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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 24.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone, 3-R.

TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 41

NEW LEGISLATION FOR ALL MOTOR VEHICLES.

A Brief Summary of the Laws as They Now Apply.

Some of the most important changes in the Motor Vehicle laws, made by the recent legislature, are given below. The Record has the laws complete, in pamphlet form, for examination by all who care to do so at our office.

(1) Speed Limits. Fifteen miles per hour in thickly settled or business parts of cities, towns and villages; 20 miles per hour in the outlying or not thickly settled parts of cities, towns and villages; the above rates are absolute limits and no excuse will be taken as justifying a violation; 25 miles per hour in the open country, outside of the limits of cities, towns and villages; 35 miles per hour under any circumstances or conditions the maximum speed in the open country.

No person shall operate a motor vehicle of any kind, recklessly, or at a rate of speed greater than is reasonable and proper, considering the width, traffic and use of a highway, or so as to endanger the property, life or limb of any person, or without due regard to wear upon said highway.

(2) Speed must be reduced upon approaching any person walking in the travelled portion of any public highway, or a horse or animal being led, ridden or driven thereon; or crossing intersecting highways, or a bridge, or a sharp turn, also in passing persons and animals; and shall stop on a signal given by a person raising his or her hand vertically.

(3) Accidents. In case of accident, such as collision with a person, animal or vehicle, the operator must immediately stop, give his name, residence, number of his license, and render any reasonable assistance within his power.

(4) No person shall leave any gasoline motor vehicle unattended without first stopping the motor.

(5) Registration fees for pneumatic tired vehicles 60 cts. per H. P. on all vehicles registered on and after April 1st, 1918.

Registration fees for solid tired vehicles: 1 ton, \$20; 2 ton, \$40; 3 ton, \$60; 4 ton, \$100; 5 ton, \$150; 6 ton, \$200; 7 ton, \$300, on all vehicles registered on and after April 1st, 1918. Automobiles registered up to March 31st, 1918, are not affected by the above fees during the remainder of this year.

(6) Any person not heretofore registered, desiring to operate a motor vehicle, must first pass an examination before a permit will be granted.

(7) The owner of an automobile becomes responsible in a number of instances for the acts of his chauffeur, when it can be proven that said violations of the chauffeur are permitted or directed by the owner.

(8) Any person convicted of driving an automobile, while under the influence of liquor, is subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, for the first offense.

For the second offense he shall be subject to imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than two years, and for unauthorized use of a motor vehicle the minimum fine is \$25, and the maximum \$100, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days, nor more than one year, for the first offense. The second offense the operator is subject to imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years.

(9) Pedestrians shall have the right of way over all vehicles at street crossings in towns and cities, and at all other points except street crossings vehicles shall have the right of way as against pedestrians.

(10) All vehicles, whether motor or horse drawn, must turn to the right upon meeting others; any vehicle going in the same direction, shall pass to the left of any vehicle, but no vehicle shall pass another, from the rear, at or near the top of a hill or on a curve.

(11) All vehicles, not in operation, shall stand with their right side as near the right-hand side of the road as possible.

(12) Headlights. As the Spring and Summer approaches motor traffic will be greatly increased on the highways at night, thereby increasing the danger from glaring headlights. All motorists are warned for their own protection to look to their headlights now.

The State law provides that no reflected beam shall be higher than 42 inches from the ground 70 feet in front of the car.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscription cards circulated plentifully throughout the county, purporting to be a subscription, or application, for Liberty Loan Bonds, are not actually the formal application required by the government; but merely a promise to go TO A BANK NAMED and make application, or if no bank be named, THEN TO ANY BANK. The card is only a solicitor's card to get subscriptions started. The actual subscription must be made AT SOME BANK, where formal application and arrangements must be made.

Carroll County's quota for the loan is \$971,000. The total for the State is \$88,482,200. Frederick heads the counties with \$1,577,300. Carroll is fourth among the counties.

THE ROAD AT PINEY CREEK.

The Record publishes the following letter from James W. LeGore, with the desire of helping to bring about the improvement of the road described: Editor Record:-

"I have been requested by different parties for years to try to get some way, or one, on foot to remedy the miserable piece of road at Piney Creek, at Shue's. This treacherous point, or crossing, has always been very dangerous. Several people came near drowning. This nuisance is right on my farm, situated along the Taneytown and Littlestown road, about midway between the above points. Thousands of people passing through on this main route have been greatly inconvenienced. I feel it is a disgrace to the neighborhood, and I know it is to Carroll county. This place is hard to bridge, two streams meet in a long, flat, low place. It should have been properly fixed 50 years ago. I have sited up the peculiar conditions, and find that to make it entirely safe at all times it will require two bridges, one for each stream. A fill of nearly 500 feet is needed, and one bridge of about 20 feet wide and 70 feet long, double track, and a small bridge 20 feet wide and 25 feet long, and also one culvert near Mayers', with a total length of abutments and retaining walls of about 500 feet.

To make a good safe, substantial and convenient piece of work, there must be good strong concrete approaches and road bed; that is, to make a creditable and durable job of it. The concrete should be well laid on a deep foundation, and at least 20 feet in width, and it will require about 500 lineal feet of concrete.

The road bed needs raising and should be made straight. This low point will require a well laid bottom to withstand the washes and hard winter freezing. For the proper protection of the travelling public, there should be at least 1000 feet of guard rail, so as to keep strangers on a safe road led in crossing, at night, during high water freshets.

From the fact that the people of Taneytown, Littlestown, Hanover, and Frederick, and many others in all directions, have been tied up at this place, I believe almost every one having an automobile would be willing to lend a helping hand, providing they would be given an opportunity. I will give, as a starter, the land to straighten the road, and put up the fence, and in addition I will donate at least \$100.00 in cash; and if there is no one to tackle this job, I would arrange to do the entire job rather than see it delayed and not done right. I will also properly provide for the travelling public during the entire construction of this needed enterprise.

JAMES W. LEGORE.
Mr. LeGore does not overstate the condition of this road, which is easily the worst proposition in this district, if not in the whole county. Had it been at a more central spot, it would have been repaired long ago; but, as it is on the main road between York, Hanover and Littlestown, to Taneytown and Frederick, and is greatly travelled, it ought to be fixed up in proper shape, and we believe will be, if the people along the line of the road will get together and make the effort.

Some years ago, a stretch of road along Pipe Creek, at Trevanion, which was much such a spot as the one at Piney Creek, has been placed in fine shape; and while the work required at Piney Creek is greater, it is equally a desirable road to repair. In the interest of the general public, we should like to see Mr. LeGore's initiative promptly followed up; and if this is done, we feel reasonably sure that by a combination of individuals personally interested, and the County Commissioners, this long neglected road will be placed in proper shape, by Fall. Just talking about it, won't do. There must be a get-together meeting, and an organized effort.

Must Make Application for Coal.

It is necessary, now, to make a formal, signed application, to your coal dealer for coal for this year's use. The following questions must be answered. Quantity required for the year ending March 31, 1919; quantity desired for immediate delivery; quantity consumed during year ending March 31, 1918; quantity now on hand; kind of building, number of rooms, and kind of heating plant; have you any unfilled orders with other dealers?

Any person who willfully makes a false statement in his application, is subject to prosecution, and a penalty of \$5000 fine, or two years' imprisonment, or both.

Coal can not be secured on any other terms, according to law, and it will be very wise for everybody to file their cards, at once, for their needs during the coming winter. Even then, there may be delay in the filling of orders, as present stocks are low and shipments are likely to be uncertain during the Summer and Fall.

Churches and Pastors Must Report Income.

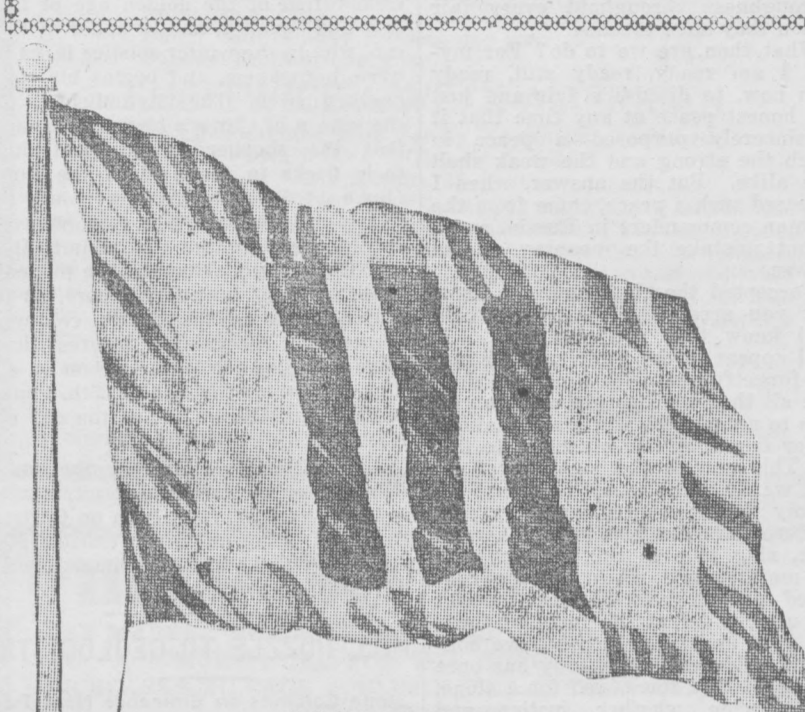
It may not be generally known that pastors of churches, receiving a salary of \$800.00 or more, must report the fact to the U. S. Internal Revenue Department, together with free rental of parsonage, or other perquisites.

A ruling made on April 9, along the same line, and is as follows: "Churches, educational institutions, charitable organizations, chambers of commerce, pleasure clubs and other institutions, not organized for profit, and exempt from paying income taxes, must file with revenue collectors immediately affidavits concerning their income and nature of expenditures."

An Earthquake Shock.

An earthquake shock was felt in Washington, and in various parts of Virginia, on Tuesday night. No damage was done, but the shocks were distinctly perceptible, lasting for about three minutes, the impression being like that of a heavy truck passing. This is the first quake recorded in the East, since the one at Charleston, S. C., thirty years ago.

SHALL WE HAVE AN HONOR FLAG?



HONOR FLAG OF THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

AWARDED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO EVERY TOWN SUBSCRIBING ITS QUOTA

Shall our community be enrolled among those of the land which will have the honor of hoisting the flag of the Third Liberty Loan?

From one end of the county to the other the people of cities, towns and villages are engaged in a patriotic competition for the privilege of flying this flag.

Our community, which has ever been foremost in the promotion of the patriotic causes of the government is expected to be lined up with those on the roll of honor, and it is believed that every man, woman and child among us will share in this work, which, briefly told, is the subscription of our allotment of bonds.

The greatest honor that can come to any town in this campaign will be to win the right to fly the first honor flag in the United States.

The honor flag to be awarded to communities is 36 by 54 inches and constructed from a good quality material like that used in the Navy. It has a red border and a white center and three vertical blue stripes, indicative of the Third Liberty Loan campaign. This flag will be awarded to each community that subscribes the sales quota set for it by its Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan Committee. As an additional honor em-

blem, a blue star, to be sewed into the white field of the flag, will be awarded to communities every time they increase their quotas by one hundred per cent.

In other words, if a town's quota is \$100,000, it will be entitled to an honor flag when its subscriptions reach this amount; should its subscriptions reach \$200,000 it will be entitled to one blue star and for each additional \$100,000 it will receive another star.

In addition to the awarding of the honor flags, there will be window cards measuring 7 by 9 inches bearing a reproduction of the large Honor Liberty Loan Flag and containing a space for the subscriber's name. When a bond is sold the name of the purchaser should be written in by the bond salesman or it can be written in by the subscriber himself. This card will then be hung in the window of the subscriber's home or place of business as evidence of his patriotism and loyalty to his country.

The Honor Flag plan is one that will separate the quick from the dead towns beyond all shadow of a doubt. It puts the classification right up to the communities themselves. Where will YOUR town stand? This is a question which YOU have got to answer.

Make Your Garden Larger.

A writer in the April Farm and Fireside says: "I hope there are a multitude of garden makers, as well as myself, intending to enlarge their gardens this year so that the field crops best adapted for war needs may be left more largely intact for the allied fighting forces and their supporters at and near the front."

"Heretofore my garden has been a little less than a quarter of an acre. This Spring it will be three-quarters of an acre, so that it will practically feed our family, together with the poultry products and tree, bush, and cane fruits, for the entire year. We plan to fill our storeroom shelves as never before with a large variety of canned vegetables and fruits, and store the late-maturing varieties in pits and other ways of outdoor storage."

"By raising all of the staple and some of the less commonly grown garden products, the variety can be made so great that our family will be well nourished and the various appetites accommodated."

"Caring for a garden of the size mentioned is not a dreaded task if the advance preparation is thorough and all crops are planted in rows arranged for horse and wheel-hoe culture. Let me urge many to enlarge their gardens and plan to make them the best ever grown."

Prizes for Food Products.

The United States Food Administration for Maryland, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and the Maryland Agricultural College, is arranging a series of prizes for the stimulation of the production of food products in the State of Maryland during the coming season. These prizes, full details of which will be announced later, will aggregate about \$25,000.00, which sum is secured by private subscription and is not out of public funds. Full announcement of the details will be made at an early date.

The plan, as outlined, will include among other prizes a number in each county for the best farm garden of one-half acre or more, and a separate set of prizes for the best home or farm garden of less than one-half acre. These garden prizes will aggregate about \$500.00 for each county of the State.

Speaker Wooden's Record Good.

When the question of organization of the House of Delegates was before the people of Maryland, the question of the Speakership loomed large. The majority party for twenty years found itself in the minority. Could the change give a competent speaker, was the question. Before many days after the election the names of Mr. Delaplaine of Frederick, and Herbert Wooden of Carroll counties were mentioned. Both young men, and clean and straight as men could be. However, by the time the General Assembly met it was found, as Mr. Delaplaine said in his address nominating Mr. Wooden, that there was but one candidate, and he presented the name of Mr. Wooden. The General Assembly by a party vote elected Hon. Herbert R. Wooden, Speaker.

The question in the mind of everyone was, could he hold down such a position when he would have to cope with shrewd and often unscrupulous fighters. It was known that the Speaker stood for the home and the church, against the saloon, while others were the brainy spokesmen for the saloon and race track gamblers. That these resorted to every trick and scheme to embarrass and humiliate the Speaker from the day the Legislature met, until its close, will be admitted by all who have watched the session. But there sat the Speaker, quiet, unassuming, but fortified with a consciousness that he was always actuated by the highest motives. He has refused to be brow-beaten, bulldozed or bluffed. He has done what his friends expected him to do. He has disappointed no one aside from those who represented vicious and corrupt interests.

Speaker Herbert Wooden has made a record that is an honor to his county and state. He has made good. The American Issue congratulates him and the state on his record.—State Supt Anti-Saloon League.

The application of the compulsory labor law is being closely applied. A number of arrests have been made in Frederick county, and in Union Bridge forty-three cases are reported under investigation. Mark Jackson, agent for the Compulsory Work Bureau, has charge of the round-up.

Proceedings of the School Board.

At the regular meeting of the Carroll County Board of Education held in the office of the Board, Wednesday, April 3, 1918, all members were present except Commissioners A. W. Feesser and C. C. Devilbiss. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the regular order of business was taken up.

The list of unpaid bills was presented to the Board and all bills were ordered paid.

The teachers' increased salary schedule was considered at length and passed by the Board.

The condition of the school building at Mt. Pleasant having been considered by the Board, it was decided to repair this building. The condition of the school building at Oakland Mills was also considered by them and it was decided to visit the district and study the local condition, on a date arranged by Superintendent Unger.

The following requests for contributions to local funds raised for libraries, etc., were presented to the Board, which contributed \$10.00 to the amount already raised in each case: Taneytown, Wilbur L. Koozts, \$10; library; Western Chapel (Col.), Ida B. Waters, \$10; library; Fairview, Angela Dille, \$15; phonograph; Deer Park, Agnes T. Howat, \$11, maps; Lineboro, Horatio T. Wentz, \$10; library; Brown's, Mrs. Mary B. Fowle, \$10; library.

The Board also agreed to contribute \$10 to each of the following schools, provided they increased the amount they have raised to \$10: Linwood, Elsie M. Baumgardner, \$7.10, maps; Union Bridge, J. Keller Smith, \$9.50, sewing machine.

The Superintendent, in conjunction with the Commissioner for the respective coal districts, was authorized to secure prices of coal, delivery, etc., and purchase coal immediately.

Upon a report made by the Superintendent of an experiment made by him and Commissioner Allender, in converting an ordinary school room stove into a school room heater of modern approved type, the Board authorized the renovation of a number of such stoves for the over crowded schools for next year.

The question of an increase of salary for janitors of one and two-room schools was considered. The Board raised the salary of janitors of two-room schools from \$20 to \$24, and of janitors of one-room schools from \$12 to \$16 per school year. This raise to take effect next year.

The Board considered the desirability of installing electricity into the Westminster High School and authorized Superintendent Unger to get bids on the wiring and present the same at the next meeting.

The question of disposing of vacant school property was considered by the Board, and Chas. O. Clemson, Attorney, was authorized to investigate the titles of each property and report at the next meeting.

The advisability of disposing of old reports, paper, etc., that have accumulated in the office was considered and ordered to be sold to the highest bidder.

The bad condition of the Priestland colored school, which is a rented building, and the fact that the State, through the Supervisor for colored schools, Mr. Buffington, will contribute \$300 toward a new building, was noted by the Board and left in the hands of Attorney Clemson, to investigate as to the ownership of the property and report at the next meeting.

The new school building law was read to the Board, and noted by them.

Miss Rose D. Walsh was appointed by the Board to fill out the unexpired term of scholarship to Western Maryland College, formerly awarded to Miss Grace Weist, resigned.

