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THE CARROLL RECORD

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

No. 32

HELP FOR FARMERS AND WINNING THE WAR.

A Break-down Possible in Supply of Food Required.

The leading farmers' organizations of the country are reported to have put the question of possible crop shortages for 1918 squarely before the President and his advisers, through the Federal Board of Farm Organizations. Just what the result will be remains to be seen; but, somehow the impression is abroad that farmers' help is not likely to get exemption favors from the draft boards, and that it is difficult to impress those who are conducting the war with the seriousness of the help question in its relation to boosting up crop production.

There are said to be plans in formation for "drafting" help for harvesting of crops, but this is not the kind of help the farmer most needs. He wants regular, experienced help, all through the year, and not a lot of inexperienced half-hands at harvest time. He needs men who know how to operate and care for farm machinery during the planting and cultivating season, and how to handle and care for horses and stock, and these can't be "drafted"—they must grow up in the business.

Notwithstanding all of the assurances that the United States is fully able to build ships for the world, raise enormous quantities of food for it, manufacture guns and ammunition for the allies, ship across thousands of tons of coal, draft and equip an army of several millions of men, loan the allies billions of dollars in addition to paying our own tremendous war costs, the opinion is growing that such a tremendous plan is going to break down somewhere, and that this country ought to undertake to do a smaller number of things, centralize on them and do them well.

If "ships" and "food" will "win the war," very well, let us produce them. If there are other things more important, let us centralize on them. The most important things first, should be the aim; then, after that, as many of the lesser important as we can accomplish. It is the surest sort of logic that if ships and food come first, then we must have the men left here to produce them.

If there is a hindrance somewhere in the speeding-up situation, due to balking or unreasonable labor demands, let us know that, and get after it. If any class, or classes, of our citizens are grumbling, and forcing unreasonable labor or produce costs on the government, let the proper authorities go right at the root of the trouble, without playing the game of political futures. If there are lots of men engaged in the production of luxuries and unnecessary, thereby reducing our ability as one of the allies, why not place an embargo on such activities?

If it is "food" that is the chiefest of all war necessities, isn't it strange that the most we hear on the food subject is advice, and all sorts of plans for saving, and hardly a word on the labor needed to produce the food? The farmer can't grow crops by will-power, nor, even if he is financially able, can he get farm machinery to do all of his work.

It must be remembered that the shortage of farm help is not a new problem. It was present before the war, when there was hardly the sign of a question of food shortage, and when our chief concern was to feed the people of this country. For the past twenty-five years the trend of labor has been away from the farm, to manufacturing. Within the past few years, owing to improved machinery and to more inviting general living conditions in the country, there has perhaps been a partial let-up in the exodus of labor to cities; at any rate, conditions were fairly well adjusted, with prospects brightening for just strenuous exertion to make farming pay, but this fact has now been overturned completely, even by the draft for the first army, and conditions are worse than ever before.

So, we are forced to conclude that farming and the food question, just now needs a stronger advocate in our government councils than it appears to have; and as the season for field work is coming near at hand for a year of vitally important results, this great question needs, right now, very prompt and very practical and effective consideration. If it doesn't get it, then a tremendous responsibility must be fixed somewhere.

We do not speak of the "farmer" as an individual—as a business man and his profit making—but as a tremendously important industrial factor in the world's business, economic and general welfare situation. The farmer, as an individual, can take care of himself at least equally as well as any other man in any line of industry. He is always in a position to "do his best, and leave the rest," and even if he makes but little, financially, he is always sure of a fairly good living and plenty to eat, which is much more than hundreds of thousands of others get.

It makes very little difference, in a general sense, whether the average farmer lays by \$500 a year, or \$1000 a year, or whether he is able to buy a Cadillac, or only a Ford. It makes also comparatively little difference to the farmer whether he sells 800 bushels of wheat a year, or 1000 bushels; or 400 bushels of corn or 500 bushels; or 20 bushels of potatoes or 25 bushels; or 20 head of animals or 25 head.

But, this increase of 25 percent of farm products available for public consumption, makes a tremendous difference to the world—and to the war—and this is the sense in which the farmer needs real help. For himself alone, he does not need it at all.

President Wilson said in a recent address at the University of Illinois: "Farmers have not been exempted from the draft. I know that they would not wish to be. I take it for granted that they would not wish to be placed in a class by themselves in this respect. In certain agricultural sections despair prevails over the scarcity of labor. Farmers have said they could see no prospect of planting new crops this year, or of harvesting them if they did so, etc."

The President is a poor prophet when he says the farmers "would not wish to be" exempt from the draft. He makes the suggestion later in his address that he "key men" engaged in agriculture be exempt from the draft and only the ordinary laborer be taken; and also that at harvest time 200,000 soldiers be furloughed to assist in gathering the crops. Congressman Robbins, of Pennsylvania, who made use of these portions of the President's address, in a speech before the House, says Pennsylvania alone will require more than the 200,000 men proposed to be leased.

Another Cold Wave.

Another terrific cold wave approaching a blizzard, struck the East on Monday and Tuesday, causing roads to be drifted shut and travel generally congested.

Aberdeen, Harford county, with the mercury at 8 degrees below zero, suffered a disastrous fire, Tuesday morning, and a loss of fully \$100,000. The firemen could not work effectively due to frozen plugs.

Throughout eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland, transportation was paralyzed, railroad schedules being practically discontinued, on Tuesday.

On the Frederick Div. N. C. R. an engine left the track early Tuesday morning, about two miles south of Taneytown, and on the Frederick end two engines stuck in drifts, tying up passenger and freight business the entire day.

Western Maryland trains ran as much as five hours late, due to drifts. The Rural Mail service throughout this county was almost generally put out of business, Tuesday, and largely on Wednesday.

The cold in the western part of the state was from 20 to 32 degrees below zero, a record almost without precedent.

Baltimore Acting Clownish.

(For the Record.)
May I beg just a little space in your valuable paper. It seems to me that Baltimore city certainly is trying to do the ridiculous, clownish act, of trying to straddle two horses, going in the opposite direction. The one, the horse of county support for annexation; the other, the horse of domination of the counties against the Federal Prohibition amendment. I certainly believe, and hope, the General Assembly of Maryland is a representative body for the people, and as such is just as well qualified to act in every capacity, as the legislatures, which have already disposed of the Federal Prohibition amendment.

I am sure that they recognize the "camouflage" of the verbal painters, with which Baltimore hopes to becloud the issue. Such being the case, they will be men. Big men who will vote "yes" and "no" as they conscientiously recognize their duty to their constituents, and their God, and not seek to hide behind a referendum.

Wheat Going Begging.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—Farmers of Pennsylvania are ready and willing to sell thousands of bushels of wheat, but there is no one to take it, said Governor Brumbaugh here today after a conference with members of the State Agricultural Commission. "The mills of this State have bought up all they can take under the regulations and cannot purchase any more. From what I have learned there are many farmers who heard the call of State Secretary of Agriculture Patton to sell their wheat and who have tried to do so, but there is no one to take it. The price is fixed and the farmers are ready. The nation needs the wheat and we have it. It is not up to the farmers."

Big Yield of Eggs.

York, Pa., Feb. 5.—To receive 164 dozen eggs from 200 hens in the month of January is going some. That is what W. C. Shortledge, of Laurel, Pa., received, and he explains his success to the feeding of the chickens as follows: In the morning four quarts of corn, warm water and six quarts of wheat in the straw; noon, one-half peck of potatoes, boiled and mashed, with four quarts of bran, mixed; 4 P. M., two quarts of chip and small potatoes, four quarts of buckwheat, two quarts of corn.

Marriage Licenses.

Alva J. Leister and Nettie B. Brehm, both of Westminster.
John C. Basler and Lulah V. Neudecker, both of Westminster.
W. B. Vane and Eva E. Joy, both of Baltimore.

Col. Roosevelt was operated on, on Tuesday, for the removal of a tumor of some sort, said to have originated during his Brazilian trip, four years ago. His condition is said not to be serious, but he will be confined to the house for a week or ten days.

WORKINGS OF THE WAR DRAFTING MACHINERY.

The Functions of the Local and District Boards.

As the attention of the public is now centered on war activities, and particularly on the subject of the drafting machinery which has been erected for the purpose of raising the National Army, an explanation of the principles of the Selective Service may be of interest at this time.

The Selective Service Law exempts no man who was registered on June 5th, but does recognize the fact that there are different degrees of domestic and occupational responsibility which are to be recognized, so that, while the Army is being selected, those whose responsibilities are the more serious, and those whose services are the more valuable to the National interest, shall be undisturbed as long as possible.

In order to ascertain the relative positions of the men in respect to domestic and occupational responsibilities, a questionnaire was mailed to each registrant. Each questionnaire had twelve series of questions, which, if carefully answered, would give the desired information, and enable the Local and District Boards to effect a classification.

The functions of these Boards are most clearly defined, and do not conflict in any way. Local Boards classify on dependency only; dependency in the sense of supporting some one. District Boards classify on occupational grounds only, and have nothing to do with dependency, except in cases where an appeal is claimed from a Local Board's decision.

The following shows the respective functions of the Boards:

Local. Jurisdiction over dependency claims of: Single men without dependents. Married men with dependents. Married men without dependents.

District. Jurisdiction over occupational claims of: Unskilled laborers. Unskilled farm laborers. Necessary skilled laborers. Necessary associate paid manager of necessary industrial enterprise. Necessary associate or paid manager of a necessary industrial enterprise. Sole owner and manager of a necessary agricultural enterprise.

It will be seen from the above that the Local Boards have the responsibility of deciding which men are actually needed to give financial support to dependents, and in forming their opinions they have to consider the fact that a man who is selected can send home from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per month, according to the number and class of his dependents. For instance: A man with a wife can send home \$30.00 per month, allotment and allowance, and the Government holds that any healthy woman can subsist on this amount and not suffer. If there are two old parents \$35.00 per month can be sent back; if a wife and two children, \$45.00 per month, and so on. There are, therefore, many cases in which dependency exists, but in which the dependents will be sufficiently provided for by Government allowance, if the man is selected.

The District Boards have the responsibility of deciding which men are necessary for the protection and operation of necessary enterprises, either agricultural or industrial. Their decisions are based on the answers in the questionnaire and on the recommendations of the Local Boards. The Local Boards as a rule make a recommendation in every case, but the District Boards are not obliged to follow the recommendation if in their judgment the registrant is not really essential to the operation of the enterprise with which he is connected, even though he may be a very skillful worker.

Each Board then classifies in its own jurisdiction. If a man makes a claim for dependency, he is classified by the Local Board alone. If he claims dependency and occupation also, the Local Board acts on the dependency and the District Board on occupation. If he has no dependents, but claims on occupation alone, the Local Board classifies him in Class I, as being without dependents, and the District Board then takes up his occupational claim. As each Board reaches its decision a notice is sent to the registrant, and the higher classification is the one that determines the standing. Thus, if the Local Board decides that there are no dependents and gives Class I, and there are no other claims, the man is finally placed in Class I. If, however, he has an occupational claim and is placed in Class II by the District Board, his final classification is II, and a small final classification card is sent out, or if the Local Board gives Class IV and the District Board Class I on agricultural claim, the Class IV prevails, and the man is finally classified in IV.

Contemplating the draft in its National aspect, as it affects agriculture particularly, it is well to bear the following facts in mind: A boy becomes a fair farm hand when 16 years of age, and is usually fairly effective, if necessary, until 65 years of age, or for 50 years. The draft only affects those between the ages of 21 and 31, so that, allowing for death and premature disability, if every farm worker registered were to be selected, not over 25 percent of

the agricultural population would have to go. The statistics of the first draft show, however, that only one man in four is selected, as 50 percent are married and have children and about 20 percent fail physically, and some others are excused on other grounds; hence, the men to be actually placed in service will not exceed 7 percent of the male farming population. Of course, this will work individual hardship in many cases, but on the whole, from a national standpoint, agriculture will not suffer relatively any more than any other industry, and not nearly so much as some.

At a critical time like the present, when the development of our national life is threatened and our rights to develop along democratic lines is challenged, and will be denied if Germany succeeds, it becomes necessary for every individual to do all that is possible to maintain the national interest. This can be accomplished by self sacrifice, industry, and above all by courage, both physical and moral; courage to attempt and carry through seemingly impossible tasks in the face of obstacles. It will mean that every one will have to do more work than he is accustomed to do, will have to forego privileges that he has been accustomed to enjoy, and that he will have to, as the darky preacher said, "do the undoable and onscrow the onscrutable."

Local Draft Classification.

The Local Draft Board has completed the classification of the registrants who have returned their questionnaires. The action of this Board has to do merely with dependency and with certain other states which entitle the men affected to deferred classification, such as ministers of the Gospel, divinity students, necessary Government employees, county officials, persons of unsound mind, etc. The Local Board has no authority in the classification of occupational claims.

Following is a record of the classifications for Carroll county:

Class I. Single men without dependents, recently married men, etc.	680
Class II. Married men without children, married men whose means are sufficient to support their families, etc.	410
Class III. Men with dependent parents, minor brothers and sisters, etc., Government, State and County officers, etc.	39
Class IV. Married men with children.	974
Class V. Clergymen, students of divinity, insane and epileptics, criminals and men in the military service.	180
Sent to Camp Meade	142
Enlisted men in service	13
Slackers	20
Total	2460

Of the 2440 questionnaires returned 1001 made claims in regard to occupation, and were sent to the District Board. As only 317 have been returned, it is not possible at this time to make a statement of the occupational classifications.

Another Ship Torpedoed.

The British Steamer Tuscania, carrying U. S. troops and crew to the number of 2397, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone, on Wednesday. The number saved was 2296, of which 2105 were troops and 190 crew, leaving the number lost 101. Nearly all of the troops were from western states. The Tuscania was one of the finest vessels afloat and was manned by a British crew and conveyed by British war vessels.

Twelve Marylanders, nearly all Baltimoreans, were on the vessel, which remained afloat for two hours. The landing was made on the North-Ireland coast. Forty-four bodies have been recovered, and a pathetic feature is that, although all the victims wore tags, no identification numbers have been put on them because these Americans had not as yet been assigned to definite army units. Therefore, there is no way to identify them, and they will be buried in one grave.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Martha J. Blocher and husband to George E. Earhart and wife, convey 2 1/2 acres, for \$167.
Edward L. Crawford and wife to Milton A. Yingling and wife, convey 55 acres, for \$6500.
John E. Stonesifer to Charles J. Velnosky and wife, 5506 square feet, for \$5.00.
Wilson L. Crouse et al. to John Gable and wife, convey 54 acres, for \$4000.
Charles J. Velnosky and wife to John E. Stonesifer, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$5.00.
John H. Reindollar and wife to Lee C. Leister, convey 17 acres, for \$900.
Isaac Smith and wife to George E. Smith, convey water right, for \$5.00.

The Sykesville Herald has been taken over by a Stock Company, and incorporated. The stockholders are the leading business men of Sykesville. Maj. A. M. Hall is President of the Company, and will also edit and manage the paper, which is a guarantee that it will be a live-wire in county affairs, and a booster for Sykesville.

General Thomas J. Shroyock, aged 67 years, Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity of Maryland for 33 years, died in Baltimore, on Sunday, after an illness of only two days, from pneumonia.

CARROLL COUNTY BOYS AT CAMP GORDON.

Plenty to Eat About the Most Cheerful Report.

The Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday, contained a reportorial write-up of a visit to Camp Gordon, Georgia, to see how "Maryland boys" were getting along, which developed into quite a story, bringing to the front a lot of the Carroll county boys. The reporter, it appears, came along about mess time, and tells of it like this: "I'm from Maryland," I said, putting out my hand, "down here looking up the Maryland boys who are so far away from home it takes almost \$9 to send 'em a postal card. How are you?"

James M. Gilroy displayed a grin that nearly joined his ears. He forgot he had a knife in his right hand, and started to shake hands without dropping it. I sidestepped and he woke up. He could hardly speak. He just took my hand and shook it up and down and looked long and hard and grinned. "By gosh!" he said finally.

"Where are you from, Gilroy?" I asked. "Carroll county," he said, "Sykesville." He thought a minute. "There's some more Carroll county men here, too," he said. "Want to see 'em?" I said I did.

In a moment or two a fair-faced, light-haired boy came in. He was Edgar Stultz, of Westminster. Behind him came Samuel Talbert, of Manchester, and in his wake came a boy named Wolfgang, from Carroll. Every one of them had jumped up from the table and had his dinner in his hands. They came through the kitchen door with that blank look that says "what's coming off here?" They started to look pleasant as they edged toward the growing group of Maryland boys in the middle of the kitchen floor, and then thought better of it and looked unpleasant. Then, as they got the benefit of the formula that was ushered into being via Gilroy, they seemed to smelt through the Georgia pine and the army kitchen, the scents of Western Maryland fields and meadows long left behind, and they dropped dinners and plates on the nearest table and chair and for a moment came "back home."

A noticeable stir was starting in the great mess hall. The other men—there were 252 in the building eating—had seen a man come out and get the Carroll county men and seen those men get up and go back to the kitchen, and a rumor was starting. The rumor was that an officer was in the place getting the names of all the Maryland men and that the Maryland men were going to be discharged and sent home. From different parts of the hall a quiet edging toward the kitchen was beginning.

On being asked whether they liked it down here better than at Camp Meade, there was about an equal number who said "yes" and "no." Explanations developed that those who said "yes," meant they were glad to be away from the cold and snow that the home-folks had written about around Camp Meade and that those who said "No" meant not that they didn't like the South fairly well but that they'd rather be home. And finally everybody agreed that any place in Maryland had any place in Georgia or anywhere else skinned to death.

