

THE SUGAR RATION TO BE CUT ONCE MORE.

Consumption Per Capita Reduced to
Two Pounds Monthly.

Washington, July 25.—The American public was asked by the Food Administration today to go on a sugar ration of two pounds per capita monthly, beginning August 1, to meet a world shortage in this commodity and to care for the immediate demands of the Allies and American military forces. The American public at present is on a three pounds per capita ration monthly, under a request issued by the Food Administration a month ago.

Household rationing will be voluntary as at present, but public eating places will be required to observe new regulations, effective August 1, permitting the use of two pounds of sugar for every 90 meals served, instead of three pounds under existing regulations.

Unless the consumption of sugar is reduced both by householders and the public generally, the Food Administration warns in an appeal made today, supplies for Belgium, the Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and other organizations working for the welfare of American military forces in Europe cannot be maintained.

The sugar situation confronting the United States is described by the Food Administration as follows:

"The sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries are at low ebb; the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops has been disappointing; the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated; and the inability of the United States and the Allies to secure sugar from Java and other distant sources on account of the imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the supply from such quarters. Added to this already difficult situation the quantity needed by the army and navy greatly exceeds earlier estimates; we must send a large amount to France and Italy to take the place of the great volume lost through the German and Austrian invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed; we have to supply certain quantities to neutral nations under agreements and finally over 50,000,000 pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic coast."

A Large Barn Burned.

The fine large barn on the farm of Clabaugh brothers, near Bridgeport, was struck by lightning, Wednesday afternoon, and completely destroyed, with its contents. The loss on the barn is estimated at fully \$3500., and from \$2500 to \$3000, on contents. Their entire crop of grain and hay was destroyed, with three horses, a lot of farming implements and all of their harness. One cow in the field nearby was also struck by lightning and killed.

The insurance was in the Carroll County Mutual, \$1200 on the building, \$1000 on hay and grain, and several hundred dollars on the other articles destroyed, leaving a net loss of perhaps \$4000. Six other horses in the barn were saved, but the three could not be gotten out, so rapidly did the building burn. The wagon shed and other adjoining buildings were saved by hard work of the neighbors, otherwise there would have been a complete clean-up.

Carriage Manufacturer Retires.

S. D. Mehring has sold his carriage factory in Littlestown to J. H. Weaver. Mr. Weaver will remodel it for a large cigar factory. Mr. Mehring will retire from business, after a period of 43 years.

At one time this business was one of the most important industries in Littlestown, but the automobile, scarcity of mechanics, and young men leaving the community, have almost wiped out the carriage business. At the age of 16, Mr. Mehring began to learn carriage making with Sell & Blocher, an old and reliable firm, and on completing his trade, worked in various places, until 1875, when he formed a partnership with Frank Hesson, and carried on the carriage-making business for three years. They then dissolved partnership, and Mr. Mehring engaged in manufacturing carriage wood-work exclusively for two years.

In 1880 he commenced the manufacture of carriages. The business grew rapidly, and he was obliged to have better facilities for carrying it on, and in 1885 he erected the present buildings, which he has just sold. It was not so long after this, that more storage room was needed, and a large weather-boarded building was erected farther out. This building is still used for storage purposes. Besides the carriage industry, Mr. Mehring is interested in other lines of business, and still retains this interest.—Gettysburg Star.

That very innocent and manly sport, baseball, which has been held to be desirable Sunday amusement, in Baltimore, needs another whitewashing. Last Sunday, two of the players "had to be arrested for disorderly conduct" every by a police force presumably very liberal in interpreting what "disorderly conduct" is. They were "professional" players, too.

Was Little Robert Reed a Liar?

What sort of doctrine are we building up, anyway, with reference to tobacco and cigarettes for young men? What has become of our expert medical testimony as to the injurious effect on the heart, the nerves, eyesight and brain, of tobacco? Have we just temporarily turned to tobacco—and even the odoriferous cigarette—as the great solace and comfort, the tonic and stimulant, the remedy for home-sickness and the compensation for hardships, of our boys at the front, by sending them tons of the weed in all shapes? Or, have our scientists been wrong, all the time?

These are questions with more point than foolishness. They not only concern the boys who had contracted the tobacco habit, but those who had not, and perhaps never would have. If tobacco is not a "filthy weed," as little Robert Reed is reported to have said, then Robert must have been a liar. If he told the truth, then our great government, and our heart and nerve specialists, are lying down to, as well as lying about, Professor Nicotine.

When we talk seriously about the necessity of "tobacco rationing" in this country, because American, French and English soldiers, need more than 50% of the tobacco crop, we are placing this product very emphatically in the list of "necessaries," yet, we pick it out as an "unnecessary" for heavy taxation. Evidently, "the weed" can't properly be two distinct things at one and the same time.

Many of our specialists have been allying, pretty closely, liquor and tobacco as intimate acquaintances, if not full twin evils. If we set aside this largely admitted classification in favor of the one, why not also in favor of the other—as a war expedient? This is not our recommendation, but it comes near being good sound logic. Perhaps the only difference is—and it is a big one—that tobacco cheers, but does not inebriate. If that be true, then why not let it at least be decently taxed, at home, to help "cheer" those who are fighting some, behind the boys at the front? Tobacco evidently needs to have its character more fully established.

A Letter From France.

The following letter was recently received by Harry B. Miller, Taneytown, from John H. Lentz, who was formerly a substitute agent in the R. R. office at Taneytown, for a short time. Mr. Lentz is now in the Signal Service, U. S. A., "Somewhere in France." He says:

"It is not my time to write as I have not heard from you since I sent you my new address, but have not had any mail since I left, and I expect it will be some length of time until I receive any. Am using my note book as a desk, as the Y. M. C. A. is always crowded. You will notice that I am writing on British paper; this is the only kind I can get at present."

Had a very fine trip over, and enjoyed it very much. Did not even get sea-sick, which was more than I expected but one thing was in, our favor—we had no storms during the entire trip.

Was in England, and it surely is a very pretty country. All I saw of it was almost level and the crops look fine. They certainly have very pretty cities; all buildings that I have seen, are built of brick, but some of them look to be very old. I saw a cathedral which is nearly 300 years old, and the foundations are nearly 900 years old, but it looks very well on the outside, and did not get a chance to see the interior, but it is still in use.

You should see the trains over here, as they are not one-half as large as ours. The coaches are divided into compartments, holding eight passengers each, or twenty-four to each coach, and the engines are very small also. The wheels of the cars are somewhat higher than on ours, and made with spokes—no solid wheels as ours—but I understand they are making some of this type now. I think they average more miles per hour than ours, as they certainly do run.

The streets in the cities are only about half as wide as ours, but travel also is not quite so numerous, as in our cities. The days here are quite warm, but the night becomes cool. Will have to close, as I cannot write very much, on account of the censor. Am feeling fine. Please give my regards to all.

PRIVATE JOHN H. LENTZ,
Co. B, 307 Field Signal Battalion,
American Expeditionary Forces.

How Morris Frock was Killed.

A letter was received in Hagerstown, this week, from Corporal Jos. Henry, giving details of the death of Morris Frock, a former Taneytown boy, a U. S. Marine killed in France. Henry wrote that he was with Frock at the time he was killed and that his death was caused by shrapnel. Henry said he was proud of the fact that he has already several dead bodies to his credit and hopes to get more in retaliation for the death of his friend Frock. His command had gained considerable ground, he said, in several actions in which he participated.

FOCH?

Whether it be "Foke" or "Fosh" His drive was no joke,
—B' gosh.

The death of Quentin Roosevelt has been confirmed. It is said that he was making stubborn and repeated attacks against too great odds. A dispatch says he was buried by German aviators with military honors.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSE OF CARROLL COUNTY

Condensed, for the Year Ending
with June 30, 1918.

As the Record has again been considered unworthy of pay as a medium for the publication of the county statement, we will give to our readers, free of charge to the county, a condensed tabulation of the receipts and expenditures of the county for the year ending June 30, 1918. The amount of taxes levied by districts, will be found on second page of this issue. These are matters of public general interest, and the tax-payer patrons of the Record have as much right to the information as the patrons of any other paper in the county.

