere in a nearby neighborhood with the intention of building up a practice.

Doctor Bradford, it was whispered, was very much attracted to Jane. That was not so very remarkable for Jane, in spite of—or was it partly because of—her businesslike manner and trim, severely made blue serge frocks with a decidedly attractive bit of femininity. The remarkable thing about it was that Jane showed that she was attracted to the doctor. At least it had been noticed by the observing ones of Dawson House that the doctor not infrequently lingered after dinner to join in a hand of bridge with Jane and some favored married couple. For it was, indeed, considered a favor to be invited to spend an evening in Jane's hospitable sitting room where crackling logs on the hearth and warm-shaded lamps and, most of all, Jane's indescribable smile—which always was at its best in her own private sanctum—cast a spell of cheer that was warmer than the hospitality of any other part of the house.

Sometimes, though, this the observing ones did not know, Jane and the doctor spent a leisure hour or so together in bracing country walks; but apparently—apparently surely to Jane—the doctor merely sought Jane's friendship in her companionship. On more than one occasion of late, however, his manner verged on something warmer than friendship, but always he stopped himself abruptly. However, there is always a last time when a man is able to stifle his desire to come to an understanding with the woman to whom he is attracted, and this last time came one evening when Jane and he were bending over a game of cribbage in Jane's sitting room. Impulsively the doctor clasped his hands over cards and pegs and bowed just as Jane was about to peg out to the finish.

"Jane," he said. "I've got to tell you. You know my mind is not on the game. I'm thinking only of you and I have been for weeks. Jane, I'd try and make you love me enough to be my wife if I thought it could ever work out—but—"

Jane's hands that had suddenly turned cold were, with an effort at composure, trying to straighten out the pack of cards.

"But what?" she said after a moment's silence, and then, as the doctor seemed to be unable to make an explanation she went on with a deliberateness that was characteristic of Jane: "Do you mean that there is some reason why you couldn't ask me to be your wife?"

"There is a reason why you might not wish to accept me," he said.

Jane looked across the table, her frank eyes meeting his.

"Is it something that happened when you were in France?"

The doctor nodded in the affirmative. "I didn't think much about it till I got to this country. Why, Jane, even my mother told me I must have been insane to do it—and it is because of it that she didn't want me to settle down at home. That's why I came here and took the apartment."

"I am sorry," was all Jane answered and perhaps the doctor was disappointed that Jane did not force a fuller confession from him.

Jane spent what seemed to her boarders a foolish proportion of her earnings on the furnishings of her little sitting room. New pictures and books and objects of ornamentation that tempted her soon found their place in the room, though she would have hesitated some time before buying a new hat or gown. The doctor was always interested in her purchases, however, and had a keen eye to detect any new book, or picture or art object. For the weeks that followed his attempt at confession Jane had been, none the less cordial than before, but whenever their conversation approached a point where the confession might, have, been completed Jane abruptly changed the subject.

Late one afternoon Jane found the doctor waiting for her in her sitting room when she returned from a lonely walk. A smile of keen pleasure was on his face as he greeted her: "I've found your newest purchase," he exclaimed.

Jane bent down to a life-sized Japanese doll that squatted patiently on a yellow silk cushion, its painted black eyes looking out appealingly at her as it stretched two brown, plump arms to her.

"Isn't it adorable," she said. "I've seen those babies in the windows of Japanese shops for months, and finally I couldn't resist the temptation. If there were only real youngsters in the house I might have got along without it. I don't suppose people that have babies ever live in boarding houses. I wish they did; but I suppose they would disturb the other boarders."

The doctor looked on with a degree of fascination and surprise that might have amazed Jane were she not so intent at gazing at the lifelike Japanese doll. She planted a kiss on its plump porcelain cheek. "Ugh," she said with a shudder. "It looks like a real baby, but it isn't a bit satisfactory when it comes to kissing."

When the doctor went to his apartment a little later it was with gladness in his heart and a quick step. Moreover, his idea of Jane had been altered in one important particular. The next afternoon he managed to make his way into the Dawson House with a large bundle, and when Jane returned to her sitting room after her stroll she found him already in possession there, as he had been the day before. He came to the door when he heard her coming and carefully closed it behind her.

When he turned to look at Jane she had dropped to her knees before the yellow cushion and was planting a kiss on the cheek of the little bundle of plump humanity that was seated there.

"Where did it come from?" she cried, and then she clasped the little plump live baby in her arms and proved to the doctor that even a business woman might win out even as a boarding-house keeper, and not lose her share of instinctive maternal love.

"That is the obstacle," the doctor announced. "It's Belgian. I ran across it, or rather it ran across me—waited and held out its little thin arms to me in the ward of one of the hospitals a day or so after its mother died. Of course I knew a lot of theoretical stuff about baby care, and somehow I fancied I could take charge of it. Anyway I adopted it and with the help of the stewardess and some of the women on board, I got it home—though the women did look at me as if they thought I was demented for having adopted the youngster. I had it bundled in my arms in a steamer rug—it was hale and sound and as rosy as it is now by that time—when mother and my old friends came to meet me at the dock. I thought at least my mother would take a fancy to it. First they laughed at me and then, when I wouldn't put it in an institution, they got irritable about it. I'd spent so much time at the front, that my funds are pretty low and I couldn't afford a trained nurse for it."

He paused and looked down with unaltered joy as Jane kissed the baby's dimpled hands. "Perhaps, I'm stubborn, but the more they tried to argue me out of keeping it the surer I got that I was going to keep it. And even loving you as I did I wasn't going to think of marrying if it would mean giving up the youngster. For some reason I imagined you didn't like babies. I thought you'd want me to give it up if you ever consented to be my wife. But—"

Jane was standing before the doctor with the baby clasped in her arms. "It's perfectly wonderful," she said and the little Belgian orphan merely gurgled his surprise as he was clasped in the arms of Jane and the doctor in their first embrace.

A Padded Blow.

"What a brilliant conversationalist young Mr. Jenkins is. Do you know him? Really, it's an education to listen to him talking."

"Yes," said the gentle Mrs. Smith, "I have met him."

"You must have found him very entertaining. He can talk cleverly and wittily for an hour at a stretch."

"Then when I met him," said Mrs. Smith, "it must have been at the beginning of the second hour."

SAVING OF FABRIC

Conservation Idea Carried Out by the "Wrapped" Skirt.

New Style Feature Can Only Be Used to Advantage in Connection With Bustle Silhouette.

Two style features of the season are portrayed in the sketch here shown. One is the "wrapped" skirt and the other is the bustle silhouette. These two are really properly shown together, inasmuch as the "wrapped" skirt without the aid of the bustle flare would be rather too narrow and close reefed, whereas topped with the bustle a very attractive silhouette is the result.