Dr. Hopkins presented to the Board the necessity of having a rake and lawn mower for the lawn of the Mt. Airy High School, and the Board authorized the purchase of same.

Mr. R. E. Spurrier, having advanced the price of the rental of \$5.00 for a piece of land for playground purposes at Mt. Airy, the Board authorized that he be reimbursed for same.

Mr. Allender suggested the desirability of completing the fence between the new garage and the school building at Hampstead, which was authorized to be done.

Commissioner Zentz reported that Maurice Green, trustee of Reese school, had agreed to cut up a dead tree on Reese school property for half of the wood and put our share in the wood-shed.

On account of the low average at Lawndale school, the Board authorized that it be closed.

No other matters being up for discussion, the Board adjourned at 1:15 P. M.

Methodist Pastors Assigned.

The Methodist Protestant Conference has made the following assignments of pastors:

Finksburg,	N. C. Clough.
Liberty,	W. F. Baucher.
Pipe Creek,	R. K. Lewis.
Union Bridge,	F. M. Clift.
Westminster,	Edgar T. Read.

These assignments were made by the Methodist Episcopal Conference:

Hampstead,	D. M. Dibble.
Carrollton,	C. R. Banes.
Linganore,	C. F. Bonn.
Mount Airy,	C. E. Ely.
New Windsor,	J. A. Hough.
Patapsco,	H. C. Owens.
Union Bridge,	J. W. Field.
Westminster,	E. T. Mowbray.
Sykesville,	W. M. Repp.
Winfield,	C. H. Wagner.

GERMANS PUSH BACK THE BRITISH LINES.

Americans in the Thick of Heavy German Attacks.

The war news still continues to be favorable to the German forces. The enemy operations, this week were especially confined to a drive against the British, on a front of about thirty miles, with an advance of about eight miles.

The most desperate fighting, and the use of dense gas and overpowering artillery concentration, marked the enemy advance. The British are reported to have been greatly outnumbered, but to have fought fiercely and to have taken heavy toll of the attacking army.

On the French front, where fighting has been in progress all week, the American forces have been in the thick of the fray, and thrown back a body of 800 Germans and completely broken up their attack.

The allied reserve armies are still being held back, and have not made counter drives to try to regain lost ground.

The Linwood Union Sunday School Organized, April 22, 1894.

(For the Record.)

On Sunday afternoon, March 31st, 1918, the Linwood Union Sunday School held its last session. The service, simple in character, were in keeping with the day. At the close, the favorite hymn, "God, be with you 'till we meet again," was sung with deep feeling, and Rev. E. M. Riddle offered the closing prayer.

Rather and so ended the direct work of this rather unique organization which for nearly a quarter of a century, through the storm of winter, the heat of summer, and the severest test of adverse criticism, held its regular sessions without intermission.

There are those who loved this work, continued in it from its beginning, and have loved it to the end. Nearly a dozen of the charter members were present at the closing session. The three charter superintendents are still living. Eight religious denominations were represented in the work, and it was predicted that such a variety of religious beliefs could not exist amicably together. The thing has been done, the prophets to the contrary.

To the many friends of the school who by prayers, sacrifice, and means contributed to the success of the work, the survivors say, "God bless you." These friends have been too many to mention names, but there is one name thought to be allowable, that of Joseph Englar, who was not only one of the projectors of the work, but bore the brunt of the early criticism, managed the building of the commodious hall in which the school held its meetings, and temporarily financed the same.

Humblly and reverently may it be said, the school has been a "Voice" for God, and though that "Voice" is now silent, "It being dead, yet speaketh." It has heralded the way for larger better things, and though the herald may be quickly forgotten, though foundations sunk down, down out of sight upon bed-rock are little thought of or cherished in the mad rush after the seen and glaring, still it is worth noting that in the Eternal archives, it can be found written, that "God keeps a Book of Remembrance."

Harney Girls' Club.

(For the Record.)

A club has been organized at Harney school, by Miss Everett, with the following officers and members:

Pres., Mary Hess; Vice-Pres., Ohara Keefer; Sec., Delphine Hawn; members: Edna Shildt, Vada Lemmon, Blanche Lemmon, Ethel Wentz, Marian Rock, Daisy Fleagle, Margaret Eckenrode, Odella Staley, Laura Fream, Alice Fream, Louella Snyder, and Ethel Lemmon. The purpose of this club is to raise and can more food for Uclea Sam.

Miss Everett will meet the club every two weeks, on Monday, at the school house, until the close of the school year, and thereafter will meet at the homes of the club members.

School Notes.

The annual county school rally, which was appointed for May 3, has been deferred to meet on Saturday, May 18.

In response to the Junior Red Cross appeal, 57 schools have organized to date, and have raised \$823.93 and have pledged \$839.50.

In response to the call to invest in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates, the total amount invested by the patriotic children of Carroll county to April 1 amounts to \$3,511. The State authorities have ordered a State census to be taken of all children who become 6 years of age on Sept. 1, 1918, including all children up to 17 years of age.

The final examinations for promotion will be held in the schools on June 4, 5, and 6. Those pupils who pass out of the 7th grade will be awarded a handsome certificate, which entitles them to enter any High School in the county without examination.

Three million dollars worth of raw furs were sold at auction in New York City, this week. The variety ranged from bear skins to mole. An extra large muskrat pelt sold for \$155.00.

THE CARROLL RECORD
(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12th., 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."

Maryland's Part.

Maryland has suffered more severely, because of the war, than any state in the Union, and especially in the matter of labor shortage, and in the scarcity of food and coal. Its close proximity to Washington, Annapolis, Camp Meade, Norfolk, and the many manufacturing concerns in and near Baltimore, in addition to the state furnishing its quota, by enlistment and draft to the Army and Navy, has drained the state most severely of surplus help, and placed heavy living cost burdens on all who have not, in one way or another, taken direct active part in the war and its preparations.

Being so close to the seat of government, in many ways, has placed on Maryland burdens and hardships that most of the states—especially in the middle west—know little about; and these facts should entitle the state to material consideration by the powers that be, before compelling it to comply with the utmost letter of army regulations growing out of the drafts for the future.

The great percentage of labor furnished, should count toward a reduction of the fighting force. It is unfair to expect any state to do both—furnish laborers and fighters. The men who are at work as mechanics, or otherwise, for the government, should be deducted from the number demanded for war service; for otherwise, the state suffers unfairly, by comparison with other states.

Not only has the state furnished more men than its share, but this has left the non-combatants and the non-employees back home, in a weakened position to help feed the world, keep business going profitably so increased expenses may be met, Liberty Bonds purchased, and in every other way be placed on a fair equality with the same classes in other states. Maryland is not a "slacker," nor unwilling to do her full part with Gospel measure, but it is surely not unpatriotic to call attention to the fact that the state is apparently doing more than its share.

Importance of Man Power.

All other things being equal, man power is the deciding factor in war; or, with equal man power of the same quality, a preponderance in artillery would turn the scale. These two questions, as they apply to the western front, are likely to decide the war, taking it for granted that no blunders will be made in strategy, and that the air forces are approximately equal. As equipment, and efficiency in general, must be nearly evenly matched, mere preponderance in men may turn the scale.

This brings to us the importance of having speeded up our own army, as well as ship-building to transport it, as we were told, months ago, that it was "up to the United States to win the war"—in fact, that has been the situation ever since the breaking down of the Russian army.

There is an old saying that "victory is on the side with the biggest guns," which in the present instance might be changed to "the most guns." However we may look at it, just now, even small advantages mean a great deal, almost as thought two great weights were placed on a balance, the

one being forced up by just a little more weight; or a tug of war, in which one man would supply the needed force to break the equality. This is about the layman's view of the present situation, divested of military quantities and professional knowledge.

World Conquest?

The conquest of the whole world, must loom large in the perspective of the War Lords of Germany; and should the present great drive against the west front, succeed, to the point of crushing defeat, the rest of the world, whether it wants to or not, must face just this sort of unwelcome future possibility. We do not say that the picture is imminent, but, until the Huns suffer a greater defeat than they have as yet met with in over three years, the spectre of it must stay with us.

It is hardly comprehensible that France and England, with the help of the United States, should be conquered. We do not believe they will be. The situation is yet, apparently, a long way from that; still, it must be admitted that Germany is putting up a tremendous fight, and, since the collapse of Russia, is a stronger enemy force than at any time during the war, by comparison with the allies.

It is even more incomprehensible that Germany would reach across the Atlantic and aim to defeat this country. Such a possibility is hardly worth even a slight consideration. It would hardly even be attempted, at least at this time. Only a Nation drunk with success would think of it. And yet, possibilities for the future, in the light of the past, have had all ordinary limits blotted out, and the most wildly unexpected is worth providing against.

Cultivate Your Garden Early.

The war gardener is thus advised in the April Woman's Home Companion:

"It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the importance of doing promptly the things that need to be done in the garden. As soon as the seedlings show themselves as thin lines of green across the brown earth, for example, cultivation should start. Indeed, the only reason for waiting this long is to be sure of just where they are, and so not injuring them."

"So do not begin by noticing today that the vegetables are up, and saying 'To-morrow I must cultivate'; but go at once and get the cultivator and do it now! Never mind if it is only one row of lettuce; work along this, and put the implement away, for you can never expect to do in the same length of time tomorrow the thing that needs doing today in the garden. Every day that it is put off adds to the time it will require to do it, and at last it will be too late to do it at all, if you keep procrastinating."

Do You Sleep Well?

To be at his best a man must have sound, refreshing sleep. When wakeful and restful at night he is in no condition for work or business during the day. Wakefulness is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and is quickly relieved by Chamberlain's Tablets. Try a dose of these tablets and see how much better you feel with a clear head and good digestion.

President Wilson on the War Situation

President Wilson made a stirring address at the Armory, in Baltimore, last Saturday, the scene of the "Over There" exhibit, and following the parade of 12,000 Maryland troops, the whole occasion representing the opening of the drive for the Third Liberty Loan.

The President started out by giving a conception of what the loan is for, the reasons for the war and why it must be carried through, the objects of Germany as they have developed, and that the only possible response from us is "force to the utmost." His conclusion was as follows:

Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India and the peoples of the Far East. In such a program our ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principles that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

That program once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and all who are weak, must for the time being trodden under

foot and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

The thing is preposterous and impossible, and yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unifying thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched.

What, then, are we to do? For myself I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely purposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

I accepted the challenge. I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow-countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear. Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind. There is, therefore, but one response possible from us—force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust.

They're Real Soldiers Now.

A pleasant contrast is evident between the anemic and pasty-looking young men who gathered at our armories or left the various draft headquarters last summer for the training camps and the same men now. Many persons have visited the camps and seen the men there, and any visitor to the city may see hundreds of them on the streets any day. Now they are robust and powerful chaps, fit to fight their weight in wildcats, not to speak of boches. This is what a little over an average of six months' training has done for the seeming weaklings upon whom some looked with secret misgivings when they were called for action.

Constantly asserting that we are a peaceful people, never looking for a fight, and with nothing but good will for all mankind which follows the ordinary rules of civilization and humanity, we have nevertheless gotten into more fights in our one hundred and fifty years of existence than any other nation on earth in the same space of time, and we have entered into the greatest war of all time as the factor which apparently will give the decision in favor of liberty and humanity. It is to be most devoutly hoped that the prediction that this is the war which is to bring about universal and lasting peace and make future wars impossible is correct, but whether this be true or not, the splendid improvement made in the physical appearance of one and a-half million of our young men, by a few months' training argues that that improvement in itself is sufficient reason to continue the process.

Of course, such training, having been largely prepared for, would be much less expensive hereafter and in times of peace, and the benefit upon the men of the present time and upon future generations of Americans would be incalculable. With military training of six months for every able-bodied young man in this country and with the example which we are now giving of our ability to make good in deeds as well as words, we need not be afraid that our preparedness would ever bring us into trouble with any other nation. On the contrary, we could have no better guarantee of peace.—Balt. Co. Union.

If I Were a Farmer—

If I were a farmer, I would keep at hand a few reliable medicines for minor ailments that are not so serious as to require the attention of a physician, such as Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, for coughs, colds and croup.

Chamberlain's Liniment for sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains.

Chamberlain's Tablets for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation.

By having these articles at hand it would often save the trouble of a trip to town in the busiest season or in the night, and would enable me to treat slight ailments as soon as they appear, and thereby avoid the more serious diseases that so often follow.

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It costs the Canadian government \$1,000 a year for each soldier put in the field.

LAY OF NATIVITY UNKNOWN

World Has Only Tradition to Rely Upon as to Date of the Birth of Christ.

The traditional 25th of December as the date of the birth of the Savior has no historical authority beyond the fourth century, when the Christmas festival was introduced first in Rome (A. D. 300), on the basis of several Roman festivals (the Saturnalia, Sigillaria, Juvenalia, Brumalia, or Dies natalis Invicti Solis), which were held in the latter part of December, in commemoration of the golden age of liberty and equality, and in honor of the sun, who in the winter solstice is, as it were, born anew, and begins his conquering march. The only indication of the season of Christ's birth is the fact that the shepherds were watching their flocks in the field at the time (Luke 11:8), and this fact points to any other season rather than winter, and is, therefore, not favorable to the traditional date. Besides, the ancient tradition is of no account here, as it varied down to the fourth century. Clement of Alexandria relates that some regarded the 25th, Pachon (i. e., May 20), others the 24th or 25th, Pharmuthi (April 19 or 20), as the day of Nativity.

As to modern research, the only point on which divines generally agree is that Christ was not born on Christmas day, while numerous learned authorities put the birth on almost every date of the year.

HILL PUZZLE TO GEOLOGISTS

Stone Columns on Eminence Near Pachuca, in Mexico, Out of Keeping With Other Formations.

A very remarkable geological freak in Mexico is a mountain situated near Pachuca which presents the appearance at a distance of being covered with spikes. The sides of the mountain are closely studded with stone columns or pinnacles. These columns are five to twelve feet long and as large round as an average man's body. It is a remarkable uplift of nature which has the appearance, however, of being the handiwork of human beings. One side of the mountain is almost perpendicular and the stone columns protrude from the surface at right angles, forming an impressive picture.

Pachuca is one of the most noted mining districts in Mexico, and it is said by geologists that this remarkable spiked mountain is out of keeping with the remainder of the formation of the mineralized region. The stone is as hard as flint and has withstood the elements of ages. The spikes form a natural battlement that makes the mountain appear from a distance like an ancient fort. The mines of the Pachuca district are situated not far from this wonderful freak of nature, but the formation encountered in their respective underground workings is of an entirely different kind from that of the pinnacles.

How Tornado Originates.

The tornado of the Western plains is identical in formation with the sand-whirl. The sun beats fiercely on a limited area—say ten square miles of barren prairie—and as a result the air next the earth becomes very hot, perhaps 120 degrees, and the mass is constantly increasing in volume. Above the warm air is a stratum perhaps 20 degrees colder.

By and by a passageway is made, the hot air begins to ascend and the cold upper air, pressing downward, forces the lighter air through a channel thus formed. It begins to whirl, it increases in velocity, a surface current forces it along, and the tornado starts on its destructive journey.

The terrific cyclone originates in much the same way, only differing in extent. The most violent cyclones originate in tropical latitudes, in the Atlantic ocean, to the north and east of West Indian islands and in the Pacific, in the China sea and in the neighborhood of the Philippine islands.

The reason they are so destructive is because they are carried such great distances by extraneous influences.

Sheep Has Wooden Leg.

Charles Krauter, living near Bucyrus, O., had a lamb get tangled up in a fence and injure its leg. The veterinary told him the leg had to come off. Krauter did not want to lose the lamb, so minus the leg he nursed it back to health and then fixed up a peg leg for it.

Now the lamb has grown to be a sheep and still stumps around on the wooden leg. Occasionally the wooden member becomes loose and falls off, and the sheep then hobbles over to a soft spot and waits until some one comes along to fasten the leg on again.

The wooden leg doesn't interfere with the sheep growing wool, Mr. Krauter says, and wool is wool nowadays.

Proud Record of Marines.

As the first battle of the American navy was fought and won by the marines, so, down through the years of the Revolutionary war, we find the marines at the forefront when difficult work was to be done. In fact there were but few expeditions in which they did not figure in more or less strength. Thus Lieutenant Wallingford of the marines died at the head of his men under John Paul Jones in the battle between the Ranger and the Drake; and in the classic fight between the Bon Homme Richard under Paul Jones and the Serapis, the marines lost 49 out of 137 men.

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May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,822.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

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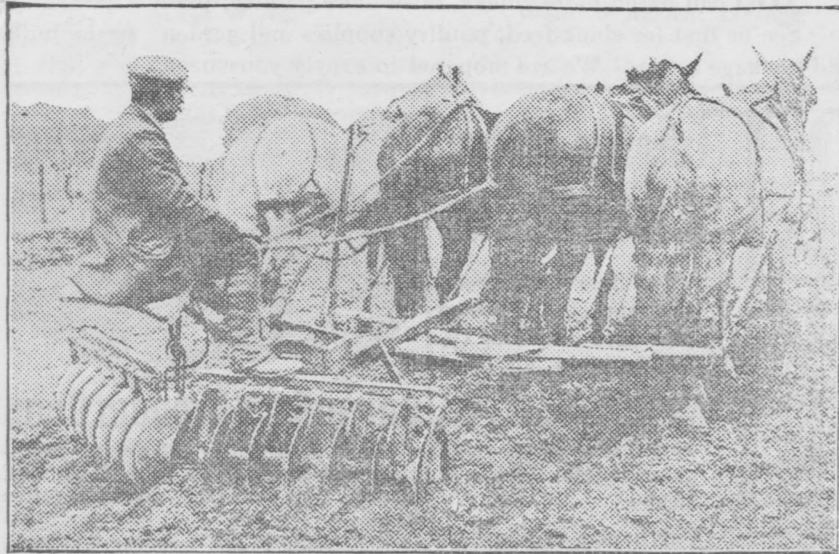
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PROPER SOILS AND PREPARATION OF SEED BED FOR MORE AND BETTER OATS



DISK IS GOOD FOR PREPARING SOIL FOR OATS.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The essentials for success in oats production are—
Well-prepared land that is retentive of moisture and fairly fertile.
Good seed of suitable varieties, thoroughly cleaned and graded and treated for smut.
Early seeding with a grain drill.
The harvesting of the crop at the proper time.
Careful shocking and stacking so as to preserve the crop from injury by weathering.
Clean thrashing.