RECEIPTS:

Bal. in Bank, July 1, '17..	\$ 16,287.24
Rec'd from Tax Collector..	192,739.01
From Banks and Corps....	33,932.54
Tax on Mortgages.....	4,652.51
Tax on Judgments.....	2,119.30
Tax on State.....	2,211.03
Rec'd other Sources.....	10,428.15
Int on Money in Bank.....	1,347.98

Total.....\$263,697.76

EXPENDITURES:

Court Expenses.....	\$4,716.71
Sundry Attorneys.....	30.00
Court Stenographer.....	383.83
State's Attorney.....	2,036.48
County Commissioners.....	1,788.44
M. D. Hess, Treasurer.....	1,500.00
M. D. Hess, Jury List.....	50.00
Chas. E. Fink, Counsel.....	350.00
Geo. W. Brown, Supervisor.....	1,218.61
O. E. Dodder, Collector.....	2,459.16
Janitor.....	600.00
County Surveyor.....	14.00
Orphans' Court.....	1,316.00
County Home.....	7,882.50
County Jail.....	3,844.72
Constables.....	106.65
Registers Vital Statistics.....	772.45
Board of Health.....	1,399.57
Vaccine and Labor Permits.....	31.50
Inquests.....	130.00
Annual Pensions.....	1,717.50
Special Pensions.....	55.00
Mothers' Pensions.....	516.00
Paid Tax Corp'd Towns.....	6,227.04
Public Schools.....	91,435.30
Pauper Coffins.....	96.15
Support of Insane.....	6,021.50
Assess't Personal Property.....	603.87
B'd Control and Review.....	2,175.80
Election Supervisors.....	8,483.17
Justices of the Peace.....	636.48
Public Printing.....	878.35
Large Bridges.....	3,524.71
State Aid Roads.....	45,530.12
Bridge at Woodbine.....	4,330.40
County Roads.....	47,289.83
Miscellaneous.....	6,464.23

Total Expense.....\$266,616.07

Bal. in Bank Jul. 1, '18...\$ 7,081.61

Autos Stolen in Gettysburg.

Those who journey to Gettysburg in automobiles, should take extra precautions about their machines. Two more cars have been reported stolen since the 6-cylinder Buick of Grayson H. Staley of Frederick was taken recently. It is thought that a gang of auto thieves is operating or have been operating in that tourist town. One car was stolen Friday and the other on Saturday.

John M. Blocker, of Gettysburg, lost a new 6-cylinder, 5-passenger Model E-45 Buick on June 7. Mr. Blocker had his machine in his own garage, which was locked. The lock was broken and the machine whisked away. He had not gotten a trace of the car since that time. He wrote to Mr. Staley, asking whether he had secured information about his stolen car. Although an effort is still being made to locate Mr. Staley's missing auto, nothing has yet turned up that might lead to its recovery.—Fred's News.

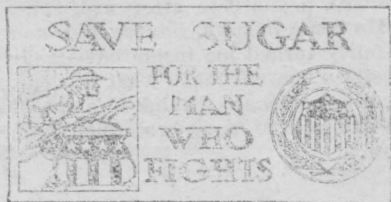
No Presbyterian Reunion This Year.

Rev. J. G. Rose, Mercersburg, secretary of the Presbyterian reunion committee, has sent out notice to members of the committee, and the press that it has been decided by the executive committee to cancel the reunion this year. The date set was for Thursday, August 1, at Pen-Mar. The railway companies have declined to grant special rates to the park, and will not give special trains under the Government railway board's ruling cutting out the excursions. The Presbyterian reunion has been held at Pen-Mar for about 20 years.

Church of God Reunion.

The Churches of God Reunion will be held at Pen-Mar, August 1. All persons coming from Baltimore, and the following named stations (Patapsco, Carrollton, Westminster and Linwood, will come either on No. 3, which arrives at Patapsco at 9:11 A. M., or Pen-Mar Express train No. 109, returning on No. 4, which leaves Pen-Mar at 5:12 P. M.

Six counties in the State—Frederick, St. Mary's, Wicomico, Anne Arundel, Charles and Worcester—raised their tax rate, this year; one maintained the old rate, while all the others made reductions.



OHLEH'S GROVE FAIR.

Annual Event of Interest to Farmers and Dairymen.

The 21st annual fair will be held in Ohler's grove, near Taneytown, on August 13 to 17, under the auspices of the Carroll County Agricultural and Fair Association. The event promises to be one of great interest, and the program of more than usual value. This fair will aim, especially, to instill interest in the increase of meat production, as well as farm crops and products generally, now so much needed to supply the world. Each day will have its special features.

Tuesday, the opening day, will be "Patriotic Day," Hon. Herbert R. Wooden, Speaker of the House of Delegates, presiding. Address by Michael E. Walsh. A large service flag, with a star for every boy in the district in the service, will be unfurled and dedicated. Senator Warfield will make the presentation speech, and Rev. Seth Russell Downie, the acceptance. Guy W. Steele, Surveyor of the Port, will deliver a timely war message. Maj. Bowman (Yale) and Lieut. Phipps (Princeton) from Camp Colt, will have interesting war stories, and there will be songs by the Camp Colt soldiers' quartette. There will be additional special features for this day.

On Wednesday, in addition to the full list of attractions, there will be an address on "Farm Crops," by F. W. Oldenburg, and on "Farm Machinery," by F. A. Whirth, both experts on these topics. Hon. R. Smith Snader will preside.

On Thursday, Mr. Snader will again preside, and the main theme will be "Sheep." An address by F. B. Bomberger, on "Organization of Sheep Growers' Associations," and one by Dr. S. S. Buckley, on "The Importance of Raising Sheep, with special reference to Carroll County."

Friday will be "Dairymen's Day," with a program arranged specially by the State Dairymen's Association. For practical benefit, perhaps it will be the day of greatest benefit to the greatest number, and it should not be missed. Roland Baile, will preside. Addresses will be made by E. J. Harry, President of the State Association, and by Dr. A. S. Wood, President of Md. Agricultural College.

There will be special free attractions, each day, and amusements. Among the special acts will be Burns and Burns in remarkable stunts on a slack wire, as well as pleasing platform artists. Band music each day. All passenger trains will stop at the Grove. For further information see posters and advertisements.

Council of Defense Notes.

We published, last week, the call of the Government for 25,000 student nurses. The Council of Defense has been asked to take up the work of securing volunteers for this splendid service. The Nation needs nurses as never before, and it is a truly patriotic service that young women between the ages of 19 and 35 can render by volunteering as nurses.

Each District leader has enrollment cards, and can furnish information to those desiring to volunteer. The doctors in the county are also helping with this work and will gladly give additional information as to hospital regulations, etc.

The central committee for the county consists of Mrs. Chas. O. Clemson, chairman, Miss Dorothy Elder, and Mrs. S. K. Kerr. The drive for Carroll's quota will extend from July 29th to August 11th. All persons interested will please volunteer before this time to either the District leader, or to the central committee.

Arrangements have been completed for the big patriotic meeting under the auspices of the Council of National Defense of Carroll County, to be held in Alumni Hall, W. M. College, Saturday afternoon, July 27, beginning promptly at 2:30. This meeting was at first announced for the Armory, but owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient chairs to seat the big crowd expected the meeting place was changed to Alumni Hall.

There will be patriotic music, and addresses by the following: Governor Emerson C. Harrington will speak on the work of the Council of Defense; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Washington, member of the Women's Section of the National Council, will tell of the part women are taking in the Nation's war work; Hon. Albert Johnson, member of the House of Representatives from the State of Washington, will make an address on "Our National and Individual Responsibilities in the Present Crisis."

At the conclusion of the addresses there will be a round table discussion on the work of the Council of Defense, and particularly the organization of Community Councils, conducted by Hon. Elliott Dunlap Smith, Secretary of the Organization Committee of the National Council, Washington, D. C.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Charles H. Kolb and wife to Geo. E. Benson, convey 105 square perches, for \$5.00.
Alonso B. Sellman to Jesse Leath-wood, convey land, for \$2500.
J. S. Harman and wife to M. Luther Saylor and wife, convey 50 acres, for \$10.00.
Albert H. Gosnell and wife to Gladys Gosnell, convey 1 acre, for \$700.
Harry Thomas and Calvin Duns-ton to Board of Education, convey land, for \$1.00.

GERMANS GREATEST DEFEAT OF THE WAR.

The Allied Drive a Continued Great Forward Move.

