



## THE CARROLL RECORD (NON-PARTISAN.)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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

TERMS. One Dollar per annum in advance. Six months, 50c. Trial subscriptions, Three months, 25c. Please do not receive this paper after your subscription has expired, unless you mean to pay for it. The label on paper contains date to which the subscription has been paid. All subscriptions will be discontinued on their expiration, when requested to do so; and no credit subscription will be continued longer than one year after the time to which it has been paid. This provision to be considered merely as an extension of credit, or a favor, to subscribers, and is not a fixed rule for all cases.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Postoffice as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11th., 1918.

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."

It always seemed to us to be a shaky sort of argument, that our friends in France and England can not use corn, for bread, because they have no mills with which to grind it. What would be the matter with sending them a few mills over, along with the corn?

Annapolis will divide honors with Washington, for several months, in the matter of watching the law-makers and the results of their labors. It is to be hoped that in both cities partisanship will be set aside, and the biggest and best in both parties be put to work to run the governments. The job is too big for any one party to handle, and attempts in this direction should meet with emphatic popular condemnation.

The height of efficiency in the mail service of this country was perhaps reached a few years ago. At any rate, it can not now be said to be as efficient as it was, and there are reasons for it, many of them due to the new situations growing out of the war, and some others due to a system of administrative economy that is showing its effect in a depreciated service. That there is a very widespread complaint of poor service, in point of promptness, is a matter of congressional discussion.

Business in general is badly upset in this country, likely because this country is doing bigger and more unusual things than it ever did before, and perhaps we have become so used to having things prompt, cheap and plentiful, that interfering with our habits makes us irritable and unreasonable. And yet, there must be discordant parts of machinery somewhere that need adjusting and oiling, or perhaps remodeling; and it may be a wise plan to hunt them out, now, and deal properly with them, even if heroic measures are necessary.

### Doing Our Best.

It will be quite profitless to worry over what we imagine "can't be done" during the year that is before us. Every man can do only all that he can do, and the rest—if there be any rest—must remain undone. We should simply work, and plan, our best—that's all.

There is a great deal of talk about the shortage of labor, and it is "short" without question. There is also a great deal of urging to produce more than ever, even with less help. How this is to be done, nobody offers a plan, for there is no such plan, and it need not worry anybody that this is the fact. When human effort is exerted to the limit, and plans made by others fail, the fault, if there be any, must rest on those who made the plans.

And, there is a big truth called "self-preservation, the first law of nature." If some are overlooking that, this is another fault in calculation. The time is not here yet when food producers, for instance, are compelled to break themselves down, physically, in order to feed a fighting world. There is something big that must happen before that can come about; and it is compulsory work, at fair wages, by those who now use political power and intimidation to compel others to work for them and bow to

their demands.

There are hundreds of thousands of so-called "workmen" in this country, who are bossing a good big part of our whole industrial situation for the benefit of their own selfish interests, and so far they have been "getting away with it" because our legislators are afraid to antagonize them—afraid of votes cast in solid blocks regardless of party, or principle, or country, or anything but pure force-backed selfishness.

So, we say to the farmers of the country—Don't worry, but do your best, and leave the rest. Perhaps the government will take over the farming business, and run it better. No matter what happens, every man is entitled to a fair share of rest and pleasure and human living; and every man, too, is entitled to do a fair share of sacrificing for his country's good, and the world's good. This world was not made specially for any one class, and sooner or later the necessities of existence are going to make this truth clearer than it now is.

### "Letting-up" Time.

The average young man is unresponsive to advice on the importance of saving money and becoming a capitalist, in a small way, early in life. It is a hard proposition to bank money, just when there is the greatest pleasure in spending it, and when temptations fairly spring up in one's way to have a "good time." It is a hard proposition, too, because the early resolution to save is apt to narrow a young man's character and outlook, and to make him think too seriously that the chief object in life, is to get money.

And yet, the wise young man will at least strike a happy medium between saving and spending, and always save up something each year. The time to get a good start of cash capital is before 30 years of age, and to put in his best work between the ages of 25 and 45 years, for after the latter birthday, and especially after 50, the brain and body are very apt to be in a condition to want to "let up" in hard work.

Then it is that there are apt to be vain regrets of money spent in early life, that hind-sight knows to have been wasted. Things look differently when one looks back over them, and we then begin to realize the soundness of a lot of advice that in our younger days we laughed at as "old foggy" and "not up-to-date."

As a matter of hard fact, the average man or woman does not acquire real sound sense until they reach about 40 years of age. Then comes the wish for younger years combined with the mature mind; but, the two rarely come together, and it is the wise youngster who appreciates this truth in time, and "makes his hay" when the making is easy—and when the spending is easy, too.