Oats in the United States is exceeded in acreage and value only by corn and wheat of the grain crops. The average area annually devoted to this crop in this country in the five years from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, was 39,459,000 acres. This is approximately three-eighths of the acreage devoted to corn, and three-fourths of the acreage devoted to wheat in the same years. The estimated average production of oats in these five years was 1,296,437,000 bushels, with an estimated farm value of \$521,436,000. But, notwithstanding this, less attention has been given to the production of oats than to any other important grain, so that yields often have been unsatisfactory and the crop sometimes unprofitable.

Best Soils for Oats.

In the production of oats proper climatic and cultural conditions are of more importance than the character or even the fertility of the soil. Owing to their greater water-holding capacity loam and clay soils usually produce better crops than sandy soils. Sandy land with plenty of plant food and a moderately stiff subsoil will grow good oats, but heavy, undrained clays are too wet and cold for the best growth of the crop. More water is required to produce a pound of dry matter in oats than in any other cereal; hence the necessity for growing this crop on land that naturally retains moisture or that is well filled with humus. On account of their liability to lodge, oats should not be grown on very rich soil or on low, undrained lands. Good drainage is essential also in the prevention of injury from plant diseases.

Fertilizers and Manures.

Though the crop is a vigorous feeder and will do better on poor soils than most other grain crops, the judicious use of fertilizers or manure is usually profitable. The fertilizer problem is made difficult, however, by the fact that on rich soil oats make a rank growth, which often results in lodging and in conditions favorable to rust and other diseases.

Unless the soil is very low in fertility the direct application of barnyard manure to the crop is seldom advisable. Much more satisfactory results usually can be obtained by applying the manure previous to growing some other crop in the rotation, such as corn. The oats then will get the benefit of a part of the manure and of the added humus in the soil, with less danger that a rank growth of straw will be made at the expense of grain production. On very poor soil a few loads of well-rotted manure may be applied some time previous to sowing oats. The manure should be spread as evenly as possible and should be well worked into the soil. The use of a small quantity of raw rock phosphate with the manure is usually advisable.

Of the three most important plant-food elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, phosphorus is the one most often present in insufficient quantities for the best production of oats.

Preparation of the Seed Bed.

Less attention ordinarily is given to the preparation of the seed bed for oats than that for any other field crop. In the corn belt, where oats commonly follow corn, the seed is often sown broadcast without previous preparation of the land. It is then covered by disking and harrowing. Much better results are obtained, however, by disking the land before seeding, whether the seed is sown broadcast or is drilled. A good seed bed usually can not be prepared with fewer than two diskings and at least one harrowing. If the oats are to be sown on cornland on which the stalks are still standing, it is good practice to break the stalks before disking. This can be done readily, especially on a frosty morning, by dragging a heavy pole or

iron rail broadside across the field. The stalks then can be cut with a disk harrow much better than if left standing. If the disks of the disk harrow are sharp, they will cut the stalks into short pieces, which soon decay. It is never advisable to rake and burn stalks and other trash on cornfields that are to be sown to oats unless the quantity is so great that it can not possibly be covered by disking. This humus-making material should not be destroyed but should be worked into the soil.

Oats always should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be worked, but the proper preparation should not be sacrificed to gain a little time in getting the seed into the ground. Oats do best when sown in a rather firm seed bed, with two to three inches of loose, mellow soil on the surface. This can be obtained best on corn-stalk land by breaking the stalks, double disking either by lapping half or cross disking, and thorough harrowing with a spike-tooth harrow. Lapping half with a disk harrow leaves the surface more nearly even than when the field is disked. The disks should be set to run three or four inches deep. After the seed bed is in good condition the seed should be sown and the field again harrowed.

The land seldom is plowed for oats that follow a cultivated crop. Spring plowing usually is not profitable, as there is little time to allow the sub-surface to become compact and the land is rarely in proper condition to plow before the oats should be sown.

BROOD SOWS NEED EXERCISE

Essential in Production of Strong, Vigorous Litters—Make Them Hustle for Corn Ration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the biggest hindrances to the sows' farrowing good, strong, vigorous litters is lack of exercise. During the cold and snowy weather hogs like to lie around the sleeping quarters and be comfortable. That, however, is just what they should not do all the time.

The proper exercise for a brood sow is that which she will take voluntarily and not through force. They should get their corn ration by hustling for it in the stalk fields and not by getting it fed around the sleeping quarters, on feeding floors, or in troughs. Feed them ear corn during the winter months and scatter it out in the stalk fields. The manure spreader is a good implement to use in scattering this corn. Don't be afraid it will be wasted, for it won't. You can readily regulate the amount fed so that it will be picked up clean, and you will find next spring that there is not a bit of the corn lying around to go to waste.

BEEES AID TO FRUIT GROWERS

Insect Has Important Place in Agriculture as Agent for Cross-Fertilizing Flowers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While beekeeping is usually considered only as the industry of honey production, it is important to remember that the honey bee has an important place in American agriculture as an agent for cross-fertilizing flowers. The value of the honey bee in this regard varies in different places and with different seasons, but it is conservative to state that the bee is of more value in cross-fertilizing than in honey production. Many fruit blossoms require cross-fertilization before they will set fruit, and the same thing is true of other plants, such as the clovers and buckwheat. While many wild species of insects serve this purpose, the honey bee is the only one which can be introduced economically to an orchard or farm, and, therefore, may serve as an insurance to cross-fertilization if the weather permits their flight during the blooming period.

TROUBLE WITH COLT'S FEET

Examine Frequently for Thrush and Keep Well Cleaned by Use of Ordinary Hoof Pick.

The colts kept in the barn should be frequently examined for thrush, and the feet well cleaned out with the hoof pick, after which a little strong disinfectant—and any of the coal-tar products are good—should be applied with a syringe or a brush. This will, with proper care, eliminate the trouble.

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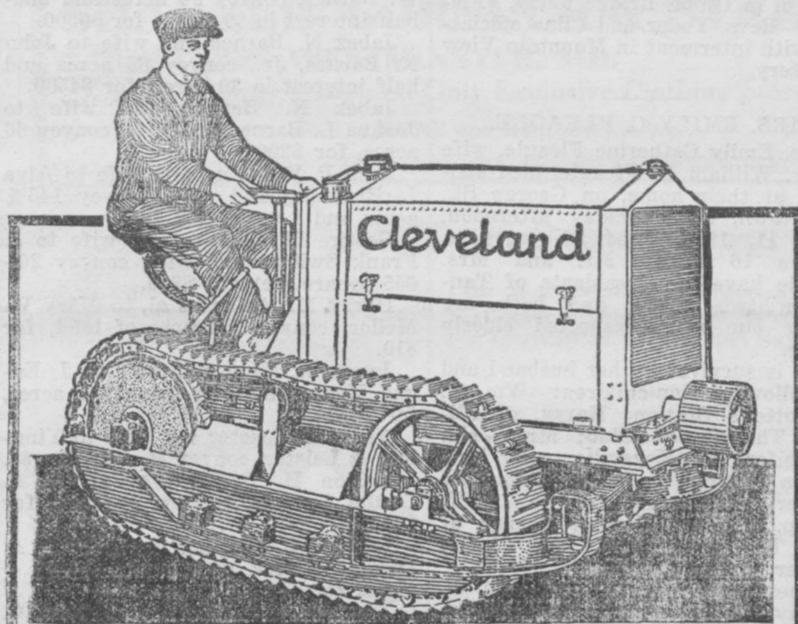
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In French.
President Woodrow Wilson is to receive a pretty compliment from France. His history of the American people, which in style, says the London Observer, is somewhat between Freeman and John Richard Green, is to be translated into French. It makes five rather large volumes in the English language, and it will fill as many in French. There will be an introduction by M. Emile Boutroux, who is a historian, a philosopher and a member of the French academy.

Shoe-Top Length.
Shoe-top length prevails in the new skirts, says the Dry Goods Economist. There is no indication that longer skirts will meet with success. The dressy skirts are developed in satin, taffeta, foulard, tussah, a few tricotines, serge and jersey. White skirts in satin, taffeta and in wash fabrics, such as cotton gaberdine, piques and other materials of this character, are also in evidence. Novelty pockets are the chief feature of cotton wash skirts.

AMERICA NEEDS ALL OF ITS INDUSTRIES FOR WAR AND PEACE

No Such Thing in the United States as Nonessential Plants.

EVIL OF NEGATIVE ECONOMY.

Preparation for After War Competition Necessary — Give Munitions Shops and Military Supplies Preference, but Don't Cause Involuntary Idleness, Which Will Demoralize Prosperity.

No factory should be closed and no person should be deprived of work as long as the products can find a market unless other work can be found for the plant and the toilers, which is of more importance to the nation. There are no such things as nonessentials in our industries. Some are needed more than others, but all serve some purpose, if no more than to please the eye. If work can be found for all in producing foods, clothing, munitions of war, ships and other things of prime necessity which help win the war let them have precedence, but avoid causing involuntary idleness.

To hold and increase our foreign trade the industries that supply goods foreexport must not be disorganized or we shall be at the mercy of our competitors when peace is restored. England, wisest of nations in trade affairs, is doing all that is possible to maintain her foreign trade and supplant her enemies in international markets and while doing so is looking after her own interests without taking others into account. This policy is not conflicting with her efforts to win the war.

When a workman is idle the community loses his value as a producer and the cost of supporting him. It makes no difference whether he is fed by relatives or friends or in a public institution or by unorganized charity or by his spending part or all of his savings, the double loss is the same. Idleness is the worst waste. We must practice economy, but, as President McGarrath of the Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York says: "Ill advised and impetuous economy, meaning unemployment and closed factories, would be demoralizing. It is evident to every thinking man that business must be sustained and the conversion of industry carefully brought about whereby the nation's energies are transferred from the satisfaction of the needs of the army and navy." Some of our important industries have already been hurt by the negative economy which he criticizes. We must not weaken our bodies and our finances by abstinence born of panic.

If a man hoards a dollar or a bag of sugar it benefits no one while he holds it. If he lends a dollar or gives or sells the sugar to the government for the prosecution of the war he helps the nation. The hoarder is worse than the spendthrift. We must economize, but we must neither hoard nor remain idle. Money wisely spent is not wasted; money spent for nonessentials is put to poor use, but remains in circulation. Money hoarded is valueless while in that condition. Let us keep money in circulation and labor at work. Let us give preference to the requirements of the nation, but keep labor employed in some way until the government can find work for all. It is unlikely that the government can do that, so we shall have surplus labor, including an army of women, who can produce real wealth for export and domestic trade. The panic which obsesses the minds of some officials, if allowed to spread, can do more harm than an invading host.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

INDUSTRIAL DESERTERS.

The time has come when the man who leaves his post in American industrial life for technical enforcement of his prerogatives must be branded as a traitorous industrial deserter. We, the people of the United States, through our government, are employing millions of men in the most exacting service that involves risk of life itself for many and unimaginable hardships for all, and their maximum pay is \$35 a month and board. National self sacrifice and co-operation should be our watchword. Every man who does not help hinder the victory of democracy.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

DIVIDENDS FROM PLEASURE.

Somehow or other it is hard for some of us to realize that work is not a curse; that the man who would find real happiness can find no better place to seek it than in his work. Work is play when approached in that manner. But we have been making ourselves believe that work is unpleasant merely because it is work. We can never reach that bright place in the sunlight of success which we call the "top of the ladder" as long as we persist in adopting that attitude. Nobody ever has, and nobody ever will.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

WAS NOT "COURT OF RECORD"

Rural J. P. Explains Why He Burned Up Papers in Cases Which Were Tried Before Him.

There was a time, and it is not so far back in memory, when Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme court was practicing law on the good citizens of Suisun, Cal. Evidently he practiced it to their complete satisfaction, for they up and made him district attorney of Salano county, from which position he rose to his present exalted one by leaps and bounds.

While McKenna was district attorney there arose a case in which the testimony of a rural justice of the peace was necessary, the case having had its inception in his court.

After asking the usual questions as to his pedigree and previous condition of servitude, McKenna said:

"You, of course, have with you the original documents in this case—the papers?"

"Land sakes, no! Ain't got no sich papers," was the reply.

"Well, you must have had such papers," continued McKenna.

"Reckon I did, but I ain't got 'em now. I burned 'em up."

"What!" demanded McKenna in amazement. "Do you mean to say you burned up papers constituting the records in your court?"

"Yes," replied the J. P. complacently, having evidently heard that a justice court is not a "court of record," "reckon I did. Land sakes, judge, if I kep' all them papers I git hold of, I reckon I'd have nigh unto a barrel full!"—Exchange.

PICK YOUR MATE AT DANCE!

If You Find Partner Who Is in Rhythm With You, She Is Your Affinity, Says Harvard Professor.

If you are looking for the right girl, mister, why not try one of those ancient temples of Pterisichore which flourish in the bright lights, asks a Cambridge (Mass.) correspondent of the New York Herald, for Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard says affinities are often brought together through the whirl of the dance?

Speaking before a body of dancing teachers, Dr. Sargent declared:

"When a young man finds himself in rhythm with just one girl and finds that he cannot dance with any other partner, he has found his rhythmic mate; he would better stop and think there are such things as rhythmic affinity.

"I can tell a woman's temperament as soon as I see her dancing. She cannot hide her coarseness or her refinement."

Bravery of Women.

The bravery of women in fight is no new thing in Europe. Guizot, in his "History of France from the Earliest Times to 1848," in telling of a battle fought by the Romans, under Marius, near Aix, on the borders of the Coenus, against Ambrons and the Teutons, wrote: "The battle lasted two days, the first against the Ambrons, the second against the Teutons. Both were beaten in spite of their savage bravery and the equal bravery of their women, who defended, with indomitable obstinacy, the cars with which they had remained almost alone in charge of the children and the booty. After the women it was necessary to exterminate the hounds, who defended their masters' bodies. Here again the figures of the historians are absurd, although they differ. The most extravagant raise the number of barbarians slain to 200,000 and that of the prisoners to 80,000; the most moderate stop at 100,000. In any case the carnage was great, for the battle field, where all these corpses rested without burial, rotting in the sun and rain, got the name of Camp Putrid, or Fields of Putrefaction, a name traceable even nowadays in that of Pourrieres, a neighboring village."

Hand-Made Chains.

In this day of machine manufacture, it will perhaps surprise some to learn that the making of big chains is largely, if not entirely, confined to methods dependent on hand labor. There are probably no big chains being made in the United States by the use of machinery. There are various appliances employed, but these are hand operated or personally controlled. This situation appears to be due to two things: First, as the proverbial expression has it, "a chain is no stronger than the weakest of its links." A hand-made chain is naturally made link by link. If the workmen are not only careful, but conscientious as to details, there is considerable opportunity for attention equivalent to continuous inspection. The making of big chains is largely an old-time blacksmith's job.

Melody.

A few days ago we went to a local woman's clubhouse and listened to the music of a master violinist. And now we know how Jacob's ladder, which reached from earth to heaven, was constructed. Each rung of that ladder was a note that floated from the harp of an angel who stood at the door of Paradise, smiling down on Jacob. The angels on the ladder were the old patriarch's thoughts ascending on the wings of melody.—Los Angeles Times.

He Knew Him.

"You don't seem to have any faith in that man's word," said one lawyer to another.
"No, I do not," was the reply.
"Because I was his attorney in a horse-trading case once."

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.

UNION BRIDGE.

Plymouth Lodge will dedicate a service flag shortly.

The Farquhar brothers have been in failing health for some time.

It seems that the sale days are a continuous performance.

Miss Ada Little, who has been ill, is growing stronger.

Petty thievery is plain stealing and the sulprits deserve no pity if caught.

38 empty beer kegs and 19 cases of empty bottles at the freight station; and yet, we tell folks that Union Bridge is "dry."

Many of our citizens were at Baltimore last Saturday to see the parade.

John McCollough received a message from Oklahoma, on Monday, that his brother was critically ill.

The one to visit the patient well attended for such a stormy day.

Now for a delegation of citizens to attend on the State Road Commission.

We will get that road if we demand it. Don't knock, boost.

None of our citizens are critically ill at this writing.

Just imagine that the carpet is the Kaiser as it hangs on the line.

Then whack it accordingly and house cleaning will soon be completed.

Henry Saylor was taken to a Baltimore hospital, on Tuesday, and underwent an operation on Wednesday.

He is doing as well as can be expected.

Charles Bowman, after a lingering illness, passed away on Tuesday, at Middleburg.

Burgess elect Wood was qualified for office on Wednesday, by Clerk of Court.

DETOUR.

E. L. Warner and wife visited Mrs. Sarah Yoder, of Long Green, and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Weibrigt visited Rev. J. M. Prigel and wife, at the same place, over Sunday.

They also witnessed the parade in Baltimore, on Saturday.

Miss Emily Boyer entertained, on Sunday, Misses Katharine Jones and Edna Brightwell, Messrs. Edgar Armstrong and Edwin Helwig, of Westminster, and David Englar, of Baltimore.

Miss Mary Ohler, of Emmitsburg, visited Chas. Harner and wife, over the week-end.

Maurice Wilhide suffered severe cuts and bruises when he was caught in the beater of an operating manure spreader.