The allied forces, during the past ten days, have not only driven the Germans back from their recently gained territory, but have very materially driven them out of the territory gained in the great March drive, the advance nearly approaching a complete rout for the enemy forces. The movement represents the greatest German reverse of the war, their losses being estimated as high as a half million men, together with the capture of hundreds of guns and vast quantities of war supplies. The allied losses have also been heavy, but evidently not any ways near approaching those of the enemy.

The American style of fighting, has evidently put great life into the French and British. The "yanks" are daring and persistent, and take chances that the more conservative allies fear to take. This is explainable because they have become so used to being outnumbered and forced back, that they are inclined to be very cautious. The Americans have not had any such experience, and consequently have more confidence in themselves, and more natural daring, and these qualities have wonderfully aided in the big work that has been done.

While the German resistance materially increased toward the latter end of this week, the advance of the allies nevertheless continued steadily. The American losses, not yet announced, will be quite heavy, but nothing in comparison to the losses of the enemy.

Although greatly reinforced, the German forces seem likely to be entrapped in a double flank movement, on both sides of a triangle from which they have been trying to retreat all week. Should this pincers movement succeed, the German army will meet with not only its greatest reverse of the war, but practically a disaster to the whole German cause.

At this writing, it is impossible to measure the outcome, but the Allies are hoping for a great victory, the effect of which may mean the turning point of the war, and the capture of hundreds of thousands of Huns. The news of the next few days will be full of vital interest.

Need For Wheat Never Ends.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced its latest wheat crop statistics, telling of a wheat yield far in excess of that of 1917, and better than the average yield of other years, 1915 alone excepted. All this is encouraging. But it should not encourage any loyal American to eat wheat.

There are important reasons why we should consume less wheat now than at any time since Food Administrator Hoover first asked for wheatless meals, wheatless bread and wheatless days.

The biggest of these reasons is: Our wheat supply is now lower than it ever has been at this time of the year. Reserves of wheat in the United States are nearly exhausted. The visible supply is down to the unheard of level, only 1,146,000 bushels. A year ago, at this time, we had 28,296,000 bushels in American warehouses.

The wheat now being cut and the wheat that already has been harvested in Texas and Oklahoma has not been threshed. It still stands in shocks in fields, awaiting the coming of the treshers. Then it must go to terminal markets, and from there to flour mills. That will take weeks of time. In the meanwhile, we have but a little over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, about one bushel to every 100 persons in this country.

And of our small store we must continue giving wheat to our allies. If you want to help win this war—if you want to be a true Marylander—don't eat wheat in any form. Make your meals more wheatless than ever. Make every day a wheatless day. Preach the gospel of wheat saving to your friends, your neighbors, every person you can reach.

They don't need our bullets "over there" half as badly as they need our bread. Only 1,000,000 bushels of wheat left—and they who are fighting for our lives and our honor in the hell of battles in France, are hungry for bread. Won't you be one Marylander who refuses to eat any wheat at all at least until this year's crop reaches the flour mills?—U. S. Food Administration.

War Calls For Sheep.

War has given the sheep and wool industry a stupendous task. There must be 20 sheep back of every soldier to clothe and equip him. This need has made sheep raising a patriotic as well as a profitable undertaking. Sheep require little bread grain, and as both wool and mutton are in strong demand, the development of the industry will contribute materially to the Nation's food and clothing supply.

"Farm Sheep Raising for Beginners," (Farmers' Bulletin 840), a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, contains all the general directions needed to make a start. Another recent publication of the department, entitled "Sheep and Intensive Farming" (Yearbook 1917, Separate 750), will also be found helpful.

To Extend Scope of Draft

Secretary of War Baker is preparing a military expansion program to provide for an army of 5,000,000 men to be ready to enter the field next Spring if needed. The recommended draft age will likely be 19 or 20, with a maximum of about 40 years. The idea seems to be to further recruit the army from classes one and two, instead of going into classes three and four which embrace married men with children.

War Department officials assert it will be necessary for the United States to maintain a steady flow of troops to maintain the number of actual fighting forces in the line.

Secretary Baker would give no indication of the changes of the draft ages to be recommended, but it was learned he will insist that Congress lower as well as raise the present age limits. There is considerable opposition in both the House and Senate to calling youths of nineteen and twenty years, but it is believed the War Department, if urging such a course as an Administrative measure, can overcome that objection. Army officers are quite confident Congress will yield to reduction to include men of twenty years, but there is a very strong sentiment to insist on a nineteen-year limit. The maximum probably will be forty or forty-five, with the former favored by military authorities. It is estimated 1,250,000 men would be obtained in the nineteen and twenty year classes and about 900,000 or 1,000,000 from the older groups.

That it is the intention of Secretary Baker to provide for a largely increased mobilization of the fact that he will ask Congress for additional appropriations. Congress has just completed the appropriations intended to cover the current fiscal year, which runs to June 30, 1919, and those appropriations cover the estimated needs of the army under the original program for the year.

The additional funds will be asked in an urgent deficiency bill, and will be available immediately. They will provide for the equipment, training and maintenance of men called before the end of the fiscal year.

Spy in Camp Colt.

Soldiers who came from Camp Colt, Gettysburg, declare that a spy was arrested in that camp last Saturday. He was placed in the guard house, with a heavy guard over him, where he is awaiting court-martial.

The man, who called himself Sandy MacGregor, was caught in the act of going through an officer's papers. It is claimed that he had been in the camp the past few weeks in the capacity of an entertainer, and so good was he that the soldiers declared he was another Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian; for this man is a Scotchman, too, and wore the uniform of a Scotch soldier.

He is said to have been accredited to one of the organizations engaged in soldier camp work, but it is believed that his credentials were faked.—Hanover Record.

Big Increase in Wages.

Railroad shophmen have been granted a big increase in wages, by Director McAuloo. Beginning August 1, eight hours will be a standard day, and overtime and Sundays will be paid one and a half times the regular rate. The advance applies to about 500,000 men, and will make an addition to the payroll of about \$100,000,000.

The scale will be as follows: Machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, molders and first-class electricians, 68c an hour; car men and second-class electricians, 58c an hour; helpers, 45c an hour; foremen paid 5c an hour more than craftsmen; foremen paid on monthly basis, increase \$40.00 per month. About the same wages are being paid in shipyards operated by the Government.

Wheat Cheap in Australia.

Washington, July 24th.—Nearly 300,000,000 bushels of wheat is stored in Australia, the Food Administration was informed today. Details of the guarantees surrounding 1918-1919 wheat harvest in Australia also were transmitted. The Australian Government has guaranteed 83 cents a bushel and to this the commonwealth has added 12 cents, making the price 95 cents to the producer.

In Buenos Aires the cash price for wheat is \$1.44 a bushel. Cash corn is selling there for 62 cents a bushel.

Marriage Licenses.

Jerry E. Henry, Alesia, and Georgia C. Hann, Maple Grove.
James R. Poole and Grace E. Weaver, both of Madrid, Iowa.
John I. Brihart and Myrtle V. Loats, both of Manchester.
Howard Grimm and Magdalen F. Henneberry, both of Philadelphia.
John W. Kiser, Keyesville, and Mary J. Martin, Taneytown.

Col. Roosevelt has quite emphatically, yet very dignifiedly, declined to be considered as Republican candidate for Governor of New York. Another proposition is to nominate him for Congress, where he would have an opportunity to get into the governmental game. T. R. in Congress, would be a live-wire proposition, and serve to waken up the lower house from its slump. It is probable, however, that he is after bigger game, or none.

Wheat is selling for \$50 a bushel in Turkey, reports the American and Syrian Relief Commission in Turkey.

THE CARROLL RECORD

(NON-PARTISAN)

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

P. B. ENGLAR, Editor and Manager.

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

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

Entered at Taneytown Post-office as Second Class Matter.

FRIDAY, JULY 26th., 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."

For a nice easy job, buy out, or start, a country weekly. If you need an outlet for surplus ability and cash, you can't do better.

If it is to be booze, or coal, this winter, what will Congressman Talbot say about it? What does his past record indicate that he will say?

Being too sure of the correctness of one's judgments, has caused much trouble in the world, and many black eyes. Go slow, and don't overwork your mental inventive faculties.

Don't imagine that your problems and troubles are greater than those of the other fellow. Whenever there is a business without its drawbacks, you will notice a rush in that direction.

