

WAR SAVINGS STAMP  
CAMPAIGN NOW ON.

Public Meeting Held in Westminster  
and Taneytown.

The importance of subscribing to War Savings Stamps was urged at a meeting held at the Army, in Westminster, Monday night, at which the principal speakers were Robert Crain, State Director of W. S. S. for Maryland, and Wm. B. Childs, of Eaker, Watts & Co., Baltimore. John H. Cunningham is Director for Carroll, and he has an able committee consisting of men and women all over the county, who are well capable of arousing interest in the campaign. Many of them occupied seats on the stage of the Army. A representation from the Motor Messenger Service of Carroll county, was present, dressed in their uniform.

The Government wants \$2,000,000 in W. S. S. by July, and Carroll county's quota is \$679,000. We must get busy, for we are behind, and we must keep up the splendid record Carroll has made in the past. This is a good investment, paying over 4%. The certificates can be gotten at any Bank, the postoffice, or any member of the Committee.

The Women's Committee, in the W. S. S. campaign, has been working hard to help get Carroll's quota of \$679,000. They have been making a house to house canvass throughout the county. It is hoped the people will take an interest in this and come forward with their subscriptions.

The campaign for the sale of War Savings Stamps was commenced in Taneytown, on Tuesday night, with a public meeting in the Opera House, the occasion being enlivened with music by the popular Boy Scout Band, of Westminster. Notwithstanding the busy time, a large audience was present, indicating that the serious needs of the war situation are taking hold of the people more generally than was the case six months ago.

Rev. J. S. Cuddy presided in his usual efficient manner. The invocation was made by Rev. Seth Russell Downie, and Rev. L. B. Hafer closed the meeting with a benediction. Father Cuddy delivered several telling short talks in connecting up the various numbers of the program, the main address being made by Edward J. Colgan, Assistant City Solicitor of Baltimore.

Short addresses were made by P. B. Englar and John H. Cunningham, the latter being in charge of the county as director of the W. S. S. drive. Mr. Colgan re-emphasized the needs of the war, financially, while Mr. Cunningham presented the attractive features of the present opportunity for loaning the government money, and made it clear that in most ways investment in War Stamps is preferable to investment in Bonds.

Father Cuddy has consented to take charge of the District effort. The district is asked to subscribe for \$63,000 worth of Stamps.

A brief effort was made for subscriptions, resulting in two of \$1000 each, and a number of smaller amounts down to \$100, and several for less, but no great effort was made for subscriptions of \$50 or less, as this part of the work will be largely done by canvassers. The Banks, also, withheld their subscriptions for the present.

Carroll County C. E. Union.

The Carroll County C. E. Union will hold their convention at Hampstead, Lutheran Church, June 13th and 14th. Rev. Wm. Spangler, pastor. Convention theme: "Christian Warfare."

Thursday, June 13th, 10:30 A. M.—Reception and registration of delegates. Addresses: "Our Standards Campaign," "The King's Defense," by Miss Martha K. Hoener, Baltimore, Md., Miss Supt. of Standards of State C. E. Union.

Afternoon, Jr. Rally. Evening: Convention sermon by Rev. F. H. Huffman, Baltimore, pastor of Babcock Memorial Presbyterian church.

Friday, June 14, speakers for the day are Rev. Guy P. Brady, Taneytown; Rev. F. N. Parsons, Uniontown; Rev. Edgar T. Read, Westminster; and Mrs. Edward T. Miller, Baltimore, Supt. Red Cross Center at Large. She is a real whirlwind speaker and will tell us what the Endeavorers throughout the State are doing for Red Cross.

Conferences will be held during the convention by Carroll M. Wright, of Baltimore, State Citizenship Supt.

The Price of Milk.

At a special meeting of the County Dairyman's Association, held in Westminster, last Saturday, the question of the proposed reduction in the price of milk from 30c to 28c was warmly discussed, and the conclusion was sent to the Bottlers' Exchange, Baltimore, that no reduction would be fair, at this time, owing to the high cost of production. Later, the Association has been informed that the 30c price will remain in force until September 1.

For serving more than two ounces of bread to each customer and thereby violating the United States Food Administration regulations a number of restaurant keepers of Denver, Colo., were before the Federal Food Administrator of Colorado recently and four of them were instructed to make donations to the Red Cross fund as a retributive measure.

Just One Thing to Do!

There is one thing, just now, that public speakers would be wise to remember, which is, that no intelligent audience needs a rehash of why this country entered the war, nor any lurid, or harrowing, review of German atrocities. All of this has been spread over pages and pages of newspapers space for months until the people know all about it, and are sick of hearing and reading it.

The only thing now of vital and timely interest, is, how to end, as quickly as possible, the reign of blood and atrocities? To make the people realize their individual responsibilities in the line of what they can, and must, do to help the allies win, and to do their full part quickly. Listening to long-winded set-speeches with carefully studied applause compelling periods, is not only immensely tiresome, but an out-of-date waste of energy.

The public meeting is an indispensable plan for lighting up public sentiment, but some of these meetings do more harm than good when those who participate in them miss the main purpose of the meeting, and ramble through with a mass of words covering almost every point but the practical thing to be accomplished; and unless great care is taken, public meetings will soon be dodged by those who have already been sufficed with stale and mere boastfulness.

The business of the hour is to talk of the stern necessities of the hour. To strike down the excuses and evasiveness of the public, as to what constitutes brave manly and womanly individual acts and sacrifices. The war is not a thing to complain of, nor to resent, but a thing to put a stop to, as quickly as possible, by helping, as each can best help.

A Concrete Culvert.

An improvement has been made on the public road, at Keysville, in the shape of a concrete arched culvert that looks like a substantial as well as economical way of making road culverts. Jacob Young made the one mentioned, which, so far as we know, is the only one in this section of the county.

It is made of cement, reinforced with small stone, and on the sides extends below the freezing line, then forms an easy arch the thickness being nine or ten inches throughout, with sufficient width and height to carry off the water. The plan is commended to road-makers generally.

Orphans' and Old Folks' Homes.

The members of all churches maintaining "Homes" of various kinds, should remember that their contributions to these institutions should be considerably increased, in order to accomplish the same results as several years ago. The cost of caring for "orphans" and "old folks" has increased, as well as for others both as to food and clothing, and all general administrative expenses. All such donations should be made fully three times as large as heretofore.

The same increased generosity is required when boxes and barrels are filled and sent to such homes. They should be larger and fuller than ever before, and, if possible, the articles sent, more useful and substantial. It is also an important fact to consider, that the war not only increases the cost of institution maintenance, but the applications for admission. On the whole, this is a matter that needs our very closest, and most benevolent, attention and response.

As apropos to situations such as this, we append the following, entitled "How long shall I Give?"

"Go break to the needy sweet charity's bread,  
For giving is living," the Angel said,  
"And must I be giving again and again?"  
"My Jewish and pitiless answer ran,  
"Oh, no," said the Angel, piercing me through:  
"Just give till the Master stops giving to you."

Letter From Camp Sevier.

To The Carroll Record:—  
I went to Camp Sevier, S. C., on May 17. It is some place. Men have been coming to camp every day. I volunteered as a carpenter in the avocation section where they have about 1200 carpenters. About 3000 men arrived yesterday, the greatest number since the recent movement commenced. Included in the number were 460 from the city of New York, the first from that State to be sent here and the remainder were from Alabama. Today 1618 men from Alabama and 920 from New York are expected. In all it is expected that 8000 will arrive in five days.

A complete holiday was observed in camp, on May 30, in accordance with the President's proclamation, except the most necessary guard and fatigue duty. There are now here, all told, about 10,000 and 70,000 men. The camp is about 1000 feet above sea level, but the heat is great, the thermometers registering as high as 120° in the shade. The camp is 15 miles long and 3 miles wide.

I am in the 16th Construction Co., with 260 men. We were to leave for New York on June 2, but they have put it off on account of the pay roll, and we will leave about the 15th. Will likely stay in N. Y. a few weeks, then go to Europe where we hope the war will end shortly, and we can all return home with suits of liberty and freedom again.

CLARENCE B. REAVER,  
Camp Sevier, S. C.

Former Vice-President of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks, died at his home in Indianapolis, on Tuesday night, aged 66 years.

"WORK OR FIGHT"  
MUST BE OUR MOTTO.

The Governor Will Enforce the Law  
Against All Idlers.

The Maryland Compulsory Labor Law, which was passed by the Special Session of the Legislature of 1917, has received the highest commendation at home, from Government administrative sources, and from all parts of the Union. Other States are rapidly passing similar legislation, following closely the Maryland statute. The Maryland law gives ample protection to labor. The Provost Marshal-General, by authority of the President, has directed that no one shall be exempted from military service or placed in a deferred classification, on account of dependency, or any other cause, save physical disability, unless he is engaged in some occupation that is essential or useful to the winning of the war. The Provost Marshal has not defined what are useful or essential employments, but he has named the occupation that are not useful or necessary towards winning the war.

As Governor of Maryland I am determined to use every agency of the Maryland law to see to it that while our boys are fighting, and many of them dying for us, there shall be no idlers in Maryland; and by idlers I mean all those who are not regularly and steadily at work. Food must be raised sufficient for ourselves and our Allies, and any one now, regardless of his color or social position, who does not do his utmost, much less remain mostly idle, does not deserve anything but the strongest condemnation of all patriotic citizens. I am determined there shall be no idlers in Maryland and that "Work or Fight" must be our motto.

Will you not help us in these, our efforts, by reporting to Mr. George A. Mahone, Director of the Compulsory Work Bureau, 401 Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md., any and all who are able to work, who are not consistently and regularly doing so, and by helping otherwise to enforce this law?

Maryland is proud of her position as a patriotic State. Help us to maintain our prestige by assisting in putting her "over the top" in the efficiency of our food production during this war.

Our farmers have planted the crops—they must be harvested. The "half-way" worker should be treated as an idler. Your valuable assistance is earnestly requested.

Very Truly Yours,  
EMERSON C. HARRINGTON,  
Governor.

230 Young Men Registered.

There were 230 registrants, on Wednesday, in this county, who have reached the age of 21 years since June 5, 1917, of which, 13 were colored. We regret that the list of names and addresses was received too late for us to publish. The registration board desires to be notified of any who have failed to perform their duty in appearing for registration.

The following names of young men are given as having registered from Taneytown: Vincent Sylvester Biggs (colored), Mervin McKinley Conover, George Milton Fowler, Clarence Franklin Helwig, Ralph Everett Hess, Fern Rudolph Hitchcock, John Boyd Hockensmith, James S. Hoffman, Robert Milton Myerly, William McKinley Ohler, Norval Luther Rinehart, Curtis Lloyd Roop, James Robert Dewey Slick, and Harvey Edgar Wantz.

From Union Bridge: Roy Andrew Alexander, Wilbur Stewart Branding, Earl Roth Buffington, William Howard Earnst, John Henry Eckard, Clarence Earl Eichelberger, Clyde Orvil Johnson, Arthur Landis Main, Harry Reindollar, Francis William Steinberg, Edgar Lewis Strawsburg.

From Middleburg and Keymar: Andrew Daniel Alexander, Raymond Earl Crouse, George Paul Crouse, Charles Walter Devilbiss, Roy Bentzel Kiser, Charles McKinley Spielman.

From Uniontown and Linwood: Leslie Carl Gilbert, Earl William Hawn, Paul John Pittinger, James Alfred Simpson, Charles Harold Smelser, Walter Scott Smith, John Lewis Waltz, Philip Solomon Weller.

From New Windsor: Ralph Gustavus Barnes, Paul Charles Bousack, James Smelser Brown, Ernest Butler, Charles Louis Davis, Joseph Frederick Englar, Paul Edwin Franklin, Oliver Roscoe Fritz, Louis Fritz, Edward M. Haines, Louis Charles Hammond, Charles Joseph Hull, Roscoe M. Hyde, Philip Reverdy King, Samuel Earl Lovell, Sterling Norman Poole, Philip Buckley Snader, LeRoy Utz.

Others no doubt registered from these places who gave their address as some Westminster R. D. Route.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Estella and Winfield Wolfe to T. H. Legg and wife, conveys land, for \$3600.  
T. H. Legg and wife to Sterling A. Stull, conveys land, for \$10.00.  
Edward O. Weant, trustee, to David H. Zepp, conveys 23½ acres, for \$951.75.  
Sykesville Realty & Investment Company to Clara E. Beall, convey land, for \$5.00.  
H. Clay Eby, executor, to Henry Stull convey 198 acres, for \$1.00.  
Margaret A. Fuhrman to Margaret Myers et al., conveys land, for \$5.00.  
Geo. W. Schue to Geo. M. Leese and wife, convey 4 acres, for \$250.

AMERICAN BRAGGING.  
Too Much Conceit in Us, Says Attorney  
Jas. M. Beck.

Boston, Mass., June 1.—Reproval of the bragging way in which he said the United States was beginning its tardy work in the war, while Great Britain and France, had maintained the gigantic struggle with "beautiful humility," marked the address of James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general of the United States at the Unitarian anniversary festival in Boston, when he denounced what he called the "monstrous conceit" of the nation's attitude.

Mr. Beck said that until the United States has a little of the humility of Great Britain and France, "she will never play the part she ought to play in this crisis, and will never assume the moral leadership of the world to which she is destined, if she is worthy of herself and her ideals." "This is not the time for us to boast," he continued. "We have gone into the war and tried to make up for lost time with efforts, often intelligent and sometimes unintelligent, to play a creditable part. But if the war were to end at this hour by a great reverse to the Allies—I do not say it will, but it is possible—is there a fair-minded man or woman within these walls that would look back over what America has done from the 1st of August, 1914, until the present hour with the full gratification which, in our patriotism, we would seek?"

"We would have to admit that for some reason, at the supreme crisis of the world, when the majesty of the higher law, peculiarly our ideal, was vitally at stake, we for three years proved a slacker and a lagging, and that when we went in we did not develop that speed and power which we should have expected from a nation of 100,000,000 people and of such potential energies.

"Let us drop the self-complacency which is our curse. For God's sake let us not boast until we have something to boast about."

"If we are ever to play a great part all this horrible exploitation of trivial things, this eternal boasting that, now we are in, we are going to win where other nations failed; this eternal bragging of what America is going to do—all this is unworthy of us, because it has not marked the behavior of Great Britain and France, whose services have been far greater."

"I tell you there is no hope for the regeneration of America until we take out of our national life our monstrous conceit and our crass provincialism. Oh, let us have the spirit of the great founder of this republic. He never bragged; he never boasted."

Township Paper \$2.00 a Year.

The New Era, published at Towson, Baltimore County, has advanced its subscription rate, to \$2.00 a year, but at the same time will give two issues a week. In explanation of the change, it says:

"Newspapers all over the country have had to increase their subscription rates to keep pace with the increased cost of operation. Twelve hundred newspapers of the United States, which failed to provide for an increased revenue, have discontinued publication during the past six months.

To meet the increased cost of production—the increase in the cost of paper, ink and labor—The New Era must increase its subscription rate. The over-head expense of issuing one paper a week not being greatly increased by the publication of two issues, offers the opportunity of giving to our readers an added value in return for the necessary increased subscription, that of two papers a week instead of one."

Your County Agent.

Do not forget that there is a sort of deputy secretary of agriculture who is always ready to help you with your poultry problems. He is the farm demonstrator for the United States Department of Agriculture. He is commonly known as "the county agent." If there are young people in your household he would no doubt like to enroll them in the clubs for poultry raising which are carried on in most of the States. He is a good man to get in touch with—and to keep in touch with.

Write him of your farm needs in general, not only about poultry, but about labor, and anything in the farming line that you want to know about. He may be able to help you greatly.

Marriage Licenses.

Carroll E. Hawn, Linwood, and Effie B. Jung, Union Bridge.  
Earl M. Hostler and Beulah M. Troxell, both of Union Bridge.  
Harry E. Wildasin, Manchester, and Bessie C. Snyder Hanover, Pa.  
Ralph G. Barnes, New Windsor, and Mary M. Holmes, Westminster.  
William W. Hare, Beckleysville, and Bertha L. Hale, Hampstead.  
Uriah M. Lambert, West Windsor, and Melvia A. Gibson, Westminster.  
Charles Henry Kommalan, Washington, and Marie M. Wintz, Baltimore.

