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THE CARROLL RECORD

The RECORD is mailed every Friday afternoon, in time for trains North and South. If it is received late, it is not our fault.

VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND. FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

No. 30

HEARINGS BEING HELD OVER STATE LEGISLATION.

Many New Laws to be Offered During the Session.

Legislative committees have been holding hearings, during this week, the wets and drys crossing swords, on Tuesday, before the House Committee on Temperance, the chief speakers being Geo. W. Crabbe, Supt. Anti-Saloon League, and the wets Congressman Meeker, of Missouri, who spoke against the ratification of the amendment. The Baltimore papers made a point of giving his address liberal space.

Senator Norris introduced a radical measure, on Tuesday, designed to create a State Director of Farm products, at a salary of \$3000 a year, whose duty shall be to act as intermediary between producer and consumer. The bill seems designed to have the state buy farm products and sell the same at cost, plus a small commission to pay expenses. Just how market prices are to be arrived at, does not seem clear, and apparently many warehouses and distribution facilities would be needed, which would likely, in effect, reach expense proportions equivalent to the "middle man's" profits, now so much complained of. To us, the bill looks visionary and impracticable.

A "Health Insurance" bill has been presented, for the benefit of wage workers, apparently bordering on the plan practiced by the various secret societies with reference to sick and death benefits, to be maintained by a system of dues and assessments, with the difference that this would be a "compulsory" proposition and perhaps bind the employer as well as employee to maintain the insurance. The bill appears, at present, to be merely investigatory, with provision that a report be made at the General Assembly of 1920.

The anti-annexationists had their innings, on Wednesday, backed by a large and well equipped delegation of argumentative talent. The chief speaker was T. Scott Offutt, counsel for the Commissioners of Baltimore County, who ridiculed the justice of Baltimore city's claims throughout.

Two Days of Lectures for Carroll County Farmers.

We again call attention to the two days' course of lectures to be given in Westminster, next Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 28th and 29th, under the auspices of the International Harvester Co., on such important topics as Live Stock, Soils, Dairying, Alfalfa, Potatoes, etc., the above topics to be considered on Monday.

On Tuesday, such topics as Farm Management, Hogs, Wheat, Home Economics, Fruits, Vegetables, Spraying, etc., will be covered by eminent lecturers.

There will be no expense attached to any of these lectures, and farmers are urged to attend them and learn more about the many problems of their work.

Among the speakers are R. A. Hayne, of Ohio; Prof. L. F. Sutton, of West Va.; Miss Zella Wingert, and Mrs. Ellicott Worthington and Mrs. Addie Howie, all eminent specialists.

The program Monday and Tuesday mornings will be in the Opera House, and the afternoon program in Centenary M. E. Church. Music will be furnished at the various meetings.

American Expeditionary Forces.

France, Dec. 20, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Englar:

I am attached to the correspondence division with General Pershing's Headquarters in France, and certainly do appreciate receiving The Carroll Record which my brother, at the Savings Bank, sends me each week. People over there have no idea how happy it makes the boys in this country to receive news from their own home town.

I have been over here for quite some time now and am looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to the time when everybody has done his little bit, and this war will be over so that we can all return to the good old U. S. A. Co-operation, however, is what we need, and the sooner everyone realizes this, the sooner the war will end.

I should be glad to tell you some of the interesting events that have transpired since I came over, but owing to the strict censorship regulations, will have to wait until I return to tell you all the news.

Wishing you all the joys of the season, as ever,

Sincerely yours,
DAVID W. HEMLER.

Transfers of Real Estate.

John E. Yingling and wife to C. Edward Bish, convey 132½ acres, for \$2700.

Henry F. Fowler and wife to Lewis W. Shafer, convey 74 acres, for \$7402.50.

J. May Morrison and wife to The Farmers' Co-operative Milk Produce Co., convey 16 acres, for \$10.

John Brooks Mellor and wife to Wade H. D. Warfield, convey 11½ acres, for \$1500.

Charles L. Horich et al. to David W. Ebaugh et al., convey ½ acre, for \$800.

David W. Ebaugh and wife to Chas. W. Ebaugh and wife convey ½ acre, for \$2500.

Annie Harris to Jeremiah Baublitz, convey ½ acre for \$120.

Local Farmers to Get Nitrate.

Notice has been given to Grover Kinzy, Agricultural Agent, Carroll County, that the U. S. Department of Agriculture will sell, at cost, a supply of nitrate of soda to farmers in Carroll County.

The nitrate was purchased through the War Industries Board under the authority of the Food Control Act as a part of the program for stimulating agricultural production. It will be unloaded at Atlantic ports and the price will be \$75.50 a ton, free on board at port of arrival. Farmers are to pay, in addition, freight from port of arrival and the State fertilizer tag fee.

Application for a part of the 100,000 tons of nitrate bought by the Government will be received only from actual farmers, or owners or holders of farms, for use on their land, and may be made through County Agent, Grover Kinzy, or through any member of the local committee, consisting of John H. Cunningham, Wade H. D. Warfield, and Chas. E. H. Shriner.

No money will be required with the application, but upon notice from the County Agent, farmers who have signed applications must deposit with a local bank, association, or individual designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to act as the farmers' agent for that purpose, money to cover the cost of the fertilizer except the freight charge. After the money is transmitted to Washington, the nitrate will be shipped to the farmers. If applications for the nitrate exceed the supply of about 100,000 tons, the Government will allot the supply on a pro rata basis among those who applied. Applications must be received by February 4.

Red Cross to Furnish News of Killed and Wounded.

To give relatives of American soldiers details of casualties at the front the American Red Cross has organized at National Headquarters a Bureau of Communication, of which William R. Castle, Jr., formerly Assistant Dean of Harvard College and Editor of the Harvard Graduate's Magazine, is director. This Bureau supplements in a personal and humanitarian way the reports of the Statistical Division of the War Department which gives to relatives official notice when a soldier is reported killed, wounded or missing.

The anxiety which naturally results from the official report to relatives that a soldier has been "wounded" or is "missing" will as far as possible be dispelled by the Bureau which will advise in detail the nature and extent of the wound, and will gather evidence from comrades in arms and at the hospitals and rest camps regarding those reported "missing."

Any information of interest or consolation to relatives thus obtained will be transmitted to them through personal letters, while messages from the wounded will be conveyed through this same agency.

The information on which the Bureau will base its reports is gathered through a central office in Paris, under the direction of E. Gerry Chadwick, of New York, aided by the Rev. Robt. Davis, of Englewood, N. J., and thirty assistants stationed at the base hospitals and rest camps to which soldiers are generally returned following important engagements.

To Subscribers and Patrons.

Those subscribers to The Record who have been accustomed to taking a year's credit, depending on their paper not being discontinued until one year in arrears, are now notified that they can no longer depend on this length of credit, as we may discontinue subscriptions in arrears, at any time.

This is not meant as a threat, nor as an evidence of lack of confidence in the credit of subscribers, but it is an expedient demanded by present circumstances and conditions connected with the publishing business.

The Record is required to pay cash, each week, for its labor, and to pay for all its paper and other purchases within 30 days. Unless in turn it sells its service on the same terms, it is easy to understand why it is a foolish and dangerous business policy to wait six months, or perhaps a year, for a dollar, and in addition take a chance of not getting it then.

This is also true of Job Printing accounts. Prompt payment must be the rule, hereafter, and we trust that all of our friends and patrons will realize that it is with no pleasure, but with a great deal of genuine earnestness, that we make these statements.

A Soldiers' Poem Received.

We have received a "Soldiers' poem" from Carl F. Demmitt, Co. A, 4th Sgdn, Ft. Omaha, Neb., which he says he "got from another fellow." It is quite lengthy and very similar to some we have already published, showing the strong pull "home" has for the boys who have gone to the front to do their duty for their country. The last three verses show the substance and appeal of the poem:

"But when pensive moods o'ertake him
And he's nearly dead with blues,
Comes a letter from the home-folks
With encouragement and news.

And his countenance grows brighter
As he sees between the lines
The face of his dear old mother
And the sweet-heart he left behind.

He's waiting for that letter;
Take a minute and write a line;
He'll feel better if you do it,
And you'll never miss the time."

TWO ATTACKS AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Conduct of the War the Basis of Both Attacks.

Tuesday's papers contained two topics of National interest and of decided public general interest, the one viewing with the other for importance in leadership, and both involving the present administration's conduct of the war. The first was an address by Senator Chamberlain (Democrat), Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, made in New York, on Saturday, in which he practically charged inefficiency in every department of the government, and especially in the departments having charge of war preparations.

President Wilson, after verifying the correctness of the reports of the speech, at once issued a statement defending especially the Secretary of War, and practically charged Senator Chamberlain with falsifying the facts. In the bitterest language he has yet used, he denounced the proposed war cabinet and munitions ministry bills, and invited a finish fight over the conduct of the war by his administration.

The fight is on, and will perhaps lead to a division in the ranks of both parties, yet with both playing a certain measure of National politics.

The second storm was caused by Senator Stone (Democrat) of Missouri, who a week ago had announced that he would deliver a speech of interest to Republicans, and especially to Senator Penrose. It was delivered on Monday, and as a result stirred up a hornet's nest. He charged the Republicans with being obstructionists, with "playing politics," and came near charging Col. Roosevelt with disloyalty and treason in the character of his public addresses.

Reply was made by Senators Lodge and Penrose, the former especially defending Roosevelt, stating among other things that he has never had any secrets from the American people, that they are capable of judging his patriotism, and that a man who offered his own services in any capacity, and who has four sons in the war, is not to be seriously charged as disloyal.

Other Senators participated in the fray, on both sides, and it was a great day for the galleries, as well as for producing material in abundance for world-wide discussions. Two events may have the unfortunate result of introducing partisanship into the great war question, and strange to say by the public speeches of two Senators of the President's own party, but from entirely different angles.

To add to the interest of the situation, Col. Roosevelt is in Washington, presumably in order to be in close touch with National legislation and to offer his advice and direction, especially favoring the proposed "war cabinet" proposition. He said, with reference to his being in Washington:

"I am infinitely less interested in what Senator Stone says about me than what the President says about Senator Chamberlain. The national motto at this time should be 'Tell the truth and speed up the war.' My purpose in coming here is to help by any means in my power to render more speedily and more effectively America's entrance into the war; for, though we have been at war nearly a year, we haven't yet really entered into it."

Senator Chamberlain, on Thursday, made reply to the President in the Senate, denying that he had distorted the facts in charging that the administration had broken down in its war preparations. He said the President did not know the truth and that he did.

The Senator demanded that America get into the war before it is too late, and he answered the excuses for delay by showing that Canada, without the great resources of the United States, had sent men into the fields and the big battles of France in far less time than has passed since the United States went to war.

Senator Chamberlain took exception to the President's expressed wish that Congress "quit meddling" in the war, and he held that Congress should do its duty as it sees it "until the heavens fall."

An Eagle Received.

Our staunch old friend, Joseph Delphrey, of Baltimore, who is sentimental in spite of his 86 years, sent us a Dollar note this week, and accompanying it, said:

"The time has arrived for the eagles to fly. I have had this one some time and hate to part with it, but we are inclined to think we will get something back for it worth while. This one is pretty tame, so you won't have much trouble with him, but hope you will make good use of him, and will get many more of the same kind, for these times they are nice things to have in the family."

An embargo on all freight, except food, fuel and war munitions, on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Ohio east of the Ohio River, and the Philadelphia and Reading was authorized on Wednesday by Director General McAdoo. The action was taken on recommendation of A. H. Smith assistant director general, in charge of transportation in the east. The embargo is temporary and is expected to last only a few days.

German Aliens to Register.

Baltimore, Jan. 18, 1918.

The Carroll Record, By direction of the Attorney General of the United States you are requested to publish in each issue of your paper, from this date till the date of registration, and without charge, the following notice:

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who are within the United States, and not actually naturalized as American citizens, are required to register as alien enemies at the Post Office from which they receive mail, between the dates of February 4th and 9th, 1918, both dates inclusive, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. This registration at Postoffices applies to nonurban districts only and does not apply to Baltimore City, Annapolis, Cambridge, Cumberland, Frederick, Frostburg, Hagerstown and Salisbury, where other places of registration are named by the respective Chief Registrars for those cities.

"Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States. "Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

"Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer (the local Postmaster) and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the said registration officer.

"The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after 10 days but before 15 days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to obtain a registration card.

"An alien enemy required to register who shall, after the date fixed for the issuance to him of a registration card, be found within the limits of the United States, its Territories or possessions, without having his registration card on his person, is liable to all the penalties prescribed by law."

Respectfully,
SHERLOCK SWANN,
Postmaster,
Chief Registrar for Nonurban Areas of Maryland. 25-26

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

On January 14th, 1918, letters of administration on the estate of Laura E. Garner, deceased, were granted unto Scott Y. Garner, who received an order to notify creditors.

Monday, Jan. 21, 1918.—Amelia H. Birnie, executrix of Clotworthy Birnie, deceased, received an order to Letters of administration on the estate of Hezekiah Hawk, deceased, were granted unto Isamiah Hawk, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Jeremiah Baublitz, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Jacob J. Bankard, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of Noah E. Fleagle, deceased, were granted unto S. Frank Fleagle, Savilla C. Myers and Sary A. E. Fleagle, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of John T. Richardson, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Amelia E. Richardson, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1918.—W. Edward Naill, executor of Addie Baile Nussbaum, deceased, reported sale of real estate, on which the Court granted an order nisi.

Jacob J. Bankard, executor of Jeremiah Baublitz, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, real estate and money, and received orders to sell personal property and real estate.

Big Pay for Miners.

Mining coal is an exceptionally profitable occupation in these stirring war times, as is shown by a list of honor men receiving high pay, made public through the monthly bulletin, of the Davis Coal and Coke Company. This list includes two classes of miners, all those receiving in excess of \$200 a month being placed in the first class, while employees, that make more than \$175 a month are put in the second class.

At the mines of the Davis company in West Virginia there are 71 employees whose monthly wages are in excess of \$200. There are also 61 employees who receive in their envelopes more than \$175 every month that they work. Never before, perhaps, has the miner been able to reap such a golden harvest as he is able to do at present.