Col. Roosevelt is not easily outdone. Some time ago, ex-President Taft shocked us by asking for an army of 4,000,000 men; but the Col. now comes along with the opinion that by next Spring we ought to have 6,000,000 "over there." Let us hope that the number can be greatly reduced by the extra fighting character of the ones we have sent, and will send—and that the Col. is mistaken, even if he did beat Taft again.

"Our esteemed contemporary" will not hereafter be quoted, very frequently, for the reason that said e. c. will not be available for that purpose, to any great extent, for a long while; but as a compensation, the official envelopes, now so numerous, will furnish an inexhaustible supply of matter for country weeklies. And this brings to mind the further fact, that the city dailies will need to omit their "funny" specimens from "hay seed" weeklies.

Frederick countians are "up in the air" over their new county tax-rate of \$1.25. Evidently the county has been spending the money, and the present Board of Commissioners thinks it is time to settle up. The questions that really most interest the tax-payers, are, who spent the money, and what for? Paying the bill now, or carrying it along and paying later, amount in the end to the same thing, with the odds in favor of paying it now, and getting rid of interest.

Public Sentiment, Wake Up!

A Baltimore judge recently used the argument that "The voice of the people, is the voice of God," as a basis of his verdict. This is not necessarily a truth; but it is nevertheless sufficiently a part of our governmental doctrine, that we should make it as largely true, in all public matters, as possible. The "voice of the people" not only needs watching, but directing, and keeping awake. It is quite apt to remain silent when it should be heard, and to overlook subjects on which it should record itself.

Just now, there is the danger that this "voice" may be so engrossed with the war, and its issues and burdens, as to be lulled into a sort of careless security, or to blindly follow shibboleths that have little, in fact, to do with that very vital thing that we call self-government. As long as we have such a government, and believe in it, we should insist on having it. The war does not properly take

away our individual rights in the matter of selecting our representatives, even if these representatives do, at times, appear afterwards to give these rights away.

In the election of a House of Representatives, this year, the country should beware of camouflages. Electing a member to go back again, merely on the ground that "it is dangerous to swap horses while crossing a stream," is the merest fudge as a tenable argument. There should be no playing on one's patriotism, or "backing up the government" to the extent of keeping out of it, the very best men we have. On the other hand, it is just probable that the governmental machine would be the better, had it a pretty strong infusion of fresh "back bone" sentiment.

This is not the time for the appearance of an "off year" in political interest, and voting. Rather the people should be on their very tip toes for an opportunity to strengthen our Congress to the limit of our ability. Making changes does not stand for lack of confidence so much as it stands for showing our highest interest and our determination to prosecute the war with the best blood of the country in the legislative halls, as well as "in the ranks" in France. Let there be no elections by default, anywhere, this year.

There is going to be a lot of criticism of our conduct of the war—after it is over—"I told you so's," but it will be a lot more manly and helpful to the country to get into the arena, now, and help to make things go better, than to wait until everything is over, then criticize. No party, nor politician, nor just ordinarily intelligent citizen, has the manly right to let the other fellow run things, then shoulder the blame, if any, later on. If we really know better—or think we do—we should get in the game while it is being played.

Let Equal Suffrage Wait.

We regret, almost, that such questions as National Prohibition and Woman Suffrage are being so greatly influenced, and pushed toward a conclusion, in the midst of our great world war. It is never the best way, to do big and far-reaching things, while under excitement, or under the spur of necessity. Both of these questions, we think, deserve handling and concluding in the full light of calm deliberation, and on their merits.

And yet, perhaps, we need to be excited, at times, to have our eyes opened to facts; and this present situation may be the exception that is said to exist for all rules. If so, the war is worth while—even if it is the rudest possible waking-up we could have as a Nation—and we must indulge the hope that our hastened judgments will be none the less wise and lasting because of the manner of their coming.

The Prohibition question has been before us for so long, and the liquor business has so entwined and encircled us as to have caused us to be unable to break its meshes through moral suasion and appeals to reason, that perhaps only such a conflict as we are in could have brought about the doom of the monster that seems now almost in clear sight.

But, the Woman Suffrage question is an entirely different one. The country has not been particularly suffering because of its "mere man" domination; there is no sure guide establishing the fact of better government with suffrage shared by the women; there is no issue involving more sobriety and less criminality; there is no assurance connected with it of purer homes and more healthful bodies; but, there is attached to it the great overshadowing fact of doubling our voting power, without any genuine and incontrovertible assurance that we would also thereby increase the purity, the intelligence, the business efficiency, and righteous verdict reaching power of "the people."

This question, especially, should not be hung on as a rider to any of our other questions, during the present excitement. It can safely, and ought to, wait. Let it be tried out, more, where it is being tried, as we tried out Prohibition. It is not in any sense, a war necessity; moreover, it has never been demonstrated that the majority of the best women of the country actually want suffrage, even if some of our best women do.

The Despicable "Road Hog."

"Road hogs" are as much to be despised as any other offender of the motoring rules of etiquette. The perennial automobile "horn-tooter" is a nuisance, and, as we stated last month, should be taken to the woods, far from civilization, and there permitted to toot his horn to his heart's content. The "road hog" is more obnoxious than the "horn-tooter," because the former is always a menace to safety. Each menace to safety on the roads should be dealt with summarily, and if the good policemen of

Baltimore, and the officers in the counties, would make examples of a few "road hogs" just because they were such (swine of the highway) this obnoxious habit formed by many motorists would be broken up.

The worst "road hogs" everywhere are the drivers of the "Universal Car," more familiarly known as "Flivvers" and "Tin Lizzies." Why is this? We don't know, but if some of the country's psychologists want to confer a favor on a poor, suffering automobile humanity, they will capture a few of these "road-hog flivver-ites" or "road-hog Lizzies," take them to their laboratories and there subject them to the tests. We are inclined to believe that following these tests the psychologists and maybe alienists, too, will find the drivers of the "Universal Car" (owners of other makes of cars are not exempt by any means and they, also, should take heed) suffering with some sort of "Americana Road-hog Dementia." The sufferers of this malady rightly belong, not in the jails, but in the "booby house."—Maryland Motorist.

Chamberlain's Tablets.

These tablets are intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. If you have any troubles of this sort, give them a trial and realize for yourself what a first class medicine will do for you. They only cost a quarter.

—Advertisement—

Amount of Taxes Levied in Carroll County.

The following will show the amount of taxes levied for the year 1918, at 82 cents on each \$100 valuation on real and personal property; also the amount levied at 30 cents on each \$100 valuation on bonds and securities in the several districts and the amount due from other sources:

Amount of taxes carried at 82 cents on each \$100 valuation:

District No. 1,	\$2,450,474	\$20,093.87
District No. 2,	1,772,354	14,533.30
District No. 3,	1,524,956	12,504.64
District No. 4,	2,496,243	20,469.19
District No. 5,	1,377,775	11,297.76
District No. 6,	2,489,092	20,410.55
District No. 7,	5,358,748	43,941.73
District No. 8,	1,880,561	15,420.60
District No. 9,	927,007	7,601.46
District No. 10,	1,172,550	9,614.91
District No. 11,	1,957,096	16,048.19
District No. 12,	1,579,958	12,955.66
District No. 13,	1,160,617	9,517.06
District No. 14,	1,232,837	10,109.26

\$27,380,268 \$224,618.18
Amount of taxes carried at 30 cents on each \$100 valuation:

District No. 1,	\$106,687	\$320.06
District No. 2,	64,073	192.22
District No. 3,	88,883	266.65
District No. 4,	23,685	71.06
District No. 5,	52,938	157.92
District No. 6,	147,485	442.45
District No. 7,	973,442	2,920.27
District No. 8,	51,694	155.08
District No. 9,	15,412	46.24
District No. 10,	342,019	1,026.06
District No. 11,	174,873	524.62
District No. 12,	76,756	230.27
District No. 13,	39,355	118.07
District No. 14,	14,790	44.37

\$2,171,790 \$6,574.44
Amount of taxes carried on Stocks of Banks, Trust Companies and business corporations:

Banks, \$1,525,160.30, at \$1.00 on each \$100 valuation..	\$15,251.60
Trust Companies, \$441,654.95 at 82c on each \$100 valuation.....	3,621.57
Non-Stock Corporations, \$1,476, at 82c on each \$100 valuation.....	12.10
Ordinary Business Corporations, \$375,448.57, at 82c on each \$100 valuation..	3,078.68

Hold Your Liberty Bonds.