### Do Not Trade Bonds for Merchandise.

Secretary McAdoo has authorized the following statement:

"It has been brought to my attention that numbers of merchants throughout the country are offering to take Liberty Loan Bonds of the first and second issue at par, or even in some cases at a premium, in exchange for merchandise. While I have no doubt that these merchants are actuated by patriotic motives, I am sure that they have failed to consider the effect which the acceptance of their offers would have upon the situation. We are making the strongest effort to have these Government Bonds purchased for permanent investment by the people at large, to be paid for out of the past or future savings of those who buy them.

Purchases thus made not only result in providing funds for the uses of the Government, but they also effect a conservation of labor and material. When the Bonds are exchanged for merchandise, it defeats the primary object of their sale, it discourages thrift and increases expenditures, thus depriving the Government of labor and material for war purposes. In addition to this, such bonds when taken in exchange for merchandise must in most cases be immediately sold in the open market. This naturally tends to depress the market price of the issue and makes it less easy to sell future issues at the same rate.

I hope that the merchants of the country, upon a more careful consideration of this subject, will discontinue their efforts to sell merchandise and take Liberty Bonds in payment."

### The Farmers' Interest in Industrial Relations.

There is every natural relationship between the farmer and the manufacturer. We are large purchasers of the things which the manufacturer produces.

We are all interested in the labor problem. It is today of grave concern to every farmer. The farmer has always been sympathetic with the workers, in their efforts for just treatment, but the farmer is equally op-

posed to arrogance and injustice, whether from the worker or the capitalist. We have watched the growth of organized labor, at first with curiosity, then with a certain amount of sympathy and lately with apprehension and distrust. We have helped organized labor to win legislative battles. We have given help in many ways. But today we are counting up the result. We find that we have helped dig a pit for the farmers, and that the sympathy which we extended to the unions had better be saved for ourselves.

The farmers' alliance with labor led to the granting of certain immunities and privileges to labor, which to my mind are undemocratic and unjust. We should all stand equal before the law. But labor was put above the law. True, you will say that the farmers were included in this preference and immunity. But the man who does not violate the law, nor intend to violate it, wants no immunity. The farmer lives within the law. He seeks no exemption from its terms. He did wrong in helping others to secure special privileges and exemptions. He realizes that now, unless I am mistaken.

What has the farmer secured in return for his assistance in immunizing labor unions from the law? His greatest reward is the threat of a universal eight-hour day, which would bankrupt him in short order. Another reward is the disturbance of industry, making for increased cost of everything the farmer buys. A further reward was an earnest effort on the part of labor leaders to depress the price of wheat and other products of the farm. Thus are we well rewarded for our lack of foresight, for our acceptance of glib promises, for our following of a will-o-the-wisp of exemption from the law.

It is necessary to point out that the eight-hour day is an absolute impossibility on the farm. Any attempt to enforce an eight-hour day in agriculture would lead to more abandoned farms than even you can reckon. The farmer has hundreds of problems. He is dependent for success every year on two things: hard work and the mercy of Providence. He may plan and plan but a spell of rain will make all his plans abortive. He may sit down and figure that over a period of a year his help works only an average of eight or nine hours. But what good would eight hours a day do him in seed time and harvest. He may set aside ten days to seed his crops. If it rain six days, how will his schedule work out.

The farmer today is called upon to produce, produce, produce. He answered that call promptly as the figures of the last harvest will show. He is told that he is the most important factor in the war. Undoubtedly that is true. But it does not make him arrogant nor greedy. He has not gone on strike for higher prices. He has not held a gun to Uncle Sam and told him he would have to fight on an empty stomach unless he paid an exorbitant price. He has asked nothing but fair treatment and asked for that without threats.—O. L. Martin, in American Industries for December.

### American Troops on the French Front

Our War Department has steadily refused to give any intimation of the position of the first contingents of American troops to enter the trenches. The Germans, on the other hand, have been less reticent. They promptly discovered where our troops were and quite as promptly announced the capture of prisoners, together with additional details, which, if accurate, disclose the position of America's first troops to fight on a European battle-field.

We have thus the anomalous situation growing out of the characteristic policy of the War Department, in which the Germans inform the American public as to the whereabouts of American troops. Now I do not pretend to any secret information in the matter, but the Germans have announced that they have taken American prisoners at the point where the Rhine-Marne Canal crosses the firing line. If this be truthful, then the American troops are in Lorraine, and at least some portion of their numbers have occupied the village of Parroy, which is situated where the Rhine-Marne Canal crosses the firing line.

Look at any standard atlas, and find Nancy and Luneville, near the old frontier between France and Germany, south of Metz and west of Strassburg. Parroy is half a dozen miles north of Luneville, and twice as far east as Nancy. It is not more than two miles on the French side of the old frontier. If the German statements are accurate, our troops are holding the Lorraine gateway to France. They are occupying positions fought over in the great battles for Nancy in August and September, 1914, and the road and canal they are covering were followed, first by

French troops marching to defeat at Morhange and later by German troops rushing westward to their defeat before Nancy.