"Certainly they were a well-fed looking bunch. Mess-sergeant Hoffacker told me the dinner menu: Baked sweet potatoes, roast beef, vegetable soup, creamed corn, bread pudding and coffee. Company A ate a quarter of beer—about 120 pounds every day, he said, besides 100 pounds of potatoes, 50 gallons of some sort of pudding, and 120 loaves of bread. He showed me a grocery pantry of shelves piled with a stock of canned goods that would have made Mother Hubbard's cupboard. Had to replenish it every two days, he said.

"The Maryland kitchen crew have to start getting breakfast ready at 2:30 in the morning in order to have it ready by 6 o'clock, and they have to start to cook dinner at 7 o'clock in order to have it ready by noon."

Dairymen Organize.

Westminster, Md., Feb. 5.—On Saturday, a number of farmers and milk shippers residing along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Mt. Airy to Gorsuch Station, met at Sykesville and organized a Milk Producers' Association. After a general discussion of the milk proposition, the following officers were elected: J. J. Bennett, president; John T. Cauthorne, vice-president; David Crockett, secretary; H. Hobbs, treasurer. County Agent Grover Kinzey attended the meeting and directed the organization of the association. There are 68 milk shippers between Gorsuch and Mt. Airy who have pledged their support. Their aim is to get more money for their milk to meet the raise in the price of feed.—American.

The Germans will be highly elated at getting an American transport, but it is not a triumph, which is likely to be often repeated, and it will serve still further to stimulate the American spirit, instead of bringing the fear and depression which has been counted upon.

The Legislature This Week.

The House, last Friday night, advanced the Baltimore extension bill to its third reading, after a hot fight. Numerous amendments were voted down.

On Saturday, after an all night session, the Senate passed the Prohibition amendment by a vote of 19 to 7; efforts to make it subject to a referendum vote, and also to delay action for two years, were defeated.

City extension finally passed the House, on Wednesday-afternoon, by a vote of 61 to 36 and was sent to the Senate.

A bill was introduced in the House, by Mr. Bennett, to abolish the State Tax Commission and have its duties performed by the Comptroller's office. Another bill along the same line reduces the Commission to one member.

The Prohibition amendment came up in the House, on Thursday, and after a lively debate was passed to its third reading by a vote of 58 to 42, after voting down the referendum amendment. The final passage will occur very shortly, and likely without any further loss of time. The fight on the whole question is over.

If 35 other states indorse the amendment it will then become a national law. Seven years are allowed for action by all the states. At the speed, however, at which the Anti-saloon League is rushing its efforts in behalf of ratification it looks as though the whole job may be completed within two years.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

On Monday, January 28th, 1918, letters of administration on the estate of Nathan Rowe, deceased, were granted unto Mary J. Rowe and Frank G. Rowe, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Monday, Feb. 4th, 1918.—Scott Y. Garner, administrator of Laura E. Garner, deceased, returned an inventory of debts.

The last will and testament of John J. Rose, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Regina C. Rose and Irene L. Rose, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

The last will and testament of Elias O. Garner, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Michael E. Walsh, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Tuesday, Feb. 5th, 1918.—Angeline Bosley, administratrix of David F. Bosley, deceased, received an order to sell personal property.

Joseph E. Shreeve, surviving executor of Mary Agnes Huber, deceased, settled his second and final account.

Daniel J. Crumbacker and Oliver H. Crumbacker, executors of Charles A. Crumbacker, deceased, settled their first and final account.

War Industrial Items.

According to information received in Washington, butter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 a pound, sugar at 56c a pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 a pound, and Ivory soap at five bars for \$1.12.

According to a report by the American consul at Geneva, Swiss livestock quotations near the end of 1917 were: Oxen, each, \$230; bulls, \$170; cows, that \$260; calves, \$180; young pigs, \$14; sheep, \$14; fat hogs, per pound, 32 cents.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that only one-third of the marketable surplus of the potato crop had been moved by January 1, 1918. Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

For the unit of women telephone operators to be sent to France a distinctive uniform is being provided. Salaries range from \$60 to \$125 a month, with allowance for rations and quarters. Successful applicants must speak both French and English.

There is nothing in the fuel order of January 17 to prevent the operation of automobiles, motor vehicles of all classes being considered as coming under the head of public utilities. In keeping with this ruling, garages have been exempted.

Making Hens Lay by Artificial Light

There is an article in the February Farm and Fireside about making hens lay after hours by artificial light. The author of the article says:

"Some observations I have made and confirmed in flocks kept under lights in the county can be summarized as follows:

"Hens when kept active twelve to fourteen hours daily by artificial lights require abundant feed and litter to induce exercise.

"Any bright light strongly reflected to the floor will give good results. But each 400 square feet of floor should have about 60 candlepower. The cost of lighting a house to accommodate 500 hens by electric lights runs from \$3 to \$4 a month.

"Under lights, early maturing yearlings and two-year-old hens lay well all winter, but breeding stock should not be kept under lights or they will lay too heavily and lower their value as breeders.

"The feed rations can be made less rich in animal protein and a more bulky feed used when hens are kept under lights.

"There is danger of overdoing the lighting and exhausting the stock if care is not taken; but where good judgment is used a proper distribution of egg production is made possible throughout the year without increasing the mortality of the layers."

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(NON-PARTISAN.)

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P. B. ENGLAB, Editor and Manager

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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, FEBRUARY 8th., 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."

Secretary Baker has had his say, and it is generally conceded that he made the best possible job of it, even if he did not clear everything up. Perhaps there is such a condition, showing lack of "get there," for which nobody is responsible? Things just happen, and get into each other's way—something like "Too many cooks spoil the soup."

It would not be a very great surprise, in this time of freakish happenings and breaking of precedents, if the opposing candidates for the Presidency in 1920 should be President Wilson and Col. Roosevelt. If the nominating conventions met this year, this result would be fairly probable, as both parties are somewhat "up in the air" for leaders—but in two years, a great many men may be made and unmade. Still, the prediction may be worth keeping in mind.

Coal saving "Mondays" are, certainly getting hard bumps. Senator Smith, of Michigan, is authority for saying that it costs the thirty-seven furniture factories in that state \$22,000, and their employees \$40,000, in order to save six tons of coal, each Monday; alleging that by running the factories, only this small amount of coal extra would be burned, as all furniture factories burn shavings and sawdust as their main fuel, and when not running use practically as much coal to keep their plants in workable shape for Tuesday.

The Seed Catalogue.

The average seed catalogue is a work of art, and in a measure, a very deceptive and alluring one. It is now about due, and it will be examined with interest and the usual dreams of "big things" to be grown, even if the realization is largely disappointment. But, somehow we never blame the catalogue, or the seed man; we rather guess that our soil is not rich enough, or that we have not just the proper knack of gardening to match the pictured specimens.

So, we "send off" for the usual batch of seeds, forgetting the disappointments of preceding ventures, always hoping to "beat" our neighbors, both as to earliness and quality—and, if we don't, it doesn't matter for we have had the pleasure of pursuit, anyway, and next year we will do the same thing over again.

The seed catalogue is all right, even with its exaggerations. We may miss the full glories of pictured fruition, but the chances are we get our money's worth anyway, and in a good many instances we have real good luck with some of the seeds, even if not with all; and by mixing up chances with the local dealers, and using some of our own saved-seed standbys, we get through the gardening season, contented and happy, especially if the weather proves favorable and the pests are not too voracious.

Just now, gardening is additionally interesting because it is much more than a "fad," or a means of getting needed outdoor exercise. In fact, working the garden for all it is worth, is real profitable and serious business. Where we used to give room to fancies and experiments, necessity is requiring us to take no chances, but

to cater to the growing of substantial things like spuds, beans, corn and tomatoes, and being jealous of how we encumber valuable space with the more unsubstantial growths.

So, it will be well, this Spring, to peruse seed catalogues with an eye to strict business and selfish economy, and to pass by for the present, indulging in freaks and delicacies, leaving our inventive and aesthetic tendencies wait until we have "licked the Kaiser" by growing great quantities of real food that may be stored up for next winter, when food may be even of much greater value than it is now.

Will the South Chance It?

The threat on the part of Northern Democrats to "pay back" the Southern States for their advocacy of National Prohibition, promises to be an interesting question in politics of the future. Among other threats, is that of giving the South "Negro woman suffrage," and the "mixed schools" of various Northern States, and both of these would likely cause a commotion. Strange situations come about, these days, and it would be strange indeed should the South have turned back on itself the old civil war doctrine of "state's rights," which the South believed essential in the matter of slavery, in order that her civilization, social lines, and decent self-government might be maintained.

Should the North take a hand in the matter of representation in Congress in the South, by eliminating the negro population (that is practically disfranchised) from being counted in the basis of representation, there would be a howl in Dixie; and the same would be true with some of the South's separation, miscegenation and election laws.

So potent are some of these possibilities, that it will be interesting to observe what effect they will have on the vote in the remainder of the Southern states; and the "wet" spellbinders of the North can be depended on to make the fullest use of their ammunition, if so doing can stave off the calamity of a "day" Nation by Constitutional amendment.

No Time For Experiments.

Everybody wants to help win the war—the sooner the better—which means that sacrifices will be made, as they become necessary, and work will be done to any accomplishable limit; but, there is just as general a sentiment that the orders issued for the guidance of the people should be most carefully considered before they are sent out, and that there shall be no waste either of the people's time, energy or patience.

Any order, or plan, not absolutely practical and helpful, should be avoided. The multiplication of agencies and commissions, makes each feel that it must "do something," and sometimes it appears almost as though strained efforts are made that had better not be made, for fear of wasting in one direction as much as may be saved in another.

Another thing sure, is, that nobody should be commissioned to issue orders who does not have full actual personal knowledge of the job he is engaged on, and the clear feasibility of the orders he issues. Results should be carefully calculated, and poorly digested plans discarded for fear of their not being worthy of trial.

This is a time for the use of experts only—not a time to experiment. The situation is too serious for the employment of dreamers or theorists, if the best efforts of the country are to be made the most effective with the least mistakes.

A Better Understanding Needed With Labor.

It is a hopeful sign that the labor situation is coming to the front, and in the open, as a subject for discussion. It appears to be pretty generally conceded, now, that labor in the main is disposed to be loyal and fair, especially as long as the war lasts. There are exceptions, but this seems to be the present fact, and we are glad to state it. However, the outlook for the future, is not so clear, and now appears to be the time to create a fuller understanding of the situation between manufacturers and labor.

A writer in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Ledger, who is himself an intelligent worker, in giving his views especially with reference to textile manufactures, says:

"The situation is most serious, and there is no denying the facts. And it is due almost entirely to misunderstanding between employers and employees. I have spent a good portion of my life at manual labor and I know from personal experience that the loyalty and patriotism of the American workmen are not to be questioned. Unfortunately, however, a false impression has been spread among the textile workers that the manufacturers are making big war profits in textiles. The workmen are under the impression that the textile

mills are making the same proportion of profits that is being made in the steel and other industries on war work.

"And I know from intimate investigation of the manufacturing situation that such is not the case. Not only are none of the mills able to make anything like normal profit, but no small number of them are filling government orders at a loss.

"Labor does not know this, and apparently for two reasons. One is the influence of the uneducated and radical foreign-born element in labor, which has not absorbed American knowledge, customs and patriotism, and which is busily at work in its own ignorance, spreading discord and class antagonism. Another reason is the failure of manufacturers on the whole to take any consistent and intelligent action toward acquainting labor with the true situation.

"There are, of course, a host of instances in which manufacturers have done what seemed to them everything in their power to win the good will of labor, and to convince labor that they, the manufacturers, are just as human and just as reasonable and just as square as the workman himself, and that the best interests of both employer and employe are served by co-operation and not conflict. The efforts of these employers, however, are very largely lost under the influence of distrust which is being constantly spread throughout the entire laboring element.

"The maintenance of a closed shop may or may not be advisable. That is a question I do not care to go into. It is certain, however, that the one thing it will not do is form a complete bar against the spreading of this feeling of distrust. There is only one thing which will counteract it, and that is understanding knowledge.

"Labor is acting in greater unison with the passage of every year. It is acting in unison on a misconception. It is time for the manufacturers to act in unison—not in conflict with labor, for there is no really human or logical basis of conflict—but simply to lay the truth before labor and lay the truth before labor in such a way that it cannot be misunderstood.

"I know I am suggesting a pretty big program and a very delicate one. It is a gigantic task, in view of the hold which un-American and professional agitators have obtained on the imagination of labor while manufacturers immersed in the business theories of two or three decades ago have failed to realize what was going on.

"It is a task, however, which must be undertaken if the industry of the nation is to be saved from an eventual crash which will produce the keenest suffering to the entire population. Let me put a concrete example:

"Not long ago army cloth production was held up by a strike in this city to something like the tune of 50,000 or more uniforms a week. The conditions were these: The mills were under flat contracts with the government; the workers made demands which it was simply impossible to fill; they tried to tell the workers so; the workers did not believe them, and while the deadlock was on the sons and brothers of the workers in the cantonments went without proper clothing. There is no lack of patriotism in labor, but there is lack of understanding, and it is due largely to the failure of employers to adequately explain."

Linen Very Scarce.

Hardly a day passes but there is some fresh illustration of the inability on the part of the governments to buy with money something essential for war preparation. We are now discovering that there is not linen enough in the world to cover the aeroplanes that the allies are producing. The English government has just decided that at least 10,000 acres of English soil must be devoted to the production of flax, instead of food. That government is making terms with the farmers, which will lead to the planting of that crop.

The illustrations are endless of the fact that there are not labor and materials enough to produce the things that the people want and the things that the government wants. There are two ways of helping solve the problem. One is to speed up production and industry. The other is to cut down unnecessary consumption. By the latter method every one can put himself in an effective way in a front trench. Every one can make sacrifices that will be reflected in a quicker and better equipment of armies. The progress that can be made by speeding up production can be exceeded many fold by the effect which can be produced by a whole nation making up its mind really to help win the war. The difficulties of equipping the army would be easily cut in half if every individual in this country would recognize his responsibility in helping to equip the army, his responsibility to get on without demanding new things he can get on without, and by so doing leave a greater amount of labor and material to produce the things the government must have.

Every yard of linen that is bought from today on puts the buyer in direct competition with the Aeroplane Board in equipping the fleet of aeroplanes which we hope to put over the German lines. That should be very plain to every one when it is known that the need of linen for aeroplane production exceeds the total stock there is in the world. But the same rule applies in almost every direction that we turn.—By Frank A. Vanderlip.

Conservation as the Doctor Sees It.

The Conservation of meat is urged for reasons of health, no less than of patriotism.

The time is passed when intelligent people give the baby a piece of fat bacon to suck, and feed themselves on food soaked in grease; they would be horrified by a suggestion so fraught with the idea of the slums and the mountain fastnesses of Kentucky. But in metropolitan restaurants and dining rooms they still include in a single meal such foods as oysters, fish, game, roast, and cheese. "One-half of the people in Christendom," according to Dr. Henry Smith Williams, the distinguished scientist and physician who contributes the "Science" section of Hearst's Magazine for February, "shorten their lives by over-eating or by perverse eating."

And most of this perversity in the American diet takes the form of an over supply of animal protein. Just how dangerous this kind of gormandising can be is shown by the fact that 350,000 deaths in the United States each year can be traced to this cause—an increase of forty per cent. in the last twenty years. The study of the faults and the remedies of the American dietary is especially valuable at this time of the urging of conservation for the sake of national welfare. The appeal of the Food Administration is reinforced by the judgment of a medical expert, whose evidence and conclusions no one can afford to ignore.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

These Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation, they will do you good.

How Army Horses Are Bought.

There is an interesting article in the February Farm and Fireside as to how army horses are purchased. The writer of it says:

"Every third week a great public sale is held at the sales yards, and as many as 5,000 horses at a time pass through the yards on these occasions.

"The good ones go at the rate of one a minute or faster," the manager told me.

"The horses inspected by the United States officers average about 1,200 a week. It is hard work, but is well and thoroughly done.

"The year 1914 was the high year for horse sales in Miles City as elsewhere in the country, for then all the allied governments were buying everything they could get hold of. During that year 30,893 horses and mules went out of the sales yards. Since then the buying has been steadier and more restrained, and the funny stories told of the buyers who knew horses but spoke no English, or who knew a little English but had no knowledge of horses, are decreasing.

"The Western horse has been a favorite for war purposes because in its blood is the strain of the wild horse of the plains, tough and hardy, and noted for endurance, speed, and spirit."

About Constipation.

Certain articles of diet tend to check movements of the bowels. The most common of these are cheese, tea and boiled milk. On the other hand raw fruits, especially apples and bananas, also graham bread and whole wheat bread promote a movement of the bowels. When the bowels are badly constipated, however, the sure way is to take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.

What Hospitals in France Need.

Everyone in your town is doing some sort of Red Cross work. Here are some suggestions, taken from the February Woman's Home Companion, which will prove very helpful. The magazine says:

"Special points emphasized in the report of the committee are:

"1. Convalescent robes should be warm, heavy bath-robing preferred.

"2. Pajamas should be made of good outing flannel for winter use.

"3. Convalescent suits (lined pajamas) are needed, as the men wear them in place of suits in both the American and French hospitals.

"4. Both pajamas and lined pajamas are preferred with a turn-over collar with which a tie can be worn. Pajamas for French hospitals may be made in dark colors.

