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THE CARROLL RECORD

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VOL. 24.

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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1918.

Please watch the Date on your Paper.

NO. 42

The War, The Farm and The Farmer

The Farmer Everywhere Loves Peace
The American Farmer Especially Loves Peace

---BUT

the farmer everywhere is a warrior when war is the only thing which will make and keep him free—either a warrior or a serf.

He cannot rally to the colors as quickly as can the dwellers in the cities, because it takes longer to send to the farms than to the cities the fiery cross of the call to arms. Many do not hear the first blast of the trumpet, and others do not at first understand its meaning.

It is impossible to set the farmers of the United States on fire by means of any sudden spark of rumor; but when the farmers do ignite, they burn with a slow, hot fire which nothing can put out. In a long fight they are always found sturdily carrying the battle across No Man's Land to the foe. The American farmer will give all that he has and all that he is to win this great war against war.

This war was at first hard to understand. We did not then realize that a monster has arisen with a thousand arms, who could reach across the seas, and could take from us three-fourths of everything we grew without our being aware of it, and could follow up this robbery with invasion, subjugation, and national death. We did not at first realize this; but finally we saw that it was so.

If the Imperial German Government had made and enforced an order that no American farmer should leave his own land, that he could not haul a load of grain or drive a head of stock to town—if, in fact, the Kaiser had laid an interdiction on all intercourse between farm and farm and between farm and town, he would have done only a little more than he accomplished by his interdiction against American farmers' use of the sea. Look at the condition of the American farmer in the latter part of 1914 and the first half of 1915, and see.

We know a farmer who sold his 1914 crop of 25,000 bushels of wheat for seventy cents a bushel. Farmers in the South sold their cotton for half the cost of producing it. All this time those portions of the world whose ports were open were ready to pay almost any price for our products; and when we finally rallied and set once more in motion the ships of the world, prosperity returned to the farms of America.

Why did we draw the sword? Was it to keep up the price of wheat and cotton, and to protect trade only? If some one should order you to remain on your farm, and not to use the public highways, would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in property, the profits from failure to market your crops, the inconvenience in not being able to buy your supplies in town? By no means! You would fight to the last gasp, not to make money, but to be free.

What the Imperial German Government offered

ed the farmers of America in its ruthless submarine warfare was not the loss of profits, but slavery to the saber-rattler of Potsdam. He purposed to make us slaves by murdering the people who take our products to market. These are the murders that stain the hands of the Kaiser and his advisers and minions. And these murders were committed in order that we might be enslaved!

To have submitted would have cost us dear in prosperity; but that would have been the least of our loss. We should have had to grovel before the German Government. We should have had to accept murder as a thing against which we could not defend ourselves.

We might have accepted the seventy cents or less for wheat, the six cents for cotton, but we could not do it merely because we were commanded to do it. By so doing we should have accepted degradation. We should have given up the hope for our children's education, the payment of the mortgage, the better school, the new church. We should have basely yielded up our birthright as Americans.

Such a thought is intolerable. Better any sort of war, better war forever than that. Let us remember that we fight for Liberty. Not only for the Liberty of the Belgians, the French, the Serbians, the Russians, the British, the Montenegrins, the Rumanians, the Italians, but of all nations, even for the German people themselves, and most of all for our own Liberties.

While Gerard was our Ambassador in Berlin, the Kaiser said to him one day that he would stand no nonsense from America after the war. Do you know what that means? It means that the Germans intend to subjugate this country if they come out of this war victorious.

The farmers of the United States can whip Germany. We can whip them with guns. We can whip them with our money.

Our contribution is, first our sons and brothers for the trenches; second, the last pound of food-products which we can grow by mobilizing our scanty labor-supply, utilizing the men, women, children and the townspeople about us; and third, money for Liberty Bonds.

Every farmer in the United States must remember that the war has a first mortgage on every cent he has. The last spare cent in the pockets of every farmer in America should be devoted to the war. Your son, and all the nation's sons are relying on the United States Treasury to furnish things with which they may fight.

Germany wins if the Treasury fails.



Buy Liberty Bonds

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE FOR MARYLAND

LETTER FROM DETROIT, MICH.

A Former Employee Writes Entertainingly of the Busy City.

In a previous letter to The Record, I promised to write again when we had become better acquainted with this city. Having been here over 4 months, I will try and make good that promise. We have just passed through the worst winter the city has ever experienced—so the old inhabitants say. There was a great deal of suffering, on account of the lack of coal, which was added to by the "Workless Monday order," which was observed by all the industries, except those engaged in government work. However, that is all past—we can get all the soft coal that we want, and the weather is beginning to get mild. People are preparing to put out their "war gardens," and the boys are playing marbles and other Spring games, wherever you look.

Work at present is plenty, and no one need be idle in Detroit, unless he wishes to be so. The great automobile factories, and those other industries which make parts of automobiles, are hard pressed for men, and every issue of the daily papers contain pages of "Men Wanted" advertisements. Wages are generally good, and run as high as \$60.00 a week for skilled men, on piece work. The scarcity of men, owing to the draft has resulted in the hiring of women and girls by the hundred, not only for office work, but to run drill presses, screw machines, etc. Those who do piece work receive the same rate as do the men on like jobs.

A few weeks ago, we were given a treat in the shape of an auto ride, out along Lake St. Clair, and then over to the North and West sides of the city, past the great plants of the Ford Auto Co., the Packard Co., Studebaker, and hundreds of others. Before that, we had only heard of these places, but after seeing them and the great city through, we were greatly impressed. No one can realize just how great are these industries until he sees their great plants, covering acres of ground.

This week the chief topic of interest was the Liberty Bond Drive. Detroit's quota was over \$35,000,000, and the evening papers of Friday announced that the amount had been oversubscribed. Every factory, large or small, was visited. Addresses were made, after which subscriptions were taken. No one was forced to subscribe, but such liberal and easy terms of payment were announced that nearly every employee took at least a \$50.00 Bond. At the factory where I work, over \$50,000 worth of Bonds were subscribed for in an hour, there being about 800 employees.

I had expected to tell you about

the parks, which are kept up by the city, but can only give a description of the principal one—Belle Isle Park—which, as its name implies, is situated on an island in the Detroit river, midway between the city and Canada. In size it will compare favorably with Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, but its natural advantages are greater. For instance, a wide canal, or lagoon, winds through the grove, from one end of the island to the other, affording a splendid place for bathing. The band stand is built over this canal, and on either bank, above and below this stand, are placed rustic seats. There are Club Houses and bath houses along the shores. The zoo of the park contains many animals and birds—a great many more than are in that of Druid Hill Park. There is a fine, large conservatory, which, when we visited it about the first of March, was certainly very interesting.

But the most interesting thing in this Park was the Aquarium, where we saw hundreds of different kinds of fish, from the tiny "shiner" about an inch long, to the gar-pike, 5 or 6 feet long. Each species is kept in a small pond in the side of the building, with plate glass front. We did not recognize many species, but the small mouth black bass, the brook catfish, and the common sucker were among the lot. The Park authorities certainly have gone to great pains to make this exhibit first-class and keep it so, as every fish has the same surroundings, in the shape of rock, fresh or salt water, as it would have in its natural place on the globe.

Detroit is certainly a great centre for fraternal organizations, of which the Masons and Odd Fellows take the lead. Being a member of the latter Order, I know more about it than I do of the others, and it may interest the members of that fraternity to know that the three largest Lodges of the Order in the world are in this city. The Masons and Elks are also very strong, and all three have fine temples scattered over the city.

In conclusion, I will say that I am sorry to read in The Record from time to time of the death of so many of my old friends in Taneytown and vicinity. Being so far away from my former home, I can hardly realize that they are gone, but still think of them when my mind goes back to the place where I lived so long.

Although there are quite a lot of natives of Carroll county in Detroit, so far I have not met one, except the friends who urged us to come out here. However, we are making new acquaintances every day, and are beginning to consider ourselves citizens of this great city, but are always glad to hear from what we call "back home."

JOHN J. REID.

Liberty Loan Meetings.

Rousing patriotic meetings will be held in many of the towns of Montgomery, Cecil, Carroll and Baltimore counties in the interests of the Liberty Loan. Beginning on Monday, April 22nd, and continuing until Friday, April 26th, inclusive, a number of prominent Liberty Loan speakers will make a tour of those counties and will deliver addresses at various places in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

County Chairmen for the Maryland Liberty Loan Committee are arranging all the meetings which will be held per the following schedule:

Monday, April 22nd—Poolesville, Montgomery Co., 4 P. M.; Gaithersburg, 8 P. M.

Tuesday, April 23rd, Mt. Airy, Carroll Co., 1 P. M.; Sykesville, 4 P. M.; Westminster, 8 P. M.

Wednesday, April 24th, Taneytown, Carroll Co., 1 P. M.; Hampstead, 4 P. M.; Towson, Balto Co., 8 P. M.

Thursday, April 25th, Canton, Balto Co., 8 P. M.

Friday, April 26th, Elkton, Cecil Co., 8 P. M.

At each meeting patriotic music will be furnished by Farson's band and by a quartette of men in service. Accompanying the speakers will be Robert P. Graham of the Speakers Bureau and Walter I. Brinkman of the Distribution Committee. Liberty Loan Chairmen for these counties are: Montgomery, R. G. Hilton; Carroll, Geo. R. Gehr; Cecil, T. J. C. Hopkins, Jr.; Baltimore, A. C. Montell, T. W. Offutt and Fred Doldfeld.

Marriage Licenses.

Harry F. Evans, Woodbine, and Jessie M. Chaney, Day.

Frank R. Keller, Washington, and S. Elizabeth Kuhns, Charlotte, N. C.

John A. Crumrine, Highlandtown, and Helen A. Horner, Westminster.

Ewald W. Walters, Annisston, Ala., and Bessie Murray, Sykesville.

A barn 90 feet long, dairy house, wagon shed and hog pen on the farm of Charles W. Reese, near Mt. Pleasant, was burned Wednesday night. Fifteen hogs, a horse, several hundred bushels of wheat, 100 barrels of corn, wheat straw and fodder were destroyed. The loss will amount to \$10,000. The fire originated in the roof of the barn and is supposed to have been from spontaneous combustion.

Beginning last Tuesday, and continuing until after the next harvest, no pastries, pies, or wheat bread, will be served in the dining rooms of Baltimore hotels. Lunch rooms, and small hotels not members of the Maryland Hotel Men's Association, will not likely follow the rigid rule.

STATE ROAD WORK LIKELY TO BE HELD UP.

Repairs and Uncompleted Gaps to be Made First.

\$9,460,000 will be available for public roads in Maryland during the next two years. This large sum will be devoted to the construction of links to join up main lines, and to the repair of roads which are in bad shape in different parts of the state. To the total available may be added appropriations by the federal government for the repair roads damaged by heavy army trucks.

No specific links were mentioned in the General Roads Bill, which passed the legislature, to be constructed out of the funds to be derived from the sale of bonds. The State Roads Commission has the power to select roads to be built. The commission will not, however, embark upon this enterprise if the costs of material and labor are excessive. In fact, it is more than probable that new construction during the next two years, because of conditions arising from the war, will be limited. The funds for this work have, however, been authorized, as was the case with the Council of Safety. There will be no expenditures on a large scale unless emergencies arise. This means the authorized bonds will not be sold until their sale is imperative.

There will, however, be no delay in repairing the damaged roads. This work must be done at once to save them from annihilation. The federal government is expected to contribute a good-sized sum in repairing roads which have been cut to pieces by the heavy army trucks.

The sum of \$700,000, to be derived from the federal government, is Maryland's share of the appropriations by Congress to the several states for public road purposes. If possible a part of this fund will be devoted to the improvement of the old National Defense road between Annapolis and Washington. Two years ago the Maryland legislature set aside \$35,000 for this road. Work has never begun on it.

Editor Galt Wins Second Prize.

Editor Sterling Galt, of Emmitsburg, won second prize for an essay on the "Over There" exhibit being held at the Army, in Baltimore. We congratulate Bro. Galt, and here-with reproduce his fine effort:

"A modern temple to a modern Mars, now a shrine dedicated to Liberty by a patriotic populace, was the setting for Baltimore's incomparable 'Over There,' a pageant that to Marylanders will be ever memorable. Flags and gonfalons, shields and banners, relics from the fields in Flanders, sacred trophies from the Somme, war engines and projectiles used at sea, in air, on land—what an animated sight!

"Here, surrounded by every device for ministering to the wounded, encompassed by every symbol that incites patriotism and drawing from the souls of red-blooded men those sparks by which the fires of national spirit are kindled, hedged about by valorous heroes back from the trenches drenched with the blood of husbands and sons who went forth willingly to a holy sacrifice—here was ordained Maryland's ceremonial of service.

"Amid this environment spoke President and prelate, soldier, diplomat, layman—all with one message: Peace through war against war! From lips of men inspired came the tender eulogy of the valiant now lying below the waves, beneath the sod. By those whose intimate knowledge of past and passing events gave them the power to speak with authority were unfolded the predatory plans of a despicable dynasty steeped in duplicity and supercruelty. Above the echo of 'The Marseillaise' and Britain's battle hymn and Key's immortal anthem, written on the soil of Maryland, came loud and clear the clarion call of duty—the willing dedication to country of time and energy, wealth and possessions, life itself, 'that the world may be made free for democracy,' that the Star-Spangled Banner may wave forever 'o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

"Maryland is proud of her record in this war; the people of this commonwealth are proud that Baltimore, by means of this inspiring Liberty Loan cantonment, has given to the entire nation new patriotic impulse and another proof of her unswerving loyalty to that nation and its righteous cause."

Cider Only by the Barrel.

Among the bills signed by Governor Harrington is an act that places a ban on wine and cider in Buckeystown district. The law provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or distribute wine or cider or intoxicating drinks of any kind in Buckeystown district, "provided that nothing in this act shall prohibit the sale of cider and home-made wine within said district by the maker or manufacturer in quantities not less than one barrel, or when the same is not used or consumed on the premises where sold."

The purpose of this exemption was to allow the making of vinegar. For a man to buy cider hereafter he will have to get it by the barrel and take it away. A similar law now applies to Liberty, Linganore, Jackson, Woodville and Mt. Pleasant districts.

War Notes From Westminster.

Do not send any more fruits, or vegetables, to Westminster, for the soldiers, until further notice, as there is plenty on hand for the present use.

There will be the usual monthly meeting of the District Leaders, on the 26th., at Defense Headquarters, in Westminster.

A meeting of the members of the Motor Messenger Service was held at Defense Headquarters, on Thursday morning, at 10:30. Captain Marian Shriver gave instructions as to help needed for the Liberty Loan drive throughout the county. The members of the Service are planning to aid in taking the members of the committee in their respective districts on the house to house canvass.

A meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee for Westminster district, Woman's Section, was held at the Times Building, Monday afternoon. About forty women have volunteered their services. Literature bearing on the Liberty Loan was given to each member and instructions for the house to house canvass were given by the Chairman, Mrs. James Pearre Wantz. Those who can go on the drive out through the district will meet at the Times Building, Monday morning, April 22, at 9 o'clock, where eleven automobiles will be ready to take them on the different routes. These women are all giving their time and machines without any pay.

Similar drives are being arranged in each district throughout the county, and each woman willing to help in this work, will report to her District Leader.

In the first and second Liberty Loans, only a very small per cent of the subscribers were farmers. This is a farming community and we feel that we want our section to make a better showing—many of the people living in town are farmers' children, or at one time farmed themselves. Many of us do not realize that if our Government had not persisted in keeping open the high seas, which really brought us into the war, there would not be the present market for wheat and corn, that is a market with wheat at \$2.25 and corn around \$7.00 and \$8.00 per barrel. Surely, we can loan our money to this Government, when we are to get interest at the rate of 4 1/2%.

It is especially urged that all members of the Liberty Loan Committee throughout the county be present at the big Liberty Loan meeting at the Army, in Westminster, at 8 o'clock, Tuesday, April 23rd.

To All Grain Dealers.

The following circular letter has been issued by the U. S. Food Administration to all grain elevators and mills in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia. The attention of farmers is especially called to it:

"Before the new wheat crop is available, there remain three months in which we are required to feed our own people and to continue the exports of flour to our valiant fighting allies—Great Britain, France and Italy. One bushel of wheat will care for the bread needs of one man from now until July 1st. This is no time to think of a bushel of wheat in dollars and cents, but only in its relation to human life.

In this necessity which must be met, we appeal to every grain dealer and miller, and through him to every farmer, for support to facilitate the marketing of every bushel of wheat.

I ask you to get in touch with the County Food Administrator, who has similar instructions from the State Administrator, to co-operate and consult as to this farm movement. And I further directly request you to furnish me a list of names, with post-office addresses, of all farmers holding 100 bushels of wheat or over who would naturally market same through you.

Canvass your territory and explain the situation, eliciting the support of every one in this, which is a real branch of the National Service. Do not allow little things to interfere with the accomplishment of this big necessity."