The "wrapped" skirt is of necessity rather narrow at its hem or lower edge, inasmuch as a section of fabric cut the right length for a skirt is simply draped about the figure and drawn high at the back, where it is tucked in and puffed to form the bustle, with one side of the section of fabric hanging straight to form the skirt proper.

Many of the latest Paris evening gowns feature this skirt, and it accords very well with the government suggestion for fabric conservation. It can only be strongly recommended as part of an evening gown or for a "hostess" gown.

For the gown shown a rich brocade silk was chosen. The bodice, with fullness let in at either side, fastens invisibly in the center back.

A little inside bodice or yoke of tulle fills in the space between the shoulders and the sleeves, elbow length and finished with a deep ruffle, are also of tulle. The front of the bodice is fitted basque fashion and cut in a little point at the waistline. A little V-shaped vest or yoke of tulle is also let in to the front of the waist, matching the arrangement of the back.

This gown is extremely simple and could be made at home. Its grace and beauty depend upon the care used in arranging the drapery.

To make this gown for the average figure five yards of material 36 inches wide will be required.

SPATS POPULAR FOR WINTER

Gaiters Over Ties and Pumps Were in Pronounced Majority at Horse Show in New York.

Spats are going to be worn again this winter, if indications at the horse show at Madison Square Garden are to be followed, says Women's Wear. Ties and pumps were almost the only types of footwear seen, accompanied in nearly every case by spats.

There were a few lace boots of dark tan with lighter tops, and one young girl wore tan oxford and worsted stockings in a gray heather mixture. Gray, almost bordering on rose taupe, was the keynote of this entire costume, one of the smartest there.

The suit was of gray duvetyne; the skirt plain, the coat knee length and gathered in by a loose belt of the material. The small toque was of the same material, with a short visor effect. There was no trimming on either hat or suit, but a taupe fox scarf was thrown across the shoulders.

NOTES AND NOTIONS

The fashionable suit is rather severely tailored.

Hats with flowers are promised for the future.

Tassels are popular on millinery.

All draperies should fall in perpendicular folds.

Tailored shirts favor the masculine shirt bosoms.

Bustles or bustle effects are increasing in number.

Many of the smartest frocks have Chinese embroidery.

Blouses are showing necks elliptical instead of round.

Black velvet and white duvetyne are charming together.

SATIN HATS, SPRING STYLE

Touches of High-Colored Braid and Combinations of Velvet Promise to Be Quite the Vogue.

For early spring wear, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, the opinion is expressed that satin hats with touches of braid in high colors, or satin hats combined with velvet, will be quite the vogue.

For immediate use white hats are coming to the fore. Sometimes they are of white satin combined with white panne velvet, while others show white satin with facings of black velvet.

White bengaline, a material that has not been used for some time, is coming back into style. It is seen in hats made entirely of this material, as well as in hats that combine bengaline with black velvet facings. All of the bengaline hats seen are tailored effects, and are trimmed with seal fur, balls, pom-poms and bands.

Bustle hats in white panne velvet with gold trimmings are seen, as are white panne, velvet shapes, combined with silver cloth and trimmed with small silver flowers.

The bulletin also says that fur and fur combination hats are doing well in the high-priced goods, while in cheaper hats there is a demand for French helmet effects in panne velvet combined with satin in white and colors. Nutria fur is used to decorate the edges.

SCARFS OF TULLE AND BEADS

Flesh Colored Material Affords Attractive Evening Wear as Does Black With Jet.

There are wonderful scarfs of flesh-colored tulle and bead embroidery for evening wear, says a fashion writer, the tulle foundation almost invisible over decolletage save where the folds deepen and the fine traceries of crystal run riot in the border and on the ends.

Black tulle with jet is used for other exquisite scarfs more delicate in effect than those of other seasons, and in some cases both flesh color and black scarfs are so cut that they have a suggestion of deep cape form around back and shoulders, though they have the usual straight wide scarf ends.

For the hair ornaments to be worn with evening toilettes one must choose the thing that is most becoming, but there is a variety from which to choose. The fine jeweled band of filet across the forehead is as popular as ever, but with high-piled hair combs have come into their own again and one sees some extremely effective high coiffures with jeweled combs of Spanish allure. Small jeweled combs often hold the strands of hair, too, after a time of frowning upon such effects, and there are, of course, many audacious egret arrangements, though this sort of thing seems less common with evening coiffure than it is in some seasons.

KIMONO SMOCK OF LINEN

Wonderfully attractive is this deep-rose linen kimono smock. The banding at the bottom and the edging on the pockets are of cut-out work, with iridescent satin in yellow, green and purple, held in place with a black long and short stitch. Kimono means ease, comfort and a spirit of rest for the wearer if it is the proper kimono. This kimono lives up to the full meaning of the garment.

FASHION'S FANCIES

Hudson seal and velvet are beautiful combined.

It is a season of most wondrous richness and simplicity.

Black velvet skirts are worn with spangled and embroidered blouses.

Soldier and civilian—man, woman and child—all wear the wrist watch.

Black tulle banded with vivid blue tulle makes a charming combination.

Brown shoes are coming in strongly, because of the military trend.

Muff and stole of velvet trimmed with fur will be fashionable this winter.

The mandarin sleeve was strongly featured at the Paris openings.

Brocades are seen in two tones of a given color, such as taupe or gray.

Sammycloth, satins, broadcloths and pique each and all are favored vest materials.

New Shades in Neckwear.

The newest shades in neckwear are ten and coral; the first a delicate shade just off the white, the other a deep rose.

SELF-INJURY FROM LYING

Vicious Habit Makes It Difficult for the Prevaricator to Succeed in an Honest Undertaking.

Lying comes not of aggressive shrewdness, but of cowardice and of a shallow cunning that is often treacherous and tricks the lie into transparency.

It is not the danger of being found out by others that is most to be dreaded; far more dreadful is it that the liar must know himself to be a liar, the Christian Herald says.

"Tis self-respect suffers—the heaven in him loses strength and leaves him dead dough."

The cunning that leads to lying is a rot that must permeate the whole character and make a man uncertain of himself. It distorts his perspective, obscures his vision, and warps his comprehension. The habit of misrepresentation leads to misconception, the judgment becomes as erratic as the tongue, and there results the man who "couldn't tell the truth if he wanted to."

Nothing so shakes the confidence of one's friends as known lying does; nothing so shatters one's own self-confidence as does lying, whether known to others or not.

The cowardice that fathers lying increases with the lie. Fear of detection joins with self-contempt in making the liar a greater coward than before. One lie calls for another in its defense.

Soon a tangled web spun of falsehood makes it all the harder for the liar to succeed in even an honest undertaking. His lies are a chain and ball upon his foot. They are beam in his eye and a weight on his heart. He flounders along, most of his energy being required to overcome the impediment, while the truthful man easily outstrips him.

The lying cheat in the "Vicar of Wakefield," who was always swindling everybody, died in jail for debt, while his honest neighbor, who was swindled a thousand times, steadily prospered and died rich and respected. Fiction, eh? Well, it is immortal as fiction, because it is fact the world over.