To successfully finance the war it is necessary that owners of Liberty bonds hold their bonds if possible. Where for any good reason it is necessary for them to turn their bonds into cash, they should seek the advice of their bankers.

Liberty loan bonds are very desirable investments, and crafty individuals are using various means to secure them from owners not familiar with stock values and like matters. One method is to offer to exchange for Liberty bonds, stocks or bonds of doubtful organizations represented as returning a much higher income than the bonds.

There are various other methods used and likely to be used, some of the gold-brick variety and others less crude and probably within the limits of the law. All offers for Liberty bonds, except for money and at market value should be scrutinized carefully. The bonds are the safest of investments and have non-taxable and other valuable features.

To hold your Liberty loan bonds, if possible, is patriotic. To consult your bankers before selling them is wise.

—U. S. Treas. Dept.

The Joy of Living.

To enjoy life we must have good health. No one can reasonably hope to get much real pleasure out of life when his bowels are clogged a good share of the time and the poisons that should be expelled are absorbed into the system, producing headache and indigestion. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets will move the bowels, strengthen the digestion and give you a chance to realize the real joy of living. Try it.

—Advertisement—

FIRST TEACHERS TO CHINA.

Missionaries Followed the Close of the War With Great Britain in 1845.

The first general attempt to introduce Christianity into China dates from April 24, 1845, when the Chinese government, following the disastrous war with Great Britain, granted permission to foreigners to teach the Christian religion. Missionaries from many countries began immediately to flock to China, but in most places the "white devils" were received with hostility. The Emperor Taou-Kwang, who in the latter part of his reign favored the introduction of European arts and religion, died in 1850, and his son, Hien-Fung, adopted a reactionary policy.

One of the odd results of the introduction of Christianity in China was the appearance in 1851 of a rebel leader who called himself Tien-tai, and who announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true god, Shang-ti, and derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He called himself the brother of Jesus, the second son of God and the monarch of all beneath the skies, and demanded universal submission. His insurgent followers called themselves Taepings, or "Prince of peace," but the title was utterly belied by their atrocious deeds.

SMALL SUM FOR "CAMILLE"

Alexandre Dumas Fils Received Only \$80 for Manuscript of Great Story.

In the Hotel Drouot recently, the library of Jules Claretie, the eminent French journalist, novelist, dramatic author and former director of the Comedie Francaise, who died in 1916, was sold. Among other gems, his collection of books included the manuscript of Alexandre Dumas Fils' "Tale of a Lottery," sixteen pages in all, published in 1851. The manuscript contained a letter from Dumas to Jules Claretie, informing the latter that for these sixteen pages he was paid the sum of \$240.

"I was almost as much ashamed as I was pleased," writes Dumas, "to receive this amount. It was far more than I was paid for my entire manuscript of 'La Dame aux Camellias,' which I sold to Michel Levy for the sum of \$80.

This novel, which Michel Levy purchased for \$80, yielded the latter \$109,000. Long after he had signed it, Dumas regretted this contract which enriched his publisher at so slight a profit to himself.

QUAINT LEGEND OF ALSACE.

Race of Giants Who Saw Importance to Them of the Food Producers.

There is a quaint old legend of Alsace, recalls the Christian Science Monitor, concerning a family of giants who, once upon a time, lived in a certain castle in the old country. The moral of the story seems appropriate at a time when the French minister of agriculture is making special effort to encourage the cultivation of land.

The giants lived, says the legend, far from the peasants of the plain, and one day the daughter of the house who, though quite a child, was already 30 feet high, strolled toward the plain and saw a laborer peacefully plowing his field. She picked up the peasant, the horse and the plow, and put them in her pinafore and returned to the castle to show what she had found to her father.

"What you think is but a toy," said the giant, "is what produces the food which enables us to live. Put back the laborer and his horse where you found them." From that time onward, adds the tale, the peasants were never molested by the giants.

Bugs in France.

In the reign of Louis-Philippe, a Monsieur Terrat had been charged with the duty of fighting bugs in the barracks of Paris. It must be believed that the result was satisfactory, since by virtue of an order of the general inspector contracts were made in 1846 with Monsieur Terrat for the destruction of these frightful insects. Monsieur Terrat demanded 90 centimes for each sleeping room. In case the first fight with the bugs was not decisive, and if he should have to begin again after some years, the second operation should cost only 50 centimes a room. Moreover, in these operations he destroyed the insects in the arms-rack, guard house, police quarters and prisons. When he became old Monsieur Terrat offered to communicate the secret to the state for an indemnity. But this offer was not accepted. The secret died with the proprietor. And that is why the soldiers of today are yet struggling against the bug—Le Cri de Paris.

A Real Compliment.

Billy Sunday has had many compliments, but the one he prizes most dearly came to him, oddly enough, from a criminal's lips.

It was in Philadelphia. Sunday had visited Moyamensing prison. There he had talked with a housebreaker so convincingly that the man had promised to lead, on his discharge, a Christian life.

This housebreaker, discussing Sunday with a guardian afterward, said: "He came in here, Sunday did, and he fairly turned me inside out—made me sick o' meself, that's what he done. Oh, he's a winner. I think he's one of us—one o' the gang—reformed, you know."

HESSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

EVERY DEPARTMENT has again been re-filled with Dependable Merchandise.

A New Line of Striped Voiles. Ladies' Silk Hose, \$.40
White Lawns. Ladies' Silk Hose, .75
White Batistes. Ladies' Silk Hose, 1.00
White Voiles. Ladies' Silk Hose, 1.25
Mercerized and Silk Poplins. Ladies' Silk Hose, 1.50

A Nice Assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists, in Georgetta Crepe, Crepe de chine, Tub Silks and Lawns.

Another Lot of Rugs and Carpets has arrived.

Large Assortment of Shoes, both in Leather and Canvas and Poplin, and you will find our prices right.

We are Closing-out our Entire Line of Men's Ready-made Clothing, at last year's prices. Here is a chance to get a Good Suit at Old Prices.

Let us take your measure for a Taylor-made Suit. We guarantee a fit, and at the right price.

THE BIRNIE TRUST CO., TANEYTOWN, MD.

The statement made below shows the progress of this Bank in the last five years.

Date.	Capital Stock.	Surplus & Profits	Deposits.	Total Resources.
May 9, 1913	\$40,000.00	\$27,369.51	\$647,563.77	\$719,836.77
May 9, 1914	40,000.00	29,523.55	656,776.65	733,382.24
May 9, 1915	40,000.00	31,497.00	680,139.14	758,766.55
May 9, 1916	40,000.00	38,067.68	704,585.23	786,927.38
May 9, 1917	40,000.00	51,112.36	811,684.80	904,994.94

When a Young Man starts out in business for himself, his first important act should be the establishment of a Strong Progressive Banking connection.

Open an account with the The Birnie Trust Company, and its Storehouse of experience and Progress is yours for the asking.

A BIG BANK FOR BIG BUSINESS

— AND —
A GOOD ONE TO GROW UP IN.
Resources Over \$900,000.00.

Monuments of Value

QUALITY IS WRITTEN LARGE IN THE MONUMENTS DISPLAYED AT MY STORE

Your satisfaction, as a buyer, is assured by my policy of good monuments, fair dealings, and reasonable profit. Headstones and Markers are included in the unusual values which await your inspection.

300 Monuments and Headstones to select from. The Largest Stock ever carried in the Monument Business.

Work delivered anywhere by auto truck.

JOSEPH. L. MATHIAS, Westminister, Md.
Phone: 127 East Main St. Opposite Court Street.

Summer Shoes

During these Hot Summer Days, don't your thoughts just naturally turn to WHITE SHOES OR PUMPS? Sure, they do. And then they are so reasonable in price, as well as cool and comfortable. Our Stock is Complete.

IN THE WORK SHOE LINE

we are right in the front rank, with the kind that wear and are easy on the feet.

Summer Shirts, Wash Ties, Silk Hose, Belts, Caps, Straw Hats.

J. THOS. ANDERS,
(Successor to)
WM. C. DEVILBISS.
22 W. Main St., Westminister, Md.

It Will Pay You Some Time

to become a regular advertiser in
—This Paper—

Legal Blanks for
Sale at This Office

You will be in need of printing of some kind. Whether it be letter-heads, statements wedding invitations or public sale bills, remember we can turn out the work at the lowest cost consistent with good work.