"5. Convalescent suits (lined pajamas) should be made of bright-colored materials, so that the convalescent patient may be easily discernible.

"6. Nightgales are not desirable for either American or French hospitals. Bed jackets are used in place of them, and should be made of warm material.

"7. Operating leggings are desirable made of flannel or heavy cotton flannel for winter use.

"8. Heavy, warm, machine-made sweaters with long sleeves are needed by men in the tuberculosis hospitals; no particular color is mentioned.

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	733,882.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.88
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.



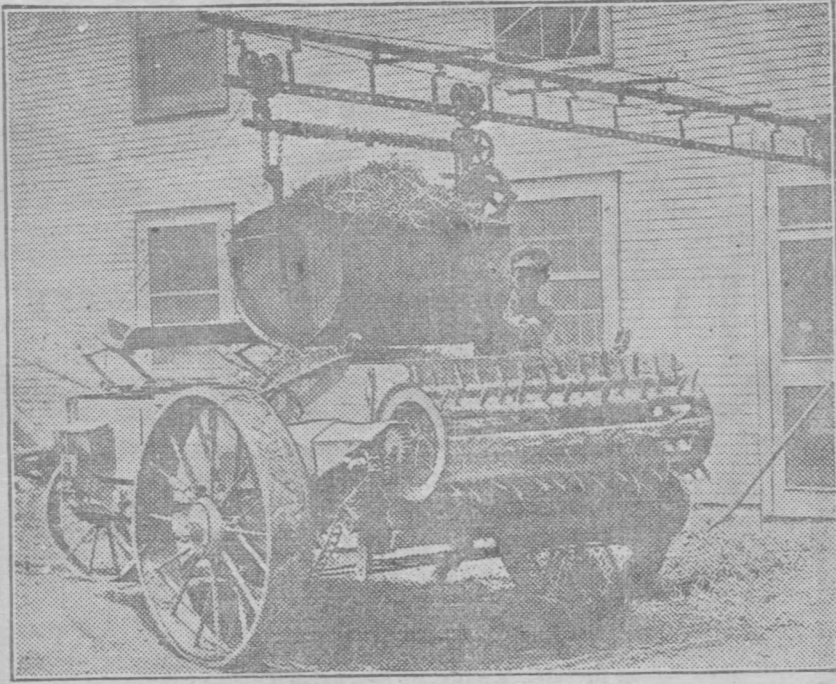
Do not make the sad mistake of putting off placing your order for your Ford, as thousands of others are doing over the country. We are taking as many orders now as we did last Spring, and there will not be one-half enough cars to supply the demand, so put your order in now and be sure of getting your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

LIVE STOCK FARMING AS A MEANS OF MAINTAINING SOIL FERTILITY



Right Way to Care for Manure Produced on the Farm—Conserve the Plant Food Which It Contains to Increase the Fertility of the Soil.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No farming people have ever been able economically to maintain the fertility of their soils without the use of live stock. Farming without the use of manures is a waste of energy and results in the exhaustion of soils. The neglect in preserving and increasing the quantity of farm manures has been a great drain on the natural resources of the American farm, especially in the southern portion of the United States. The lack of intelligent care of the waste products and the convenient form of commercial fertilizers have jointly been responsible for the almost general neglect of farm manures.

Value of Fertilizers.

Commercial fertilizers have played and will continue to play a great part in the farm economy of the country. Their full value, however, cannot be obtained by their exclusive use. A much greater value can be had from them when used wisely in connection with manure and green crops. One of the principal reasons for the small value sometimes realized from manure of any kind is that it has not been properly handled and through exposure and neglect has lost a large percentage of its plant food. The chief difference between barnyard manure and other vegetable matter is that the process of passing through the animal has rendered the fertilizing elements of the former more available for absorption in plant growth. The best authorities tell us that from 75 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of a

crop is left after passing through the animal. This being true and the elements being in a soluble form, we have some idea of why it is of the utmost importance to protect the manure supply from leaching by rains or from other sources of loss.

Loss by Leaching.

The Cornell University experiment station found that as much as 50 per cent of the plant food constituents in manure was lost by leaching and unnecessary fermentation. The problem is how best and most economically to prevent this loss. The best plan where it is practicable is to haul out the manure regularly, spread it upon the land, and plow it under. The best results are usually obtained by turning under shallow. The next best plan is to keep the stock under sheds or in stables with sufficient litter to absorb all liquids. This treatment will not only take up moisture but the continual trampling of the animal will exclude all air, so that the accumulation may go on without injury to its quality until a convenient time to remove and spread it on the land. The litter or waste matter used for bedding not only serves its purpose in helping to preserve the manure, but adds considerably to it.

When neither of these plans can be advantageously used, a cheap shed conveniently located may be substituted and all manure carried to it as removed. Care must be taken to prevent heating, which is especially liable to happen when horse manure predominates. This can be remedied by adding water when needed.

GROWTH OF CHEESE MAKING

Twelve New Factories Established in West—Big Improvement Seen in Milk Supply.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Work to develop cheese manufacture in the Western states, begun in July, 1916, has resulted in 12 new cheese factories, says the annual report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States department of agriculture. Improvement of the milk supply produced a better quality of cheese and greater yields. One factory reported that the improvement of the milk supply alone increased the net income of cheese at least \$3,000 a year. Possibilities for expansion of cheese work in the West are said to be almost limitless, but no effort is being made to encourage the establishment of factories where there are not cows enough or where other circumstances prevent successful operations.

GOOD FEEDS FOR DAIRY COWS

Those Who Can Obtain Fish Meal Should Give It Consideration in Arranging Rations.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dairymen who can obtain fish meal, a by-product of the fish cannery, should give it consideration in making up the rations for their dairy cows. When used in a ration for milk production fish meal proved to be worth from 20 to 25 per cent more than cottonseed meal and had no ill effect upon the flavor of the milk, says the annual report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture. Potato silage was found to be as palatable as corn silage and of equal feeding value; peanut meal from unshelled nuts was inferior to cottonseed meal, and 125 pounds of potato meal equaled 100 of cornmeal as a feed for dairy cows, according to experiments conducted by the bureau.

DON'T DISTURB LAYING HENS

Undue Excitement in Poultry House Bound to Reduce Egg Yield of Young Fowls.

It pays to be quiet and careful in the houses containing laying hens, especially if they are pullets from the range which have just commenced to lay. Strangers that visit poultry plants should realize that undue excitement is bound to reduce the egg yield and make every effort not to frighten the birds by sudden movements. A strange child running through a poultry house will frighten the hens and seriously reduce the laying for that day.

CAREFULLY LOOK OVER SEED

Corn Should Be Graded Before It Is Shelled to Secure Uniformity in Size and Shape.

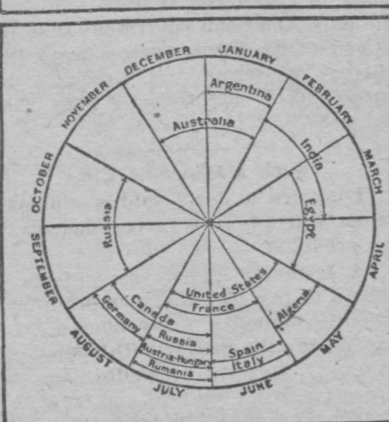
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Shelled corn is not easily graded and all seed corn should therefore be looked over carefully before the ears are shelled. The grading is done to secure uniformity of size and shape in each lot of kernels, so that they will be dropped evenly from the corn-planter when it is set for special lots of seed.

If the seed ears vary as to size of kernel they should be separated into two or three grades, according to the type of grain they bear. These grades should be shelled separately—always by hand and not by a mechanical sheller—and then tested in the corn planter. After finding the numbers on the planter plates which drop the kernels most uniformly, each lot should be numbered with corresponding figures. All this should be done when work is slack in the winter and before the spring rush begins.

Be sure there is enough for two years' planting. You may need it yourself if the first planting is drowned out; and there never was a time when there was not a demand for seed corn known to be good.

WHEAT HARVESTS OF THE WORLD



WINTER CARE FOR CHICKENS

Where Hens Are Compelled to Use Energy in Fighting Cold They Will Not Produce Eggs.

Keep the hens warm and comfortable, yet provide enough ventilation to keep the air pure, for a hen that must use her energy in fighting the cold can not put the same energy into egg production.

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.

MOVIES TO TEACH HISTORY

Will Make It Gorgeous Pageant Instead of Meaningless Succession of Dates, Says Writer.

Brian Hooker, who believes in a future for the "movies," writes in the Century on their possibilities in revivifying history and converting it, out of a meaningless succession of dates and names, into a gorgeous pageant. "History will be known as never before, for it will be seen and not heard, revived before us to the very life and re-enacted in our presence. We shall watch Babylon fall and Rome not build in a day. And as with history itself, so with the whole wonder of legendary and historical story. We shall see tall Troy burning, Robin Hood hunting the king's deer in Sherwood, and Lancelot and Tristram riding through Brocelannde; the sun shall flash on Caesar's armor, the foam about the bows of the Argo, and through fire as veritable as himself Sigurd will go to Brunnhild. So with a vividness beyond words and an illusion beyond paint and tinsel we shall review the wars of heroes and the loves of gods of other days. Nor need the new field be confined to the seriously beautiful alone; there will be room enough for all that is merely fanciful and entertaining. Gods are no better material than fairies, and George Washington would look as well cutting down the cherry tree as crossing the Delaware. If Lancelot would make a fine figure in the pictures so would Don Quixote, the Iliad would show no better in its kind than the Little Mermaid or Hansel and Gretel. For the special power of the screen is to present more actually than the novel or the play can represent them whatever may be wonderful to behold. Its motto must be 'seeing is believing,' and its office is to verify before our sight alike all history and fable and romance."

SURE CURE.



"You'll forget you ever loved me within a month."
"Not unless you marry me."

We'd All Do It if We Could. He spent all his health to get his wealth. And then with might and main He turned around and spent his wealth To get his health again.

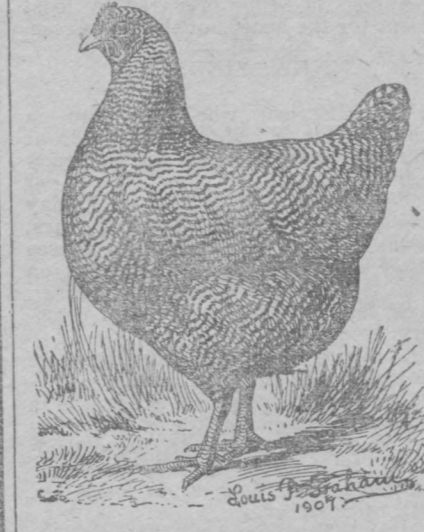
WAR'S BIG NECESSITY

To Reach Greatest Efficiency Army Must Be Well Fed.

Every Farmer Can Raise More and Better Poultry and More Profitably by Disposing of Surplus Males—Keep Yearling Hens.

(By E. E. RICHARDS, President of American Poultry Association.)

We are going to win this war. It is going to cost our treasury billions of dollars besides the lives of hundreds of thousands of our bright young manhood, but we shall win. To win this war the quickest, and with the least loss of lives we must provide the food, for as Napoleon said: "An army marches on its stomach." This means that an army must be well provisioned to reach its greatest efficiency. The greater part of the food supply must come from the United States not only for our 1,700,000 and more boys in the



Eared Plymouth Rock Hen.

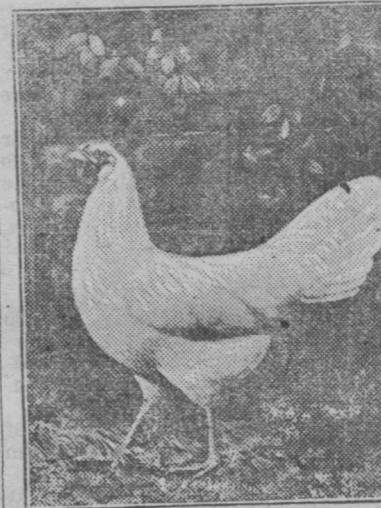
army and navy, but we shall have to feed our people at home, and must also supply the allies who are fighting this world's greatest battles.

Disposal of Surplus Males.

Every farmer can raise more and better poultry and do it far more profitably by disposing of all surplus males, by keeping only the yearling hens, and the earliest and best-matured pullets, thus keeping no dead-ends or "slackers" to consume what should go to profitable producers. It is a crime to dispose of a laying hen or a pullet that is just about to lay. Keep the hen house neat and clean. Repair the roof, the windows, and stop any direct drafts that are possible by knot holes or cracks. Too much glass and not enough open front is bad. Write your state experiment station for needed information. Every state in the Union except Florida and Wyoming, maintain poultry departments which are pleased to aid the home folks with their poultry problems.

Poultry Will Help.

Poultry is profitable. No source of meat supply is as rapid or as cheap. Every pound of poultry produced will help in sending a pound of meat across to the boys that are fighting our battles. Every farm should have a carefully culled flock of not less than two hundred fowls. The larger the farm, the larger the flock, and such a flock should be maintained largely from economical reasons. Poultry will pick up 90 per cent of its living from scattered and wasted grains. They act as scavengers in consuming a large part of



White Leghorn Hen.

what would otherwise be lost. Poultry will prove valuable in eating obnoxious bugs, grasshoppers, worms and insect pests, that would otherwise destroy food that is valuable. To the dweller in a village, town or city, a well-kept flock of a dozen or 25 good laying hens will prove profitable. They can be kept from the lawn, garden, kitchen and table offal, all of which makes the choicest kind of poultry feed with but a small addition of grain.

Increase Food Production.

During this next year every effort should be made to raise and consume every pound of poultry flesh possible. It is one of the easiest and quickest ways of helping to increase food production, and that is what every red-blooded American must do to help his country during the period of the war. Every pound of meat produced will help put a bullet at the kaiser. Do your bit.

Keep Nests Clean.

Keep the hens' nests clean and the bedding on the floor of the poultry house clean and the eggs will be clean when gathered, in most cases.

Hens in Laying Trim.

Keep the hens in laying trim. Their "shells" are valuable food ammunition.

PEDIGREE AND GUARANTEE

An animal is like a machine. To make a good machine requires that each part be of good material and just the right weight and strength. The good animal must have its parts developed in the right proportion to make the type desired. The adaptability of a machine and the proportioning of its parts can be largely determined by looking at it. However, the make of the machine is the guarantee as to its possessing or lacking quality. Likewise in the animal a good "ped" can be determined as to its type by looking at it. Its real quality, however, cannot be determined in this way. To get at this it becomes necessary to go further back. The quality was put into the animal by its parents, its grandparents, its great grandparents, etc. This makes it important to know that all these parents had qualities that would contribute to the making of a good animal of the type wanted. A pedigree is a scheme for keeping track of the parents of an animal. It is a guarantee of what is back of the animal, of what has contributed to its make-up. It is this fact that makes the purebred animal valuable.—North Dakota Experiment Station.

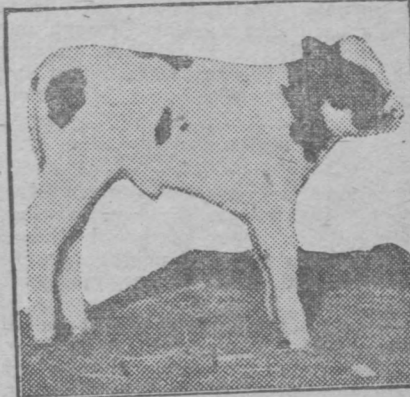
DEHORN CALVES WHEN YOUNG

Treatment Is Painless If Applied Before Animals Are Week Old—Directions to Follow.

(By CARL J. MENZIE, Ferndale, Wash.)

Young calves can be painlessly dehorned if the treatment is applied before they are one week old. Anyone can do it if they follow directions:

Procure from a druggist a stick of caustic soda or caustic potash—it usually comes in sticks five inches long and the size of a lead pencil. Now clip the hair off over the place where the horn can be felt. After this is finished, wash with soap and water



Young Holstein Calf.

and thoroughly dry with a towel. Take the stick of caustic and wrap some paper around the end that is to be held in the hand. Now moisten the other end and rub on each clipped spot alternately, two or three times, allowing time for it to dry between each application. Don't get the stick too wet and rub only where the horn is to appear, because if it gets on the surrounding skin it will eat the flesh away and cause pain. After the treatment protect the calves from rain, as water on the head will cause the caustic to run on the surrounding skin.

ESSENTIAL TO LIFE OF SOIL

More Vegetation Must Be Turned Under to Replace That Burned Out by Heat of Sun.

The time has come when we must turn under more vegetation to replace that burned out by the heat of the sun and intense cultural methods. Vegetable matter is essential to the life and yield of the soil. Regardless of the amount of plant food in the soil, before a good yield can be expected the land must have enough organic matter to make it light, mellow and friable. The first essential is vegetation, then moisture, and next cultivation. Do not be too persistent in leaving the fields clean. A few weeds may not be altogether objectionable.

BEST IMPROVEMENT OF SOIL

Much Easier to Maintain Productivity of Land Than to Rebuild Soil Robbed of Fertility.

If the soil is neglected in any respect in the development of our system of farming, our agricultural structure will become top-heavy. Soil improvement is the foundation upon which our structure of permanent agriculture is based. It is much easier to maintain the productivity of the land than it is to rebuild a soil robbed of its fertility.

TIMOTHY HAY IS VALUABLE

Palatability Is One of Chief Reasons Why It Is Standard in Most of Our Markets.