Remember, this office will be closed every Monday, for perhaps ten weeks, or until the order for Monday closing is lifted. This will mean, of course, less work turned out, and interference with usual promptness. In order to overcome this, we hope to have the services of another skilled printer, next week.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROTESTED AGAINST.

The "Antis" hold a Big Meeting in Baltimore City.

A largely attended meeting in opposition to Woman Suffrage, was held in McCoy Hall, Baltimore, on Tuesday night, and as a protest against Congress in passing the federal suffrage amendment.

Not only were the speakers bitter in their denunciation of the "unpatriotic" attempts of the suffragists to railroad through Congress their propaganda at a time when the nation is facing a national crisis, but to their hindering influence and their "threatening methods" exercised in the early days of the war were attributed the lack of preparedness of the nation making the country at least two years back in its proper preparations for the war.

Congress was flayed from almost every angle by all four of the speakers for its "pink tea" politics in surrendering its convictions under threats of the suffragists and even President Wilson was diagnosed as "wishy-washy" for the way he surrendered to the White House picketers by agreeing to deliver his influence in behalf of the suffragists at the psychological moment if they would cease their "nagging" picketing methods about the Executive Mansion.

Two Congressmen, including Frank Clark, of Florida, and Jacob E. Meeker of Missouri, Henry Wise Wood, of New York, and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, were the speakers. Waldo Newcomer presided.

At the outset of the mass-meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Maryland Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which Mrs. Oscar Leser is president, Mr. Newcomer sprang a surprise on the audience which filled McCoy Hall, by reading a letter from Cardinal Gibbons in which he reiterated his unqualified opposition to giving women the right of the ballot.

War Savings.

Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps are the most democratic of investments and America expects every American to show love of republican institutions by investing in this democratic security. The aggregate amount of the investments and the number of investors in these War Savings securities are in a way the answer of the people of this great Democracy to the call of the cause of democracy throughout the world and the vindication of civilization and humanity.

They afford every person, however humble and however small his means, the opportunity to contribute his part to do his bit, in this great struggle against the military masters of Germany who seek to dominate the world in contempt of justice and right and freedom and without conscience and without mercy.

Surely every American desires to have a part in the defeat of autocracy and the success of liberty and right.

Feed the Birds.

All kinds of birds that have not migrated, are in bad plight from the snow, ice and cold. Reports from all sources indicate that they are starving and freezing, by thousands, and there are also reports that in some sections they are being fed by farmers. The Baltimore County Game Warden has advertised that he will pay for grain fed to birds in that county, which would be a wise action for all counties to take.

Farmers need the birds, for they do infinitely more good than harm. A birdless county would soon show an enormous increase in destructive bug and worm pests of all kinds. So, whenever possible, the birds should be fed by hunting out their present hiding places, and placing there grain and seeds of different kinds, and refuse from barns.

Using Telephones in War.

In no war in the past have the electric signaling systems covered so many square miles or such a great diversity of requirements.

The commanding general wants to know how a certain division is progressing; an artillery captain wants to ascertain just where his shells are dropping; these and a million other facts must be transmitted every hour of the day along the hundreds of miles of battle front. The following brief sketch of the telephone's indispensable part in military operations is reprinted from the Electrical Experimenter:

The artillery has its telephone system, independent of the other lines, but connecting with the headquarters of attacking and defensive troops.

After the cannon, whose fire has been directed by aviators and captive balloons via radio, have smashed the trenches of the enemy, and they extend their fire, the infantry attack begins. The various units follow each other in obedience to orders from their leaders. These orders are long since decided upon, and in the midst of this tumult all is directed by a general plan. Meanwhile, further to the rear, the generalissimo, the general commanders, the chiefs of the army corps, of divisions and brigades, with detail maps spread out before them, follow the movements and give their orders. All of this has to be done along the wires of the telephone.

The generalissimo is stationed in a house where many lines meet, so that he can be in constant communication with all the rear and the advance. Every chief of service in turn, as well as every commander of a unit, of one or more lines, is ready with a report, awaiting orders. The development of the telephonic communications between headquarters and all parts of the forces has been so perfected that it works without delay. Each army is connected with general headquarters by a line, at the end of which an officer receives all useful information, making it possible for him to follow the least movement of his troops. Near this officer another insures his connection with the aides of the generalissimo, especially charged with conveying orders from the chief of the army.

In its turn the general quarters of an army is connected with general headquarters from which it receives orders and to which reports of each phase of action must speed. Moreover, it is in close communication with neighboring armies as well as with the army corps under its direction.

Each army corps is itself connected with the army of which it is a part, and as follows: From the army corps to division, to brigade, to regiments, to the trenches as far as the first line and outposts. This primary circuit allows the sending of orders and knowledge as to how they are carried out.

The telephonic circuits of the artillery are much more complicated. It plays the same part as the former for batteries and groups, but, more than this, it serves for reporting on location of objectives and directing the fire. It has to insure the cooperation of the various groups of artillery with one another and the connection of these groups with the wireless headquarters, which are in direct connection with observers on airplanes and captive balloons, as well as with posts of observation on the ground.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Final Red Cross Totals.

The complete and final returns for the Carroll County Christmas Membership Drive, was as follows:

Taneytown	414
Uniontown	354
Myers	337
Woolery	617
Freedom	450
Westminster	1953
Hampstead	344
Manchester	432
Franklin	193
Middleburg	275
New Windsor	450
Union Bridge	261
Mt. Airy	424
Berrett	288

Grand Total 6792

LIST OF CARROLL COUNTY DELINQUENTS.

Following are the names of men who have failed to return their questionnaires. These men are all delinquents, and as such are liable to arrest and immediate army service. They are advised to appear at the Court House at once. Anyone having information as to their whereabouts should report same to the Local Board:

Edward Joseph Daley	Westminster, Md.
Charles Franklin Shelton	Union Bridge, Md.
Edward W. Bowen (col)	1111 Carrollton Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Charles Lewis Pool (col)	Sykesville, Md.
William J. Kapelos	Westminster, Md.
John Henry Curtis (col)	Hampstead, Md.
Rudolph Richard Otto Koltz	Marriottsville, Md.
John Purnarejo	Union Bridge, Md.
Clarence B. Horning	Westminster, Md.
Giacoito Apolonio	Union Bridge, Md.
Leroy A. Webster (col)	Sykesville, Md.
Elmer Edward Kreitzburg	Wakefield, Md.
Laurence Caltrider Brihart	Manchester, Md.
William Paul Jones	Tyrone, Pa.
John William Grenadier	Westminster, Md.
James Washington Hook, Jr.	Westminster, Md.
William Vaughn (col)	Union Bridge, Md.
Michael Vaughtman	Asbestos, Md.
Daniel H. Swinderman	Westminster, Md.
Frank Olsa	Union Bridge, Md.
Quinzer Albert Heltabridge	R. D. No. 12, Westminster, Md.
Vincenzo Ciofani	Marriottsville, Md.
Paul William Fritz Muller	Union Bridge, Md.
Myrl Maloy Pogle	Westminster, Md.
James Franklin Lee (col)	Sykesville, Md.
Raymond Ellsworth Jenkins	Westminster, Md.
Marshall Fremont Kimmey	Sykesville, Md.
Fritz Johann Wickmann	New Windsor, Md.
Oscar Williams (col)	Sykesville, Md.
Joseph Franklin Ridgley	

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

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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 25th., 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."

Placing a tag on a coal shovel in order to save coal, is a hard test of one's inclination to respect all methods towards good ends; and raises the practical question whether the scheme does not represent the waste of perhaps millions of perfectly good tags, and lots of energy besides.

On the one hand the government is pleading with the Press for millions of dollars worth of publicity—gratis. On the other hand, Congress is doing everything to frame laws that will, if passed, put thousands of newspapers out of business. Let's get out a super Roycroft edition of the old fable—The Goose that Laid the Golden Egg—and send it to every Senator and every Congressman. —Emmitsburg Chronicle.

The U. S. Government has been assigned, and has accepted, the first right to the use of a new material known as "Garabed" invented by an Assyrian with the imposing name of Garabed T. K. Giragossian, the invention being a "free energy generator," presumably for use in war. It is to be "tried out" by the government experts, and if found worthy the inventor stands to make a good thing out of it by way of remuneration.

What Causes the Delay?

Senator McCumber, in a recent speech, used words that are not pleasant reading, and we trust that his conclusions are wrong. Among other things, he said the United States would need to furnish 5,000,000 troops to place the allies on a man basis with the central powers, and charged that the Navy Department and Shipping Board have failed to meet the responsibility of this country for the creation of a vast ocean tonnage, as the very best means of helping our allies to win the war.

The Senator very strongly intimated that shipbuilding delays were due either to "incompetency or negligence," and either term is unthinkable as being actually true; but, if the resultant fact be true, as stated, that we have fallen short in shipbuilding, it is best not to doubt the genuineness of the desire of our government to do its best—for no one believes otherwise—but to inquire whether there is not some foundation in conditions existing in this country to inspire a Senator to use such language, and it is to be regretted, that, if he had in mind certain underlying causes, he did not go further and make them clear.

Is the government being partly held-up in its ship-building speed, as well as in economy in production, by "closed shop" methods and the orders of labor union bosses? An article in Sunset Magazine, for January, headed "Bolsheviks of the West," detailing the rules and tactics of the Labor unions of the Pacific Coast with reference to shipbuilding, is almost incredible, if the facts are true as stated, and such pictured conditions must be disproved before they can be disbelieved.

Perhaps, after all, it may be Congress, and not the heads of departments of the administration, that is really responsible for the Senator's complaints? Perhaps it is Congress that is afraid to pass antitrust labor

legislation, though it has passed anti-trust legislation on the part of capital. Perhaps Congress should recognize union labor as representing "restraint" in manufactured output, as well as combinations of business concerns, representing "restraint in trade." The time is coming—is now here—when public sentiment ought to demand that union labor be compelled to be as patriotic and fair, and as responsive to the needs of the whole country, as is capital, or any other class of people.

These labor questions have apparently been heretofore handled with "kid gloves" in order not to antagonize union labor as a body; but, there is such a thing as being wholly fair with labor—unionized or otherwise—and by reaching beyond the "fair" line, being unfair to every other interest. A labor monopoly, or a hold-up employed by unionism, is as detestable and unrighteous as any other force produced by combination.

In this connection it may be worth while to consider what Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston has recently said as to what constitutes treason:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, says the Constitution.

"Let every man, woman and child measure every word and deed by what our forefathers said about treason. Let them look at it from the soldier's point of view—from the point of view of the man 'over there.' When the time has come for the offensive, if the soldier is to prevail against the enemy he must strike hard; but perhaps he cannot strike because he has not the material. And he has not the material because somebody cannot get it made. And somebody cannot get it made because there is a 'difference.' The soldier does not care what is at the bottom of it.

"Differences must not stop the production of material. The soldier needs it and he needs it in superabundance. They say there are less of us because so many have gone to war, and in ordinary times economic law would obtain in such a condition. But economic law has no place when our country is in danger. The soldier does not care about economic law. He knows only that he is deprived of the material which is necessary if he is to prevail.

"If there are less of us let us work longer hours. I do not mean at less pay but at the same high rates of pay which were prevailing before. And so the capitalist who says, 'I will not meet these men,' and the laboring man who says, 'I will not work for him unless he gives me more pay,' and thereby holds up production of necessary material, are in effect giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The Constitution does not say anything about 'intent.' We all know a man who was guilty of treason to his country, Benedict Arnold, and if you in effect are giving aid and comfort to the enemy you are tagged in his class."

To Abolish State Primaries.

A fight has been started in the New York legislature to abolish the statewide primary, in that state, which is alleged to have demonstrated itself to be a failure. That the masses cannot, and do not, exercise that superior judgment in naming candidates that was ideally expected, and that the whole system is largely an increased election expense, without any equivalent benefits to the state.

This is the exact position taken by The Record, long ago. The people never asked for the law in Maryland, and except perhaps for the nomination of U. S. Senator, it has been of no perceptible benefit. It is not enough to say that the Primary system has been no worse than the convention system, as the latter was operated at no cost to taxpayers, and had at least that big advantage. Unless it is noticeably superior to the convention system, it stands convicted as a useless burden, and just now useless expenditures are double burdens.

The machine power in politics works just as effectively through the primary as through the convention, the only difference being a changing and broadening of methods entailing more expense, while the people come out at the same exit as before, the result being "their fault" to a degree, but after all this conclusion is not satisfactory, nor a justification of the primary election plan.

We would like to see the whole business wiped out in Maryland, possibly with the exception of Senatorial nominations, and we believe that even this point can be covered by direct election by the people, instead of by the state legislature, the nomination to be made by an enlarged state convention representation.

Economic Balderdash.

No greater public service can be performed by country newspaper publishers than the presentation to their readers of the actual position taken by the government on thrift and saving. Amateur economists are running wild, checked only by newspaper copy readers who know as much of finance and economics as the average cow knows about a Lewis gun. So called financial authorities are preaching the gospel of saving in such a manner that already business is getting panicky, and unless some-

thing is done to clear the atmosphere, we will find ourselves in the midst of business depression, from which it may be difficult to emerge.

There can be no doubt the government call for saving is inspired by a desire for the country's welfare and should be heeded. But the government does not desire to upset business condition. The government desires to see industries prosper and our economic strength developed. Washington should put a crimp into the irresponsible utterances which almost every day find their way into print. The effect of illogical talk on the question of saving has been felt in the east to such an extent that the business men of Greenwich, Conn., even joined in a newspaper advertising campaign to explain to the people just what false economy will mean to them. Business men in every town and hamlet of the country might well follow suit.

Naturally everything must be done to win the war, no matter what the sacrifice, but this can be done without putting industry into the discard.

Financial strength must be reckoned with as a factor in this great world conflict—a factor perhaps as important as guns and ammunition. The government cannot afford to see the industries of the country undermined and brought to a state of impotency by the repeated publication of economic balderdash. Thrift, yes, but let it be the thrift of common sense, the thrift that means prosperity, the thrift that results in the ability as well as the desire to help Uncle Sam when the ship is burning.

Country newspaper publishers should read with greatest care stories dealing with the subject of economy. No ill informed person should be permitted to air his views on the subject in the public press, and no ill informed person should be permitted to edit such stories. We don't give dynamite to a child to play with, and we should not give to the financial infant authority to put before the people economic theories which are basically unsound.