Mrs. E. D. Essick and daughters, visited Mrs. A. C. Miller, of Thurmont, during the week.

On Tuesday, we were all very much shocked by the receipt of a telegram announcing the accidental death of G. S. J. Fox, who with Jacob Myerly, had gone to Akron, O., for trucks.

The accident, the telegram stated, happened somewhere in Ohio. No further particulars have been learned.

Mr. Fox, who was one of our prominent citizens, was 47 years and 11 months old. His widow, and two children at home, survive him.

NEW MIDWAY.

Miss Ella Dutrow, of Detour, spent Sunday with her parents, Milton Dutrow and wife.

Clarence Albaugh and family spent Sunday with Andrew Albaugh and wife.

Miss Rhea Smith is spending some time in Westminster.

The Easter service held by members of the union Sunday school, on Sunday night, was quite a success.

KEYSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Cluts entertained, on Sunday, their sons and their families: Harry Cluts, wife and daughters, Elizabeth and Thelma, and Charles Cluts, wife and daughter, Virginia. Frank Wantz and wife, and Mr. Conover and wife, were also visitors at this place, on Sunday.

Charles Young, wife and son, John, visited Mrs. John Shryock and family, at Creagerstown, on Sunday.

Geo. Myers is suffering with a bad boil on his chest, which came from a bruise.

Mrs. Emma Guilt, of Baltimore, visited her sister, Mrs. Geo. Frock, from Saturday until Monday. Elsie Frock and family, of Woodsboro, were also visitors at this place, on Sunday.

Miss Anna Ritter has returned home, after a week's visit with friends in Martinsburg, W. Va.

Miss Nora Forney, of Baltimore, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Forney, on Sunday.

Misses Elsie and Mary Baumgardner attended a supper, on Saturday evening, at the home of their brother, Norman, in Taneytown, in honor of Wm. M. Ohler and wife.

Miss Anna Newcomer has been very sick with the measles, but is improving at this writing.

MIDDLEBURG.

Mrs. Ida Sentz, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Lucy Sherman, of Towson, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sherman.

Charley Myers, mother and sisters, spent Sunday, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Charles McKinney is very much indisposed.

James Sherman spent from Friday till Saturday, in Taneytown with Miss Lillie M. Sherman.

The meeting that was to have been held in the school house on Tuesday night, was postponed on account of the weather.

Mrs. Mather, of Westminster, who has charge of the Woman's work of the Red Cross will be in Middleburg on Tuesday 16th., at 1 o'clock, if the weather and roads permit.

Am sure it will be a very interesting meeting and hope everybody will come out.

Chas. Bowman, Sr., passed away on Tuesday, after a lingering illness of nearly two years.

He has been a life-long resident of Middleburg, his farm being near town where he spent most of his years.

On account of failing health he moved into his house in town last April. He seemed to improve for a short time, but began on the decline and was in Frederick Hospital for three weeks, but returned home two weeks last Sunday.

He will not only be missed by his family but wherever there is help needed, as he was one who could be considered a friend of the old adage. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

A very quiet wedding took place at the Carroll Reformed parsonage, by Rev. J. W. Reinecke, on March 30th, when Miss Bernetta Myers, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Myers, of this place, became the bride of Mr. Harry F. Feeser, of Silver Run.

We wish the young couple a happy and prosperous life. A reception was held on April 6th., at 8 P. M., at which about fifty guests were present. The bride received many useful presents.

Miss Mary Ann Geiman, who has been sick, is somewhat better at this writing.

Master Walter, son of Vernon Smith, who was thrown against a telephone pole by a run-away horse, and broke his right leg, has returned home from the hospital, in Baltimore, and is now walking on crutches.

Earle Wagner, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Wagner, who is in a hospital, in Baltimore, for treatment, is improving.

FRIZELLBURG.

We are made to shiver again after having had a brief period of spring weather. All garden and farm work has been retarded. Frost is in danger.

Sabbath School will be re-organized here Sunday at 10 a. m. We urge the people old and young to come out help in this work. Parents bring your children.

John D. Fowler is still confined to his bed.

Your correspondent represented Pleasant Valley Lodge No. 133, K. of P., at the Grand Lodge Convention in Baltimore, this week.

Rev. Parson will preach at the Church of God here, this Sunday night, at 8:00 P. M.

Jacob Null after being confined to his bed for five weeks is somewhat improved. If no relapse comes prospects for recovery are good.

The heavy rain which continued for several days resulted in flooding many cellars in our locality.

NEW WINDSOR.

The Misses Roop sold their property on High St to the college Friday last, their intention is to move to California.

For the past three days we have had rain, snow and sleet not very favorable to early gardens.

Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis, of Baltimore, were in town on Monday, looking for a summer home.

Mrs. Josie Russel and son, of Baltimore, who spent the Easter days here, returned to Baltimore the first of the week.

L. H. Deilman, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last here with his sisters Misses Diehman.

Miss Nadine Davis of Baltimore, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Warren Dou.

Dr. Edw. Myers and family, of Westminster, visited at J. W. Myers', on Sunday last.

W. A. Bower and family, of Taneytown, were guests of J. H. Roop and family, on Sunday last.

MARRIED.

BROSKE—WERKING. On April 4th, 1918, at the Church of God parsonage, Frederick, Md., Rev. F. P. Broske, of York, Pa., and Miss Ethel Werking, of Woodsboro, Md., were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, by Rev. L. F. Murray.

GILDS—SCHULLY. Mr. Wm. M. Gilds and Miss Beatrice M. Schully, both of Cly, Pa., were united in marriage, on Friday, March 29th., 1918, by a Lutheran minister in Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Gilds is a son of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. S. Gilds, of Taneytown. The bride and groom spent Sunday with his parents.

ASHENFELTER—THOMSON. Mr. Mervin M. Ashenfelter, of Roanoke, Va., and Miss Ida R. Thomson, of Harrisburg, Pa., daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomson, of Taneytown, were united in marriage on Saturday, March 30th., 1918, by Rev. W. H. Sweizig, at the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, Dauphin, Pa. They will reside in Roanoke, Va.

DIED.

Obituaries, poetry and resolutions, charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line. The regular death notices published free.

MR. PIUS SPONSER.

Mr. Pius Sponser, a former resident of Uniontown district, died at Md. University Hospital, Baltimore, on Wednesday, April 10th., 1918. He was a member of Camp No. 2, P. O. S. of A., Taneytown, and K. of P., Frizellburg.

Funeral services were held from his late home, at Joseph Formwalt's, Westminster, following with services at Baust Church, by his pastor, Rev. Paul D. Yoder. Interment in the cemetery adjoining the church.

MR. CHAS. C. BOWMAN.

Mr. Chas. Henry Clay Bowman, died at his home in Middleburg, on Tuesday evening, April 9th. He was aged 60 years, 2 months and 6 days. He is survived by his wife, four daughters and three sons, Mrs. E. L. Eyer, Mrs. Wilfred Crouse, John, Charles and Samuel Bowman, of Middleburg; Mrs. Hayes Grimes, of Key-near; Miss Rebecca Bowman, of Towson, and four grand-children. Funeral services were held in the Reformed Church, in Union Bridge today, (Friday.) Revs. Yoder and Cline officiating, with interment in Mountain View Cemetery.

MRS. EMILY C. FLEAGLE.

Mrs. Emily Catherine Fleagle, wife of Mr. William H. Fleagle, died suddenly at their home, on George St., Taneytown, on Thursday afternoon, April 11, 1918, aged 73 years, 4 months 16 days. Mr. and Mrs. Fleagle have been residents of Taneytown two years, and both are among our most respected elderly people.

She is survived by her husband and the following step-children: Wm. C., of Motter's Station; Harry, of Illinois; Thomas, of Ohio; Mrs. John Stoniesier, of Keysville, and Mrs. Estella Myers, of Texas. Also one brother and two sisters: Samuel T. Bishop, and Mrs. Samuel Harner, of near Taneytown; and Mrs. Annie Shriver, of Hagerstown.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at the Lutheran church, of which she was a faithful member and regular attendant at both church and Sunday school.

MR. MICHAEL N. FRINGER.

Mr. Michael N. Fringer died the first of this week, at a Baltimore hospital, aged about 81 years. (No definite details have been received for publication.—Ed.)

Mr. Fringer was a retired farmer and a man of excellent standing in the community. As a farmer, he for many years had charge of a large estate near Baltimore, which he operated very successfully. He then came to Taneytown district where he purchased and greatly improved the farm now owned by Wm. F. Bricker, on the Emmitsburg road, and afterward sold his farm and moved to Taneytown, where he bought two properties.

Several years ago he married again and quite recently disposed of all his property, and left town. He had not been in good health for the past year.

He leaves three sons and two daughters, by first marriage, John H., of McDonough; Edward, and Samuel H. Taggart, in the west, and Mrs. Charles E. Clark and Miss Lou Fringer, of Baltimore; also his second wife and one daughter, and the following brothers and sister, Worthington, near Taneytown; Ephraim, in Florida; Jacob, in Illinois; Mrs. Mary Hawk, Taneytown.

Funeral services were held at the Reformed Church, this Friday morning, in charge of his pastor, Rev. Guy P. Bready.

IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE OF

my dear husband and our father, Martin L. Buffington, who passed away from this world to his eternal home so sudden one year ago, April 10th., 1918.

He had no one the last farewell. And to say goodbye to none. His weary heart had ceased to beat. Before we knew that he had gone.

A loving husband, father and faithful friend. In our homes we miss his loving cares. And dwell on the memory of days gone by. To part with one, we loved so dear.

When the evening shades are gathering. We often sit and think of him. In our hearts there comes a longing. If you only could come home.

We are weeping, yes, we miss him. When we see his vacant chair. God knew that it was best. To say come unto me and rest.

By his wife and daughters, NETTIE and CARRIE.

Whooping Cough.

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy. It is excellent.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Elizabeth Koons and husband to Susan L. Walsh, convey a tract of land, for \$525.

Joseph E. Roolkey and wife to William H. Foole, convey 9100 square perches, for \$200.

John S. and Edward Stuller, executors, to Edward E. Stuller, convey 39 acres, for \$4000.

Jacob Koontz and wife to Harry A. Miller, convey 171 acres, for \$12,849.85.

Clinton T. Barnhart and wife to Ida E. L. Zumburn, convey 56 square perches, for \$2500.

Charles H. H. Brown et al. to Ray Brown convey 17 1/2 acres, for \$1750.

Samuel J. Fair et al. to Warren E. Hollenbaugh and wife, convey 56 acres, for \$6000.

Lewis A. C. Gummel et al. to Jacob H. Gummel and wife, convey 10 acres for \$851.60.

Michael Fringer and wife to M. Grant Yingling and wife, convey 10,800 square feet, for \$2000.

Albert J. Hess to Allen E. Steich and wife, convey 2 acres, for \$1.

Benjamin H. Poole to Lula B. Hatfield and husband, convey 2 acres, for \$10.

Catherine V. Bankert, to John H. Smelser and wife, convey 1821 square feet, for \$2200.

Joseph Nicholas and wife to Chas. A. Nicholas and wife, convey 89 acres, for \$1500.

Mary E. Angel, to Paul G. Formwalt and wife, convey 2 lots, for \$800.

Jesse Hollingsworth and wife to Cardeff T. Hollingsworth, convey 5 1/2 acres, for \$5.

Jesse Hollingsworth and wife to Mattie E. Hollingsworth, convey 40 acres, for \$5.

Taneytown Grange to John A. Null convey 5925 square feet, for \$1.

Albert C. Eckard and wife to Stanley C. Reaver and wife, convey 9000 square feet, for \$300.

Effie M. Sharp to J. Wilbur Frock and wife, convey 95 square perches, for \$2000.

Chas. F. Hull and wife to Milton T. Bowman and wife, convey 16 1/2 acres, for \$1900.

Joseph Englar to William H. Zepp, convey 5 1/2 acres, for \$10.

John C. Brown and wife to J. Harry Yingling and wife, convey 69 acres, for \$10,000.

Jacob J. Bankard and wife to Lloyd C. Devilliss and wife, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$4500.

Jabez N. Barnes and wife to Moses W. Barnes, convey 85 acres and one-half interest in 30 acres, for \$6500.

Jabez N. Barnes and wife to John N. Barnes, Jr., convey 85 acres and half interest in 30 acres, for \$4500.

Jabez N. Barnes and wife to Joshua L. Barnes and wife, convey 66 acres, for \$2000.

John P. Brauning and wife to Alva L. Brauning and wife, convey 145 1/2 acres and 3 acres, for \$4500.

George M. Murray and wife to J. Frank Switzer and wife, convey 20,655 square feet, for \$800.

Harry M. Mellor et al. to Mary W. Mellor, convey 3 tracts of land, for \$10.

James A. Zepp and wife to J. Edgar Myers and wife, convey 1 acre, for \$6200.

Aaron D. Leister and wife to Yingling & Leister, convey 1/2 acre, for \$5.

Nelson H. Bankard et al. to A. Daniel Leister, convey 5 acres, for \$300.

Edward C. Yingling and wife to A. Daniel Leister and wife, convey 5 acres, for \$5.

Yingling & Leister to Edward C. Yingling and wife, convey 1/2 acre, for \$10.

Albert F. Arrington and wife to Frank Flynn, convey 18 acres, for \$5.

Lillie C. Shipley and husband to William M. Chipley, convey several parcels of land, for \$5.

HOOVER SAYS: WE MUST HELP FEED THE WORLD

YOU can hatch more chicks, raise more poultry, plant a garden. See us first for chick feed, poultry supplies and garden seeds, bulk and package seeds. We are prepared to supply your needs.

Extension Ladders and Single Ladders. No finer Ladders on the market. Selected pine used in sides; 1 1/4 inch straight, air dried first-class hickory rounds. Spread at the base 6 to 10 inches more than regular width of ladder. SINGLE LADDERS 16c Per Ft. EXTENSION LADDERS, 25c Per Ft.

Galvanized Brooder Coop. Made of heavily galvanized material, and is easy to take down and clean. Will last for years. Is lice proof. PRICES, \$1.98; two for \$3.59.

STANDARD Colony Brooder. Self-Regulating. Raises Them All. Price, \$17.50.

Conserve Power. Wash and wring by power; labor is too scarce to be used when machinery is better. It is real economy to own a power washer. We guarantee results on the several kinds we carry. PRICES, \$28.50 to \$40.00.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

Maryland's Loan Drive.

Every county in Maryland is responding to the Liberty Loan drive with splendid spirit, every indication being that the result will be fully satisfactory.

Montgomery county was the first to go "over the top," the Banks of the county having agreed to take the allotment and be responsible for its distribution.

Efforts are being made to have this loan placed largely in small amounts in the rural communities, among farmers who did not subscribe liberally for either of the preceding loans.

There is always the danger of apathy when satisfying results are coming in. There is no reason why, it is pointed out, for an individual who has not bought one, to sit back at this time. Every available subscription is essential if the quota is to be reached, and if it is passed, all the better. It will reflect credit upon the city and state and their people.

But the principal object now is to reach the quota. Everyone must help. The time to sit back and look contented is when Maryland has done her share.

There is activity, pronounced activity in every section of the city and state. The workers are going about their task with a grim determination to take Maryland "over the top."

There is no time for complaining, nor for airing special grievances; rather, it is a time when all should make the best of the situation, and hope that it will not get greatly worse. By comparison with the farmers of France, our farmers should be happily content—they at least have their farms and homes, and safety of life and property. Any condition is better than having a war here in this country.

Washington, April 8.—Forecast by the Department of Agriculture today of a winter crop of 550,000,000 bushels this year brought optimism to the Food Administration, and the prediction was unofficially made that if the Spring wheat crop maintains the same ratio the next harvest will furnish sufficient wheat to take care of the needs of this country and the Allies next year.

Today's forecast indicates an increase of 142,000,000 bushels of winter wheat over last year. Assuming the Spring crop will yield the same ratio of increase there will be a total crop of 850,000,000 bushels over last year when the entire crop was estimated at 651,000,000.

In addition, there is an increase of 26,000,000 bushels in the prospective rye crop or a total prospective increase over last year of about 225,000,000 bushels of bread grains.

There is also hope of an increase of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat over last year in Great Britain and France and also an increase in Canada.

The necessity for rigorous saving between now and harvest is however, in no way relaxed by harvest prospects, the public is warned.

Condition of winter wheat in the important growing states follows: Ohio, 80; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 88; Missouri, 92; Nebraska, 75; Kansas, 67; Oklahoma, 63.

Live stock losses from disease and exposure during the year were lower than last year and also below the ten-year average, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its April live stock report. Condition of animals on April 1 was higher than last year, and also the ten-year average.

Breeding sows were estimated at 9.5 per cent more than a year ago. The Maryland wheat prospects, based on the April 1 conditions, are not as bright as a year ago. The crop condition this Spring was placed at 77 per cent of normal against 80 per cent.

Walter F. Lambacht and Freida Schultz, both of Davenport, Iowa. Charles R. Gamber and Mildred E. Bowers, both of Westminster.

Real Temptation. "I must not forget to lock up my diamonds," said the cautious woman. "Never mind about them," replied her husband. "No sensible burglar bothers about diamonds. You see that the refrigerator is locked. That has pork chops and a sirloin steak in it."

Proof of His Matter. Gladys—"The idea! And your doctor says that yawning will remove that annoying buzzing in one's ears."

Frances—"That's true. The other night, after young Mr. Wilson had been talking steadily to me for three hours, I yawned twice and he went home."

Very Particular. Mrs. Swift—"I hear Mrs. Prime is opposed to all sorts of society functions and entertaining."

Mrs. Smith—"She is. She is that narrow-minded that she wouldn't even entertain an idea."