Frederick County Dry, May 1st.

At midnight on April 30, Frederick county goes dry. So does Washington county. Carroll county stays dry and a lot of other territory that heretofore has been wet will advance to the dry column. On May 1 the dry law voted upon and given the sanction of a majority of the people at the election in November, 1916, becomes effective.

April 30 the saloons hold their last session. It is reported that some of them are now selling their stocks at reduced prices in order not to be caught with a supply on hand when the places becomes Sahara-like.

All of Frederick county is now dry with the exception of Frederick, Emmitsburg, Woodsboro and Creagers-town. These places have been oases in the desert in the past; now they are soon to become a part of the desert itself. The nearest wet point to Frederick, in Maryland, will be Elicott City. Frequent automobile accidents, due to drunkenness, have already been predicted to take place on the state roads this summer between wet and dry points. Virginians who formerly came to Frederick for their "licker" will now have to look elsewhere. Pennsylvania is the only state near Maryland which will be wet after May 1, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia already being dry. The principal wet spots in Maryland after May 1 will be Baltimore, Elicott City and Cumberland.—Middletown Register.

FRENCH AND BRITISH STRIKING BACK HARD.

A Violent Battle Still in Progress on British Front.

The violent battle on the British front in France is still in progress, the German line having been considerably advanced over a wide front during the week. This has been due to a greatly superior force of men and guns, and the German plan of advancing in heavy masses, irrespective of losses. They evidently have confidence in superior force to break through, and are making this supreme effort, which promises to be the greatest, if not the deciding, battle of the war.

The British have been making most heroic resistance against heavy odds. The decision in the battle is looked for when the French throw in their reserves, which as yet have been held back. The French army is larger than the British, but it may be that it is looking first to the safety of Paris, and depending on the ability of the British to hold out, with some assistance, until the Germans wear themselves down to a more favorable time for the French reserve drive.

On the other hand, it is claimed that Germany is not using its reserves, and that it can still, in a short time, summon a much greater army from the Russian front, sufficient to make up for all the men that the United States can supply.

Among the mass of statements and reports made of late, there are two distinct ones, both with professional backing, that are diametrically opposite in their conclusions, which makes anything like a clear light on the situation impossible. They are: that the result of the present battle is likely to be conclusive, and force an early peace; the other is, that it is not likely to be conclusive, and that the war will last another two years. Perhaps the first opinion is based on a German success, and the second on a German defeat. The first, presupposing a German victory, now, to be so disheartening that the allies would be forced to quit. The second, that a German defeat would mean simply a retreat, and that the allies would necessarily need to resort to extensive invasion in order to end the war.

Ex-President Taft is one who thinks the war will last long, and that before Germany is conquered this country must raise an army of 5,000,000 men and get it to the front. He is positive that the winning of the war depends on the United States.

Transfers of Real Estate.

John H. Roop and wife to Charles C. Strine and wife, convey 7 1/4 acres for \$7400.

Arthur V. Blizzard to Joseph A. Case, conveys 6 acres, for \$10.

Randolph K. Taylor and wife to Ross E. Taylor and wife, convey 16 acres, for \$1100.

Ross E. Taylor and wife to K. Randolph Taylor and wife, convey 1/2 acres, for \$1700.

Worthington Fringer and wife to Charles A. Kemper and wife, convey 2 1/2 acres, for \$450.

John A. Null and wife to Mary E. Staley and others, convey 5925 square feet, for \$1800.

Jacob S. Gladhill to Walter L. Rentzel and wife, conveys two tracts of land, for \$500.

James Buffington and wife to Harry J. Ohler, convey 33 acres, for \$7500.

Benjamin Hyser and wife to Geary Bowers, convey land for \$2800.

Emanuel Koontz and wife to Paul H. Myers, convey 103 1/2 acres, for \$8000.

Samuel A. Harnish and wife to Howard Hyser and wife, convey land, for \$6500.

Emanuel Ohler and wife to George Overholzer, convey 86 acres, for \$6000.

St. Paul's M. E. church, Sykesville, to Maud Grant Hood, convey 2 lots of land, for \$800.

Wade H. D. Warfield and wife to Maud Grant Hood, convey 2 lots, for \$700.

Sarah C. Snader and others, to John E. Franklin and wife, convey 5 acres, for \$700.

Columbus Parker, Jr., and wife to John A. Easton and wife, convey 88 acres, for \$3000.

Harry Becraft and wife to Columbus A. Parker and wife, convey several lots of land, for \$2850.

Edward B. Orendorff to Charles S. Cohen and wife, conveys 3 lots of land, for \$1550.

Alora M. Porter and husband to Louis A. Hammond, convey 1/2 acre, for \$20.

Charles T. Bair and wife to Louis A. Hammond, convey 5 acres, for \$80.

John L. Shipley and wife to John F. Shaefer, convey 18 acres, for \$2800.

Harry E. Little et al to Edward H. Beard and wife, convey 6755 square feet, for \$2000.

Emanuel Schaeffer to Mary Eve Ditman and husband, conveys land, for \$10.

Mary V. Horn et al to Emory A. Harrison, convey 1 acre, for \$100.

Horatio F. Leese and wife to Elizabeth Trump, convey 2 tracts of land, for \$500.

Elizabeth Trump to Horatio F. Leese, conveys 2 tracts of land, for \$500.

Joshua G. Chenoweth and wife to Louis K. High and wife, convey 91 acres, for \$500.

Clarence M. Murray and wife to A. Norris Becraft, convey 11,500 square feet, for \$1700.

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P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19th., 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."

There is a demand for change in German named towns and streets, in this country, but the greatest desire of all is for the change in name of "German drive," in France.

May 1 is the date for Frederick and Washington counties to go "dry." Carroll county travel, over certain roads, is likely to fall off, and to increase on others; but the sort of "travel" that this refers to, is growing less and less, irrespective of where "wet" spots may be located.

German Disloyal Sentiment.

Ex-President Taft, in a recent special contribution to the Philadelphia Ledger, on "Pro-German Sentiment," says our citizens of German origin are to be divided into two main classes; the Pennsylvania Germans, who came over before the Revolution, and who still retain German traditions in their mode of life; but, driven from home in search of religious freedom, have no particular love for the Fatherland, and are loyal to the backbone; and the Germans who came over in 1848 to avoid militarism and despotism and enlisted in great numbers in our Civil War, because they loved freedom and hated slavery.

He says the great body of all Germans in this country are loyal, and contributing largely to the draft and to patriotic funds, but that naturally, in so large a number, there are some traitors to American allegiance, and that there is great difficulty in dealing even with persons who utter disloyal sentiments, but are part of no conspiracy and do not seriously injure our military strength.

He advocates the severest punishment for conspiracy, or for interference with our war plans, or for giving the enemy information, but that we must be careful to use proper consideration and not let anger find expression in a violence that may do more harm than good.

No doubt Mr. Taft, great jurist that he is, found it very difficult to express his views on this subject. Had we felt at liberty to do so, we should have liked to publish his entire article, as it was written, we think, with great care in expression and after the most temperate consideration of the very complex problem, as the German strain is very largely intermingled with the best blood of our country; and German names, habits and traditions, are not to be tabooed as standing for the sort of German taint that we are now fighting. Evidently, our own enthusiastic loyalists need to be carefully circumspect in their judgments, and not allow impatience to precipitate unjust and hysterical suspicion.

The Seditious Bill.

During times of war, and especially such an extensive war as this, it is necessary that the power of government be not mistreated, or belittled, in any way, such as most commonly comes from speaking, or writing, in an antagonistic manner. The Senate had this subject before it—Seditious Bill—for a full week, quarreled over it, argued over it, and finally sent it to the House without even a roll-call, perhaps with the hope that this body will take hold of the question,

straighten it out and make a better job of it.

The abridgment of the right of free speech, is repugnant to the average Congressman, editorial writer and public speaker. All admit that unjustifiable and seditious speech should be barred, but when it comes to defining just what is covered by these terms, there is disagreement. Usually, the "unjustifiable" is that which is used by the "other man" or the "other side," and not by ourselves; and we get into the same muddle when we attempt to pass on that which is justifiable and constructive criticism, and that which is not.

In the present instance, there seemed to be the fear on the part of the Republicans that the administration wanted to "put one over" on them, to the extent that they would have very little to talk about during the coming campaign for a new House of Representatives, Governors, etc. That almost every criticism of the management of war and financial affairs, would be held to be "seditious," but most of these clauses, easily recognized as unduly restrictive, were amended out of the Bill as it went to the House.

The bill is an amendment to the espionage act and makes unlawful and punishable by a prison sentence of twenty years and \$5000 fine the following:

First. Making or conveying false reports intended to interfere with the operations or success of the military or naval forces of the United States.

Second. Making of statements to investors with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States of bonds or other securities or the making of loans by or to the United States.

Third. Inciting or attempts at inciting insubordination, mutiny or refusal of duty in the armed forces of the United States.

Fourth. Obstructing the recruiting or enlistment service.

Fifth. Willful utterance, writing, printing or publication of disloyal, profane, scurrilous, contemptuous or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, the Constitution, the military or naval forces, the flag, the uniform of the army or navy, or any language intended to bring these into contempt, scorn, contumely or disrepute.

Sixth. Willful utterance or publication of language intended to incite, provoke or encourage resistance to the United States or to promote the cause of its enemies.

Seventh. Displaying the flag of an enemy.

Eighth. Willful utterance or publication of language intended to curtail production of war materials in this country.

Ninth. Utterances in support or in favor of the cause of the German empire.

The "Dry" Member's Status.

Since the legislature has adjourned, the State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League has very freely expressed himself in The American Issue, on persons and things relating to the subject of state-wide prohibition—why some things happened, and some did not, and making it clear that the separate state-wide measure is sure to come up two years hence.

In commenting on the fact that some members who voted for the Federal amendment, refused to vote for the separate state-wide law, he says: "Among the number mentioned are members who have a dry constituency and know they did not represent their people on the state-wide bill. Now comes the question, why did they so vote? They know, as did every member of the Legislature, the liquor lobby to the contrary notwithstanding, that the National Amendment was an issue in the last campaign. They knew they were committed to Prohibition measures. They voted for the National Amendment and then took the stand that they had discharged their duty to their constituency. We cannot agree with this conclusion and maintain that the welfare of the state and nation demand the entire overthrow of the whole liquor business."

While we think we can see the mental attitude of those who voted both ways on the two important measures, and the justification they felt they had in not going so far as to support the state measure, we are nevertheless of the opinion that the Superintendent is right in his conclusion—that the known-by-record dry men, should have supported both measures in order to be square with their constituents—with the voters who elected them.

There is no questioning the fact that many men were elected for three terms consecutively, solely by the "dry" vote. Without this staunch support, they would not have seen the inside of the State House, as members. No doubt, to some, the persistent coaching and directing of anti-saloon forces became repugnant and tiresome, and the desire was strong to assert individual thought and action; but, the price should have been paid; and, as it was not, these members can only look for their justification on their own, or party's

strength, should they try to succeed themselves two years hence.

There is fairly good argument to be used, why it was not advisable to pass the state-wide measure now—the details of which we need not enter into—but, as the prohibition managers decided otherwise, there was nothing for the "regular dry's" to do but deliver the votes. It was distinctly left, as we think, to the independent members to use their own discretion in the matter, which incidentally shows the disadvantage of going to the legislature as a "pledged" man.

Farmers and Prices.

Chicago letter in the Philadelphia Ledger, comments on the greatly increased production figures estimated for this year, covering grains of all kinds, and then enters into the increased costs of farm products as well as farm expenses, drawing the conclusion that the farmer has a pleasant outlook, as he gets extraordinary prices for all products, then adds the following figures by way of proof:

"The Department of Agriculture has recently issued a number of tables setting forth increases in cost and selling price on those articles which the farmer handles. It is found, however, that percentages are given only on those things which the farmer busy. A comparison of percentages of increase on both sides of the account makes a mighty favorable showing for the tiller of the soil. This aspect of the case is not very definitely set forth by the Government and possibly there is a desire to show how much more it costs the farmer to run his business than formerly without exhibiting the great increase in his winnings.

Necessary supplies for the farm are shown to have increased 58% over the cost of 1914, the figures for this year being as of March 1. Among the details of expense farm machinery has gone up 48%, hand tools, 55%. Labor has advanced 45 or 50%, something depending on the question of including board and lodging.

On the other side, there has been an increase in the selling price of all farm commodities of 101%. Cereals have advanced 144%. Beans have gone up 250%, the bean-raiser now being considered one of the most fortunate among mortals. Cotton has gone up 140%, while calico which is made out of cotton, has advanced only 95%. These figures would show some variations from day to day among those commodities on which the Government has not placed its clamp."

The Mothers of Our Soldiers.

Richardson Wright gives some timely advice in The Red Cross Magazine for May.

"We must," he tells them, "steel ourselves to accept the tragedies of war. We must be mentally ready—trained to receive blows and to 'come back.' You can 'come back' if you are willing to train. A boxer trains for a fight, a runner for a race, why not you, mothers and fathers, for the spiritual conflicts which are surely coming to pass?"

"Do not think that you can hastily acquire a stoicism to meet a desperate emergency. On the other hand, do not be constantly expecting a blow. Worry will no more prevent its coming than worrying will stop a bullet in its course. Instead, go about your day with an air of determination, assurance and cheer.

"Keep yourself in the best possible health. The strong body will help maintain the strong mind. Do not overdo war activities. Have other interests—go to the theatre now and then; drop into a 'movie'; eat out at a restaurant or a friend's house once in a while.

"Always carry your head high. You have a right to your pride. Besides, carrying your head high will make you walk correctly, and walking correctly is good for one's figure!

"I also think that the well-held head indicates the well-held spirit—a soul reserved, calm, observant, sure of itself. If you do this in public, you will also do it in private. You will be a Spartan mother."

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.

—Advertisement—

CAUSED BY WEIGHT OF SNOW

Simple Explanation of Odd Shapes of Trees, That Has Been a Mystery to Many.

To the person who is not versed in forest lore the grotesquely bent tree trunks that are to be found in almost all woods are mystifying, and wonder is often aroused as to the cause, remarks the Popular Science Monthly. Foresters will tell questioners that in the case of trees in mountainous country and other sections where the snowfall is heavy, the weight of snow is responsible in most instances for the queer twists they assume. When a tree is young the weight of snow that falls on its branches often bends the trunk over until it is flattened to the ground. Sometimes it is buried under six or eight feet of snow and held in that position so long that when warm weather comes the tree falls to spring back into its normal position. The summer sun causes the tip of the young tree to turn upward and if it manages to withstand the weight of the snow of the next winter, that portion of the tree will, as a general rule, continue to grow in a normal way. "Hairpin" bends and other odd shapes result.

A curious tree stands on the top of Tunnel hill, Johnstown, Pa., about four miles from town. It is a sugar maple about one hundred years old which has prolonged its own life by grafting a branch into a much younger tree.

BECOMES IRKSOME AT TIMES

No Matter What the Nature of One's Occupation, Its Routine Will Occasionally Weary.

Are there times when your work becomes intolerably irksome? Yes? Well, don't jump at the conclusion that you are in the wrong place when this happens once in awhile. That will be true whatever work you choose. No matter how well adapted you are to your occupation, there will come times when your thoughts will wander, and the routine will weary you, and you will feel that any other work would be preferable to that which you have chosen. One of the best-known woman writers of the last generation wrote an impassioned warning to literary aspirants, telling them to do any work, even scrubbing floors, in preference to taking up a literary career. Undoubtedly she wrote at a time when her chosen work seemed unspeakably irksome, but if she had been cornered, she would probably have acknowledged that the profession of authorship has considerable to commend it when compared with scrubbing floors.

This occasional impatience with our vocation is inevitable. No matter how congenial it is, there are times when it will seem a burden. The people who change their occupation every time it begins to bore them, are the tramps of the business world.

As to Remarkable Longevity.

We have all read of Thomas Parr, who lived to be one hundred and fifty-two. Likewise of the countess of Desmond, one hundred and forty-five; Margaret Patten, one hundred and thirty-seven; Thomas Damme, one hundred and sixty-four; John Rovin, one hundred and seventy-two; and Peter Torton, who reached the age of one hundred and eighty-five. But these cases of extraordinary longevity lack proof.

In the days when those persons lived no accurate chronological records were kept, and dates of occurrences were usually fixed by associating them in memory with other events believed to have happened about the same time. A man's identity was liable to be confused with that of a grandfather of the same name.

Nowadays nobody lives to any such ages. Why imagine that the extreme limits of longevity have shrunk within the last two or three centuries?

Winter's Discipline.