Since the government sounded the keynote of economy every Dick, Tom, Bob and Harry has grasped the opportunity to preach saving and non-purchase, with the result that in many cases their vapors are regarded as being an expression of the government thought and desire.

The business men of Greenwich, Conn., have done well to combine in an effort to put the truth clearly before the people.—American Press.

Avoid the Boomerang.

The spirit of fair play must be the dominant note of a successful newspaper. Once lost to sight, the withering of influence begins and once started it is hard to stop. Rabid partisanship, the refusal to hear two sides of an argument, the dictatorial attitude, the assumption of final authority on all subjects, the adoption of the "I am holier than thou" attitude invariably lead to the tortuous road which ends in loss of power.

Newspaper readers are quick to sense the spirit of fair play in their editor. If he be himself unjust he cannot long hide the fact from his readers. If he be fairminded, his openness of character is reflected in everything he writes and publishes.

Every man is entitled to his day in court. The condemnation of a principle without a hearing is a Prussianized practice which never can find place in this country. This applies equally to public men as to business problems, economics, and all things else. The editor eventually must judge what is right and what is wrong. But this judgment will mean little unless it be based on justice. The public is entitled to hear both sides of an argument. When this is done frankly and the editor takes his position, his readers know at once whether he is a just man or one who would rather win than be right. Hiding the other fellow's side of the case always proves to be a boomerang. Let both sides be heard.—American Press.

How Defeat Will Benefit the Germans

Harold Bell Wright, the famous author, says in the February American Magazine:

"From our shores this gospel of the man of Galilee and this gospel of our national freedom have gone forth to every land. To our shores have come lives from every nation to be here fused into one national life and to add thus to our ever-growing strength against this day when, for all the peoples of earth, the divine cause of humanity is to be won or lost.

"In the ranks of those who carry our country's flag are men of every land and blood—English and French and German and Dutch and Spanish and Armenians and Chinese and Japanese and Africans and Indians. There is scarce a race on earth that is not represented in this army of liberty.

"Our army is the army of this nation, but it is more: It is the army

of the liberty-loving world. Its blood is the blood of humanity, the humanity of Jesus, the humanity for which Jesus lived and died.

"But Jesus said, 'Love your enemies.'

"Well, this nation sings no hymn of hate. The spirit of those who will carry the Stars and Stripes to Berlin is not the spirit of hatred. When the well-loved and faithful dog of the household goes mad and menaces the lives of friends and neighbors, it is not hatred that fires the bullet to end its madness. Because this 'mad dog of Europe' must be stopped in his career of death does not mean that hatred has raised the army that will accomplish that necessary end.

"Bless them that curse you. Do good to them that hate you," said Jesus.

"Well, the blessings of our cause in victory will be to those men who face our soldiers in battle, as well as to those brave ones in whose support our men are fighting. The good of liberty will be for the German people as well as truly as for all other peoples of earth. No greater good could come to the people of Germany who are fighting now the battles of their kaiser than the defeat and utter annihilation of the spirit of that ruler who drives them to the battlefield."

We Will Not Fail.

"I would lose something of my trust in the justice of Almighty God if I doubted the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause. In the faith of the Puritans, in the valor of the Cavaliers, in the endurance of the patriots from Concord to Yorktown through bleeding marches and starving days, in the unspeakable agony of Belgium, in the splendid and unconquerable courage of France, in the daring and suffering of Italy, in the grim and uncompromising sacrifices of Great Britain and her colonialists from the four quarters of the globe, in memory of the women and children of the Lusitania and the crews of peaceful merchantmen done to death by the assassins of the sea, in punishment of the lawlessness of the German Government and the perfidy of her broken promises, in vindication of our right to order our ways as we choose, and in loyalty to the sovereignty of man above the usurpations of royal pretenders, let us take heart to strike in the full measure of our strength, to the limit of our energies and resources, as becomes the sons of men whose name and fame we bear." —Clarence Ousley Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in address at St. Louis.

Prefers Chamberlain's.

"In the course of a conversation with Chamberlain Medicine Co's representative today, we had occasion to discuss in a general way the merits of their different preparations. At his suggestion I take pleasure in expressing my estimation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I have a family of six children and have used this remedy in my home for years. I consider it the only cough remedy on the market, as I have tried nearly all kinds." —Earl C. Ross, Publisher Hamilton County Republican-News, Syracuse, Kan.

Advertisement

Girl Who Ran Away From Home Tells Why She Did.

"I wouldn't have run away from home if I had ever been treated like other girls—if I had been allowed to have a little fun. I wanted a little happiness, and I had to go away from home to get it."

Those are the words of a 17-year-old girl who ran away from home to the city, was arrested and sent back home. She was only a slip of a girl, with an innocent face, well educated and honest hearted. It is only another of the many, many instances of the sorrowful mistake that both children and parents often make—a mistake which renders impossible that happiness for which we all are searching.

The simple story teaches a big lesson. The home of all places in the world ought to be the source of truest happiness to parents and children alike. It ought to be pervaded by an air of perfect confidence and understanding.

But it too often fails in its mission, and its members are driven out into the world on a quest for what they think is happiness. There is a volume of pathos in the simple statement of this young girl that she wanted happiness and that she had to go away from home to get it.—Christian Herald.

Soon Oyer His Cold.

Everyone speaks well of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, after having used it. Mrs. George Lewis, Pittsfield, N. Y., has this to say regarding it: "Last winter my little boy, five years old, was sick with a cold for two or three weeks. I doctored him and used various cough medicines but nothing did him much good until I began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He then improved rapidly and in a few days was over his cold."

Advertisement

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

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	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,832.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	753,766.55
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

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, Westminster, 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.

SILAGE IS SUPERIOR WINTER COW FEED



SPLENDID TYPE OF JERSEY COW FOR DAIRY.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Silage is a splendid winter feed particularly adapted for dairy cows. In many sections silage has come to be the dairy farm's main reliance for cows, for it is the best and cheapest substitute for fresh grass. While the real food and nutritive value of silage is not great, about three-fourths of its total weight being water, it is succulent and palatable. It contains a large amount of carbohydrates in proportion to the protein and will give best results when fed with some other feed richer in dry matter and in protein. As a feed containing a large amount of water in the form of natural plant juices, it is easily digested and serves the useful purpose of keeping the whole system of the animal in good condition. A silage-fed animal is rarely troubled with digestive disturbances; the coat is noticeably sleek and soft, and the skin is pliable. No rough feed is more palatable than good corn silage which is of great importance in feeding dairy cattle as it induces a large consumption and stimulates the secretion of digestive juices.

Feeding Leguminous Hay.

Leguminous hay such as clover, cow peas or alfalfa should be fed in combination with silage. These will tend to correct the deficiencies of the silage in dry matter, protein and mineral constituents. A ration of silage and, say, alfalfa hay alone is satisfactory, however, only for cows which are dry or giving only a small amount of milk and for heifers and bulls. Cows in full milk require some concentrated feed in addition to hay and silage, as they cannot consume enough of these feeds to keep up a large flow of milk and maintain body weight.

Amount to Feed.

The amount of silage to feed a cow will depend upon the capacity of the animal to consume feed. She should be fed as much as she will clean up without waste when consuming it with her hay and grain. Raise or lower the amount until the proper quantity is ascertained. Generally speaking, a good cow should be fed just short of the limit of her appetite. If she refuses any of her feed it should be reduced at once. The small breeds will eat 25 or 30 pounds per day; the large breeds 40 or more; and the medium-sized ones amounts varying between.

Rations.

Ironclad directions for feeding cows cannot be given. In general, however, they should be supplied with all the roughage they will clean up with grain. In proportion to butterfat produced. The hay will ordinarily range between 5 and 12 pounds per cow per day when fed in connection with silage. For Holsteins 1 pound of concentrates for each 4 pounds of milk produced will prove about right. For Jerseys 1 pound for each 3 pounds of milk or less will come nearer meeting the requirements. The grain for other breeds will vary between these two according to the quality of milk produced. A good rule is to feed seven times as much grain as there is butterfat produced.

The following rations have been found satisfactory:

For a 1,300-pound cow yielding 40 pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent:

Silage	Pounds.
Clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa hay	10
Grain mixture	10
For the same cow yielding 20 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk:	
Silage	Pounds.
Clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa hay	10
Grain mixture	10

For a 900-pound cow yielding 30 pounds of 5 per cent milk:

Silage	Pounds.
Clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa hay	10
Grain mixture	10
For the same cow yielding 15 pounds of 5 per cent milk:	
Silage	Pounds.
Clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa hay	10
Grain mixture	10

A good grain mixture to be used in a ration which includes silage and some sort of leguminous hay is composed of:

Corn chop	Parts
Wheat bran	1
Linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal	1

In case the hay used is not of this kind some of the corn chop may be replaced by linseed or cottonseed meal. In many instances brewers' dried grains or crushed oats may be profitably substituted for the bran, and often times gluten products can be used to advantage in place of bran or oil meals.

Time to Feed.

The time to feed silage is directly after milking or at least several hours before milking. If fed immediately be-

fore milking the silage odors may pass through the cow's body into the milk. Besides, the milk may receive some taints directly from the stable air. On the other hand, if feeding is done subsequent to milking, the volatile silage odors will have been thrown off before the next milking hour. Silage is usually fed twice a day.

Many objections have been made to the feeding of silage, some condensers even refusing to let their patrons use it. These objections are becoming less common, since milk from cows fed silage in a proper manner is in no way impaired; furthermore there is nothing about silage that will impair the health of the animals.

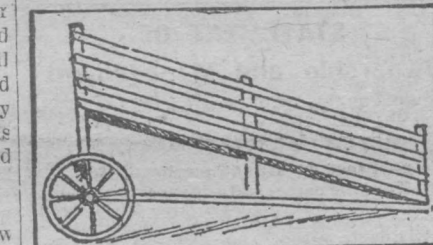
Feeding Frozen Silage.

Frozen silage must be thawed before feeding. If it is then given immediately to the cows before decomposition sets in no harm will result from feeding this kind of silage; neither is the nutritive value known to be changed in any way.

USEFUL WHEELED PIG CHUTE

Handy Loading Device Can Be Put Together by Aid of Pair of Old Mower Wheels.

Get a couple of old mower wheels or other strong wheels that will stand up under the load of the weight of a few hundred pounds of live hogs. On



Wheeled Pig Chute.

these wheels build a hog chute, such as is shown here, and you will always have a handy loading device and one that can be pulled around over the place wherever it is needed. This is better than building a permanent loading chute near the hog lots, as the permanent chute may be some distance from the pens where the hogs are to be loaded. If so, the wheeled chute can be pulled over and set in place and the wagons backed into place to receive the load.

FEED FOWLS SPROUTED OATS

Enables Farmer to Reduce Grain Ration About One-Third—Influences Laying of Hens.

Giving the hens once a day all the sprouted oats they want to eat, which is about a square inch of sprouts, grain and roots, enables one to reduce the grain ration about one-third and thereby effecting a saving in high-priced grain. Oat sprouts can be produced at about 20 to 25 cents per bushel, while the price of wheat is about \$2.20 per bushel. It is also remarkable how sprouted oats influence the laying of the hens. A change in this respect can be noticed within a few days after sprouted oats have been fed.

INDICATES GOOD LAYING HEN

Large Bright Red Comb Is Characteristic of Best Producers—Notice the Black Minorcas.

One of the characteristics of a good laying hen is a large comb. The old-timers used to say, "the bigger the comb, the better the layer," and there is a great deal of truth in it. Notice the large comb of the black Minorca, one of our very best layers, and the layer of the largest egg of any breed. Notice the large combs of the Leghorns, the best of egg-layers. Put it down as an axiom of truth that a hen with a large comb, and a bright red comb, is a good layer.

CULL OUT UNDESIRABLE COWS

Increased Cost of Production Points Out Advisability of Weeding Out All Boarders.

With the increased cost of production this seems to be the time to weed out the boarder cows in the herd. The meat value of the dairy animal now is closer to the dairy value than ever before, and consequently it is possible to weed out the poor cows and replace them with profitable producers with less cash outlay than ever before.

Will You Be One of Them?

A CERTAIN MAN hid his money in his mattress. One day the house was burned and all within destroyed. Another man invested his money in wild cat stocks. He was promised a large income. He received one dividend.

Will you be either of these men, or will you keep your money at the SAVINGS BANK in a Checking Account, where it is safe and you can get it at any time?

4 Per Cent. on Time Deposits

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

WHY DO YOU BUY SHOES?

Simply to get something to cover and beautify your feet.

We are showing the kinds of Shoes that not only have the style, but they are made of leather and will wear.

Our Ladies' Window shows some of this season's Newest Patterns and the prices are reasonable.

We make a specialty of School Shoes for Children, the kind that stand the bumps.

Our line of Work Shoes for Men are known to be the best yet, nothing but solid leather.

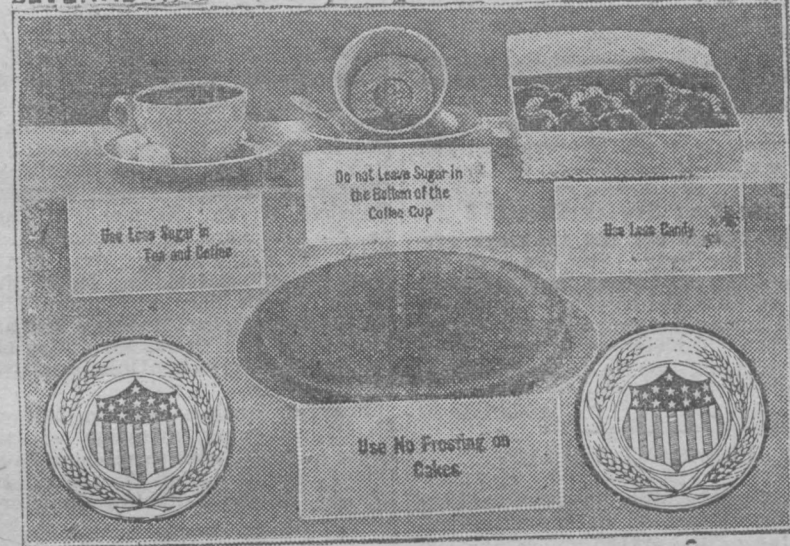
J. THOS. ANDERS,

(Successor to)

WM. C. DEVILBISS.