HAVE A CHEERY DINING ROOM

Gloomy Surroundings Prompt Hasty Eating and May Be Responsible for Many Cases of Dyspepsia.

Few home-builders realize the importance of the dining room. Too frequently it is placed in some convenient corner, light and outlook being sacrificed for the benefit of other rooms. It is true that in a small cottage a dining room may be omitted. This may be necessary in order to give added space to the living room. It is better to have either an alcove off the kitchen or make a combined living and dining room than to provide both with out proper size or ventilation. But a house of large or medium size should have a separate dining room, writes Dorothy Verrill Yates, in People's Home Journal.

The first requisite for a dining room is sunlight. Many a case of dyspepsia probably comes from dining in gloomy surroundings which create hasty eating. One's meals should be served in a pleasant room with a pleasant atmosphere. This is as necessary to health as the proper observance of rules of diet.

The ideal dining-room exposure is southeast, and it should have all the windows possible, and as charming an outlook as can be arranged. The day is much better started in sunshine than in shadow, and with a view of a rose-covered trellis or a flowering hedge, instead of an ugly fence or "yard."

Sea Otters.

Some of the habits of the sea otter are very interesting. For example, an otter always swims on his back, his tail serving as a rudder and his head slightly raised so that by looking over his shoulder he can shape his course. When about to dive, however, he turns on his stomach, remaining in that position while under water, but changing again on coming to the top, writes Edward E. Martin, in St. Nicholas. Swimming a few feet below the surface, an otter very much resembles a sailor in his oilskins. An amusing story is told of a tourist fisherman who, seeing one of these animals swimming in this manner, hurried ashore and related a wonderful tale about having seen a sailor man, apparently drowned, yet swimming with all the vigor of life six or seven feet under water; and who, when he, thinking the man might be alive, rowed to his assistance, went down and stayed down. The fisherman would not believe it when told that it was probably a sea otter, and he returned immediately to his Eastern home convinced he had received a supernatural warning of some dire calamity about to happen.

Are You a Superior Person?

A professor of psychology announced to his class somewhat humorously one day that he should propound a problem by means of which each member could prove to his own satisfaction whether or not he was a superior person. The average person, he explained, never works it out; only the person of superior practical ability succeeds. Here is the problem, as propounded by the Youth's Companion:

A man has two pails, one of which holds exactly five quarts and the other exactly three quarts. He is sent to the river to bring back exactly seven quarts of water, no more, no less. With only the five-quart pail and the three-quart pail how can he measure exactly seven quarts? Can you solve it?



Men in Training

Fighting isn't the only duty of a soldier, and exposure to bullets is not as serious as exposure to all kinds of weather and dampness. Rheumatic aches; sore and stiff muscles; strains and sprains, chilblains and neuralgia, all are enemies of the soldier; and the relief for all these pains and aches is Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient to carry or use; does not stain; and penetrates without rubbing. Generous sized bottles, at all druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

Classified Advertisements.

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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.

I have other engagements for the 3rd

Saturday and Thursday and Friday, im-

mediately preceding. The rest of the

month at my office in New Windsor.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.

Graduate of Maryland University, Balti-

more, Md.

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Paying Highest Cash Prices

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Quick Auto Truck Service!

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Use "Reis" Bone Fertiliz-

ers only. There are none

better made. 5-13-3m

PRIVATE SALE

of Valuable

TANEYTOWN PROPERTY

The Home and Store of the late

Ellen C. Crouse, on Baltimore St.

This is a very desirable place for any-

one wanting to go into business, or

for a home.

This is a large Two-story Slate

Roof Dwelling containing

a Store Room and 8 other

rooms. Water in kitchen

and on back porch. A good Stable

2 Chicken Houses and Hog Pen. This

property is in good condition, and can

easily be made for two families.

Possession will be given April 1st,

1918.

SAMUEL S. CROUSE.

7-6-1f

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County,

October Term, 1917.

Estate of Edman H. Weaver, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 4th

day of December, 1917, that the sale of the

Real Estate of Edman H. Weaver, late of

Carroll County, deceased, made by Cor-

nellia L. Myers and Nettie A. Weaver, Ex-

ecutrices of the last Will and Testament

of the said deceased, and this day reported

to this Court by the said Executrices, be

ratified and confirmed, unless cause be

shown to the contrary on or before the

1st Monday, 7th day of January, next; pro-

vided a copy of this order be inserted for

three successive weeks in some newspaper

printed and published in Carroll County,

before the 5th Monday, 31st day of Decem-

ber, next.

The report states the amount of sale to

be \$247.50.

THOMAS J. HAINES

MOSES J. M. TROXELL,

Judges.

True Copy: **WILLIAM ARTHUR,**

Register of Wills for Carroll Co.

12-7-1f

Spend Your Money

with your home merchants.

They help pay the taxes,

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson I—First Quarter, January 6, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 1:1-11—
Memory Verses, Luke 10:1, 2—Gold-
en Text, John 1:29—Commentary
Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The record of the life of Jesus Christ, which we now begin to study, sets Him before us as the perfect servant, rather than as the King of Matthew's gospel, or the Son of Man of Luke, or the Son of God in John. We do well to keep in mind the words, "Behold my servant whom I uphold, mine elect in whom my soul delighteth," and also, "Behold I will bring forth my servant the Branch" (Isa. 42:1; Zech. 3:8). If we would say truly "Whose I am, and whom I serve" and faithfully serve the living and true God, bearing in daily life the fruit he desires, we must consider him who was the only perfect servant, and abide as branches in him who is the True Vine. But this we cannot do till we have truly received the good news of Jesus Christ, the Son of God; or as it is written in Rom. 1:1-3, the good news of God concerning his Son Jesus Christ our Lord. We cannot serve the Lord till we have been redeemed by receiving Jesus Christ as our own personal Savior, according to John 1:12; 3:16, 18; 1 John 5:12. That being settled, then our whole life should be one of loyal service, with the perfect servant as our only pattern, according to Heb. 12:1-3; 1 Pet. 2:21.