Judges McLane and Duncan, of the Baltimore County Court, have decided that the annexation act, by which Baltimore City was given a portion of Baltimore county, is unconstitutional, chiefly on the ground that the act does not give a referendum on the question to the people. The case now goes before the Court of Appeals.

SUBMARINES SINK  
AMERICAN VESSELS.

The War Brought Close to Our  
Atlantic Coast.

The war was brought "home" to the United States, on Monday, by the sinking of twelve ships, mostly small freighters, by one or more German submarines, off the New Jersey coast. Sixteen lives are known to have been lost. The attack has served to place in action all of our coast defense units, and to cause the utmost vigilance to be used in convoying our transports.

A vigorous search is being made, not only for the raiding submarines, but to find the base of supplies that German has likely established somewhere nearby, from which to operate. There is strong suspicion that such a base may be along the Mexican coast, either through the consent of Mexico, or because that government is unable to patrol her coast.

The efficiency of our Navy department is now on trial. Critics are of the opinion that the raid will be worth its cost if it results in dispelling any fancied security that may have existed, and especially if it shows our Navy to be fully prepared with heavily armed hydroplanes in sufficient numbers, as well as with swift boats of the destroyer class.

Heavy fighting on the French lines has been in progress all week, the allies apparently preventing any further advances, the loss on both sides being heavy. The American forces are in the thick of the fight and giving good account of themselves. Further German mass attacks, with new divisions, are looked for, both on the French and Italian fronts.

Reports from the battle front persist in the statements that the tide is being turned largely by the help of Americans and that at least for the present there will be no further German advance but possibly a retreat from their advanced positions. The long talked-of Allied drive is again predicted.

Another steamer the Harpathian (British) was sunk off the Virginia coast Wednesday morning. Details have not been received, but the crew was saved.

Walnut Timber for Government.

Since the announcement was made a few weeks ago, that the Government needed large quantities of walnut for the manufacture of airplane propellers and gun stocks, hundreds of offers of walnut timber have been received at the State Forester's office, Baltimore, and at the office of the Forest Service, Washington.

The largest quantities of walnut are in the middle west, and it is there that nearly all of the walnut manufacturing plants are located. It is evident, however, from these offers from Maryland, ranging anywhere from one tree, to a hundred trees, that there are considerable quantities of walnut in the state, and it is quite probable that local industries can be established.

Only trees of sufficient size to make a log, not less than ten feet long, and twelve inches inside the bark at the small end can be used. Any one having trees of suitable size—the larger the better—that they are willing to sell, should communicate with F. W. Besley, State Forester, Baltimore, Maryland, who is co-operating with the United States Forest Service in securing local supplies of walnut.

The Government does not buy the timber, as this is done through agents who have Government contracts. The State Forester is interested; first in aiding the Government to secure available timber, and second, in helping the owners to secure a fair price.

If desired, the State Forester will inspect the standing trees, and estimate their value, for the benefit of the owners, before it is offered for sale.

Maryland Crop Prospects.

Bumper crops in wheat, oats, tomatoes, corn, vegetables and fruits are in sight in Maryland, according to the observations of Senator Orlando Harrison, of Worcester County, leading farmer and agriculturalist of the state. The ramifications of his agricultural industries call Mr. Harrison to leading sections of the state, and wherever he goes he takes accurate mental notes.

"The strawberry crop has been about normal" said Mr. Harrison, while in Baltimore last week. "The quality of the fruit is above the normal. The crop has been profitable."

"Wheat, which was hampered by a cold spring, is showing great improvement. Oats is all right. More corn has been planted in Maryland this year than in any other year in the history of the state. It has a good start. Farmers have been shy on potatoes. There was an over-production last year. Prices were low. Because other farmers are dodging potatoes, I have just ordered 500 acres to be planted in potatoes. The tomato crop is good in many sections and below the normal in others. The peach and apple crop will probably fall off one-half as compared with last year, but there will be no shortage. Railroad transportation is slow and deficient. We are arranging to establish motor-truck service for nearby points. Of course, there is a labor shortage, and the high prices for labor are cutting deep into former profits.

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Monday, June 3rd., 1918.—Letters of administration on the estate of John A. Null, deceased, were granted unto Elmira R. and Daniel J. Null, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Lummie G. Fleagle and Martin Koons, administrators of E. Scott Fleagle, deceased, returned an inventory of money and settled their first and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Ida M. Grof, deceased, were granted unto George Grof, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors. Also returned an inventory of money and personal property and received an order to sell bank stock.

Carrie M. Harman, administratrix of Lydia A. Willhide, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Annie C. Ruby, guardian of Ivan H. Gaither, settled her third and final account.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary M. Yingling, deceased, were granted unto Susan R. Bixler, who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors.

Frank B. Cassell, executor of Elizabeth Cassell, deceased, received an order to sell bank stock.

Tuesday, June 4th., 1918.—Laura J. Etzler, executrix of James R. Etzler, deceased, returned an inventory of personal property.

The last will and testament of Lavina C. Benedict, deceased, was admitted to probate and letters testamentary thereon were granted unto Luther Kemp, who received an order to notify creditors.

William Landis, executor of Peter S. Shearer, deceased, reported sale of personal property and settled his first and final account.

Emily J. Manning, executrix of Lewis P. Manning, deceased, settled her first account.

Susan R. Bixler, administratrix of Mary M. Young, deceased, returned an inventory of leasehold property and received an order to sell same.

Noah N. Arter, administrator of Susannah Arter, deceased, reported sale of personal property.

Meat Programme of the Food Administration.

We need for shipment to our Army and our Allies about 75,000,000 pounds of meat and meat products per week, while we used to ship them before the war less than 15,000,000 pounds. Even with these large shipments, the Allies have found it necessary to reduce consumption of all kinds of meats and poultry to an average of about 1½ pounds per person, while our consumption is about 3½ pounds.

At this time of the year there is a normal decrease in the number of animals coming to market. It is probable that the number coming to market will still further decrease, but the actual amount of such decrease cannot, at the present time, be determined.

The Food Administration is anxious, if possible to avoid the necessity of re-establishing meatless days and meals, and, therefore, urges us to practice a rigid economy in our consumption of all kinds of meat and poultry, and especially beef, in the hope that general voluntary action of this kind will obviate any necessity for the re-establishment of meatless days and meals. Particular attention is called to the desirability of increasing the consumption of milk during the summer months using it as a substitute for meat.

EDWIN G. BAETJER,  
Federal Food Adm. for Md.

Information Wanted.

Has any one in Maryland any photographs, drawings, descriptions of bridges, buildings, towns and localities now occupied by German forces in France, Belgium and Luxemburg, and in that part of Germany lying west of the line running north and south through Hamburg? If so, they will be of great value to the United States government. The Maryland Council of Defense has been asked by the War Department to secure all possible material of this character. A large quantity of this material is desired by the government and it may be sent without any sorting whatsoever. It will not be returned to the contributors. All such material should be sent by parcel post to Col. A. B. Cox, 1156 Fifteenth street northwest, Washington, D. C.

The Maryland Council has also been asked to supply the National Council with information regarding enemy-owned property in Maryland. This includes all kinds of property, tangible or intangible, money, chattels, securities, lands, accounts receivable, etc., belonging to an enemy. If the property is held in the name of another, by a dummy, or in trust, it is enemy property, provided the beneficial interests belong to an enemy. Any information along this line will likewise be of great value to the government. Send the information to Gen. Francis E. Waters, chairman of Maryland Council of Defense, Union Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

Hurts the German Throat.

No mention of "America" or "Americans" is made in the German official announcement of their loss of Contigny—(News note).

Ich kann nicht say "America" es immer hurts mein throat. Wir schreiben nicht "America," es gets das Deutsches goat. "America" ist schrecklichheit, und so es ist verbote. —Philadelphia Record.

# THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)  
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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 position, 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, JUNE 7th., 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."

Labor Costs Are War Costs to be Paid by Us.

It is pretty difficult to see much patriotic spirit, or sacrifice, in connection with the operations of union labor. If it has not grasped, and forced, every opportunity at hand that could be safely so used, such exceptions are not prominent before the public. Government ownership, and government operation, of industries, does not seem to help the situation; in fact, the government appears to have helped, rather than to have curbed, high wages.

When it is considered that the people of this country must eventually pay all of the principal and interest of all of the bond issues—all of the costs of war supplies and war labor—the price of labor becomes a matter of vital interest to every financially responsible American citizen. At present we are buying government bonds, as investments. The proceeds of the bond sales are paid out by the government to liquidate running war expenses, consequently, the higher these expenses the more bonds must be sold.

A bond issue plan is an endless chain, like this. Sell bonds, pay interest, levy taxes, get revenue; then, sell more bonds, pay more interest, levy more taxes, get more revenue, and so on. Eventually every dollar, even of the interest we get, must be paid back by us, in some form or other, to the government—that is, to ourselves. The only net advantage the bond buyer has, in the long run, over the non-bond buyer, is, that the former gets a rebate on his share of the cost of the war—assuming that all equally participate, as they should, in the war's cost.

The economical conduct of the war, therefore, is essential to the minimum war burden. Giving to the Red Cross is generally considered as an out-and-out gift, but in reality it is not. It is an investment not bearing interest; for as the Red Cross helps to strengthen our forces, it counts toward a shorter war period, which means a shorter expense period—a shorter bond issuing period. Our giving, liberally, all centres toward this one point—the end of the war.

Keep down the expenses to the last cent actually necessary, should not only be the policy, but the sternly enforced rule, of army cost administrators. The people of this country, full of wealth as they may be, should not be considered a well of gold that will never run dry. Every exorbitant labor demand that is won by force, is an unfair victory at the expense of the whole people. The necessities of the government, are, in fact, our necessities, because the people are the government, and to admit that labor costs can not be controlled, and established, on fair grounds, is admission that we are not truly democratic, after all.

Unless the War Soon Ends.

Unless the war soon ends—and that is hardly possible—everybody should make up their minds, now, to face continued demands for men and money. It is not at all unlikely that Carroll county will have to furnish as many more men as it has already furnished, which will mean the coming of every district in the county; and,

it is not safe even to stop at that—twice as many more may be called.

The same with Bond issues, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other movements. The people at home must not think that they have now done their part, for "their part" will be to stand the draft, give and invest, until the whole bloody business is over. More than that, food and fuel saving, and more taxes are inevitable, as continuing visitors.

Unless the war soon ends, we may see the time when the present conditions would be returned to with the greatest pleasure. We may have to meet and overcome conditions that are not now dreamed of. We may be compelled to do things that we do not now believe can be done, for one never knows just the limits of endurance, or resources, nor how far invention and substitution can be made to go, when necessity forces us.

There is no use in being gloomy over the outlook. Stern determination to surmount all obstacles, and meet the full demands of duty, should be our motto. The main thing to guard against, is preying on one another. A great people, wholly united, and pulling together with a single purpose, can accomplish wonders; divided, and antagonistic over non-essentials, they are unnecessarily weak, and at war among themselves.

"Profiteering" is perhaps the greatest danger we have to face. Scheming for more money, using force to accomplish selfish aims, bearing down on those weaker, and unable to help themselves, may yet cause greater governmental control of things. Force may take the place of persuasion, and advisory methods, in ways that many will resent; but, the whole people must be protected, and rapacity must eventually be pulled up to a sharp standard.

The war will not end until this country, practically, ends it. The other allies, without us, are over-matched. So, we must simply keep on giving and giving, of all that may be needed, until we give enough—men, money, food.

Every person in this country really ought to be poorer, at the close of the war, than at its beginning. If he is not, then he has profited unfairly at the expense of other Americans, for this war is costing the people of this country billions of dollars—costing them more than their legitimate normal profits—hence, everybody should be worth less at its end than now.

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May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,882.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	\$1,184,840.80	904,994.94

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not the cheap kind but the good kind done here.

## WEEDER REDUCES COST OF LABOR

Use of Spike-Tooth Harrow Is Practice Not Generally Employed on Farms.

### WORK DONE IN SHORT TIME

Crops Can Be Cultivated Twice as Often During First Part of Season—Weeds Killed by Wholesale During Month of May.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A farm practice not generally employed is the use of the weeder or the spike-tooth harrow instead of the usual one-row cultivator in cultivating crops like corn, cotton and potatoes. This practice does not involve buying new implements. It means only a different use of those already on many farms, yet it reduces labor cost 40 per cent and does the job in one-third the time.

On well-prepared ground which is free from stones, clods and trash, a two-section harrow or a 12-foot weeder can be used for all but the heaviest cultivating until the crops are 5 to 6 inches high, and will do the work in one-third the time required by a two-horse cultivator. By using the larger implements the cost of cultivation is reduced from 35 per cent to about 20 per cent of the cost of growing the crop, besides releasing valuable farm labor for other work during the busy season. If desired, the crops can be cultivated twice as often during the first part of the season, in which case there will be little hoeing and cultivating to do during the year. In either event the weeds are killed wholesale in May, instead of a row at a time in June.

#### Not a Severe Treatment.

Driving a weeder or even a harrow over a young growing crop is not as severe treatment as would appear. Most crop plants are tough and heavily rooted and are not damaged permanently, either by the harrow or the horses. A few plants are uprooted and there is some tearing of the larger leaves, but this can be entirely offset by seeding a little more heavily than usual. Weeds, on the other hand, are mostly shallow-rooted, and are nearly all destroyed. However, the harrow or weeder must be used before the weeds exceed an inch in height in order to be effective. Perennial weeds, of course, like quack



Cultivation by This Method Does Not Conserve Labor.

grass, Canada thistle and milkweed, cannot be destroyed in this manner after they have become well established.

Injury to the stand is averted by slanting the teeth of the harrow backward about 30 degrees, although an excessive slant is undesirable. When a weeder is used the teeth directly over the rows are often removed. Either tool had best be used in the afternoon or on a hot day, when the plants are wilted and limp. The period of greatest danger to the stand is just as the plants are coming through the ground, at which time and for a few days thereafter, harrowing is inadvisable. A short trial will demonstrate whether the injury is greater than the saving, although one should not lose courage too quickly.

#### Harrow These Crops.

Crops which can be harrowed successfully include corn, cotton, potatoes, field beans and peas, sugar beets, sorghum, cane, peanuts, Sudan grass, alfalfa, sweet clover, wheat, barley, oats and rye. The grain crops are harrowed more to remove wild mustard and other weeds than for the sake of cultivation. Special harrows are made for broadcast alfalfa.

Tobacco, cabbage and other transplanted crops, as well as young grass and clover seedlings and most truck crops, are too delicate for this method of cultivating.

Harrowing cannot be expected to give good results unless the surface soil is in good tillth. The object of harrowing is to maintain, not to make, a seed bed. For this reason the practice is most popular on the lighter types of soil, as these are easily prepared and worked. Very good results are secured, however, on heavy clay loam soils, and the practice is rapidly extending as the requirements become more generally understood.

Stiff clay soils, wet soil and soil of which a hard crust has formed should not be harrowed. A hard crust, if it must be broken, should be broken by the use of a subsoiler.

## PLANT RIGHT VETCH SEED FOR BIG CROP

How to Distinguish Varieties and Common Adulterants.

Success Rests Fundamentally on Use of Proper Seed—One Thrives in Northern States and Other Where Climate Is Mild.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Success in the growing of vetches rests fundamentally on the use of proper seed.

Common vetch can be successfully grown only where the winters are mild, while hairy vetch can withstand the winters even in the Northern states and will not grow successfully when sown in the spring in regions where the summers are very hot. While actual misbranding is infre-



Good Stand of Hairy Vetch in Rye—Rye Furnishes Support for Trailing Vetch.

quent, adulteration by the use of large quantities of seed of other vetches and similar plants has become a common practice. Seed of common vetch average considerably larger than those of hairy vetch. They are slightly flattened, which prevents them from rolling readily. The surface is more or less distinctly mottled, the color of the seed ranging from light brown to green. In old seed the general color is dark.