He who marvels at the beauty of the world in summer will find equal cause for wonder and admiration in winter. It is true the pomp and pageantry are swept away, but the essential elements remain—the day and the night, the mountain and the valley, the elemental presence of the infinite sky. In winter the stars seem to have rekindled their fires, the moon achieves a fuller triumph, and the heavens wear a look of more exalted simplicity. Summer is more wooing. . . . more versatile and human, appeals to the affections and the sentiments, and fosters inquiry and the art impulse. Winter is of a more heroic cast, and addresses the intellect. The severe studies and disciplines come easier in winter. One imposes larger tasks upon himself.

How to Tell Age of Eggs.

There is a simple method of ascertaining the age of eggs, based upon the fact that the airy space at the broad end of the egg increases with its age. Now, when the egg is placed in a tumbler of water in which any amount of common salt is dissolved, it will, with increasing age, tend ever more to assume a position with its longitudinal axis in a perpendicular direction. A fresh laid egg will lie horizontally on the bottom of the vessel. An egg from three to four days old will rise with its broad end, so that its longitudinal axis forms with its horizontal axis an angle of 20 degrees. At the age of eight days the angle increases to 45 degrees, at the age of two weeks to 60 degrees, and at the age of three weeks to about 75 degrees. When the egg is more than a month old it will float perpendicularly on its small end.

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May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	738,824.24
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
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RAG DOLL TESTER IS EFFECTIVE IN SHOWING GERMINATION OF SEED CORN



Results of Ear Test by "Rag Doll" Method—Note the Differences in Germination—Some Have Only a Weak Germination While Only One Is a Desirable Seed Ear.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are no large sections north of Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Oklahoma where the corn crop matured and dried well enough to supply any large quantity of seed which can be planted with safety without ear testing. There is very little seed of the 1916 crop available. As a result each section must depend largely upon its own 1917 crop for seed. Germination tests show that much of the supposedly good seed put up last fall is not germinating well. In this crisis there is only one way to make sure of high germinating, adapted seed, which will guarantee a good stand of vigorous growing plants necessary for a high yield. This way is to ear-test the available supply in the locality, and it is the opinion of corn specialists of the department of agriculture that all local seed supplies should be tested before outside sources are resorted to.

strips 16 inches wide and three to five feet long. By a line drawn down the center, and cross lines every four inches, the doll is divided into sections, each of which is to be filled with a six to ten kernel sample from an ear to be tested. Select these kernels from different parts of the ear. Number the ears to correspond with the number of the section in which the kernels are to be placed. Fold the outer edges of the tester toward the center so that they meet, roll the doll about a corn cob or other cylindrical object and tie. Soak the doll for a few hours, drain off the excess moisture, and place it where it will not dry out and will be subjected to a good growing temperature. At the end of about five days the tests should be ready for reading. (The accompanying illustration shows a tester ready for reading.) Ears germinating 80 per cent or more should be saved for seed. This year it is well to retain all ears showing a germination of 60 per cent or over, keeping these poorer germinating ears separate. These may have to be used if the supply of seed germinating 80 per cent or better is not sufficient. If used they should be planted thicker than the good seed.

Most Practical Tester.

The obviously unfit ears can be eliminated by inspection, but many of those left, which to all appearances are well matured and fit for seed, will be shown by the tester to be weak or dead, while the remainder can be relied upon to give good results when planted. There are many testers in use, but the most practical and economical of them all is the "rag doll." Bleached muslin is a satisfactory material for making the doll. Cut into

Farmer's Bulletin 948 of the United States department of agriculture, entitled "The Rag Doll Seed Tester," describes fully this method of testing seed corn.

TO REPLACE FARM MACHINES

Farmer Should Make Use of Improved Implements to Overcome Serious Labor Problem.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Make every possible use of improved machinery and implements. It is, of course, poor farm management to invest in too much or needless farm equipment, but it is always economy to purchase well selected implements and machines.

The use of the largest and most improved farm machinery, always desirable, is of special importance. Where large acreages are farmed the largest machinery is the most economical. Many of the latest machines embody improvements which will often justify their purchase where obtainable from the standpoint of economy even though the old outfit is still serviceable.

When new machines are bought on large farms to replace others still capable of service, it is suggested that the owners afford an opportunity to other farmers who operate on a smaller scale to purchase this replaced machinery at a reasonable price. This plan should benefit both parties.

All worn-out machinery should be sold for junk at the first opportunity, first removing all bolts or other parts which might be useful in repairing other equipment. It is usually false economy to attempt to use a worn-out machine, as the time wasted with breakages and other delays and the extra power required for its operation usually more than offset the saving effected by continuing it in use.

SWINE NEED STRONG BONES

Feet and Legs of Breeding Stock Should Be Short, Straight, Strong and Wide Apart.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The feet and legs of swine are very important in breeding stock. They should be short, straight, strong, of medium size, and placed wide apart. If the pig stands up well on its toes and the dewclaws are an inch clear of the ground we can be sure the bone is strong and that the pasterns are strong enough to carry the weight of the animal when fattened.

SUPPLYING HUMUS TO SOILS

First and Best Method Is Addition of Stable Manure—Plant Green Crops to Turn Under.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are three general methods of supplying humus to the soil. The first and best is the addition of stable manure. When properly managed it adds large quantities of both plant food and humus. But manure is not always available. When such is the case, the best thing to do is to make it available. Raise more forage, keep more stock, and make more manure. But this takes time and capital, so that other means are sometimes necessary. When stable manure is not to be had, plant crops for the purpose of turning them under, thus adding large quantities of humus at comparatively little cost. Plowing under green crops is called green manuring. Under certain conditions this is an excellent practice.

A third method of adding humus is to grow crops like clover and timothy. These crops are usually allowed to occupy the land for two years or more. During this time their roots thoroughly penetrate the soil. Old roots decay and new ones grow. When the soil is plowed up, more or less vegetable matter is turned under. This, with the mass of roots in the soil, adds no small amount to the supply of humus. Another advantage from the cultivation of clovers and alfalfa is found in fact that they are deep-rooted plants, and when their roots decay they leave channels deep into the earth, thus aiding in the absorption of rains and letting in air to sweeten the soil. Perennial grasses like timothy are particularly valuable as the numerous fine roots leave the soil in very fine tilth.

WASTED GRAIN FOR POULTRY

One of Best Reasons for Raising Chickens Is That Fowls Consume Feed Otherwise Lost.

The grain that is wasted in many barn lots and the scraps from some tables would raise a large flock of fowls, producers of eggs and meat. One of the best reasons for raising poultry is that the fowls consume feed that otherwise would be wasted.

Baltimore American

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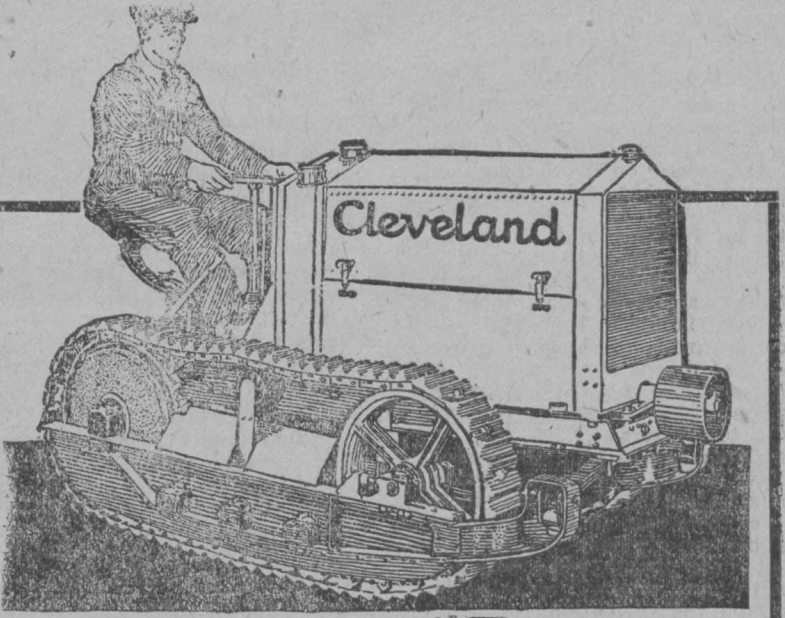
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SLAVS ARE NOT "MYSTERIOUS"

Their Civilization Is Simply Four Centuries Behind Ours, Says Writer in Magazine.

I used to see a good deal of a Swede in Petrograd who lived with his Russian wife in a little inside tenement over in the Viborg quarter and wrote long and very erudite articles in microscopic long-hand for a Stockholm socialist newspaper, Arthur Ruhl writes in Collier's Weekly. A social democrat himself, in the bewildering shifting of political values, he had become almost conservative. Realism was his strong point, and he never tired of smiling satirically at western attempts to explain the mysterious Russian—especially attempts after the manner of Stephen Graham, always so much more Russian than the Russians themselves.

"Mysterious, mysticism, a separate destiny for the Slavs," he would quote satirically. "All foolishness! There's nothing mysterious about Russia—it's merely four centuries difference in civilization—that's all."

There was something, at least, in what he said. Tolstoy's nonresistance and his final renunciation of everything to go out into the winter night to meet his God; there was something of race in this and not mere personal idiosyncrasy—something more in the air of this half-oriental land than it is in ours. Yet westerners often do forget, when considering Russia, that its vast uneducated majority are closer perhaps to the material life, the superstitions and prejudices of the sixteenth century, than to our own. When Shakespeare, borrowing for his Roman mobs the crowds he saw about him in Elizabethan London, described their lice and loutishness, and how they threw their "greasy caps in air," was he not looking at a person in very much the same stage of historical development as the Russian peasant of 1917?

All these things must be remembered in picturing day-to-day conditions in Moscow or Petrograd. An officer at the front or an unpopular land owner in some remote country house literally doesn't know what may happen to him before morning. But for most people life goes on amazingly the same. Children go to school, postmen deliver letters, the theater and opera run on as usual and people sit about their samovars talking until all hours in the general Russian fashion.

You must not imagine Petrograd in terms of stage pictures of Paris during the terror or imagine that the tsarist carry on a revolution as it might be carried on in Liverpool or Manchester or Pittsburgh or Chicago.

A Sibilated Story.

Solemn Socrates, sage senator, scarcely sober, scenting scene, stealthily seeks slumber seat. Such scandal! Sheds sandals; seeks staircase. Stops suspiciously; spouse snores serenely. Starts staggeringly; stumbles second step. Slam! Strikes sculptured Sappho surmounting stairpost. Suffering saints! Shatters statue; smashes skull, sees stars, swears something scandalous. Spouse stirs. Shriill soprano shriek—"Socrates!" Sphinxlike silence. Second shriek—"Socrates!" Socrates still speechless. Spouse's sole strikes staircase. "Speak, sir! Sober!" See scared stiff. Seeks salvation somewhere. Suddenly spies sneakthief stealing silver.

"Stop!" shouts Soc.

"Scat!" says sneakthief, showing six-shooter.

Spouse spies sneakthief. Screams superhumanly. "Shan't shoot Socrates! Shoo!" She shakes skirts, shielding Socrates. "Sweet Soccy!"

Sneakthief slopes snickering sardonically. Spouse swoons. Soc soothes spouse; seeks slumber. She still says sneakthief smashed statue. Soc saved. Selah!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Crow.

Someone who reads these notes would like to know whether the crows in the United States migrate. Presumably to the South; how far south it would be hard to say. Stray crows are among the harbingers of spring in the northeastern part of the United States. By "growing time," like the rooks in England, but unlike the crows in that country, they assemble, often in large flocks, in roosts or rookeries. One of these is on the Potomac river, and is said to contain something like 40,000 of the birds in time of general reunion. They leave, in the gray of the morning, in clamorous crowds, for their feeding grounds, which may be a great many miles away from the rookery, flying high in fine and low in foul weather.

Cheerful Loser.

"You claim to have loved and lost," "Yes."

"Yet you go around with a perpetual grin on your face. When you have loved and lost deference to the lady makes it improper to appear too cheerful a loser."

Quid Pro Quo.

"My son wants to marry your daughter. Can she cook a dinner?" "Yes, if your son can give her anything to cook it with."

MR. AVERAGE CITIZEN-- DO YOU PRODUCE AS MUCH AS YOU CONSUME

Modern Society Founded on Principle of Co-operative Effort of All.

WE DEPEND ON EACH OTHER

Simple Lesson in Economics Proves That Industry Is the Source of Necessities, Comforts and Luxuries. Individual Has Debt to Organization.

Can you picture an average American family seated at a table in the average American home about to partake of the average American meal? It is a familiar enough sight. There is the table covered with its white cloth, the utensils made from porcelain, steel, glass and silver, and there is the food—bread and butter, milk, tea or coffee, salt and pepper, sugar, meat, vegetables, fruit, etc. But scarcely anything there is the direct result of the labor of any person who sits about that table!

When you sit down to a meal do you ever think who provided it? Do you even know, in most cases, where the different components of that meal came from? Did the salt and the pepper drop as manna from heaven? Did the flax or the cotton which forms the tablecloth grow upon the home place? Were the fibers spun into yarn by your housekeeper, and was the cloth woven on the household loom? Did you rear the animal which supplied the meat for the repast? Did the fruit come from your orchard? Are the milk and the butter the products of your cow? Who delved into the earth for the silver, the steel, the lead, the clay which have been used to make up the utensils necessary for your most simple meal? And who changed those raw products into the knives and forks and dishes you use?

No thoughtful man can consider such questions without being tremendously impressed with the utter dependence of even the most independent man in our present civilization upon the co-operation of hundreds of thousands of his fellow men whom he has never met and probably never heard of, largely engaged in some occupation different from his own and scattered about, not only all over his own country, but many of them located in far distant parts of the earth!

It makes no difference what vocation a man follows. He may be a farmer and cause two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. He may be a manufacturer, a retail merchant, a mechanic or a banker—no matter what he is, he depends for his very existence, not only upon those who till the soil and deal in its products, but also and to the same extent upon the great organizations of manufacture, transportation, communication and finance which are scattered about all over the earth.

It has taken the combined efforts, the co-operation of thousands of people and organizations concerning which the average individual may know nothing, to bring about the development of what we call our modern civilization. The economic value of your efforts and those of your employee or of your employer, as the case may be, both depend upon the value of the efforts of millions of other men, and the economic value of one cannot be damaged without impairing the economic value of all.

Let us not become so thoroughly specialists that we forget the other fellow. If our work narrows down at least let our knowledge and sympathies broaden. If we do not know something of the problems of each other and have some sympathetic interests in those problems we cannot hope to attain, either individually or collectively, the very great benefits which are known to be the direct results of helpful co-operation.—Industrial Conservation, N. Y.

FEARS INCREASE OF DISEASE

New York Physician Sees More Affliction of the Thyroid Gland as Result of the War.

A marked increase in disease of the thyroid gland as a result of the war is predicted by Dr. S. P. Beebe of New York in the Medical Record. He bases this prediction on observations in Europe and on the fact that many of those who had suffered in the Kishineff massacre developed this disease after coming to New York; that their terrible experience in the Triangle Shirt Waist company's fire produced the same trouble in at least three of the sufferers and a similar effect was observed after the San Francisco earthquake.

For hyperthyroidism, as it is called, is known to be an effect of intense emotion, fright, distress, worry and mental and physical exhaustion.

"The civil population will suffer from somewhat similar emotional disturbance," he continues. "The wives, sisters, sweethearts and mothers of the soldiers have had some foretaste of what is to come, and, unless all previous experience is to be contradicted, the incidence of hyperthyroidism will be markedly increased."

Doctor Beebe says the sufferers will need special care, and the disease must be recognized and treated at once if the cure is not to be tediously long.

Life of Man With Respect to Calls.

At first he is a child, and is taken to call by his mother, and he "just sits on a chair." But sometimes in that family there is another child—it may be a boy child or a girl child; and so, presently, he finds a little playmate, and begins to play; until his mother decides it is time the call was over, and she takes him home. Then he grows older; he makes calls all by himself; and so impressed is he (being at the impressionable age) by the satisfaction derived from certain of these calls that he marries the young woman, God willing, and makes the call permanent. After that, his wife takes him to call and he "just sits on a chair." But it sometimes happens, even as when he was a child, that he finds a little playmate; and then, when all is well and he has quite forgotten that he is making a call, his wife decides it is time that the call was over. And she takes him home.—From the March Atlantic.

"Seeing" Sound Waves.

Interesting data regarding the visibility of sound waves have recently been published in L'Astronomie, in letters from men at the front. One writer tells of seeing curved lines of light, alternating with dark bands, moving swiftly across the sky while heavy cannonading was in progress. A second writer speaks of witnessing a series of arcs of light traveling across a cloud-flecked sky. Scientists attribute these phenomena to sound waves, which originate with the explosions and spread in all directions like enlarging spheres, resulting in successive and alternate belts of rarefied and compressed air, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Under certain atmospheric conditions, with the sun in the proper position, portions of these spreading waves become visible in the form of moving arcs of light.

SPEED IN PRODUCTION ESSENTIAL TO VICTORY

Industrial Efficiency Will Protect Lives of Our Boys in the Trenches.