As John the Baptist was his messenger, preparing the way before him at his coming in humiliation, so the real Elijah will prepare the way before him at his coming in glory (Matt. 17:11; Mal. 4:5, 6). Meantime all believers should be preparing the way for his coming again by preaching repentance and remission of sins in his name in all the world, according to Luke 24:46-48; Acts 1:8. John's clothing was peculiar, and his food peculiar, and he pointed all people to the coming One whose shoes' latchet he was not worthy to stoop down and unloose. He claimed nothing for himself except that he was a voice, something to be heard but not seen, pointing to the one he came to honor, concerning whom he cried: "Behold the Lamb of God!" When told that Jesus had more followers than he had, he said that he was glad and added, "He must increase, I must decrease" (John 3:29, 30). As to a more full account of John's preaching see Matt. 3:7-10; Luke 3:7-14. He told them of something greater than baptism with water, even a baptism of the Holy Spirit which Jesus would give them, and he pointed them onward to the end of the age when the wheat would be gathered into the garner, but the chaff burned up with unquenchable fire (Matt. 3:11, 12). The future for all will be the Kingdom of the lake of fire, and even between death and resurrection it is conscious happiness or torment (Rev. 20:15; Luke 16:25). If this was really believed by all the preachers and teachers, they would surely be more earnest in proclaiming the Gospel of God concerning his Son, the only Savior of sinners (Acts 4:12). The remaining verses of our lesson tell of the baptism of Jesus by John at the Jordan, and the event is more fully recorded by Matthew and Luke. In Luke 3:23 it is written that he was about thirty years of age, and we must remember those thirty years at Nazareth, the humble home, the carpenter's shop, the submission and obedience and patient waiting of all those years in that lowly life in which he no doubt glorified the Father as much as in his public life. This is a greatly needed lesson for all of us: not doing some great thing but just filling the place he assigns us, however lowly it may be.

We do not wonder that at first John refused to baptize him, saying that he had greater need to be baptized by Jesus, but Jesus himself baptized not (John 4:2). Note our Lord's reply, his second recorded utterance as the Son of Mary: "Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness" (Matt. 3:15). He alone of all men was always righteous, and did righteousness. He had no sins to confess, but submitted to all things for our sakes, that he might be made into his wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, redemption (1 Cor. 1:30; 11 Cor. 4:21). If we did ever about his business, as he was about his Father's, we will gladly suffer many things for his sake which may seem to us wholly unnecessary. Luke 8:21 says that as he was baptized he was praying. Always in conscious communion with his Father and always pleasing his Father (John 8:29). This is the second time that we find in Scripture the words "the heavens opened," and the seven events in connection with which we find these words form a truly glorious study, each event concerning him and his people on earth. In Ezek. 1:1, 26, he is seen as a man on the throne controlling his own redeemed and all their affairs; here he is the Word made flesh, submitting to all things for our sakes that we may in due time share with him his kingdom and glory. Mark well the Father's testimony and the Spirit's resting place, for he is the true and only ark of safety, on whom alone the Spirit can fully rest. Compare the Father's testimony at the transfiguration in Mark 9:7.

— THE — CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE.
December 30
Matthew 25:1-13

Apart from revelation the future is bounded by the grave. But there are things that "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man"; things that God hath revealed unto us by His Spirit, things written for our learning (1 Cor. 2:9, 10).

Now faith is the conviction of these things real. Faith is more than trust for personal safety. Faith looks at the things not yet seen and chooses them in preference to the things of time, sense, and sin. Herein is the wisdom of faith, for the things seen are temporal and passing, while the things not seen are eternal and abiding.

The wise virgins acted in the power of faith. Their "planning for the future" was eminently wise as the results show. They were ready for emergencies; not taken by surprise.

There can be no wise planning for the future apart from the certainty and reality of the unseen and eternal verities. We live between the Cross of Christ and the coming of Christ. If these two great facts and factors are left out of the reckoning, the sum of things must be wrong.

This is the time of year when many plans and purposes are formed. Plan wisely. "Wisdom is the principal thing therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding." (Prov. 4:7.)

Plan your education, plan your days, plan your reading, plan to be successful in the truest sense, but above all and over all and through all, plan to have your life so lighted by God and sustained by His Spirit, that the blessedness of those who are "ready" when He comes may be your experience.

Solving Solar Heat Problem.
Though the problem of utilizing solar heat in place of coal has engaged scientific minds at various times ever since the early part of the seventeenth century, it is only within the last 15 years that really promising results have been obtained. Today, according to Mr. Ackermann, the problem is very nearly solved, at least where sunshine is plentiful and coal dear. Where, for example, coal costs as much as \$17 a ton—coal costs a great deal more than that today in Italy—it already pays to resort to the latest methods of using the sun's rays in the production of mechanical power. The improved plant tested in Egypt in 1913 brought results ten times as great as any that had been previously obtained. The practical side of the problem is the proper concentration of solar heat. This requires absorbers, reflectors, mirrors, lenses and other apparatus at once complex and extensive. All the necessary apparatus, however, has been greatly simplified by ingenious engineers, and further simplification is said to be reasonably certain.—Chicago News.

Pity the Poor Rich.
"As I take my ease in slippers, feel sorry for the rich."
"Why so?"

"Just suppose you were in society and had to dress up and go somewhere every night."

MISSING A SALE.



Salesman—What size shoe do you wear?
Proud Pearly—No. 2, I think.
Salesman—You misunderstood; I didn't ask what size you liked.

Merely Faking.
Love is blind, the "poets" declare, Yet we know 'tis true Love can see on one small chair Room enough for two.

Proof Positive.
"He runs mad after every fad he takes up. Now, he is always dosing himself with some infusion of bark."
"No wonder his health is going to the dogs."

Plenty in Stock.
"I have been trying for three weeks to have a buzzer for my desk."
"Come out home with me, dear boy. There are buzzers enough there to supply your whole office."

The Only Chance.
"Does Bliggins ever tell the exact truth?"
"I don't know. Maybe he does sometimes. I never had a chance to hear him talk in his sleep."

PARISIANS PLACE BUSTLE IN FRONT

No Woman Designer Had Anything to Do With Creation of New Feature.

STYLE ACCEPTED BY PUBLIC

There Seems to Be Not the Slightest Idea of a Return to Fullness in Either Frocks or Coats.

New York.—France puts a bustle in front of a gown, and America puts it in the back. Such is the interesting struggle going on between designers.

Two men, one of this continent and one of that, were responsible for the 1917 bustle, and it may be confidently asserted that no woman designer had a part in its creation or development.

It took the public just six weeks to level the fashion to the commonplace. It is because of this public acceptance that the style must be dealt with generously by the reporters



Suit of green velvet and cashmere, with jacket that has the upward tilt at the back and is finished with a high-waisted belt. Waistcoat of bottle-green suede. The gown was made for a descendant of the famous Annie Laurie.

of fashion who usually can give only passing attention to each new idea as it is shot across the battlefield of apparel. One man's idea attracts attention, but that attention is deflected by every other man's idea, but when this individual idea is multiplied a thousand times by buyers and sellers, by women who pretend to be fashionable and by those who care nothing about the word, then the fashion becomes "the style," as we term it in this country.

If you talk earnestly with those who deal in exclusive clothes, you will hear them say that the silhouette must change and that it is more than probable that the bustle will become more of a feature in the spring among high-class designers than it is today.

There is no disposition on the part of the American woman to save in the buying of clothes despite all the propaganda on this subject, and no matter what comes later, if the war continues, the process of buying goes on merrily today.

No Return to Fullness.