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court. Monday, April 8, 1918.—The last will and testament of Michael Humbert, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Jas. F. and Herbert H. Humbert, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Daniel F. Frock, administrator of Rachel W. Wolfe, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property. Laura C. Jones, executrix of Nathaniel Jones, deceased, reported sale of personal property. George M. Ditman, acting executor of Lewis Ditman, deceased, settled his first account. Tuesday, April 9, 1918.—James F. and Herbert H. Humbert, executors of Michael Humbert, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money, and received an order to sell personal property. Irvin E. Wantz, guardian of Harry M. and Mary E. Warehime, wards, settled his second and final account.

FORESTS SURVIVE THE AGES

Flora of Australia Different From That of All Other Countries in the World.

One readily understands why the Australian loves his trees. The groves of giant eucalyptus form pictures never forgotten, and the scent of the wattle brings a homesick feeling like the smell of sage to the Westerner.

The flora is not only beautiful, it is unique and has no counterpart in other lands, observes the National Geographic Magazine. Of the 10,000 species of plants most of them are purely Australian and are unknown even in New Zealand. The general impression one gets of Australian forests is their total unlikeness to anything seen elsewhere. The great forests of timber trees are not damp and shaded and all of one species, but are well lighted and filled with other forests of shorter trees; in places the woods consist of large, widely spaced trees, surrounded only by bunch grass, and even in areas where water is not to be found on the surface for hundreds of square miles true forests of low trees are present.

Forms which may be recognized as tulip, lily, honeysuckle and fern take on a surprising aspect. They are not garden flowers, but trees, and the landscape of which they form a part reminds one of the hypothetical period antedating our own millions of years.

The trees are indeed those of a bygone age. In America and Europe shadowy forms of fossil leaves of strange plant species are gathered from the rocks and studied with interest; in Australia many of these ancient trees are living. The impression that one is looking at a landscape which has forever disappeared from other parts of the world is so vivid that the city streets strike a jarring note. The transition from Jurassic to modern times is painfully abrupt.

Hold to Your Dreams.

Isn't it possible that the only thing which makes it possible for us to perform the daily drudgeries of life is the hope for better things which blooms in our hearts?

Hope is romance? Ambition is romance! All the fine, true inspirations of life are romantic. Romance leads to achievement, unless it blossoms in the mind of a lazy, shiftless creature who is incapable of action. The man who leads a forlorn hope is romantic. The hero who gives his life fighting a dread disease to which he succumbs, but against which he has insured humanity, is romantic. Romance is the thing which makes it worth while for men to sacrifice material comforts and die on strange fields of honor.

In a materialistic world where we have to deal with the facts of earning our livings and fighting for place and position, the thing which lifts us above blind instinct is romance. Cherish your dreams, for they give you a glimpse of beauty and make you willing to struggle over cruel mountains and harsh plains to the pot of gold at the rainbow's end. Dreams give respite from dreary reality and urge on to all that is big and fine.—Exchange.

Courtesy in the Home.

Why should daily life together destroy the mutual consideration and courtesy a man and woman show before marriage, which they would continue as mere friends? If husband and wife, no matter how much they love each other, no matter at what close range they live, would strive to grant each other the treatment which ordinary good breeding exacts, would respect one another as individuals, not as household furniture, would foster mutual forbearance and ordinary politeness in "little things," then the divorce courts would be cheated, children would suffer fewer violations of their inalienable rights to home and harmony and there would be less cynical complaint of "something rotten in the state of matrimony."—Mary E. Walter, in the Chicago News.

Flower Language.

The earliest nations had their flower language, or florigraphy, which was intimately connected with mythology, religion and national life. Among the most commonly known symbolic meanings attached to certain flowers are the following: Oak, patriotism; bay, poetry; myrtle, beauty; olive, peace; ivy, revelry; rose, love; apple blossoms, preference; buttercup, riches; anemone, frailty, anticipation; dandelion, coquetry; daffodil, unrequited love; lilac, fastidiousness; narcissus, self-love; marigold, contempt; golden-rod, encouragement; lily, majesty, purity; calla, magnificent beauty; forget-me-not, true love; poppy, oblivion; amaranth, immortality; gentian, virgin pride; geranium, deceit; foxglove, insincerity; hyacinth, sorrow; honeysuckle, fidelity; pansy, thoughts; heliotrope, devotion; sweet william, gallantry; candytuft, indifference; cowslip, youthful beauty; white violet, modesty; snowdrop, friendship in need.

A Complete Job.

They were a very tired battalion and a very Cockney battalion, and when they spoke to the members of the battalion who had met them their speech was rich with epithets.

Said a sympathizer of the other battalion: "You look jolly tired, mate. 'Ave yer bin far?"

The spokesman of the weary ones answered shortly and sweetly: "Bin fer! Why, we've walked over nearly the 'ole o' France, and wat we ain't walked over we've got in our wad-bags."—Tit-Bits.

NO REAL BRITISH "NOBILITY"

No Member of the English Peerage, With Few Exceptions, Can Give Proof of Ancient Lineage.

In England the Saxon "thane" was transformed, after the Norman conquest, into a "baron" unless the dominant power entirely deprived him of his position as a nobleman. It is possible that many thanes were absorbed in the English yeomanry. In France and Germany the prefix "de" and "von," which are essentially local, designated noble rank. Even in poor old Ireland, where nearly every man boasts of his descent from kings, "O" and "Mac" are aristocratic symbols, although many Irishmen of today have for one reason or another discarded the prefix. But in England the custom has died out.

The wearing of coat armor was for centuries a badge of nobility, but the right to wear coat armor was granted so lavishly that the members of the English peerage can, with few exceptions, give no proof of any ancient lineage. There is, in fact, no real "nobility" in England in the sense in which the word is used in continental Europe. It is a curious circumstance that many real "gentlemen," in the heraldic sense of that unfortunate word, have never worn coat armor at all and were neither desirous nor competent to exhibit a coat-of-arms to the persons who attach value to such an empty possession. Heralds have failed to establish any man's right to call himself a "gentleman," and the majority of genealogies given for the British "nobility" and "gentry" are in all probability mythical or, in the American vernacular, "fakes."

SHE NEEDED NO POLICEMAN

Athletic Young Suffragette Gives Impudent Storekeeper the Surprise of His Life.

An athletic young suffragette strolling down Fifth avenue, in New York, the other day gave the surprise of his life to the proprietor of an antique shop. The man was in the back of the store, and the young woman had been wandering about in the front of it several moments before he became aware that she was there. Then he came forward storming and declared she could not leave the store without being searched.

"You come sneaking in here to take some of my things while my back is turned," he cried, seizing her by the arm.

"You impossible person! Don't you dare to touch me," said the young woman coolly. "Why don't you stay in the front of your store where you belong to wait on people?"

By this time they had reached the little flight of steps leading down into the shop, the man still clutching at the girl's elbow. She looked around. There was no policeman in sight. So she settled matters herself. With one vigorous push she sent the proprietor of the antique shop sprawling down the steps, then continued her calm stroll up the avenue.

Wrote a Famous Song.

Annie M'Vicar Grant is a name that will always be honored by Scotchmen, as that of the author of "The Blue Bells of Scotland." She was born in Glasgow 162 years ago, and as a child was brought to America by her father, an officer of the British army. Her childhood was spent in Albany. At thirteen she was taken back to Scotland, and while still a girl became the wife of Rev. James Grant. Her husband died, leaving her with eight children to support, and she turned to literature as a means of earning a living.

She was a prolific writer of both verse and prose. Her "Letters from the Mountains," in three volumes, and "Memoirs of an American Lady," in two volumes, were widely read, and these and other literary works provided Mrs. Grant with an excellent income. Of all that she wrote, however, only her famous song, "The Blue Bells of Scotland," has survived to the present generation. Mrs. Grant died in 1838, at the age of eighty-three.

Heroic Books.

Life is not habitually seen from any common platform so truly and unexaggeratedly as in the light of literature. Books, not which afford us a cowering enjoyment, but in which each thought is of unusual daring; such as an idle man cannot read, and a timid one would not be entertained by, which even make us dangerous to existing institutions—such I call good books. . . . The heroic books, even if printed in the character of our mother tongue, will always be in a language dead to degenerate times; and we must laboriously seek the meaning of each word and line, conjecturing a larger sense than common use permits out of what wisdom and valor and generosity we have.—Thoreau.

Had Her Reasons.

They were discussing church affairs when Mary came home from school, and Aunt Maria remarked "little pitchers have big ears," and the conversation stopped. A few days afterward the minister came to tea and gave some of his attention to Mary.

"Do you like to go to church?" he asked.

"No," answered Mary, very firmly but politely.

"And why not, my little dear?"

"Oh," said Mary, with a smile, "little pitchers have big ears," very much to the surprise of her mother and Aunt Maria, who colored consciously, and the minister changed the conversation.

McCLEERY'S WEDDING GIFTS

SILVER AND CUT GLASS. MILITARY WRIST WATCHES. Different Grades and Makes.

ALL WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING GUARANTEED. McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE, 48 NORTH MARKET STREET, Phone 705 Frederick, Md. P. O. Box 7

PUBLIC SALE OF 65 Cords of Wood

I will sell at public sale on the farm of Lewis Reifsnider, on the road leading from the Taneytown and Keysville road to the Bruceville road, on Saturday, April 27th., 1918, at 1 o'clock, P. M., sharp.

65 CORDS OF OAK AND HICKORY WOOD, Sawn in Stove Lengths. Wood is likely to be scarce and high, this coming winter, and will be in demand as a substitute for coal. Be sure to attend this sale, and supply yourself in advance. TERMS made known on day of sale.

BIRNIE REIFSNIDER. 3-29-5t

J. N. O. SMITH, Auct.

BUY ONLY RELIABLE CLOTHING

So-called Cheap Clothing, this year, is absolutely worthless. STYLEPLUS GUARANTEED SUITS are the best values, and the guarantee protects you.

HANDSOME SUITS, at \$17.00, \$21.00 and \$25.00. Bought 8 months ago, and are 25% cheaper than if bought at present prices.

Knee Pants Suits, \$4.50 to \$10.00.

Genuine Made-to-Order Suits. New Ties, Shirts, and Underwear.

SHARRER, GORSUCH & STARR

WESTMINSTER, MD. Carroll County's Big and Only Exclusive Clothing Store. Buy a LIBERTY BOND and Help Win the War. 4-12-1f



STATE ROAD Sale & Exchange Stable

Driving and Draft Horses always on hand. Every Horse sold must be as represented 2 Miles West of Taneytown. Phone 38-21.

SCOTT M. SMITH. LEROY A. SMITH. 2-15-4m

JOHN R. HARE Clock and Watch Specialist.

NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND. 8-24-1y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of MICHAEL HUMBERT, 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 10th day of November, 1918; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 12th day of April, 1918.

JAMES F. HUMBERT. HERBERT H. HUMBERT. Executors. 4-12-5t

YOU READ the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad in These Columns?

HER DESCRIPTION WAS LUCID

It Was Funny Hardware Clerk Couldn't Think Sooner What She Wanted, but Couldn't Name.

She stood before the hardware counter in the department store and her eye had a wandering look. It took in at a glance the various things displayed on the counter and then it wandered to the shelves.

"What can I show you?" asked the girl behind the counter.

"That's what I am trying to think of. I meant to write the name down before I left home, but I didn't, and I can't remember. Anyhow, it's one of these little doodads that are three of four things in one, you know. A kind of a thingum-a-jig that part of it folds up and—don't you know what I mean? One of these little jiggers that you are sure to find in every kitchen table drawer, or ought to find there, for they come in handy in so many ways and you—a funny little contraption that you can do as much with as you can with a hairpin. It's a combination thingum-bob—and don't you know what I mean? It is funny you don't get the idea of it. Being in a store where you are probably selling them every day. I should think you would know right off what I mean. It's the commonest sort of a little rinkum, a combination affair that you open cans and pull out corks with and—"

"You mean a combination corkscrew?"

"That's it! I knew I would remember the name of the little jigger, if I put my mind to it. Thank you. Yes, I am sure it is—a what do you call it? That's it! That's it! The very identical little squiggledom I was looking for. Funny you didn't remember the name of it sooner."

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"You mean a combination corkscrew?"

ETON JACKET TO BE POPULAR

Sleeves on Spring Suits Are Tight and Cuffs, More Often Than Not, Are Exaggeratedly Flaring.

In one Fifth avenue house, where strong stress is laid upon the creation of American-made suits and gowns, there is a decided movement toward the Eton jacket as a standard for spring suits, says the New York Times. The argument is that, if wool must be conserved, then this is the best manner in which to do it. An Eton jacket is a graceful thing and it has had a great feminine appeal through all the ages. In this, its latest adaptation, it has lost none of its former charms and gained new ones.

Three or four points are to be distinctly noted about the new spring things—Eton and otherwise. One is that the sleeves are tight and set into normal armholes. There is a little or no echo of the sleeves that fall into the wasteline. Cuffs are, more often than not, exaggeratedly flaring and are cut as parts of the sleeves themselves. Often they are faced with a contrasting color of silk. Collars of white are taboo. Either the collar is made of the same material as the gown or of a shade darker or lighter or of a colored linen. There is a great deal of talk among those conservatives who become wedded forever to a certain style, about a white collar softening the line. There are white collars that are as hardening as can be and there are colored collars and plain finishes quite beautifully softening. It is all in the art of the thing, after all, and in the way that it is handled.

HINTS FOR THE BUSY WOMAN

New headdresses follow Russian lines.

Little hats have big ears composed of straw.

Jersey in silk and wool is featured by Rodier.

Slipover jackets are still exploited by Lanvin.

Dahlias knitted of wool decorate chapeaux of crepe.

Sailors of duvet de laine are faced with punta straw or lisere.

Bangkok promise to be as good next summer as last for wear at the country club.

Patriotic Patricia will select a spring suit of silk and conserve the wool.

Semi-tailored blouses of satin or georgette are in the best of style.

Pockets no longer form ornamental designs, but are hidden away in seams.

A new domino check is attracting attention at the fabric counter.

Much jet is being used by the high priestesses of hatdom.

Athletic "undies," made of cotton batiste, are patterned after garments worn by men.

Lingerie frocks are composed of fine handkerchief linen in pastel shades.

Hercules braid comes again into the dress light and puts soutache in the shade.

Silk jerseys show motifs in high relief worked in flat and raised stitches.

Knee-length coats of black satin will be worn with white frocks this coming summer.

Festive frocks of net are trimmed with silk fillet. Nets in all the pastel shades are fashionable. Palm Beach is in a regular rainbow glow of these delicate tints and colorings.

"Sure!" said the driver, and a minute later—an odd juxtaposition of peace and war—laid the laundry wagon alongside the armored motorcar and handed the hat over to the artilleryman.—New York Tribune.

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"Sure!" said the driver, and a minute later—an odd juxtaposition of peace and war

A Successful Experiment

By GORTON CARRUTH

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

He put his paper aside abruptly, rose and walked down the leaf-strewn path to the other bench, where the girl was sitting.

"Would you like to try an experiment?" he asked quietly, standing with hat in hand before her.

She looked at him for a moment unsmiling, her expression neither inviting nor repelling.

"Perhaps," she said at length.

He sank into the seat beside her. "It is something I have often wanted to try," he said slowly. "Here are we two, perfect strangers in a city of five millions, and never likely to see each other again after we leave this chance meeting place. We have sat here for half an hour, each pretending to read, or to watch the squirrels, or the falling leaves, or the misty golden sunshine out there on the field, but each examining and appraising the other when the other wasn't looking.

"Now, this is the experiment: We have each gained a strong first impression of the other. Let us, with absolute frankness, tell each other what those impressions are. Let us do what friends cannot do—speak without reservations, made for fear of hurting each other's feelings."

She sat without speaking for a moment after he had finished, gazing thoughtfully out at the warm expanse of autumn-tinted park.

"But why?" she asked at last. "I am not sure that Buras was right. Perhaps it is just as well that we can't see ourselves as others see us."

"That," he said, "makes it an experiment. It will be a new experience. I want to know exactly how I look in the eyes of a stranger, however much the knowledge may hurt. Have you ever felt that way?"

"Yes," she said, "I have. Everyone does, I think."

"Well, I'll tell you, if you will do as much for me."

Again she hesitated and sat silently watching a gray squirrel that untroubled by self-consciousness, was busy burying a nut.

"Well," she said finally, "you first."

"The fact that I came over here and proposed this experiment to you at all shows that I thought you a sensible girl," he began slowly. "You impressed me as being neither a prude nor a flirt. You are pretty—I don't need to tell you that—but it has not spoiled you. You are rather thoughtful and studious, and you have a genuine feeling for the beauties of nature—something which too many girls just pretend to have. You are not above, I believe, taking an interest in babies and embroidery, although you know what is going on about you in the world and read something besides the woman's page in the newspapers. You don't work for your living, and your home is one of the comfortable houses in the Seventies. You see a good deal of the society side of life, but you keep healthfully busy at serious things. You are probably a suffragist in a quiet way, and you are also interested in some form of social or philanthropic work, which you do not treat as an heroically assumed duty. And—"

He was interrupted by the girl's low laughter. "Why not say that I have all the good qualities, and be done with it?" she asked. "Your impression is certainly not very accurate. Let's see if I can do better."

"You, it seems to me, have many of the excellent qualities that you are attributing to me. You are nothing of a 'sport,' but are a rather serious-minded young man, somewhat too much given to introspection. You are not bad looking, and you impress me as having a good deal of common sense. You are about twenty-five, and you are one of our rising young professional men—an architect, perhaps, or an engineer of some sort. You read a good deal, and when it comes to newspapers, something besides the sporting pages. You are rather domestic by nature, and you have a sense of humor. You also live in one of the better homes in the Seventies or the Eighties, and you are a confirmed New Yorker. There, how is that for a snapshot portrait?"