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"If it can be said there has been a preliminary stage of our share in the war it is over now," says the government's industrial director. "Our troops are already in France, and we have begun the actual raising of a huge army here at home to be sent abroad when the time is ripe. We have passed the period of expectation.

"Efficiency and economy in producing and distributing the government's requirements are as necessary to success as courage and intelligence in battle. The slacker at home is as contemptible a figure as the coward in the presence of the enemy. The luxuries of peace must give way to the necessities of war."—Industrial Conservation, New York.

SEEMED ALL RIGHT TO HIM

But Possibly Mr. Soos Was More Interested in Cupid Than in Mere Matter of Spelling.

At last! The day, the hour, the minute, had arrived. Mr. Soos, the tall and handsome school inspector, stopped through the doorway of Alberta Blowy's classroom and bowed pleasantly to Miss Blowy. "Good-morning," he said. "I've just dropped in to see how well the children know their lessons."

Long had Miss Blowy awaited this moment. Long had she had dreams of Mr. Soos, enraptured at the perfect answers of her perfect pupils, falling in love with their teacher. And the children had been so good lately! They knew their lessons perfectly.

"James Titvook, I will call upon you first," said Miss Blowy sweetly. "James, what is a blizzard?"

"It's inside of a chicken and it's good to eat when it's cooked," responded James promptly.

Miss Blowy swallowed hard. "Hem. Eloise Tifins," she said weakly. "Eloise, spell 'unique.'"

"Y-o-u-n-double e-k, unique," responded little Eloise promptly.

Miss Blowy swallowed harder and collapsed with her head in the waste paper basket. "What is the trouble, my dear Miss Blowy?" asked Mr. Soos in perfect wonderment. "Your scholars seem to be very, very well informed."

He then rushed to extricate her and they married and lived happily ever after.—Chicago Blade.

WE DEPEND ON EACH OTHER

Simple Lesson in Economics Proves That Industry Is the Source of Necessities, Comforts and Luxuries. Individual Has Debt to Organization.

Can you picture an average American family seated at a table in the average American home about to partake of the average American meal? It is a familiar enough sight. There is the table covered with its white cloth, the utensils made from porcelain, steel, glass and silver, and there is the food—bread and butter, milk, tea or coffee, salt and pepper, sugar, meat, vegetables, fruit, etc. But scarcely anything there is the direct result of the labor of any person who sits about that table!

When you sit down to a meal do you ever think who provided it? Do you even know, in most cases, where the different components of that meal came from? Did the salt and the pepper drop as manna from heaven? Did the flax or the cotton which forms the tablecloth grow upon the home place? Were the fibers spun into yarn by your housekeeper, and was the cloth woven on the household loom? Did you rear the animal which supplied the meat for the repast? Did the fruit come from your orchard? Are the milk and the butter the products of your cow? Who delved into the earth for the silver, the steel, the lead, the clay which have been used to make up the utensils necessary for your most simple meal? And who changed those raw products into the knives and forks and dishes you use?

No thoughtful man can consider such questions without being tremendously impressed with the utter dependence of even the most independent man in our present civilization upon the co-operation of hundreds of thousands of his fellow men whom he has never met and probably never heard of, largely engaged in some occupation different from his own and scattered about, not only all over his own country, but many of them located in far distant parts of the earth!

It makes no difference what vocation a man follows. He may be a farmer and cause two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. He may be a manufacturer, a retail merchant, a mechanic or a banker—no matter what he is, he depends for his very existence, not only upon those who till the soil and deal in its products, but also and to the same extent upon the great organizations of manufacture, transportation, communication and finance which are scattered about all over the earth.

It has taken the combined efforts, the co-operation of thousands of people and organizations concerning which the average individual may know nothing, to bring about the development of what we call our modern civilization. The economic value of your efforts and those of your employee or of your employer, as the case may be, both depend upon the value of the efforts of millions of other men, and the economic value of one cannot be damaged without impairing the economic value of all.

Let us not become so thoroughly specialists that we forget the other fellow. If our work narrows down at least let our knowledge and sympathies broaden. If we do not know something of the problems of each other and have some sympathetic interests in those problems we cannot hope to attain, either individually or collectively, the very great benefits which are known to be the direct results of helpful co-operation.—Industrial Conservation, N. Y.

FEARS INCREASE OF DISEASE

New York Physician Sees More Affliction of the Thyroid Gland as Result of the War.

A marked increase in disease of the thyroid gland as a result of the war is predicted by Dr. S. P. Beebe of New York in the Medical Record. He bases this prediction on observations in Europe and on the fact that many of those who had suffered in the Kishineff massacre developed this disease after coming to New York; that their terrible experience in the Triangle Shirt Waist company's fire produced the same trouble in at least three of the sufferers and a similar effect was observed after the San Francisco earthquake.

For hyperthyroidism, as it is called, is known to be an effect of intense emotion, fright, distress, worry and mental and physical exhaustion.

"The civil population will suffer from somewhat similar emotional disturbance," he continues. "The wives, sisters, sweethearts and mothers of the soldiers have had some foretaste of what is to come, and, unless all previous experience is to be contradicted, the incidence of hyperthyroidism will be markedly increased."

Doctor Beebe says the sufferers will need special care, and the disease must be recognized and treated at once if the cure is not to be tediously long.

Life of Man With Respect to Calls.

At first he is a child, and is taken to call by his mother, and he "just sits on a chair." But sometimes in that family there is another child—it may be a boy child or a girl child; and so, presently, he finds a little playmate, and begins to play; until his mother decides it is time the call was over, and she takes him home. Then he grows older; he makes calls all by himself; and so impressed is he (being at the impressionable age) by the satisfaction derived from certain of these calls that he marries the young woman, God willing, and makes the call permanent. After that, his wife takes him to call and he "just sits on a chair." But it sometimes happens, even as when he was a child, that he finds a little playmate; and then, when all is well and he has quite forgotten that he is making a call, his wife decides it is time that the call was over. And she takes him home.—From the March Atlantic.

"Seeing" Sound Waves.

Interesting data regarding the visibility of sound waves have recently been published in L'Astronomie, in letters from men at the front. One writer tells of seeing curved lines of light, alternating with dark bands, moving swiftly across the sky while heavy cannonading was in progress. A second writer speaks of witnessing a series of arcs of light traveling across a cloud-flecked sky. Scientists attribute these phenomena to sound waves, which originate with the explosions and spread in all directions like enlarging spheres, resulting in successive and alternate belts of rarefied and compressed air, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Under certain atmospheric conditions, with the sun in the proper position, portions of these spreading waves become visible in the form of moving arcs of light.

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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.

Our Correspondents have not been showing up very well, recently, but we trust there is nothing more the matter than "Spring Fever," and that this will soon be overcome.

UNIONTOWN.

B. L. Cookson, Edward Beard, wife and daughter, Edith, visited, on Sunday, Miss Mattie Beard, who is taking treatment at the U. P. I. Her condition remains about the same.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis, who was operated on a week ago, at the hospital for women, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Garber, of Thurmont, visited their son, Cleveland, and family, this week.

Misses Olevia and Jane Crouse spent a few days with Thaddeus Starr and daughter, near Mt. Union.

Harry Haines and wife, of Baltimore, spent part of last week at J. W. Rodkey's.

The parents of Edgar Stultz received word from him, at Camp Gordon, that they were about ready to leave for France.

Ernest Troxell is improving his property, by raising the front of the house two stories, and adding a back building.

The Woodside Creamery is being improved and enlarged by its present owner, W. E. Eckenrode, and will be used as a milk station.

Rev. W. E. Saltzgriver and family went to York Co., Tuesday, to visit home folks.

Miss Clara Slonaker is visiting Charles E. Slonaker's family, in Baltimore.

Mrs. Parson, of Altoona, is with her son, Rev. F. N. Parson and family, at this time.

Geary Lawrence was before the examining board, in Frederick, last Friday.

DETOUR.

We sincerely sympathize with Mrs. Fox, who within the past few months has lost first a daughter, next her father, and last her husband.

UNION BRIDGE.

Garden making is one of the activities convincing us that Spring is really here. Locust Avenue will soon be in excellent shape, as work on it has been started.

NEW WINDSOR.

Clinton Smith's family, of Baltimore is visiting at Isaac Smith's.

Miss Persus Valiant and Mrs. Robt. Heiney, of Baltimore, visited in town, the first of the week.

Paul Smelser, of Washington, D. C. was home, the first of the week.

Mrs. Mollie Mullineaux, of Frederick, who has been here with Mrs. Donia Mullineaux, during her recent sickness, returned to her home, the first of the week.

DIED.

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

MR. G. S. J. FOX.

The funeral of G. S. J. Fox was held on Saturday. The services were conducted by Revs. Beach and Paul D. Yoder, at Mt. Tabor Lutheran church, of which Mr. Fox was a life-long member.

MRS. SARAH S. OVERHOLTZER.

Mrs. Sarah Susan Ann Overholtzer, widow of the late Mr. Emanuel Overholtzer, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John T. Albaugh, at New Midway, on Tuesday, April 16, aged 84 years, 11 months, 14 days, after being ill for some time, chiefly due to the infirmities of age, the final cause of death being paralysis.

She is survived by the following children: George W. and Jeremiah, near Taneytown; Samuel, of Waynesboro; John J., of South Dakota; Mrs. Cornelius Stover, Mrs. Frank Crouse and Mrs. Jacob Cringer, of Taneytown; Mrs. John Albaugh and Mrs. John Eyer, of New Midway, and Mrs. G. W. Milne, of Oregon; also by two sisters, Mrs. Mary Boyd, of Gettysburg, and Mrs. A. B. McNair, of Kansas, and one brother, George Jacobs, of near Emmitsburg, and by twenty-two grand-children and thirteen great-grand-children.

She was a faithful member of Trinity Lutheran church, Taneytown, and bore her suffering with great patience, never complaining and always cheerful. She was especially kind and loving as a mother, and will be greatly missed by her children as well as by many friends.

Funeral services were held this Friday morning, by Rev. R. L. Patterson, of Woodsboro, interment being in the Lutheran cemetery, Taneytown.

Mines Closing Down.

Washington, April 12.—Coal mines in many sections are beginning to close down because of car shortage, and both reduced production and unemployment have reached such a serious stage that Fuel Administration officials are frankly alarmed.

The situation has been placed before the Railroad Administration with an urgent request for drastic steps to keep the mines supplied with cars.

In the Fairmont-Clarksburg bituminous fields in West Virginia the labor problem is giving officials the most concern. Some 1,500 miners are reported in danger of starvation as the result of mines shutting down, according to a telegram sent the Fuel Administration by the local of the United Mine Workers of America for District No. 17, Taylor county, comprising a large number of mines of the Fairmont district.

An average of approximately 6,500 men have been idle in the Fairmont-Clarksburg fields, according to figures in the possession of the National Coal Association. In Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and practically every other bituminous coal producing state, a similar condition is declared to exist. Miners are becoming dissatisfied and a serious loss of mine labor is threatened by idle miners going to other work unless immediate relief is obtained.

Spring Care of Animals.

The winter has been a hard one, and many animals, being in poor condition, need special care. Mange is very prevalent in New England. A thorough use of vinegar will cure it, and stalls, blankets, harness, etc., should be disinfected.

Do not fail to provide clean, warm quarters in which your cows, ewes and mares can bring forth their young. It is dangerous to expose young stock, especially foals and colts, to spring rain-storms. A day's exposure if not fatal, may stop a month's growth.

It is bad policy to turn the stock to pasture before the grass has well started—bad for the pasture and bad for the stock. A gradual change from hay to grass is best; if you are bound to make the change at once, turn the stock out at night, instead of in the morning. Then they will feed through the night, and not lie down until the sun has warmed the air and the ground.

Get your horses into condition for the hard spring work—the young horses especially. Many a colt has been ruined by being put to hard work without preparation. It is the same with green horses.

Look out for sore shoulders and backs, especially in plowing. Be sure that your collars fit. A collar too big is as bad as one too small. If the collar rides up, use a martingale, or a girth running from trace to trace, back of the forelegs.

When the horses are at work on a warm day, lift up the collars now and then to cool their shoulders, and wipe off the sweat and dirt with a bunch of grass.

Wipe off the harness marks on your horses when you stop work at noon and at night, and clean the inside of the harness, the collars especially. The salt water, drying on the skin and on the harness, is what makes the trouble.

If the skin is wrinkled under the collar or saddle, bathe it with witch-hazel. If the skin is broken, bathe it with clean warm water containing a little salt. Fix the collar, with padding or otherwise, so that it will not touch the sore spot the next day. A little carelessness at the beginning may cause a lot of trouble to you and suffering to the horse.

Clean your horses at night, water them, give them a good bed, and water them again after they have eaten their hay. Let them rest an hour or more before they are grazed. The observance of these simple rules will not cost you a cent, and will make a big difference in their condition.

Prepared and published by the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association, whose office is at 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Copies, in any number, will be sent free on application.

Secretary Baker Returns.

Secretary of War, Baker, is home from France, after a visit to all the war fronts. He has not made a public statement, and may not, but it is generally the opinion that his return will mean the more energetic prosecution of the war efforts of this country in every direction, the chief of which will be to rush men and supplies across with all possible speed.

While it is understood that he believes the allies will finally win, he does not underestimate the peril of further German successes, and sees the necessity of this country making a strong effort, at once. His knowledge of the war situation is now fresh and first-hand, and will no doubt be felt in many lines of activity in this country.

"The American soldier has made good in France," Secretary Baker assured newspaper men who met him at the War Department. "The French and British authorities are uniform in their praise of the courage, endurance and soldierly qualities of our men."

"The big thing for America to do is to support the war; to support it financially and with firm belief. The right arm of America is in France. It is bared and ready to strike. The rest of the body is here in the United States and it must support the arm. This support should include subscriptions to Liberty Loans as well as moral support of high confidence."

"One rarely meets an American soldier in France who does not smile and wave his hat," Mr. Baker said. "The only sad Americans there are those who fear they may have to come home before the job is done."

"The information I went to get I got." His trip, he said, would bring a closer and more understanding cooperation between the War Department and the army.

Miners Back to Work.

Cumberland, Md., April 17.—The miners of the Georges Creek and Upper Potomac regions, 6000 men, returned to work after a strike of one day, which meant a loss of 20,000 tons in production.

WAGE EARNER AND PAYER MUST UNITE

By MICHAEL J. HICKEY, Manager Industrial Department, National Association of Manufacturers, New York.

Business in 1918 is to be war. It will primarily be war against a well prepared enemy without our borders. We must not permit it to be war within our borders, as it will be if the bickerings, misunderstandings and social unconsciousness are not effectively and constructively dealt with by those who are directly concerned with American industry.

The National Industrial Conservation Movement will continue to exert every possible and legitimate energy at the command of its writers, public speakers, printed literature, moving picture films, co-operating chambers of commerce, boards of trade, religious, civic, social and patriotic bodies, to spread the gospel of industrial co-operation.

Certain agencies abroad in this land are constantly seeking, creating and seizing upon every possible form of excuse and opportunity to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction, discontent and unrest in our industrial world. These agencies thrive on misrepresentation, exaggeration and agitation of destructive varieties.

Must Combat "Isms."

Their preach hair brained "isms," class hatred and sedition. To defeat them is not only an imperative work for our national safety, but a patriotic duty incumbent upon every thoughtful American. It cannot be done by the occasional denouncing of such national enemies, thus affording them the notoriety by which they thrive, but must be combated in the public interest by a carefully worked out campaign to present the impartial truth on the industrial, social and economic problems at stake.

Wage earners must be made to more fully appreciate that their interest in American industry is mutual with that of our wage payers so far as our industrial prosperity is concerned.

Wage payers who do not realize the value of cultivating the human element in their plants must likewise be shown the necessity for them, to literally interpret and practically apply the lesson of co-operation.

It must also be recognized by our public officials and communities in general that a healthy industrial atmosphere is only possible when friendly relations rather than class antagonisms are fostered by law and public spirit.

It shall continue to be the purpose of our work on a national scale to diplomatically and truthfully correct the misinformation and spirit of thoughtlessness which has so frequently led the public into acts of reprisal that are inimical to their own interests as well as to the interests of the industrial institutions upon which our national welfare as well as our individual comfort and convenience is so dependent.

The patriotic importance of this work must be evident to all careful observers of events at this time. In its relation to our future industrial development the intrinsic value of a better understanding all round cannot be overestimated.

Spread the Truth.

We will dedicate our energies to the spreading of the truth, the awakening of public thought and the public's sense of mutual interest and responsibility. We believe there is no more room in this country for profiteering on the part of so called Capital or so called Labor.

Our work will also involve a further extension of the campaign to protect and conserve the lives, limbs and general health of wage earners, the reabsorption by industry of jobless workers and such of our soldiers who may be partially crippled in our military service, the maintenance of our armed forces in the field and comforts of our home staying citizens as well as our brave allies. Our industries must likewise do their full and important share in the financing of our war operations.—Industrial Conservation, New York.