There is not the slightest idea of a return to fullness in frocks or coats. There are two good reasons for this announcement—a scarcity of material in certain quarters and the wish of the various governments of the world for strict conservation, and also the fact that we have been over-surfetted with fullness in clothes and the very sight of such a gown gives us a squeamish attack of sartorial indigestion. It is almost unbearable today to look upon a looped, panniered, befrilled or beflowered costume. We wore hoopskirts, even though they were disguised under the name of the farthingale, until we felt ashamed to look at a barrel, and it is not possible for either the French or the American designers to compel us to turn our attention to such clothes in the immediate future.

We want slimmness, we look our very best in slimmness, and we are quite willing to wear less material than since the Civil War, but we are tired of tunics. Our trouble is that we don't want a return to the small waist, we will not have more material put into our clothes and we insist upon a straight line from armpole to hips, but something must be done with our skirts if our palate for clothes is to be tickled any further.

Under the influence of this impatience and annoyance with a continuity of line in clothes, there is no

reason why something approaching the tie-back skirt and the bustle of 1870-80 should not appear quite gradually over the horizon for the better class of clothes.

Nothing More Than Soft Drapery.
You know by this time, of course, that the bustle is nothing more than a hideous word for a bit of soft drapery arranged to break the tight and often inartistic line across the figure at the end of the spine. This drapery is the saving grace on certain types of broad, stout figures. It may be almost impossible to believe that among this race of flat-hipped, long-limbed, slim-chested, big-waisted American women, which the last ten years have produced, there are still women, and many of them, who have what is called the ancient figure. Of course, it is not the ancient figure at all, for that is the new figure to which all modernists aspire, but what the dressmakers mean by the phrase is the 1880 figure, which has never been controlled or suppressed or even treated with contempt by a certain segment of American women. Chests out, stomachs in, hips rounded and waists tightened is the artificial figure that was stamped upon three generations of American women and has not entirely died out.

There are other women who have long since forgotten that they ever had a waist, but they cannot submerge the flesh around their hips and back and they look their worst in chemise, tunic and sandwich gowns. Therefore, the bustle drapery is for them. If the dressmakers can handle it in a manner that suggests novelty and achieves artistic results, we shall probably see it in the foremost fashions.

Now as to the French bustle—it was copied from the Directoire period and taken, like all the Directoire clothes, from the fashions of a century before Napoleon aspired to control of France. It merely transposes the drapery as the Americans use it, from the back to the front.

Bullock is the apostle of this bustle, if you can call the drapery in front by that name. Bullock, through his color schemes and his daring, has assumed something of the widespread authority in clothes that Paul Poiret held, undisputed, until he went to war. Bullock dips his hands deep into history, pulls out anything his fingers can grasp and puts all that he finds into the most modern of clothes. Two years ago his efforts were not taken seriously in this country; today, all the designers over here who wish to cater to an exclusive patronage, buy freely of Bullock.

The hallmark of his work this season is that drapery across the front of the figure below the waist. It is deftly done. This drapery really sinks into the surface of the skirt and drips down into the cascades that run below the knees at each side.

Uplifted Line in Skirt.

The entire dressmaking world of Paris was a bit touched with this fashion. When you look at all the new gowns that smart women appear in, and when you gaze at the shop windows to try to choose the frock you would like to wear, you may notice that a common thread of idea runs through them all in this uplifted line in the front of the skirt.

This trick, as you remember, is not new to the twentieth century. It belongs to the days out of which Goethe created Faust. Throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, there was a disposition to drag the clothes up in the front and tie them in loops and drapery below the waistline by running a cord under the fullness.

It looks as though a revival of this fashion were upon us. The skirts are dragged up so definitely in front either



This ermine cape was designed for afternoon wear. It is short in front, long in back and has ripple sleeves. The fronts cross to the back and tie, the long ends finished with ermine tails.

by the cut of the hem or by the placement of the lace or fur, that we have become accustomed to watching for that upward tilt in every new frock that appears. The house of Callot has always tilted the movement of her skirt at its hem upward in the middle of the back or the middle of the front, but this is a different type of fashion and it is taken from more primitive days.

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Like Mellow Sunlight

Specs were for old folks when grandma was young. She wears specs now but often forgets to use them in the mellow sunlight of

RAYO LAMPS

Rayo Lamps can be lighted as easily as a gas jet, without taking off either the chimney or the shade. Of strong, simple construction—artistic in design—they give bright flickerless light that saves eye-strain.

Ask for them by name. If your dealer does not have them write to our nearest station.

Aladdin Security Oil guarantees best results from lamps, stoves and heaters.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Washington, D.C. (New Jersey) Charlotte, N.C.
Norfolk, Va. BALTIMORE, Md. Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston, S. C.

IMPLIED.

The young man had consulted a "medium" and was telling his friend, Mr. Henry Peck, about it. "Did the fortune teller tell you anything interesting?" he asked. "Oh, so-so. He was very flattering." "Did he say that you were going to be married?" "No, he didn't mention a word about marriage." "That's queer—they usually do. Well, what did he say about you?" "He said I was born to command." "Well, that means you will never be married. Congratulations!"

Gave Her an Opening.

"You know this shopping crusade, my dear?" "What about it?" "You ought to carry your packages home." "That's right. And I could do it nicely if I had a car."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PACED TOO RAPIDLY.



"Waiter, ask the orchestra to play something different." "Any particular selection, sir?" "Something slower; I can't chew my food properly in waltz time."

Another Game.
At playing cards I feel compelled to say I've earned no glory. But, oh, the lovely hands I've held in a conservatory.

An Insult.
"That burglar insulted me." "How?" "He demanded my money or my life."

"Well?" "All I had with me was sixty cents and he took that in preference to my life."

Great Discovery.
Crawford—I see that there are 150,000 varieties of beetles. How did they ever find that out?

Crabshaw—Some fellow who owned a bungalow in the country must have tried hanging a lighted lantern on his front porch.—The Lamb.

Giving a Guess.
"My coat of arms is three lozenges on a blue field." "I'll bet I know how that originated."

"Th?" "The founder of the house made his money in cough drops."

SAD EXPERIENCE.



"And haven't ye ever tried ter git work?" "Yep. I wunst tried ter git work fer two of me pals, but dey wouldn't take it."

Forced Courtesy.
I rose with great alacrity To offer her my seat. 'Twas a question whether she or I Should stand upon my feet. —Cornell Widow.

Additional Grievance.
"It must be rather trying for a talkative woman like Mrs. Gabbles to be married to a man as deaf as Mr. Gabbles."

"So it is. And to make matters worse, Mrs. Gabbles has a lurking suspicion that Mr. Gabbles lost his hearing just to spite her."

Too Pushing.
"I had an idea I'd grow up and own this business some day," said the discharged office boy. "That's just why you were fired," said the boss. "Ever since you started here you've been acting as if you already owned the business."