Seeds of hairy vetch are small and nearly spherical, the usual color ranging from gray to leaded black. New seed may be somewhat brown or green. A conclusive distinction between the two kinds is seen in the seed scars with the aid of a magnifier. The scars of common vetch are narrowly wedge-shaped and have a slight ridge, while the scar in the hairy vetch is broad and oval in shape and is often split along the center. When one is familiar with the appearance of vetch seed and can recognize it by means of the scar as seen under a magnifier, the detection of other seeds used in adulteration is not difficult.

### FERTILIZERS FOR GOOD CROP

Wastes Obtained in Utilization of All Plant Products May Be Made Use Of.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Since fertilizers are used as food for plants it will follow that plants, and particularly certain parts of plants, may serve as fertilizers for a new crop. This fact has long been recognized, and the wastes obtained in the utilization of all plant products may therefore be disposed of for fertilizer use. At one time a plant waste known as cottonseed meal, obtained in the manufacture of cottonseed oil, constitute the largest single source of nitrogenous material used in fertilizers, and the quantity still used for this purpose is in excess of 800,000 tons annually. Plant wastes of this kind, together with certain animal wastes, as dried blood, are now being used, however, more and more as feed for animals; but even in the utilization of organic wastes fertilizers will no doubt still always consume the greater number of products, for all may be used for fertilizer manufacture, but all are not suited as food for animals. A case of this kind is seen in the recovery of potash as a by-product in the manufacture of nicotine from tobacco waste. In this there is also furnished another illustration of the use as a fertilizer of a waste product recovered in the utilization of a waste.

Summing up, it may be stated that industrial wastes furnished about 40 per cent of the potash, 8 per cent of the phosphoric acid, and 85 per cent of the nitrogen used in this country in 1916.

The potash was obtained from such wastes as tobacco stems, cottonseed bolls, hardwood ashes, washings, blast-furnace flue dust, cement flue dust, and sugar residues; the phosphoric acid was furnished by such materials as bones, shells, fish scrap, and basic slag, and the nitrogen was obtained from wastes in the manufacture of ester, linseed, and fish oils; from animal wastes, as blood, hair, horns, hoofs, and hides from leather and

## The Matter of Luck!

It's hard to get a lot of people to understand that it isn't Luck that counts in this world. They seem to think that a few men have all the Luck in the world. They haven't. It's hard work—it's banking in **THE TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK** every dollar you can spare, that counts. Do that now, and next year your neighbors will be calling YOU Lucky.

Good fortunes and riches are never one man's share. Any one may get them.

—Tamil Proverb.

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### TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

## SEEING IS BELIEVING!

MEN! Have you seen our Line of STRAW HATS? If not, come and take a look—it will be to your advantage to buy now, while we have your size. There is not a Hat in the lot that is not worth from 50c to \$1.00 more, if we duplicate it. All the Stiff Straws have the soft comfortable, head-conforming, cushion sweat band—they fit your head and make the wearing of it a pleasure.

GENUINE PANAMAS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

WE ALSO HAVE COOL AND COMFORTABLE SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

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Eat Corn meal mush-Oatmeal-Corn flakes-Hominy and rice with milk. Eat no wheat cereals.

Leave nothing on your plate.

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\$98	Brown-Simpson	\$98
\$239	Radle	\$239
\$59	Newman	\$59
\$249	Lehr	\$249
\$198	Whitman	\$198
\$69	Heinecamp	\$69

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

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

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

**CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, FREDERICK, MD.**

FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES

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

### RATIFICATION NOTICE.

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

Estate of George S. Valentine, deceased.

On application, it is ordered this 20th day of May, 1918, that the sale of the Real Estate of George S. Valentine, late of Carroll County, deceased, made by Sarah C. Valentine, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executrix be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 4th Monday, 24th day of June, next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and published in Carroll County, before the 3rd Monday, 17th day of June, next.

The report states the amount of sale to be \$2500.00.

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

True Copy, Test:—  
WILLIAM ARTHUR,  
Register of Will for Carroll County.

## Spend Your Money

with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper.

## Telephone

when you want that next job of **Printing**

You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.

If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.

**Let Us Show You What We Can Do**

## SOME SOBER GOWNS

Sensible and Economical Fabrics Not Disregarded.

Black Satin, Blue Serge, Gray Jersey Cloth and Shades of Gaberdine Ruling Street Costumery.

There is no disposition shown by the French designers, as they have expressed their genius in the new clothes, to omit all the fabrics that are sensible and economical. Black satin, blue serge, gray jersey cloth and several shades of gaberdine are ruling street costumery.

Metal tissues and laces are lavishly used for the afternoon and the evening, but they are creped by miles of chiffon. Sturdy serge de chine, which looks fragile and is not, is offered in the smartest gowns for the street.

There are one-piece frocks as well as suits, and capes have superseded top coats. Elaborate and expensive embroidery has given way to ornamentation by means of wool or twine, and intricate machine stitching is abandoned in favor of bits of applied material, straight rows of military braid or folds of corded satin.

Lace is used as though Belgium had been reinstated and every one of the lace weavers working overtime. Flounces, capes, sleeves and panels of lace are dropped on narrow, slim underslips of satin.

Satin and serge are combined for those who want to wear a frock for the next six months without feeling uncomfortably warm or cold.

Waistcoats, the styles of which were drawn from all the epochs preceding this one, are used in coats, which gives the economical woman a chance to refurbish her last year's suit and feel herself quite in the picture. The French designers knew that they were offering a sop to the economists in promoting this accessory.

Sturdy pique has been revived for those who do not care to invest in handkerchief linen, perishable batiste or expensive flowered voile. These suits and frocks of pique are trimmed with velvet, as in older days, and all the dyes that France has manufactured for her own use have been brought to bear upon white and cream lace; and this trick again gives the woman of slender means a chance to look exceedingly smart through the medium of dipping yellow lace in a small quantity of reliable dye.

Paris has sent over a multiple number of short, straight jackets, with fronts that do not meet, and in the space between is displayed a frilled front with a turnover collar and a dotted foulard cravat. This little front is basted into the coat, and thereby saves one from using a whole shirt-waist, with its accompanying laundry bill.

### CAPE FOR SPRING WEAR



The reason for the popularity of capes for the coming season is readily explained by the existence of this model of pearl-gray velour with its deep scarf collar edged with heavy silk fringe.

**Laundered Laces.**

Dainty laces should be washed in the following way if you would keep their fresh, new look: Purchase 4 cents' worth of benzoline; this spirit is highly inflammable, so should be kept away from artificial light or fire. Take two basins and into each put a little of the benzoline. Dip the lace in one, douse it up and down, then squeeze gently and dip in the second lot of benzoline; by then all the dirt will have dropped out. Shake the lace; it will dry in a few minutes and look like new.

**Pile Fabrics Still Used.**

In view of the shortage of wool fabrics expected next winter, it is thought that the various pile fabrics will be very much used. Pushes and velours for coats are expected to be much in demand and, of course, fur coats for those who can afford them.

### TOURIST STRAW HAT



This tourist hat is of lizard-green straw. It has a high crown, narrow brim, and rather effective wings on each side.

### HOW TO KEEP UP THE STRAPS

Tiny Gold Safety Pin, Covered Over by Sewed-On Pink Rose, Found to Be Satisfactory.

An appearance that might otherwise be the pink of perfection for a woman is often very much marred by the straps of her underwear, which slip, each a different way, from her shoulders and show through the thin blouse. The only solution to this state of affairs when one affects the strap kind of lingerie is some sort of lingerie clasps. Of course, the little gold ones are very fetching, but there are some which can be made almost in a jiffy, and make attractive gifts and favors at parties where girls foregather.

One girl specializes on tiny gold safety pins, sewing atop of them to hide the pin one of those small pink roses which can be bought by the yard. Roses rolled from pink ribbon would answer just as well.

Another girl embroiders hers, using linen or a heavy ribbon, half an inch wide, and buttonholes the edges. Then she sews snaps on them, half on each end, and they are ready to clasp over any number of truant straps. A circle of French knots covers the sewing from the snaps.

Ribbons with a bow on one end, provided with snaps will do the work efficiently and artistically, too.

The crocheter will find it easy to make these little clasps, finishing off the narrow band with a small crocheted rose or shamrock.

### NEWER BLOUSES ARE CLOSED

Garments So Arranged That The Deep Collar at the Back Need Not Be Disturbed.

The new blouses are closed in a number of fashions and many of them are ingeniously contrived so that the deep collar at the back need not be disturbed. One model is made with a deep enough V-shaped opening at the front so that it slips over the head—if the head is not too large. This blouse, therefore, has no visible means of closing—or opening. And it is very pretty and the full front falls in unbroken folds and the deep collar of the back is uninterrupted.

And if one puts this blouse on carefully, pulling it smoothly over the hair, it is all very well.

A newer method of getting around the difficulty of the deep collar in the back or the collar across the back, which marks so many of the new blouses, and the desire for the unbroken front, is to slit up the back from the waistline for a few inches—say five or six.

The matter of pulling the blouse over the head is then much simplified, and the results gained are about the same. Moreover, the little buttoned opening at the bottom of the back of the blouse, is, if anything, of decorative value.

### OUR FRILLS AND FURBELLOWS

Items of Fashion That Should Be of Especial Interest to Women Seeking Latest in Styles.

Gray and yellow make a pretty combination.

Small poke-shaped hats are in evidence.

Satin is used for dresses, suits and hats.

Kilted plaids are much in favor for skirts.

Wool embroideries are more than ever used.

There must be a note of contrast in the dress.

Flap blue is combined with gray and chambray.

Sashes are tied at one side, under the left arm.

The slip-on coat is one that Paris is very fond of.

Wool hopacking is to be used for motor wraps.

White silk is promised for spring suits and dresses.

The corset which laces in back is growing in favor.

The straight Japanese sleeve is one much favored.

Knife Plaitings Good.

Knife plaitings are a very popular trimming, for sheer summer frocks. They are especially adapted to organ-dies or any striped materials that require little other trimming. These plaitings are also good when used to edge the surplice fronts of a dress that tie in the back in a big bow.

# THE CARROLL RECORD

FRIDAY, JUNE 7th, 1918.

## 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. Items based on mere rumor, or such as are likely to give offense, are not wanted. The Record Office is connected with the C. & P. Telephone from 7 A. M., to 5 P. M. Use Telephone for important items on Friday morning, owing to mail changes we do not receive letters from along the W. M. R. R., on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us not later than by Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

### UNIONTOWN.

Rain, on Thursday evening, interfered with the decoration services, but the children were on hand with their flowers. Later in the evening, a union service was held in the M. E. church, the speaker was Rev. H. H. Ranck, a Reformed minister, of Washington, D. C., who gave a very interesting and instructive address.

Jacob Hill is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Judson Hill, in Taneytown, this week.

Clarence Trite and aunt, Miss Bessie Trite, of Waynesboro, were visitors at the home of Jacob Price.

Harry C. Yingling, son, Elmer, wife and child, of Baltimore, spent Sunday at L. F. Eckard's.

Clarence Billmyer, wife and son, Wilbur, and Mervin Powers and wife, were guests of Jesse F. Billmyer, on Sunday.

Stuart McAllister and family, of Washington, spent Friday with his sister, Mrs. Guy Seafoose.

Miss Ruth Dorsey, of Linwood, visited at Francis Bowersox's, for a few days.

Mrs. Sallie Davidson, of Washington, spent several days with Miss Ida Merig.

Walter, second son of Snader Devibiss, and a lady friend, of Philadelphia, are visiting his parents. Walter is in training at a camp in Michigan, and it is his first furlough home.

Miss Sheets, of Hanover, is spending the week at Edward Haines', near town.

On Sunday evening, a special service by the little children, will be held in the Lutheran church, at 8 o'clock.

The Church of God Sunday School will have children's-day service, Sunday, June 23, at 10:45 A. M.

The M. P. School will hold their children's-day exercises, June 30, in the evening.

Mrs. Chas. Crumbacker and daughter, Dorothy, are visiting relatives in Waynesboro.

### EMMITSBURG.

On Wednesday morning, a beautiful wedding was solemnized in St. Joseph's R. C. church, when Miss Bernadette Eckenrode became the bride of James Lester Topper. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. O. Hayden. The bride was gowned in white satin, with Georgette tunic, trimmed with gold lace, her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. She wore white kid gloves and carried a large bouquet of brides' roses. Her sister, Miss Mary, and brother, were the attendants. Miss Mary wore gray Georgette crepe over pink silk; she also wore a large picture hat with long pink streamers. After the ceremony they returned to their home, near St. Joseph's Academy, where breakfast was served to about seventy guests.

Russell Maugans, who was employed in the Emmitsburg Savings Bank, died at the Frederick Hospital, on Saturday night after being there one week. His funeral took place on Tuesday morning, from his home at Wolfsville. All connected with the Bank, including the directors, attended his funeral. He had only been in Emmitsburg a few months.

The remains of Mrs. Norbeck was brought here, on Tuesday morning, and interred in the Lutheran cemetery. Before her marriage, she was Miss Hannah Rowe. Her age was 92 years. She was an aunt of Mrs. Chas. Landis and Miss Ella Shriver.

Two weeks ago, J. Ward Kerrigan was called to Camp Meade, on Friday Robert, a brother, and assistant postmaster, will with Francis Rowe also go to Camp Meade. They are sons of Maurice J. Kerrigan and Edward H. Rowe.

### NEW MIDWAY.

Quite an exciting time occurred on Saturday evening, when S. J. Grim's house caught fire. It was soon discovered and extinguished.

Everett Browning, of New York, spent a short while with his father, the past week.

Misses Helen and Bessie Stetley are visiting friends and relatives in Baltimore and Thurmont.

We all were very sorry to hear of William Martz's death, and we wish to express our sympathy to the family.

Andrew Albaugh and Milton Dutrow have been on the sick list.

Jesse Renner spent some time in Philadelphia, the past week.

Mrs. Boone, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with her son, William, and family.

### KEYMAR.

Miss Sara Sappington, of Unionville, spent this week at her home.

Holly Albaugh, of Unionville, spent Saturday and Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. Scott Koons.

Baxter Houck and family, of Clear Springs, spent last Thursday with Wm. F. Cover and family.

Wm. F. Cover and family spent Sunday evening with their daughter, Mrs. Ed. Hively.

Rev. L. B. Hafer and wife, and John Buffington, of Taneytown, spent Wednesday with Luther Sharetts and wife.

### HARNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hess and Mrs. Wm. Lightner, spent last Thursday in Baltimore.

Joseph Thompson, of the State Police force, of Canton, Pa., spent a few days the latter part of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson.

Mrs. Dr. F. T. Elliot and children, who had been off on a visit to Layton, Pa., returned home on Tuesday evening accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Button and daughter.

Miss Margaret Thompson, of Littlestown, is spending her vacation with her parents.

Mrs. Geo. Gillelan and daughters, Carrie, Ruth, Rhoda, of Emmitsburg, and Miss Anna Waybright, spent Sunday evening as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Valentine.

Mrs. Wm. Lightner spent Wednesday with Mrs. Wm. A. Snider, Sr.

Preaching at St. Paul's Church, next Sabbath at 10 o'clock; S. S., at 9 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McGuigan, spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Irvin Hyser, of Longville.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Witherow and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Witherow, spent Wednesday with D. Allen Stull and family, of near Bridgeport.

Mervin Conover had the misfortune on Tuesday, to have the end of his forefinger cut off near the first joint, in changing the clutch on Mr. Kiser's truck, which he had been running.

Dr. Elliot was called in and rendered the necessary operation.

Word has been received here of the safe arrival of Linn Myers, son of C. E. Myers, formerly of this place, overseas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harner entertained the following last Sunday: Mr. and Mrs. Howard Harner and children of Cumberland; Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Harner and children; Mr. and Mrs. Luther Harner; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hess and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ott.

Lennon Eckenrode of Hanover, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly and son, Allen, and Miss Ruth Hiterbrick, and John Hesson autoed to Frederick Hospital Sunday to see Mrs. J. Hesson, who is a patient there.

### UNION BRIDGE.

Let us forget to mention it, buy War Savings Stamps.