I visited all this ground in the Spring of 1916, getting within two or three miles of Parroy. It is a country of rolling hills, clear, swift rivers, considerable forests (one of the largest of which is close to Parroy). In a wide circle about Parroy the villages were destroyed by the Germans in the invasion. It may be that the Germans are lying about the American position. It may be that the assignment is only temporary, and purely for the purpose of training our green troops on a relatively quiet front. But at the least the presence of Pershing's army in Lorraine, if it be there, must suggest interesting speculations. Would it not be a strange turn of the wheel if American troops should by their campaign win back for France those provinces lost in 1870? Such a repayment by Pershing of the debt of Lafayette laid us under, would supply one of the romances of all history. At all events we have the German official declaration and the atlas to fall back upon, even though the War Department fails us.—From "Another Year End," by Frank H. Simons, in the American Review of Reviews for December, 1917.

### Waste is Criminal.

"To waste now is nothing short of criminal." Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The duty of the American people to economize in consumption of food and all other materials as well as save money, can not be too often or too strongly urged upon them. The duty is so imperative, its observance so vital to our country's success, that it should be kept constantly before them.

The proposition is plain and understandable. We have lessened the productive powers of the country by taking 2,000,000 men away from the productive forces of the country; instead of producers of one kind or another the soldiers are consumers of the products of our farms, factories, and mines, and when the munitions they expend and will expend against the enemy is considered they are tremendous consumers of the manufactured products of the country.

A tremendous amount of the manufacturing energy of the country has been withdrawn from manufacturing the things we use in peace and put to manufacturing the things we use in war. The total loss to the country of the productive energy of our soldiers and sailors and the diversion of a great portion of the other productive energy of the country to war purposes lessen to a great extent the amount of material and supplies produced by the country.

To this condition of lessened production and increased consumption of and by our own men must be added the extraordinary demand made upon this country to supply the armies of our allies and to a great extent their population with food and other material.

We must meet the condition that confronts us in two ways—by the strictest economy in consumption, for every pound we refrain from using adds a pound to be devoted to the uses of our Army and Navy and the military forces of our allies; and by speeding up our production to the limit. The American people are going to do all that they know to be necessary to win this war—to shorten this war. They have only to realize the imperative duty of economy in saving and they will economize and save.

### How a Big Bank Judges Men.

Frank Vanderlip, the president of the National City Bank, tells in an article in the January American Magazine how men are judged for positions in the bank. The author says:

"Here are some of the things by which the City Bank's interviewers are instructed to judge men:

"Appearance and Manner: Judge how well the applicant will impress customers by his physique; facial expression; clothing; neatness; voice; cheerfulness; self-confidence; courtesy.

"Initiative and Self-Reliance: Consider his ability to start things without being shown or told, and his self-dependence after having once been shown his work or given a task.

"Industry: Judge his energy and perseverance. Base your judgment on his personal history sheet (application blank), all reports, and your impression from contact with him.

"Character: Judge his character, having in mind ambition, honesty, thrift, loyalty, spirit of service, and freedom from drinking, gambling and other immoral acts.

"Personal History.

"Reports: Consider reports from his previous employers and from any other sources—both the content of the reports and the reliability of the sources."

## HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

OUR  
Annual Clearance Sale  
begins

Saturday morning, Jan. 12th

at 8 o'clock

Bargains from Every  
Department

## THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

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

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$714,933.28
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,300.20
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	751,636.14
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	782,652.91
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	902,797.16

When a Young Man starts out in business for himself, his first important act should be the establishment of a Strong Progressive Banking connection.

Open an account with the The Birnie Trust Company, and its Storehouse of experience and Progress is yours for the asking.

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS  
— AND —

A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN.  
Resources Over \$900,000.00.

## ORDER NOW TO SAVE MONEY

YOUR MONUMENT for Spring will cost less if ordered now, and it will be finished with even more than usual care, since I have more time to finish my work during the Winter months. Therefore, in the interests of economy and extra value, I urge you to select, NOW, from my large and new Stock, your monument for Spring.

250 MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES to select from. Work delivered anywhere by Auto Truck.

JOSEPH L. MATHIAS, Westminister, Md.  
PHONE 127. EAST MAIN ST. OPPOSITE COURT ST.



Do not make the sad mistake of putting off placing your order for your Ford, as thousands of others are doing over the country. We are taking as many orders now as we did last Spring, and there will not be one-half enough cars to supply the demand, so put your order in now and be sure of getting your car when you want it.

C. L. HUMER, Agent,  
TANEYTOWN, MD.

## YOUR NAME

Is it on our subscription list?

We will guarantee you full value

FOR YOUR MONEY

## DON'T FORGET

US

When you need anything in the line of neat and attractive Printing.