DOING AWAY WITH THE INDUSTRIAL SCRAP HEAP

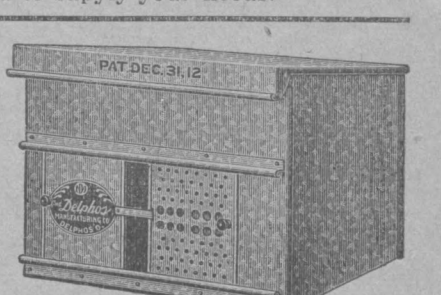
Railroads and Manufacturers Are Learning to Eliminate Waste, Including Drainage of Man Power.

Confronted by the necessity of utilizing every possible traffic facility for war material, the railroads are going to the scrap heap for additional equipment. They are patching up discarded locomotives and engines 25 years old have been rebuilt and made "better than when they were new."

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.



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.

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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. REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO. TANEY TOWN, MD. BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

HER CURIOSITY WAS NATURAL

But Matron's Question Was Embarrassing to College Girl Who Was Entertaining a Caller.

It was Sunday night and a feeling of leisure prevailed at the college dormitory. A blazing fire in the grate drew the girls into the parlor, where they sat, grouped around the fire, chatting, telling stories and listening to the soft music made by one of their number at the piano.

A man, a suitor of one of the girls by the fire, walked up and down the long porch, wondering if he dared to face those girls. He finally summoned all his courage and rang the bell.

A maid ushered him into the big room, and it seemed to him as if hundreds of eyes were turned toward him. His knees shook, but then the idol of his heart rose unconcernedly and greeted him. She drew him to one side to an alcove away from the others. The house matron was awakened from her dream.

"Mary," she called. "Don't you want to bring your friend out here by the fire?"

"No, thank you, Mrs. Robinson," replied the girl.

"But, Mary," persisted the house matron as she absent-mindedly looked around her at the girls sitting on the floor. "Have you two chairs in there?"

A shout of laughter from the girls greeted her and the reply from Mary was drowned, if indeed she answered at all.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Women in Britain Cut Logs.

A quarter of a million women in England are now working more or less regularly on the land, says the London Observer. The great majority are village women who go out from their cottages and work for the farmers. Seven thousand are in the new Land army, which employs women who are recruited for a certain term and sends them wherever they are required.

The women in the Land army enlist either for twelve or six months. In case of twelve months they receive two complete outfits free, consisting of a dress, corduroy breeches, strong boots, leggings, overalls and hat. They also get for the year one jersey and one mackintosh. They are given four or six weeks' free instruction at a training center. Their pay, on the farm ranges from \$2 to \$5 a week.

For a girl who joins the army for six months there is no training. She goes straight away to the land and begins on the work requiring less skill. Services of women enrolled in the Land army are available for timber cutting and hay baling.

The Latest Kiss.

There's a new kiss in town. We've had the tango, the "Merry Widow" and the "Waltz Kiss," every one of them a marionette of the osculation tribe. But the newest one is called the "Puff, Puff" kiss. It is the latest home-wrecking novelty along the main street, and now that it has been properly presented there is no doubt it will quickly become popular, at least in the cabarets. "Blow smoke into my mouth, Jim," teased the parlor "worm" in the latest of Broadway's comedies called "The Indestructible Wife."

"Jim," who happens to be the new husband in the play, and somewhat of a "lounge lizard," complied, whereupon the parlor worm announced: "I feel so naughty this afternoon." So Jim gave another demonstration of the "puff, puff" kiss for the benefit of the blaze first-rioters who took it with them. And now the merry, merry girls in cafes and other places having taken it up, it is quite the proper thing to blow smoke at them.—New York Times.

When Surgeon Washes His Hands.

Dr. R. K. Von Baracz, the eminent Austrian surgeon, recommends in the Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift the following method of washing the hands for surgeons before performing operations or handling wounds. He says he learned it from Doctor Weir of New York:

A handful of chloride of lime is placed on one plate and some crystals of ordinary soda on another. After carefully cleaning the hands with soap and brush, a spoonful of chloride of lime and a crystal of soda are taken in the hands and crushed together with a little water. This forms a paste on the hands and requires three or four minutes. The hands are then rinsed in sterile water. The odor of the chlorine that is released can be removed by ammonia water, 1 to 5 per cent.

Removing Blight of Islam.

The blight of Islam which has sealed Jerusalem for centuries, which has reduced Mesopotamia to a desert, Syria to desolation, promises to be lifted at last over all that region that was the cradle of civilization and the first garden of the world. "The crescent of fertility" stretches from old Judea and Philistia along the Mediterranean littoral curving eastward to the upper Euphrates and Tigris and then continuing southward to the Persian gulf. The zone between the sea and the desert, and again between the mountain and the desert, will be redeemed as Egypt has in our own day been redeemed, provided the Turk be forced back northward and westward behind the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus barrier.

Seven a Mystic Number.

In the Old Testament seven possessed mystic significance. For seven days seven priests with seven trumpets invested Jericho, and on the seventh day encompassed it seven times. Elisha sent Naaman to wash in the Jordan seven times. Ten times seven Israelites went to Egypt, and the exile lasted seven years. According to very ancient teachings, the soul of man and his body are composed of seven properties, which were under the influence of seven planets. Fire gave the sense of feeling. Water gave the sense of speech. Air gave the sense of taste. Mist gave the sense of sight. Flowers gave the sense of hearing. South wind gave the sense of smelling. Clouds gave the sense of movement.

The Goose That Walked.

A Canadian soldier, whilst serving on the western front, received a parcel containing amongst other eatables, portions of a cooked goose as a special luxury. By an error the parcel was sent on to Italy to another section of the same unit. In the fullness of time it was returned to France, having been some weeks on the trip. The soldier, writing home recently, said: "I had a big surprise today . . . for the parcel you posted to me in November last turned up in great style, having performed the latter part of the journey on foot. When I summoned up enough courage to open it the noble bird simply formed fours and departed at the double. . . I should say it had quite an exciting journey round Italy and France."

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.

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SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
MILITARY WRIST WATCHES
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ALL WATCH, CLOCK AND JEWELRY
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McCLEERY'S JEWELRY STORE,
48 NORTH MARKET STREET,
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JOHN R. HARE
Clock and Watch
Specialist.
NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND
8-24-15
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 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.

ON THE FUNNY SIDE


MIDNIGHT HAPPENING.
There is a woman living on the Heights who is rather timid about fires. And the night was cold, and her husband was out of town, and when she retired at night she felt nervous.
After an hour or maybe two or three, she was awakened by the sound of a loud gong, beating rapidly. She sprang from her bed. The house stands close to the street, and the gong was clanging in front of the house. She rushed to the window and threw it open. There were no fire engines visible, but a street car was standing on the track, and somebody was calling "Fire! Fire!"
"Don't stand there and yell 'fire!'" she shrieked to the street car crew, both of which were standing in the street. "Turn in an alarm!"
"Go back to bed, lady," answered the motorman. "I wasn't yellin' fire. The trolley was off and the conductor couldn't get it back on and I was yellin' 'Higher—higher!'"
And that's all there was to it.

AMONG TOMBS OF MONARCHS
Shaft Will Be Erected on Scottish Coast to the Memory of United States Soldiers.
Nature has built on several of Scotland's western islands great stone shafts that are viewed with wonder and admiration; man has erected on others many columns and monuments that are renowned in art and history. To mention notable examples, the natural may be seen in the basaltic pillars of Skye and Staffa, the artistic in the memorials to Scottish, Irish and Norwegian kings in the burying ground of St. Columba's isle, Iona. There will shortly appear amid this concourse of records a monument altogether novel, a new-world monument, by which America will signalize the memory of her young soldiers of freedom whom Germany's submarine deviltry drowned in the adjacent waters. On this knoll a lofty monolith of imperishable granite will be raised in honor of the brave who went to death undismayed and self-committed.
Islay was the chief seat of those fighting chieftains, the lords of the isles, who began in the twelfth century their incessant warfare with the Norsemen, and the title of the island princes has descended to the Prince of Wales. Quiescent past and stirring present seem to meet on this picturesque island. If the shades of the old-world kings ever visit the royal tombs at Iona, they need look south but 30 miles to see a towering sign of the making of new-world history.

C. W. KING'S NEXT LARGE AUCTION SALE OF 100 Horses and Mules
WILL BE HELD ON
Tuesday, April 23,
AT 12:30 O'CLOCK, SHARP, AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND.
Among this lot will be a number of good broke farm horses and mules. Anyone in need of horses or mules will do well to attend this sale, as we will have them as good as grow and work anywhere hitched; also a few cheap ones. All stock must be as represented or your money refunded.
SALE RAIN OR SHINE.
EDWARD MERCER, Auctioneer.
Bradley McHenry and Benjamin Dorsey, Mgrs.

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.
J. N. O. SMITH, Auct. 3-29-5t


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.

PUBLIC SALE OF Hotel and Bar Furniture.
The undersigned intending to quit the Hotel Business, will offer at public sale, at Mort's Hotel, on the Square, in Emmitsburg, on
SATURDAY, APRIL 27th., 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., sharp, the following described property:—
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS
BEDCLOTHING AND DISHES.
Bar and Bar Fixtures, Large Back Buffet, suitable for Lunch Room or Soda Fountain, and everything that goes with the Hotel business.
CHAS. P. MORT.
WM. T. SMITH, Auctioneer. 19-2t

SUNDAY WHEATLESS
USE NO BREAD CRACKERS, PASTRY OR BREAKFAST FOODS CONTAINING WHEAT.
DEBATE HEIGHT OF NAPOLEON
Writers Differ on This Point, But Measurement of Five Feet Seven Inches Is Generally Accepted.
In view of the evidence in existence regarding the height of Napoleon, there cannot, I think, be much doubt that the measurements given by Darling are approximately correct, writes Arnold Chaplin in the London Times. The evidence is as follows: On the same day that Darling measured the body of Napoleon, the body of Napoleon was examined, and in the very careful report of that operation gave the height of Napoleon. He says: "La hauteur totale, du sommet de la tete aux talons, etait de cinq pieds deux pouces et quatre lignes." (See "Les Derniers Moments de Napoleon," volume 2, page 117, edition 1898.) This measurement was, of course, expressed in the old French scale, and when reduced to the English equivalent is equal to about, though not quite, six and one-half inches.
Again, on August 22, 1817, Gouraud relates in his "Journal" that Napoleon was measured against the door of Mme. Bertrand's villa. He says: "Nous nous mesurons tous sur la porte, l'Empereur a cinq pieds, deux pouces francais." (See Bourgaud's "Journal," volume 2, page 259.) This somewhat rough measurement when reduced to the English scale is about, though not quite, five feet six and one-fourth inches. It has often been stated that Napoleon was only five feet two inches in height, but evidently the old French measurement of five pieds deux pouces has been mistaken for the English one. It would appear, therefore, that Andrew Darling's measurement of five feet seven inches was very nearly correct.

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.
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That we do the very best line of Commercial Printing and at reasonable prices. Give us your next order and let us prove our assertion.
Bear in mind, we want your business, and we propose making ourselves deserving. Are you with us?
THANK YOU

Added Her Tribute.
At a family reunion everyone laughed heartily at one of grandpa's jokes. Ruth laughed, too, although she hadn't the slightest idea what it was all about. When the fun was over she remarked breathlessly: "Oh, dear, gran'pa, I guess that's the cutest thing you ever said."


And the Boy Got It.
A hungry traveler put his head out of a car window as his train pulled up at a small station, and said to a boy: "Here, boy, take this dime and get me a sandwich, will you? And, by the way, here's another dime. Get a sandwich for yourself, too."
The boy darted away and returned, munching a sandwich, just as the train was starting off. He ran to the traveler, handed him a dime, and said: "Here's yer dime back, boss. They only had one sandwich left."
Real Cause for Envy.
"There goes a man I truly envy."
"Rich, I suppose?"
"No. Not very."
"Famous, then?"
"Not at all."
"Sings well or has a gift that you long to possess?"
"Neither. He lives two doors from me and I overheard a ton of coal being shot into his cellar the other day."

Getting Him Placed.
"Father," said the small boy, "what is a philosopher?"
"I never met but one, my son. He gave me the impression that a philosopher is the kind of man who is hypocrite enough to pretend he enjoys hard luck."
His Late Call.
"I saw a man so drunk today that he couldn't go."
"Perhaps he wasn't drunk."
"Oh! yes, he was."
"Well, you are not drunk, but you don't seem able to go."

None Immune.
Flattery is the food of fools—They love each bit—yet where's the man with soul so dead Won't fall for it?
She Raved.
"Henpeck entered into an agreement with his wife soon after marriage ten years ago that whenever either lost temper or raved the other was to keep silence."
"How did it work?"
"Henpeck has been silent for nearly ten years."
A Mistake.
Customer—Here, waiter, what is this shoestring doing in my soup?
Waiter—Please lower your voice, sir. Don't let that gentleman at the next table hear you. He's dined here regularly for a year and we've never thrown in anything for him.
A Relief.
"Your husband has been talking to those pretty young girls for almost an hour, and you don't seem to mind it at all."
"Not a bit. So long as they are willing to listen to his nonsense, I don't have to."
Poor Man.
The Photographer—Look pleasant, please.
The Man—How can I, when I've just paid the coal man and the plumber, and expect when I get home tonight to have my wife hand me her dressmaker's bill?
Speaking Gently.
"You say he has a lovely disposition."
"Wonderfully lovely. I have known him to go all over the golf links and never say anything more emphatic than 'Oh, fudge!'"
That Early Worm.
"Remember, my son," admonished the stern parent, "it's the early bird that catches the worm."
"Yes, and then he has a mighty long wait till dinner time," replied the indolent son.
The Graceful Sidestep.
"Do you believe in reincarnation?"
"Absolutely—so there's not the slightest need of your taking up your time to tell me what it's all about."

GAVE HERSELF AWAY.

He—I bet you've told everyone what I told you as a secret last night.
She—Why, the idea! There's a whole lot of girls I haven't seen yet.
Joyous Assumption.
A "cut-up" scatters careless chaff. He is indeed a happy elf Who thinks he should make others laugh By watching him enjoy himself.
Physical Prowess.
"That man ought to be arrested for beating his wife."
"How do you know he beats his wife?" inquired Mr. Meekton.
"He confesses it."
"Maybe what he told you was a confession and maybe it was only bragging. Wait and hear the lady's side of the story."
What Pa Said.
"I'm—aw—beastly fond of—aw—following the hounds, doncher know."
"I inferred as much from what papa said."
"Weally? And what did youah faw-thah say?"
"Oh! he said you seemed to be going to the dogs."

Poultry Finance.
"An egg is mighty valuable these days."
"Of course," assented Farmer Corn-tassel. "An egg will bring almost enough to pay for feeding the hen until she lays the next one."
A Case for the Censor.
"Bliggins thinks he knows how the war should be conducted."
"Hope he does. Maybe they'll make him stop talking for fear he'll give away our most valuable military secret."
Happy to Lose Her.
Cora—Miss Antique is to be married.
Dora—Indeed! Who is the happy man?
Cora—Her father, I think.
Not Very Much.
She—I could never marry a man who has no money.
He—But there's germs in money.
She—And there are germs in kisses, but that don't bother you.
BEST THING.

Smart—I never saw anything good about the work of Doctor Berryman.
Wise—Oh! yes. He takes a vacation of three months every year.
The Ego.
The ego is exceedingly strong
Though world catastrophes appal,
A simple toothache comes along,
And makes a man forget them all.
Those Pie Acts.
Bacon—Now they say pies are going up.
Egbert—Well, why shouldn't they? Look at the demand for them in the movies for hitting fellows over the head.

PLEA FOR "FOOLLESS" DAY
Movement to Abolish Stupid April First Jokes Surely Would Meet With General Approval.
In connection with the movement for "less" days it is up to some patriot who has the highest interest of the nation at heart to launch a campaign for a foolless first of April.
Individuals, like automobiles, are not foolproof, and Mr. Absent Minded, who from time immemorial has been a much-fooled man on the fatal day, would rise up and call congress blessed, instead of calling the members thereof names, as he now does, if that body would busy itself with legislation abolishing the April-fool jokes that wreck tempers, ruin dispositions and work havoc generally.
On the other hand, Mrs. Absent Minded would probably fight to the last ditch against any curtailment of the privileges of jeering derisively at her husband when he puts salt in his coffee, cracks an egg which proves to be only a shell, finds the lining of his overcoat sewed up, picks up some stage money on the doorstep and starts to work with a box of soap camouflaged as candy in his pocket to munch after lunch.
As a result the sons of dignity will probably have to endure the annual disturbance of their mental equilibrium in order to keep peace in the family.