The Sunday Schools are working hard to make children's-day exercises a success.

Your conscience will let you sleep in peace, if you buy War Savings Stamps.

A delegation from Plymouth Lodge visited "Uncle Jimmie" Seabrook, on Tuesday evening at the Rinehart farm.

Just one thing after another the Government is asking, some people say; but those wieners eating Huns are just doing one thing after another. So keep cool by buying War Savings Stamps.

V. D. Marvill, of Chicago, visited his brother-in-law, Rev. Ibach, over Sunday.

If you want a tip on a good investment War Savings Stamps yield 4 1/2%.

S. W. McCollough and family, of Chicora, Pa., are visiting their children, at the Lutheran parsonage.

"Baby Bonds" is another name for War Savings Stamps. Here's your chance to adopt a lot of "babies."

Everybody is working hard these days, and the exercise will keep you young.

Stamp out the Huns with War Savings Stamps. It will win the war.

And to be sure that we have not forgotten it, a War Savings Stamp will stamp you as a loyal citizen.

We are sorry to see Mr. and Mrs. Utermiller leave town.

Great big enthusiastic War Savings Stamps meeting, in town, next Wednesday evening. Union Bridge is always going "over the top." Let us send word to Father Woodrow, once more, that he can count on us.

War Savings Stamps will save wives, sisters, and sweethearts.

### KEYSVILLE.

Edward Hahn and family visited friends at Fairfield, Saturday and Sunday.

Verl Forney and wife, of Frederick, visited his parents, A. N. Forney and wife, recently.

O. R. Koontz and wife, and Virgie Fox, visited with Mahlon Brown and family, of near Harney, Sunday.

Harry Diterman and family, and Bernard Diterman, visited their parents, William Diterman and wife of Rocky Ridge, on Sunday.

Russell Stonesifer and mother, and George Myers and Margaret Shorb, attended decoration at Thurmont, on Saturday.

Mary Baumgardner spent the weekend with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Ohler.

### BRIDGEPORT.

Those who visited the Misses Naill, on Sunday were: Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Buckingham and daughter, Ethel, of Skyesville Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Hess, of Harney.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Witherow, of Harney, and son, Ralph, and wife, of New York, spent Wednesday at the home of D. A. Stull.

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Ohler were recent visitors at their son, Russell's.

G. M. Morrison, of Baltimore, called on Jacob Ohler, on Wednesday.

Wm. Sluss and son, wife and child, of Kansas City, Mrs. Correll, of Baltimore; Mrs. Isamiah Hawk, and Mr. Washington Witherow, of Taneytown, called on friends in this vicinity.

A festival will be held at Tom's Creek Church, on June 8th.

Jones Ohler recently visited his father, Jacob Ohler.

The Children's-day exercises of Tom's Creek Church will be held on Sunday evening, June 16th, at 7:30.

Lame Back Relieved.

For a lame back apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the muscles of the back over the seat of pain thoroughly at each application.

—Advertisement—

### DETOUR.

Those who attended Decoration day services at Thurmont, on Saturday, were: Guy Warren, wife and daughter; Ernest Myers and wife, Mrs. E. D. Essick, Misses Irma Fox, Susan and Agnes Essick.

Walter Diller and wife, of Washington, spent Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Diller.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Warner visited Mr. Warner's aunt, at Altoona, during the week.

Mrs. Minnie Frock and children, of Hagerstown, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spielman.

Miss Vallie M. Shorb spent Sunday at Camp Meade.

Miss Nora Hahn spent a few days, this week, with her sister, Mrs. David Forney, near Taneytown.

Mrs. Mary Weybright is about the same today—Thursday.

### FRIZELLBURG.

Sabbath School, here, Sunday, at 10 A. M. Divine services at the Church of God, this Sunday night, by Rev. Parson.

The Sunday School will hold a children's-day service, in the chapel, on Sunday night, June 23, to which all are invited.

### To Prevent Belching.

Make a regular habit of eating slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, and you may have no further trouble. If you should, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.

—Advertisement—

### MARRIED.

#### HAWN—JUNG.

Mr. Carroll E. Hawn, of Linwood, and Miss Ethel B. Jung, of Union Bridge, were united in marriage, at the Lutheran parsonage, Union Bridge, on June 1st, 1918, by Rev. W. O. Ott.

### CARD OF THANKS.

The neighbors and general public are hereby most sincerely thanked, for their kind assistance rendered to us during our recent great trial and bereavement. The family of JOHN A. NULL.

### Female Aliens Must Register.

To The Carroll Record:—

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

"All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, being females of the age of 14 years and upwards, who are within the United States, and not actually naturalized as American citizens, are required to register as alien enemies at the Post Office from which they receive mail, between the dates of June 17th to 26th, 1918, both dates inclusive, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. This registration at Post Offices applies to nonurban districts only and does not apply to Baltimore City, Annapolis, Cambridge, Frederick, Frostburg, Hagerstown and Salisbury, where other places of registration are named by the respective Chief Registrars for those cities.

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,  
SHERLOCK SWANN,  
Chief Registrar for Nonurban Areas in Maryland. 5-31-3t

### Clergyman's Sore Throat.

George Steel-Perkins communicates to the Lancet his views on the pharyngitis and laryngitis of public speakers. He states that it is now over thirty years since he first asked himself why we speak of the condition as a clergyman's sore throat and not as a lawyer's sore throat. Why is this condition so rarely seen in lawyers who use their voices more than clergymen, and in stuffer atmospheres? On thinking over the matter the only difference the writer could perceive between a clergyman's and a lawyer's speaking was that a clergyman spoke down to his congregation, and a lawyer spoke up to the judge, the former thus pressing on his larynx and causing congestion, whereas the lawyer had his larynx and throat in a normal position, or rather in a hypernormal position. From that time he has always advised such patients to speak looking up to their audience and never down. He has used no local applications or treatment except to rectify a condition such as granular pharyngitis, but where necessary he has suggested a rest of voice for two or three months. In all cases this plan has been successful.

### ROUGH GUFF.

"Yes, I've cut the slang stuff," Nell was telling her latest "gentleman friend." "Gee, but my talk was getting fierce! I'd worked up a line of fable-material that had George Ada backed off the map and gaspin' for wind, but I've ditched all that now. I seen it was up to me to switch onto another track. Jammed on my emergency brakes one day and says to myself, 'You mutt, where you think you'll wind up if you don't slough this rough guff you're shovin' across on your unprotected friends? You never will land a Johnny-boy that's enough guff matter in his cupola to want a real, bang-up flossy lady for his kiddo instead of a skirt that palavers like a brainstorm with a busted steerin'-gear.' Any girl can talk like a lady, even if she never gets closer to one than to stretch her neck when some swell dame buzzes past in her gas-wagon. I says to yours truly, 'It's time to reformate your grammar, little sister,' and you betcher sweet life I've cut the mustard."—Grit.

### SOMETIMES.



"A man can't do anything without money."

"That depends."

"Depends on what?"

"The man; if his credit is good he can get into debt."

### Unavailable.

The poet vowed his luck was bad; In fact, distinctly cruel. A lot of burning thoughts he had; They were no good for fuel.

### A Small Part.

Father—Marry my daughter? Why, with your salary you couldn't even dress her.

Suitor—Oh, yes, I could. I could keep her in gloves.

Father—Do you mean to insinuate that my daughter wears only gloves?

Suitor—Pardon me; I asked only for her hand.

### Confidential.

"My dear, I want to speak to you seriously."

"I probably deserve it, papa. I know I have been neglecting the children lately."

"It isn't that; but aren't you neglecting your game of bridge?"

### A Subtle Touch.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," quoted Markley.

"That's the golden rule, and I believe in it, too; don't you?"

"Well," replied Burroughs, "if I did I'd be offering to lend you \$10 this minute."

### The Main Point.

George—The idea of accepting such a buffoon of a man for a husband! Why, his name doesn't look well on a visiting card.

Evelyn—No; but it looks rather inviting on a check.

### Very Generous.

First Beggar—What are you doin' here, mate? I thought your stand was on the bridge?

Second Beggar—Oh, I gave that to me son for a weddin' present.

### HEAVY.



The Professor—In ancient times they wrote on bricks.

The Absent-Minded Man—Gee! I bet no man ever forgot to mail his wife's letter then.

### Real Troubles.

The kicker silent now we find, He seems to lose the trick. He has so much upon his mind He hasn't time to kick.

### Driven to It.

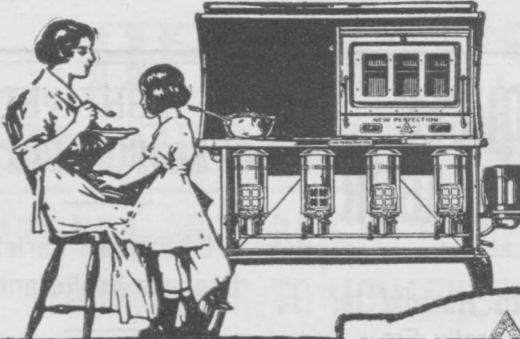
"How did you happen to go in for aviation?"

"I was driven to it. Three years ago an heiress turned me down, and I've been up in the air ever since."

### Suiting the Occasion.

"When I called on Miss Maud yesterday, they were all so cold to me."

"Why, didn't you know yesterday was one of their heatless days?"



### NEW PERFECTION

#### Makes Cooking a Pleasure

THERE'S no need to burn up your strength when you're doing your own cooking. It takes energy to cook food, but it ought to be heat energy, not human energy. Get a New Perfection—the Long Blue Chimney Stove. It makes you mistress of your own kitchen—not the slave of a stove. No soot, no odors, no constant fussing. Visible flame that stays put—the different oil cook stove. In more than 2,500,000 homes. Come in and see the reversible reservoir, a new and exclusive feature that makes the New Perfection better than ever before.

### REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

## The Johns Hopkins University

BALTIMORE, MD.

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

#### State Scholarships in Engineering Courses

Entrance Examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, Monday-Thursday, September 16-19, 1918, beginning at 9 A. M. each day. Examinations will also be conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board, Monday-Saturday, June 17-22, in Gilman Hall, beginning 9 A. M. These examinations are accepted by the University.

Applications for Scholarships in the Department of Engineering, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 20, 1918, beginning at 9 A. M. Appointments will be made soon after.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each County of the State, with the exception of Howard and Worcester Counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1918-1919, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the two counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. One of the scholarships in each County and each Legislative District of the City carries also the sum of \$200. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is not greater than that of the said institutions.

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College. Two scholarships will be awarded "At Large."

Applicants should address The Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction. 5-24-18

### ANNIE LAURIE REAL PERSON

#### American Girl of Same "Ilk" Gives Facts of Origin of the Popular Scotch Song.

More than once has the question as to whether Annie Laurie, the subject of the ever-popular and ever-living song bearing her name as title, was a real person or mere fiction.

A letter has come to hand that was written by Miss M. E. Riddle, daughter of the late Judge Riddle, for many years a circuit court justice in this section, says a writer in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. The Riddles were of Laurie ilk, as Scotch folk say, and they had gone to some considerable pains to get the story of the song straight, as there had been considerable contention about it. Here it is:

"Jean Riddell (the name later spelled Riddle) was married to Sir Robert Laurie, the first baronet of Maxwellton. One of their daughters was Annie Laurie, celebrated in Scotch song.

"Annie Laurie was famed for her beauty and cleverness, and was a social favorite in all the country round about, so it was not at all surprising that she captivated a Mr. Douglas of England, a man of culture and of letters, who composed the song bearing her name.

"But seeing that the course of true love does not run smoothly, she married a Mr. Gurgesson, leaving Mr. Douglas to his hunting and his verses.

"To this day many pilgrims go to Maxwellton, drawn thither by the much-loved song, 'Annie Laurie.' Many also visit Craigdoroch, where she spent her married life in comfort."

### A Panacea.

Myrt—Have you ever found anything that will cure a severe headache?

Em—Oh, yes; an eleventh hour invitation from Jack to go to the theater relieves mine instantly.

### Its Compensation.

"Money is nothing but trouble."

"That may be, but it is the only kind of trouble that is hard to borrow."

## NO. 5044 EQUITY.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County:

Thomas E. Utz and Virtie M. Utz, his wife, et al, Plaintiffs,

Savilla M. Utz, widow, et al, Defendants.

The object of this bill is to procure a decree for the sale of a certain tract or parcel of land in Carroll County, State of Maryland.

The bill states that a certain George A. Utz departed this life in Carroll County, Maryland, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1917, seized and possessed of a certain tract or parcel of land containing 36 Acres and 36 Perches of Land, more or less, which was conveyed to the said George A. Utz by George H. Folk and Rosa B. Folk, his wife, by deed dated March 2nd, 1906, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County in Liber D. P. S. No. 104, folio 89, &c., a certified copy of said deed is filed among the proceedings marked "Exhibit A" and prayed to be taken together with all other Exhibits as part of the bill.

That the said George A. Utz at the time of his death left surviving him the following children and grandchildren, heirs at law and next of kin, viz: Thomas E. Utz, whose wife's name is Virtie M. Utz, Annie R. Sprinkle, who is intermarried with Wesley Sprinkle, Theodore D. Utz, whose wife's name is Goldie R. Utz, Lillie M. Mummert, who is intermarried with Alexander S. Mummert, Jersey N. Utz, Clarence C. Utz, whose wife's name is Ada Utz, Amos Ralph Utz, whose wife's name is Rebecca Utz, Estu V. George, who is intermarried with Grover C. Geiman, Charles Utz and Harvey S. Utz, whose wife's name is Maggie Utz, children of said George A. Utz, deceased, and John T. Utz, Bessie V. Horn, who is intermarried with Frank L. Horn, and Daisy Utz, children of Jay T. Utz, a deceased son of

## Suggestions for Graduation Gifts:

### FOR GIRLS

DIAMOND RINGS,  
BRACELETS,  
LAVALLIERES,  
BRACELET WATCHES,  
CAMEO BREAST PINS,  
PEARL BEADS,  
LINGERIE CLASPS,  
TOILET SETS,  
VANITY CASES,  
MANICURE SETS,  
FOUNTAIN PENS,  
SILVER HANDLE UMBRELLAS,  
SILVER PICTURE FRAMES,  
OPERA GLASSES,  
KNITTING NEEDLES,

### FOR BOYS

SET AND SIGNET RINGS,  
MILITARY WATCHES,  
WATCH CHAINS,  
CUFF LINKS,  
TIE CLASPS,  
TIE PINS,  
WATCH FOBS,  
CIGARETTE CASES,  
FOUNTAIN PENS,  
UMBRELLAS,  
SILVER PENCILS,  
MILITARY BRUSHES,  
MATCH BOX HOLDER,  
SILVER PICTURE FRAMES,  
DESK CLOCKS,

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Chic When Rising From Severe  
Line of Tailored Coat.

High-Collared Chemisettes, Resembling  
Little Waistcoats, Seen in  
Many Variations.

A tailored gown or suit is often made or marred by the neck accessory worn with it. It is almost if not quite as important to this type of costume that its wearer should choose correct and becoming neckwear as that she should be topped by a hat whose unimpeachable smartness is only equalled by its suitability.

The chic of a trim, dainty stock rising from the severe line of the tailored coat collar is unquestionable, and it is amazing how many women have become at least ten years younger since adopting this fashion.

There are, however, unfortunately many women who are incapable of giving the careful attention to the details of the toilet which is required by the high-collared neck accessory, for a stock collar of any sort must fit the neck perfectly and be adjusted with the utmost care at the opening either front or back. This applies equally to the high-collared blouse, the lace stock with the jabot attached and the high-collared chemisette.

The high-collared chemisettes which often have the semblance of a charming little waistcoat are shown in a variety of materials and many ingenious variations of shape and detail. There are a very few in color, but white is apparently much more modish, at least for the present. Ivory satin stocks and chemisettes, while not in the very front rank of novelties, are still new enough and pretty enough to be worth any woman's consideration.

There are some extremely smart white satin stocks either of the plain wrinkled variety or with a flaring top.



Neckwear of Great Variety.

From these depend rather voluminous jabots of chiffon, net or lace. The net or chiffon is edged by two or three rows of fine silk braid.