FARM ANIMALS

RATIONS FOR FARM ANIMALS

More Effective Use of By-Products of Crops Offers Opportunity for Meat Production.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The misuse of the by-products of farm crops is causing American farmers to lose millions of dollars annually. Nothing offers greater opportunity for increased and more economical production of farm meats and dairy products than by the more effective use of such products. To bring our farming operations up to the highest possible state of efficiency, all farm by-products must be used in an economical manner. Nearly all managers of the great industries of this country have learned that by-products constitute a very large source of their income and about all the profits. Farming is the greatest industry in this country to-day, but farm by-products have received very little attention from the average farmer. Now, however, conditions are such as to urge the conservation of every available farm resource and every American farmer must make a study of conditions existing on his own farm with the idea of utilizing such products as are now being wasted.

It is estimated that the total amount of corn stover and straws burned, plowed under, allowed to rot in stacks, and wasted in other ways is worth over \$100,000,000. This is an appalling loss, and if these feedstuffs were used in the feeding of cattle, sheep, and horses it would result in greatly increased profits to individual farmers as well as tend to increase the supply of meat and dairy products.

The burning of straw, even though the ashes leave a small quantity of additional mineral matter in the soil, results in an almost total loss. It is practiced most largely in the west, mainly because of custom rather than inability to purchase, feed, or market meat-producing animals. The people there have come to believe that straw is of no value because in that section it has never been used for anything. In some of the western states a campaign has been made by the colleges of agriculture and institute workers to get farmers to use a portion of their waste straw for spreading over their grain fields.

It is needless to say that burning the stover is a great waste, although it seems to offer a quick and easy



Herd of Good Quality Herefords.

method of cleaning the ground preparatory to plowing. This system is most largely practiced where the corn is snapped, or husked, in the field, leaving the stalks standing.

Another great waste that can well be stopped is the failure to utilize the large area of grass along our roads, lanes, and fence rows. Sheep would utilize this waste and remove one of the greatest breeding places of injurious farm insects. The lower leaves of the corn plant, which usually go to waste, as well as the cut-over grain and hay fields, also offer considerable feed to farm flocks.

Practical experience as well as experimental work has taught that straw and stover can be used very economically in the rations of almost all kinds of live stock. These roughages are and should be used in the fattening rations of all farm animals except hogs, and should compose the larger part of all wintering or keeping rations for cattle, sheep, and horses. Breeding herds of beef cattle or dry dairy cows can be successfully kept on rations composed largely of these materials. Flocks of breeding ewes do well with such feeds when some grain is added. Horses doing very light or no work need little grain if given a plentiful allowance of clean, bright straw or stover. Under certain conditions, of course, grain should be added to the ration, but now it should be conserved as largely as possible for human consumption.

INCREASED NUMBER OF SOWS

Select Thrifty, Broad-Chested Animals, Leaving Out Pinch-Bellied Ones for Market.

To increase the number of brood sows by selection from last fall's litter, one should choose the thrifty, broad-chested sows and leave out the narrow-chested, pinch-bellied ones to be prepared for a market for a convenient season.

STACKING WHEAT TO REDUCE COST

Efficient Methods of Harvesting Materially Lessen Expense of Production.

BUNDLE WAGONS ARE USEFUL

Western Methods of Transportation Save Time and Labor—Sweating Process Improves Color and Test Weight of Grain.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The acreage covered per day by a given crew in stacking wheat depends upon the yield, distance hauled, size of loads and methods used.

For example, two men and four horses with either one or two of the bundle wagons which are commonly found in the wheat-growing sections of the Northwest, where both men pitch and no one is required on the load, will be able to stack more wheat, other things being equal, than will two men following the usual practice in the East of one pitching while the other man loads. The wagons used in the two cases are usually very different, the Western "bundle wagon" being especially built for use in the manner above mentioned, whereas with the type of wagon usually found in the East it would be impossible to haul a very large load in this way, because of the difficulty of putting many bundles on such a wagon in such a way that they would carry well. Although the loads hauled on the Western bundle wagons do not contain quite so many bundles as do those in the East when loaded by hand, they are put on in less time and with one-half the man labor, which more than offsets this objection.

Most Efficient Crew.

This combination is probably the most efficient crew which can be used in stacking wheat, provided the haul is not too long. It is especially recommended for consideration by Eastern wheat growers, as in many cases it would be an easy matter to place a temporary rack on other wagons, thus making them well suited for use in the manner described. The adoption of this method would materially reduce the cost of stacking.

Stacking Improves Quality of Wheat.

Where stacking is properly done the grain is better protected in stacks than in shocks. In wet seasons or when thrashing cannot be done soon after cutting, the importance of this protection is increased. A sweating process also takes place in the stack, which improves to some extent the color, condition and test weight of the grain and its milling and baking qualities. The improvement may be sufficient to obtain a better market grade, with resulting higher price when sold. A similar sweating process apparently may take place in shock-thrashed wheat after being placed in the bin, but to take advantage of this the farmer must have storage room for his thrashed grain and must also get it thrashed from the shock while it is in as good condition as when placed in the stack.

GUARD AGAINST FIRE IN HAY

Spontaneous Ignition May Result by Storing Improperly Cured Alfalfa or Clover.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A well-filled mow or a big stack of hay, symbol ordinarily of happy prosperity, may contain within it the lurking spirit of a fire that will sweep a farmstead.

Many destructive blazes have been caused by a spontaneous ignition of hay, especially clover and alfalfa. The first cutting of the latter seems to be most dangerous. If hay of this kind has rain or dew on it or if the stacks



Fire Due to Spontaneous Ignition.

are not cured thoroughly, the moisture will cause fermentation which may produce sufficient heat to start a fire. The combustion, however, cannot continue long without oxygen and may cease without coming to the surface. Its presence can be detected by a peculiar sooty odor or by smoke irritating to the eyes.

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.

4 Percent. Paid on Time Deposits
Open An Account with Us

TANEYTOWN SAVINGS BANK

ONE PIECE SLIPS

Directoire Frocks Look as Though Grafted on Egyptian.

Girdled High Under the Bust, Having Short Sleeves and a Slight Round Neck—Short Hair.

In the reaction toward the directoire, which has come about through the influence of many designers, there is a return to the classicism that was insisted upon by Mme. Tallien and Josephine in the days of the directoire. You remember, recalls a fashion correspondent, that these two women established simplicity and, history says, seminudity, as a protest to the extraordinary frivolity of the gowns of Marie Antoinette.

Our fashionable women have already adopted the short hair which these



Frock of printed chiffon, with silver fringe at hem of skirt and chiffon silver scarf, adapted from gowns worn when Napoleon was fighting in Italy. High coiffure has also returned.

two brought into fashion in France, and which was called the "coiffure a la victime." Today the hair is worn pulled up on top of the head, sometimes ending in a mass of ringlets, as was the fashion of the directoire, when the short locks were considered a badge of honor.

These directoire frocks are one-piece slips, girdled high under the bust, with short sleeves and a slight round neck. Callot makes them to look as though they were directoire gowns grafted on Egyptian—a curious combination indeed.

TABLE OF FASHION HINTS

Little Things Which Put a Costume in Mode and Aid in Keeping Women Dressed Up-to-Date.

Gray is a favorite shade. Waistlines are never in the same place.

Sleeveless coats are made with capes.

Yellow is a shade fancied by Paris. Mushroom sailor hats are with us again.

Ivory white beads make a pretty girdle.

Gray and yellow make a pretty combination.

Small poke-shaped hats are worn. 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.

Flag 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 hosiery is to be used for motor wraps.

Printed silk voile is used for some of the spring blouses.

Pointed trains are a feature of the new evening gowns.

Drawn-work will be a feature of summer dresses.



Slightly Used Pianos

\$299	Whitman Player	\$299
\$29	Stieff	\$29
\$119	Emerson	\$119
\$85	Knabe	\$85
\$398	Werner Player	\$398
\$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-R

CRAMER'S PALACE OF MUSIC, FREDERICK, MD. FACTORY REPRESENTATIVES The Big Music House—Three Stores in Frederick. Write for FREE copy of our "Old Grey Mare" Song Book—It's Free.

Got Something You Want to Sell?

Most people have a piece of furniture, a farm implement, or something else which they have discarded and which they no longer want.

These things are put in the attic, or stored away in the barn, or left lying about, getting of less and less value each year.

WHY NOT SELL THEM?