22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

SEVERAL WAYS TO SAVE SUGAR—WHICH IS YOUR WAY?



Playing the Man.

No matter what part he may be playing in the strenuous game of life as it is presented today, the brotherhood man, above all others, must play the man. These are times when the best that is in us must be given to "carry on," and the race run with steadfastness and a manly purpose. As Robert L. Stevenson so beautifully puts it: "Whether we regard life as a line leading to a dead wall—a mere bag's end, as the French say—or whether we think of it as a vestibule or gymnasium, where we wait our turn and prepare our faculties for some more noble destiny; whether we thunder in a pulp or pile in little esthetic poetry books about its vanity and brevity, whether we look justly for years of health and vigor, or are about to mount into a bath chair, as a step towards the hearse; in each and all of these views and situations there is but one conclusion possible; that a man should stop his ears against paralyzing terror and run the race that is set before him with a single mind."

"Flying Fish" Torpedo.

Aerial torpedoes—the bane of German submarine crews and first-line trenches—have been called "flying fish," because their tapering cylindrical bodies and huge air-fins suggest the tropic sea creatures. The torpedoes are held upright in the air and given a diving velocity by the air resistance which strikes the fins, spinning them round and round. Contrary to popular impressions, certain forms of air resistance speed up rather than retard falling objects. Not only the aerial torpedoes, but all airplane bombs and darts, are now grooved or finned to whirl in falling. The German Zeppelin bombs are similarly constructed.

Uses of Potatoes in Sweden.

Uses made of Swedish potato crop, officially estimated this year at \$4,244,820 bushels, will be interesting to people of the United States. Of the entire crop, 37.1 per cent is used for direct human consumption; 32.7 per cent is fed to animals, and 6.5 per cent is used in flour making. The loss in storage is 11.9 per cent and 11.8 per cent is retained for seed.

INCREASED SUPPLY OF MEAT

Special Efforts to Be Directed Toward Hogs and Poultry by Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To stimulate quick increase in the meat supply, the United States department of agriculture will extend throughout the country the pig clubs which have been operated in 15 states and the poultry clubs which have been operated in nine states. In addition to the 33 specialists in hog production and 29 specialists in poultry production who thus will be placed in the field at once, an additional specialist on hog production will be placed in each of the five principal hog-raising states.

Hogs and poultry have been singled out as the live stock on which special efforts will be concentrated in the campaign for increased meat production, because they give the quickest returns. The various pig and poultry clubs have already interested in the rearing of these animals large numbers of young people who otherwise would not contribute to an increase in food production.

Crape Workers.

Women who work in crape factories have a curious contract with their employers. They must promise not to engage in any housekeeping after working hours so that their hands will not become too coarse for the delicate work.

Gold Embroidered Scarf.

A lovely evening scarf is made of black silk net with gold embroidery. The gold threads form an irregular border at each end, consisting of wavy lines of different depths extending all across the width of the scarf.

A Social Leveler.

The vegetable wagon is a great leveler and we notice when it comes around in the morning and the neighbor women meet at it that those whose husbands make \$3,500 a year chat very pleasantly with those whose husbands make only \$100 a month.—Columbus (O.) Journal.

NOT REAL BUSTLE

New Dress Feature Not So Startling as Name Indicates.

Bulge Obtained by Arrangement of Material in the Skirt Is Not for the Stout Woman.

Announcement that the "bustle dress" had again arrived caused quite a furor. There is now every indication that it will have considerable vogue.

The public has almost become surfeited with straight-line "chemise" frocks, and the "barrel silhouette" has also enjoyed two seasons of life, so that a new silhouette is naturally welcomed. It is well to emphasize, however, that the bustle dress is becoming only to women at least of medium height and of slender figure. Worn by a "stout" woman, the bustle dress even in its very moderate form would be grotesque and hopelessly unbecoming, says a fashion writer in the Washington Star. But the side flare of the "barrel" skirt, if selected with care, could be worn by any woman, and the same rule applies to the straight-line chemise frock.

The bustle dress is really not so startling as first announcements indicated. When made of any of the wool fabrics, it usually consists of two, three or four loops, laid one over the other, like sash ends, gathered and plaited into the waist at the top, so that a slight bulge is effected, which seems larger by contrast with the narrow, straight skirt it is a part of. Or large tucks may be similarly treated, with an apron overskirt or tunic of some sort joining the tucks at either side and continuing around the front of the skirt.

When taffeta or satin is used, frequently a long apron overskirt covers the skirt in front, and is sloped and draped at the sides, so that when the



New "Bustle" Dress.

two sections meet at the back the rippled edges stand out, giving the desired bustle silhouette.

A dress of this latter type is shown in the sketch.

It is not difficult to understand that a dress such as the one shown would be rather hopeless on a large figure, and also that fair height is required to carry it well.

COLLARS BOTH HIGH AND LOW

Many Shapes and Materials Are Used for These Accessories and One May Take Her Choice.

Anyone who wants high collars may have them. The designers have seen to that; but where there is one high collar there are a hundred low models.

Such delightful low collars, too! The roll collar, with deep points in front, is a favorite and newer than any of the many versions of the sailor shape, says a writer in the New York Evening Sun. It is more becoming and suitable for anyone save the young things, too. No woman past her early twenties ought to wear a sailor collar, though many a grandmother does.

The popularity of square-cut blouse and frock necks has brought out a host of dainty collars in satin, georgette, organdie, muslin, what you will, shaped for wearing with these square necks, rolling at the back and down the sides, but leaving the neck line across the front uncollared. Sometimes a little tucker or chemise to match the collar is provided.

Red Arms and Elbows.

Red arms are not so difficult to cure as one might suppose. They are generally caused by sluggish circulation, which is sometimes due to too tight sleeves or a general impoverishment of the system. To treat the arms they should first be bathed in hot water. The following massage cream applied with the palms of the hands should be used every night before retiring: One ounce of oil of almonds, one drachm of spermaceti, one drachm of white wax, one ounce of rose water and one-quarter of an ounce of orange flower water.

BELTS KNITTED IN SWEATERS

Models of This Kind More Graceful on Slender, Youthful Figures Than on the Large Woman.

Many of the new sweaters have the belt knitted in and these models are very graceful on slender, youthful figures; but the large woman looks better in a sweater with separate belt, buttoned or tied like a sash. The latter sort of belt may be adjusted to suit the lines of the figure and the knitted coat does not cling as closely as one with the waistline drawn in by a purled band.

When the belt is knitted, the slip-on model is favored and for autumn these slip-on sweaters have sleeves and very often deep sailor collars.

A very good looking model of heavy white wool is purple din large ribs the whole length of the sweater. The sleeve, set in separately, is purled also, and the wide rib makes the sweater warm and substantial looking for autumn wear. Wide and narrow stripes in purple border the sleeve, the lower edge of the collar and the waistband, which is set into the sweater with smaller needles.

Brown sweaters are considered smart this season and a popular model is of brown English mohair wool which has a rough surface like angora. The belt and trimmings are of brown Scotch wool with stripes in lighter brown.

Very high colors are favored in silk sweaters and the best models have a corrugated stitch forming a heavy rib.

Sashes are wider than ever and are trimmed with deep fringe; and sweater pockets are very large with a point at the lower edge, a covered button finishing the tip of the point.

COLD BATH AS BEAUTY AID

Woman Who Is Accustomed to Invigorating Shower Finds It Precaution Against Wintery Blasts.

The woman who is accustomed to a cold shower will find it a great precaution against the cold of winter. It should be taken the first thing in the morning in a well-warmed bathroom. Some enjoy the tepid shower, which is afterward allowed to run cold.

The cold plunge is more taxing to the delicate woman, and if a shower is impossible the cold sponge bath is its best substitute, says a beauty expert. All of these cold baths should be followed by a brisk rubbing with several coarse towels, so as to insure the healthy glow which imparts a glorious tinge to the surface of the body.

If your flesh is flabby, after washing the face with warm water and soap, dash the skin with cold water to which has been added a teaspoonful of benzoin. A cold compress around the neck at night will harden the flesh and remove the flabby appearance.

There are many women who, when cold weather approaches, put on armor-like clothing and shut themselves in almost airtight houses. This is wrong, of course, both for beauty and health. Some skins are sensitive to cold and direct contact with wintry winds is hard on them; but though your cuticle may be delicate, it need not prevent you from going out. A coat of good skin food, well rubbed in and dusted over with powder, should be applied before leaving the house.

PRETTY ONE-PIECE FROCK



The one-piece gown promises to be in demand, especially with the woman of slender proportions. The waistline in this instance is marked by a sash girdle of self-material with facing of lighter colored silk. The combination here is two tones of brown, the embroidery being worked in the lighter shade.

Velveteen Frocks.

There is an unusual number of velvet and velveteen frocks on the street. They have been offered by the exclusive dressmakers, as well as by those who cater to the department shops in ready-to-wear apparel.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8½ to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent. of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail grocer's sugar price is around 8 to 8½ cents. He should sell this sugar at 8½ to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8½ and 9 cents and keeping it from advancing to 20 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If we send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self supporting. The main sources of the world's sugar supply was Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

Germany sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar; East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 13 2-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was found early in the fall, America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent. this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits. "Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr.

Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw cane and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest and other things, rather more than cover the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and anything over this amount to be agreed extortionate under the law."

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added to the refiners' cost amount to about \$5.68 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refineries, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty paid New York.

"This price should eventuate," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8½ to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar at a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refiners' profits. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the profit of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade. "Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

NOCTURNAL VISIT FROM LION

Trainer Had Perilous Journey With Animal Which Escaped From Cage in Railroad Car.

There is plenty of danger in training wild animals; nevertheless, in many cases those who work among the carnivores owe their lives to the good-temper of their charges. In that connection Mr. Carl Hagenbeck records in beasts and men an adventure that would alarm even the most courageous.

In the beginning, of the sixties, writes Mr. Hagenbeck, I was bringing from Cologne to Hamburg a large collection of animals. Among them was a four-year-old lion. It was placed in a great kennel and, together with all the other animals, was installed in the railway van. A man named Druard was in charge of the animals during the journey. When everything was satisfactorily arranged, he closed the door of the van and made himself comfortable.

The train rumbled on through the night and the unsuspecting keeper dozed peacefully. Suddenly he felt a great weight upon his chest, and woke with a start. In the darkness, not a yard from him, there shone two greenish lights, and he could dimly see the shaggy outline of the lion's mane. In some way the fastening of its cage had become disarranged and the huge beast had escaped.

Druard was a trainer of long experience, and he knew that this lion was good-tempered. So he decided at once that the best thing to do was somehow or other to tie the animal up. For the rest he must share the place with the lion until the next station, and make the best of his awkward situation.

Fortunately, no trouble broke out between the lion and the other animals. Had anything of that sort occurred, the man would never have lived to tell the tale. Druard quietly untied a sash that he wore round his body and placed it round the lion's neck. Then groping his way through the dark and jolting van he succeeded in fastening the other end of the sash to the handle of the door. At the next station he sounded the alarm, and when lights were brought led the lion back to its cage.—Youth's Companion.

ANIMALS WILL NOT ATTACK

Man Has Nothing to Fear From Wild Creatures of Forest Who Will Flee at His Approach.

In North America, barring the venomous snakes, an occasional old she-bear, with very young cubs, and peccary or wild havihina hogs that go in droves among the brush of the southwest, there is nothing, absolutely nothing, in the wild animal line that the merest child out alone after dark needs to fear, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger. Such is the fear of man, engendered by the long use of firearms and traps and before that by stout bows and flint-pointed arrows, spears and heavy, spiked war clubs or stone axes, that the human scent is enough to send bears, wolves and cats along with the deer and lesser creatures, scampering in retreat.

Old hunters and woodmen declare that it is actually more difficult, as a general thing, to come within shooting distance of a bear than it is of deer, and in many sections this is proved by the fact that the bear still hold their own after the deer have been exterminated, though more hunters and dogs go out after bear meat than those seeking venison.

The Chased Ring.

Mrs. Vernon Castle, at a dance in New York, condoled with a young man who danced badly.

"You'll soon master it," she said. "Pitch right in and learn, and don't mind if they do laugh at you. Ignorance is always laughable, but there's no disgrace in it."

Then Mrs. Castle told a little story. "A young man," she said, "visited a jeweler's and asked to look at some wedding rings. He selected a very handsome ring, and the jeweler said: 'H'm. That one is dearer than the others. Yes, sir, I have to charge ten dollars extra for that one on account of the chasing.'"

"The young man flushed. 'You won't have to chase me, mister,' he said coldly. 'I pay cash.'"

Clipping With a Pin.

When you lose your knife or do not have a pair of scissors at hand for cutting the paper a common pin or needle of any kind serves the purpose admirably, says Popular Science Monthly. If it is a single sheet from which the clipping is to be removed, lay the part on another paper, hold the pin slantwise so that the point will follow around the clipping, just as if tracing its outline.

Pass back over the scratch with the point in the lead and you will be surprised how smoothly the pin cuts the paper.

Unexpected Help.

A few years ago a young man who was in financial difficulties had occasion to refer to the family Bible for a date there recorded. In so doing he came across a number of Bank of England notes, amounting collectively to a considerable sum, which more than met his liabilities. Then he recalled his mother's dying words that "Help might be found in the Bible when all other sources failed." But he had paid small heed to the injunction, and certainly never dreamed of so practical a fulfillment of her words.—London Tit-Bits.

SALE REGISTER

All Sales for which this office does the printing and advertising, will be inserted under this heading (3 lines) free of charge, until sale. All others will be charged 50c for four insertions and 10c for each additional insertion, or \$1.00 for the entire term. For larger notices charges will be made according to length and number of insertions.

JANUARY.

26-12 o'clock. Geo. W. Miller and wife, at Otter Dale School. Real Estate and Personal Property. J.N.O. Smith, Auct.

26-12 o'clock. Adm'r's of Wm. H. Fox, Harney, Stock, Implements, etc. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

31-2 o'clock. Samuel S. Crouse, agent for heirs of Ellen C. Crouse. Dwelling Property, on Balt. St., Taneytown. T. A. Martin, Auct.