Timothy hay is a palatable hay and this is one of the chief reasons why it is standard in most markets. In addition to this, a horse can be fed a large quantity of it and will suffer no ill effects when given a hard drive immediately after having eaten the hay. Palatability depends largely on the time the hay is cut and on the method of curing.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All communications for this department must be signed by the author; not for publication, but as an evidence that the items contributed are legitimate and correct.

SILVER RUN.

Mrs. Susan Lippy, wife of Mr. J. R. Lippy, died at her home on Saturday morning, Feb. 2. She had been in an almost helpless condition for several years.

Mrs. Esther Zinn, of Hanover, is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Alice Lippy.

Mrs. T. H. Bemiller is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Kindig, of near Littlestown.

Mrs. Grinnell Humbert was taken to the hospital, to undergo an operation for appendicitis. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Utz, of Hanover, are spending a week with Mrs. Utz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Jones.

Large army trucks are an almost daily occurrence passing through our village. The consignment passing through on Tuesday were halted and treated to hot coffee and a light lunch.

BRIDGEPORT.

A surprise party was given Mrs. John Harner, on Friday evening, Jan. 18, in honor of her birthday. About 35 friends and neighbors were present and spent a very pleasant evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland Weant visited Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Staub, on Sunday. The following were visitors at "Meadow Brook Farm, on Sunday, 20th: Russel Ohler, wife and son, Joseph; Rev. Preckitt, of Thurmont; Augustus Ohler, of Hammond, Ill.; Mrs. John Baumgardner and sons, of Four Points.

Jones Baker and Miss Jennie Nail spent Saturday in Gettysburg. The following pupils of Tom's Creek school deserve much credit for perfect attendance during the winter term: Ruth Stambaugh, Ethel Troxell. The following missed one day: Ethel Naylor, Aaron Putman. In addition to the above, the following were present every day during January: Glenn and Merle Troxell, Paul and Norman Putman. Frank Stambaugh, Geo. and Bruce Baumgardner and Ethel Dern missed one day.

H. W. Baker and J. Augustus Ohler, of Hammond, Ill., have returned home, after spending several days in Baltimore.

Jacob Ohler and son, Augustus, spent last Saturday with G. A. Ohler and family.

Wade Stoniesifer, of Gettysburg College, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Wm. Hockensmith and family.

John Harner made a business trip to Frederick, recently.

Jones Baker spent a few days of this week with his uncle, Jones Ohler, of near Harney, J. A. Ohler, of Hammond, Ill., is visiting at the same place.

Rev. Preckitt, and Mr. Bussard, of Thurmont, were recent visitors at the homes of Jacob Stambaugh and Chas. Staub.

DETOUR.

At the Red Cross spelling bee, at the school house, Friday evening, \$18.00 were taken in.

Mrs. J. P. Weibright spent Wednesday in New Windsor.

The roads in this section were badly drifted, this week. The pike was impassable, and the toll gate was thrown open. The mail carrier was not able to go on the route on Tuesday, and only made part of the trip on Wednesday. Some of the milkmen upset three or four times bringing their milk to the station on Tuesday morning.

Dr. C. H. Diller was on train No. 4 when the engine was derailed on Wednesday evening. He was not hurt in any way.

PINEY CREEK.

Mrs. Chas. Rinehart entertained, last week, her sister, Mrs. Luther Wetzell, and son, Dale, of McKnights-town.

Miss Faith Baltzley and Luther Baltzley, of Ottanna; Miss Beulah Bletz, of York, and Mrs. John Sauerwein and daughter, Miss Catherine, spent Sunday with Chas. Rinehart and family.

John Sauerwein spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Mayers.

UNION BRIDGE.

The busiest man in town, just now, is the plumber. He is also the most popular man, judging from the number of folks who call on him.

A man who has the audacity to steal chickens from a preacher, is about as mean as you find them.

Rev. Field has the proud distinction of having three sons fighting the Kaiser.

The Red Cross will meet each Thursday at the home of Rev. Clift, until further notice. The executive committee met on Monday night, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Haines.

Monday night seemed to be the coldest night of the winter.

Mr. Arbaugh met with a distressing accident, recently, while working at the cement plant. In a fall, he had the misfortune to cut off a finger.

We are glad to welcome the Heck family to our town. They reside next to the M. P. Church.

There was a good attendance at the fourth number of the lecture course at the town hall, on Wednesday night.

The second term of the public school year commenced on Monday, with a larger enrollment of scholars.

A play is being prepared by local talent for the benefit of the Red Cross.

NEW WINDSOR.

Rev. Parrish, who has been in training for Y. M. C. A. work, at Massa, returned home on Saturday evening last.

Miss Matilda Poole died on Friday evening last, after an illness of years, at the home of her nieces, the Misses Ecker, aged 76 years. Funeral on Monday, by her pastor, Dr. Fraser. Interment in the Presbyterian cemetery.

Monday night and Tuesday were the coldest of the year here.

Blue Ridge College Bible Term is in progress, this week, the weather interfering somewhat with the attendance.

Chas. T. Repp is confined to his bed with rheumatism.

Mrs. J. Wm. Snader, who has been sick, is improving.

Mrs. Frank Miller visited her daughter, in Baltimore, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. B. Kephart, of near Taneytown, visited at the home of M. D. Reid, the first of the week.

J. Webster Bittner, of Washington, has rented the Baker garage.

Mrs. Wm. Lovell is on the sick list.

Miss Nan Norris, of Ligonore, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.

Miss Helen Roop has accepted a position with Ensor & Graybill, as book-keeper.

HARNEY.

Mrs. Emanuel Fuss is on a visit to her children, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Emory Frock, of Baltimore, is spending a few weeks with her father, and Emanuel Fuss.

Mrs. McClellan Ott spent last Thursday at the home of W. A. Snider and family.

The following pupils attended Harney school every day, during the winter term: Ethel Lemmon, Mary Hess, Russel Clabaugh, Eddie Morelock, Chas. Reck, Vada Lemmon, Margaret Eckenrode, Blanche Lemmon, Louella Snider, Isabel Eckenrode, Paul Cornell, Ira Witherow, Donald Sentz, and Edgar Sentz. Those who were absent one day were: Lethia Angell, Alice Fream, Ethel Wantz, Bessie Angell, Oharo Keefer, Delphine Haron, Amrose Eckenrode, Luther Angell, Ernest Reaver, Joseph Reaver, Lenon Eckenrode, Delta Ridinger, Chas. Leatherman and Ephraim Bowersox.

UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Neil Roberts, of Lynchburg, Va., visited her sister, Mrs. H. H. Weaver and family, during the week.

Mrs. Geo. Crumbacker, of Waynesboro, is spending some time with her son, Chas. Crumbacker.

Mrs. Jennie Albert, of Biglerville, Pa., is visiting her brother, George Eckenrode and family.

We are sorry to lose from our town the family of John E. Heck, who moved to Union Bridge, this week. He made the change to be closer the shipping point for his huckster business.

BARK HILL.

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

Raymond Thomas Rowe, of Westminster, was a visitor in town, Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Biddinger, of McKinstry's, were visitors at John Rowe's, on Sunday.

Frank Rowe, of Union Bridge, was a visitor at Mrs. Mary Rowe's, on Sunday.

Our public school opened again on Monday last.

Rules For Using Soft Coal.

Since soft coal must be more generally used in Maryland, the following simple but serviceable directions for using soft coal are presented by Ferdinand A. Meyer, Fuel Administrator, with request that hard coal be displaced by soft whenever possible.

First—When starting a fresh fire, lay aside some lump coal. If too large break the lumps to about the size of an apple. This will prevent too much smoke, while the fire is burning up and getting into good shape. After the fire is burnt up bright, keep feeding it with lump coal until the necessary depth of fire is made, after which the coal can be used as it comes. Care, however, should be taken to see that it is only put on the fire in small quantities.

Never put a heavy bed of green or fresh coal on the fire, as this will prevent the free passage of air through the bed of fuel, with the result that too much smoke and unconsumed gas will be formed, which means not only a direct loss of coal, but the deposit of soot will be too heavy in the passage to the chimney and in the chimney which will in turn reduce the efficiency of the heating apparatus.

Second—Before putting a fresh supply of coal on the fire, always use the poker, stirring the fire up from the grate and breaking the surface of the

fuel bed properly; then let the fire burn a few minutes or until the flames have disappeared. Then apply a fresh charge, but as already advised only a slight covering.

The method of using the two kinds of coal are entirely opposite to each other. The hard coal fire should never be disturbed by the use of a poker, while the more the poker is used with the soft coal fire the better will be the results.

Third—Never entirely close the damper to the chimney. There must always be a free escape for the gases.

Fourth—If the fire is banked at night, the front part of the grate should be left bare; banking the fire to the back and covering it well with fine coal, leaving the fire door open, closing the ash pit door and partly closing the damper to the chimney; but do not close damper to such an extent that the gas will be prevented from going up the chimney.

Finally—Keep the ash pit comparatively clear of ashes and see that no unburnt coal or cinders are wasted. The ash pit should always appear bright from the fire, to get best results.

The only objection to the use of soft coal seems to be that we have not been accustomed to it, which is a common objection to the use of many other things. If the people will only accustom themselves to the use of soft coal now, when necessity compels us, we will all find in the future, what now appears to us a hardship, will eventually prove to be one of the greatest and most valuable lessons taught us by the war—U. S. Fuel Administration.

When You Have a Cold. It is when you have a severe cold that you appreciate the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. Frank Crocker, Pana, Ill., writes, "Our five-year old son Paul caught a severe cold last winter that settled on his lungs and he had terrible coughing spells. We were greatly worried about him as the medicine we gave him did not help him in the least. A neighbor spoke so highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy that I got a bottle of it. The first dose benefited him so much that I continued giving it to him until he was cured."

An Important Decision. The Maryland Court of Appeals handed down a decision Saturday in the case of Edgar T. Mercer, auctioneer of Frederick county, who refused to pay the license in Carroll county required under the Act of 1914, fixing a license for non-resident auctioneers of \$25.50 and upheld the action of the Circuit Court of Carroll county, which declared the auctioneers' license law unconstitutional.

Mr. Mercer lives in Frederick county, at Mt. Airy, Carroll county, being just across the road. However, not being a resident of Carroll county he was required under the law to pay a license for auctioneering, from which residents of Carroll county were exempt. There was another provision giving Baltimore countians a license for but \$10.00. Mr. Mercer paid the license for several years, until he was informed that the law was unconstitutional and he refused to abide by it. Accordingly he was indicted in Carroll county without a license.

He stood trial last May and won the case, the Circuit Court holding that the act was unconstitutional. It was argued that the legislation was discriminatory and violated the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution. The case was appealed and argued before the Court of Appeals, November 1. It was not until Saturday that a decision was handed down.

In holding the auctioneers' license law unconstitutional, the decision overthrows many other local laws which discriminate against non-residents and which are in effect not only in Carroll County, but in other counties of the State. For instance, the fishing and hunting law in Carroll county, requiring a license for non-residents, will probably be held invalid through the application of this decision, which will be far-reaching in its effect. Such laws as apply to the buying of junk are also affected.

DIED.

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

MRS. NANCY SOWERS.

Mrs. Nancy Sowers, widow of the late Mr. John Sowers, died at her home, near Walnut Grove school, on Monday night, aged 84 years. She leaves one son, William, with whom she lived. Funeral services were held on Thursday, at the Lutheran church, Taneytown, by her pastor, Rev. L. B. East. She is also survived by one brother, Samuel Harner, of this district.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of my dear father,

WILLIAM L. ARNOLD, who departed this life two years ago, February 5th., 1916.

Thy hands are clasped upon thy breast 'I'd love to kiss thy loving brow; But in my aching heart I know I have no father now.

By his daughter, Mrs. Mary Graham.

In Sad but Loving Remembrance of my dear husband,

DAVID A. VAUGHN, who departed this life one year ago, February 7th., 1917.

Home is vacant, oh how dreary; One has gone to return no more; To his peaceful home in Heaven On that bright and golden shore.

Oh, dear husband, how much I miss you Since you left me here to weep; Still in Heaven you're resting In that calm and peaceful sleep.

We shall meet again in Heaven. When the battle of life is won; Heavenly Father, in my movement, Help me say "Thy will be done."

By his wife.

In Memory of my husband

CHARLES WESLEY HAINES, who died one month ago today, Jan. 8th.

Sleep on, dear husband, and take your rest; God called you home—He thought it best; He saw your suffering here was great, And opened wide the Golden Gate.

By his Loving Wife, Frances Haines, Westminster, Md.

NORTHWEST RICH IN TIMBER

Pacific Coast Has Enough Fir, Cedar, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock to Build Homes for All.

In the Pacific northwest stand 1,500,000,000,000 feet of timber. A Seattle contractor tells me that this would build a bungalow for every man, woman and child in the nation, Edward Mott Woolley writes in McClure's. Up on the north Pacific coast are 80,000,000 acres of forests. It is estimated that the state of Washington alone has about 400,000,000,000 feet of standing fir, cedar, pine, spruce and hemlock. In Oregon and Idaho there are 700,000,000,000 feet. In 1916 the distribution of Washington lumber by ocean carriers was nearly 900,000,000 feet.

I cannot make a fair estimate of the money that lumber brings to the Puget sound country in a year. I might guess it at several hundred million dollars.

I have seen it estimated that the Washington lumber and shingles shipped by rail alone are worth \$50,000,000. Lumber last year represented 56 per cent of the tonnage furnished Washington railroads. Of the wage earners in Washington and Oregon more than 60 per cent are engaged in lumbering operations. Wages paid in Washington and Oregon for work connected with lumber stand for 59 per cent of the total. Some mills have an output of 150,000,000 feet a year.

The evolution of the Pacific coast lumber industry has been in keeping with the general development. Giant machinery now handles both the logs and lumber. Steam loggers and skidders do heroic work in the woods and steel cables lower the big logs down perpendicular mountain slopes. I heard of an ocean-going log raft 900 feet long drawing 24 feet of water.

ENGLISH THRUSHES TUNE UP

Songsters Are in Evidence Even Early in February, Robins Singing Throughout the Winter.

Thrushes in England are early singers, and it is not unusual to hear a thrush singing even in the first week of February, says the Christian Science Monitor. The gardens—and, of course, a thrush loves a garden—are then green, and moist, and very quiet and already in full possession of the robin, a very charming musician—a musician that sings throughout the winter and gains particular laurels in doing so.

This season the thrushes that inhabit the woods and hedges and remain during the winter have decided to break through tradition and sing as much and as early as they have a mind to. It seems that they, as well as the robins, sing in December and sing in full voice. Some one has heard a De Reszke in a thicket, who begins with the daybreak, and sings as gloriously a song as any that he is wont to sing in the early days of spring.

Have his calculations been thrown out by the mildness of the weather, for we hear of bunches of outdoor chrysanthemums coming in from country gardens, or is there a movement on foot for complete liberty of action in regard to the commencement and duration of the musical season?

A "Changed" Quarter.

Thousands of persons, banks and corporations are daily causing the secret service and treasury great annoyance by telephone calls inquiring if the 1917 quarter has been counterfeited, states the New York World. The National City bank and the Federal Reserve bank are among those who have been flooded with requests for enlightenment.

The trouble results from an act of congress, based on the idea that the legend on the reverse side of the piece was not as clear as it should be, or ordering it changed. The new issue recently was put in circulation.

In the first issue the eagle is at the bottom of the coin and there are seven stars on the left and six stars on the right of the national bird.

In the second issue the eagle has been placed near the center of the coin, and there are five stars on each side and three stars beneath the eagle and the "E pluribus unum" and other reading matter is more distinct.

Both coins are of course O. K.

The Handy Automobile.

It is not an uncommon sight on an extra frosty morning, notes an exchange, to see a teamster walking alongside his team to keep warm, but it certainly was surprising on such a day to see a driver doing that with an automobile.

This was on a broad, smooth suburban highway, where the passengers shooting past in a big limousine saw a delivery wagon ambling serenely along while its driver, swinging his arms to warm himself, was trotting along beside it on the ground, just as he might have done if instead of a machine he had been driving a horse and wagon.

An Indefinite Liability.

A true story about a citizen whose daughter is about to be married, and who has been trying to get a line on what the expense of the rather elaborate ceremony will be. He approached a friend of his, seeking information.

"Morris," he said, "your oldest daughter was married about five years ago, wasn't she? Would you mind telling me about how much the wedding cost you?"

"Not at all, Sam," was the answer. "Altogether about five thousand dollars a year."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR. A Chick From Every Hatchable Egg. Seven Sizes 60 to 600 Eggs. That's what you want, and the Buckeye will give you just that! Everybody uses the Buckeye—big breeders and little breeders—1000 chicks a year or one hundred!

PORK HIGHER - This week 21 to 22 Cents. SHIP TO US. J. F. WEANT & SON, 1004-06 Hillen St., BALTIMORE, MD.

BIRDS HELP SAVE THE CROPS TRYING FOR ARMY WEIGHT. Winged Destroyers of Tree and Grain Insects Should Be Protected Declare the Audubon Societies. The young man strolled into a Sixth avenue restaurant of the better type and quietly gave his order. There was nothing conspicuous about his manner or appearance, but when the bus boy came along and the young man asked for, received, and drank four glasses of water in rapid succession, persons near by stared at him out of the whites of their eyes, so to speak.

PERSHING KNOWS RED MEN. Noted General Has Had Much Experience with Indians, and They Would Receive Welcome. "If a contingent of American Indians is sent to France to fight for Uncle Sam against the central powers they will find a warm welcome from General Pershing." Col. J. A. George of South Dakota remarked recently, according to the Washington Post, "General Pershing has been a friend of the Indians for many years. He commanded a company of Sioux Indian scouts in the Sioux war of 1890-1891, and has lived among the red men for a good many years.