Couldn't Change Hers.
Applicant—What is your daughter's name?
Mistress—Her name is Nora.
Applicant—Oh, that's too bad! I'm afraid you'll have to call her something else. My name is Nora, too.

Sanitary Engineering.
Dormer—Why are you putting your birthday candy away?
Dormee—So as not to expose it to galloping consumption.—Cornell Widow.

The Motive.
"I knew a college fellow who was hazed by having a lot of jam rubbed in his hair."
"I guess the other fellows wanted his sweet impressions to stick."

Think It Over.
"Is this a second-hand store?" inquired a customer.
"Yes," said the storekeeper expectantly.

Conclusive Proof.
Judge—You say that you were running slowly when you ran over the man?
Chauffeur—Well, judge, my number is AC14373133J, and he got it.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Curtis Reid spent Thursday with relatives in Hanover.

Taneytown merchants all report having had a good Christmas trade, especially in regular stock sales.

John T. Koontz is in Philadelphia, where he will spend several months with his wife and sons.

The Taneytown Grange will hold its annual election of officers, this Saturday, at Grange Hall, at 1:30 P. M.

Albert Sherman, of York, is spending the holidays with his sisters, Mrs. James Buffington and the Misses Sherman.

Motter Clingan, wife and son, of Harrisburg spent from Tuesday until Thursday with his mother, Mrs. Sophia Clingan.

Harry Witherow has enlisted as a recruit at the officers training camp at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and will soon leave for duty.

A fire alarm was sounded, on Wednesday afternoon, due to a chimney fire at John Frock's, on Cemetery St. No damage was done.

Mrs. Joseph Kelly, of near Harney, was operated on at Frederick Hospital, on Friday of last week, for hemorrhoids, and is getting along well.

Mrs. Archer S. Koontz, who has been mentally unsound for some time, was taken to Springfield Hospital, for treatment, since the death of her husband.

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Basehoar, of Hagerstown, visited Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mehning, and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Garner and other relatives, several days this week.

We want to thank a good many friends for giving us quite a nice bunch of new subscribers, and another and larger "many" for "paying-up," and a year ahead.

One of the state road shacks between Louisa Hill's and Piney Creek bridge, was destroyed by fire Christmas night. It was unoccupied and was evidently set on fire purposely.

Members and friends of Taneytown and Harney United Brethren Churches, agreeably surprised their pastor and his wife with a liberal donation in cash and provisions, amounting to about \$25.00.

The following boys from the Camps were fortunate in getting leaves of absence for Christmas: B. Walter Crapster, Clyde L. Hesson, Lester Witherow, Verl E. C. Snider and James Myers.

The following pupils of Hobson Grove school were present every day during the month of December: Elsie Foreman, Margaret Crouse, Helen Devilbiss, Linnie Angell, Ruth Angell, Marcella Eyer, Helen Eyer, Lillian Eyer, Albert Hahn, Clarence Hahn, Carroll Eyer.

List of new books to be placed in the Library, this Saturday: "Marti the Unconquered," by Kathleen Norris; "The Brown Study," by Grace Richmond; "The Port of Adventure," by C. N. & A. M. Williamson; "The Road to Understanding," by Eleanor Porter; "Red Pepper's Patients," by Grace Richmond; "Told in the Hills," by M. E. Ryan; "The Indian Drum," by Wm. Mac Harg; "The Dwelling Place of Light," by Winston Churchill; and others.

Those who actively worked for the Red Cross Christmas membership drive, deserves a great deal of credit for their efforts. They did the work, and met with many disagreeable experiences, because they felt the cause to be a worthy one, and worth the cost of personal effort and discomfort. It is a fine thing for every community to possess workers of this character, who are more brave than afraid, and even the objectors are secretly proud of them.

(For the Record.) Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thomson gave an oyster supper at their home, 448 S. Queen St., York, in honor of their guests, Mrs. Harvey Stultz, Miss Bessie and Master Malcolm, of Taneytown, and also in honor of Mrs. H. Terry's birthday. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thomson, Mrs. H. Stultz, Miss Bessie and Master Malcolm, of Taneytown; Mr. and Mrs. H. Terry, Miss Helen, Miss Margaret Lansinger and Mrs. Lillian Hoover, all of York.

(For the Record.) Mrs. Clara Zent White, who has been spending the past several months with her parents, at Keymer, left on last Saturday evening for Coatesville, Pa., and Wilmington, and after the first of the year she expects to leave for Akron, Ohio.

Charles E. Ridinger and daughter, Miss Helen, spent several days, this week, in York.

Wm. J. Baker, of Hagerstown, is spending the holidays with his father, Curtis Baker, near town.

Misses Hilda and Helen Eckard, of Walkersville, are visiting Miss Romaine Koutz and other friends.

Mervin Ashenfelter and Miss Ida Thomson, of Harrisburg, Pa., spent Christmas with J. A. Thomson and wife.

Miss Margaret Shreeve, of Waynesboro, is spending the holidays at the home of her aunt, Miss Mamie Hockensmith.

Mrs. Charles W. Stiteley and two children, Evelyn and Eleanor, of Woodsboro, were guests of Miss Amelia Sherman, today (Friday).

(For the Record.) Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frock, and son, Ross, of Gettysburg, spent from Sunday until Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stitzel and Chas. R. Angell and wife, Clear Springs, Pa.

Mrs. Minerva Harman entertained, on Christmas day, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Bowersox, sons Donald and Junior, and daughter, Geraldine, of Hanover; Mrs. C. D. Albaugh, sons Harman and Tom, of Walkersville, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Essig.

Charles Wolf, wife and two daughters, Roberta and Eva, of Kingsdale; Ernest R. Cooley, wife and son, Bradford, of Hagerstown, and Edward Slonaker, of Baltimore, spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Slonaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Elliot, of York Springs, visited relatives and friends in town, on Thursday, following a like visit to Littlestown and Harney. This was their first visit here since leaving town several years ago, and they were welcomed by many old friends.

Regardless of severe weather and an epidemic of chicken-pox, the following pupils of Clear View School have a perfect attendance record to their credit for the month of December: Carroll Hahn, Earl Frock, John Harman, Gaylord Keefer, Irene Johnson, Edw. Stonesifer, Laura Stone-sifer, Ellen Wagner. An interesting Christmas program was held at the school house, on Friday, Dec. 21st.

Many likely visited their homes here, during the week, who have not been reported to us, therefore we can give only a partial list: Robert A. Stott, New York; Paul Fair, Edward Slonaker, George E. Garner, Fern Weaver, Mrs. Jesse Reifsnider, of Baltimore; Mrs. Robert Sherald, Annapolis; Misses Nellie and Mary Yount, Miss Ethel Sauerhammer, Miss Beulah Englar; Mrs. Nettie Mitten and daughter, Elizabeth, and J. W. Buffington, of Washington; Miss Pauline Brining; Miss Carrie Mourer, of New York.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed Church, Taneytown—Service at 10:15 A. M. In the evening, this congregation will join in the union service in the Presbyterian Church, Sunday School at 9:15 A. M. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Willing Workers, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, at the home of Mrs. Levi Frock. Members of both Church and Sunday School are reminded that the annual elections of officers will take place on Sunday, Dec. 30th.