Again, clever little gingham waistcoat chemisettes are appearing, and very enticing they are with their fresh colors and trim tailored finish. In green and white, blue and white or rose and white checks they are open down the front and either fastened with pearl buttons or with pearl links. The collar turns over a little at the top and a narrow flat black tie finishes it.

### SOME HINTS FOR HOSTESSES

First of All, It Is Declared, Room  
Where Guests Are Received Must  
Be as Lovely as It Can Be Made.

One of the pleasantest things in the world is a friendly house where people love to come and linger. Some women, it is true, were born good hostesses, while others find the greatest difficulty in entertaining naturally and simply. Although hospitality, if not natural, is hard to cultivate, still it can be done.

First of all, says a popular hostess, the room where you receive your guests must be as lovely as you can afford to make it.

A pretty room with comfortable chairs, nice books and a cheerful fire-

place is a heart warmer in itself. Do not try to amuse your guests too much. People often have the best time when left to their own devices; but watch them carefully and see that they have everything that they want.

Get the young people together. If there are two young people who, you believe, would like to talk alone, make this possible and they will be eternally grateful.

See that the men have ash trays if they need them, and that everybody is comfortable.

Most important of all, be a good listener.

### POWERS REQUIRED BY WAR

Quality of Self-Reliance the First  
Requisite of the Really Great  
Commander.

War is wont to be associated with the physical rather than the intellectual or moral qualities, says Col. Theo. A. Dodge in the Forum. The idea of youth and strength and ardor is coupled with the military profession. Alexander at the Granicus, Scipio at Zama, Napoleon in '06, McClellan in '62, represent to the popular fancy the typical soldier. But war, from the standpoint of the captain, is primarily an intellectual process. The successful conduct of a campaign requires, first, exceptional mental powers; next, moral qualities of a high order; and last, a physique to withstand the drain of unremitting mental and nervous tension. The gladiatorial courage which prompted the little Roman legionary to close in upon the burly Teuton with the sword, or the prize-fighting pluck which carried the guards through the day at Waterloo, are not as essential to the captain as the moral force which on the broad strategic field helps him to push his own scheme home despite the threatening maneuvers of his opponent, which on the narrower field of battle enables him to risk the lives of thousands of his men upon the result of a calculation, or to watch with equanimity the compromising movements of his adversary, or to hold back his battalions for the supreme moment, are not as essential as that self-reliance which prompts him to great undertakings and sustains him through their performance.

### Statues of Great Men.

The fashion of placing statues of popular heroes in parks and squares has prevailed for a long time, and is apparently not losing any of the popular favor, says the Ave Maria. It would not be so prevalent, however, if Rossini's plan were carried out.

The great Italian composer was waited on one day by a delegation who informed him that a statue of himself was to be erected in white marble, and that it would adorn the public square of his natal city. The artist inquired how much the statue would cost.

"Twelve thousand francs," was the reply.

"Well," said Rossini, "give me that sum, and on state occasions I'll go and stand on the pedestal myself, so that instead of a mere copy you'll have the original."

### Cleaned Out.

"I want you to clean my shop window," said Mr. Jenkins to Muggins, the village champion window cleaner. "Do you think you can do it while I'm away for an hour or so?"

"Oh, yes; glad to do it," replied Muggins. And while Mr. Jenkins was out he set to work with a will and completed the job with a vengeance.

"Muggins," said Jenkins, entering the shop and glancing at the cleaner's work with approval, "you've done the job well. Why, there isn't a speck or scratch to be seen on the whole pane. Here's your money and an extra shilling."

"I'm glad you're satisfied with it," murmured Muggins pocketing the money somewhat nervously.

"Of course I am. Why, I can hardly believe there is any glass there at all. It looks so clear."

"Well, there ain't," said Muggins, moving toward the door. "Me and the ladder fell through the glass just after we started."—London Tit-Bits.

## HOW DRYING WILL CUT HIGH COST OF LIVING

The installation of a dehydrating machine at the War Food Bureau shows that Baltimore is as wide-awake as other great American cities to the need for keeping up the food supply by the prevention of waste. For the next three years at least one-half of our Allies' food must cross the ocean—whether peace comes before then or not. Production has reached almost the highest point possible with the labor available. There is one alternative, to save, to prevent waste. A nation-wide educational campaign is on to rescue millions of pounds of vegetables from rotting, and upon its success depends to a large extent whether or not the United States shall feel the pinch of hunger before the world recovers from its debauch of bloodshed.

While the Sammy battles with the myrmidons of destruction the American housewife must combat the agents of decay. Dehydration is the weapon. The word is Greek—but the process is so simple that its meaning does not need to be Greek to any intelligent woman. "Dehydration" means nothing more than "drying" or getting out the water. It is not a new art; ancient Egyptians and African savages practiced it. But it is an art which we have foolishly allowed to fall into disuse, and have had to pay the penalty of eating tough, old carrots in the winter-time when a little foresight would have given us them young and tender.

"All you need is common sense," declares one Maryland woman who won prizes two years running with the same dried string beans. "Put the vegetables, properly sliced, a few feet above your stove on a wire tray and leave them there till they are thoroughly dried. I then keep mine in a muslin bag till I want to use them—perhaps months afterward. The only advice I offer is to see that they are really dried. Otherwise, the boll weevil and such-like insects may get busy and spoil them."

In Germany there are over two thousand community driers in use, most of them built during the war. They saved the Hun from famine. Gradually, the United States is awakening to the merits of an art which saves storage, saves transportation, and, above all, saves food. The Baltimore plant is one of many recently erected. It can be a help to all and a Godsend to people who live in flats.

The New York dehydrator cost \$1,500, including the preparatory machinery for cutting and peeling. It will dry one thousand pounds of fresh material a day at a cost, including wages, of one cent a pound. As a general rule, drying will shrink vegetables five-sixths of their volume without at all altering the cellular structure. A few hours' soaking restores the original flavor, color, form and fragrance. The most popular container is a double-lined paper bag, waxed inside. Canning the fresh produce would cost about twenty-five times as much for containers, while bottling would cost fifty times as much. Cold storage, another means of keeping these foods, will be increasingly costly, as military needs are apt to cause a shortage in the supply of that commodity to civilians.

Dehydration is not a fad; it is a war need. Even in time of peace its use is the acme of common sense, for it will keep the produce of the farmer from rotting away. Thus, it offers the one visible solution to the high cost of living. It insures the producers a market for their crops. It keeps the consumers from being saddled with the cost of shipping and storing millions of gallons of water which they can just as well draw from the kitchen tap a few hours before the cook wishes to use the vegetables, yes, and the eggs and the milk which she had the prudence to buy when they were plentiful and, therefore, cheap.

Whoever can attend the daily demonstrations in the Lexington Building, Baltimore, will save many dollars by the expenditure of a few minutes of time. As a substitute, the literature is recommended which is given out there or in Bulletin 841 and 916, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

### CABBAGE IN CASSEROLE.

(Official recipe.)

Take off any withered outside leaves, divide the cabbage into four, cut off the stalk, wash well in salted water. Place in an earthen casserole for choice with one gill of water and one ounce of fat to one medium sized cabbage. Cover and cook quite gently, stirring now and then until tender. Season with pepper and salt and serve very hot in the casserole.

Swiss bakers were compelled to use potatoes in bread. Now their supply of potatoes has been cut off.

German sailors are giving their lives to stop our wheat reaching France. Sacrifice a little of your comfort as a convenience to keep the supply on the move.

Make this a record canning and drying year. That is one of the objects of your war garden. And start early. Don't wait until the vegetables become over-ripe, or tough or stringy. They will keep them for storage.

### HOW TO TRY IT?

## MOVIES MUST DRIP GLOOM

Picture Dramas That Have Happy Endings Can Never Attain Popularity in Russia.

Four and five-act movie dramas of the highly emotional and sentimental kind are popular in Russia. Cowboy activities, murders and burglaries do not appeal to these audiences. Rough comedy is wasted even on the cheapest Russian audience. They do not understand it.

American pictures, as a rule, do not appeal to the Russian taste. They want a drama woven usually around the "eternal triangle;" the men must be ardent lovers, and the women weak but noble.

A weeping mother or the deathbed of a beloved father is always very impressive. There must be a death in the drama, preferably the suicide of hero or heroine, with the other one going into the cloister at the end. The ideal picture play for Russian popular audiences must not, under any circumstances, have a happy ending.

The Russians use a great deal of descriptive and explanatory material on the films in showing their own dramas. They depend upon it largely for the "action." They do not care nearly so much for action in the pictures as for postures indicating emotions. Amatory and deathbed scenes should always be photographed to the last detail, but nearly everything else may be written and read.

## IN DAYS OF PONY EXPRESS

Service, of Course, Would Be Laughed at Now, But Was Really Remarkable Then.

The pony express, a romantic feature of the West of that day, was part of a mail line from New York to San Francisco. Between St. Joseph, Mo., the western terminus of the railway, and Sacramento, the distance was traversed by horsemen mounted on swift and durable ponies, each of which traveled sixty miles, and then turned over his mail bags to another.

The weight carried was not to exceed ten pounds, and the charge was \$5 in gold for each quarter of an ounce.

A letter or parcel weighing an ounce, now carried for 3 cents, cost \$20 in the days of the pony express. By the aid of the pony carriers the distance between New York and San Francisco was covered in 14 days, a truly remarkable performance, considering the vast distance and the character of the country traversed by the brave riders.

### How Do Men Break Down?

Be assured that there is no chance of your breaking down—although there will be times when you will try to fool yourself with this idea. This thought of breaking down indeed is one of the illusions of mediocrity. It is the excuse which every lazy man presents to himself. It is moral astigmatism. The great fact is that men do not break down from overwork so much as it is commonly supposed. As they go upward in the scale of increased activity, increased responsibility only acts upon them as a natural stimulant and carries them along. If hard work and worry killed men so easily, most of the successful business men of America would be dead already. No! What kills men is due more to what they take into their stomachs rather than what they take into their minds.—Physical Culture.

### When Sick, Go to a "Vet."

"Some of the best medicines for people are dog medicines," said a physician.

"You see, all sorts of remedies are prescribed for human complaints, and sometimes they are beneficial. Many people have faith in patent medicines, which may be more or less justified. "But a dog medicine is very sure to be a good thing. It wouldn't sell if it wasn't. And what is good for a dog is likely to be good for a human being—supposing that he really knows what is the matter with him.

"A doctor who started in business with no other equipment than a dozen prescriptions representing first-class dog medicines (supposing him to be a fair diagnostician) ought to make a fair professional success."

### Famous Military Commanders.

Napoleon regarded Wellington as able, but lucky. He considered Tilly and Wallenstein far better generals than Gustaf Adolf. Turenne he placed far in advance of Frederick the Great. "If I had a man like Turenne as my second in command during my campaigns," he said, "I should now be master of the world." Hannibal, according to Plutarch, sometimes ranked Alexander, sometimes Pyrrhus as the foremost general of all time. Scipio he placed second. Himself he ranked but third or fourth. Posterity has modified his verdict to the advantage of his fame.

### He Had Changed.

Mother—Why didn't you speak to that little boy who just passed?  
Tommy—I don't know him, mama.  
"Yes, you do know him. He's the little boy who just moved in next door to us. You were playing with him yesterday."

### Marching Orders.

Patience—What's become of that young man who used to call on you?  
Patrice—You mean the one papa didn't like?  
"That's the one."  
"Oh, he's gone to be a soldier."  
"What's he know about being a soldier, I'd like to know?"  
"Oh, papa shoved him how to march."

## FOODS WITH CORN AS BASIS

Some Really Excellent Dishes That Are Popular in Different Parts of the World.

Maize was the chief aboriginal food of America and is still a favorite article of diet in Central America. "Samp" was adopted by the early colonists of New England from the Indians; it consisted, according to Roger Williams, of "Indian corn beaten and broiled and eaten hot or cold with milk or butter." "Hominy" was the name given to maize after it had been boiled with alkali, causing the skin of the grain to peel away and leave the soft inner portion.

"Succotash" originally meant an ear of maize, but was afterwards used to describe a mixture of corn and beans. "Hoe cake" was taken over from the southern Indians. The Pueblo Indians ate gruel baked on stone stoves, calling it "paper bread." "Hulled corn or hominy, ground into a paste," says H. J. Spinden in his account of the Mexican dietary, "furnishes dough for the tortillas or unleavened cakes that take the place of bread in Mexico. Although the ordinary tortilla is rather soggy, it is delicious when made thin. For a breakfast dish nothing can surpass the enchilada, which is a tortilla rolled up cigar fashion with a little meat, cheese or chili pepper as a surprise in the center. This is toasted before the fire until it is crisp and crackling. Pinole is, properly speaking, a parched meal made from maize and other seeds. The word is applied to a variety of dishes such as stews of maize, meat and chili peppers."

## HAVE MANY GOOD REMEDIES

Chinese Physicians by No Means All Ignorant of Fine Points of Their Profession.

Writing of a recent decree of the Chinese government, permitting autopsies on the human body, Millard's Review (Shanghai) says that it is only lately that Chinese doctors discovered that the bodies of Orientals had the same internal arrangement as those of Occidentals. They had been taught that the organs were arranged much in the manner of a modern office building with the elevator shaft as the connecting medium. But it adds:

"It must be admitted, however, that the Chinese practitioners, through long experience and through the custom of handing down medical secrets from one generation to another, do have many excellent native remedies. One Chinese medical treatise indicates no less than 98 different types of pulse, and another form of treatment is that of puncturing the body with a needle. A chart of the human body contains 700 spots which are indicated as the places where it is safe to insert a needle without injuring a vital organ. Quinine as a medicine has long been known in China. Belief in the sanctity of the human body in relation to future life has up to the last few years prevented the use and development of surgery."

## Play at Something.

Are you one of those who laugh at those who ride hobbies? Did you ever notice that a man doesn't amount to much who isn't a little batty over something outside of the way he makes a living.

Look around at the unusual men and women you know and see if all of them haven't sidelines in the way of work. These queries are due to a story of a big man who "clears his mind" every evening by driving a motorcar through the worst traffic in the world. He could just as well take easier routes, hire an expert chauffeur or not drive at all, but the trip makes him forget such little things as money deals and big operations.

Use every day some portions of your body other than those with which you make a living, either mind or muscle. Just because you're grown is no reason why you should not play.—Toledo Blade.

## Bluffing.

We all know to what desperate lengths some can be carried by their desire to be important or even to seem important. It is as if they felt that they could not endure making this earthly pilgrimage without attracting notice to themselves. Openly or covertly they will try to give their lives enhancement. They are pitiful when they resort to pretense and deceit. And yet even here there is a certain imaginative appeal, a longing to change drab colors into brighter shades, to do for themselves what the writers of fiction do for characters that entertain and charm and thrill.—Exchange.

## He's Some Help.

Belle—Her husband is very good at figures, you know.  
Beulah—Really?  
"Oh, yes. He's in a bank."  
"Think of that!"  
"She always takes him to her knitting club."  
"What can he do at a knitting club?"  
"He counts the stitches so she can talk."

## Marching Orders.

Patience—What's become of that young man who used to call on you?  
Patrice—You mean the one papa didn't like?  
"That's the one."  
"Oh, he's gone to be a soldier."  
"What's he know about being a soldier, I'd like to know?"  
"Oh, papa shoved him how to march."

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## Save Pennies— Waste Dollars

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Moral: Give your printing to a good printer and save money.

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# Strategy

By Lillian Hall Crowley

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"He writes often, doesn't he, Miss Newman?" The postman smiled at Margery as she stood expectantly on the steps of the veranda awaiting his approach.

As he handed her the looked-for letter she glanced at it and then ran into the house. She entered a quiet library and with eager fingers opened the letter and, leaning back in the chair, prepared to enjoy it. But the smile of happiness faded from her face as she read on:

"When I asked you to marry me, I was earning a fair income. But business conditions have changed since the war in Europe began and I find myself at thirty-five with no capital and forced to begin over again with only a small salary. I cannot in honor ask you to share this, therefore, dear one, I must give you up. I have not the courage to see you, so take the easier way of writing you of my misfortunes. I am afraid, too, that your generous heart may prompt you to make the sacrifice of marrying a very poor man, and dear—my pride will not let me accept the sacrifice. I must have something to offer you, and as that time looks far distant now, I release you. I am going away on a long business trip and it will be impossible for a letter to reach me. I am firm in this.