McCLEERY'S WEDDING GIFTS
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MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
Different Grades and Makes.
ALL WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY
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Save Your Eyes!

You are risking your most valuable possession when you use Eye Glasses that are not correct and cause worry and dissatisfaction. Eye strain is invariably due to either lack of Glasses, or lack of proper Glasses. We take every precaution and assure you absolutely correct Glasses.

We Make Complete Glasses as low as \$2.00.

Glasses that are Suited to Your Personality as well as Your Eyes.

You are mistaken if you believe you can choose Eye Glasses like a pair of shoes. Nearly all eyes have irregular focus, requiring special examination, and Glasses ground according to prescription.

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Pay us a Visit--We Will Please You--and Guarantee all our Work.

Going Out of Business

Entire Stock and Fixtures Must Be Sold in 30 Days, Regardless of Cost or Value.

Owing to the High Prices and Scarcity of Merchandise for the future, we are compelled to close our doors, and discontinue business. Our Entire Stock, consisting of **Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings for Men, Women and Children**, will be sold in next 30 Days. Come and buy to your fullest of your needs for years to come, as you can't make a better investment.

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2-8-31



Slightly Used Pianos!

\$ 98	Brown-Simpson	\$98
19	Chickering	19
198	Whitman	198
69	Heinicamp	69
349	Werner Player	349
85	Knabe	85
249	Lehr	249
59	Newman Bros.	59
398	Werner Player	398
49	Stieff	49
239	Radle	239

Lowest Factory Prices on all new Pianos. We sell the famous Lehr, Radle, Werner, Cable-Nelson and others sold for years at Birely's Palace of Music. Organs, \$5.00 up. All kinds of Talking Machines. We take all kinds of Musical Instruments in exchange.

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FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES
 The Big Music House--Three Stores in Frederick. Write for FREE copy of our "Old Grey Mare" Song Book--Its Free.

PUBLIC SALE

Real & Personal Property

By virtue of the power and authority contained in the last will and testament of Jeremiah Baublitz, 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 country road leading from Uniontown to Middleburg, adjoining the farms of Mrs. Mollie Catzandfner, Ezra McGee and Theodore Baublitz, on

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

FARM OF TWENTY-THREE ACRES, three rods and twenty-five perches of land, more or less, improved by a good log and weather-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 a 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, subject, of course, 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 the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Court; and one-third in six months and the remaining day of sale, or all cash at the option of the purchaser, said payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned Executor to be at the expense of conveying.

PERSONAL PROPERTY. At the same time and place, the said undersigned Executor will sell the personal property of the said Jeremiah Baublitz, deceased Testator, consisting of beds and bedding, carpets, eggs, chairs, cherry table, other tables, stoves, dishes, peach butter, pots and pans, iron kettle, sausage stuffer and grinder, potatoes, harrow, plows, mowers, wagons and 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 the 1st of August, one heifer about 10 weeks old, 5 shoats, several sets of harness, saddle, seed corn, about 20 bushels corn in crib, lot of tools, hay, straw, fodder, 20 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. HANKARD, Executor.
 Charles O. Clomson, Attorney.
 Walter Selby and Samuel Wilson, Clerks.
 1-25-41

NO newspaper can succeed without advertising, therefore we solicit the patronage of our readers for those who by their advertising help to make the paper possible.

Both Phones Opposite R. R.

S. D. MEHRING,
Littlestown, Pa.

Buggies, Surreys, Jenny Linds, Cutters and Spring Wagons

Manufactured in every part from top to bottom.

To my Patrons and the Public Generally: It is no longer a question of economy whether to buy a home-made vehicle or not? but the question is, Where will I be able to get such work? I have a large stock of finished all home work, or will build to order. Repairing promptly done. Correspondence invited, or, visit my shops.

DR. FAHRNEY,
HAGERSTOWN, MD.

Chronic Diseases Only.

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

6-29-1y

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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 upon the estate of

HEZEKIAH HAWK,

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 22nd day of August, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1918.
ISAMIAH HAWK,
 Administrator.
 1-25-18

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 upon the estate of

JEREMIAH BAUBLITZ,

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 1st day of August, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1918.
JACOB D. BANKARD,
 Executor.
 1-25-18

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
 This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

EZRA D. STULLER,

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 subscribers, on or before the 1st day of August, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1918.
JOHN E. STULLER,
EDWARD E. STULLER,
 Executors.
 1-4-18



Of Course.

"There's one thing I'd like to know," said Mrs. Dubwalte.

"Well, my dear?" replied Mr. Dubwalte.

"Why is it that when you leave the house for your office in the morning you get there in about twenty minutes, but when you leave the office at night to come home it takes you anywhere from forty-five minutes to three hours to get here?"

"Why--that's easily explained. Toward the close of day obstacles accumulate."

Time to Concentrate.

"Why, I fell in love with first one girl and then another before I got married," said the susceptible young man. "I scattered my affections all over the map."

"That is all right, son," replied the elderly philosopher. "Nobody will object to what you did then, just so you broke yourself of the scattering habit on your wedding day."

A Parallell.

"I cannot imagine women fighting like men. Try as I may, I cannot picture to myself the Russian women they tell about, on the field, fighting like demons and working havoc right and left."

"Well, I'll call you over some night when our cook is fighting mad."

MORE CLASSY



"Lovely sunset tonight, Mrs. De Swell?"

"Mercy, I never look at an American sunset! They're so much more classy over in Italy, don't you know?"

MUDHOLES NOT PREFERRED

Hogs Are Not Dirty From Choice--Cement Tank Filled With Clean Water is Most Desired.

Hogs do not use mudholes for bathtubs from choice. They rightly want a bath every day, but had rather have a cement tank sunk ten or twelve inches in the ground and filled with clear cool water than a mudhole.

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 upon the estate of

ELIAS O. GARNER,

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 8th day of September, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 8th day of February, 1918.
MICHAEL E. WALSH,
 Executor.
 2-8-18

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

FEBRUARY

- 9-1 o'clock, Michael Pringer, George St., Taneytown. Lot and Double Dwelling. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 10-12 o'clock, Jacob J. Bankard, Exec. Jesse Baublitz, on Uniontown and Middleburg road. Real estate and Personal Property. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 14-2 o'clock, Edward Classon, York St., Taneytown. Lot and Dwelling House. See ad. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 16-1 o'clock, sharp, Mrs. Isamiah Hawk, Adm'r., on Middle St., Taneytown. Personal Property. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 22-12 o'clock, Clayton Shansbrook, at Piney Creek Sta. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 25-10 o'clock, W. R. Warren, near St. James' church. Stock, Implements and Household. 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 Tyrone. 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.
- 28-1 o'clock, E. D. Hess, near Hoffman Orphanage, Pa. Live Stock and Implements. Luther Spangler, Auct.

MARCH

- 1-12 o'clock, Albert M. Rowe, at Sell's Mill. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 5-10 o'clock, Jacob M. Rodkey, at Baust Church. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 5-10 o'clock, Harry E. Ohler, near Bridgeport. Stock and Farming Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 6-11 o'clock, Harry Clints, 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. Sulder, Heason Farm. Stock and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 8-12 o'clock, Grant Baker, on Parrish farm, near McKinstry. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 9-11 o'clock, Tolbert Shorb, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 9-10 o'clock, Harry Stonesifer, 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. Starner, 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 Deaton. Stock and Farming Implements. E. L. Stitley, Auct.
- 13-10 o'clock, William G. Fair, near Taneytown. Stock and Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 14-11 o'clock, George Hiltbricker, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements, 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. Devilliss, 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 Keysville road. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 19-10 o'clock, George H. Winemiller, on Keynar road. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 19-11 o'clock, Mrs. Mark R. Sulder, 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-John V. Eyley, near St. James' church, on Rohrbaugh farm. Stock and Implements. John Collins, Auct.
- 20-10 o'clock, W. H. Dintelman, 2 1/2 mi. north Deaton, near Six's bridge. Cattle, Horses and Household Goods.
- 21-10 o'clock, Patterson Bros., in Emmitsburg. Large sale Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Implements. Wm. T. Smith, Auct.
- 21-10 o'clock, Harry G. Lambert, near Taneytown. Stock and Farming Implements. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 22-10 o'clock, John A. Garner, near Taneytown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 23-11 o'clock, S. J. and N. G. Fair, near Uniontown. Stock, Implements and Household Goods. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.
- 23-12 o'clock, Harry Becker, 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 Dodrer, near Tyrone. 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 Bauffington, 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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of

WILLIAM H. FOX,

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 subscribers, on or before the 1st day of August, 1918, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1918.
EMORY A. FOX,
GROVER C. FOX,
 Administrators.
 1-4-18

Published by authority of Raine Printing Co., Towson, Md.

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Let Us Print Your Sale Bills

BLUE CHIFFON

By HILDA MORRIS

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Ellen Emery, on the train going to visit her cousins in the city, was worrying about her clothes. She had not a great many, and her dresses were very simple. They were in good taste—she felt sure that no one could find fault with her dark blue silk or her white evening frock on the ground of taste—but they lacked in "style," that indefinable quality which seemed fairly to ooze from the garments worn by her city-bred cousins. She did not wish them to be ashamed of her, nor did she wish to be pitied, but she simply could not afford to buy more dresses.

"I hope there won't be many parties," she told herself as the train pulled into the station. "And I do hope they won't notice my things much. What is there about the city that always makes one think clothes? I'm glad I live in the country."

The cousins met her with their car—two tall, fashionably attired young girls, with white furs and very correct-looking hair and complexions. Ellen was not unaware that their quick eyes swept over her plain "ready-made" suit and hat appraisingly, or that they exchanged meaning glances over her shoulder. However, they greeted her very kindly. They meant well, and Ellen climbed into the car beside them, resolving not to let clothes spoil her, even if she could not help thinking about them.

"You're just in time for a dance," said Dorothy, as they spun along. "There's to be an awfully nice one at the club tonight. Rob will take you, and you're sure to meet some awfully nice men."

"That's pleasant," said Ellen, but her heart sank a little. Not that she did not love to dance, but "an awfully nice" dance sounded a little fearsome. Her white frock would make little impression in a gathering of real evening gowns. However—and she squared



"Be Sure to Make Bob Introduce Him."

her shoulders gravely—she resolved not to let clothes keep her from enjoying the dance.

As it turned out, however, Dorothy and Louise had already planned what she was to wear.

"We've got a present for you," Louise said, as she helped Ellen unpack her steamer trunk. "A perfectly stunning gown; wait, I'll get it. You see, we just happened to see this frock at a bargain, and it was too small for either one of us, so we thought of you right away. It was so lovely we just had to buy it."

Louise danced away to get the dress, and Ellen felt tears of mortification come to her eyes. Of course, they had known she would come without proper clothes, they knew she was a "country cousin," and they had bought her a dress to wear, so that they need not feel ashamed of her. However, they meant to be kind, and she could not refuse.

Indeed, the gown was so lovely that it would have taken a Spartan mind to refuse it. Of blue chiffon, with flowers of pink and mauve and yellow, it was irresistibly charming, with Ellen's golden hair and delicate coloring. The girl's blue eyes grew stary with delight as she looked at herself in the mirror. After all, she was "chic," and far prettier than either Dorothy or Louise. She had never in her life looked so well before. She let Dorothy arrange her hair in a very modish fashion, and consented to borrow a necklace of Louise's, so that when she was dressed she looked like a different person from plain little Ellen Emery, of Oldport.

"There's a perfectly wonderful new man coming to this dance," remarked Dorothy. "All the girls are 'crazy' about him, and if they aren't careful, you'll cut them out. His name is Murray Andrews, and he is an artist or illustrator or something; awfully handsome. Be sure to make Bob introduce him."

Ellen dropped the brooch she was pinning into her dress.

"Murray Andrews?" she repeated. And she looked at herself in the glass again, her color rising. She was glad, glad, that Murray Andrews would see her this way—among these gay, sophisticated people. He had been in Oldport the summer before, on a sketching trip, and they had become very good friends. Only he had gone away without saying anything. Ellen had imagined that there must be another girl in the city. She had long ago resolved to forget him.

Her cousin Rob opened his eyes wide when he saw Ellen, and when they arrived at the club he acted the part of a very gallant and proud escort. It was new to Ellen, this feeling that people were proud of her, but it gave her unaccustomed courage and ease of manner. Dorothy and Louise smiled at her when they passed in the dance. Rob picked her the very nicest partners, and saw more than one young man looking at her with a glance that was unmistakably admiring. Indeed, she was the prettiest girl in the room, and quite the belle of the occasion.

Murray Andrews was presented after a while; he was to have a waltz with her. He looked very different here in evening dress from the rather young artist of the summer before. They waltzed for a while in silence, and then he spoke abruptly.

"Let's go and sit in the conservatory," he suggested. "We ought to be talking together—not dancing."

They found a secluded spot, and he at once began to ask her about herself.

"How did you come here, you little wildflower? I never could have imagined you in such society."

"Why?" she asked, a little piqued. "You're too good for it, too fragile and unspoiled. However, I can't say that you do not grace the room better than any other girl on the floor. I suppose you'll get to be like all the rest in time."

"Of course," she agreed, and laughed again.

They talked for a while, about things that did not matter, and then another partner came to bear her off. Ellen was conscious of a feeling of bitter disappointment. Murray was friendly enough; but the girl loved him; she was conscious only of something within her that cried out for more than friendship, more than admiration.

"Why didn't you say you knew Murray Andrews?" accused Dorothy when they got home. "He told me about it himself, and asked if he could call some day. I'm glad one member of our family captured the celebrity."

The girls were going to a tea next afternoon, but Ellen, conscious of her inadequate wardrobe, pleaded a headache, and stayed at home. In fact, she did have a headache, or a heart ache, which is usually defined in terms of lesser physical ailments. She could not help thinking about Murray Andrews. She hated herself for weakness; she wished for a chance to do battle with herself, and try to overcome her feeling toward him. It was so evident that he cared nothing for her, and never would!

Ellen sat alone in the library, when there came a ring at the bell, and the maid brought in Murray Andrews' card. Ellen gave her hair a hasty pat before the mirror, and wished that she had not been wearing a gingham frock. Why, she looked just like last summer in the country! And Murray was so very correct, with his stick and the gardenia in his button-hole. The girl felt a pall of shyness descend upon her, after all, she was not of his kind.

"My cousins are not at home," she told him. "I am very sorry."

"It was you I came to see," he said. "I had not hoped for such luck as to find you alone. Such a belle as you were last night!"

"Don't!" she cried. "You're teasing me, I'm not a belle, and I was never meant to be. Can't you see I'm just the same old country Ellen you knew last summer? There's no use my pretending to be any different. I'm not."

"I'm glad," he said. "Last night I was half afraid—you seemed so beautiful, so sophisticated, so unlike the little you I had learned to love."

"Don't say that," she breathed. "You haven't any right to love—"

"Why not, when I do love you? I came around this afternoon just to tell you so; that is, if you were my own sweet Ellen, instead of the wonderful young beauty of last night. Didn't you know, child; didn't you guess, that I loved you? Why, I was coming back to Oldport on purpose to win you! And I wanted you as you are—sweet and simple. One sees enough of haughty girls with wonderful clothes, but there are not many like you—as natural and unaffected as God made them. When will you marry me, Ellen?"

"Just think of our country cousin carrying off the lion of the season!" remarked Dorothy to her sister late that evening. "Ellen's a wonder in her way."

"Yes," agreed Louise, "but I'm sure it was the blue chiffon gown that did it. You know yourself that he never would have noticed her in that dowdy little white dress. Won't we have fun helping her shop for a trousseau?"

Modern Cutlery.

Young Lady From City (to country storekeeper)—Have you any ice-cream forks?

Storekeeper (anxious to be up to the times)—Oh, no, miss, but we're expecting some lemonade knives.—Life.

NO WOOL IS USED IN NEW CLOTHES

Spring Gowns Are Made of Crepe de Chine, Tussah and Silks.

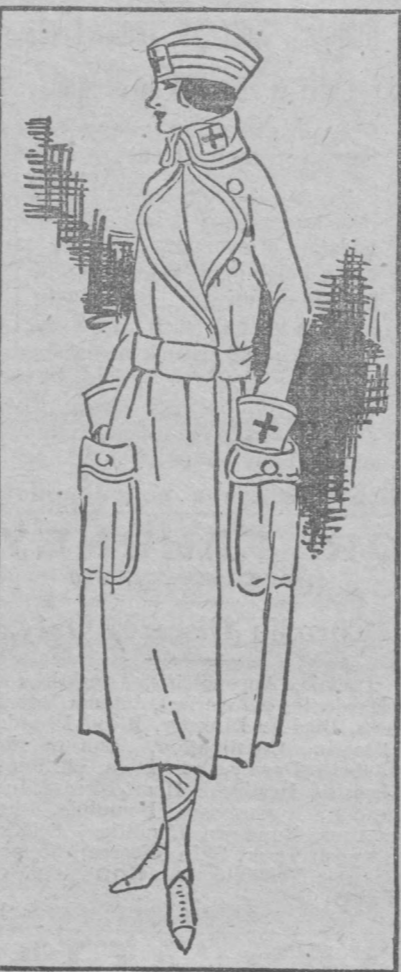
WILL CLING TO THE FIGURE

Fate of the Straight Silhouette Still in Some Doubt—Canteen Coat New Garment for Red Cross Workers.