Man Dumb From War Now Talks.
Parents of Walter Jones, a soldier of Glen Cove, L. I., who has just returned from France, answering a telephone call from New York, heard the voice of their son, whom they supposed was dumb as the result of shell shock. In the trenches in France a shell exploded within a few feet of Jones and he became unconscious. Several of his comrades were killed by the explosion. When Jones regained consciousness he was deaf and dumb. He was sent back to America for treatment and on the ocean trip homeward the vessel was attacked by a submarine. The excitement of this shock is said to have restored both his speech and hearing.
Hot Stuff.
Arthur Feust, consulting engineer from Utah, breezed into New York and attended a banquet at the Engineers' club. Several of the guests were the McLean kilties of Canada.
A feature of the menu was squab on toast, and one of the Scotch veterans, after asking what it was, proceeded to cover it well with tabasco sauce. He ate a couple of bites of the burning liquid, and then, with a low cry, put down his knife and fork.
"Lay thaur an' bur-r-n," he said. Then turning to the waiter called: "Aye, mon, I've had enouch o' this. Gie's a shellin's worth o' ham, wie ye? An' say, laddie, bring a bucket of lee water."
Wide Interest in Astronomy.
There can be no doubt that there is just now a great awakening of public interest in astronomy. Renewed evidence of this, if any were needed, is afforded by the secretary of the American Association of Variable Star Observers. About a year ago, we carried in this column a brief note describing the aims and needs of the association, and appealing for additions to its corps of volunteer observers all over the world. Within one month the secretary states that he had received 53 replies to this very modest little notice.—Scientific American.

He Hoped Not.
Edwin R. Hisey, the undertaker, and C. L. Dietz, the broker, are brother Rotarians. One stormy day recently Hisey, while returning from Crown Hill with his motor hearse, saw Dietz standing on a corner 'way up Meridian street. Hisey stopped the hearse and shouted to Dietz:
"Going down, Lew?"
Dietz stared at his hospitable friend and replied:
"I—I—I hope not!"—Indianapolis News.

Out of the Shadow

By SUSAN CLAGETT

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"dear miss kin yo help we uns me an liz Crawford is havin a Hard time gument tuk our mens an we alls tryin to git vittles an cloths to Give the chilrun to eat we cant an miss Honey we alls mos parish me an liz an her Gal balys is livin with mol wade an arfter we als dun git thru the wuk thars nuffin to do but set fore the Fire an tat an knit an woner of our mensil kum hum an how we unsil git thru the Winter it is Awful cold an me an mol go up the mounatin an cut down pine saplins an drag em hum i aint plainin miss honey an i aint begin but i jest wants to know of yore friensil buy we alls Tatin.

"With great Respec yore
"Frien liza rankin."
Lavinia read the letter over and over again. She could make nothing of it but a jumble of words all but illegibly written. Not a comma, not a period. She glanced at the name: liza rankin, and light came to her. The meaning of the letter became clear. Her throat contracted with an uncomfortable ache and tears hid the package in her lap at which she fumbled with unseeing eyes.

It was roughly and insecurely tied and she wondered how it had come intact through the mails. As the thought flashed through her mind a smaller package dropped upon the floor. With an exclamation she picked up yards of beautifully fine and intricate tatting. Examining the contents of the larger bundle, she found it contained several sets of table mats with crocheted borders and coarse, homespun linen centers.

Her mind went back to the summer just past and the several summers before when she had helped spin the cloth from flax raised in the little clearing about the cabin. If she had been asked she could not have told how she had heard of the little home in the Tennessee mountains across the border from Virginia, but each summer thereafter had found her a visitor, and she and Eliza Rankin had become fast friends.

She had helped Eliza make her wedding dress; had returned to the mountain for the wedding, taking with her from her own store of furniture enough to make comfortable the tiny two-room log house that was to be Eliza's future home. She had been with her when the child was born; had been with her when, dry-eyed, the grief-stricken mother had laid the still little form in its crib for the last time, and it was in the rough little cabin that Lavinia came under the influence that altered the course of her own life when she raised her head from her spinning and met the keen, questioning gray eyes of the mountain doctor who had stopped for a moment to ask for a drink of milk.

She met him often in her wanderings about the mountain, but aside from the pleasure of an occasional meeting she had given him no thought until she raised her head that day and her eyes were held by the dominant gray ones of the man standing in the doorway.

She felt as if he was reading her very soul. Filled with resentment, the angry color flooded her face under his merciless gaze. Indignantly she straightened in her chair. Then, to her everlasting shame, she left the spinning wheel and walked directly into his arms.

She left the mountain the next day. There was a long wait at Bristol before the arrival of the north-bound train, but almost as it came into sight Doctor Cochran crossed the platform to her side.

"Eliza told me you had gone. Why?" he had asked abruptly.

She had looked at him coolly, critically. A big, awkward but powerfully built man, coarsely clothed with his blue homespun shirt open at the throat and sleeves pushed carelessly back from his muscular arms. Her very silence brought to him a realization of her thought.

"Oh! That's it! A mountain man is not good enough! You want the fine clothes, the suavity and convention to which you are accustomed. You can have them if you want. I do not doubt it. But whoever he be he will never have what you have given to the mountaineer."

She had risen and faced him. "How dare you—"

He had laughed roughly in interruption. "Dare? I dare anything, my dear young lady, and I tell you plainly that in that half hour in Eliza Rankin's cabin you gave me what you will never give another man, and that was your soul," and turning on his heel he left her as the train pulled into the station.

She heard from him once, months later. He wrote that he had volunteered and must see her before he left for France. The note was unanswered. He did not come, and as the days passed she knew her day of reckoning was upon her; that she had let him go to his work thinking her heartless.

It all came back as she looked at the work in her lap and as she let the beautiful tatting slip over her fingers her resolution was taken.

Naturally she met opposition when she told her family she was going to the mountain for a brief stay, but she went on about the carrying out of her plan and blessed the aunt who left her a small legacy to do with as she would.

Knowing that the railroads were congested by the movement of troops, she hired a motortruck to carry food and told the chauffeur she was going with him across the width of Virginia. His expression spoke volumes and when out of hearing uttered words not intended for a woman's ears.

She persuaded a married friend to accompany her. This she regretted later on, for the cold was intense and there was tire trouble. To her it meant delay, but her friend could see nothing in the trip but her own folly in yielding to Lavinia's wishes.

"I will leave you at Hot Springs and go alone," Lavinia told her at last. "It was really too much to ask of you."

"I will keep on until we reach a railroad," Mrs. Howard answered shortly. "When we come to that bond with civilization I will leave you to your own devices. What on earth put such an idea into your head. Couldn't you have sent the things by freight?" "Eliza and the others need food, and this is the quickest way to get it to them," Lavinia answered.

Fortunately her chauffeur was a Virginian and had come from the section of the state to which she was going. He had known the Rankins and Wades. "We played together when we was kids," he told her. "I'll go hard with the women in the mountains with their men gone." For a moment he looked troubled. "I s'pose you wonder why a husky feller like me is a stay-at-home. I ain't no slacker. I has a wife an' five kids an' the orferer tol' me to stay at home an' take kyar of 'em."

Never in her life before had Lavinia been so conscious of the comforts of fire as when she entered the log cabin an hour later, stiff and shivering. But it wasn't much of a fire, just a handful of sticks upon which Eliza threw a few pine cones that blazed up at once. Standing before it, Lavinia looked about. There was but the one room. Side by side in one corner stood two beds covered with gay patchwork quilts. Four bright eyes peered at her from the farthest one. From the nearer came a slight moan.

"I did not know anyone was sick, Eliza."

"Liz wore jes' poorly when I writ, miss, honey. She give up las' night. I put the chilrun in bed to keep warm. Moll is out tryin' to git wood. Miss, honey, I shorly think the Lord dun sent you."

"There must be someone who can get wood for you," Lavinia said. "Where is Jake Fox? He is too old to be called."

For a moment Eliza did not answer. "He's a-haulin' for money an' we alls didn' have none."

Lavinia opened her purse. "Give him this and tell him to hurry with a load."

"The mountain woman drew back. 'I ain't beggin' honey.'"

"Of course not. I expect you to pay it back. But now I am cold and hungry and we will talk about it after a while," and throwing aside her wraps, she went over to speak to Lizzie Crawford.

For a week she watched beside that bed in the corner, resting between times in a big chair before the fire. At the end of that time as she was bending over the bed the door was thrown open and a hearty voice said: "I came back to take a look around before I left for France, Eliza; heard Lizzie was sick and came over to see what was the matter." The voice stopped short. "You!"

For a second of time Lavinia thought she would suffocate with the beating of her heart, then she said quietly: "I heard they were in trouble, so I came."

The man's hand was not quite steady as he reached over and laid his fingers upon Lizzie's wrist. "There is no fever. I think—" He caught sight of Lavinia's eyes and turned abruptly away.

Her gaze followed him, then rested upon the compass quilt, the figure of which she began to trace absently with her finger. She had thought him in France, now that he was here there were things she must say to him and they would take courage.

He interrupted her thought. "Come here," he said peremptorily. "I must see your eyes again. They gave me your soul once. Convention and training hid them from sight. I am wondering if it was forever."

There was just an instant of pause, her eyes held by his as she went toward him and again, as that first time, she walked directly into his arms.

Our Partners in Joys and Sorrows.

A writer says in the American Magazine:

"It is a good phrase we have for describing women, 'partners of our joys and sorrows.' I know not how it may be with other men, but it is thus with me: In the regular routine of life, when nothing much is happening, when the days go by one after the other filled with their monotonous rounds of duties, I can, if necessary, exist for long periods without the company of women. In such days and weeks they are sometimes, to be sure, a pleasing distraction; but they are not food and drink and shelter. I can, if need be, survive. But let success break through the monotony of the daily grind, and I must have a woman to share it; half its sweetness is lost otherwise. And failure without their God-given chatter and unquenchable optimism is utterly intolerable. I say I know not how it may be with other men, but it is thus with me."

The Reason.

"These mountain-climbing records are not trustworthy."

"Why not?"

"Because mountain climbing is a thing which by its nature is never on the level."

PARIS AGAIN GAY: CLOTHES CHANGE

Better Feeling in French Capital Having Its Effect on Women's Fashions.

AMERICAN AID RESPONSIBLE

Satin, Which Has Been Favorite Material All Winter for Outdoor Wear, Is Expected to Continue in Favor.

New York.—Among the accumulated glooms in the war news there are little nuggets of cheer. One of these is the undoubted improvement of what might be called the general atmosphere of Paris. Every arrival from that city, every fashion letter, even the more serious chronicles, speak of the intangible change which has come over the municipal conscience. Apparently, nothing is changed; yet in the restaurants and hotels the menus are more appetizing; the diners are gayer; the theaters are fuller and the pieces played there are more interesting and better mounted. At the opera, at the conferences of fashionable lecturers, at the few concerts, at all the places where society gathers, the same story of better dressing, of increased interest in clothes and all that pertains to them, of the discreet reappearance of jewelry, is told by so many witnesses that we are forced by mere weight of numbers to believe them.

Paris itself wonders. But make inquiries as to the reason, and after more or less deliberation you will receive from all quarters the same answer. America is responsible.

The American troops are paid on a scale that would turn a French war ministry white with horror. Besides, many of the brand-new officers now wearing Uncle Sam's uniform are men with bank accounts which would be respected even in extravagant New York. Put any American with money in his pocket in Paris, and his impulse is to spend it and keep on spending it. Wearing brown clothes and a flannel shirt isn't going to alter that instinct. It's too deep-seated.

The visiting American officer goes to the theater, of course, though unfortunately he is apt to be a little deaf in his French ear. But his eyes are keen enough; and by all accounts, he gets his money's worth optically if not orally. Parisian plays are said to be better and to be more attractively costumed than they have been since 1914. There is no ban militaire on evening dress, on the stage, at least, though the prohibition still ex-



Gown with draped skirt. It is of pale-pink taffeta, with the bodice embroidered with white silk. Old rose velvet ribbon runs over the shoulder and around the waist. The skirt is caught up at one side, and the other side is veiled in white tulle.

tends to the audience. However, we are told that the Parisienne is feeling so much happier that she makes one thickness of tulle fulfill official requirements, and the demi-toilette grows more like formal evening dress every week.

The demi-toilette, however, is nothing new to France. There has always been a certain popularity for this type of gown in Paris, and worn with a hat, it was often seen at the theater or at restaurant or hotel dinners before the war.

Paris Again Gay.

Some of the recent first nights in Paris have been signalized by the wearing of exceedingly good clothes. This was particularly true of the

premiere of Jeanne d'Arc, a work new to Paris, though not to London. "Half toilettes," which were only to be distinguished from the ante-bellum evening gowns by the aforementioned use of a film of tulle, were worn by all the women; and many of them appeared in interesting and unusual head-dresses. Paris seems to feel the necessity of headgear with a semi-evening frock; hence the introduction of all sorts of amusing arrangements, Oriental turbans, jeweled effects, elaborate bands of jet with danglers over the ears, all of these and many more were seen, and they were creations of the best dressmakers of France.

In the street, the Parisienne still champions the frock and coat, or the "coat dress." All winter, satin has been a favorite material for outdoor things, interlined, of course, for warmth, and simply slathered with fur.

Satin will continue in favor and there is mention of a revival of the "wool-back" variety, which had some



New hat for the spring. It is of dark straw with a large flower worked out in worsted in the front.

success a good many years ago. For spring, the combination of materials, which seems to please our own designers and manufacturers equally well, will be featured.

There really ought to be few women with "the face" to knit in colored wools for their own adornment, in these days of crying demands from the army and navy. But the slip-on garments without sleeves has taken such a hold upon our affections that it is difficult to think of abolishing it altogether. Nor need we do so. American designers, anxious to serve their soldiers and sailors in this vital matter, have had the cleverness to offer the same type of garment in materials of which there is, at present, no such pressing need.

Vests of flannels, of heavy shan-tungs and other rough weaves of silk, even of satin, made almost exactly like the sweater vest of last summer, have been made up and are being offered to women whose patriotic intention might weaken if these novelties were any less attractive than they are. Jersey, both in wool and silk, is another favorite material for them.

Jersey Weaves Taken Up.

In fact, jersey weaves have not in the least diminished in popularity. The first wool jersey woven in this country was rather too reminiscent of Uncle Josh's red underwear to have a success with fastidious women. But the weave has greatly improved.

As for the silk varieties, there is a heavy sort, of vegetable fiber, which is immensely satisfactory. It is heavy and lustrous and not too stretchable. It hangs in the rich, long folds that cling to the figure and lends itself particularly well to strictly one-piece frocks or coats which hang from the shoulders in an Oriental effect. Such material is never lined, but it is worn over a lining of some sort made especially for it.

Paris is using this heavy kind for outdoor coats, some of them of the slip-on over the head sort, which have failed to achieve success with us, but which she still fancies. Our hotels, restaurants and houses are still, in spite of threatened coal famine, so well-heated, for the most part, that we have retained our habit of slipping off our outdoor garments at the slightest provocation. The idea of wriggling out of a coat made all in one piece or pulling it over our heads like a sailor boy taking off his blouse, does not appeal to us; neither does the French woman's way of getting it on again, which is simply to make a circle of the garment on the floor and step into the middle of it, pulling it up around her. Here is another reason for the retention of the small hat. Such a feat would be impossible in a big one.

Most of the milliners say small hats for spring, for the beginning of spring at any rate. Lewis is reported to have said "toques" very distinctly and to be making them to suit individual faces, by building them on the head of a client, fold by fold. It must be an interesting operation to watch. Of course, as long as hats do such things, hairdressing is doomed to remain very much as at present. And no one has either time or inclination to indulge in the making of elaborate puffs and curls in these times of strenuous endeavor, war work and 24-hour waking days.

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Silk for Summer.

Silk and satin suits will no doubt come into their own again next summer. Even foulard is being made into suits. The scarcity and high prices of wool material no doubt are the cause, but women are glad of the opportunity to wear such thoroughly feminine material and feel fashionably dressed at the same time.

GERMAN TOYS MADE OF WOOD

Makers Forced to Use That Material Because Better Stuff Is Now Almost Unobtainable.

The German toy industry is showing the effects of three years of war. Simplicity is the rule in toy shops at present. Wood, which formerly was used only for cheaper sorts of toys, is now the chief material employed. The manufacture of new dolls is becoming impossible through the lack of flour (used with cement in making the bodies). Wax, which is employed for the heads of the better class dolls, is almost unobtainable; the same is true of the stuffs and lace used for making dolls' shoes, hats, dresses, stockings, etc. These are obtainable only at prices four times higher than before the war, consequently the prices of toys are higher.

The simple, cheap toys that formerly could be bought in the stores or from street vendors for 10 pfennigs now cost 20 pfennigs or more. Jumping jacks of paper and cheap picture books no longer can be had except where old supplies are still in stock. Metal toys are few in number. The pretty toy trains and magic lanterns which used to be so common have been turned out only by those manufacturers who also were engaged in munition work and so commanded supplies of the necessary materials.