"Always your loving, John." Margery dropped the letter from her fingers.

"Never," she said to herself, "never will I give up John! He is mine! We love each other and the power of love shall keep us together!"

After she had recovered from the first staggering blow she rose and with head held high with resolve she went



"What Has He to Do With Us?"

to her room to think it over. She would marry John no matter how poor he was. She would overcome his pride, poor fellow, and share his poverty with him. But—how to see him was the problem. She would manage it when he came to his mother's for the week-end.

John Manning lived in Jamestown, which was about an hour's ride from Marshfield, where his mother and sister and Margery lived. He usually came home for the week-end.

Next day Susie, John's sister, came to see Margery to relate her sorrows. John was not coming home for the week-end but was going to Buffalo to live. He had written his mother that he could not tell when he would be home—perhaps in six months, perhaps a year.

"I came to see you about it, Margery. Are you going to let your intended husband stay away so long or have you two planned to be married soon?"

"We haven't decided—yet," answered Margery, "but whatever comes of John's change of business will be right for us all."

"Well, if you don't mind, we ought not to complain. Still it's going to be frightfully dull without John Sundays, even though you did have the most of him. Mother and I are just as sorry for you, Margery, as we are for ourselves. Good-by, dear, and when you write John try to persuade him to come home. Business isn't the only thing in the world."

After Susie's visit Margery realized that her chances of seeing John were further off than ever. She had been so sure he would come home to see his mother.

"He doesn't dare risk seeing me," she smiled. "Well, if I have so much power over him I shall use it and get him back." Tears came into her eyes when she thought of John eating his heart out in the loneliness of renunciation.

That same day Margery met Sam Brown, the mayor, who told her of plans for a coming political meeting. "John Manning has promised to give a speech on the fifth of next month and we'll make lots of votes with that speech. John sure has a way with people."

Margery was smiling as she walked homeward. "I'll see him when he comes to make his speech and then tell him

the things it would do no good to write. I'll make him understand."

She said nothing to her mother about John's letter—only that he had gone to live in Buffalo and would not come down to Marshfield for a long time.

Mrs. Newman looked scrutinizingly at her daughter, but seeing only a complacent smile on Margery's face, concluded that her suspicion was groundless.

A few days later Margery again met the mayor, who stopped her and said: "What do you know about this? John Manning has written the committee that he can't come to Marshfield and deliver that speech. Says urgent business takes him to Rochester. We don't know what to do as we are counting a lot on him. Do you think you could help us?"

"I might," Margery answered. "Get him to make that speech; it will win our cause and he'll make a hit in the state."

Margery began at once to study ways and means of seeing John.

"I'm just as determined as ever," thought she, "even though I am disappointed at every turn. Now for a real plan."

On the following Monday Mrs. Newman went to a neighboring town to attend a funeral. Margery left for Buffalo on the noon train. She had noticed the name of a hotel on the stationery when the mayor had held John's letter in his hand, so she went directly there and into the parlor and rang for a boy to take a message to John.

"Go to Mr. Manning's door," she instructed the boy, "and say: 'Someone in the rose parlor to see you sir.' Then hurry away before he can speak." The boy smiled knowingly when she slipped a dollar into his hand.

She waited, nervous now that this was the crucial moment. What if John wouldn't come? What if he wasn't in his room? Some business might have called him out?

In the doorway she saw the grinning boy, who nodded to her. "All right," he said, and disappeared.

Approaching footsteps caused her heart to beat furiously. What if she didn't have strength of will to carry out her daring plan? Pain tore at her heart when she looked into the saddened countenance of her beloved. He gave a start of complete surprise when he saw her.

She rushed to him, and taking both of his hands in hers, she exclaimed: "Oh, my dear, did you think I would let you bear this all alone? You don't know me, dear. I shall share your poverty with you. I want nothing else in the world except you, John."

"Margery, this is madness. Didn't you receive my letter?"

"Of course I did. That is why I am here now. Listen, John." She pulled him down into a chair and then sat near him. "If we had been married I wouldn't leave you if you lost your money, would I? Well, it is the same when we are engaged. It will be such fun working it out together, because I shall not give you up for the loss of a little money. You need me, John, more now than you ever did."

"It's impossible, Margery; you make it harder for me when you offer me your dear self. You know I love you better than anything else in the world, but I cannot take you from a comfortable home to share my meager income. I have some pride, dear."

"You haven't asked me how I came here," Margery smiled roguishly at him.

"Isn't your mother with you?" "No, dear, I am alone. Mother is in Jonesville. So I came to see you because you wouldn't come to see me. Look, John, do you see that man out there leaning against the pillar of the mezzanine?"

"I see him, but what has he got to do with us?"

"A whole lot. He was standing near the door when I came in. He recognized me, because he lives in the next block to us at home and he left Marshfield on the same train I did. He is known as the worst scandal-monger in the state. Now he sees me here with you. There is only one thing to do, John, to save my reputation."

"Margery, you little imp," and in spite of the man's looking on, John took her in his arms.

"Come," he said, "we'll go at once and look up a minister."

"Yes," answered Margery, "and then we'll go home on the seven o'clock train. Mother will arrive home about the same time we shall. We'll have our honeymoon in Marshfield instead of the trip we planned. This is a good beginning in economy and you can write your political speech for the committee while we are at mother's."

"My dear Margery, as a strategist I commend your ingenuity."

### Value of Vital Statistics.

"Public hygiene is built upon and directed by, and is everlastingly in debt to vital statistics. . . . Every wheel that turns in the service of public health must be belted to this shaft." Such was the statement of Dr. John S. Fulton of Maryland, at a meeting of the International Congress of Hygiene. Such is the attitude of public health workers the country over. The careful bookkeeping required in modern business is essential to the welfare of any corporation or office; so in matters of public health where the records are inadequately and poorly kept, the health workers have no measure of their own work, no basis for judging the extent and the kind of diseases prevalent, no reliable guide to the sources of unhealthful influences. Public opinion guiding the local officers of every community will do a good work if it insists that every birth and every death are immediately recorded with the division of vital statistics.

### BEE'S KNOWLEDGE OF TIME

Experiments Seem to Prove Them Endowed With Intelligence Almost Beyond Belief.

Bees, said to be the most intelligent of insects, have a remarkable knowledge of time, says the Philadelphia Record. Professor Conklin of the University of Pennsylvania is of the opinion that bees also have a powerful memory, which is the reason, he asserts, that a bee flying half a mile away from its hive returns safely to its shelter. It observes closely the landmarks passed on the outward journey. An owner of several hives of bees, noting the diligence they observed in their work, was induced to investigate if time could be accurately gauged by his swarms. For several weeks he had his meals on the terrace of his house, breakfast being served promptly at seven o'clock, when preserves were used as a light repast.

Most of the contents of the table were allowed to remain until luncheon, at 10 a. m. At noon the midday meal was served, but without sweets. At 4 p. m. there was a light lunch, with sweets, which remained on the table for half an hour or so. As a further inducement a dish of stewed cherries was put to cool on a window nearby, and in a few hours the whole swarm of bees were sucking the sweet juice.

This incited the bees to visit the window regularly. The dish was afterward moved to the table, and was discovered by one of their number. On the morrow several companies were at the feast, and every day the number increased. At first the bees arrived at all hours but soon they realized that there was "nothing doing" between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., so the visits ceased except at the meal hours.

### ASCRIBED TO FALLING STAR

Mystery Crater in Plain of Arizona Is Thus Explained by Geologists of Prominence.

About forty miles from Flagstaff, Ariz., in the midst of a great plain, there is a saucer-shaped hollow or crater about three-quarters of a mile across and 600 feet deep. The rim of the crater rises between 150 and 200 feet above the surrounding plain.

Rocky fragments are scattered about for several miles around the crater. Among these rocks many fragments of meteoric iron, some containing black diamonds, have been found. The inner walls show that the crust of the earth was broken when the crater was formed, yet no volcanic rocks exist there.

Geologists have offered theories to account for this phenomenon. One is that an immense meteorite made the hole, and that the meteoric fragments mentioned are remnants of the falling star. Another theory ascribes the origin of the crater to a tremendous explosion of steam in the rocks beneath, and a third combines the first two by suggesting that the blow of a falling meteor, striking the earth's crust at a point where subterranean water had accumulated in the neighborhood of heated rocks was the cause of the explosion.

### Traced by Laundry Mark.

Perhaps the most striking instance on record in England of how laundry marks assist the police was that of the Yarmouth beach mystery, when the mutilated body of a woman was discovered on the western shore of that, previous to the war, popular seaside resort. Over 400 laundries were visited by the police to discover the ownership of the linen found on the body. It was traced at last to a small hand laundry at Woolwich, whither it had been sent by a Mrs. Bennett. Twelve hours later the dead woman had been identified, and her husband, Herbert John Bennett, was in custody charged with her murder.

He had, as he thought, obliterated every clue. He had persuaded the woman to stay at Yarmouth under an assumed name. He had also, by suspicious pretenses, got her to hide her identity in every possible way; and he had decoyed her to the beach at dead of night and there strangled her—silently, swiftly, secretly—while pretending to caress her. But he overlooked the existence of that one little telltale laundry mark—which brought him to the scaffold.

### Mysterious Lake Tchad.

The natives of the surrounding country reverence the Lake Tchad, in Africa, and its island inhabitants. They believe that a great snake lives below the lake's surface, and commands the worship of the race of island dwellers. Some even think that these snake worshippers live within the lake. The island folk are doubtless glad of a legend which protects them from attack so effectively. Unfortunately for them, foreigners are not so gullible and adventurous travelers are the more eager to push on to the lake after hearing the warnings of the fear-struck natives.

### Little Men and Big Jobs.

Among the chiefest enemies of mankind is the individual who seizes a job for which he is too little. If he is a tailor, his coats make other human beings fear the light of day. If he builds buildings they tumble down and mangle those who occupy them. If he is an oculist he puts out his patients' eyes, or if a surgeon he is prone to cut off the wrong leg. In all of life's situations the little man in the big job causes misery, but most of all he meets disaster when he meddles with the affairs of nations.—Detroit Free Press.

## AMERICAN WEALTH AND GAY CLOTHES

French Gowns Are Symbolic of a Changed Spirit in Paris.

### BANK ACCOUNTS PLAY PART

Garments Brilliant, Cheering, Capricious and Sometimes Not Economical—New Evening Gowns—Many Capes.

New York.—Paris has sent her clothes over here. We have viewed them. They have been acceptable in large measure and approved of in full measure. And yet observes a prominent fashion writer, we don't understand why they should be as they are. They are a somersault from what has been. Paris has preached demureness, economy, simplicity and modesty. Her cloths have been symbolic of the tidal wave of depression that swept over her spirit since 1914.

The Reason for the Change. Do you realize why Paris has sent us over such brilliant, alluring, rich clothes? It is because American money has burst upon her with such force that she has gone up in a balloon, figuratively speaking.

France settled herself down for demure clothes on the day of the war and has kept to this contract with herself, compelling the rest of the world to dress likewise; but in the autumn of 1917 there burst upon her astonished vision the vanguard of America. They were not commercial buyers; they were not cosmopolitan multi-millionaires who aped the French woman. They were the true representatives of a country whose vastness and resources France had only guessed at. Boys in blue flannel sailor suits had bank accounts of ten thousand dollars each; women in Red Cross uniforms could afford five hundred dollars per gown, if they wished; privates in khaki paid their bills without looking at their change; canteen workers hid under their collars strings of pearls worth fifty thousand dollars. All these Americans laughed and went to the theater and ordered expensive dinners and joked with the midnettes.

The confusing part about this situation is that America is getting into the spirit of economy and somberness that Paris had a year ago. Our reformers preach standardization, uniformity in clothes; our economists preach conservation; our emotionalists beg us to go about in black, without



Tunic of black and white figured foulard over a narrow slip of white crepe de chine. The short, narrow skirt is finished at the hem with black fringe. Note unusual collar.

smiles and turning our heads from the wiles of pleasure, as though we were early Puritans.

### Chemise Robe.

Among the new evening gowns from France this spring the twelfth century tunic is as frequently seen as in the street gowns, but the effect of the two is strongly differentiated. For the evening the designers use a narrow, slim, primitive slip of satin or metallic cloth the latter preferred. Over this slip drops a much wider, more voluminous, transparent robe. It is cut like a chemise; it has a half low décolletage; the sleeves usually cover the entire arm, but are cut to fall half a foot away from it, and the entire effect is one of exquisite veiling.

Doncet does this in the most brilliant manner, and he shows his competitors something in the way of an underslip, making a corslet and then a short skirt of soft gold tissue, which gives a far more graceful, undulating movement of the body when it is seen beneath the transparent chemise.

There are chemise gowns of rare lace, seldom in white, but in ivory tints and also in cloudy gray. These are

dropped over a slim underslip of tissue, silver and steel as well as gold, and the note of color is given by an extraordinary sash. It may be of Chinese blue taffeta, of splendid Chinese brocade, of deep gold and black brocade ribbon, and one end of it always trails down the back panel and adds to the brilliancy of the short train.

### Variety of Capes.

We have demure capes made of gaberdine and serge which are as serviceable as those worn by the Italian police, and those who care for the quietness of distinguished clothes can put one of these over a slightly worn and much-used frock, thereby enclosing an old friend in a new frame and



Gown of black satin, short, sleeveless and thin. The sash, which ties at the side, is finished with large gold tassel at hem of skirt. The scarf, of black lace and tulle, with band of gold lace at each end, slips under belt at right, and is loosely thrown over left shoulder.

presenting a brave front to a world that is not too critical in these war days.

But Paris does not stop at these demure capes. Her ecstatic mood shows itself in capricious and exquisite garments called capes, which are fashioned for afternoon and evening wear. They are made in Chinese colors, in Slavic tones, of satin and chiffon and metal embroidery. Sometimes they are maroon colored faille lined with light blue taffeta and worn over a gray gown of crepe de chine or satin and chiffon.

### What the Prophets Whisper.

There is no disputing the fact that French women have yielded to the American desire to wear short skirts on the street, and the skirts in these new clothes are both narrow and short. The women who appeared on the street in them without leggings or high shoes have created unpleasant criticism, which should compel them to change their style.

The smart women run a legging or a high cloth-top boot well up under the hem of these short skirts, and the effect is military and pleasing. But at the very moment that we are accepting with enthusiasm this continued style of short and narrow garments, the prophets say that the real French skirts are growing longer. And the smart American designers say the same. They are making the garments slim, without using an inch of surplus material, but they are dropping them to the ankles, omitting the leggings and the high boots, and coming back to the flat-heeled pumps with broad ribbon bows across the vamp.

Three or four of the best houses in New York emphasize these skirts, and those who are tired of the brevity of the skirts we have worn for years are accepting this new type of garment with more than the usual enthusiasm. If it had fullness it would be impossible for street usage, but its narrowness and the slight bias line at the sides, that comes from the material being pulled backward and upward, make it a pleasing picture on the street and an artistic contrast to the prevailing garment.

### Miles of Tulle.

Even when France starts out to be demure she changes her mind and gets a little fling of gaiety into the most somber gown. For example, she makes a black satin restaurant frock in the style of the eleventh century, with the long chemise, the slight girdling about the hips and the half-low-decolletage. Well and good. But she is weary of the black surface by the time she gets to the armholes and the neckline, so she swings in a pair of floating Chinese sleeves of jade green tulle edged with jet, and she winds a narrow scarf of tulle once around the neck, pulls its fullness once over the chin and weights its ends with jet tassels. When green isn't used, king's blue or wine color is chosen.

Every French designer used what she could of colored tulle. There must have been a competition over there as to who could reduce the amount of tulle in France most quickly.

One designer took it into her head to omit white collars and use as a substitute tulle wrapped about the neck and tied in a bow. This fashion is already considered quite smart over here. In restaurants, for luncheons and for any affair where the hat is retained the tulle which covers it forms this collar, and sometimes drops in long ends from the nape of the neck to the knees.