New York.—It looks as though the wool conservation will be up to the men. The good offices of the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, were asked by the wool men here in order that the French designers would gladly cooperate with the American movement for the slim silhouette and the least possible use of wool.

However, it was not necessary for the French ambassador to lay much stress upon his request to Paris.

The French government had made the same request to its designers as the American government, and it was



Canteen coat for war workers. It was created by a Fifth avenue designer and is made of dark blue cloth with wide lap-over in front that allows the use of bloomers instead of a skirt beneath it, if desired. The red cross is made of cloth and placed on a square of horizon blue. The cap is of the material.

compliance with that request that created the narrow silhouette and the short, scant skirt which came out in French models last autumn.

At any rate, the request for the gowns that are made of less than 4½ yards of wool has been met in Paris by an almost total elimination of wool in the new spring models.

Mme. Paquin, who is the head of the association of designers over there, says that America need have nothing to fear in regard to extravagance with material in the new clothes.

The silhouette is to be as slim as it was in the directoire. Every material that can possibly be woven will be used as a substitute for wool. Twine will be used for embroidery whenever available, instead of worsted.

Therefore, with the joining of hands across the sea and no drastic excuse for using wool, it is possible to predict that the early season will be filled with gowns and suits of tussah, silk, crepe de chine and artificial silk jersey.

What Men Can Do.
We women can wear thin materials in spring and summer, but men can't, or won't. Enormous quantities of worsteds are consumed for their suits throughout the year.

The army overcoats which were supplied by the thousands and took up a great mass of wool, were the first to come under the ban of extravagance as soon as the soldiers in France found that they were too long for the mud of Flanders and Picardy.

Other bits of extravagance which are unnecessary are included in a long list published by the manufacturers of men's clothing. A reduction in yardage will result if these certain features are eliminated.

From this list it would appear that the manufacturers of men's costumes have really gone into the conservation with determination. It is quite astonishing how many small things they have found that can be eliminated without detriment to the appearance or serviceability of the garment.

Their list is a lesson in thrift. Think of taking flaps from the pockets of vests, piping from seams, collars from vests, outside cash pockets from coats, tunnel loops from trousers and tabs from overcoat sleeves, and finding that the conservation of material in these small features is enough to outfit a great number of soldiers.

RANKS WITH SERGE

Jersey Cloth Staple Fabric for One-Piece Dresses.

Stands Much Wear and Tear and Lends Itself to Either Straight Lines or Draperies.

Wool jersey cloth now ranks with serge as a staple fabric for the development of one-piece dresses. This material has not been on the market many seasons, but it has so much to commend it that its permanent popularity seems assured. As material for a dress for hard wear—that is, for business or traveling—wool jersey cloth hardly has an equal. It stands a great deal of wear and tear and freshening up, and to a business woman that is certainly a strong point.

Then jersey, like serge, seems to lend itself to either straight lines of draperies.

The frock sketched is made of wool jersey cloth, and has the surplice type of bodice which is becoming to most figures. A straight line front is featured, although this is broken at the



Surplice Frock of Jersey Cloth.

waist by the surplice section, which extends into sash ends that tie at the center of the back. The back of the dress runs in one piece to a point well below the waistline, where the skirt is gathered on, with fullness let in to form a moderate side flare. The dress fastens in the center front, fastening being concealed by the surplice bodice.

This dress would be very effective developed in tan or beige color, with collar of green, purple or red broadcloth.

Many surplice bodices are shown in wool jersey. One model recently noted has the bodice reaching exactly to the normal waistline and fitting rather smoothly in the back. The front is cut in conventional surplice style, with ends that loop at the back. The skirt is straight and gathered to the bodice. The dress is collarless, sleeves and neck opening, as well as surplice sash ends, being piped with broadcloth in contrasting color.

VEIL DESIGNS ARE VARIED

Some So Elaborated With Outline or Tracery Embroideries That They Resemble Lace.

While the scroll veil is very popular, it has a rival in the dotted veil. The latter may show the dot in heavy chenille spots, velvet pastels or in embroideries of silk. Its chief allurements lies in its novelty.

Nearly all the new veils have geometrical or irregular meshes, many of them so elaborated with outline or tracery embroideries as to resemble lace. Dark brown, taupe and gray are favored colors, sometimes overwrought with white or black embroideries.

The veil shapes are almost as varied as the colors and patterns. Some are square, others circular, and there are those that are oblong. Indeed, a good deal of pains has been taken to shape the veil so that it will have an artistic relation to the hat with which it will be ultimately worn.

To Retain Freshness.

The care of the skin is perhaps the most imperative task in keeping up one's appearance. The only way to retain freshness and strength, especially when it is being taxed by daily work, is by careful nourishment and rest. Many persons drink too much coffee, especially those who work hard mentally and feel the need of a "bolstering up" to continue their labor. Milk and food are good substitutes, and a little nourishment taken when one is tired will allay fatigue just as surely as coffee seems to do.

Colors White Shoes.

To make your white kid shoes like new that are past cleaning, get a ten-cent package of dress dye, take one-fourth of the package, put in an old teacup, pour boiling water over the shoes and brush in dye with common vegetable brush. Give them two coats. You can make them any shade to match your suit. A waterproof coat may be given by procuring a cleaning paste the shade of the shoe.

MAKE WAR ON ONION MALADY

Strong Efforts Going On to Stamp Out Disease That Is Known as Neckrot.

To combat neckrot—a destructive storage rot of onions—in various localities of the United States, the United States department of agriculture next season is to assist growers in testing a method of controlling the disease with the hope of putting the method on a practicable basis for commercial use. Specialists of the department will be assigned to the districts affected to advise farmers and to help in the installation and equipment of necessary structures.

The districts known to be infected include the principal onion-growing centers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Wisconsin and Oregon. The disease occurs in other states also. Losses of from 25 per cent to 75 per cent in white onion sets have been recorded in the vicinity of Chicago and in northern Indiana. Red and yellow onions are not attacked as seriously as the white variety.

The disease known as neckrot is caused by a fungus. The parasite enters the wounded neck of the bulbs at harvest time and gradually rots the scales until they become dried up and worthless. Of the control measures that have been tried, artificial drying of the onion sets in crates just after harvest has given the best results. The object of this method is to cure the necks as soon as possible, and thus check the fungus before it enters the flesh scales. In various lots treated recently the rot was reduced from 14 per cent to 1 per cent; from 47 per cent to 7 per cent; from 53 per cent to 7 per cent, and from 92 per cent to 10 per cent.

RAILROADS USE MUCH COAL

Require Almost Twenty-Five Per Cent of the Total Output of the Country.

Figures compiled by C. E. Leshar of the United States geological survey show that 136,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, 6,735,000 net tons of Pennsylvania anthracite and 22,950 tons of coke were used by the railroads in the United States in 1916. The increase in the quantity of bituminous coal used by the railroads in 1916 was 14,000,000 tons, which was 11.5 per cent more than 1915. The increase in the consumption of anthracite by the railroads was but 535,000 net tons, or 8.5 per cent. There was an increase in railroad consumption of nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal from Illinois, about 2,800,000 from Ohio and of 4,800,000 from West Virginia. The quantity of coal from Pennsylvania used by the railroads decreased nearly 3,000,000 tons.

The quantity of bituminous coal used by the railroads in the eastern district increased from 53,500,000 to 62,700,000, or 11 per cent. The increase in the Southern district was from 22,000,000 to 23,300,000, or 5.1 per cent, and in the Western district, from 43,500,000 to 50,000,000, or 15 per cent.

The total quantity of bituminous coal used by the railroads was about 27 per cent of the total production as against 28 per cent in 1915. The Pennsylvania anthracite used by the railroads in 1916 was 7.7 per cent of the total anthracite produced and the combined bituminous and anthracite used, 142,735,000 tons, was 24 per cent of the output, the same as in 1915.

Making Life Worth While.

To increase your earning capacity, you must be an energetic, live specimen of humankind. You should be throbbing with surplus power. You should possess a degree of strength that will give you confidence and courage and endurance. Then you can go on day after day, relates a writer, adding to your skill and knowledge and power in your profession. And when you have climbed to the highest point on one sphere of endeavor, you will be ready to look around for other work, and continue to experience the delights that come only with the daily struggle, required for the attainment of the objects one has in view. Do not forget the value of systematic effort. Do not waste your energies. Intelligent direction is all-important. Force, to be of value, must be applied at the proper place. Effort, to be productive of reward, must be directed by superior intelligence.

Made the Account Even.

"There's nothing like reprisals," said a recruiting officer. "A tobacco-merchant sent a doctor the other day a \$10 box of cigars, saying he knew they hadn't been ordered, but they were so excellent he was sure the doctor would enjoy them. Bill inclosed. Terms strictly cash."

"The doctor wrote back:

"Delighted with the cigars. Though it is true you haven't called me in, I venture to send you herewith two prescriptions for rheumatism and dyspepsia, respectively, that I am sure you will like, as they have given universal satisfaction to my patients. My charges being \$5 for prescription, we are now quits."

Effective Shells.

Controversy has long raged regarding the actual man-killing power of the big guns. It has been declared that \$20,000 worth of big shells must be fired to kill one of the enemy. Perhaps it is true that an enormous amount of steel must be hurled by the big guns to insure fatalities. Yet the actual number of men killed on all sides by artillery fire probably runs into the millions.

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Prompt, careful and efficient attention given to every detail

Don't Send Your Order Out of Town Until You See What We Can Do

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 7.—First Quarter, February 17, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Lesson Text, Mark 4:1-8, 14-20—Memory Verse, Jas. 1:22—Golden Text, Gal. 6:7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

We have seen how they counted Jesus as one beside himself, and doing his works in the power of the devil, and how they determined to kill him (Mark 3:6, 20, 21), or as it is written in John 1:10, 11, "He was in the world, and the world was made by him, and the world knew him not: He came unto his own, and his own received him not." According to the prediction of the prophet, "he is despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief . . . cut off out of the land of the living." "The Messiah shall be cut off, and have nothing" (Isa. 53:3, 8; Dan. 9:26 Margin). This being their treatment of him and his kingdom which was at hand but rejected, and therefore postponed till he shall come again. He began to teach in parables that they might not perceive and not understand (vs. 11, 12). A parable has been called an earthly story with a heavenly meaning, hiding the truth from the indolent and unbelieving, but keeping it for the diligent who hunger for the truth. See in verses 10, 11 how he explained his parables to some of his disciples when they were alone with him, telling them that unto them it was given to know the mystery of the kingdom of God, but unto them that are without (having of their own accord shut themselves out by their unbelief), all these things are done in parables. Note that these parables concern the mystery of the kingdom of God, or as in Matt. 13:11, the kingdom of heaven, for the terms are often used synonymously and the origin of each is found in Dan. 2:44, where we read that the God of heaven shall set up a kingdom which shall break in pieces and consume all kingdoms, and it shall stand forever.

These parables do not concern that kingdom but the present age of the rejection of that kingdom which he calls the mystery of the kingdom of God or of heaven. A study of the word "mystery" will be a great help to all who desire to understand it.

The kingdom is one of the most clearly revealed things in the Bible, but that an age should intervene between the rejection of the kingdom and the return of the King to set it up is the mystery, explained in his parables and elsewhere in the New Testament. His teaching by the seaside is very suggestive, for it is written in Matt. 13:1, "The same day went Jesus out of the house and sat by the seaside." He sat in a boat and the multitude stood on the shore. His going out of the house makes us think of Matt. 23:38, 39, "Behold your house is left unto you desolate, for I say unto you, ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." That will be his return in glory to set up his kingdom. Now as to the parable of the sower and the seed recorded in Matthew, Mark and Luke, and explained by him privately, and concerning which he said, "Know ye not this parable, and how then will ye know all parables?" (vs. 13). Note a few things in his explanation. The seed is the word of God (Luke 8:11); the sower must be himself through his followers; the soil is the hearts of those who hear; and there is an enemy, the devil, who hates the seed and those who receive it. The seed on three kinds of soil seems to accomplish nothing, but on the fourth kind of soil there is a varying result described as thirty, sixty and an hundred-fold.

The only seed is the word of God, the incorruptible seed of the Word which liveth and abideth forever (1 Pet. 1:23-25); concerning which he said, "The words that I speak unto you are spirit and are life; and concerning which he said to his Father, "I have given unto them the words which thou gavest me." "Sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth" (John 17:17). To sow against else is labor in vain and has no promise of his blessing; but he has assured us that his word will accomplish his pleasure, and that he will watch over it (Isa. 55:11; Jer. 1:12 R. V.). We cannot tell whether it shall fall on wayside, or rocky, or thorny, or good soil, but since he cannot fall nor be discouraged (Isa. 42:4) we can safely leave all results to him, knowing that if we speak the Word of God in sincerity we are unto God a sweet savour of Christ whether the hearers are saved or perish (2 Cor. 2:15-17). It does seem sad indeed when hearts are so hard that the word finds no entrance, and the devil takes away the seed; or when a little affliction or persecution prevents any result; or when cares, riches or pleasures choke the word; but results are with him and since he is not discouraged, we cannot be. Some seed will surely find a receptive heart and bear fruit to the glory of God. How anyone can find in this parable, or in the next one given by Matthew, the parable of the wheat and tares, any foundation for the thought of winning the world to Christ in this age, during which he says that wheat and tares shall grow together till the end, is more than I am able to see.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

What My Church Stands For. February 10. 1 Peter 2:9-12

Let every Endeavorer memorize the first verse in our Scripture Lesson, 1 Peter 2:9. Compare the two versions, the Authorized and Revised. In the light of this great verse what ought your church stand for?

There are many denominations, but only one church—"an elect race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for God's own possession." Nothing is of greater importance, or of greater value than a clear scriptural idea of what the church really is. Then, and not before, shall we see what the church stands for. This is the order of thought in our Scripture verse, "Ye are . . . that ye may show forth the excellencies of him who called you out of darkness into His marvelous light." Recognition of what the church is promotes the realization of what the church stands for. We have wandered far from the divine pattern in this matter. In the mind of the majority, the church is anything from a social club or a reform association up to a spiritual society of any kind. Not 10 per cent of all our church members are sufficiently acquainted with the Bible to know what the church really is. It would be a fine thing if our young people could be induced to read the Epistle to the Ephesians through and through until thoroughly familiar with it, for in this book more than any other the mind of God concerning His church is clearly set forth. In the light of this Epistle it is easy to understand the meaning of Peter's words, "Ye are an elect race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a people for God's own possession, that ye may show forth the praises, or excellencies of him who called us out of the darkness into his marvelous light."

What does my church stand for—high ideals, worthy aspirations, good fellowship? That is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. A social club might stand for all of that.

The symbol of the Christian faith is the Cross. The great words of the faith are "death" and "resurrection." We "died with him," we are "raised with him," and now we walk in "newness of life." Does this sound strange or strained? If so, it is because you are unfamiliar with your New Testament and especially with the Epistles of Paul. The church is the body of which the risen Lord is the Head. And the Head and members are one body. We are one with Him. One when He died, One when He rose, One when He triumphed o'er His foes, One when in Heaven He took His seat And Heaven rejoiced o'er hell's defeat. A church imbued with this truth will stand for salvation through Christ, separation to Christ, service for Christ, both in the community and unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

Development of Industrialism Lowering Physical Efficiency and Moral Standards of People.

This move of the population from the maple-clad hills and rice fields of beautiful Japan to the crowded quarters, low resorts and inhuman factories of the cities is lowering the physical efficiency, the mental horizon and the moral standards of the people. Tuberculosis is taking its toll from frenzied industrialism. A prominent Y. M. C. A. worker, Mr. J. Merle Davis, whose study of the social problems of an increasing urban population in Japan has been thorough, says that an expert in factory conditions makes the statement that often one-half of the girls employed in certain mills become depraved within a year after entering the mills. They lose their health soon after, so that the price of a broader commerce and a sun flag in every port is being paid by weak womanhood and hollow-chested men.—Christian Herald.

Short of Flag Material.

According to a manufacturer of flags the demand for "Old Glory" never was so great as at present. If this continues—and there is every reason to believe it will—manufacturers are wondering what will happen.

"Of course the war is responsible for the increased business in flags," said he. "If it keeps on we are wondering where we are going to get the bunting that is used in making flags! With but two places in the country where it is possible to get material, and the shortage in dyes, we are sure to be up against it. Everything about the business has gone up in price. Poles are dearer—they say because of lumber shortage—and castiron brackets likewise have gone skyward. The men who made the brackets quit and went in for munitions—which explains that increase."—New York Globe and Commercial Advertiser.

FAVORITE STOGIE IS DOOMED

Long, Slim Smoke, Popular With Many Men, Soon Will Be No More, According to Tobacco Dealer.

A Cleveland tobacco dealer is authority for the statement that stogies soon will be no more. The war has knocked the stuffing out of them, or rather, it has taken the stogies' stuffing away to fill cigars of more aristocratic shape. Profit is all but gone. Prices climb, but so also do the objections increase against paying the higher rate. Taken altogether, the chances for the stogie are as slim as itself, says the Toledo Blade.

As virtually all Cubans can roll cigars so was it once possible for many Americans besides professional cigarmakers to manufacture their own smokes. Hospitable folk of the rural districts thought it the fine thing to offer their guests cigars which had been made in the house. The stogie was the last of its kind which could be said to have an unprofessional origin, many thousands being rolled by women at their homes in periods of the day when household duties were light. If now the stogie is to disappear, cigarmaking in this country will cease to have even the slightest of the amateur touch.