He did not answer at once, and they both sat silently for a few minutes. Presently he said gloomily:

"My experiment has failed, I'm afraid."

"Of course," she assented gently. "It was bound to. It shows of how little worth a first impression is, anyway. You wondered if the defects that you see in yourself were apparent to others, and you are half disappointed that they are not, for you do not like the idea of wearing a mask. Isn't that it?"

"Yes."

"And yet you must have known, except in moments of self-depreciation, that you make a favorable first impression; and I know that I do, conceded as that may sound."

"All right." He straightened up abruptly. "Then we come to the second part of this experiment. We will now tell just how badly each of us is mistaken."

"Well—" she hesitated. "We can try it, but that also is a pretty hard thing to do."

"Listen to me first," he answered, "while I tell you what a poor judge of character at first glance you are. I may have a sense of humor, but it

doesn't work very well. I am gloomy, pessimistic and am rapidly developing into a chronic grouch. I am not one of our rising young professional men; I am a clerk in a large mercantile house, and there hasn't been anything startling in my rise yet. I may have common sense, but it doesn't keep me from making a fool of myself about half the time. I may be domestic by nature, but that's all the good it does me. So far from living in a brownstone house in the Eighties am I that I live in a single room down in the Twenties. I come from Michigan and am a comparative stranger in New York. I read a good deal, it is true, and you are right about the sporting page, but I don't believe that I ever had an original idea in my life. And—well, I might go on at considerable length, but how do you like the retouched portrait, so far?"

The girl was laughing at him again. "I think the portrait none the worse," said she; "especially since you are clearly in a mood for self-disparagement. Let me alter your portrait of me a little. I hope that I am sensible. I'm not a flirt, but I'm not so sure that I am not conceded. I like babies and embroidery, but I'm not interested in charitable work and I do read the woman's pages in the newspapers. I don't live in a brownstone house in the Eighties, either, but have a room up in the One Hundred and Eighties. I earn my living by teaching a class of little Greek, Italian and Russian children down in an East Side school, and I don't move in any other society. I have a bad temper; I'm afraid my pupils suffer a good deal at times. No doubt, I am more studious than most girls but I like the movies and candy and all sorts of frivolous things very much. Now how do you like the retouching?"

"Well," he admitted gravely, "I rather think it improves the portrait; it makes it so much more human."

"They fell silent again, watching the sunshine on the colored trees.

"You are quite right about one thing," said the girl presently. "I love the trees and the fields and the sky. I was brought up in the country, and I don't believe I could stand it here in these endless miles of brick and stone, if it were not for the park."

"I come here often myself," the man said. "Do you?"

"Every Sunday afternoon. I like this spot best of all; the view is so beautiful."

"So do I."

The sun had left the trees and they could see the lights of the city twinkling like brilliant stars.

"Do you know," said the man, rising, "I think my experiment is not going to be a failure, after all, though it has not resulted as I expected."

"Perhaps it won't be," answered the girl quietly.

There was a moment's pause. Then: "I will say only—good-night," he said.

"Good-night," she answered.

He turned and walked along the darkening path. As he reached the bend he broke into a cheerful whistle. The girl, smiling, walked briskly away. She was wondering what she would wear next Sunday afternoon, and he was trying to decide if it would be wise to take a box of candy with him.

HOW PIONEERS MADE CHANGE

Silver Dollars Were Quartered and "Sharp Shins" Were Result—Pelts Once Currency.

We of today, with half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes, nickels and pennies, often find it difficult to "make change." Still more difficult was it for the early settlers to do so, Martha G. Purcell writes in "Stories of Old Kentucky."

As the Indians used wampum, so the pioneers of Kentucky used the skins of wild animals as their first currency. While immigrants continued to come to this region, Spanish silver dollars came gradually into circulation. Still there was no small change.

As "necessity is the mother of invention," our forefathers actually made change by cutting the dollar into four equal parts, each worth 25 cents. These were again divided, each part worth 12½ cents, called bits. People sometimes became careless in the work of making change, and often cut the dollar into five "quarters" or into ten "eighths." On account of the wedge shape of these pieces of cut money, they were called "sharp shins."

If change was needed for a smaller sum than 12½ cents, merchants gave pins, needles, writing paper and such things.

This cut silver gradually found its way back to the mint for recoinage, usually to the loss of the last owner.

As late as 1806, a business house in Philadelphia received 100 pounds of cut silver, brought on by a Kentucky merchant, which was sent on a dray to the United States mint for recoinage.

The Christening.
"And what is the name of this child?" asked the minister ready for the ceremony.

"Well, you see, parson," said the plain-speaking father, "we haven't just decided yet. Wife wants him named after her uncle and I want him named after mine. Just flip up a cent, parson, and see which it is to be—heads I win."

Seats Not Comfortable.

"I am afraid I will lose my business," remarked A. J. Merrill, manager of the Princess theater at Evansville, the other day.

"And why?" wondered an innocent listener, who was noting the full house.

"Well, you see the seats don't seem to be comfortable since the government put the tax on them."—Indianapolis News.

JOYS OF THE ATTIC DWELLER

He Who Looks Out Upon World Only From First-Floor Window Misses Much, Says Paris Philosopher.

"The chirping of the sparrows calls me; they claim the crumbs I scatter to them every morning. I open my window, and the prospect of roofs opens out before me in all its splendor." So says Emile Souvestre, "Attic Philosopher in Paris." "He who has only lived on a first floor has no idea of the picturesque variety of such a view. He has never contemplated these tiled-colored heights which intersect each other; he has not followed with his eyes those gutter valleys, where the fresh verdure of the attic garden waves, the deep shadows which evening spreads over the slated slopes, and the sparkling of windows which the setting sun has kindled to a blaze of fire. He has not studied the flora of these Alps of civilization, carpeted by lichens and mosses; he is not acquainted with the thousand inhabitants which people them, from the microscopic insect to the domestic cat . . . has not witnessed the thousand aspects of a clear or cloudy sky, nor the thousand effects of light which makes these upper regions a theater with ever-changing scenes! How many times have my days of leisure passed away in contemplating this wonderful sight, in discovering its darker and brighter episodes, in seeking, in short, in this unknown world, for the impression of traveling that wealthy tourists look for lower down!"

"THEY SAY" DANGER SIGNAL

Phrase Employed by Candal Monger Has Destroyed the Happiness of Many Innocent Persons.

"They say," "I heard," "It is reported," are phrases often heard. They are most frequently followed by tales that have no known or valid foundation, says the Milwaukee Journal. "They say" has ruined the reputation and destroyed the happiness of many an innocent person. It is seldom the preface to a good report. The fallible human kind appears to give credence much more readily to evil reports than to good. The more preposterous the story is, the more readily some appear to accept it as truth. Those who give such easy belief to evil reports are usually ready to help spread them abroad.

The calm voice of reason, of careful judgment, is not listened to where gossip holds sway. If no one listened when evil things were told, gossip would soon die. It is wise to refrain from repeating evil things said of another unless one knows they are true, and even then it is best to keep silent unless some real good can surely be accomplished by the telling. Be not too quick to believe an evil report. "They say" can carry much sorrow and injustice in its train. Let us say good things of all when they may be said, and never keep the evil thing alive and going. "They say" should be a danger signal, a warning not to believe too easily or repeat too eagerly.

The Agnostic's Religion.

The agnostic may say that he has a passion for the truth, which he must gratify as if it were an appetite; but in that case why should he express moral contempt of those who are without it? That contempt in him must be inconsistent with his own passion for the truth, for the truth to the complete agnostic is that he has no right to think his own values higher than anyone else's, says the London Times. There are no higher or lower values; there are merely values. But this no one, not even Nietzsche, has ever believed. It was his doctrine that all beliefs are the result of the will to power; and yet he constantly expressed moral indignation against those who hid truth from themselves. He could not attain to the ultimate skepticism about the value of truth; he had his morality, like everyone else; and, like all the skeptics, he had that will to believe in matters of morality which is thought to be so dishonest in matters of religion.

Royal Marriages.

The marriage register of the Chapel Royal is the concern not of the register general, but of the clerk of the closet. The king, of course, is not required, like ordinary mortals, to register the birth of his children, nor must he cause the death of his predecessor to be registered. And as the Chapel Royal is a "Royal Peculiar," says London Tit-Bits, the ordinary law as to the registration of marriages does not apply either. But a register is kept by the clerk of the closet—at present Bishop Royal Carpenter—who duly records the baptisms, marriages and burials of the immediate members of the royal family, and the baptisms and marriages of those to whom the king grants the use of the Chapel Royal for these ceremonies.

The Farm and the City.

The farmers can advance only along with the city, not against it. Their earnings rise in proportion as those in the city earn more. That is the Alpha and Omega of agricultural policy. It is the crowd of laborers' children that make milk production pay. It is the city's meat eaters that buy the farmers' hogs. If business in the city is sick, the farmers' market is dead. If that business prospers, they both live. A great common breath breathes through the whole body of the people. It is this union of interest that liberalism represents.—Friedrich Naumann.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Necessary to Train Both Plants in Bush Form to Avoid Borers of Root and Cank.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

If ease of cultivation were the only consideration in pruning currants and gooseberries, the tree form would certainly be most convenient and economical. Unfortunately the grower has no choice in this matter, for in order to insure his plants against the ravages of borers of the root and stalk it is necessary to train both these plants in a bush form. When managed in this way new wood can annually be induced to spring up from the root to replace any canes which may be destroyed by borers or which may for any other cause become useless to the plant. The new growth should be stopped when it reaches a convenient height, in order to induce the formation of side branches and thus increase the area of bearing wood. This is much more important than would at first appear, because the fruit of these plants is borne upon fruiting spurs which develop from wood two or more years of age. On the other hand, the renewal of the bush is not only necessary in order to maintain it against insect pests, but to insure a supply of fruit-bearing wood to take the place of the old wood which has become unprofitable to maintain.

In general a currant bush should be composed of from five to eight stalks, stopped about 18 to 20 inches in height. If the plants are vigorous, shoots stopped at this height will produce several lateral branches, thus forming a compact, broad-headed bush with a maximum expanse of bearing wood.

The gooseberry should be trained in like fashion, but will be found to require less heading-back, because its normal habit is to produce numerous side shoots rather than strong, upright ones.

TO RELIEVE FUEL SHORTAGE

Federal Fuel Administration Encourages Use of Firewood to Lessen Demand for Coal.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Ten experts of the forest service, United States department of agriculture, have been assigned to co-operate with the federal fuel administration to relieve the fuel shortage in the eastern, southern and central states. Each of these ten foresters has been assigned to a territory including three or four states in the section named. Their



Draw on Woodlot for Fuel.

draw will consist in encouraging the use of firewood in order to lessen the demand for coal. They will demonstrate to farmers and other woodland owners methods of cutting by which firewood can be obtained with the best results to the timber growth. Plans for securing and distributing firewood will be worked out for each territory. It is hoped to establish municipal wood yards in various places and to decide on satisfactory methods of utilizing waste from saw mills and other wood-working plants. A special appeal will be made through the directors in the different states to the farmers to cut cord wood this winter and spring while other work is slack.

Small Flock Is Best.

There is more profit in proportion to the numbers in a small flock of chickens than there is in a large one. This enables the user to live on small areas to secure eggs at nominal cost.

Make-Up of Purebred.

A purebred animal is one that has certain characteristics fixed in the individual that are capable of transmission to the offspring with regularity.

CARE OF HORSES

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

1. If farm horses are turned out together, remove their shoes.
2. Make the horses clean up roughage; avoid all possible waste in feeding. If leguminous roughages are fed, a little straw or corn stover will be beneficial.
3. Be careful of mares in foal. Avoid strains or other dangers.
4. Bear in mind the care received by the colt the first 18 months of his life will be a big factor in his worth at maturity.

FOR THE YOUNG GIRL'S ROOM

Attractive Substitutes May Be Found for Silver Toilet Sets That May Be Found Too Expensive.

The little girl's dressing table is often the cause of much perplexity. Sister wants toilet articles like the grown-ups of the family, but silver brushes, combs, and powder boxes are not for the extremely young. Mothers often find the price is beyond what can be spent on the younger members of the family's "extras," and more often these mothers feel that the care the silver articles would receive would not justify their purchase.

However, interest in her own room and possessions must be stimulated in the little girl, and a cheaper substitute for the silver toilet set can be found.

Possibly she already possesses an imitation ivory set. If so, use that as the foundation. If she does not possess one, they will be found at reasonable prices in the shops. If sister is nimble with her fingers she may paint on the back of the brush and on the top of the powder box, etc., a design of flowers—possibly copied from the cretonne hangings. If the task is too much for little fingers, surely some older member of the family could accomplish it for her. Little sister's delight at her "lovely toilet set" would be plenty of recompense for the trouble.

Sometimes one will find that a medicine used in a house has been delivered in a bottle of good design. Do not throw these bottles away when you have used their contents. If they possess glass stoppers, scald them out, paint a design on their sides, stripe them with some gay colors, and lo and behold they are transformed into a toilet bottle. A set of such bottles decorated to match the design on the brush and comb would make a delightful addition to the young girl's dresser.

FINISHING TOUCH AT THROAT

Flat Bead Necklace Made by Wounded Soldier Has Big Vogue—Pearls Are Always Becoming.

The adornment of the neck is one of the fashionable phases of the moment. There is quite a vogue for the flat bead necklace made by the wounded soldier. Probably a good deal of sentiment is connected with the wearing of them, but they have a distinctly decorative value, too, and make vivid splashes of color on our dark gowns.

We are beginning to realize the importance of neck adornments—their scope and their limitations—in the domain of dress, says a writer in the New York Herald. Smartness may be achieved or alienated by the little finishing touch at the throat. There is nothing, after all, more becoming than the time-honored string of pearls, which, hackneyed though it is, hardly ever seems to look amiss and seems suitable at practically any age. Only in the heyday of youth are brilliantly colored beads appropriate. After forty they should be absolutely taboo, supplanted by the soft fold of cream or flesh-colored tulle, or, better still, the black velvet band with a diamond clasp. Jade is, of course, the most popular of all stones and colors for necklaces at present, though corals, moonstones set in silver and opals intermingled with crystal run them close and are somewhat less expensive.

HAT OF CHECKERED STRAW



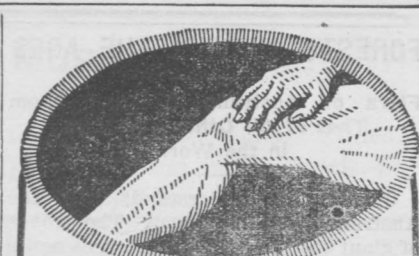
Checked designs always make an appeal to the fair sex, and when the design is on a bonnet which is so astonishingly simple that practically nothing else ornaments the headgear, they make an even more decided impression. This pretty model with the straw in green and maize squares standing on a point and with the band and hat in olive green crepe makes a most youthful and dainty spring bonnet.

Smart Effects of Belts.

Belts are very wide and define the waistline without drawing it in. Many of the straight dresses have a band of very wide ribbon embroidered in beads of spangles; others show belts of broad reversible satin ribbon, draped a little to allow a glimpse of the two colors. Much the same effect is produced by lining satin with stock-ingette of a contrasting tint.

Velvetta Is New.

Velvetta is a new material scoring a success. Taupe, fawn, slate, dark greens and plum are the winter shades of it used for novelty and street suits. Most of these models are trimmed with fur.



Rheumatic Aches

Drive them out with Sloan's Liniment, the quick-acting, soothing liniment that penetrates without rubbing and relieves the pain. So much cleaner than musky plasters or ointments; it does not stain the skin or clog the pores. Always have a bottle in the house for the aches and pains of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, strains, sprains, stiff joints and all muscle soreness. Cautions: Size bottles at all druggists, 25c, 50c, \$1.00.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 3.—Second Quarter, April 21, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 9:2; 10—Memory Verse, Rom. 8:18—Golden Text, Mark 9:7—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Whether it be in reference to our Lord himself or to his followers, suffering always leads to glory, and the glory is set before us as an incentive to patient suffering. The prophets testified of the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow (1 Pet. 1:10, 11). He said to the two on the way to Emmaus, "Ought not Christ to have suffered these things and to enter into his glory?" (Luke 24:26). The joy set before him helped him to endure his own cross (Heb. 11:10, 26; Rom. 8:18). Now as he spoke of his own and his disciples' sufferings, he also spoke of his coming in glory, and said that some of those listening to him should not taste of death till they had seen the Kingdom of God come with power (Mark 8:38; 9:1; compare Matt. 16:27, 28 and Luke 9:26, 27). The account of his transfiguration following immediately after that statement in each of the Gospels, and Peter's testimony in 2 Pet. 1:16-18, make it unmistakably clear to me that the events of the transfiguration were what he referred to in Mark 9:1; and the three disciples, Peter, James and John, actually saw that Kingdom in miniature. They went up into a high mountain, and as he prayed his appearance changed as described: His face did shine as the sun, and his raiment became white as snow. Compare the account in each Gospel and also Rev. 1:13-16. Then Moses and Elijah appeared, and talked with him of his approaching death in Jerusalem. The three disciples were heavy with sleep, but when they were awake they saw his glory and the two men who stood with him. Peter not knowing what he said, talked of making three tabernacles, one for the Lord Jesus, one for Moses and one for Elijah, for he felt that it was so good to be there. While Peter spake, a cloud overshadowed them, and a voice out of the cloud said: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased, hear ye him." When the cloud was passed they saw no man any more save Jesus only with themselves. Now consider this, and see the glory which was ever in that prepared body, shining forth as it will when he shall come again. See Moses representing the risen saints, for no doubt he had his resurrection body (Jude 9), and Elijah representing the translated saints, and the three disciples representing Israel in the flesh, and all together they represent the center of the Kingdom of God or of heaven yet to be set upon this earth, when Christ shall reign with his saints, and a redeemed Israel shall be the earthly center a blessing to all nations. This is the resurrection consummation for which we wait and to which we are ever moving onward, and as we consider this we shall be changed or transfused (for the word is the same in 2 Cor. 3:18; Rom. 12:2) by the renewing of our minds as we by faith behold his glory. Being a resurrection event, may be the reason why he told them not to speak of it until he should be risen (John 20:9). How his patience should teach us to be patient with those who are slow to believe the truths set before them.