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you best values for  
your money.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 11—Second Quarter,  
June 16, 1918.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of Lesson, Mark 15:22-33—Memory Verse, John 19:13—Golden Text, Mark 15:39—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

After such a night as never before nor since was passed by mortal man, in the garden, and before the chief priests and the council, they bound Jesus, and carried him away and delivered him to Pilate, the Roman governor, that he might have him put to death, as a malefactor, who was perverting the nation, and forbidding to give tribute to Caesar. After Pilate's repeated assertion that he found no fault in him, and being warned by his wife not to have anything to do with him because of a dream she had, it being his custom at that feast to release unto them a prisoner whom they might select, and having a notable prisoner who had been a murderer, he gave them a choice between Barabbas and Christ, hoping that they would surely ask for Christ. The chief priests and elders persuaded the multitude to ask for Barabbas, and destroy Jesus. When Peter rehearsed this in one of his discourses he said, "Ye denied the Holy One, and the just, and desired a murderer to be granted unto you, and killed the Prince of Life" (Acts 3:14-15). When they called for Barabbas, Pilate asked, "What will ye then that I shall do unto him whom ye call the King of the Jews?" or, as it is in Matt. 27:22, "What shall I do then with Jesus, who is called Christ?" They cried out, "Crucify him" (vss. 5-14). Pilate therefore took water, and washed his hands before the multitude, saying, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it." Willing to content the chief priests, he released Barabbas unto them, and delivered Jesus, when he had scourged him, to be crucified (vss. 15 and Matt. 27:24). Oh, but it is hard to read it and write it. What do all the atrocities of this present war amount to compared with this treatment of the Son of God, who giveth to all life and breath and all things? When Pilate said, "Behold your King!" the chief priests said, "We have no king but Caesar" (John 19:14-15), and they have had their choice ever since even till now.

Jesus in the hands of the soldiers mocked, crowned with thorns, smitten, spit upon, a robe put on his bleeding back and taken off again, and his own clothes put on with rude and cruel hands, and the cross laid on that back, makes one shudder, and sick at heart (vss. 16-21). Whether he stumbled over are not told, but it is just a mite of relief to see the cross taken from his poor bleeding back and placed upon another. What a privilege was thus conferred upon Simon the Cyrenian, whether he realized it or not.

Reaching the place of crucifixion, he would not accept any stupefying potion, but calmly submitted to be crucified for us, made a curse for us, that we might not perish (vss. 22-24; Gal. 3:13). Can you see him as he meekly bore all this shame and pain in your stead, and not say from the heart "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world," (Gal. 6:14). We can meditate upon all the agony of that night, and that day, on which he made atonement for the sins of the world, and talk of it, and sing of it, but to understand it or in any sense realize it is simply impossible. We should say from the heart, see what it cost him to redeem me. Mark gives the three hours of his crucifixion, the darkness, and his death, the third, sixth and ninth hours, Jewish time, which would be our nine, twelve and three o'clock (vs. 25, 33). Consider all the Scriptures fulfilled in the piercing of his hands and feet, the dividing of his raiment, his being numbered with transgressors, not a bone of him broken, and others, and expect as literal a fulfillment of all Scripture. Consider the reviling of those who passed by and of the thieves, and that when he was reviled he reviled not again (1 Pet. 2:23-24). Consider his seven words, or sayings, from the cross and their significance, and application to you.

The veil of the temple was a symbol of his body (Heb. 10:20), and when he died it was rent in twain from the top to the bottom (vs. 38). It was full of figures of cherubim, symbols of his redeemed, and they being rent when it was rent teach us that when he died we died with him (Ex. 36:35; Gal. 2:20; Rom. 6:8, 11). Joseph of Arimathea asked Pilate for the body and he and Nicodemus prepared it for burial and laid it in Joseph's new tomb and thus fulfilled another Scripture which said, "They made his grave with the rich in his death," (vss. 42-47; John 19:38-42; Isa. 53:9).

The women who ministered unto him beheld where his body was laid, and returned, and prepared spices and ointments, that they might anoint his body when the Sabbath was past, and they rested the Sabbath day according to the commandment (vs. 47; Luke 23:55, 56). Their love was real but not believing what he had said about his rising again the third day it was love's labor lost.

Notice what is written in Matt. 27:62-66 about sealing and making sure the tomb, and consider man's vain thoughts. Contrast the shutting up and sealing of the devil in the abyss for a thousand years (Rev. 20:1,3).

## THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

From  
The Christian Workers Magazine,  
Chicago, Ill.

June 9  
Progressive Christians  
2 Peter 1:1-11

Two natures are mentioned in our Scripture lesson, the divine nature of which we become partakers through faith, and the old Adam nature which is fallen and corrupt.

Having become partakers of the divine nature we are bidden to add to our faith—virtue, knowledge, self-control, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness and love.

This is a splendid choir of which faith is the leader. These are the singers that make "melody in the heart unto the Lord." Moreover, these qualities give to the life the power to produce, power to be and to do, power to undertake and achieve. In the words of verse 8: "They make you that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." They are the marks of a progressive Christian and their possession is a guarantee of an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, when that kingdom shall be manifested and established.

There are some suggestive words and phrases in these verses. Look at verse 3. "His divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness." A rich provision has been made for us. If we are impoverished in spirit the fault is ours. There is bread enough and to spare in the Father's house. The law of appropriation and progress is this,—"according to your faith be it unto you."

Now look at verse 5, especially the phrase, "giving all diligence." Faith will not grow in the atmosphere of carelessness, and if faith does not increase there can be no increasing appropriation of the Father's gracious provision, for faith is the hand of the soul that "lays hold" of the unseen. "Fight the good fight of faith,—lay hold." Giving all diligence to Bible study, to prayer, to the means of grace, there will be a progressive faith which lays hold of all the splendid qualities mentioned in verses 5, 6 and 7.

Look once more to the opening words of verse 8. "If these things be in you and abound." Some wholesome heart-searching work might be done in the light of these words. Take time to meditate on them.

Last of all consider the "abundant entrance" of verse 11. It is a picture of a ship entering the harbor after the voyage. The winds have blown, and the storms have beaten down on that ship, but it comes into port with flags flying and people singing and everything on board suggestive of progress and triumph. Such an abundant entrance will be ours at the end of the voyage if we are progressive Christians.

## POPULAR PROVERBS IN CHINA

Many Sayings There Remarkably Like Those That Are Common in the West.

Some of the Chinese proverbs resemble ours, such as "Too many cooks spoil the dog" and "A man must beat his own drum and paddle his own canoe." But it is not necessary to assume that by any process they were copied from English proverbs. Similar sayings arise in different countries largely because the human mind works everywhere in the same way and has much the same material to work on. Of proverbs that are distinctly Chinese the following may be taken as samples: "Heaven is away up in the sky, but Soochow and Hangchow are here below;" "Change your old nature or you will be up a tree;" "When you are very angry do not go to law, and when you are very hungry do not make verses;" "An avaricious heart is like a snake trying to swallow an elephant;" "A boat straightens when it gets to a bridge;" "A deaf priest can hear a hen crow;" "After a typhoon there are pears to gather;" "A good drum does not need a heavy stick;" "When young do not go to Canton;" "No needle has a point at both ends;" "A big chicken does not eat small rice;" "The load does not carry the ass;" "A stone lion does not fear the rain;" "A crazy man hopes the heavens will fall, but a poor man hopes for a riot."

## GREAT IDEA FAILED TO WORK

Might Have Been All Right But for Unfortunate Happening Inventor Could Not Foresee.

The poets and others, mainly others, have sung of the virtues and blessings of sleep. No class of men guards sleep as carefully as the doctors.

Some one, with all the wise theories of advertising, decided to mail his little call for business to the medical men of Indianapolis. He spent a large sum getting up some real snappy stuff. He figured out all the psychology and personal appeal, with all of the big "T" stuff he could, and then some. He laid plans to reap a harvest. He did not.

His good money went to the printer. More went to Uncle Sam for stamps. This wise ad writer put a special delivery stamp on each of his letters.

Result: The doctors of Indianapolis were awakened about 1 a. m. to sign for a bunch of printed matter. Every doctor seen says he tore up the booklet and with curses deposited the unread pieces in the waste paper basket or elsewhere.

With groans and harsh words the medical men went back to bed. It was a great idea.—Indianapolis News.

## TURN TO BOWDITCH

Book by Salem Man, Long Dead, Has Become War Factor.

Young Officers of the United States Merchant Marine Are Poring Over "American Navigator," Famed as Sailor's Guide.

No American of today is exercising so potent an influence in the country's present extraordinary development in seagoing as Nathaniel Bowditch, who has been in his grave for more than eighty years, and whose name is unrecognized by millions of his fellow countrymen.

Persons who follow the rise and decline of the "best sellers" among books may be surprised to know that Bowditch was the author of one of the best-selling books ever produced, which has run through hundreds of editions, in all civilized languages, has been selling steadily for more than a hundred years, and since the great war began has been in greater demand than ever.

This book is known as the "American Practical Navigator." It is the guide of every keel that sails the Seven Seas, and is familiarly known to sailors the world over as "Bowditch," or "Bowditch's Epitome."

With America's entry into the war, the demand for Bowditch's "Navigator" became so great that a special edition of the book was published to meet it, by the United States hydrographic office, notwithstanding that editions had been as recently issued as in 1916, and also in 1914. For a time it was difficult to obtain a copy of the "Navigator." Since the appearance of the 1917 edition, however, all demands for the book can be met.

The increased demand for the book was caused chiefly by the stimulus given the study of navigation among young Americans by the training service of the United States shipping board, which is schooling hundreds of young men to serve as officers on the ships of the new merchant marine.

Bowditch was called by his contemporaries "an intellectual prodigy." He has since been termed "the Ocean Pathfinder." On receipt of the news of his death, in 1836, vessels in the chief ports of the world half-masted their flags. His book was then said by one eulogist to be "in practical utility second to no work of man ever published."

Of the personality of the man who achieved this great distinction very little is recalled today, in spite of the vital influence of his work in the present development of his country.

He was born in the old shipping town of Salem, Mass., in 1773. His people were poor, and he was obliged to leave school when but twelve, to serve in a ship chandler's shop.

There, while selling rope and marlin-spikes, the youth fell in with men from far voyages. One was an old British sailor, who taught the lad navigation. Algebra so fascinated the boy he "could not sleep after a first glance at it."

It chanced that about this time a privateer came into Salem with the booty of a cruise that included a library of philosophical works, the property of Dr. Richard Kirwan, an Irish scientist, taken from a freighter captured off the Irish coast.

The books were sold at auction, and bought by Salem citizens as the nucleus of a library. Young Bowditch had access to them, read them eagerly, and copied most of them for further use.

When twenty-two, Bowditch made his first voyage to sea, as captain's clerk on a Salem ship. He sailed nine years in all, one voyage being on the Astrea, the first American ship to visit Manila harbor.

Every man in the Astrea's crew soon learned they had a genius among them. Bowditch looked the scholar and devoted many hours a day to study. He made every man aboard a navigator, and it was said, each of them "could work a lunar observation as well as Sir Isaac Newton."

When not studying young Bowditch paced the deck in deep thought. At such times nobody spoke to him, knowing that in due course he would dash into his cabin to set down the results of his concentration, as he rarely failed to do.

It is related that one day the ship was attacked by a privateer, and Bowditch was assigned to pass powder from the magazine. The gun crews got no powder, and investigation showed Bowditch seated on a powder keg, working out a difficult problem on his slate.

On arriving in Boston harbor from a voyage in 1802, Bowditch attended the commencement at Harvard college, and was surprised to find himself named for an honorary degree as bachelor of arts, his work as an authority on navigation having won him recognition.

Retiring from the sea in 1804, Bowditch became president of a fire insurance company. He declined professorships at Harvard, the Military academy at West Point and the University of Virginia.

His life was devoted largely to perfecting his "Navigator," and to the translation from the French and annotation of La Place's "Celestial Mechanics," a colossal work on astronomy showing great erudition by the translator, but now known only to a few astronomers.

Even a Stranger.  
"An indorsement for office means little."  
"Well, we get so we indorse a man as we hand out a match—on request."

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### Power of the Old Song.

Consider the old song. Immediately all the things that make up the present existence fade into dim obscurity and for a while, for the duration of the melody at least, we live in glory of the song and its association.

One thing has remained the same and that is the song. The years have made no change in the beauty or the meaning of that. In the face of the constant change and activities which mean man's existence and the world's progress, the song has remained the same.

With the keen insight of human nature, authors have been appreciative of the power of the haunting melody, and have made it the theme of their work.

### Worthy of Toleration.

"I should think you would object to your husband going away on those long fishing trips alone."  
"I would, only he is always so meekly disposed to put up with almost anything for a while after he gets back from one of them."

### What's the Use?

"Gadsbsey says he and his wife had a prenuptial agreement."  
"Does he? How is it working out?"  
"Not very well, apparently. It seems that his wife decided as soon as they were married that the usual by-laws and regulations would be in effect."

### A Change in Sentiment.

"Are you a friend of William Blig gins, that ne'er-do-well?"  
"I should think not, indeed!"  
"Then you'll hardly be interested to hear that he has inherited \$500,000."  
"What! Our dear old BILL?"

### Easy Position.

"The lazy men in this establishment I am sure, envy guns."  
"Why should they envy guns?"  
"Because guns find constant employment only in being fired."

## America's Severest Winter.

A letter from John Winter to Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather describes graphically the severest winter and deepest snow ever recorded in America: "It held the north half of the continent in its grip. In the Illinois country in this winter of 1716 and 1717 the snow fell to a depth of six feet on the prairies and bided so long that all wild animal life, such as the larger game—buffalo, elk, deer and antelope—died. The buffalo and antelope never crossed the Mississippi river, and these two species (peculiarly plains and prairie ruminants) never came back, but elk and deer and other large game did."

### Forgotten.

"I thought you said he was strictly honest?"  
"So he is."  
"But I loaned him \$10 a month ago and he hasn't returned it."  
"That's all right. I still think he is honest. Perhaps I forgot to tell you that his chief trouble is that he has a poor memory."

### Concentration.

"What you Americans want to do is to wake up."  
"We're awake all right," said Broncho Bob; "leastwise we're awake here in Crimson Gulch, though we admit not being very noisy. You know sometimes the man that ain't sayin' a word is playin' poker the hardest."

### Too Expensive.

"You've heard of linen showers, tinware showers and other affairs of that nature?"  
"Of course."  
"Tell me, did you ever hear of anybody being the happy recipient of a coal shower?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## HAD HIS NUMBER



"Why, I had hardly met him, don't you know, when he called me a fool. What sort of a fellow is he?"  
"Oh! he's a wise guy, all right."

### Call the Nut Wagon.

This thing of writing jokes each day has turned to mush our matter gray; Oh, we feel foolish as can be, A-b-c-d-e-f-g!

### Grounds for Skepticism.

"I have no patience with the person who says he never believes anything he reads in a newspaper."  
"Neither have I, as a rule, but I'm disposed to make allowances for him if he's trying to keep up with the situation in Russia."

# TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Nettie Weaver spent Tuesday in Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Shoemaker are visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Clyde and Raymond Hesson, and Jimmie Myers, of Camp Meade, spent Sunday at their homes here.

William M. Reindollar, one of our best known citizens, is quite seriously ill, at his home, on Fairview Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Huber, of Ladesburg, visited Miss Lillie M. Sherman, and Mrs. Clyde Humer, on Sunday.

The list of Taneytown district subscribers to the Red Cross fund, appears on the Editorial page of this issue.

William Sluss, his son and family, of Kansas, spent a portion of last and this week with the former's sister, Mrs. Hezekiah D. Hawk.

Mrs. Thomas Clingan removed her personal effects to Baltimore, on Tuesday, where her husband has been working for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clabaugh, had as their guests, Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Will Wilson, Mrs. Annie Lynch, and Miss Eleanor Healy, all of Baltimore.

Squire Davidson made his appearance out of doors, the first of this week, but it will be some time yet before he regains his normal strength.