Church of God, Mayberry—Sabbath School, 9 A. M.; preaching at 10:30 and at 7:30. Watch-meeting on Monday night. Revival services will continue every evening during the week, beginning at 7 o'clock. The Christmas entertainment will be held on Saturday evening, 29th; if unfavorable, on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

United Brethren Church—Harney: Bible School, at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10 A. M. Taneytown: Bible School at 1:30 P. M.; preaching at 2:30 P. M. Theme: "Gladly Begin." Everybody welcome. Special collection for Quincy Orphanage and Home.

Morning service at the Piney Creek Presbyterian Church—10:30. Evening service in the town Presbyterian Church at 7:30. The Rev. D. J. March, of the U. B. Church, will preach. This will be the opening service of Week of Prayer (see schedule elsewhere in today's Record). Bible School meets, 9:30 A. M.; C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Communion will be celebrated the morning of January sixth. Preparation service, 2:30 the afternoon of the fifth of January.

Union Bridge Lutheran Church—Keysville, 10 A. M., Communion. Rocky Ridge, 2:30 P. M. Theme: "Looking Forward."

In Trinity Lutheran Church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach on "The Call of God to His People." In the evening the congregation will join in the union service in the Presbyterian Church.

Care of the Hands.

Women who are afflicted with red hands should never expose them to extremes of heat or cold. Avoid tight gloves and tight sleeves. If you do housework, wear gloves whenever possible and use only moderately warm water when bathing the hands.

WEEK OF PRAYER—1918.

Schedule of Subjects and Speakers.

The week of Prayer in Taneytown, as usual. And yet a very unusual Prayer Week, indeed. Coming in days wrought by war—the call to prayer must strike all God-fearing folk as an appeal and challenge; an appeal to trust a prayer-hearing and a prayer-heeding God—a challenge to test the promise of the omnipotence of prayer that warrants belief that sincere asking moves the Arm that moves the universe.

The element of human infirmity and impotency, perhaps never stressed as now, voices our human dependence and need of great grace to help in this test-hour of world-need. In our utter helplessness—every one of us ought to and must throw himself, herself on "the world's great altar-stairs that slope through darkness unto God."

The spirit of prayer is in itself the beginning of blessing and it is in such an attitude and mood that all of us need approach, enter, go through and finish this week of privilege beginning December 30th and ending January 5th.

For your convenience—here is the service-schedule:

Sunday, Dec. 30th—Presbyterian—"Prayer-Need in Today's Crisis"—Rev. March.
Monday, Dec. 31st—Presbyterian—"Personal Fidelity"—Rev. Bready.
Tuesday, Jan. 1st—United Brethren—"Central Attraction in the Church Service"—Rev. Hafer.
Wednesday, Jan. 2nd—United Brethren—"Foreign Missions War-Tested"—Rev. Downie.
Thursday, Jan. 3rd—Reformed—"Home Missions and World-War"—Rev. Hafer.
Friday, Jan. 4th—Reformed—"Interests, Domestic and Educational"—Rev. Downie.
Saturday, Jan. 5th—Lutheran—"Interests, National and International"—Rev. March.
Sunday, Jan. 6th—Lutheran—"Power of the Prayer-filled Church"—Rev. Bready.
All services at 7:30 P. M.

The Traction Engine.

The traction engine will replace many of the horses on the farm of the future, but it probably will never replace them all. Farming is to a considerable extent an engineering problem which offers an excellent field and market for engineering ability and for machinery developed and built.

Many manufacturers are building traction engines in the United States. The designs differ greatly. Some are engines with horizontal cylinders, others with vertical cylinders. In some cases the power of the engine is given to one wheel, in others to two, while still others pull with all four wheels. Several makes are of the so-called "creeping grip" types.

The diversity of styles is very great; but, after all, a careful examination will reveal the fact that the best makes of engines are very similar. In fact, the whole traction engine industry is undergoing a standardization process. Freak designs are being weeded out, and only types in accordance with the best mechanical engineering practice are retained. Before long the standard type of traction engine will be available, and like the standard type of automobile, will give satisfaction in every detail.

Low first cost of any machine should not be made the dominant feature. A high-grade traction engine must be the product of the best engineering talent, which means brains and money, and this must be included in the price of the machine.

The backing of a company whose financial standing is an assurance that the company will remain in business for many years is an important consideration. Expert service and repair parts may be needed at any time. A high-grade manufacturing company is usually careful about maintaining its reputation and will see to it that it delivers the goods.

Before making up your mind to purchase a traction engine you must carefully analyze your farm and the work of a traction engine. In analyzing, you must decide whether you can plan your work so as to keep the traction engine busy. Most persons spend too much time in working and too little time in planning their work.

Proper tillage is an important factor in farming if good crops and big crops are expected. The tractor will probably never entirely replace the horse, but will replace many horses on large farms, and especially in connection with the heavy farm work. The engine has advantages over the horse in that it is not affected by heat, can be used for deep plowing, eliminates to a considerable extent the hired-man troubles, can work continuously day and night, and can be used to advantage at all seasons of the year.—Farm and Fireside.

A New Song of Hate.

My Tuesdays are meatless, My Wednesdays are wheatless, I'm getting more eatless.

Each day.
My home it is heatless,
My bed it is sheetless—
They're all sent to the Y. M. C. A.

The barrooms are treatless,
My coffee is sweetless,
Each day I get poorer

And wiser.
My stockings are feetless
My trousers are seatless,
By gosh—but I do hate

The Kaiser.

—From the Asheville Citizen.

Suitable Attire.

"What sort of voting costume would you suggest for a suffragette of mature years?"

"If the lady can swing a great many votes, I would suggest a tailored suit in loud checks, a red necktie and a gray derby hat, in order to make her look as much as possible like a political boss, omitting, of course, the big black cigar and the profane language."

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.

Minimum charge 15c—no 10c charges hereafter.

Real Estate Sales, minimum charge—25c. When black face type is desired, double rate will be charged.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for Hides and Furs of all kinds. Poultry wanted; also Guinea, 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.

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

HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR SALE, sired by my registered Bull Windsor Calamity De Kol, No. 170148. Priced right if moved by Jan. 3.—PAUL W. EDWARDS, Taneytown, Md.

FOR SALE.—8 Shoats, white ones by —P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion.

TALLOW WANTED.—From 5 to 10 lbs., at Record Office. Do not deliver until bought.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Commencing at once and continuing until one hundred tons are exhausted, we will exchange sound, clean bran in hundred pound sacks for sound yellow ear corn, even—pound for pound.—Wm. F. COVER & SON. 12-28-3t

FOR SALE.—Six Pigs old enough to take away.—FRANK NULL, on Lightner Farm.