FEBRUARY.

2-12 o'clock. William Kehn, in Taneytown. Household Furniture. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

9-1 o'clock. Michael Fringer, George St., Taneytown. Lot and Double Dwelling. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

16-12 o'clock. Jacob J. Bankard, Exec. Jere Baublitz, on Uniontown and Middleburg road. Real estate and Personal Property. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

23-12 o'clock. Clayton Shanabrook, at Piney Creek Sta. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

26-12 o'clock. Nathan Stultz, Bark Hill, near Union Bridge. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27-12 o'clock. Charles Graham, near Tyrona. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

28-12 o'clock. Upton E. Myers, at Pleasant Valley. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

MARCH.

1-12 o'clock. Albert M. Rowe, at Sell's Mill. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5-12 o'clock. Jacob M. Rodkey, at Baust Church. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

5-10 o'clock. Harvey E. Ohler, near Bridgeport. Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

6-11 o'clock. Harry Chitts, 2 mi. n. w. of Harney. Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

6-10 o'clock. Samuel Harnish, 3 mi. east Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household. T. A. Martin, Auct.

8-11 o'clock. Mrs. Mark R. Snider, Hesson Farm. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

9-11 o'clock. Tolbert Shorb, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

9-10 o'clock. Harry Stonessier, Troxell farm, nr Four Points. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

11-12 o'clock. Oliver Hesson, near Piney Creek Station. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

12-10 o'clock. Theodore N. Starnes, near Union Bridge. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

12-10 o'clock. Isiah Harner & Son, near St. James' Church. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

12-10 o'clock. John H. Coshun, near Detour. Stock and Farming Implements. E. L. Stutely, Auct.

13-10 o'clock. William G. Fair, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

14-11 o'clock. George Hiltzbrink, near Rump. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15-10 o'clock. J. H. Yingling, 1 mi south New Windsor. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. E. A. Lawrence, Auct.

15-11 o'clock. A. C. Devilbiss, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

15-11 o'clock. Harry L. Baumgardner, near Emmitsburg. Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

16-12 o'clock. William Witherow, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J.N.O. Smith, Auct.

16-12 o'clock. Joseph V. Wantz, near Mayberry. Stock, Implements and Household. Wm. Warner, Auct.

18-10 o'clock. Nelson Wantz, on Keyville road. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-10 o'clock. George H. Winemiller, on Keyman road. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

19-11 o'clock. Mrs. Mark R. Snider, on Emmitsburg road, near Harney. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.

20-10 o'clock. Wm. H. Marker, near Marker's Mill. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

20-10 o'clock. John A. Garner, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

21-11 o'clock. S. J. and N. G. Fair, near Uniontown. Stock and Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

23-12 o'clock. Harry Ecker, near Walnut Grove. Stock, Implements and Household. T. A. Martin, Auct.

25-11 o'clock. Joseph Mummert, on Ohler farm, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements, Household Goods. J.N.O. Smith, Auct.

26-10 o'clock. J. Calvin Dodder, near Tyrona. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

27-12 o'clock. Chas. H. Maus, 2 mi west Silver Run. Live Stock. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

28-12 o'clock. James Buffington, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

29-12 o'clock. Mrs. Clara H. Rebert, George St., Taneytown. Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

30-12 o'clock. Eli M. Dutterer, near Middleburg. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

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CITY HAVING RAPID GROWTH

Norfolk Bids Fair to Break all Records at Her Present Rate of Progress.

There is not a city in this country, perhaps none in the world, that is growing at a more rapid rate than Norfolk," remarked G. W. Sizer, manager of one of the leading hotels of that city, at the Raleigh, the Washington Post states. "The last census gave the population of Norfolk at less than 70,000. Today it is estimated that Norfolk is a city of 140,000, or more than double the size it was in 1910. Washington prides itself on the tremendous growth attained in the last two or three years. I take considerable pride in the growth of Washington, for I lived here many years, but the proportionate increase in the population of the national capital cannot compare with that of Norfolk. Of course, both cities are helped by war business. Washington, I presume, is the busiest city in the world, but Norfolk is almost next."

"Hampton Roads is filled with ships, Battleships are passing in and out every hour, and soldiers and sailors are filling the streets, hotels and residences of Norfolk. Only recently I saw some 2,000 soldiers from New Zealand parading through the streets of Norfolk. Many of them were not young. New Zealand already has sent close to 150,000 men to the front in France, and Belgium, out of a population of 1,500,000, and is still sending men, which should be an object lesson to us."

"Business is booming in Norfolk as never before. The hotels are filled to overflowing just as they are in Washington. New business blocks are going up and the residence sections of the city are being extended far into the outlying districts. I venture to say that in another decade Norfolk will come close to being the leading city in the Old Dominion, both in population and importance."

New York and Quebec.

Quebec City is older than New York. It was founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, whereas the earliest date that can be set for the founding of New York is 1610. New York Bay and the Hudson river were discovered by Verrazano in 1524, and the discovery was followed by occasional visits of trading and exploring vessels until the arrival of Henry Hudson in 1609, one year after Champlain had built his fort and chateau on the slope leading up to the heights of Quebec. Beginning with 1610 Dutch merchants dispatched several vessels to engage in the fur trade with the Indians, and in 1614 a ship commander Adrian Block having lost his vessel, built the "Orust" or "Restless" on the shores of the upper harbor of New York. About the same time a few huts were built on the south end of Manhattan Island. In 1623 the country was erected into a province by the Dutch, and the seat of government was established on Manhattan Island, on part of the site of the present city of New York. Dutch rule commenced, and continued until September 8, 1674, almost one hundred years before the British acquired New France or Canada.



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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

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.

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WESTMINSTER, MD.

Subscribe for the RECORD

Miss Doane's Mealer

By J. L. Harbour

(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Mrs. Semira Doane was out in her front yard counting her Shirley poppies and admiring their almost infinite variety.

"No two of them seem to be exactly the same tint, and I never had such a lot of them out at one time before," said Miss Semira. She loved flowers and nearly every foot of her small front yard was laid out in beds and mounds. There was not a weed to be seen, and her plants looked thrifty and bore evidence of care. The little white house back of the flower garden had plants in the two front windows, and climbing vines completely covered the small, green lattice-work porch over the front door. All of the flowers and plants were of the old-fashioned varieties. Miss Semira did not care for floral "novelties." She liked her four-o'clocks and ragged robins and lady-in-the-green and bleeding hearts better than any "others" she had ever seen.

Miss Semira was so small and fragile looking, with such delicately tinted pink cheeks, and such fluffy yellow hair that she looked quite like a flower herself as she moved about in her little garden in a blue lawn dress with little white flowers in it, and her lace-trimmed snowy white apron in which there was neither spot nor wrinkle. She was stooping over picking a dead leaf or two from one of her geraniums when a shrill, rasping voice startled her by saying:

"How nice your flowers do look, Miss Semira; an' how sweet they smell. I can smell them clean over to my house when it's still or when the wind is blowin' in that direction. You allus have such good luck with 'em. Flowers grow better for some folks than for others."

Miss Semira looked up and saw a tall, gaunt woman in a chocolate-colored calico dress and green and white checked gingham apron standing at her gate. A red and white tennis cap perched on one side of her iron-gray head gave the woman a grotesque look.

"O, Mrs. Sampson, is it you?" said Miss Semira. "Come in, won't you?" "No, it ain't worth while little time as I've got to stay. Then I've left some ginger bread in the oven. I want to know if you wouldn't be willing to take a mealer."

"A mealer, Mrs. Sampson?"

"Yes. You see I've got a chance to let my big front room upstairs if I can find a place for the person that wants it to take their meals. I can't undertake to give anyone their meals with my rheumatiz pesterin' me the way it does, an' Sampson havin' it when I don't. Then I ain't no cook, anyhow. But I do want to let that big front room, an' this person will take it if I can find a mealin' place near by, an' here you are right across the road an' livin' all alone, an' you as much of a born cook as you are a born flower raiser. An' I've heard you say, that you sometime got dreadful tired o' takin' your meals all by yourself."

"Who is it wants your room?"

"Well, it's a gentleman—but there, you needn't look so scared. Miss Semira, for it ain't a young gentleman nor a middle-aged gentleman, but a real nice, fatherly-lookin' old gentleman that there'd never be a mite o' talk 'bout you givin' his meals to. He must be old enough to be your father, an' I don't know when I've seen a nicer appearin' man. I'd a sight rather have him around than nine out o' ten fussy, fault-findin' wimmen. Don't you say no until you think it all over."

Miss Semira thought it all over with the result that two days later Mr. Jared Lyster found himself seated at Miss Doane's daintily set table. Miss Semira had often been heard to say:

"I don't mind any part of living alone so much as I mind eating my meals all by myself. If I just had someone that was interesting and pleasant to talk to at meal-time I wouldn't mind the rest. I would take a mealer if I got a good chance."

Mrs. Sampson had gone a trifle beyond the truth when she had said that Jared Lyster was a "real fatherly looking old gentleman." Miss Semira's mental comment when she saw him was:

"Why, I don't believe that he is a day over fifty-five."

Miss Semira's own years numbered forty-five. She had expected her mealer to be a man of at least sixty-five and possibly seventy years of age, but she did not voice her surprise to Mrs. Sampson. She accepted the situation in a manner that manifested her good sense, and she said to herself:

"There's nothing for people to talk about if he isn't as old as I thought he was. I have lived in this town too long for anyone to gossip about me. He certainly is a very well-favored, gentlemanly person, and there's nothing in me giving him his meals that should set any one's tongue to wagging."

Jared Lyster was a childless widower who had purchased a small store in the town. He was a quiet, gentlemanly man of domestic taste who, it must be confessed, had no intention of going through life homeless. Like most

men he had a fondness for good meals well served and he liked to live in an atmosphere of cleanliness and order. He found this atmosphere in Semira Doane's pretty and well kept little home, and the meals she served were to his entire satisfaction.

Miss Semira, on the other hand, found the society of Jared Lyster to be more agreeable than she would have dared confess. She would not acknowledge even to herself how much she valued his presence when he had been her "mealer" for three months. But she found herself studying his tastes and cooking the dishes she knew he liked. She found herself also putting a red ribbon bow in her hair nearly every day after he had casually remarked that red was his favorite color and that he liked to see the little bow of red in her hair. She found herself watching for his coming and he did not know that she often stood behind the lattice-work on her little porch watching him out of sight. Nor did she know what his thoughts were as he walked away. He did not know how tumultuously her heart throbbed one evening at the tea table when he said as he slowly and carefully folded his napkin back into its original creases:

"Well, Miss Semira, I think that I must tell you that I have decided to make a change."

"In your business?" she asked with her eyes fixed on her plate.

"Well, yes; the change I have in mind will give me a partner in my business. But what I was going to speak to you about was a change in regard to my meals. It isn't altogether convenient having my room in one place and taking my meals in another. Moreover, I do not quite like being a mealer."

"Of course, if you wish to make a change you are at liberty to do so. I could not promise you any better meals than I have been giving you even if you stayed with me."

"I wouldn't want any better meals any place."

"O, thank you."

"The meals are all right, but I never before was what they call in this town a 'mealer' and I don't like it. I would enjoy my meals a good deal more if they were served by—well, by my wife. There! Semira, don't look so frightened! It is what I have been wanting to say for a long time, almost from the first meal I ate with you! Let me stop being a 'mealer' and let me be your husband instead."

He had reached across the little table and taken her by both hands and was looking into her face with shining eyes. Her eyes met his in a moment and he must have seen something of hope and encouragement for him in them, for he was by her side in a moment with his arm around her waist and his cheek to hers.

The next day Miss Doane received a call from Mrs. Sampson, who said:

"Well, Semira, it's turned out just the way Sampson an' me have been sayin' for two months that it would turn out. An' I'm glad of it even if I have lost a roomer. Anyhow, you gained a mealer for life. I wish you joy, I really do."

IRON HADES IN SOUTH WALES

Molten Metal Rolling Down Side of Invisible Wall Turns Heavens Into Great Blaze.

The first night spent by a visitor in South Wales, in the center of the great iron country, is marked by a wonderful impression, says the London Daily Mail.

In the daytime the iron works seem only an ugly cluster of tall chimneys and uneven roofs seen through gray smoke. More insistent are the shrill voices of ragged children and the huddling cottages of the workmen, at whose doors stand careworn women with anxious eyes. And the dim mountains, sometimes half hidden by sweeping rainstorms and sometimes a clear greenish color, every lonely tree on their bare sides silhouetted in a darker hue, force themselves upon the eye with the tragedy of their impotence against the defiling hand of man. When one stands right beneath the tips they stand out against the sky like monstrous caricatures of Swiss peaks. There is something about this place desolate and infinitely depressing.

But at night when all is dark the sky is suddenly lit with a red glare. From the window the stranger sees a ruddy light touching the billowing clouds and glimmering away to blackness between them. He sees roofs and chimneys standing out in startling solidity against the flaming background; the furnaces are opened, and it is as though the lid of hell were lifted. Then, on top of one of the tips, but appearing as though isolated in the sky, comes a stream of brilliant gold rolling down the side of the invisible wall in molten fire.

Hospital for War Boots.

The war girl is again setting new records in a factory near the east end of London. Here, however, it is not shells, but boots which she is turning out. It is more like a surgery for boots than a factory because, within 40 minutes, a pair of boots from Flanders thick with mud and hardly recognizable are completely restored to strength and soundness. The boots are scrubbed in warm water, dressed with castor oil, the heel and tap is stripped off, then the outer skin of the upper part is taken off with a machine invented during the war. The sole and heel are renewed, the whole blocked into shape and finally restrained, polished and made ready for use again in the army; all in 40 minutes. About 300 girls are working in this boot hospital.

RESPECT FOR FALLEN FOE

How Scottish Aviator Dropped a Wreath on Funeral Procession of Man He Killed.