Toys which were intended for export, but which could not be shipped owing to the war, made a welcome addition to the supply for home consumption, large quantities of the better class of toys thus being put at the service of the home dealer. Great difficulties stand in the way of conveyance from the maker to the large towns, and only after long delay do toys reach the retailer.

RETURN TO ANCIENT METHOD

War Gradually Forcing Countries to Go Back to the Primitive Custom of Barter.

Predictions by some economists that the time may come if the war lasts much longer that money would cease to have any value, are gradually coming true, they contend. They point out that shipping deals being made by both belligerents are virtually a return to the old system of bartering goods.

As an illustration, the case is cited of the United States dickerer with Japanese for tonnage to transport and maintain the 1,500,000 troops Secretary Baker expects to have in Europe by the end of this year. Ship plates for the Japanese have been held up in this country for several months by withholding export licenses. If the United States can obtain the tonnage the Japanese may get the plates on the basis of about two tons of shipping for one ton of ship plates.

In Germany the idea has been forced to a greater extent. In Erfurt and elsewhere it has long been the practice of doctors, dentists and other professional men to insist on payment in kind.

Bread From Acorns.

Acorns are commonly thought to be fit only for feeding hogs, but many kinds of them are either sweet enough to eat or can be made edible from an Indian standpoint and have been used as food, particularly when other foods were scarce. The Indian custom was to pound or grind the acorns up and by treating the pulp with water leach out the tannin, which makes most sorts unfit for eating as they grow. The resulting flour, which contained considerable starch, was made either into a porridge or baked in small cakes. Indian acorn bread is dark in color and to most of us would not seem palatable. As a rule the acorns of the various white oaks having less tannin are the ones best suited for food, but Indians also used those of the black oaks, even though they contain much tannin. The acorns of the basket or cow oak, the chinquapin oak, shin or Rocky mountain oak, live oak, and of several other species, are sweet enough to be eaten like nuts.

The Fourth Bridge.

There is an amusing story going round the British grand fleet; just the kind of joke which Jack Tar likes to give and take with his friends. It is quite seriously affirmed that when an American squadron consisting of the U. S. S. Delaware, New York and Wyoming, with destroyers and other craft, came up the Firth, the British flagship signaled to them: "You are to anchor west of the Forth bridge." But the Americans passed under the bridge and sailed on. Shortly the British admiral made another signal: "We signaled just now that you were to anchor west of the Forth bridge; why don't you stop?" And the American flagship immediately signaled the reply: "Well, I guess we have only passed one bridge as yet!"

Kaiser's Investments.

The closing of the Kaiser's majolica works through the lack of coal will annoy him much, for he made them his special hobby, and, incidentally, made money out of them, for they were conducted on strictly business lines. Even his close friends had to pay for the "privilege" of possessing some of his wares, says the Westminster Gazette.

He has lost heavily in other ways during the war. He was a large shareholder in the Hamburg-American line. In 1912 he had some \$3,000,000 in the concern, and his holdings has probably doubled since then. On this he has received little interest lately; but as a sett-off there are the heavy dividends which he must have received from his large investments in Krupp's.



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are subject to exposure to all kinds of weather, and strenuous outdoor work brings the rheumatic aches. You can't afford to be laid up, so head that first twinge of rheumatism. Use Sloan's Liniment. Clean and convenient, no need to rub, no stains; no clumsy plasters and your pain disappears.

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 4.—Second Quarter,
April 23, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of Lesson, Mark 9:30-50—Memory Verse, 1 John 4:21—Golden Text, Mark 9:35—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Repeatedly Christ told them that he should suffer and be killed, and rise again the third day (vss. 30-32), but I know of no one who believed it except Mary of Bethany. They had other thoughts than his and therefore could not receive his words. This is no doubt the reason why so many today cannot receive the teaching concerning his coming again to set up his kingdom on this earth. They have their own thoughts concerning the kingdom being within us, and that we are here to win the world to Christ, and other traditions whereby the word of God is made void, and they know not the thoughts of the Lord. Paul says, by the spirit that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures and that he was buried, and that he rose again the third day according to the Scriptures (1 Cor. 15:3, 4), meaning the writings in the Old Testament; but how few seem to see these truths in type, and in plain statement, in Gen. 22; Ex. 11; Lev. 16; Ps. 22; Isa. 53; and elsewhere. It might be said to many today, as well as to those in his day, "Ye know not the Scriptures, nor the power of God."

Pride and ambition were among the sins of the disciples then as now, for as they journeyed they had been disputing as to who should be the greatest (vss. 33-37). By a little child whom he took in his arms, and set in the midst of them, he taught them the great lesson of lowliness and humility. When, on the last passover night there was a strife among them as to who should be the greatest, he called their attention to the fact that he was among them as one who served (Lu. 22:24-27). Ambition to be somewhat is from the devil who told Eve that if she obeyed him she would be as God, and this was his own sin (Gen. 3:5; Isa. 14:13, 14). Jeremiah's advice to his scribe Baruch was good, "Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not." (Jer. 45:5). We need to remember that "God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble," and to consider him who though he was rich, for our sakes became poor. (1 Pet. 5:5; 2 Cor. 8:9).

According to the harmony of the Gospels, the incident of the tribute money, recorded only in Matt. 17:24-27, comes in before this of the little child. In this matter also there was a bit of pride on the part of Peter, for when asked if his master paid tribute, it would have been more becoming in him to have asked Jesus, instead of answering it all. Our Lord, rather than give offense, submitted to paying what Peter had put him into, but he did not draw upon the treasurer. Perhaps the treasury was empty. This mode of obtaining money to pay this bill is to me as wonderful, if not more so, than the fish story in Jonah.

The lesson incident of vss. 38-41, indicates another bit of self-importance, though it seemed like zeal for the Lord, and jealousy for his cause. How common the word is now, or something similar to it. "He followeth not us." And the same spirit is all too manifest: Let us forbid him, or disapprove of him, or talk him down, because he does not see as we do, or fellowship with us. Oh, to have more of his spirit who said, "Forbid him not, for he that is not against us is on our part." What surprises there will be when he who judgeth righteously shall reward every one according to his work, and not even a cup of cold water given in his name shall have lost its reward.

The remaining verses of our lesson chapter (42-50) are among the most awful on record, and three times he mentions hell, and the fire that never shall be quenched. He alone knows what it means and he does not want us to know, for he is not willing that any should perish. It was not prepared for us, but for the devil and his angels (Matt. 25:41), but wherever it is and whatever it is, it must be awfully real. Perishing must be an indescribably fearful thing for "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." When we try to think what it must have meant to him to give up his Son to suffer in our stead, and what it must have meant to his Son to give up the glory which he had with the Father before the world was, and to sojourn about thirty-four years in a mortal body, as a poor man, in a world which he had made, but which would not own him nor receive him; despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; wounded for our transgressions, bruised for our iniquities, bearing our sins in his own body, all that we might not perish—then we must conclude that to perish must be a truly awful thing. The reality of the torment of the lost may be better imagined from the description in Rev. 14:10, 11, and yet there are those who say there is no hell, thus making light of the love of God and the anguish of Gethsemane, and Calvary, and making God a liar.

If we think continually of God's goodness and his never-failing mercies, we shall experience such happiness that distrust and discord will fade away.—E. V. H.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From The Christian Workers Magazine, Chicago, Ill.

How and What to Read
April 21
Philippians 4:8; 1 Timothy 4:13

Read systematically, map out a course, follow a plan. If you want to be an intelligent Christian let the Bible have central place in that plan. Let it be the hub in the wheel with the spokes of history, biography, philosophy, science and poetry related to it. Do not have a wheel of subjects without a hub, and let that hub be the Bible. It is God-breathed and is profitable. The earliest schools and the largest universities were established by men who read their Bible and were inspired and strengthened by its teachings. Thousands of volumes in the world's great libraries were written because the Bible exists. Some one has well said:

"The Bible is unique. In it we trace the material universe back to its origin in God. Where else can we learn the true origin of sin, or of crime, or of civilization. We challenge the infidel, or worse, the destructive critic, to name the source of his pretended knowledge. What can the world learn, except from the Bible, upon all these subjects?"

"If one meditates on the science of God, where else will he find it made plain? As the sun illumines mysteries, otherwise dark and unfathomable, so the Bible unfolds and develops the real, true science of God, the greatest science known in the world."

"If we would know this world as it is we are forced to study and meditate much on its history given in the Bible. The science of archaeology is very interesting. With shovel and pick it has unearthed the hidden treasures of Egypt and Assyria, which without a knowledge of the Bible, would remain a mystery. If one would know poetry he can not ignore the great thoughts of God, of eternity, of infinity, of life, of death and of love, in which the Bible abounds."

"If he would know art in sculpture and painting, he must study the Bible, for the best paintings of the old masters are biblical, and this is true of the finest statuary. Their ideals are taken from the Bible. The works of Raphael and Michael Angelo of the old masters, and of Dore, Tissot, Sargent, modern master artists, cannot be understood without a knowledge of the Bible."

WHERE CORNBREAD PERSISTS

Used by Thousands of Well-to-Do People in South in Cities and Towns as Well as in Country.

In response to Champ Clark's advice that there should be a greater use of corn as food, the epicure of the New York Sun makes this sage observation concerning cornbread:

"It was well thought of in this country as human food, 50, 40, perhaps 30 years ago. But in an unfortunate day even poor folks began to neglect corn. Dressed up as hominy it still had a certain popularity; parents were willing that their children should eat it thus. Treated with baking powder, salt, plenty of rich cream and butter, it was still made into a hot bread some were not ashamed to eat."

This serves chiefly in this part of the country to show how little the South and Southerners are computed as a part of the country, and how little they know in New York and other supposed enlightened centers of what constitutes good eating, says the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

It is assuredly not necessary to use the past tense when corn as human food is spoken of in the South. Cornbread is used preferably by thousands of well-to-do people of the South, in the cities and towns, as well as in the rural districts.

Bob Taylor used to say one essential difference between the South and North is "hot biscuit and cold light-bread." The negro cooks in the South made hot bread for each meal practicable, while the thrifty housewives of the North had "baking days," when enough bread was baked for a week. That was where the difference mainly lay.

BRIER HOTTER IN TROPICS

English Physician's Experiments Show Why Change in Climate Affects Pipe Smokers So Greatly.

It has long been known that pipe smokers in the tropics have to abandon the brier. They usually wonder why the change of climate should work such a great change in the amount of satisfaction to be derived from a pipe. This has been answered by an English physician, Dr. Gilbert Brooks, who recently conducted a series of experiments in Singapore. These are his conclusions:

Moist tobacco gives hotter smoke than dry tobacco.

Fine tobacco gives markedly hotter smoke than coarse-cut tobacco.

Smoke from brier is considerably hotter in the tropics than in cold climates, especially with fine-cut tobaccos.

Smoke from brier is always hotter than breath temperature, although with a coarse tobacco on a cold winter's day the difference in temperature would hardly be noticeable.

Variations in air temperature or in the type of tobacco used have comparatively little effect on the temperature of calabash smoke—the latter always being cooler than the temperature of the breath.

Calabash smoke is 14 to 24 degrees cooler than brier.

A coarse-cut tobacco, dry and smoked in a calabash would seem to be the acme of cool-pipe smoking.—Philadelphia Record.

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YOUR CREDITORS, AND
YOUR FUTURE WELFARE
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Open a checking account. 4 Per cent on time deposits.

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LADIES! BUY WISELY!

Make every Dollar do its duty. In this season's offerings we are showing some beautiful styles in OXFORDS AND PUMPS, dark tans are popular this season, also Kid and Patent Leather.

This will be a Big White Season—look our new ones over.

We are exclusive agents for DOROTHY DODD SHOES FOR WOMEN. Their reputation is a guarantee of dollar for dollar value.

We also have LADIES' HOSE IN COLOR TO MATCH THE SHOES.

SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY, all kinds, all sizes, all prices.

J. THOS. ANDERS,

(Successor to)
WM. C. DEVILBISS.
22 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.

Handicraft of the Blind

The Maryland Workshop for the Blind stands for the betterment of the condition of those deprived of sight, along all lines. It aims to make this unfortunate class self-reliant, self-respecting and as far as possible, self-supporting; to help them to help themselves through work, and above all, not to pauperize them. At the corner of Fayette and Paca streets, Baltimore, Maryland, may be found this excellent institution. Here daily, like self-respecting citizens of the world, come one hundred and fifty blind men and women, who toil cheerfully and efficiently. Many of them are from the counties. To all are given equal opportunities, and the same handicap during instruction.

Here too, may be found competent and willing instructors, for the most part blind, who having mastered the difficulties which beset the blind, by example and precept, help others to overcome. Chair-making, broom-making, weaving, basketry, and switch-board operating are some of the crafts taught.

We have one hundred men on our waiting list. To these will be added those, blinded in battle, who will come to us from "over there." The Government has decided to make Baltimore, the first station, and to send soldiers, after convalescence, to well-established, existing institutions.

Much may be said of the aptitude, infinite patience, and efficiency, of the blind.

Many of these men are heroes, who play their quiet part well, in these epoch making days. For them, no blast of trumpets, nor the lure of the battlefield, but, as surely, will they receive their "cross of war;" their meed of praise, "good and faithful soldier, well done."

Visitors are assured of a cordial welcome. One visit to the well-lighted plant serves to convince the surprised patron of the excellence of the craftsmanship of the trained blind. Chairs are perfectly caned; no better chairs are manufactured anywhere; the same may be claimed for other finished products of their deft fingers. "All work guaranteed" is true in fact as well as in theory. The customer who first comes from motives of sympathy, soon patronizes the institution for its marked efficiency.

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.

Life in Sicily Odd Mixture.

The cities of Sicily deserve to be seen and described, each for itself. Palermo with its beautiful harbor, Taormina with its ruins and fountains, little Giardina, each of them is shrouded in history, radiant with the soft beauty of ripe age. But the country life of Sicily is a thing apart from all these. Here in the home of one of the oldest civilizations there flourishes today a primitive life, that is a mixture of old culture and a rudeness and simplicity still older. Sicily seems at once to touch the luxurious days of Rome at her height and the simplicity of the time of Romulus and Remus.

Slightly Used Pianos

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

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

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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.

Generous Response Third Liberty Loan

Counties Subscribing Quotas and Are Working Hard For Honor Flag

"Over There" Proves Big Help

Reports coming from all parts of the country to the National Liberty Loan Committee indicate that the country districts with the towns and smaller communities are going to exceed all former efforts in their contributions to the Liberty Loan of the present issue.

That the counties of Maryland are not to fall behind those of other commonwealths is likewise indicated by the enthusiastic zeal with which their people have gone to work for the loan. They have an excellent example in the pledge of old Frederick that "we are going to send our dollars to back up our boys at the front." This message was conveyed to the Maryland Publicity Committee in Baltimore in a telegram a week ago, and since then Frederick has been diligently at work to fulfill its pledge.

It is not yet known how many Maryland communities have completed their entire quota of the loan and earned the Honor Flag, but it is known that the best licks are being hit by all of them in efforts to achieve this distinction. Montgomery, first county to report, has already subscribed its quota of \$329,800.

On Saturday the reports to the National Committee showed that 700 communities throughout the country had won this honor, and the list was growing rapidly. Another feature in this connection is that almost invariably, when a community reports it says:

"We have filled our quota, but have not relaxed our efforts. We will try to double the quota."

Thus is evidenced the spirit of the American people which has been whetted to the point of enthusiasm by the larger part that our people are now playing in the theatre of war.

There is another big outstanding feature of the present drive in the smaller as well as the larger communities, and that is the more determined and successful part being played by women in raising the loan that Uncle Sam has called for.

The Maryland Section of the Maryland League for National Defense on last Thursday subscribed \$26,000. The various women's organizations of Baltimore are daily reporting large lists of subscriptions.

Mary Pickford, the movie actress, was at the "Over There" Cantonment at Baltimore last Monday, and when she had finished her little speech and made an appeal for funds the audience responded with subscriptions for \$410,000 worth of bonds. And the best part of it was that these subscriptions were principally in small amounts, so that the number of subscribers was very large.

Down in Richmond on the opening day of the loan the women's committee sold \$201,000 worth of bonds.

In the first two days of the loan the women of Delaware sold \$90,000 worth of bonds.

In the town of Virden, Ill., on the first day of the loan the women went to work and carried the town over its quota entirely through their own efforts. That shows just what a live organization in a small community can do.

On April 6th the women of Hoquiam, Washington, sold \$55,410 worth of bonds.

In New Braunfels, Texas, the women's committee reports that the full quota of \$124,100 has been subscribed and they are still pushing on. This town subscribed only \$7,150 to the first loan, and \$29,000 to the second loan. There is no question that the country is awake.

And there is no question in the minds of the Maryland Committee that the communities of this state will measure up to the records of sister states.