Somebody wants those very things which have become of no use to you. Why not try to find that somebody by putting a want advertisement in THIS NEWSPAPER?

SHOULD SPONGE WOOLENS

Treatment of Material Before Being Made Will Prevent Its Shrinking and Water Spotting.

Woolen materials should be sponged before being made up in order to avoid shrinkage and water spotting.

Lay the material on a table that has been padded and covered smoothly with a cloth that is free from lint. Cover the woolen material with a wet cloth and press with a fairly hot iron until the cloth is almost dry, when it should be removed and the woolen itself pressed until it is dry. In pressing, the iron should be lifted and placed rather than pushed along. If the material to be sponged has a nap, the pressing should be done with the nap.

If double width material is to be sponged, it may be left folded, right side in. The wet cloth on one side is sufficient to stem both thicknesses, but both sides should be pressed in order to insure dryness.

POULTRY FACTS

TURKEYS ARE EASILY RAISED

Bird Is Especially Adapted to Grain and Stock Farms Where There Is Ample Range.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No one is in a better position to respond to the present campaign for the increased production of poultry on the farm than the turkey raiser. The turkey is a farm bird, first and last, and is especially suited to the grain and stock farms where there is ample ranging ground abounding in such turkey food as grasshoppers and other insects, weed seeds, waste grain, such



Good Nests for Turkeys.

as is left in the fields after harvest, and nuts of such varieties as beech-nuts, chestnuts, pecans, pine nuts and acorns. On such a farm, the present prices of grain affect the turkey raiser but little, for with the exception of what is used at fattening time, the feed consumed is largely of such a kind as would otherwise be wasted.

EACH BREED HAS ITS PLACE

All Have Been Made and Developed on General Principle of Practical Quality and Value.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To the novice in poultry keeping it often appears that there is no real necessity for so many breeds and varieties as have been standardized in America. Further acquaintance with them, however, shows that although color differences are in most cases made merely to please the eyes of persons having different preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or particular conditions.

Leaving out of consideration the breeds kept as novelties, most of which originated before industrial progress created a large demand for poultry products, all the standard American breeds of fowls have been made and developed on the general principle of practical quality, the foundation of breed, character and value.

In harmony with this principle the common classification of breeds according to their place in the general scheme of poultry production divides them into three principal classes, namely, laying breeds, meat breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one individual fowl very good laying capacity with very good table quality.

The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking, and Cornish of the meat class; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington of the general purpose class.

CONTENTED FOWLS ARE BEST

Easier to Keep Hens Healthy and to Reproduce Stock Under Colony House System.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A contented hen is a profitable possession, and contentment with the hen is commensurate with the comfort of her home. Hence henhouse building should receive more than passing notice from one who would profitably produce poultry.

Hens do not do well in apartments; even semidetached houses are not desirable; separated (colony) houses, each with its own yard, give best all-around satisfaction.

It is easier to keep the birds healthy and to reproduce the stock under the colony system if the birds are allowed free range. Breeding stock, and especially growing chickens, should have an abundant range, while hens used solely for the production of market eggs may be kept on a very small area.

Drafts Cause Trouble.

The presence of a cold or incipient roup may often be traced to a draft of air striking the fowls while roosting at night.

Hens Eat Tainted Food.

Because hens will eat tainted food is a good reason for keeping it away from them.

Late Hatched Chicks.

Late hatched chicks rarely, if ever, attain the size of those hatched early.

CARE PROPERLY FOR THRASHING OUTFITS

Simple Equipment Is Insurance Against Dust Explosions.

Enormous Losses Caused to Grain and Implements Which May Be Guarded Against—Fire Extinguisher Is Quite Effective.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Owners of thrashing outfits are urged by the United States department of agriculture to install simple equipment as insurance against grain and dust explosions and fires which cause enormous losses to grain and machinery during the thrashing season, particularly in the Pacific northwest. Fine dust which accumulates when the machine is operating has been found to be very explosive and will readily ignite. It has been established that many, if not most of these explosions have been caused by the ignition of the dust by static electricity generated by the moving parts of the grain separator. The engineers of the department have developed an efficient



Thrashing Outfit Destroyed by Grain Dust Explosion.

method of grounding the machines to remove the electricity, consisting of wires connecting the metallic parts with the ground. An automatic fire extinguisher also has been developed and has proved very effective in reducing fire losses. A suction fan placed near the cylinder has been found to be successful not only in reducing the amount of dust in suspension in the machine, thereby removing part of the danger of explosion, but is an important factor in cleaning the grain and increasing its market value. Complete instructions for equipping a machine to prevent losses due to dust explosion and fire can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BIG LOSS FROM RODENTS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Native rodents are the cause of enormous losses in many states. Some idea of the loss suffered by individual states is shown by reports from state directors of agricultural extension work. For example, the loss in Montana was from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000; North Dakota, \$6,000,000 to \$9,000,000; Kansas, \$12,000,000; Colorado, \$2,000,000; California, \$20,000,000; Wyoming, 15 per cent of all crops; Nevada, 10 to 15 per cent of all crops, or \$1,000,000; New Mexico, \$1,200,000 loss to crops and double this amount to range.

NEEDS AND HABITS OF SHEEP

Differ Widely From Those of Cattle, Horses and Swine—Met by Interested Study.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The needs and habits of sheep differ widely from those of horses, cattle and swine, but present no problems that will not be met by interested study and observation supported by satisfactory returns. The way boys in sheep clubs have mastered the principles of sheep raising is ample proof of this statement.

BOYS INTERESTED IN SHEEP

Labor Is Not Heavy and Should Be Given Consideration Where Farm Labor Is Scarce.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the labor required by sheep raising is continuous, it is not heavy, and if properly supervised and made interesting by financial return can well be performed by boys incapable of other kinds of farm work. This fact should be given consideration in many sections where farm labor is scarce.

FEED FROM WEEDY PASTURES

Sheep Are Capable of Getting Large Percentage of Food From Land Otherwise Wasted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sheep are capable of getting a large percentage of their feed from rough, weedy pasture not capable of carrying cattle, but it is a mistake to encourage or advocate the raising of sheep by people whose main interest is in weed control.

FRIDAY, JULY 26th., 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 now receive letters from along the W. M. E. R. on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us not later than Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

NEW WINDSOR.

The Methodist fete, held Friday and Saturday evenings, last, cleared over \$180.00; half of which will be given to the Red Cross.

The Jr. Red Cross of the Public School will hold a festival, this Saturday evening.

Geo. P. B. Englar and wife will leave their farm, this Fall, and move into the rooms vacated by Warren Dou and wife.

Calvin Dorsey and Marshall Owens, (colored) both of Camp Meade, spent Sunday last, here.

A community meeting was called on Monday evening, by Dr. Sterling Geatty, to lay plans for the Red Cross festival.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Thompson, of Philadelphia, are visiting her parents, A. C. Smelser and wife.

Mr. Wolcott, of College Park, Md., spent a few days here, in the interest of the Milk Testing Association.

Drs. J. E. and J. S. Myers and their families, of Westminster, spent Sunday afternoon, here, with their parents.

Mr. Roberts, who has been here setting up the machinery for D. P. Smelser & Sons, finished his work, grinding the first flour on Tuesday, and left for Maine, on Monday, to install another plant.

Arthur Crumpacker, while out with his team, on Monday last, found his rubbers would not hold, and getting off the saddle horse, it stepped on his foot, throwing him to the ground, bruising him up and cutting his head at two places. And now he is suffering with the measles.

John G. Lantz and wife, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday last, here, with relatives.

Smith Lambert and family, of Baltimore, spent Sunday last with his parents, Marshall Lambert and wife.

Bernard Fisher and wife, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday last, here, with C. G. Devilbiss and wife.

H. B. Getty and wife, spent the week's end with relatives, in Baltimore.

Charles Otto, who is a student at McDonough School, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. V. Otto.

Charles Wilson, of Baltimore, spent Saturday and Sunday last, here, with his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.

Miss Virginia Banker, who has been at the Union Protestant Infirmary, at Baltimore, some months, for treatment, came home on Friday evening last.

Marker Frounfelter, who has been at Md. University Hospital, Baltimore, with double pneumonia, came home on Monday evening.

HARNEY.

Dilly Mort has begun work on the remodeling of his house.

T. D. Eckenrode, of Reisterstown, spent a few days the beginning of the week with his family.

Mrs. Estee Kiser left on Monday, for a visit to relatives at Steelton.