A true incident that reveals the respect shown by allied aviators for the memory of a daring enemy flier is told in "Tam o' the Scots," by Edgar Wallace, writing in Everybody's. Tam, an intrepid Scotman, was told that the man he had brought down the day before was a well-known German aviator named Von Zelditz, and on behalf of the Royal Flying corps, Tam was selected to take a wreath to the funeral. "The wreath in a tin box, firmly corded and attached to a little parachute, was placed in the fuselage of a small Morane—his own machine being in the hands of the mechanics—and Tam climbed into the seat. In five minutes he was pushing up at the steep angle which represented the extreme angle at which a man can fly. Tam never employed a lesser one.

"Evidently the enemy scout realized the business of this lone British flier and must have signaled his views to the earth, for the antiaircraft batteries suddenly ceased fire, and when, approaching Ludezel, Tam sighted an enemy squadron engaged in a practice flight, they opened out and made way for him, offering no molestation.

"Tam began to plane down. He spotted the big white-speckled cemetery and saw a little procession making its way to the grounds. He came down to a thousand feet and dropped his parachute. He saw it open and sail earthward and then someone on the ground waved a white handkerchief.

"Guid," said Tam."

RECRUIT HAD OWN METHOD

Showed He Could Do Some Shooting When Sergeant Let Him Do It as He Wanted.

Among a batch of recruits sent up from the recruiting office was a tall, lanky, tow-headed East Tennessean, whose habit stuck out all over him. He took to the training all right enough until the company went to the target range for rifle practice.

The sergeant in charge of the practice showed the recruits the regulation position for firing—left elbow resting against the side and all that. But to his disappointment the Tennessean could not hit the target at a range of 100 yards. Finally in disgust the sergeant blurted out:

"Say, Jim, I thought you told me you used to go out in the mornings and shoot the head off a squirrel for your breakfast, and now you can't even hit that target!"

To which came the drawing response: "Wal, sergeant, we all do do that, an' if you'll let me shoot the way I'm used to I can knock all h—I outen that target."

The amused sergeant agreed and the recruit proceeded to spread his legs wide apart, extended his left arm to its full length—grasping the rifle near the muzzle—and put ten shots through the center of the bull's eye.

"Jim's performance with the rifle was spectacular," added the narrator, "and put an abrupt end to the sergeant's efforts to teach him how to shoot. In after years he carried off the highest shooting honors three years in succession—won the Buffalo medal."

Made 10,000 Shark Hooks.

The government is going in for shark fishing, but not as a sport, however. It is going after this aquatic monster that the skins of the sharks may be tanned and used as a substitute for leather.

The experiment is now under way, and the man who has given Uncle Sam a leg over the fence, as it were, is J. W. Fordham, a New London, Conn., artisan, whose blacksmith shop is in the vicinity of picturesque Shaw's Cove, for in that little smithery 10,000 shark hooks were made in three sizes for the United States government.

Mr. Fordham signed the contract and was allowed thirty days in which to complete the order. By keeping his force working day and night he was able to ship the entire consignment to the government agents in New York in little more than half the time called for in the contract.—Marine News.

Hands and Feet.

At a busy crossing in Edinburgh a cabman was stopped by the policeman on point duty in order to allow the cross traffic to proceed.

The man in blue, evidently proud of his authority, kept the caddy waiting longer than was necessary.

The cabman began to proceed, although the hand of the policeman was against him.

"Did ye no' see me handin' up my hand?" roared the angry policeman.

"Well, I did notice that it began to get dark suddenly," said the caddy; "but I didn't know it was your hand. Ye see, it's takin' me all my time to keep my horse frae shyin' at yer feet!"

Delicate Youth.

Here is a little story made public by the United States Marine corps:

Fearing that the rigors of warfare would be too much for her delicate son, a woman living at Fresno, Cal., wrote to the United States Marine corps headquarters at Washington, asking that the young man be discharged.

"He is too weak and delicate to be in the service," she wrote. "He is a blacksmith's helper by trade, and I would prefer him to stay at his last job."

The mother was informed that, for the time being, her son would remain a marine.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

With the easy grace of those who are accustomed by long habit, we swung and swayed upon an East Cleveland street car. As we chatted pleasantly with our next-strap neighbor, a man sitting near us arose and offered his seat to a lady. And then we commented to our next neighbor:

"I've been riding on this line for eight years," we said, "and I have never given up my seat to a lady."

"Then you have never had any manners," snubbed our friend, severely.

"Not so," we answered. "I have never had any seat."

How easily one is misunderstood in this cruel world!

Exhausted.

After telling the story of the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness a teacher the other day asked:

"When at last after forty years they found themselves out of the wilderness, what would they be?"

She expected the answer that they would be old men and women, but a little girl who put up her hand promptly replied:

"Out of breath."

PROBABLY



"Would you like me to play football dear?"

"Yes; maybe you'll get that nose of yours straightened out."

No Way Out.

Too proud to beg, too honest to steal, I'd maybe shrink But there's nothing left, I feel, Save work.

Readjustment.

"What are your reasons for wanting to get out of public life?"

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "this is the era of brand-new talent. I thought maybe it might be a good idea for me to retire for awhile and see if I can't get a reputation for inexperience."

The Difference.

She—There is no doubt about it that marriage has improved your manners, dear.

He—How so?

She—Well, you frequently get up and offer me a chair now. Before you were married you never gave me more than half of it.

The Right Advice.

"What do you suppose Miss Pert said when I asked her if I was in the market for matrimonial consideration?"

"What did she say?"

"That I must go to Par before she could take any stock in my proposition."

Appeal to a Dry Constituency.

"Did you ever make any temperance speeches?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum.

"Did they help anybody?"

"I should say so. They helped me to get elected."

PROBABLY NOT



"I think we could be very happy together."

"But do you think we could be as happy as we could apart?"

Different.

"He can't get blood from a turnip." When a collector calls, says Will. But the persistent mosquito can When he presents his bill.

Unappreciated.

The Victim—You said you could give my hair an artistic cut and you've made me look like a wild man."

The Tonsorial Artist—I fear you know nothing of art. I'm an insurgent.

Qualifying.

"This man says his character is spotless. Is that so?"

"In a measure. It is so black you couldn't see a spot on it if it were there."

HAS MEMENTO OF LAFAYETTE

Spokane Woman Possesses Pitcher Made Nearly Century Ago When French Visited This Country.

A memento of the second visit of Lafayette to America after the close of the Revolutionary war is the possession of Mrs. Alfred T. Anderson, wife of County Auditor Anderson of Spokane, and a descendant of a colonial family in whose home General Washington was a guest many times during the war, according to the Spokane Chronicle.

It is a blue and white water pitcher, bearing a picture of Lafayette and decorated with American eagles and other patriotic emblems.

"During the revolution, General Washington and his staff were entertained at the home of Mrs. Anderson's great-grandfather near Trenton, N. J., several times," said Mr. Anderson. "On one of these occasions it is related that the general was presented with two pigs, which he placed in one of his wagons and took to camp."

"The visit of Lafayette to America, of which the pitcher is a relic, was made in 1824, on invitation of President Monroe, when the French marshal laid the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument. He had paid an earlier visit to America in 1784.

"Between his two visits he had participated in the French revolution, had been made commander of the National Guard and had been made a prisoner by Austria when he fled the country. Napoleon had secured his release in 1798 and wanted to make him a peer of France, but this he refused and accepted instead a seat in the chamber of deputies.

"It was as a hero of two continents that he was hailed upon his second visit to America, and Mrs. Anderson prizes very highly the quaint blue pitcher which has come down to her from that time."

WHALER'S GLORY HAS GONE

Industry Which Was Once the Greatest in America Has Been Declining for Fifty Years.

At the outbreak of the American Revolution and for a period of 75 years following, whaling was the most important branch of American fisheries. From 500 to 700 vessels sought whales in all the oceans and seas of the world, and in one year New Bedford alone sent out 300 vessels whose cargoes of bone and oil were the basis of the industrial life of the city.

The pursuit of sperm whales reached its climax in 1837, when oil valued at nearly \$4,500,000 was brought in, mostly from the south Pacific, says the National Geographic Magazine. The height of the industry was in 1846, when 70,000 persons derived their support from whales, and 720 vessels, valued at \$21,000,000, were engaged.

For more than 50 years the fishery has been declining, and in numerous ports that once derived most of their wealth from the industry there have for a long time existed only memories of former greatness. The present importance of the whale fishery amounts to less than 2 per cent of the American fisheries.

The Budget System.

The budget system is not a system of form of government, but a mode of procedure in certain matters. Primarily, a budget is a bag or sack with its contents, which may be anything from garden truck or cooked food to official documents. In England, where the word acquired its political or governmental term, it means the annual financial statement or the facts and figures which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the house of commons, sitting as a committee of ways and means. The term has never been much used in this country, but it is sometimes applied to the estimate of government receipts and expenditures submitted in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury as a basis for appropriations to be made by the congress. Briefly, the budget system or a national budget may be defined as the financial statement of the government for the next fiscal year, showing in detail the services and expected amount of revenue, and an itemized estimate of expenditures in the different departments of government to be covered by appropriations not to be overrun.

Luminous Paints.

Luminous paints for varied uses have been brought into increased demand by the war, and the best results have been obtained from those consisting essentially of prepared zinc sulphide with a small percentage of radioactive material. To determine the brightness and life of different mixtures, elaborate tests have been made at the British National Physical Laboratory. It is found that increasing the radium adds to the brightness, but also increases the cost and the rate of decay, the differences in brightness and decay becoming much less after a few months. Keeping cost in mind, it is concluded that the most satisfactory paint has one part of radium to about 5,000 of zinc sulphide.

Tropical Rains.

Tropical rains are of relatively short duration, the reason of the small number of cyclonic storms in the tropics, and this duration is fairly uniform throughout the year.

The heaviest general rainfalls in Porto Rico are associated with West Indian hurricanes. The historic hurricane of August 8, 1899, precipitated rainfall equivalent to 1,113 tons per acre.



Railroad Men

These men know from experience that Sloan's Liniment will take the stiffness out of joints and the soreness out of muscles—And it's so convenient! No rubbing required. It quickly penetrates and brings relief. Easy to apply and cleaner than musky plasters or ointments.

Always have a bottle in the house for rheumatic aches, lame back, sprains and strains.

Generous sized bottles at all drug stores.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

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DR. J. W. HELM,
SURGEON DENTIST,

New Windsor Maryland.

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

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 5.—First Quarter, February 3, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of Lesson, Mark 2:23 to 3:5—Memory Verses, Ex. 29:8-11—Golden Text, Mark 2:28—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Taking up the verses between last week's lesson and this one, we note Christ was ever teaching the people, for he was truly the Great Teacher, and it is written, "Who teacheth like him? And we may well pray, 'That which I see not, teach thou me' (Job 34:32, 36:22). Before he went away he said that he would send the Holy Spirit, who would teach us all things (John 14:26), and he did, and we may rely upon him as ever in us to guide us into all truth.

When he called Levi, or Matthew, to follow him, he promptly did so, having no doubt heard and received his teaching. He then made Jesus a feast in his home (Luke 5:29), and invited many of his publican friends and other sinners, as well as those who were already disciples of Jesus. This brought sneers and scoffing from the self-righteous scribes and pharisees, who were above associating with such people, and led Jesus to say, that he came not to call self-righteous people, but sinners to repentance. He does not want worship or sacrifice from unsaved people, for they that are in the flesh cannot please God, but he is ready to have mercy upon all who come to him. Compare Matt. 9:13 and Hos. 6:6, and see Rom. 8:8. We can only say to people who are good enough in their own estimation that while we are sorry for them, we never heard of a Saviour for them.

Then came up the question of fasting, on which these Pharisees counted so much, which led the Lord Jesus to speak of himself as the Bridegroom, and his disciples as the children of the bride-chamber, saying that they would have occasion to fast in his absence, but not while he was with them. These Pharisees were patchwork people, trying to put something new upon something old, or something new into something old, but such is not the Lord's method, for our old sinful natures are incorrigibly corrupt, and can never be improved or made any better. There must be a new nature by a new birth from above—Jesus Christ received into our hearts and given full control, while the old must be subdued, put off, reckoned dead. Not reformation but regeneration. If any man be in Christ, he is a new creation, in no sense indebted to the flesh or having anything to do with it.

The Pharisees prided themselves upon their doings, their fasts and feasts, and religious observances, their holy days and Sabbath days, their long prayers in public places, their commendation from men, while in God's sight who reads the heart, they were hypocrites, whitened sepulchres, a generation of vipers (Matt. 23:5-7, 14, 25, 27, 28, 33). That which the Lord had given for the benefit of his people that he might reveal himself unto them, the Sabbath day, the Passover and other feasts, they had appropriated, perverted, and taken credit to themselves for being so religious. We, as sinners, cannot give God anything, or do anything to please him, until we have first received from him the mercy and forgiveness he is ready to bestow, the eternal redemption purchased and provided for us at such infinite cost. Salvation is only by grace and wholly unmerited on our part (Rom. 3:24). The Sabbath was made for man that the Lord of the Sabbath might specially on that day, when man ceases from his own works, reveal himself, and bless us (27, 28). It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath (Matt. 12:12), and all acts of necessity and mercy are surely in order. His disciples were hungry and he justified their plucking corn by the story of David and his men when they were hungry. Healing the man's withered hand was an act of mercy at any time. If you will notice the many times they found fault with him for doing good on the Sabbath day you can readily see what a religious idol they had made it, and worshiped it and not God. Again and again it is written that because of his disregard of their idol they determined to kill him (8:6). Doctor Weston has said that it is often a surprise when one's attention is first called to the fact, that the immediate occasion of the determination by the Jewish rulers to put Christ to death was his relation to their Sabbath. The Sabbath might be called the Jewish national flag, and in it they claimed a peculiar relation to God as their creator and redeemer, but in reality they knew him not, and through deceit refused to know him (Jer. 9:3-6). Concerning the keeping of the Sabbath, I know no more clear and simple instruction than Isa. 58:13, "Turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on any holy day—call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord and honorable; and honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words." As to the day of the week, we keep the first day rather than the seventh, because the Lord Jesus rose from the dead on the first day and repeatedly appeared to his disciples on that day, and believers are a resurrection people, who are by faith risen with Christ and seated with him in heaven. In this connection see Col. 2:16.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

Christian Endeavor Goals and How to Reach Them. January 27th. Romans 12:1-13.

Can we not find in this Scripture lesson the goals of Christian Endeavor?