The quotas apportioned to Baltimore City and the counties of Liberty Loan were officially announced yesterday afternoon by the Reserve Bank of the Fifth Regional District. Of the total of \$38,482,200 apportioned to the State of Maryland, Baltimore City is called upon to subscribe to \$28,453,900 or approximately three-fourths of the total amount leaving \$10,028,300 for the counties. The following are the amounts each county is required to subscribe:

Alleghany County.....	\$1,478,300
Anne Arundel County.....	244,900
Baltimore County.....	650,000
Calvert County.....	65,200
Carroll County.....	971,800
Caroline County.....	305,200
Cecil County.....	330,400
Charles County.....	101,500
Dorchester County.....	356,000
Frederick County.....	1,577,300
Garrett County.....	168,900
Harford County.....	330,100
Howard County.....	101,500
Kent County.....	254,400
Montgomery County.....	329,800
Prince George County.....	200,000
Queen Anne County.....	218,200
St. Mary's County.....	95,200
Somerset County.....	218,800
Talbot County.....	321,000
Washington County.....	1,185,500
Wicomico County.....	238,900
Worcester County.....	236,300

BARLEY CRUST

(Official Recipe)

Two cups barley flour, one-third cup vegetable oil, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon baking powder.

Combine as for other pastry, adding enough water for a stiff dough.

Sunday, April 14 is one of the war's historic dates. On it the American people, endeavoring to cut their wheat consumption in half, reduced the amount of flour in their Victory Bread from 80 to 75 per cent.

THE LATEST HUN DODGE

If your tooth strikes on a little bit of crystallized sugar or a little grit in your food—especially bran bread, don't jump to the conclusion that you were almost a victim of a German plot. The latest propaganda of the Kaiser's diabolically clever agents is to throw a foolish scare into the people of this country in the matter of their food supply.

WAR PORTIONS

Three potatoes a day will help keep the Kaiser away.

Wheat is needed "over there." Potatoes should be kept busy on home guard duty here, where they can serve in fifty ways.

Save Sugar—Six teaspoons per day is plenty for any person. If John D. Rockefeller lived in England all his wealth wouldn't buy him more than eight ounces a week.

Only tremendous planting of spring wheat can make a reality of the Government's hope for a year's yield of a billion bushels. The estimate for winter wheat is 540,000,000 bushels, or against the 672,000,000 looked for. The April condition is five per cent below normal.

To meet the needs your boys and our Allies we must ship them by January 1st 100 million bushels of wheat. We have no surplus—so it must come from our savings. Uncle Sam is in honor bound not to keep more than 21,000,000 bushels a month, half the normal amount, for home consumption.

No wheat flour will be used by the citizens of Grimes county, Texas, until after the next harvest. These patriots have already turned over to the Government, at cost, one car of wheat flour and will deliver others now in transit. These cars are being diverted to an Atlantic port by the Food Administration for immediate shipment to the Allies.

THRIFT PATCH PRIZES TO BOOST FOOD CROPS

Prizes to the amount of \$25,000 are to be distributed among both the professional and amateur farmers of this State who are able to show this year the greatest increase in food production. While Maryland is not one of the great wheat-growing States, record crops of other foods will, to a great extent, meet our needs at home, and thus ease the burden of the wheat growers who must supply our army and our allies abroad. Patriotic donations to the Maryland Food Administration have provided the wherewithal for these rewards. Owing to the vacation from his arduous duties which Administrator Baetjer's doctors have compelled him to take, the complete details are not yet available for publication, but they will very shortly appear in the papers. They will have an interest for every man, woman and child who can handle a hoe.

The hope of the donors of the prize fund is to stir up war gardeners to still greater actions. There will be prizes for the best farm or home gardens of less than half an acre, and another set of prizes for farm gardens of over that size.

In the towns the thrift-plot scheme has long passed out of the joke stage and is doing a lot to tide over the food crisis which the war has brought about. In the country, another joke is about to end its days as a laugh producer—that which says a man must go to the city to get the good things the farmer grows. In the past a lot of time, effort and money have been spent by the farmer in buying from town foodstuffs which he might well grow at home. The chicken and egg industry as a by-product of the Maryland farms has put a deal of money into the purse of the farmer's wife. The development of this plan for patriot-patches as another by-product will not only put more money in that purse, but will also save a deal besides, in providing the farm-table with foods at little cost, for which many dollars are now being spent.

The whole scheme is to mobilize the food-producing potentialities of this State so as to get the biggest and best results. Everybody who can work a thrift-patch is urged to line up on the mark now and so be ready to "beat the barrier" the minute the papers declare the competition open. The winners will have Uncle Sam's Liberty Bonds, or some such reward for their extra efforts and outstanding skill. The other entrants—there can be no losers—should get as much satisfaction out of the sure knowledge that they have rendered patriotic service that is vitally essential toward winning the war.

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

The ground still continues wet, and unfavorable to farming and gardening operations.

Messrs. Earl and Carroll Koons, of Camp Meade and Baltimore, visited their parents, last Sunday.

Miss Theresa Arnold, of McSherrystown, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. John Leister and Mrs. Peter Graham.

Mrs. Robert W. Galt, of Keymar, has been visiting Mrs. Sue Crapster, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hoffacker and two sons, and Mr. and Mrs. Ely, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Buffington and other relatives, here, on Sunday.

A free traveling will be at the Public Library room, on Saturday, and all who desire to get books from it, can do so. Come and look the books over, anyway.

There will be a circuit Liberty Loan meeting, in Taneytown, next Wednesday, April 24th, at 1 o'clock. For further information see first page article.

Mrs. Geo. E. Knox and daughter, Edith, of Baltimore, visited her brother, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Adelsperger, and other relatives, here, the first of the week.

Dr. Chas. E. Roop went to a Sanitarium at Govans, last week, accompanied by Mrs. Roop, for a course of treatment. He had been ill for several weeks.

Mrs. Mervin Ashenfelter, of Harrisburg, Pa., is spending ten days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomson, before going to her home in Roanoke, Va.

The seed corn for planting for A. W. Feeser & Co., has arrived, and is now at the canning factory, and can be had by the growers of this section at any time.

Workers in surgical dressings will please take notice that the workroom at Mr. Witherow's has been discontinued. Beginning with April 25th, the Thursday meetings will be in the Firemen's building.

Rev. L. B. Hafer has been ill, and confined to the parsonage for the past two weeks, but is improving. There will be regular services, on Sunday, likely conducted by Dr. M. H. Valentine, of Gettysburg.

Our well known old colored citizen, John (Bolivar) Dorsey, who had put in his appearance here about two weeks ago, expecting to stay for the Summer, had to be sent back to the County Home, as he was apparently too feeble to stay.

A delegation from Camp No. 7, P. O. S. of A., of Pleasant Valley, visited the Taneytown Camp, unexpectedly, on Thursday night. Notwithstanding the surprise, a pleasant evening was spent. A return visit will likely soon be made.

The season's entertainment course closed, on Wednesday evening, with an excellent attendance and a greatly enjoyed program. Financially, the course has been a success, and a good sized balance will be turned over to the Red Cross. The question of engaging a course for next season, has not been acted on.

Rev. Seth Russell Downie attended the annual session of the Presbytery of Baltimore, held at Waverly, this week, and was accompanied by John E. Davidson, as delegate. Mr. Downie was elected one of the Commissioners for General Assembly, which meets at Columbus, O., the second week in May.

Taneytown district is able to make a fine showing in the Liberty Loan campaign, and we are hoping that it will not fall back of districts less able to invest money in government bonds. There is no more prosperous district in the county. It stands next to Westminster in wealth and property, and should have the same standing in buying bonds. When the solicitors come to see you, sign up liberally!

An old quarry in San Antonio, Tex., has recently been changed by gardeners to a flowered and attractive recreation spot. We wish a spirit like this would strike Taneytown, and change a lot on Baltimore St., from a disreputable looking junk and weed patch, to at least a decent looking and sanitary, vacant lot, omitting the flowers and fancy gardening. Why not try to get permission to make a "war garden" out of it?

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, April 15, 1918.—The last will and testament of Rebecca B. Thomas, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto W. Frank Thomas, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

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

Letters testamentary on the estate of George T. Stonifer, deceased, were granted unto Raymond T. Stonifer, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Letters of administration on the estate of John C. Bowers, deceased, were granted unto Baxter H. Bowers, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Harry E. Little and Benjamin B. Baker, executors of John E. Little, deceased, settled their first and final account.

Albert M. Musgrove, administrator of George W. Hopkins, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Tuesday, April 16, 1918.—The Birnie Trust Company, guardian for Webster W. Sweigart, ward, settled its first and final account.

Ivan L. Hoff, executor of Joseph B. Shipley, deceased, received an order of court to assign mortgage.

Letters of administration on the estate of Howard A. Barnes, deceased, were granted unto Minnie B. Barnes, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

CHURCH NOTICES.

U. B. Church.—Taneytown: Bible School at 9:30; and preaching at 10:30 P. M.

Harney—Bible School at 1:30, and preaching at 2:30 P. M. Subject: "The Second Coming of Christ."

Presbyterian—Welcome. Piney Creek: 9:30 A. M., Bible School. Talk on "The Spirit World." 10:30 A. M., worship with sermon in which we find ourselves. Offering for Foreign Missions.

Town: 9:30 A. M., Bible School; 7 P. M., C. E. service; 8 P. M., worship. Union Prayer service, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Reformed Church.—Taneytown: Service at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.; C. E. at 6:30 P. M.

Preaching in Uniontown, Sunday, April 21st, at 11 A. M. At Baust at 2:30 P. M.

Uniontown Charge, Church of God. Uniontown—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.; morning service at 10:45; evening service at 8 o'clock, subject, "Forgiveness of Sin." Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Wakefield—Sunday School will be re-organized at 2 P. M.; preaching at 3 P. M.

Union Bridge Lutheran Church.—Keysville: 10 A. M., preaching. Rocky Ridge: 2:30 P. M., preaching.

In Trinity Lutheran church, next Sunday, the regular services will be held. The pastor hopes to be able to attend and is arranging for assistance in the services. As the church year closes with April, all back envelopes should be brought in at once; that members may have proper credit in the annual statement.

Woke Up Trembling.

"I had a terrible nightmare last night," said Mr. Dubwaite. "Tell me about it."

"I dreamed my wife wanted me to go with her and hear a long-haired poet read from his own works."

"Well, well!"

"And something seemed to paralyze my tongue so I couldn't say no."

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.

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 at a regular monthly meeting 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.

Second—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.

Third—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.

HAVE YOU WHEAT TO SELL?

In accordance with orders from the Food Administration, we urge all our customers, who have wheat to sell, to bring it to market before May 1st, if possible. The Government needs all the available wheat at once. Urging this as a Patriotic duty, we are

Yours Very Truly,

THE REINDOLLAR COMPANY.

TANEYTOWN GRAIN & SUPPLY CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent a word, each issue. Real Estate for sale, Two Cents each word. The name and address of advertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word.

Minimum charge 15c—no 10c charges hereafter. Real Estate Sales, minimum charge—25c. When black face type is desired, double rate will be charged.

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

HOLSTEIN STOCK Bull, and 1 Spring wagon, for sale by—GEORGE KOONTZ, on Newcomer farm, near Harney.

100 CHESTNUT and Locust Posts for sale by—EDGAR K. FLEAGLE, Mayberry, Md.

WANTED.—Six or eight Pigs 10 weeks old, by—P. H. SHRIVER, Trevaion.

WELL DRILLER and Traction Engine, in good condition, for sale cheap. Apply to—J. A. ELLIOT, Taneytown.

NOTICE.—My Blacksmith shop is now open to the Public, for all kinds of wood and iron work. All work guaranteed satisfactory. Prices reasonable. Terms Cash. Also 2 good second-hand Surreys and Buggy pole, for sale cheap to quick buyer.—M. A. LANSINGER, near Uniontown.

VINEGAR for sale, 2 barrels, by—P. H. SHRIVER, Trevaion.

NOTICE.—A lot of Milk Cans for sale; also the fellow who has my wire stretcher please bring it home.—L. K. BIRLEY.

FOR SALE.—Sow and eight Pigs, by—WM. M. COPEHAEVER.

FOR SALE.—2 Steel Smoothing Harrows, 50 teeth each; 2 Wood Frame Harrows, 18 teeth each; at a Bargain Price; look them over.—D. W. GARNER.

BUGGIES and Wagons at a Bargain Price.—D. W. GARNER.

TWO SOWS AND PIGS, Poland China, 7 pigs one lot and 9 in the other, for sale by—Geo. A. SHOEMAKER, near Outer Dale.

GOOD REFRIGERATOR for sale, very cheap.—KOONS BROS., Taneytown, Md.

RUBBER TIRE Buggy, in good condition, will sell cheap.—WALTER W. MYERS, Frizellburg R. D. 11

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

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

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS Eggs for hatching 50c for 15 eggs.—NORMAN R. SAUBLE.

FOR SALE CHEAP Studebaker Automobile in good running order.—Mrs. CLAUD CREBS.

FOR SALE.—7 bushels of Yellow Seed Corn, well matured.—J. F. NULL, on the Lightner Farm.

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

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.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. Eggs for Hatching, 75c for 15 eggs.—LLOYD I. LAMBERT.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from April 15th to 20th., for the practice of his profession.

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.

CUSTOM HATCHING.—Why pay from 15c to 20c each for day old chicks? Let me do your incubating, price 31c per egg.—J. L. BOWERS, Taneytown, Md. Route 3.

Sell Hens Gradually.

The United States Department of Agriculture again advises farmers to sell their hens gradually, and not to glut the market immediately after April 20, when the restriction against sale of hens is removed. Hens should be sold gradually. This will stabilize the market and bring better prices for them. It also will mean more eggs. Every laying hen at this season produces eggs at far less cost for feed than during the winter.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, as executors of Michael Humbert, deceased, will offer at public sale on George St., in Taneytown, Md., on

SATURDAY, MAY 4th, 1918, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

1 "Happy Thought" range, used six months, with warming closet attached; 1 dresser, 1 old-time bureau, 2 stands, 3 bedsteads, 6 dining-room chairs, 8 kitchen chairs, 3 rockers, 1 table, 2 chests, 1 lounge, one 8-day clock, 51 yds home-made carpet, 2 feather beds, 3 long pillows, 2 pairs bed blankets, 4 good comforts, 4 quilts, 2 empty ticks, lot of empty glass jars, 2 horse blankets, lot of knives and forks, iron kettle and stand, 1 porch bench, 1 meat bench, shovels, rakes, fork and hoe, washing machine, tent stove, buggy and harness, scythe and snath, 1 good wheelbarrow, 2 axes, half bushel measure, peck measure, 2 bushel baskets, wood saw, hand saw, maul and wedges, mattock, chain, lot of grain sacks, 1 meat vessel, lot of locust posts.

Terms of Sale.—All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; on sums over \$5.00 a credit of 6 months will be given on approved note bearing interest from day of sale.

JAMES F. HUMBERT, HERBERT H. HUMBERT, J. N. O. Smith, Auct. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence, Feeser's old livery stand, Littlestown, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 20th, 1918, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following complete butcher's outfit: Consisting of

ONE REFRIGERATOR,

in good shape; scales, 3 wagons, one home-made, complete, low down, intended for town trade, with glass doors, an exceptionally fine wagon for a butcher or bread wagon; 1 light delivery wagon, in good condition; 1 crate wagon, just the thing to haul calves or shoats; one 2 1/2 H. P. gasoline engine, in running order; large meat grinder for power; stuffer and lard and tallow press, butcher block, iron kettle, 4 or 5 meat saws, some good knives, 2 good wagon scales, 1 beam scale, these are reliable and tested by the sealer; lot of hooks, and other articles not mentioned.

Also, at the same time and place will be offered at private sale a Toledo Computing Scales, 40 lbs capacity. Also, a Cash Register. This scale and register have been used but several months, and are as good as new.

TERMS given on day of sale. N. E. ORNDORFF, Bell Phone 64-R3 Geo. L. Myers, Auct.

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 carriages, 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.

CHAS. SOMMER.

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.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store.

Standard Sewing Machines

Koons Bros. DEPARTMENT STORE

TANEYTOWN, MD.

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.

Boys' Suits, \$5.50

Coats made with Military or Pinch Back, belts, patch or slash pockets. In fancy mixed chevots

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.

Ladies' Spring Blouses

That are Refreshingly Different. In White Linen, Voile,orgetta Crepe.

Wash Goods, Linens, and Domestics

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.

Shirt Specials

RUSSIAN CORD AND MAD-RAS 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 bands.

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.

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..... 191
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.

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.

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.

No Trespassing.

Warning Notice is hereby given to all persons not to trespass, in any way or manner, on our property on the Monocacy, near Harney.

THE GETTYSBURG WATER CO., Gettysburg, Pa.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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

Wheat	2.10@2.10
Corn	1.50@1.50
Rye	1.80@1.80
Oats	60@60
Bundle Rye Straw	14.00@14.00

Subscribe for the RECORD