This vanishing is to be regretted, not simply because the stogie was a cheap smoke, but also because it was picturesque. It fitted a certain type of American face. It went with long chins, long legs, bodies without superfluous flesh. The man whose pockets were stuffed with stogies seemed to be armed against loneliness and the power of anyone to "turn him down." Smokers of timid spirit never affected stogies.

ANYBODY CAN MAKE MISTAKES

Everybody Able to Blunder, But Few Are Willing to Frankly Admit They Have Made an Error.

Mistakes are things anybody can make successfully.

I have known people, writes Strickland Gillilan, in Farm Life, who seemed to fall at every other kind of manufacturing who could make as splendid specimens of mistakes as one could wish to see.

Yes, and do it easy! I have made mistakes. Yep, I have.

I used to think I made none. Now I list that think as one of the biggest mistakes I ever made or knew about.

These days I find myself wondering if I am not the fellow who invented them.

Sometimes a fellow takes a miss that nobody else would take, and afterward finds out it was a miss-take.

Anybody under twenty never admits that he has made a mistake.

And he is usually honest about it. If anything goes wrong, blame it onto someone else.

After twenty-five he begins to think of a few he made when he was eleven.

By the time he is forty-five he will forget the mistakes he made in early youth because, in looking back over the trail, the little ones of childhood are completely hid by the whoopers he has made since he was thirty-five.

I don't know why people have to make mistakes.

But they are built that way. I believe I never made the same mistake twice.

This encourages me. For as I look back over a mistake-dotted career I believe I have reached the point at which I cannot make any mistakes without repeating.

But that may be a mistake.

Right to the Point.

One of the judges of the county court was called upon at his club recently, muses a New York correspondent, to make a speech in favor of the appointment of a well-known lawyer and member of the club, who was gunning for a political job. The judge touched on the patriotic issue, various questions of civil virtue and the value of keeping good men on the bench. At this point one of the members of the club, noted for his argumentative and violently demonstrative support of any point he took, arose. The remainder of the audience mentally got on tip-toe. Here is where the fireworks started. "Judge," began the questioner, "there's one thing that has always bothered me, and I hope you can settle it for me so that the other members of this club will see that I am right. This is it: Does or does not a straight flush beat four of a kind under any and all circumstances?"

Always In.

It was the shopping period, and Miss Smith thought she would "drop in" on Mrs. Jones and ask her if she would assist her in the noble art of present-hunting.

"Is your mistress in?" she asked the young maid.

"Yes, miss," was the prompt reply. She was shown into the drawing room. But an hour passed and no Mrs. Jones appeared. At last the lady got up and called to the maid:

"Did you tell your mistress I was here?" she asked.

"Oh, no, miss," replied the girl quickly; "she hasn't returned from shopping yet."

"Not returned!" exclaimed the astonished visitor.

"No, miss. You see the mistress told me she was always home to you!"

Woman's Imagination.

When a woman arrives three minutes late at a railway station she imagines that the engineer saw her coming and pulled out just for spite.

1917 A YEAR OF DISASTERS

Earth Never Trembled So Violently and So Generally as During the Past Twelve Months.

An earthquake that destroyed the city of Guatemala has added to the record of disasters and horrors that have marked the past year, quite apart from the tragedies of the war, as one of the most dreadful in modern annals. Early in the year 1917 an earthquake occurred in central Formosa, killing 300. Later in the same month 550 were killed by an earthquake on the Island of Bali, on the Malay archipelago.

In April many were killed in Tuscany and Umbria, in Italy, by an earthquake. Shocks occurred in different parts of the world throughout the spring, the most severe being in San Salvador, where fortunately no lives were lost, though serious damage was done. Heavy damage was done in July in the Samoan islands, with losses of life. In August an earthquake in New Zealand caused serious destruction. In September Colombia felt a series of shocks lasting for two weeks, with the destruction of hundreds of houses and some losses of life. A disaster of another character, but belonging to the record of misfortunes of the year, occurred in Halifax harbor on the 6th of December, when a munitions ship was destroyed by collision with another vessel and over 1,500 lives were lost, with a property loss of \$50,000,000.

Now comes the Guatemala quake, the full effect of which is not known, but which has doubtless taken a heavy toll of life and has rendered 125,000 people homeless. Rarely has the earth trembled so violently and so generally as during the past year. The full toll of deaths from the shakes will perhaps never be known, as many of the disturbances occurred in remote places.

ARMY WITH ETERNAL SMILE

English Warriors Display Greatest Fortitude Especially During Hours of Suffering in Hospitals.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, the representative of Great Britain in the surgeon-general's office in Washington, said recently that the English army is an army with a smile, that it never wears off and that where it is most persistent is in the war hospitals. In his ceaseless visits to the bedsides of the wounded at night he could not but be touched by the awful loneliness and solitude and the aching misery of the early hours of the day. But never was there a whimper of regret or surrender.

Never would he forget one boy who had a bad compound fracture of the knee joint, which every effort had been made to save. In spite of the efforts gangrene had come on and amputation was necessary.

By blood transfusion, the use of which in surgery was due to Maj. George Crile, the American surgeon, the boy had been put into something like fair condition. Though still a grave surgical risk the boy had had to have his chance.

Sir Berkeley had seen him several times during the evening and again at half past eleven, when he had said: "Well, how are you?" The boy turned his white, weary face to him and said as loudly as he could, "I am tip-top, sir," and at midnight was dead.

Volumes Couldn't Say More.

A curious sidelight on German standards of probity is found in a report of the case of Lieutenant Spindler, who commanded the German ship Libau, which landed Casement in Ireland and was captured, says the Outlook. Spindler gave up four pounds when taken prisoner, saying it was all he had. "When his captor asked, 'On your honor?' Spindler replied, 'No, no more.'" A search revealed 21 five-pound notes concealed in his clothing. The attorney general asked him: "Do you think in the circumstances you were entitled to give an untruthful answer?" Lieutenant Spindler replied: "There may be different points of view—the point of view of an English officer and the point of view of a German officer." Volumes could speak no more.

Better Clothes for Tommy.

A long-standing grievance of the British soldier is to be remedied. On discharge he was served out with a suit of shoddy, described in the trade as "reach me downs," a cheap tweed cap and a muffler, the value being fixed at \$4.20.

A newspaper man who witnessed the discharge of the men who fought at Mons described the returning heroes as looking like charity pensioners.

The press dealt with the complaint and the war office amended the scheme by substituting for the muffler a collar and a tie and suggesting greater care in the fitting of individual suits. Henceforth these men are to be released for civilian life wearing suits of decent quality and cut, representing \$10, wholesale value.

Rehabilitation of Holy Land.

Immediate plans for the rehabilitation of the Holy Land, to fit it for the home of the Jews of the world, are now under consideration by the officers of the New York Zionist organization. A medical unit will be dispatched to the stricken land, loans will be made to the colonists to rebuild and refit their farms and vineyards, and irrigation and sanitation problems must be solved. The \$1,000,000 fund now being raised will be used for immediate purposes, and it is believed the reconstruction work will involve an expenditure of approximately \$100,000,000.



Sam Conway, like many a father with one lone child, was tremendously proud of his daughter Joan. So there was a bragging note in his voice as he talked to the young man with a lieutenant's bar on his khaki shoulders, who sat beside him as they drove home from town in Mr. Conway's car. But the young man—Tom Shortley—had met Joan, the winter before when she visited a friend in his home town. And one reason he was so glad to undertake a trip to collect funds for the recreation work of his camp was because his itinerary included Joan's home town.

"Yes," said Sam, as he dexterously swung around a corner into the long suburban road that led to his house. "Joan's a great girl. You see we've got no men in our family to send to the front; can't say I'm sorry Joan's not a son, for I'd miss her a lot. But when this economy war talk came into fashion, Joan said she must do her bit to make up for being a girl. And as luck would have it, our servants—a cook and a waitress—left. We live in a factory town, you know, and Mrs. Conway couldn't get anyone to take their places. All the girls like to go to the factories now. She was discouraged and then Joan said she'd keep house, without servants—just with somebody to come in and serve the dinners and to clean up now and then. And, by jove, she's done it, and every cent she saves in that way and in making us eat scrapple and beans instead of beef-steak and white bread, she takes to buy worsted or to give to the Red Cross or some other pet charity."

"Joan likes to have me bring folks home for dinner—likes to be surprised, and show them what she can do." Mr. Conway turned into the short drive that crossed his unpretentious lawn and led up to the comfortable frame house. "There she is, now, with her mother. Won't she be surprised?"

At that moment Joan, ensconced in a corner of the living room window seat, looked up from her knitting. "Who on earth has father got now?" she asked her mother. "Oh, mother, if it isn't that Mr. Shortley I met out at Alice's last winter—you know—I told you about him! His father's the big Standard Oil Shortley—they've got heaps of money. Oh, I wish I'd planned a different dinner." And with a hurried review of the wartime menu she had planned buzzing through her head, she helped her mother greet the guest, and listened, panic-stricken, to her father's loving but bragging voice as he said:

"Yes, Joan's a great little cook. She manages to give us mighty good things to eat and she hardly spends anything for them."

Joan was glad to make an unostentatious escape to the kitchen. She stood a bit in awe of Tom Shortley. To be sure, he had seemed to find her interesting when she had met him the year before. But his money! What must he think of a girl who got dinner herself? Joan felt sure that the girls she knew couldn't tell corn meal from oat meal and went to dinner fresh from the hands of dainty French maids instead of fresh from an interview with a stupid little Irish girl that came in by the hour to act as waitress and wash the dinner dishes, like Maggie Clark.

However, Maggie Clark was the problem of the moment, and Joan hurried to help set an extra place at the table.

"Now, Maggie," said Joan, as together they left the dining-room and went to the kitchen, "We've got to do some clever work to make the dinner do for four, instead of three. Of course, there's enough of the meat and vegetables—" and Joan looked complacently at the steaming dish of baked rice and tomatoes, the well-browned potroast and the saucepan of butter beans she had herself canned from the garden in the summer.

"Now listen closely, Maggie," said Joan. "There's only dessert enough for three—you see, it's charlotte russe. But you whip up an egg white, for there's no more cream, and I'll get the stale sponge cake out of the cake box and we'll make something that will do. There," as they together improvised an imitation dessert that matched the others in appearance, "now that will do for me. It would be awful if anybody knew, but nobody will. Here, Maggie, this one on the top shelf of the refrigerator is mine."

"And there's only soup enough for three. It's cream chicken soup, and it's perfectly delicious, even if it is made of the ends of a chicken we've had two or three times before. It would ruin it to dilute it. But it's white, you see, and nobody can tell the difference if I have hot milk instead—hot milk will look just the same." As Joan talked she was heating milk over the fire. "Now you run and tell Mrs. Conway dinner is served. Then, Maggie, remember, put the soup in three plates, and put this hot milk in the fourth plate and give that plate to me for my soup. Hurry it in just as soon as we're through with that

grapefruit that's on the table. Thank goodness there's enough of that."

A few minutes later the four were seated around the candle-light table. Joan's cheeks, a bit flushed from her recent contact with the heat from the kitchen stove, glowed softly in the flickering beams and her eyes sparkled with excitement.

Maggie looked at Joan with a knowing smile as she placed a plate of soup before her, and Joan salted and peppered it well before she tasted it. She did not relish hot milk. It was all right in coffee for breakfast, and it wasn't bad on toast when one was ill—but plain hot milk in place of soup!

Then Joan lifted her spoon to her lips. Horrors! What she tasted was not milk, but delicious soup. Maggie had made a mistake. Who had the hot milk? Joan looked stealthily at her mother. It couldn't be that her mother had it. A faint line of perplexity, something like a frown, would surely mark her mother's smooth brow if she were eating hot milk instead of soup. And it couldn't be her father. "Dear Dad," thought Joan, "he'd speak right out in meeting and ask why I'd taken to serving milk toast without the toast if he'd got the wrong plate." Then Joan stole a look at Tom Shortley opposite her. He must have the hot milk. He was eating his soup most attentively, interspersing the task with answers to her mother's questions about how many pairs of woolen socks each man in camp had and her father's questions about his success in the work he was doing and with an occasional smile at Joan herself across the bowl of garden chrysanthemums.

In panic-stricken regret Joan finished her soup. At first she thought hurriedly of exchanging plates with the guest, but she quickly decided that silence was her only course. And that would have been all right if suddenly she had not become that bragging, affectionate note in it.

"My favorite chicken soup, isn't it, daughter?"

"Yes, dad," Joan blushed, as she answered his smiling look.

"She's some cook, isn't she, Shortley? And this soup is one of her specialties. She knows it's my favorite."

For a minute Joan almost lost control of herself. She wanted to laugh, and she was afraid she was going to cry. To make matters worse, Mr. Shortley looked straight at her and praised the soup, and said he thought cooking was a wonderful accomplishment for a girl to possess.

Joan never knew how the rest of the dinner passed. She knew her father complimented her cooking two or three times more, and she knew that each time Tom Shortley joined him. Whether she ate white of an egg and stale sponge cake or whipped cream and fresh sponge cake for dessert, she never could tell.

But when, wrapped in a big cape, she took Tom Shortley out to see her chrysanthemums in the frosty garden before he left her, and he told her in the chill moonlight that he could not leave her without telling her that he had come to realize what she meant to him, for a moment all thought of soup left her mind.

"You see," added Tom, almost with reverence, "you're so wonderful—so much more wonderful here at home than you were last winter. That soup—I mean, any girl who could cook like that and plan to work herself so that she could save money for wool and sweaters for a duffer like me—well, you know what I mean, don't you, Joan?"

"Oh, how I hate that soup," cried Joan passionately. "But, Tom, I—I love you. And I meant to have it for myself. Oh, I'll explain some time."

"I don't want any explanations," said Tom. "You've said the only thing I wanted explained."

And after Tom was gone, Joan came back to earth and went into the bright living room, where her father and mother were sitting by the fire. She drew a little stool between them and sat down, her right hand on her father's arm and her left stroking her mother's fingers.

"That was delicious soup, dear, tonight. You've never made it better," said her mother comfortably, after a moment.

Joan sat up with a start. "Dad," she cried. "Then, you had my dish—the hot milk. But how did you know? Oh, dad, I'm sorry."

"I smelled the chicken," said the father. And the bragging note came into his voice. "I played my part pretty well, didn't I? I guessed what the trouble was."

"Well, I'm sure I don't know what you're talking about," said Mrs. Conway.

"Oh, nothing, mother," said Joan, throwing one arm about her mother's neck and another about her father's. "Only—you see, Tom and I—Oh, dad, I'll make a whole chicken into soup for you tomorrow."

Find Prehistoric Weapons.

While the wastage of the Yorkshire cliffs is to be deplored, the result is sometimes of advantage to the geologist and antiquary, says Nature. Recently, in the vicinity of Scarborough, a fall of the cliff revealed a board of bronze weapons which consisted of battleaxes, spears, chisels, gorges, portions of a sword, etc. Twelve of the axes, of the socketed type, are perfect. One shows the unusual feature of a rivet hole in place of a loop for secure hafting; another contains a portion of the original wood shaft. Some of the axes are in the rough state, as if just turned out of the mold; others have obviously been in use. The collection evidently formed the stock in trade of a metal worker of the Bronze age, at least one thousand years before the Christian era.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

John A. Alexander, son of Reuben H. Alexander, left for Washington, last week, where he enlisted in the U. S. aviation corps.

David H. Hahn bought 30 shares of Taneytown Savings Bank stock, at \$22.50 per share, owned by the late Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Zile.

Miss Margaret Lambert, of New Windsor, Md., is spending some time with her cousins, John Hiltnerbrick and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Kephart attended the reception by Governor and Mrs. Harrington, in honor of the members of the legislature, on Wednesday night, in Annapolis.

Merle S. Baumgardner received a bad fall on the ice, on Wednesday, as he was about to enter Dr. Roop's office, and is reported to have injured one of his kidneys.

Measles are said to be prevailing to some extent—and "German" ones, at that. Nobody ought to have any kind of foreign measles but English, French, or Italian.

The photograph supplement of last Sunday's Sun, contained good snap pictures of Speaker Wooden and Delegate Kephart, among many other members of both branches.

Misses Sadie and Annie Flickinger have returned home from a ten-weeks' trip to the far west—Oklahoma and other states—having had a very interesting and enjoyable visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey E. Ohler gave a reception on Saturday, in honor of their only son, William, and bride, who had just returned from a ten-day trip to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

McDonnell, the tailor, of Littlestown, has rented a store room in Taneytown, from S. H. Mehning, and will open a tailoring establishment in the near future, and also do cleaning and repair work.

A quick break-up of the cold came on Wednesday and Thursday, the latter being one of the "meltingest" days on record, and a most remarkable change from below zero, only two days before.

The following pupils attended Hobson Grove school every day during the past month: Margaret Crouse, Helen Devilbiss, Linnie Angell, Mary, Helen, Luther, Albert and Clarence Hahn.

The following were recent visitors at Greenbury Null's: Elmer Null, wife and daughter; Mrs. Wm. Staub, Miss Annie Stuller, Miss Mary, William Knox, J. Frank Null and Miss Delta.

While we have all been complaining of the cold and the deep snows, lasting so long, it is very probable that weather conditions have prevented a great deal of stealing, this winter, as snow is very much against the easy get-away act.

Owing to the fact that copy for our C. E. topic comments does not always arrive promptly, it is sometimes necessary to print the feature out of its regular place, as was the case last week, when we barely had the time to get it in the issue.