The New Testament calls upon Christians to make three sacrifices:

1. Of their persons—Romans 12:1.
2. Of their purses—Hebrews 13:16.
3. Of their praises—Hebrews 13:15.
First, there is something about sacrifice—the presentation of ourselves to God as a living sacrifice. To do this we must know of the mercies of God as portrayed in the preceding chapters. See especially 3:21-26, 5:1-11, 6:23, 8:28-37. These mercies, when known, constrain the believer to present himself unto God, a living sacrifice. This is the first of the goals of Christian Endeavor.

The second goal of Christian Endeavor as found in this lesson, is service. Having gifts differing according to the grace that is given to us, let us make use of them. Luke 19-12, 13 fits in here. A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom and to return. And he called his ten servants and delivered unto them ten pounds and said unto them, "Occupy till I come." Our Lord relies upon us to occupy until He returns; to do business for Him; in other words, to serve. Do your own work; fill your own place; exercise your own gifts. Be dependable, count one at least. "I am only one, but I am one, I cannot do everything, but I can do something; what I can do I ought to do, and by the grace of God I will." This is a worthy goal for every Christian Endeavorer. Service consists largely in serving one another. As the members of the human body are mutually dependent, so are Christians who form the one Body of Christ.

The third goal here mentioned pertains to the quality or spirit of service. Some service is unacceptable or even offensive, because of the spirit in which it is done. If you are gifted, do not attempt to use our gifts with an air of superiority. "What hast thou that thou didst not receive?" In this matter of gifts and mutual service "let every one think of himself soberly." Let others think highly of you, think humbly of yourself. Happy is he who attains this goal.

The grace of humility gives peculiar and special charm to those who serve in any capacity. There is no merit in the possession of a gift, there must be no sense of superiority in its use or ministry. "Learn of me," said the Master, "for I am meek and lowly of heart."

Here then are three goals of Christian Endeavor—sacrifice, service, soberness.

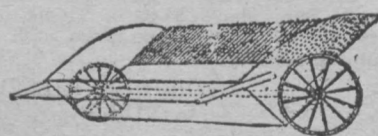
POTATO DON'TS

- (1) Don't injure the selling and storing quality of your potatoes by careless digging.
- (2) Don't glut the fall market and injure your winter market by placing large quantities of ungraded stock on the market at harvesting time.
- (3) Don't ship any frost-damaged potatoes. It is disastrous.
- (4) Don't demoralize the already overburdened transportation facilities by shipping cull potatoes. Unless potatoes are extremely high in price culls will not bring transportation charges.
- (5) Don't overlook the advantages of "machine sizes." They are proving of great value in many shipping sections.
- (6) Don't expect machine sizes to grade for quality—only human hands can grade out the defective tubers.
- (7) Don't mix No. 1 and No. 2 grade potatoes. There are customers who desire each separately, but do not want them mixed.
- (8) Don't overlook the potato grades recommended by the United States department of agriculture and the United States food commission.

PLAN TO SAVE CLOVER SEED

Should Be One of Regular Routine Duties on Farm—High Price Justifies the Labor.

Saving clover seed should be one of the regular routine duties on every farm. The high price and the uncertainty of being able to secure good



Clover Seed Gatherer.

seed more than justifies the labor and expense of saving seed for home use if nothing more. It is only an item in a well-organized system of diversified farming. A gatherer in the shape of a comb or stripper, which any farmer can make for himself, will enable him to easily save seed sufficient for his own use. Other methods will suggest themselves to you when the time comes, only do not fail to save the seed.

Save

1-wheat

use more corn

2-meat

use more fish & beans

3-fats

use just enough

4-sugar

use syrups

and serve the cause of freedom

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and beat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels: To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four eggs, pinch of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds cornmeal and one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

FACE the FACTS

LET us face the facts. The war situation is critical. Unless the Allies fight as they never yet have fought, defeat threatens. Hungry men cannot fight at their best; nor hungry nations. France, England, and Italy are going hungry unless we feed them.

Wheat Savings—They must have wheat. It is the best food to fight on. It is the easiest to ship. We alone can spare it to them. By saving just a little—less than a quarter of what we ate last year—we can support those who are fighting our battles. And we can do it without stinting ourselves. We have only to substitute another food just as good.

The Corn of Plenty—Corn is that food. There's a surplus of it. Providence has been generous in the hour of our need. It has given us corn in such bounty as was never known before. Tons of corn. Trainloads of corn. Five hundred million bushels over and above our regular needs. All we have to do is to learn to appreciate it. Was ever patriotic duty made so easy? And so clear?

America's Own Food—Corn! It is the true American food. The Indians, hardest of races, lived on it. Our forefathers adopted the diet and conquered a continent. For a great section of our country it has long been the staff of life. How well the South fought on it, history tells. Now it can help America win a world war.

Learn Something—Corn! It isn't one food. It's a dozen. It's a cereal. It's a vegetable. It's a bread. It's a dessert. It's nutritious; more food value in it, dollar for dollar, than meat or eggs or most other vegetables. It's good to eat; how good you don't know until you've had corn-bread properly cooked. Best of all, it's plentiful and it's patriotic.

Corn's Infinite Variety—How much do you know about corn? About how good it is? About the many delicious ways of cooking it? And what you miss by not knowing more about it? Here are a few of its uses:

There are at least fifty ways to use corn meal to make good dishes for dinner, supper, lunch or breakfast. Here are some suggestions:

HOT BREADS

Boston brown bread.
Hoecake.
Muffins.
Biscuits.
Griddle cakes.
Waffles.

DESSERTS

Corn-meal molasses cake.
Apple corn bread.
Dumplings.
Gingerbread.
Fruit gems.

HEARTY DISHES

Corn-meal croquettes. Corn-meal fish balls.
Meat and corn-meal dumplings.

Italian polenta.

Tamales.

The recipes are in Farmers' Bulletin 565, "Corn Meal as a Food and Ways of Using It," free from the Department of Agriculture.

Public Sale!

The average Public Sale is the main financial event in one's life time, for it often means the disposal of the property accumulated during a long period of years and effort.

It is an event to make preparation for, and to conduct to the best advantage, because of the considerable money value of the articles to be disposed of, and because this value may represent capital to be held in reserve for the remainder of one's life, or at least until another opportunity for investment occurs.

Such a Sale should be well ADVERTISED, because a good sale is apt to result when there are many competing bidders—and a "good" sale is important.

The greatest mistake that any one can make, when having a sale, is to think of saving a few dollars expense in advertising; for so doing is like telling the public that you do not care for many bidders.

There are three ways of advertising a sale—by newspapers, posters and small cards—and ALL should be used, for the average farm sale, for all three reach the public, and the total cost is not great.

The newspaper is the BEST plan, because of its wide circulation and its direct entry into many homes, but the other plans are worth their cost in addition.

THE RECORD has for years made a specialty of Spring Sale advertising. It practically introduced the extensive newspaper advertising of sales in this county, and was the first to use the now popular "Sale Register."

No matter where in the county your sale may be, THE RECORD is apt to bring you bidders—if it brings but one, that one will likely pay the cost of the advertising. This is our experience, as well as that of Auctioneers. Try it!

Get your Sale in our "Register" now, and send us the sale in full, later on. We print four sizes of Posters from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per set. Sale Cards cost according to size and quantity. Advertising in THE RECORD costs according to the space used, and 3 weeks is the customary number of insertions. For the average farm sale, all three forms of advertising will cost only from about \$6.00 to \$9.00 not a high cost in these times of big prices.

We solicit your business, confident of returning valuable service for the outlay in expense.

THE CARROLL RECORD
TANEYTOWN, MD.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Percy L. Mehring, of Camp Meade, was home on a visit, over Sunday.

Mrs. F. H. Seiss has been ill for about three weeks with an attack of erysipelas.

Miss Marie Reindollar is visiting friends in Baltimore, having left on Wednesday.

Edward Kemper, our well known cattle dealer is on the sick list and confined to his home.

Robert R. Fair, of Baltimore, spent from Sunday until Monday, with his mother, Mrs. Daniel H. Fair.

Miss Marie Hiltbrich fell on an icy pavement, on Tuesday, and severely sprained one of her ankles.

E. O. Garner, one of our oldest and best known citizens, still continues quite ill, at his home on Fairview Ave.

B. O. Slonaker has been confined to his home and bed, the greater part of the week, due to bronchial illness bordering on pneumonia.

Miss Marian Kolb and Miss Grace Grossnickle, of Union Bridge, were visitors at John E. Buffington's, this week.

Edward Slonaker, who conducted a barber shop at 2647 Francis Street, Baltimore, left for Detroit, Mich., on Monday, having recently sold his shop to Paul Fair.

We frequently hear the remark: "This is an old-fashioned winter," but there is no truth in it. A winter like this never was the "fashion," but always was, as now, unusual for severity.

The plays given by the Columbia Stock Co. have been well patronized, this week. They will close on Saturday with two numbers, one in the afternoon and one at night.

The Reindollar Co. has made a decided improvement in fitting up their office, and heating it with steam. When fully completed, it will be still more comfortable and up-to-date.

The severity of this winter is going to try concrete sidewalks and curbs, and the coming of spring is likely to show great damage, but may also show better construction plans for the future.

An owl—presumably a "wise" one—has taken possession of the attic of the Firemen's building, and often poses in the little round front window, much to the interest of the "kids" and pedestrians generally.

Sleighbing and sledding has continued almost without a break, for seven or eight weeks, and automobiles have largely been compelled to give up the roads to popular old-time travel.

R. S. McKinney, of Monocacy Lodge was elected President of the Masonic Past Masters' Association of this county, at its meeting in Westminster, last week, and D. J. Hesson was elected 2nd vice-president.

We have window cards with "Will Be Closed Tomorrow" on one side, and "Will Be Closed Today" on the other, suitable for use in business places, at any time during the year. Price ten cents each.

A large number of new subscribers, this week, helped to overcome our dislike for enforced "closed shop" regulations, and to feel encouraged in spite of numerous new discouragements and handicaps. Keep it up!

The special Income Tax official assigned to Taneytown, will be at the Savings Bank, on Feb. 4th to 6th, and not from the 1st to 4th, as stated last week, for the purpose of giving information to all liable to this tax, and to help make out the reports.

Owing to inability to get large freight shipments of carbide, it is probable that our street lights will be shut off for some time, but it is expected that small quantities of carbide can be secured regularly from Baltimore for interior lighting.

The gas is "frozen up" for lighting the lodge hall, and will likely remain so until milder weather. In our opinion, the various lodges could call off their regular meetings, for a time, without great disadvantage and be the means of saving considerable coal each week.

Attention, Red Cross Workers!

Miss Adela Heaven, one of the field representatives of Surgical Dressings Department of the Potomac Division, is scheduled to visit our Taneytown Branch, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 26th, at 4 o'clock, to instruct and inspect the work of the Branch.

It is important that every one interested in the work should have the opportunity of meeting Miss Heaven. If you cannot be on hand all afternoon, please make a strenuous effort to be at the Firemen's building, at 4 o'clock.

ANNA GALT,
Vice Chm. Taneytown Branch.

English Control of Railroads.

The experience of the English Government in railway control is of prime interest to Americans at this juncture. The following summary of the railway control by the English Government is taken from a speech delivered in the Senate January 4 by Senator Henry F. Hollis, of New Jersey:

"The English Government took entire control of all railways in Great Britain on August 14, 1914, agreeing to pay to the stockholders the same earnings as they received in the year 1913.

"As traffic demands increased while facilities decreased due to wear and tear and the enlistment of thousands of railway workers, recourse was had to reduction of service and the employment of women and men not capable of bearing arms, the number of women employed increasing in three years from 15,000 to 100,000. Freight cars were pooled without regard to ownership, and the loading and unloading of cars were expedited under heavy penalties, fines, and imprisonment; it was made a criminal offense to fail to load or unload in accordance with the rules. Passenger trains were annulled, reservation of seats abolished, traffic diverted, and passenger rates advanced 50 per cent, not so much to increase revenue as to discourage travel.

"The Government control in England was exercised through a railway executive committee of 10 appointed by the Government from the general managers of certain important roads, this board having as its official chairman a member of the cabinet, the president of the board of trade. The staff of each railway remained undisturbed.

"Wages, hours of work, and other labor questions have been settled by conciliation and arbitration, and it is stated that both the management and the workers have worked in harmony realizing that whatever concessions or sacrifices were made accrued to the benefit of the nation and not to private interests."

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Mary's Reformed Church, Silver Run.—Holy Communion, this Sunday, at 10 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M. S. C. Hoover, Pastor.

U. B. Church.—Everybody welcome. Taneytown: Bible School at 9 A. M.; preaching at 10 A. M. Harney: Bible School at 1:30 P. M.; preaching at 2:30 P. M. Theme: "The Church as it Should Be."

At the Piney Creek ten-thirty parish-meeting, (D. V.) Pastor Downie deals with a dramatic day in our Lord's life—the sort of sermon that interests and instructs. There's a seat for you. Mr. David Hess will receive your part of our giving to the soldiers and sailors from Presbyterian homes.

The theme in the town Church, at the seven-thirty service, will tie thought to big balances—a message with a meaning. Invitation cordial. As usual—the Bible School and the Endeavor Society meet according to schedule. Please give your gifts for work among "our boys" in the army and navy to Dr. McKinney. Special C. E. offering for Sabbath School Missions.

Reformed Church, Taneytown.—Service at 10:15 A. M.; Sunday School at 9:15; Missionary service at 7:30 P. M.; C. E. Meeting at 6:30 P. M. Union Prayer service, Wednesday evening at 7:30; Heidelberg Class, Saturday afternoon, at 1:30; Catechetical Class at 2:15.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Keyville, 10:00 A. M., Preaching; Rocky Ridge—2:30 P. M., Communion.

Union Bridge Charge, Reformed Church.—St. Paul's, Union Bridge, 9:30 A. M., Sunday School; 10:30 A. M., Divine Worship.

St. Paul's, Ladiesburg—2 P. M., Divine Worship. Frizellburg Chapel—7:30 P. M., Worship. Paul D. Yoder, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran Church, next Sunday, the Holy Communion will be administered at both services. The preparatory service will be held tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. On Sunday evening, the pastor will preach on "Self-Denial for the Sake of Others."