The appearing of Elijah led them to inquire about his coming again according to Mal. 4:5, 6, and he gave a two-fold reply, to the effect that he had already come in the person of John the Baptist, who came in the Spirit and power of Elijah, but being rejected, the real Elijah would truly come in due time (vs. 11-13; Matt. 17:10-13). What John the Baptist was to the first coming of Christ, the real Elijah will be to his second coming, after the church has been caught up, and will no doubt be one of the witnesses of Revelation, 11.

As they came down from the mountain the next day they found the rest of the disciples unable to deal with a young man who was possessed by a demon, and had been so from childhood. The father of the boy said to Jesus, "If thou canst do anything, have compassion on us, and help us." The Lord Jesus replied: "If thou canst believe; all things are possible to him that believeth." In answer to the father's confession of faith the Lord rebuked the evil spirit and healed the boy. There is here a foreshadowing of the Lord delivering Israel from their demon possession at his coming in glory when he shall cast out Satan from the air and the earth, and bind him in the bottomless pit for a thousand years. There is also an illustration of what we so often meet in daily life, when we would fain stay on some mount of privilege and blessing, but we must return to the ordinary routine of daily life, and often there is an evil spirit in some form awaiting us.

The prayer and fasting of which he spoke means at least a greater desire for victory than any mere earthly enjoyment; a seeking him with the whole heart (Jer. 29:13). Let me earnestly commend for victory over irritability or fretfulness, or temper, a believing use of the words, "Thine is the power," which implies a whole-hearted leaning upon him to do it for

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

How to Enjoy Sunday

April 14
Isaiah 58:5-14

Verses 13 and 14 bear closely upon the topic. "How to enjoy Sunday" is clearly shown. But there is much more in these verses than rules for Sabbath keeping. Here are the great, even the greatest principles of life. Two antagonistic forces are seen. "Thine own ways" and His ways, "thine own pleasure" and His pleasure, "thine own words" and His words. "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve." The choice must be made.

All the trouble in the world is traceable to this, that "all we, like sheep, have gone astray, we have turned every one to his own way." It may not be an evil or a wicked way according to worldly standards of judgment, but it is "his own way," and not "the way of the Lord." Look at Saul of Tarsus. Listen to his words. "I verily thought within myself that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth, which things also I did." There he is going on his own way. It was even a religious way, yet the wrong way. Listen to him again. "I have been crucified with Christ, nevertheless, I live." Through union with Christ he passed through death and resurrection, and is a new creature in Christ Jesus. Now listen to him as he addresses the believers in Corinth, and the believers of all time, declaring that Christ died for all, that they which live should not henceforth, live unto themselves, but unto Him who died for them and rose again. (2 Cor. 5:15.) Not "thine own ways," "thine own pleasures," "thine own words," but living unto Him. It is a change of center and of course that effects a change at the circumference.

To know "how to enjoy Sunday" is important, but to know how to live at all times in the Spirit of Sunday, is of much greater value. One may enjoy Sunday by observing certain rules of conduct, by attending religious gatherings and refraining from certain things that are questionable and worldly, but far more will the day be enjoyed if we learn the truth of our "oneness with Christ." Sunday is the Lord's day, the day on which the Lord arose from the dead. By virtue of union with Him, believers arose with Him. They are "in Christ Jesus," members of the body of which he is the Head. A diligent and prayerful study of such Scriptures as Galatians 2:20, Romans 6:3-4, and Ephesians 2:4-6 will make this clear. Then, when it is perceived by the mind and received into the heart, Sunday, the Lord's Day will be enjoyed as never before.

GLASS STAINED BY X-RAYS

Experiments Have Shown These Produce the Same Effect as the Light of the Sun.

It is well known that glass exposed for long to sunlight acquires a violet tint. In very old houses the windows facing south are often distinctly violet. Experiments recently made in the laboratories of the General Electric company at Schenectady with X-rays prove that these can be used to dye glass in many colors, principally an amethystine violet and an amber yellow, but also green and bright yellow. These colors, according to Mr. Rosenthal, who conducted the experiments, are due to modifications of the physical structure of the glass and not to chemical alterations. The color can be made to penetrate to any desired depth, from a mere surface tint to complete coloration of the entire substance. And the same method can be applied to tinting porcelain, enamel and precious stones.

An interesting and important fact about this glass that has been colored by long exposure to X-rays is that it becomes impervious to the radiations that have transformed it. Thus it can be used as a protection against the glare of the sun or the snow and against the X-rays themselves.

British Geological Photos.
A committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been engaged for many years in forming a national collection of photographs illustrating the geology of the British Isles. According to the last report the collection now includes upward of 5,600 pictures. More than a thousand of these were taken in Yorkshire. A collection of the same character has been made by the geological survey of Great Britain, which has recently published a list of its Scottish pictures. Both the B. A. committee and the geological survey offer prints and lantern slides for sale. The Tunbridge Wells Natural History society offers prizes for photographs of scenery illustrating geological features. —Scientific American.

Siamese Study in United States.
About fifteen students from Siam have registered at American educational institutions this year to qualify in the professions of law, medicine and civil engineering. Several such students have in the past graduated from American colleges and engineering schools and are now employed by their own government in important public works.

Incidentally they have been the means of introducing American machinery, scientific apparatus and other manufactures into their country. Among the students who left the United States in August were four holders of king's scholarships, and these young men will be educated at the expense of the Siamese government.

HOW To Keep a House Clear of Useless Things

WHEN a piece of furniture becomes worn or broken or for any reason unfit for use, the housekeeper should determine at once whether it is worth repairing and keeping for further use. If it is the same with old clothing, discarded draperies and other accumulations, if they have not sufficient value to be cleaned and repaired and put away for future use, then they are not worth the space they occupy and should either be given to somebody who can use them or sold for whatever they will bring.

For convenience, as well as for cleanliness, any piece of furniture should be thoroughly clean when put away. If it is not, stains and odors and dust will go deeper and deeper into it until in many cases articles become useless even while stored away awaiting the time when they will be needed.

A woman who has a hobby of keeping all the frills and furbelows of her girlhood has shocked some of her friends by dragging from trunks and closets for their inspection laces, gowns or linens which were put away without removing stains or in soiled condition. After being kept for years in this way the articles lost whatever beauty they originally possessed.

A careful housekeeper hit upon a clever idea to rid her house of all articles which did not justify their position in her house either because of their usefulness or their beauty. She removed to the storeroom all articles of whose value she was doubtful. She allowed them to remain in this storeroom for a month, at the end of which time she was able to determine whether any of them justified being reinstated in her home. She was surprised that so few of them were found worth retaining. Some such idea can be carried out to advantage by almost every housekeeper.

PLAY SPELL IS NECESSITY

Why All Work and No Play Makes Jack a Dull Boy.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is an old saying which has lived because of its truth. It is quite as true of the older boy as of the younger. Everyone needs recreation, a play spell. Neither mind nor body can be kept constantly under tension without exacting a heavy penalty, says a writer in the Milwaukee Journal. The vacation is needed and pays in renewed vigor of body and mind.

Keeping the spirit of play, one keeps from growing old too quickly. Many a trifling annoyance can be turned away with a merry heart that has readiness to see the amusing side of a thing, if one is in good enough health and spirits to see the funny side. A happy, cheerful temper promotes good health, and good health promotes a happy, cheerful temper. Do not be forever afraid of seeming foolish when you play. It is good for you to relax, to be inconsequential, to let a spirit of play run riot for a time. Being always on one's dignity takes from the genial spirit and ages one too early. Being in merry spirit help you do your work easier. A task is lighter for the heart's being light.

The more serious your occupation, the heavier your cares, the more you need a play spell. However great you may be, however important your occupation, forget them both for a time. Let yourself loose from the tension of cares and become a child in spirit. You will live longer and do better work for it.

MAN AND BEAST NEED SLEEP

How Wild Animals Are Tamed By Being Kept Awake.

A person without sleep for nine days will die. Sufferers from insomnia sometimes maintain that they have gone for weeks without sleeping, while it has been proved that they actually sleep without being aware of it. At a certain point, sleep is inevitable, no matter what the bodily condition, the alternative being death.

A method of taming wild elephants is said to be that of depriving the animals of sleep when first caught. In a few days they become practically spiritless and harmless. The brain of the elephant is held to be more highly developed than that of any other wild animal; but, of course, as compared with a human being, can be easily fatigued by new impressions and so made dependent on sleep.

The wild elephant in his native jungle is said to sleep very little—a further point of the theory of the universal ratio of sleep to intelligence.

How Menthol Is Manufactured.
A good part of the world's peppermint comes from Japan, and it is from peppermint that we get menthol, which is so widely used as a local anesthetic in the treatment of headache.

The preliminary steps in the manufacture of menthol are carried out by the Japanese farmers themselves, with the aid of stills of a simple design. The peppermint plants are first dried in sheds, or under cover from the sun, for 30 days. Then they are placed in the stills, where they undergo a process of steaming. The resulting vapors are led off through pipes into cooling chambers, are condensed, and deposited as crude peppermint oil. The crude peppermint is shipped to Yokohama and Kobe, where factories subject it to a process of fractional distillation to obtain the full content of menthol.

FRESH VEGETABLES ALL THE YEAR ROUND

Fruits and vegetables out of season used to be a luxury of the wealthy. Today they are put within reach of every housewife who will use the cheap, simple device being daily explained in the Food Administration exhibit at the great "Over There" show in Baltimore. Indeed so intense is the need to substitute fresh vegetables for wheat that this "dehydration process" is becoming a real wartime necessity.

This is simply the "drying out plan of grandmother's day come down with a few improvements that will solve even the knotty food problem of a modern flat. Among the experiments shown at the food exhibit by Miss Kellar, of College Park, was the "dehydration" of six fresh, young carrots. These were sliced and then slowly dried on a wire screen over a tiny gas range for two hours, after which they had so shrunk as not to fill a pint measure. They looked sad and wizened, it is true; but, soaked a short while in cold water they soon regained their former shape and taste and all their succulence. They were again tasty, fresh carrots as good as new. And they could have been kept that way for months. Spinach and other spring vegetables were likewise treated.

The system of drying is the simplest thing in the world. The water contents—which amounts to 90 per cent. in asparagus—can be removed by sunshine, any artificial heat or by the cool breeze from an electric fan. Practically any fruit or vegetable can be treated this way and its bulk cut to a mere fraction—which is a godsend to housewives who haven't much storage room. And room-saving is just one of its advantages over old-time canning. The water which is used to swell up the dehydrated products should be employed in its cooking, by the way.

The only possible trouble can come from such pests as the weevil. And he is easily baffled by keeping the dried fruits and vegetables in verminproof boxes, jars, tins or paraffin-coated bags. Then it is safe for months and fresh vegetables are at the cook's disposal all the year round.

Commercial dehydrators may be cheaply built if desired. Farmers Bulletins Nos. 841 and 916, to be had free from the Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, tell how. But a few minutes of demonstration may save quite a time in experiment and therefore every housewife should have a look at the "dehydration" booth at the "Over There" show whether all Maryland seems to be wending its way.

JAIL FOR FOOD WASTERS.

NEW YORK.—After looking through 145 garbage cans and visiting the city dumps Board of Health officials here figured that the waste of food products has been reduced by 19 per cent. Last year, however, the waste of bread alone was put at 60,000,000 pounds, valued at \$15,950,000, which would be more than enough to supply an entire army corps for a year.

Wherever a service flag appears in the window the wastage has been cut to a minimum it is declared; but the display of a food conservation card is by no means a proof that the residents are not members of the ignoble army of "A. W. W.'s"—American Wheat Wasters. The introduction of bread cards is threatened by the officials unless the waste is checked. Ten days imprisonment or a \$50 fine for willful wasters is provided by a new ordinance.

HEAR FOOD CASES IN PUBLIC.

Federal officials in all States have been instructed by Washington to hold hearings open to public and press of all offenses against orders issued by the Food Administration. The citizen who lines up to the spirit and letter of the regulations may "hide his light under a bushel," but unpleasant publicity is promised all violators of any of the food laws which have been laid down because of the nation's necessity.

NO MEATLESS DAYS IN APRIL.

Owing to congestion in the hog market, because of recent shortage in Atlantic and inland transportation, the order calling for a meatless day has been suspended during the month of April only. This ought to result in additional saving of breadstuffs.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

(Official recipe.)

One and one-half cups cornmeal, one and one-half cups rye flour, one cup barley flour, one cup molasses, one tablespoon salt, one level teaspoon soda, three cups buttermilk or sour milk.

Sift dry ingredients. Add molasses and milk. Steam in a greased mould for four hours and then bake twenty minutes.

WAR HELPINGS

Great Britain is putting two million acres of new land under cultivation in her big spring agricultural drive.

Not a crumb of bread should be wasted. Do not cut bread unless you are sure it is wanted. Save any scraps for bread pudding, bread crumbs for scalloped dishes, etc.

Better that Uncle Sam should get up from the table with a little appetite left than that his allies should go hungry. That's the food alternative in a nutshell.

Your Money Needs Bank Protection

YOUR FAMILY,
YOUR CREDITORS, AND
YOUR FUTURE WELFARE
DEMAND IT

Here your money is safe from thieves, from loss by fire, and unnecessary expenditures.

We offer your money the protection of fire proof vaults, burglar proof safe, \$25,000.00 capital, and \$40,000.00 surplus, and undivided profits, all under the management of efficient officers.

Open a checking account. 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.

Let There Be Light

The men in charge of the work for the blind in Maryland, realize the full measure of the responsibility that has been placed upon them. In every sense of the word, they are their brothers' keeper, provided those brothers are blind. From the watch towers on well organized institutions, points the searchlight to survey every corner of the city and state. The blind children and youth are sent to the Maryland School for the Blind, at Overlea, that splendid plant, that needs but to be seen to be appreciated. The adults, including those educated at the School, who have reached maturity, and the many, sightless through accident and disease, are admitted in the Maryland Workshop for the Blind, corner Fayette and Paca streets, Baltimore, to the full limit of its capacity.

Furthermore, those who for various reasons, cannot go to the Workshop, are followed to their homes, and carefully instructed. Miss Virginia Kelly, the Home Teacher, with experienced eyes, makes a careful survey of the needs and possibilities of the blind in their homes, and as far as is practical, adapts the instruction to fit the need. Whenever it can be done, a man, losing his sight in adult life, is encouraged to continue in the business in which he has previously qualified. Every possible help is given him, to this desirable end. Every effort is made not to put a square peg in a round hole; and all that kindness and experience can suggest to encourage and stimulate the disheartened, is done promptly. The results are wonderful. The work done at home, by the blind, may be sent to the Maryland Workshop for the Blind, and sold free of any charge. Some of the finest tatting, most perfect knitting, etc., are obtained from his source. In every case, the blind are taught to read, not only for the pleasure it gives, but also, because reading with the finger quickens the sense of touch invariably, so that increased dexterity results in every vocation open to the blind.

Will you not, as opportunity offers, help this big movement, the success of which seems assured? We aim to make the light shine in all the dark places, that those who have long sat in the shadow may rejoice. Any subscription sent to the Maryland Workshop for the Blind, Fayette and Paca streets, Baltimore, Md., will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

The work for the Blind requires Cash and contributions can be mailed direct to The Workshop for the Blind, 501 West Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md.

Alarmed.
"Ze bootiful heires scared me to death when she asked if I had anything to hide from ze world."
"Monstour was alarmed?"
"Terribly! I thought she had seen ze soiled shirt beneath ze big Windsor tie."

The Exclusive Cook.
"I see the army is advertising for cooks, with a proviso that they need not enlist for any stipulated time."
"Shows they understand the nature of cooks, all right enough."



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.

Very Low Prices—Easy Terms—We save you money.

Let Us Send One to Your Home on FREE TRIAL. Write or phone Phone 455-R

CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC,
FREDERICK, MD.

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

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, February Term, 1918.

Estate of Elias O. Garner, deceased.
On application, it is ordered, this 12th day of March, 1918, that the sale of Real Estate of Elias O. Garner, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Michael E. Walsh, Executor, of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th day of April, 1918, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 3rd day of April, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$3210.00.

SOLOMON MYERS,
THOMAS J. HAINES,
MOSES J. M. TROXELL,
Judges.

True Copy:
Test—WILLIAM ARTHUR,
Register of Wills for Carroll Co.

DR. FAHRNEY

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

DIAGNOSTICIAN

Only chronic diseases. Send me your name and address and I will send you a mailing case and question blank. Don't use dope for chronic troubles, get cured. It is a satisfaction to know what the cause is. CONSULTATION FREE.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Rev. D. J. March and wife spent Sunday in Manchester.

Rev. J. D. S. Young and wife spent Sunday and Monday in Taneytown and Harney.

Mrs. Mary L. Motter, of Washington, was a visitor to town, the first of this week.

Mrs. Herman Greason and daughter, Rose, of York, Pa., are visiting friends, here.

Mr. Amos Duttera left, Wednesday morning, to visit his son, Rev. Dr. W. B. Duttera, of Salisbury, N. C.

Misses Margaret and Jane Yingling visited relatives in Hanover, Pa., the first of the week.

John E. Buffington is on a visit to his son and daughters, in Washington, and may stay several weeks.

Garden making, which had opened with vigor, has come to a full stop, because of the rain and snow.

The Bowersox sale brought a large number of people to town, last Saturday, some of whom seldom come here except on this day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hyser, and children, Paul, Edith, Mildred, and George, spent Sunday, with George McGuigan and wife, at Harney.