Mr. Brown, the special agent of the U. S. Internal Revenue department, has been delayed by illness in making his visit to Taneytown to explain the income tax law, and will now be here next Monday and Tuesday at the Savings Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kehn had a fine sale of their household effects, last Saturday, and this week left for York, Pa., where they will live with their son, Harry L. Kehn. Mr. and Mrs. Kehn were among our oldest and most respected residents, and leave many friends here who wish them well.

Denton Slick, who is at Camp Hancock, Georgia, sent his mother a Post Card, last week, containing the following message that expresses many a soldier-boy's feelings:

"Keep a smiling face
Keep a heart that's true,
And in your heart a place for me
When I come back to you."

Another of our numerous blizzards of the remarkable winter, came on Monday and stayed all day, drifting shut many roads and interfering with rail and road travel. Tuesday morning is said to have been the coldest of the winter, the thermometers registering from 10 to 15 degrees below zero. Baltimore mail did not reach Taneytown until evening, due to a tie-up on the Frederick end of our railroad—an engine off the track, and two others fast in drifts.

The Mite Society of the Lutheran church, held a most delightful social at the home of Mrs. Walter Bower, on Thursday evening.

Taneytown is likely to have gasless nights, indoors as well as on the streets, due to the inability to secure freight shipments of carbide. "Wise virgins" will take notice.

The Senate and House, this week, passed the National Prohibition amendment—except the final vote in the House—which practically settles the question so far as Maryland is concerned. All of the Carroll county representatives voted for the measure.

The local Red Cross received a contribution of \$10.00, this week, through Mrs. Dr. F. H. Elliot, from the Mason & Dixon Lodge, No. 69, I. O. O. F., of Harney. Half of the amounts paid for membership during the Christmas drive have also been returned to the local treasury, which will provide a considerable fund for the purchase of materials for the workers of this district.

Next: The Hearons Sisters.

Friday evening of next week, an artistic program will be presented by the well-remembered Hearons Sisters, of New York City. Not alone their ability as entertainers, but their charm of personality as well, prompted the Citizens' Committee to seek the return of this worthwhile entertainment. Now that we are so soon to see and hear them again, let us bend every effort to interest our friends here and elsewhere, and fill the house to overflowing.

Miss Anna, an accomplished pianist and mandolinist—Miss Frances, a skilled violinist—Miss Charlotte, a master of the clarinet—Miss Winifred (surely the most versatile among the four), a rare cornetist and fetching reader—could any ask a better array of talent for variety, novelty and balance?

The combination is both complete and compelling—calculated to catch the fancy of the most wide-apart tastes of a mixed audience. There will be something of interest for everybody—even the children. Look over the program prospectus, handed you early in the season, and carefully read the opinions of the Press of this country and Europe. Such frank testimonies should satisfy the most dubious and strain the seating capacity of the hall to the last chair.

Besides, let us remind ourselves that the net receipts of the series of five entertainments (that of Friday night being the fourth) go toward the work of our own local Red Cross Society. Certainly, everybody in town and throughout the surrounding territory ought to answer such an appeal to the limit of a lively loyalty.

So "do your bit"—and "drum up" a crowd in keeping with the character of the attraction, and the cause deriving all the accruing financial benefit. See Dr. McKinney for tickets and chart. Children under thirteen, 15 and 25 cents. All others, 25 and 35 cents. A real treat—a rare chance at a rate all can afford without overtaxing a hard-hit purse.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Piney Creek Presbyterian service—10:30, morning. Keynote: "Jerusalem Journeys Judiciously Jotted." Bring or send your offering for Foreign Missions.

Presbyterian town church worship at night—7:30. Central thought: "Under Commission." Bible study hour: 9:30 A. M.; C. E. session: 6:30 P. M. Each meeting is your opportunity. Lash to it!

Church of God, Mayberry. Revival services which were in progress, closed on Tuesday evening, with 20 conversions. Preaching, Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock; ordination meeting in the evening, at 6 o'clock. Everybody welcome. G. W. Stine, Pastor.

Reformed Church—Services at 10:15 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:15; C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Heidelberg Class, Saturday at 1:30; Catechetical Class at 2:15.

Uniontown Lutheran Charge.—Services at Baust, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Services at Uniontown, Sunday evening, 7:30. W. E. Saltzgeber, Pastor.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday morning, the pastor will preach a sermon which, among other bearings, will touch on the international obligations and feelings of the Christian. The topic will be "Imaginary Superiority." In the evening the sermon topic will be "The Wonderful Book."

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Rocky Ridge, 10 A. M., preaching. Keysville, 2:30 P. M., service, theme, "What Saves."

Tornadoes and Cyclones.

Weather men define a tornado as a violent windstorm, with rain or hail, thunder and lightning, in which the air masses whirl with great velocity around a central core, while the whole storm travels across the country in a narrow path at high speed. The thunder and the whirling motion have given rise to two theories of the derivation of the word, as to whether it is derived from the Spanish "tronada," a thunderstorm, or from the Latin "tornare," to turn.

A cyclone, in the definition of the Weather Bureau, is not necessarily a windstorm of great velocity, but rather a widespread storm that moves with no great speed. Its width may cover several States. This cyclone, or area of low pressure—indicated as "low" on the weather map—gives

conditions essential to tornadoes. Many cyclones never develop a tornado, but a tornado never develops without the cyclone, and almost invariably the tornadoes occur in the southeast quarter of the low area. About 120 cyclones pass across the United States each year, moving in a general way from west to east. They are of great benefit because they induce a movement of surface air from the south and southeast, and the rainfall that makes the great interior valleys a rich agricultural region is dependent upon these southerly, moisture-bearing winds.

Practically all of the cyclones of the warm season give rise at some time or place to thunderstorms or hail or violent winds. These winds may be violent enough to cause destruction, but unless they have the whirling column of air they are not tornadoes. In the East it is not always easy to distinguish the funnel-shaped cloud, but the lay of the debris after a storm will tell whether there has been a twisting motion.

Tornadoes almost invariably move in a easterly direction and generally from southwest to northeast. The average length of the path of destruction is about 25 miles, and this path may not be continuous, if the funnel cloud is not in contact with the earth during its whole course. Sometimes it rises and goes for a considerable distance before descending again.

Council of Defense Notes.

(For the Record.) On Saturday, Feb. 2nd, about 6 o'clock, late on account of the snow-blocked roads, a contingent of 96 men and 31 trucks arrived in Westminster. These soldiers were mostly from Ohio, some from Pennsylvania, and all from Camp Sherman, being a section of the Company detailed to bring Packard army trucks from Detroit for the Quartermaster Corps, their route being the Lincoln Highway to Gettysburg, thence through Littlestown and Westminster to Baltimore. The Firemen's Building was put at their disposal and the Council of Defense furnished a supper of buckwheat cakes, sausage, etc., which was prepared and served by the women of the town and the Camp Fire Girls, with the Boy Scouts assisting. The soldiers were given free access to the movies and asked to a dance.

The next contingent arrived unexpectedly on Sunday, the telegram advising of their approach having gone astray. However, the townspeople generously supplied canned fruit, jellies and potatoes, the army cooks using the kitchen of the Firemen's Building to advantage in cooking their own supplies. On Monday and Tuesday, hot suppers were ready for the men upon their arrival, and the use of St. John's Parish Hall and the room of the Knights of Columbus was extended to the men, some of the members of the Committee on Council of Defense being present to supply writing paper, etc., and make the boys feel at home. On Thursday, Father McGuigan extended an invitation to the men to attend the oyster supper held in St. John's Parish Hall. The last contingent of this Company is expected today (Friday). Some of these men were with the Company who brought the trucks through here in December.

The Thrift Department co-operated with the Agricultural Extension Department of the Md. State College and also with that of the International Harvester Co., in their instructive demonstrations given here recently. The Woman County Agent has formed several Thrift Clubs and reports great interest.

Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Chairman of the Committee for the sale of War Savings Stamps, has enlisted the help of all the District Leaders in this work. Many country women can invest some of their poultry and butter money in these stamps, for they can be purchased in small sums from the rural mail carriers, they bear interest and if needed can be used as cash at any store. The War Department is preparing to get out W. S. S. window cards for the purchasers of these stamps. About \$5000 worth of Thrift Stamps have been sold in Carroll County in the last two weeks.

To the Farmers of this County.

Last year we advised you to plant White Corn. We are in the market every day now to buy it and White Corn is bringing over nine dollars a barrel which is about a dollar a barrel more than yellow.

Write or telephone our office at Baltimore if you have any to sell.

S. F. EVANS, Manager, Baltimore Pearl Hominy Co. BALTIMORE, MD.

How Any Girl Can Have Pretty Eyes

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

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 Shoats, Hides and Furs of all kinds. Poultry wanted; 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, 50¢ for delivery of Calves all day Tuesday, or Wednesday morning.—Geo. W. MOTTER.

TWO SHOATS for sale by ISAAC PITTINGER, near Otter Dale School House.

FOR SALE.—One good as new Delaval Cream Separator, power or hand drive.—VERNON GLADHILL, Frizzellburg, Phone 823-F-5, Westminster. 2-8-2t

THE HEARONS SISTERS.—Friday, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock—Opera House, Taneytown. 2-8-2t

THE HEARONS SISTERS.—The biggest Musical treat of the Winter. 2-8-2t

HEAR THE HEARONS.—A program refined and refreshing. See chart—buy tickets at McKinney's. 2-8-2t

SECOND-HAND SLEIGH for sale cheap.—Apply to CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Taneytown.

NURSE.—Anyone wishing a good nurse should write, or call on—Mrs. LOUIS RIDINGER, Harney, Md. 2-8-4t

HOUSE FOR RENT.—Apply to C. E. GARDNER, Keymar, Md. 2-1-4t

FARM FOR RENT, consisting of 150 acres of tillable land, convenient to school and church. Located at Four Points, Frederick Co. Apply to THOS. W. TROXELL, Gaithersburg, Md. 2-1-4t

FOR ALL KINDS of power Washing Machines, small Gasoline Engines, hand Washers, Belting, Corn Shellers, Wheelbarrows, etc. Write or phone L. K. BIRELY, Middleburg, Md. 2-1-2t

FOR SALE.—2 Sows, weigh about 400 lbs., each; will farrow in March.—E. D. DILLER, Detour. 2-8-1tf

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. 1-25-3t

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

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

TENANT HOUSE for Farm Hand.—Wm. E. ECKENRODE, Uniontown, Md. 1-25-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to move on a smaller farm will offer at Public Sale, on the State Road leading from Taneytown to Westminster, 3/4 mile south of Tyrone, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1918, at 12 o'clock, m., sharp, the following Personal Property to wit:

7 HEAD HORSES, MULES AND COLTS.
1 pr. light bay mules, 8 years old, weigh about 1100 lbs., work anywhere hitched; and good leaders. "Fannie," a black mare, 10 years old, weigh 1300 lbs., good leader, and will work anywhere hitched; "Bob," a black colt, coming 3 years old; "Maud," a roan colt, coming 2 years old; "Star," a black colt, coming 1 year old; all three heavy draft colts.

17 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of 12 milk cows, 4 fresh by day of sale and the rest mostly Fall cows; 3 heifers, 2 will be fresh, 1 in May the other one in August, and 1 fat heifer, 2 bulls, 1 full Durham fat for service, and 1 fat bull.

85 HEAD OF SHOATS, ranging from 40 to 120 lbs., a piece, 7 of which are full Berkshire entitled to register, 4-horse wagon and bed, 3-in. tread; Osborne binder, 8-ft. cut, good as new, has cut about 100 acres; 2 harrows, one a 22-tooth wooden frame harrow, 1 a 17-tooth Deering harrow; pr. hay carriages, 18-ft. long; Brown double walking corn plow, set dung boards, single, double and triple trees, good 3-horse tree, just new; jockey sticks, breast and butt chains, 2 sets breechings, collars, bridles, and many other articles not mentioned.

TERMS.—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on notes with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale. No goods to be removed until settled for.

CHAS. S. GRAHAM, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct., O. E. DODDER & H. E. FLEAGLE, Clerks. 2-8-3t

NOTICE

C. W. KING'S next Large Auction Sale of Horses & Mules



will be held on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1918, at 12 o'clock, sharp. Notice papers next week for further particulars. HORSES, MULES, HARNESS AND WAGONS. In fact everything sold on commission. C. W. KING, Pro. BRADLEY McHENRY and BENJAMIN DORSEY, Mgrs. Advertisement

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Standard Sewing Machines. **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. 1-11-30d

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at public sale, at Piney Creek Station, along the road leading from Taneytown to Littlestown, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1918, at 12 o'clock, the following personal property:

THREE HEAD OF HORSES, 1 black mare, coming 7 years old, good driver and work anywhere hitched; 1 bay horse, 14 yrs old, good driver and off-side worker; 1 gray mare, 19 years old, good driver and will work anywhere hitched; 4 head of cattle, 3 fine young milk cows, will be fresh by day of sale, 1 bull, fit for service; 9 head of hogs, one brood sow, will farrow last of April; 8 shoats, will weigh from 70 to 90 lb.

WAGON AND IMPLEMENTS

2 1/2-ton good Western wagon, 3-in tread, with bed; 1 1/2-ton roller, good as new; 15-tooth lever harrow, 60-tooth per harrow. Buckeye double sulky plow, Pennsylvania low-down grain drill, single corn worker, corn cover, shovel plow, dung boards, 2 dung sleds, good cutting box, corn sheller, 2 buggies, square-back sleigh, good as new; single and double trees, log and breast chains, 2-horse stretcher, 3 sets of front gears, bridles, halters, collars, pair of good check lines, set of buggy harness, chickens, 3 geese, 1 turkey hen.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Sharples Cream Separator, No. 2; churn, milk can, milk bench, small ten-plate stove and pipe, carpet, matting, window blinds, etc.

TERMS.—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 8 months will be given on notes with approved security, with interest. No goods to be removed until settled for.

CLAYTON SHANABROOK, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 2-1-3t

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1918, at 1 o'clock my property on George St. Taneytown. Good lot with

DOUBLE DWELLING, of 10 rooms, 2 pantries, water on both sides of house, also a double wash-house with water on either side; 2 chicken houses and plenty of good apples.

TERMS.—A cash deposit of \$200 will be required on day of sale, the balance to be paid either by cash, or note, on April 1, 1918.

MICHAEL FRINGER, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 1-18-4t

PUBLIC SALE OF A Valuable Town Property!

The undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, York St., Taneytown, on

Thursday, February 14th, 1918, at 2 o'clock, his very desirable property, consisting of a lot 33x363-ft. fronting on York St., improved by a

FINE DWELLING HOUSE, of 8 rooms and bath, 3 clothes cupboards, all very well finished and conveniently arranged; built only a few years. Also hen house, wood shed and a fine lot of fruit trees. Anyone desiring a fine home would do well to inspect this property before buying else where.

TERMS made known on day of sale. EDWARD J. CLASSON, J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 2-1-2t

Also at the same time and place, the following:

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, iron bed and spring, 2 large rockers, sofa, lounge, washing machine, refrigerator, bureau, glass jars, folding crib, oil stove, pictures, 2 baby carriages, 2 hanging lamps, 50-yds. matting, kitchen sink.

Subscribe for the RECORD

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, as Administratrix of Ezekiah Hawk, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, situated on Middle St., Taneytown, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1918, at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following described property:

ONE BROWN MALE, 17 years old, work anywhere hitched, safe for women to drive, and a good leader. Two sets of buggy harness, one nearly new; 1 falling-top buggy; set of front gears, housing, collar, bridle, set of double lines, lot of carpenter tools, brace and bits, hand saw, wood saw, maul, augers, chisels, mown wrenches, iron saw, post digger, maul, pick, wheelbarrow, box cutter, lot of fishing tackle, halters, lot of single trees, 2 mason hammers, about 75 bundles of corn fodder, vinegar and barrel, lot of lumber, brooder, chicken coops, garden tools, 35 chickens, 18 of them pullets, the rest one year old.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

1 bed and spring, 5-piece parlor suit, nearly new; stand, about 31 yds of rag carpet, lot of matting, parlor stand, couch, mirror, cook stove, oil cloth, 6-ft extension table, 6 cane-seat chairs, 2 double cupboards, meat bench, lot of axe handles, iron kettle, sausage grinder and stuffer, 50 lb of ear corn, more or less; lot of piping, wash machine, 1 gal ice cream freezer, nearly new; large water cooler, one doz 3/4-gal jars, two 6-gal stone jars, five 1-2 and 3-gal jars, sauer kraut by the gallon, lot of old iron, and many other articles.

TERMS.—Sums of \$5.00 and under, cash. On sums above \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given, on note with approved security bearing interest.

ISAMIAH HAWK, Wm. T. Smith, Auct. Administratrix.

Also, at the same time and place, 1 dressing bureau, bed and spring, mattress, nearly new; large gilt-frame level-edged iron bedstead in new falling-top buggies.

ISAMIAH HAWK, 2-1-3t

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 steady 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.

Baltimore Markets

Wheat.....	2.00@2.24
Corn.....	1.60@1.75
Oats.....	1.40@1.50
Rye.....	1.70@1.80
Hay, Timothy.....	30.00@31.00
Hay, Mixed.....	28.50@30.00
Hay, Clover.....	28.00@30.00
Potatoes per 100 lbs.....	2.50@2.75

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

Wheat.....	2.10@2.10
Rye.....	1.65@1.65
Oats.....	1.70@1.80
Timothy Hay.....	20.00@20.00
Mixed Hay.....	16.00@18.00
Bundle Rye Straw.....	10.00@10.00