Uniontown Lutheran Charge.—Services at Uniontown at 10:30 A. M.; at Baust at 2:30 P. M. W. H. & F. M. Society of Baust Church, will meet at the home of Mrs. David Hahn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Rev. Paul D. Yoder will preach in the Chapel, at Frizellburg, Sunday night, at 7:30.

Good Night.

Mistress—So you are leaving to be married, Nora?
Nora—Yes, ma'am; an' I'll be leaving now.
Mistress—Well, I hope you are getting a good husband.
Nora—If he ain't any better than the one you've got I'll be back.

Her Reason.

Admirer—Star of my life, the world was but a desert to me before your lovely face came before my eyes.
She—I can readily believe it.
Admirer—Why?
She—Because you dance like a camel.

The Right Time.

Aunt—Why are you so naughty, Johnny? With your mother sick and your father with a broken arm, you might try to be good.
Johnny—That's just the time to be bad. No one to lick me.

A Slight Error.

Kind Lady—How is this? You say you are deaf and dumb and your sign says you are blind.
Beggars—Pardon me, madam. Me valet musta hung de wrong sign on me this mornin'.

Operators Wanted!

Learners Operate Power Sewing Machines

I have experienced operators, who are earning \$1.40 to \$1.50 in eight-hour day. Those, who on account of home work, can arrange for part of day's work. Owing to war orders closing on Monday, we will run two hours more each day. Schedule: 8 a. m. to 12; 1 to 5; 6 to 8 p. m.

My factory affords steady work with congenial surroundings for every person who wants work, all or part of the time. Call and consult me about work.

BONUS.

The manufacturer I have my contract with, has placed an extra bonus for 1918 to all operators who work for me steadily throughout the year. This applies to those who work part of the time steadily, or work at home. One-fourth cent on small operations, one-half cent on all large operations, per dozen, will be paid to each operator over their regular cash pay every two weeks. This bonus will accumulate until the end of the year.

LOCAL WORK.

We also make shirts for our home people, who furnish the material.

CHAS. E. H. SHRINER.

PUBLIC SALE OF STOCKS

The undersigned, Executor of Leonard Zile, deceased, will sell at public sale, at the Union National Bank, in Westminster, Maryland, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1918 at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following stocks:

30 Shares of Stock of the Taneytown Savings Bank
14 Shares of Stock of the Farmers' Fertilizer and Feed Company, of Westminster,
8 Shares of Stock of Non-Sectarian Chapel and Public Hall Association, of Carroll County.

TERMS, CASH

J. THOMAS ZILE, Acting Executor.

At the same time, the undersigned Executor of Margaret Zile, will sell at public sale, 20 Shares of Stock of the Union National Bank, of Westminster.

TERMS, CASH.

J. SNADER DEVILBISS, Executor.

J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Reifsnider & Brown, Attorneys.

PUBLIC SALE OF Real & Personal Property

By virtue of the power and authority contained in the last will and testament of Jeremiah Baubitz, and an order of the Orphans' Court, dated January 22nd, 1918, the undersigned Executor, will sell the following real estate and personal property, of which the said Testator died, seized and possessed, at the late residence of said Testator, near the public county road leading from Uniontown to Middleburg, adjoining the farms of Mrs. Mollie Catzandauer, Ezra McGee and Theodore Buffington, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1918, at 12 o'clock, noon. The real estate consists of:

FARM OF TWENTY-THREE ACRES, three roads and twenty-five perches of land, more or less, improved by a good log and weatherboarded two-story house, containing six rooms, with an excellent spring of water by the door, and other improvements, consisting of barn, spring house, wash house, hog house, wagon shed and hen house. The land is all cleared and in good state of cultivation. Two orchards on the place, one old and the other a young one, just coming into bearing. The fences are all in good condition. The usual crops raised are wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, etc.

This is an excellent opportunity for anyone desiring to do so, to acquire possession of a small home. The purchaser will have possession of the property at the time of the sale, upon complying with the terms of sale. The sale is subject to the ratification of the sale by the Orphans' Court.

THE TERMS OF SALE of Real Estate, as prescribed by the Orphans' Court are: One-third cash on day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court; and one-third in six months and the remaining one-third in twelve months from the day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, said payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned Executor. Purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance.

PERSONAL PROPERTY. At the same time and place, the said undersigned Executor will sell the personal property of the said Jeremiah Baubitz, deceased. Testator, consisting of beds and bedding, carpets, rugs, chairs, cherry table, other tables, stoves, dishes, and a lot of small household articles, including a peach butter, pots and pans, iron kettle, sausage stuffer and grinder, potatoes, harrow, plows, mower, wagons, a buggy, sled, grain drill, two horses, one black mare, about 12 years of age, one black mare, about 4 years old, two heifers, one heifer 2 years old, to be fresh about Spring and one heifer about 10 weeks old, 5 shoats, several sets of harness, saddle, seed in sacks, cradle, mowing scythe, seed corn, about 20 bushels corn in crib, lot of tools, hay, straw, fodder, 30 chickens, lot of lumber and posts, etc.

This sale is made to settle, and everything offered, and many articles too numerous to mention, will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE of Personal Property: Cash for all sums under \$5.00, and a credit of six months will be given on all sums over \$5.00, to be secured by notes, with approval of the Executor.

JACOB J. BANKARD, Executor. Charles O. Clemons, Attorney. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Walter Selby and Samuel Wilson, Clerks. 1-25-18

Simple Wash Removes Rings Under Eyes

Taneytown people will be surprised how quickly pure Lavoptik eye wash relieves blood shot eyes and dark rings. One young man who had eye trouble and very unsightly dark rings was relieved by ONE WASH with Lavoptik. His sister also removed a bad eye strain in three days. A small bottle of Lavoptik is guaranteed to benefit EVERY CASE of weak, strained or inflamed eyes. Aluminum eye cap FREE. Robert S. McKinney, Druggist.

Advertisement

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word. Minimum charge 15c—no 10c charges hereafter. Real Estate Sales, minimum charge—25c. When black face type is desired, double rate will be charged.

LIGHT DRESSED HOGS wanted; also Hides and Furs of all kinds. Poultry wanted; also Guineas, Squabs, Eggs and Calves. Highest prices paid, 50% for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock.—Farmers' Produce Co., H. C. BRENDLE, Prop.

HIGHEST CASH Prices paid every day for delivery of Poultry, Butter and Eggs. Specialty, 50c for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday, or Wednesday morning.—GEO. W. MOTTER.

DENTISTRY—DR. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from February 11 to 16, for the practice of his profession. 1-25-18

WANTED.—6 Beef Tongues, will give 25c apiece for them.—G. WALTER WILT.

FOR SALE.—Large Sled, price \$3.00.—H. E. RECK.

FOR SALE.—Very desirable Dwelling and Lot of 363 ft. in Taneytown. Practically new; all modern conveniences; hot and cold water on both floors, water on back porch, 10 different kinds of fruit. Open to inspection by interested parties.—EDWARD CLASON. 1-25-18

20 SHOATS, weigh about 40 lbs, for sale by WALTER BROWER, on Keysville road.

TENANT HOUSE for Farm Hand.—Wm. E. ECKENRODE, Uniontown, Md. 1-25-18

SET OF BRASS MOUNTED Buggy Harness for sale by J. A. P. GARNER.

ROUND BACK Cutter Sleigh for sale by Mrs. J. L. ALLISON.

HOUSE FOR RENT in Keysville, by GEO. P. RITTER. 1-18-18

FANCY PIGEONS for sale, 30c per pair and up. Good young breeders. Write —J. L. BOWERS, Taneytown, R. D. 3. 1-18-18

BROOM MAKING—I am ready now to make Brooms. Bring in your corn and give me a trial.—F. P. PALMER. 1-18-18

STORM INSURANCE.—As Fire Insurance rates have advanced, it will be wise for property owners to take advantage of the present low rates for Storm Insurance, as with the opening of Spring there will be a strong likelihood of considerably advanced Storm rates.—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt., Taneytown. 1-18-18

HOUSE AND LOT for sale or rent, in Stumptown. Apply to C. A. LAMBERT. 1-4-18

WANTED.—Man around 30, of good habits, to represent us in your locality. Must devote all time. Address in own handwriting for particulars.—J. WATERS RUSSELL REALTY CO., 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md. 1-4-18

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, 1 am offering at Farmers' prices, while they last.—S. A. ENSOR, New Windsor, Md. 12-21-18

OLD SACKS of all kinds wanted. Also old iron 50c per 100 delivered. Rags, Rubber, Copper, and all kinds of Junk wanted at best prices.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown. Phone 6-m. 11-3-18

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit housekeeping, will sell at public sale, on George St, Taneytown, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1918 at 12 o'clock, the following property:

1 BUREAU, 1 WARDROBE, 5 stoves, 2 bedsteads, 1 lounge, 1 bed spring, 1 mattress, 1 washstand, 1 buffet, 2 tables, one an extension table 8-ft; 1/2 doz. wood-bottom chairs, 1/2 doz. cane-seat chairs, cupboard, sink, 3 fruit cupboards, 3 kitchen chairs, 1 cane-seat rocker, 4 rockers, 4 clocks, 2 lamps, 70 yds carpet, lot of oilcloth, 1 No. 7 Oilcloth range, 2 bed room stoves, 2-burner oil stove, 1 iron kettle, 5-gal of vinegar, 3 washtubs, 2 mirrors, a lot of queensware, consisting of wash bowls and pitchers, stone jars, empty fruit jars, knives and forks and spoons, 2 screen doors, window screens, picture frames, wood saw, and buck, shovel, rakes, hoes, 1 cart, meat saw and other articles.

TERMS.—All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. All sums of \$5.00 and upward, a credit of 6 months will be given on note with interest.

WILLIAM KEHN. J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Milton Ohler and Ellis Ohler, Clerks. 1-18-18

PUBLIC SALE OF A TANEYTOWN DWELLING

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1918, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in Taneytown, the Home and Store of the late Ellen C. Crouse, on Baltimore St. This is a very desirable place for anyone 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.

TERMS.—One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in six months, and the remaining one-third in twelve months from day of sale, all deferred payments to be fully secured to the satisfaction of the heirs, and bearing interest from day of sale. Or, all cash on day of sale, or such other terms as may be agreed upon by all parties.

SAMUEL S. CROUSE, Agent for Heirs of Ellen C. Crouse. 1-18-18

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Koons Bros.

DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

Store Closes at 6 P. M., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

CLEAN-UP SALE of Odds and Ends of Winter Goods IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

SPECIAL VALUES IN Ladies' and Misses' Coats. Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits

Our Boot and Shoe Department Offers Big Bargains

Under the present circumstances these goods are very hard to get, and prices continually advancing; but we have nearly all sizes in

Rubber Boots, Felt Boots, Rubber Shoes, etc.

Always the Best Place to Buy Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE

NEW WINDSOR, MD

Offers the following Courses—Classical, Scientific, Preparatory, Agricultural, Pedagogical, Piano, Voice, Violin, Art and Commercial.

Students may enter at any time. Expenses very moderate. Opportunity for self-help. Co-educational.

A campaign for \$200,000 permanent Endowment Fund will begin January 14 and extend to April 1, 1918. For further information, address—

BLUE RIDGE COLLEGE,
NEW WINDSOR, MD.

C. W. King's Large Auction Sale of 75 Head of Horses and Mules

We will have our first sale of the New Year on TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1918, at 12 o'clock, sharp, at our stables in Westminster, Md.

This Sale will consist of Forty Head of Horses and Mules, of our own, which will be suitable for all kinds of work. Also 35 Head of Local Horses and Mules. All Stock sold for the High Dollar, and if not as represented, your money will be refunded. Sale Rain or Shine.

BRADLEY McHENRY and BENJAMIN DORSEY, Mgrs.

NOTE TO LOCAL PARTIES: If you have a Horse or Mule that you think will make an Army Animal—either Cavalry or Artillery—bring them in and we will sell them for you, as we will have several buyers for Army Animals.

HARNESS, HORSES AND VEHICLES, SOLD ON COMMISSION.

PUBLIC SALE PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises at Otter Dale School-house, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 26th, 1918, at 12 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

HOUSE AND LOT a nice little home, containing about 14 Acres of Land, and a good 21-story Dwelling, with Summer Kitchen, Chicken House, Smoke House, Stable, Hog Pen, etc. Good well of water and plenty of fruit.

TERMS.—\$100.00 cash on day of sale, and the balance on April 1st, 1918.

Also at the same time and place, the following Personal Property will be sold: TWO GOOD BEDSTEADS,

extension table, kitchen table, corner cupboard, with glass doors; kitchen cupboard, kitchen safe, kitchen sink, 2 stoves, 12 chairs, large rocking chair, large porch bench, 30 yds good carpet, 7 yds. linoleum, clock, 6 home-made brooms, chair tick, bolster and pillows, washing machine and wringer, double heater, good as new; kitchen range, No. 8, small coal stove, 3-burner. Perfection oil stove, egg stove, iron kettle.

NEW FALLING-TOP BUGGY, 1 horse wagon, sleigh, shovel plow, wheelbarrow, 10-bu. potatoes, jars, fruit, 2 fruit cupboards, lot jellies, lot glassware, set fine dishes, lot odd dishes, knives, forks and spoons, lot cooking utensils, stove wood, coal, shingles, meat bench, sausage grinder and stuffer, brass kettle, preserving kettle, and many other articles.

TERMS.—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. Sums above \$5.00 a credit of 3 months will be given, on notes with approved security.

GEORGE W. MILLER. A. E. MILLER. J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 1-4-18

Notice to Tax-payers.

Schedules for the Assessment of Personal Property for Districts No. 1 and No. 2 have been mailed. Any person failing to receive same should apply to the County Commissioners. Failure to receive a blank does not relieve any person from the responsibility of making a return of his or her taxable property.

MARTIN D. HESS, Clerk to the Board of County Commissioners. 1-11-18

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat.....	2.00@2.24
Corn.....	1.60@1.75
Oats.....	90@1.00
Rye.....	1.60@1.70
Hay, Timothy.....	28.00@30.00
Hay, Mixed.....	27.00@28.50
Hay, Clover.....	28.00@30.00
Potatoes per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.00