President Holsopple, of Blue Ridge College, paid our office a brief visit, on Wednesday, while on his way to the Annual Meeting, at Hershey, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Angell, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frock, attended the funeral of their uncle, John N. Fair, at the Pines Church, on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. H. Shriner, Mrs. George Shriner, and Miss Alma, and Marlin Shriner, visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dosh, at Baltimore, on Sunday.

W. Wallace Reindollar, Mrs. Laura Reindollar, Mrs. James B. Galt and Mrs. P. B. Englar, visited the Deaconess Home, Baltimore, on Thursday, by auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frock, and son, Ross, of Gettysburg, returned home on Saturday, after spending a few days with Mrs. Frank Hiteshew, and other friends.

Miss Percy Adelade Shriver and Miss Annie McLoughlin, of Trevanion, are spending a short while with Mrs. Charles McFadden, at Andalusia, Bucks county, Pa.

Mrs. Chas. O. Fuss, Mrs. Merwyn C. Fuss and Mrs. John H. Marker, piloted by Elvin D. Dern, autoed to Camp Meade, last Sunday, to visit Merwyn C. Fuss.

Miss Dorothy Chenoweth is visiting her parents, on a two weeks' vacation. She is a student nurse at Frederick Hospital, where she was recently awarded a prize of \$10.00 for proficiency.

Mr. U. Tobias Reed left on Wednesday for Deshler, Ohio, and after a stay of several weeks, will go to Detroit, Mich., to visit his son, John J. Reed and family, who recently removed to that place.

John H. Mitten, the veteran newspaper man of the Westminster Times paid our office a brief call, last Saturday afternoon. John's experience with "the job" would fill several large volumes, and some left over.

Will our business men who desire 1919 Calendars, call at our office and place their order, now? Calendars are likely to be hard to get, late in the year. Orders placed now will not be delivered before about November.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Koons, J. A. Hemler and Charles Arnold, spent Sunday with Earle W. and J. Carroll Koons, at Camp Meade. They were accompanied by Miss Mattie Koons, of Keymar, and Miss Vallie Shorb, of Detour.

Mrs. Ernest Cooley and son, Bradford, of Hagerstown, are spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Slonaker. Mr. Cooley spent Sunday, and Mrs. Armor Bell, of Frederick, spent Wednesday at the same place.

Some thief entered the summer kitchen of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Newcomer, on George St., on Monday night, and made off with their oil stove. This is a new line of stealing and shows considerable daring, as the door of the building was locked. The act could hardly have been that of an entire stranger. Between three and four dozen eggs were also taken.

David B. Shaum, who spent the week with his family, has returned to Baltimore.

Miss Mae Sanders is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sanders, near Bonneauville.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner and son, Robert, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jos. E. Althoff, near York, Pa., on Wednesday.

Miss M. Louisa Reindollar left, on Tuesday, on a visit to Denver, Colo., where she expects to be for several months.

Mrs. Edward Adelsperger and two sons, Robert and William, spent from Saturday until Wednesday with her sisters, in Philadelphia.

The surgical dressing work will be done Wednesday and Thursday mornings, beginning at 9 o'clock, during the hot weather.—Amelia H. Annan, Chairman.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Shoemaker, daughter, Grace and son, John, Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., spent a few days, last week, with his mother, Mrs. Henry A. Shoemaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Thomas, of Baltimore, and Eugene and David Reindollar, both of whom are in the army service, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. E. Reindollar.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Garner and three sons, Miss James, Miss Brown, Oliver Harvey, and Frank Kidd, all of Baltimore, visited at the homes of Mrs. Sarah Fogle, and R. F. Sell, on Sunday.

H. C. Edwards, a civil war veteran who spends most of his time at the National Military Home, Ohio, is here for the summer at the home of his son, Paul Edwards. He takes an active interest in the war and all public questions, and is an ardent prohibitionist.

The closing exercises of Clear View school were held on Thursday evening, and were well attended by the patrons. We can not give the program in detail, as it was received too late. One of the pupils, Earl Frock, has the unusual distinction of having been present at school every day for three years.

Hereafter, The Record will not publish the names and amounts of subscriptions to war objects, except, perhaps, large sums. Making such matters public, item by item, should be neither expected nor necessary. At any rate, we can not afford to donate, free of charge, either the time or space required for such lists of names.

Several new contributions to the Red Cross fund have come in since the type was set for printing the list. These names therefore do not appear in this week's issue. The total of the fund for this district has now reached about \$2385. Persons who were missed in the canvass or who failed to contribute at that time are invited to send in contributions.

A Soldier's Vision.

(For The Record.)  
There's a little girl I'm loving in the land across the sea,  
Through the softness of the twilight, she comes creeping close to me,  
I can almost feel her hand clasp, I can see her tender eyes,  
As they glow across the darkness with a light that never dies.

Oh, a hard day lies behind me, there's a better dawn ahead,  
There's a man next door who's moaning, and my bunkie mate lies dead,  
But she's coming through the shadows, and her glance is misty bright,  
And I know her love is near me, through the hours of the night.

Yes, she gave me to our country, though she might have made me stay,  
How she kissed me smiling bravely, as she brushed the tears away,  
And her voice rings past the moaning, past the battle raging near,  
And she says, be true and fearless, just because I love you dear.

There's a little girl who's waiting, in the land across the foam,  
And I know that she is praying, that with honor I'll come home,  
And, I myself a promise make, that I'll justify her plans,  
The ideal that she sets me, of a soldier and a man.

Private NORMAN H. UTZ,  
Co. C, 112th Battalion  
Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala.

CHURCH NOTICES.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the Sunday School will render a special Children's Day program, with the usual offering for the Orphans' Home, at Loysville. In the evening the pastor will preach a special sermon to the graduating class of the Taneytown High School. The pupils and patrons of the school generally are cordially invited.

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

Keyville—Service, at 2:30 P. M.; Sunday School, at 1:30 P. M.

Presbyterian—Town church children's-day service, 10:30 A. M. Final rehearsal on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Help make it a glad affair. Bible School and C. E. meeting at the usual hours. Offering for Sabbath School Missions at the morning service.

Short service, 2:30 afternoon, at Piney Creek. Subject: "101+6+50." Bible School as always. Desk talk: "With the Christ in a Crisis."

## Mr. Hoover considers Beer the Lesser Evil.

Food Administrator Hoover is out in a statement practically declining to place a ban on the manufacture of beer. He says:

"As to the discussion over the suppression of brewing, I wish to say emphatically that from a strictly food conservation point of view I should like to see the use of foodstuffs suppressed in all drinks, hard and soft.

"This is not, however, the whole story. We stopped distilling a year ago. There is a long supply of whisky, gin and other 20% to 40% distilled drinks in the country. We have reduced the consumption of foodstuffs in brewing by 30% and reduced the alcohol content of beer 2 1/2%. If we stop brewing, the saloons of the country will still be open, confined practically to a whisky-and-gin basis.

Any true advocate of temperance and of national efficiency in these times will shrink from this situation, for the national danger in it is greater than the use of some 4,000,000 bushels of grain monthly in the breweries.

"If the American people want prohibition to that end and not force the Food Administration to the responsibility for an orgy of drunkenness, it is mighty difficult to get drunk on 2 1/2% beer; it will be easy enough if we force a substitution of distilled drinks for it.

"The Food Administration has gone as far as it can towards temperance without precipitating a worse situation. If the American people or Congress will stop the sale of distilled liquors, the Administration will find no difficulty in stopping brewing."

High School Commencement.

The Taneytown High School commencement exercises will be held on Wednesday evening in the Opera House. Doors will be open to ticket holders, only, from 8:00 to 8:20; and from 8:20 to 8:30 to the general public. Please observe this closely, as the order will be carried out.

The program will be one of decided interest to all patrons. Rev. Clinton E. Walters, D. D., of York, Pa., will deliver the address to the graduates; Superintendent of Schools Unger will have part in the program, and there will be awards of prizes, various numbers by the pupils, and music by the Taneytown Orchestra, and the school.

On Monday, from 2:00 to 4:00 P. M., the grade teachers will hold an exhibit of general school work, in their rooms, to which the public is cordially invited.

The Doctor Away from Home When Most Needed.

People are often very much disappointed to find that their family physician is away from home when they most need his services. Diseases like pain in the stomach and bowels, colic and diarrhoea require prompt treatment, and have in many instances proven fatal before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. The right way is to keep at hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. No physician can prescribe a better medicine for these diseases. By having it in the house you can escape much pain and suffering and all risk. Buy it now; it may save life.

Japanese Arts and Letters.

The Yamato association has been formed by distinguished Japanese citizens for the purpose of making Nippon's achievements in arts and letters better known to the western world. Its promoters believe that Japanese civilization is not correctly understood by the vast majority of Occidental people. Her naval, military and scientific advancement is recognized, but the West has yet to comprehend the significance of her achievements in the humanities. The Japan Magazine, commenting upon the new organization, says: "Many foreigners are disposed to look upon Japan as merely a military nation, whereas her most important side is the genius of her unique civilization and character. If people could get a glimpse of the soul of Japan they would have quite a different opinion of her. This can best be had from Japanese art and literature, which in many ways are equal to those of the West. Even those Occidentals who try to appreciate Japanese art prefer the least representative art of the nation. And as for Japanese literature, it is practically unknown among western people."

The association will publish works on Japanese history, literature and art and make translations into European languages of the best works of Japanese writers, ancient and modern; in addition its endeavor will be to promote the improvement of the national music and drama.

Glass Industry in America.

Glass was first manufactured in America by the people of Jamestown, Va., during the year 1615. Commenting on this fact, John Smith lamented that "the labor of the colony has been misdirected in the manufacture of ashes, soap, glass and tar, in which they could by no means compete with Sweden or Russia." The inhabitants of Jamestown did not agree with this view, however, and soon afterward commenced the erection of a glass works, the completion of which was interrupted by the Indian massacre of 1622. The first glass factory in North America to attempt the industry on an ambitious scale was built in 1780, at Temple, N. H., by Robert Hewes of Boston. The workmen, 32 in number, were German deserters from the British army. The carelessness of a workman caused the destruction of the plant by fire in 1781. In 1803 a glass factory was established in Boston, and since that time the industry has flourished.

## 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.

BUTTER AND EGGS, Also Poultry, Guinea, Squabs and Calves wanted at all time at highest cash prices. 50c a head for delivering Calves. Open every evening until 8 o'clock. The Farmers' Produce, H. C. BRENDEL Prop.

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

A PRACTICAL Obstetrical Nurse—LINA LOOKINGBILL, Ladiesburg Md. 6-7-4t

FOR SALE.—Two Hay Ropes, one 90 feet long and the other 79 feet long.—P. H. SHRIVER, Trevanion, Md.

FOR SALE.—2 Buggies, one homemade, nearly new; and 2 Sets of Single Harness, one nearly new—JACOB NULL, Frizellburg. 6-7-1t

ODD FELLOWS.—We will have a visit on Friday night, June 14th, from the officers of the Grand Lodge at which time the Grand Chaplain will be installed. The Harney Lodge will be with us and it will be a great night for the Order. Let every member of the Lodge try to be present. A new service flag will be dedicated.

FARM HAND wanted! Will pay good wages.—Wm. B. NALL, Bridgeport

CLERK WANTED. One with experience in Furniture Store preferred.—K. WASKINS, Union Bridge. 6-7-2t

PATRIOTIC FESTIVAL. Saturday evening, June 8, on the lawn of the Reformed Church. Ice Cream, Strawberries and other delicacies will be served. Part of the proceeds will be devoted to a Patriotic purpose. Everybody invited.

S. L. FISHER, Optometrist and Optician, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel Taneytown, one day only, Wednesday, June 12th, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Eyes examined free. No Drops used. Glasses from \$1.00 up.

LOST.—Child's Red Coat, put it in a Runabout through a mistake—JOEL BOLINGER.

FOR SALE.—Small Mission Rocker; Office Chair; good new style Buffet; large Reed Baby Carriage; large beveled edge Parlor Mirror, Parlor Stand.—Mrs. RALPH SELL.

FOR SALE.—One Rubber-tire Buggy, good as new, and one Rubber-tire Speed Cart.—Wm. OHLER. 6-7-2t

THE LADIES AID Society of the Church of God, in Frizellburg, will hold its Annual Ice Cream Festival on the Church Lawn, on Friday and Saturday nights, June 28th and 29th. The Public is cordially invited. 6-7-1t

SWEET POTATO Sprouts, for sale by—Mrs. N. A. HITCHCOCK, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—8 Pigs 6 weeks old, and 7 Shoats 50 to 90 lb.—A. G. RIFFLE, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—1 pair Steel Roan Percheron Colts, rising 2 years.—S. C. REAVER, Taneytown.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from June 17th to 21st, for the practice of his profession. 6-7-2t

WORK HORSE. Coming 4 years old, for sale by—JAMES GARNER, near Union Bridge. 31-2t

We have received our 4 1/2% Liberty Bonds you may get yours.—TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK. 5-31-2t

STORM INSURANCE on Buildings. Very low rates for 3-year Policy. No Assessment. The storm season is at hand—why not protect yourself against loss?—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt, Taneytown. 5-24-4t

We have received all our 4 1/2% Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get them, promptly—THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY. 5-31-4t

OLD IRON HIGHER. Will pay 75c per 100 for wrought iron, and 85c per 100 for castings, delivered. Old Sacks, Rags, Rubber, Copper and junk of all kinds wanted.—CHAS. SOMMER, Taneytown.

NOTICE.—Share your trade with me and I will share profits with you. I am selling Gardiner's Purify Ice Cream this season. One plate of cream free with two dollars worth of goods. Tickets given with all sales of ten cents or more. You will find my prices right on all goods sold by me. Call and be convinced.—JOHN E. NULL, Frizellburg 4-26-1t

SEE D. W. GARNER for Stave Silos, or Tile. Give orders early. Canned Corn, no tin needed. Come and talk it over.—D. W. GARNER. 4-26-1t

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 Monday of each week. For rates and particulars phone Room Bros. 4-J. New Windsor, Md. 3-29-1t

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. **Koons Bros.** DEPARTMENT STORE. TANeyTOWN, MD. Standard Sewing Machines. Store Closes at 6 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 chevrons.

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

**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.

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

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

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

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

**Ready-made Suits at the old prices.**



## Our Refrigerators Are Here The Famous AUTOMATICS

ICE SAVERS FOOD SAVERS DOCTOR BILL SAVERS  
This year we are realizing what it means to be at War. We are being taught to save. Mr. Hoover has said: "Food will win the War—don't waste it." The Automatic is not only a wonderful ice-saving Refrigerator, but a great food saver as well.  
Tainted foods have been known to make an entire family ill. We are demonstrating how foods in hot weather are kept pure and sweet, wholesome, fresh and crisp, with no lost flavor. We are showing why food odors will not mix in an Automatic.  
We are positively showing just how, by reason of the eight walls, heat is kept out and cold is kept in—how ice-eating is done away with. We are showing the only kind of a water cooler to have; in fact, we are showing so many good things about this Automatic that you really ought to come in.  
Place your order with us now, and we can save you money on your Refrigerator. You can get it when you desire it, and in buying an Automatic you have a Refrigerator second to none. Please come in soon.  
**C. O. FUSS & SON,**  
C. & P. Phone 16R TANeyTOWN, MD.

**S. L. FISHER,**  
OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN,  
of Baltimore, will be at  
BANKARD'S HOTEL, Taneytown,  
ONE DAY ONLY,  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12th., 1918.

**JOHN R. HARE,**  
Watch & Clock Maker,  
Pike Hill, New Windsor, Md.  
Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

**We Are Always Ready**  
to serve you with good printing. No matter what the nature of the job may be we are ready to do it at a price that will be Satisfactory

**LET POTATOES FIGHT**  
They Save Wheat. When you eat Potatoes don't eat Bread  
U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Taneytown Grain and Hay Market  
Corrected Weekly on day of publication.  
Prices paid by The Reindollar Co.  
Wheat..... 2.10@2.10  
Corn..... 1.40@1.40  
Rye..... 1.50@1.50  
Oats..... 60@60