We have another small lot of garden seed for free distribution. Not a very desirable assortment, but may fit the needs of some.

C. L. Humer and John Hockensmith, representing the Taneytown Garage, went to Pittsburg, on Monday, to pilot several new cars to Taneytown.

William Fogle, of near Otter Dale, who passed his eighty-eighth birthday in January, has been sick for a number of weeks, but is slowly improving.

Those who spent Sunday with Benj. J. Hyser and wife were: Mr. and Mrs. George Harman and sons, Norman and John, and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Harman and daughter, Ruth Anna, all of Keysville.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Smith, entertained, last Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hawk and family, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Baker and family; Mr. and Mrs. John Harner, Miss Lillian Smith and Roland Reaver.

Mrs. J. E. Bercaw and son, of Mason, Ohio, who have been spending some time with her father, W. W. Witherow, and sister, Mrs. Raymond Wantz, left for Washington, D. C., to spend a week with her brother, C. W. Witherow, before returning home.

Read the article on first page about the road at Piney Creek, then "boost" the proposition. Let the property owners in this section of the county, resolve to rid themselves of this disgraceful piece of public road. All who own automobiles, should be especially willing to help.

We trust that the town authorities will not abandon the custom of having Baltimore St. scraped, and the dirt hauled off. This should be done, even if the streets are oiled, and especially is the dirt removal desirable this Spring, as the street has an unusual coating of it that has already caused a dust nuisance.

A. W. Feeser & Co. employees are assembling the pea-canning machinery, and getting ready to erect a large addition to the factory to accommodate the pea department, which will be an important branch of the business this season. From the present outlook, the firm will have as large an acreage of both corn and peas as they can handle.

Our town folks who enjoy a nice program, and do not mind an auto ride to see it, are informed that the operetta, "The Merry Milkmaids" will be given at Blue Ridge College, on Friday night, the 19th. From the synopsis, as well as the participants and management, we are sure that this program will be worth taking in; besides, we owe the College a return delegation.

Protus W. Kauffman, who was found dead in a fodder shock, near town, last week, by William G. Fair, proves to have had a generally good reputation, as was attested by those who attended his funeral, last Friday. He is said to have been involved in a minor fault in handling a registered letter, as assistant Postmaster at Kingsdale, which preyed on his mind to an unnecessary extent, and was likely responsible for causing him to become temporarily unbalanced, in mind, and to wander away.

Mrs. John Leister and Mrs. Peter Graham, were called to McSherrystown, on Thursday evening, on the request of their mother, Mrs. George Bender, who is ill with pneumonia.

From Monday to Friday, this week, has been a disagreeable combination of rain, wind and snow. The snow-fall perhaps the heaviest for April, in the past twelve years, and still lying several inches thick over the ground.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Bower got hold of a bottle of iodine on Thursday morning, and swallowed a quantity of it. Fortunately, the act was promptly discovered and the necessary antidotes given, which prevented serious results.

Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Crumrine, of Philadelphia, returned home, last week, after spending several weeks in this section visiting Mrs. Crumrine's brothers and sisters—Geo. H. Hiltzbrick, of Taneytown; Mrs. J. D. Hesson, of Harney, and P. G. Hiltzbrick, of Mt. Joy township, Pa. Mr. Crumrine is engaged in stairway building. They expect to make another visit here later in the summer.

TREBLE CLEF CLUB.
with Jessie Rae Taylor.

Wednesday night, April the 17th—brings to a successful conclusion the 1917-1918 series of entertainments of the Taneytown Lyceum Course. The hour for commencing has been set for 8:30. It is hoped the patrons will make every effort to help the Committee begin on time. The chart is now open at Dr. McKinney's Pharmacy and those responsible for the outcome of the Course, insofar as any personal efforts at management are concerned, patriotically urge upon everybody throughout the community whole-hearted support of this last number to the limit of the Opera House—even to "standing room only" irrespective of weather conditions or counter attractions. Every cent taken in will go directly to our local Red Cross work and thus give to all who help pile up the fund large place among the select list of devoted hearts and hands helping OLD GLORY clean up room on Mother Earth for all to live the freeman's life to the last full measure of local selfish devotion. To such an appeal—none but a dead ear can hold aloft. The Committee asks no more of each of us—it would be a shame for anyone to ask less for such a cause from those who can so easily afford so little without sacrificing a mite of life's daily necessities.

Think of the real enjoyment every patron is to receive in return for his small investment! An evening with Jessie Rae Taylor and her truly clever Treble Clef Club! And what a program! Vocal quartets, solos, duets, trios; costumed readings, scenes from operas in rich regalia; humorous sketches—oh, well, just take an evening off and see and hear for yourself. Never such an opportunity to make a banner night of anything of local concern has presented itself—at least, not for many a long day. A jolly jump at so rare a chance ought to be taken by every one who possibly can. Why not have your X-mark on the chart secure a seat or so at once?

For Bilious Troubles.
To promote a healthy action of the liver and correct the disorders caused by biliousness, Chamberlain's Tablets are excellent. Try them and see how quickly they give you a relish for your food and banish that dull and stupid feeling.

CHURCH NOTICES.
Presbyterian.—Town: 10:30 A. M. worship with sermon that finds us in our deepest thought, desire and need—the sort of shortened heart-talk that all look for now and then along the road we tread. Try to bring somebody with you. Bible School, 9:30; C. E., 7 P. M.

Piney Creek: 1:30 P. M. Bible School. Short talk on "Giving Ourselves Away." 2:30 P. M. worship with sermon on "The Triple D-Test That Denotes the Christ's Courage"—a brief study in methods of "keeping up." Have some one come with you.

Reformed Church—Taneytown: Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Foreign Mission Service at 10:30. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30. Keysville: Service at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 2.

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held in the Reformed Church next Wednesday night at seven-thirty o'clock.

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Sunday School, at 9:30 A. M.; Preaching, at 10:30 A. M. Theme: "Soul Winning." Evening, at 7:30. Theme: "What Saith the Scriptures?"

There will be no "preaching" service in the Lutheran church, Sabbath morning. The Rev. Seth Russell Downie will conduct the evening worship at 8:30 o'clock.

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

WILL PAY 50 to 60c a hundred lbs. for well graded Potatoes. Butter, Eggs, Guinea, Squabs and Calves wanted at all time at highest cash prices, 50c a head for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. The Farmers' Produce, H. C. BRENDEL Prop.

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

EARLY CABBAGE Plants, for sale by—Mrs. W. S. CLINGAN, near Taneytown.

RUBBER TIRE Buggy, in good condition, will sell cheap.—WALTER W. MYERS, Frizellburg R. D. 11 4-12-2t

FOR ALL KINDS of Washing Machines, Gasoline Engines, Belting, etc., Write or Telephone—L. K. BIRLEY, Middleburg. 4-12-2t

CUSTOM HATCHING—Why pay from 15c to 20c each for day old chicks? Let me do your incubating, price 34c per egg.—J. L. BOWENS, Taneytown, Md, Route 3.

I HAVE RAISED my price for sawing logs to 60c per hundred.—A. J. OHLER, Taneytown, Route 3. 4-12-2t

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS Eggs for hatching 60c for 15 eggs.—NORMAN R. SAUBLE. 4-12-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP Studebaker Automobile in good running order.—MRS. CLAUD CREBS. 4-12-2t

FOR SALE.—7 bushels of Yellow Seed Corn, well matured.—J. F. NELL, on the Lightner Farm. 4-12-2t

TREBLE CLEF CLUB! Opera House—Taneytown, April 17th, 8.30 P. M. 4-5-2t

SEE AND HEAR MISS JESSIE TAYLOR in her "Grandfather" stunt—April 17th, with the Treble Clef Club. 4-5-2t

NOTICE.—All persons are warned not to dump rubbish along my fence on the Mill road.—Mrs. JESSE MYERS. 4-5-2t

HOUSE FOR RENT to small family, possession at once.—T. A. MARTIN, Taneytown. 4-5-2t

FOR SALE.—Work Horses, leaders, saddle horses and off-side workers and drivers; Registered Jersey Cows, fresh and coming fresh in Fall; 4 fine Pigs; second-hand Indian Motorcycle, good as new at a bargain price.—at Wolf's Stock Farm, near Taneytown. 4-5-2t

SONG-LOVERS' NIGHT—Wednesday, April 17th, Treble Clef Club. Tickets and chart at McKinney's Store. Get yours yet? 4-5-2t

FOR SALE.—One good surrey cheap; also one two-year old Colt, and one pony and rig.—S. A. ESSOR, New Windsor, Md. 3-29-4t

NOTICE Farmers living within reach of Uniontown, and roads leading from there to Frizellburg, can ship their Hogs, Calves and Lambs to Baltimore, by truck, on Thursday of each week. For rates and particulars phone Roop Bros. 4-J, New Windsor, Md. 3-29-4t

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs for Hatching, 75c for 15 eggs.—LLOYD I. LAMBERT. 3-29-4t

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from April 15th to 20th, for the practice of his profession. 3-29-4t

OLD SACKS of all kinds wanted. Also old iron 50c per 100 delivered. Rags, Rubber, Copper, and all kinds of Junk wanted at best prices.—CHAS. SOMMER, 12-2t

PUBLIC SALE
The undersigned will sell at public sale, on his premises, Fairview Ave., Taneytown, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1918
at 12 o'clock, the following:
MAXWELL AUTOMOBILE
in good order; One Horse; 2-horse wagon, in good order; 2-horse wagon with hay carriage; 3 spring wagons, 3 buggies, drill, plow, several corn planters, 2 vises, anvil, binder tongues, single and double trees cutting box, several binder trucks, harness, set of 2-horse wagon wheels, lot of spring wagon and buggy wheels, several harrows, wheelbarrow, and wheelbarrow wheels, several plow beams, bolts and tools, and many other articles not mentioned.
12-2t CHAS. SOMMER.

Ohio & Kentucky Horses
Will have a Carload of Ohio and Kentucky Horses, Tuesday, April 23rd. Call to see them.
H. W. PARR,
Hanover, Pa.
State Conference on Tuberculosis.

A State Conference on War and Tuberculosis, will be held in Baltimore, at McCoy Hall, afternoon and evening of April 18. This will be the annual meeting of the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, and will be the election of the members of the Council. There is special interest at this time in the prevention of tuberculosis as a war measure, and the Legislature has passed a bill and an appropriation has been made by the Governor for the care of the tuberculous negro.

Your Eyes!



We Recommend Toric Lenses
We are now near the time of strong sun light, which is very harmful to diseased eyes. You would profit by consulting us and having your eyes properly fitted with glasses; 9 out of 10 cases of headache comes from the eyes, and if your eyes require glasses you may take as much medicine as you will, and you will receive no relief, as most diseases of the eye can only be cured by properly fitted lenses. Give us a trial. Examination Free.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
CHAS. E. KNIGHT
Jeweler and Optician,
Taneytown, Md.

Transfers & Abatements
The County Commissioners hereby give notice that they will sit for the purpose of making Transfers and Abatements.

Districts 1 and 2 April 23
" 3 and 4 " 24
" 5 and 6 " 25
" 7 and 8 " 26
" 9-10-11 " 30
" 12-13-14 May 1
By Order of the Board,
MARTIN D. HESS, Clerk.

NOTICE
On account of my wife, Alice, barring me from home, I hereby notify the public that I will pay no more bills contracted by her.
4-5-2t CHAS. H. CREBS.

BAND INSTRUMENTS AT PUBLIC SALE
The Horns, Uniforms and other effects of the Mayberry Band, at Haines' Store, Mayberry, on Saturday evening, April 13, at 7 o'clock.
HARRY MYERS.
3-29-3t

CONDENSED STATEMENT Showing the condition of Taneytown Mutual Fire Insurance Co OF TANEYTOWN

Total income during the year.....	\$3,294.01
Total disbursements during the year.....	3,027.27
Total liabilities except capital.....	108.30
Total liabilities.....	503.68
Amount at risk in United State, Dec. 31, 1917.....	\$1,240,396.67
Risks written in Maryland in 1917.....	30,882.50
Premiums on Maryland business in 1917.....	269.94
Losses paid in Maryland in 1917.....	1,103.63
Losses incurred in Maryland in 1917.....	1,103.63
Office of the STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15th, 1918	
I hereby certify, that the above is a true abstract from the Annual Statement of the Taneytown Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Taneytown, Md., for the year ending December 31st, 1917, now on file in this Department.	
WM. MASON SHEHAN, Insurance Commissioner.	

Notice of Special Meeting
In pursuance of an order of the Board of Directors of Taneytown Grange, No. 184 of Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, a body corporate, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of said body corporate will be held at their office, on Middle Street, in Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, at 7:00 P. M., on Saturday, April 27th, 1918, for the following purposes, to-wit:
First—Whereas it is considered advisable to amend the charter of Taneytown Grange No. 184 of Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, a body corporate, by changing the name thereof, and to give said body corporate additional powers and privileges, and to amend the By-Laws of said body corporate.
Now, therefore, be it Resolved, By the Board of Directors of said body corporate, that a regular monthly meeting be held at their office in Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, on February 23rd, 1918, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that the corporate name of Taneytown Grange No. 184 of Taneytown, Carroll County, Maryland, be changed to "The Carroll County Agricultural and Fair Association," to succeed to and have all the rights, interests and privileges of the first above named corporation and to be responsible for all the obligations of the same.
And be it further Resolved, That, in addition to the powers and privileges of the above named corporation, its charter shall be so amended, that it shall have the right to hold exhibitions and provide premiums for exhibits of live stock, poultry, and manufactured articles of all kinds whatsoever, and also to provide for trials of speed of animals and machines.
Second—And be it Resolved, That the By-Laws of said body corporate be amended so as to carry out the provisions of the charter of said body corporate and the proposed amendments thereto.
And be it further Resolved, That ten days' notice be given of a stockholders' meeting to amend the said charter as above mentioned, and to amend the said By-Laws as aforesaid, by advertisement in a newspaper published in Carroll County, Maryland, and also by mailing a notice to each of the stockholders of said corporation.
F. A. WAYBRIGHT, President.
CHAS. E. H. SHRINER, Secretary. 4-12-2t

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market
Corrected Weekly on day of publication.
Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.

Wheat.....	2.10@2.10
Corn.....	1.60@1.60
Rye.....	1.80@1.80
Oats.....	90@90
Bundle Rye Straw.....	14.00@14.00

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.



Store Closes at 7 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Spring Goods AT RIGHT PRICES

Getting Merchandise at the right price was extremely difficult this season; but we believe the values you'll find here rival any you've ever seen.

Spring Footwear
depicting the new and novel in PUMPS AND OXFORDS
"Favorites" of course are the Oxfords—old friends in a new guise this season.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE SHOES AND PUMPS.

Ladies' Spring Blouses
That are Refreshingly Different. In White Linen, Voile, Georgette Crepe.

Wash Goods, Linens, and Domestic
Included in these are Foulards, Mercerized Poplins, Longcloth, Nainsook, Fancy White Goods, Table Damask, Huck Toweling.

New Dress Gingham
All the newest plaids, Roman stripes, and plain colors.

YOUNG MAN Let us make your new Spring Suit. Call and look at our Samples, and get prices. Best quality material and workmanship. Fit guaranteed.

Ready-made Suits at the old prices.

Boys' Suits, \$5.50
Coats made with Military or Pinch Back, belts, patch or slash pockets. In fancy mixed chevrons

Mr. Man, Buy Your Spring Hat Here
Because the selections are good, styles are smart and classy
SOFT HATS, \$2.25 to \$3.50.
MEN'S CAPS, 50c and \$1.00.
Many new creations, fabrics and shapes.

Shirt Specials
RUSSIAN CORD AND MADRAS SHIRTS, \$1.50
In colored broad stripes as well as fancy designs; soft turnback cuffs.
SILK SHIRTS, \$3.00 to \$4.50
In a variety of designs, and tub silks; full cut; best brands.

Order Your Coal Now!
At the suggestion of the State Fuel Administrator, we want to urge every consumer of coal to place their order for the coming winter's requirements not later than May 1st.

All orders must be made in writing, and must state substantially the information called for in the regulations furnished by the Fuel Administrator.

We have these applications in our office. We are in position to give you all necessary information, will you call at your earliest convenience, file your application, and let us furnish the coal now. We are getting some shipments, expect more every week, and it is to your advantage to get it now. Quantity allowed each consumer, price, &c all subject to the regulation of the Fuel Administrator. Don't delay, if you want to be sure of your order. See application below.

THE REINDOLLAR CO.

APPLICATION OF CONSUMER FOR COAL
To THE REINDOLLAR CO., Taneytown, Md.

Quantity required for year ending March 31, 1919.....
Quantity desired for immediate delivery.....
Quantity consumed during year ending March 31, 1918.....
Quantity now on hand.....
Kind of Building.....
Number of Rooms.....
Kind of heating Plant.....
Have you any unfilled orders with other dealers? If so, amount and with whom.....
I hereby certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name.....
Address.....
Any person who willfully makes a false statement upon the foregoing application is subject to prosecution under the Lever act, which imposes a penalty of \$5000 fine or two years' imprisonment, or both.

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.

TO OUR COAL TRADE:
We are now in a position to take your orders for coal for next winter's supply. The Fuel Administrator requires that application blanks be filled out, which are furnished by the dealer. Consumers using 12,000 lbs. or less, of Anthracite Coal can have orders filled as soon as conditions permit. Over 12,000 lbs, the amount is limited to two-thirds, with the understanding that the balance can be furnished later. Consumers using Bituminous Coal can have orders filled as soon as convenient.
We now have on hand the necessary application blanks, which can be had at our office.
Thanking you for past favors, and with the aid of the Administration, we will endeavor to serve you.
TANEYTOWN GRAIN & SUPPLY COMPANY.