LOST.—Automobile chain on way from DAVID NUSBAUM's, to my home, Christmas eve. Reward if returned to Record office, or MAURICE W. HULL.

PUBLIC SALE, Saturday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock. Household goods etc., of ARCHER S. KOONTZ. (See ad in this issue.) 12-28-2t

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from January 14 to 19, for the practice of his profession. 12-28-3t

AUTO CHAIN lost on Thursday between Tyrone and Taneytown. Finder Please return to Record Office and receive reward.

SELL THAT SCRUB BULL to the Butcher and get a registered Holstein, if you want to improve your herd. I have a few good ones from 2 months to 10 months old. I am offering at Farmers' prices, while they last.—S. A. ENSOR, New Windsor, Md. 12-21-8t

GOOD PIANO, in use only a few years. Reason for selling, no one to play it.—B. O. SLONAKER, Taneytown. 12-21-2t

HOMINY for sale, at 6 cents pound or will make it out of your own corn.—EMORY LOCKNER. 12-21-2t

FOR SALE OR RENT.—My House and Lot in Uniontown, 1 acre of ground.—Apply to Mrs. JULIA TRITE, Copperville, Md. 12-7-4t

OLD SACKS of all kinds wanted. Also old iron 50¢ per 100 delivered. Rags, Rubber, Copper, and all kinds of Junk wanted at best prices.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown. Phone 6-m. 11-3-1t

ROOMS FOR RENT, this Fall if possible, by Miss CLARA WILHIDE. 10-26-1t

SPECIAL PRICE on New Dreedy Shoes, also shoe repairing of all kinds. Sole Leather for sale at \$1.00 a pound.—L. CATALOGNO.

How Any Girl Can Have Pretty Eyes

No girl is pretty if her eyes are red, strained or have dark rings. ONE WASH with pure Lavoptik eye wash will brighten the eyes and a week's use will surprise you with its INCREDIBLE results. A small bottle of Lavoptik is guaranteed to make eyes healthy, sparkling and vivacious. The quick change will please you. Aluminum eye cup FREE. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist.

Advertisement

Irish and the Jews.

Edna Ferber has written a new serial for the American Magazine, and one character says:

"You can't take a people and persecute them for thousands of years, bounding them from place to place, herding them in dark and filthy streets, without leaving some sort of brand on them—a mark that differentiates. Sometimes it doesn't show outwardly. But it's there, inside. You know, Fanny, how it's always been said that no artist can become a genius until he has suffered. You've suffered, until Jews, for centuries and centuries, until you're all artists—quick to feel drama, because you've lived it, emotional, oversensitive, cringing or swaggering, high-strung, demonstrative, affectionate, generous. I'll tell you, Fanny, what I've always said: The Irish would be the greatest people in the world—if it weren't for the Jews."

Fat Would Be In Fire.

Sir George Reid is a big man, and possesses what used to be called "a corporation."

It is necessary to bear this fact in mind in order to appreciate the following story, which he tells in his newly polished volume of reminiscences.

It concerns a speech he made at a certain political meeting, and in the course of which he expressed a belief that his public career was nearing its close.

"In fact," he added, "I feel that I am approaching that 'bourne from which no traveler returns.'"

"Whereupon a man at the back of the hall at once chimed in, and addressing me without a trace of personal hostility, exclaimed, 'By Jove, George, won't the fat be in the fire, then.'"

THANKING you for your very liberal patronage during the year just ending, and wishing all a Bright New Year.

KOONS BROS.

To Friends and Patrons

Once again it is our privilege and pleasure to wish you all a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

who have so generously helped to make this our largest Christmas week in point of Business.

We thank one and all, and renew our assurance of faithful service during 1918. We shall endeavor to deserve your continued patronage.

A. G. RIFFLE.

Election of Directors

Notice is hereby given that an Election for Eight Directors of The Taneytown Mutual Fire Insurance Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1918, between hours of 1 and 3 p. m.

DAVID A. BACHMAN, Secretary.

Hereafter the Office of the Company will be open only on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, each week; but during the Summer, every evening also.

If you have not bought your Suit or Overcoat do not delay.

We have some splendid values to offer at money saving prices. Special prices on 100 fine Boy's Knee Pants Suits. Reduction on Bath Robes and Smoking Jackets.

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR'S,

Carroll County's Big and only Exclusive Clothing Store.

WESTMINSTER, MD.

Election of Directors

Notice is hereby given that an Election for ten Directors of The Taneytown Savings Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the bank on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, p. m.

W. A. BOWER, Treasurer. 12-28-2t

NOTICE!

All persons indebted to me during my many-years of merchandising, will please settle by April 1, 1918, as my books then will be positively closed and placed in an attorney's hands for collection.

Yours Respectfully

12-28-2t **H. E. FLEAGLE.**

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned as administrator of Archer S. Koontz, deceased, will sell at public sale at his late home in Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 5th., 1918, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described personal property:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

consisting of 1 extra good couch, 1 sewing machine, Cook Stove and fixtures, chunk stove, 1 bedroom suit, desk, table, lot of chairs, bedsteads and bedding, single bed, lot of carpet, bureau, sideboard, stands, 8-day clock, queensware, 70 jars of fruit, FINE LOT CARPENTER TOOLS

of all kinds, 2 cross-cut saws, iron kettle, wheelbarrow, garden tools, and numerous articles not mentioned.

TERMS:—All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given, on approved note, with interest from day of sale. No property to be removed until settled for.

JOHN C. SPANGLER, Administrator.

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 12-28-2t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS!

This is to notify tax payers who have not paid their taxes for the levy of 1917, that all taxes become due January 1, 1918, and should be paid on or before this date.

All taxes not paid by this time become in arrears and will be collected according to law.

O. E. DODRER, Collector,

State and County Taxes for Carroll County.

Office:—Court House, Westminster, Md. 14-3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration on the estate of

ARCHER S. KOONTZ,

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 25th day of July, 1918; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 28th day of December, 1917. **JOHN C. SPANGLER,** Administrator. 12-28-5t

Baltimore Markets

Corrected Weekly

Wheat.....	2.00@2.24
Corn.....	1.40@1.60
Oats.....	80@85
Rye.....	1.60@1.70
Hay, Timothy.....	28.00@29.00
Hay, Mixed.....	26.00@27.00
Hay, Clover.....	25.00@28.00
Potatoes per 100 lbs.....	2.25@2.40

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Corrected Weekly on day of publication.

Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.	
Wheat.....	2.12@2.12
Corn.....	1.45@1.45
Oats.....	1.60@1.60
Rye.....	50@50
Timothy Hay.....	20.00@20.00
Mixed Hay.....	16.00@18.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	10.00@10.00