Mrs. Chas. Reurer and children, of Baltimore, is spending their vacation with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Null.

Mrs. J. H. Manse and son, John, of Silver Run, spent some time Wednesday, with Mrs. M. R. Snider and daughter.

D. Allen Stull and daughter, Mrs. L. H. Withrow, and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Withrow, spent Monday at Pen-Mar.

David Michaels, of Baltimore, spent a few days here, at Emanuel Fuss's, visiting his wife and son.

Mr. Tanney, of Gettysburg, and Miss Sprinkle, of Emmitsburg, spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Harry Sprinkle and wife.

Wm. Mort and daughter, Mrs. Eyer and children, of near Emmitsburg, spent Sunday at Dilly Mort's.

W. A. Snider, Sr., and granddaughter, Isabelle Eckenrode, spent Sunday at Mayberry and Copperville, visiting relatives.

Thomas Lemmon had the foundation laid for a new garage, he expects to erect in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Legore, of Littlestown, spent Sunday at Edgar Staub's, and was accompanied home by Mrs. Legore's grandma, Mrs. Martin Keefer, who had been here waiting on her daughter, Mrs. Staub, who is very much improved.

KEYMAR.

Marian Hunt and Carrie Sappington, of Washington, spent the week's end with Mrs. Fannie Sappington.

Mrs. Baxter Haugh and son, of Clear Spring, spent a few days with her parents, Wm. F. Cover and family.

Mrs. Robert Galt is spending a few weeks in Virginia.

Mrs. P. G. Lowman is very ill at this writing; they have taken her to the hospital.

Oscar Baumgardner, Mrs. Anna Gartrell and Mrs. Dora Barnes, of West Falls, spent Wednesday, with P. G. Lowman and family.

Lame Shoulder.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles. All that is needed is absolute rest and a few applications of Chamberlain's Liniment. Try it.

—Advertisement—

UNIONTOWN.

B. L. Cookson and wife entertained, on Wednesday to dinner, E. G. Cover and family, of Easton; Rev. Lewis and daughter, Elizabeth, and Mrs. R. H. Singer, and daughters Lena and Margaret, and son, Henry.

Rev. Saltzgriver will dispose of his automobile, buggy, range, etc., on Saturday. He leaves for his new appointment next week. The charge will then be vacant, but the congregation would like an early supply.

Mrs. Jacob Price has been visiting in Baltimore, for several weeks.

Miss Effie Wagner spent several days, last week, with her uncle, Jacob Snare and wife, of Middleburg.

Lloyd Devilbiss, of Camp Meade, spent Saturday night with home folks.

Mrs. Bailey Fleagle is spending the week in Frederick, with her former pastor, Rev. Murray and family.

Miss Florence Boxerow returned to Washington, on Wednesday, after a month's stay with relatives.

Mrs. Guy Segafosse and children, spent Wednesday in Baltimore. Evelyn and Mary remained for a week's visit.

Mrs. L. F. Eckard continues to be confined to her room, suffering greatly from rheumatism.

E. G. Cover and family, of Easton, have been visiting Mrs. Layne Shaw, who returned home with them this week.

Miss Edna Lindsay, of Baltimore, was a guest at the home of her uncle, Solomon Myers, the past week.

Cortland Hoy, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with his family, at Mrs. Clayton Hann's.

Mervin Powers and wife, Guy T. Billmyer, and Mrs. Benjamin Reightler, visited relatives here, over Sunday.

Miss Flora Frizzel, of Emmitsburg, was with her aunt, Mrs. Clementine Mering and family, during the week.

Oscar Crumbacker, of Baltimore, has been a caller on former neighbors and relatives, this week.

Allen Weishaar and wife, and sons, Glenn and Paul, and Miss Mary Weishaar; Harry Bowling and George Currens, of Fairfield, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Spurrier and daughters, Hallie, Mary and Edna, and son, Eugene, and niece, Nellie Weishaar, of Mt. Airy, spent Saturday and Sunday at Chas. Simpson's. P. W. Weishaar and Miss Agnes Weishaar, of Baltimore; Jos. Bechler, U. S. N., formerly of Baltimore, but now stationed at New York; Wm. Simpson and wife, and sons, Elwood and Albert, and daughters, Evelyn and Mildred, and Miss Gertrude Stultz, spent Sunday at the same place.

Miss Mary Spurrier, of Mt. Airy, is spending some time with her cousin, Miss Pearl Simpson.

Mrs. Lillar and son, Troxel, of Keyser, W. Va., were guests of H. B. Fogle's, during the week.

UNION BRIDGE.

Mr. Durant, one of our soldier boys, paid us a visit over Sunday.

Bennet Pittinger, one of our sailor boys, is at his home on furlough.

Clarence Whitmore, another of our sailor boys is at home for a brief stay.

We are glad to see those who make up the honor roll from this community, and give them the glad hand.

Would those auto numbers have been reported, had the machines been driven by boozey chauffeurs hauling Penna. firewater?

Mrs. Macfeely, of Massachusetts, is visiting her nieces, the Misses Murray.

Frank Saylor and family are spending the Summer at the Saylor farm.

The boy scouts will hold a festival on the school grounds on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

Owing to rush orders, the shopmen have been working on the last two Sundays.

It is good news we hear from "over there." Now if you want to show your enthusiasm, do it in the form of a large subscription for War Savings Stamps.

Mr. Long, the operator, is preparing to move his family to Reisterstown, where he is employed.

Two car loads of soldiers went through town on Tuesday evening. No wonder the Huns are running when they see men like these after them.

Watch for the Union Bridge notes the week after the Sammys get to Berlin.

DETOUR.

Mrs. Webster Harnish and daughter, Anna, of Brooklyn, are visiting Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Diller.

John Hahn and daughter, of Philadelphia, are visiting relatives here.

Geo. Devilbiss and wife, and daughter, Louise, visited at James Warren's, on Sunday.

Messrs. Harry Clabaugh, Earl Welty, Jimmie Cushon, Wilbur Grossnickle and Upton Austin spent Sunday at Pen-Mar.

Quite a number of our folks attended the Lutheran reunion, at Pen-Mar, on Thursday.

Mrs. Burns' Letter.

Here is a letter that is certain to prove of interest to people in this vicinity, as cases of this sort occur in almost every neighborhood, and people should know what to do in like circumstances:

Savannah, Mo., Oct. 12, 1916.
"I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy about 9 years ago, and it cured me of flux (dysentery). I had another attack of the same complaint some three or four years ago and a few doses of this remedy cured me. I have recommended Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy to dozens of people since I first used it."

—Advertisement—

WEDNESDAY

ALL MEALS
WHEATLESS

USE NO BEANS, CRACKERS,
BUTTER OR BREADSTICKS
CONTAINING WHEAT



MARRIED

KISER—MARTIN.

Mr. John H. Kiser, of Keysville, and Mrs. Mary J. Martin, of Taneytown, were quietly married at the Lutheran parsonage, on Wednesday morning, by Rev. L. B. Hafer. Both are among our most highly respected citizens, and that their journey through life may be one of peace and prosperity, is the general wish. After the ceremony they left on a visit to Mrs. Kiser's daughter, Mrs. Anna Grace Meding, at South Bethlehem, Pa. On their return, they will reside in Keysville.

DIED.

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

MR. EDWARD KEMPER.

Mr. Edward Kemper a well known citizen of Taneytown, died on Tuesday, from paralysis. He had sustained an attack about a year ago, from which he had recovered sufficiently to be around and transact business; but on Sunday he received the final stroke, from which he did not rally.

Mr. Kemper had for many years been engaged in the butchering and cattle buying business, and for a large portion of the time latterly in partnership with Harry F. Cover, of Westminster, under the firm name of Cover & Kemper, their operations being quite extensive. For many years he was a member of the Board of Commissioners, of Taneytown, and in other ways he was a prominent figure in the town's affairs, and a man of good business judgment.

He leaves a widow and one daughter, Miss Rosa; also two sisters, Mrs. O. T. Shoemaker and Mrs. Jennie Myers. His age was 66 years, 1 month, 27 days. Funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon, in the Lutheran church, by his pastor, Rev. L. B. Hafer.

MRS. EMMA MAUD FROCK.

Mrs. Emma Maud Frock, wife of Mr. Samuel E. Frock, died at her home, near Keymar, on July 10, 1918, after a prolonged illness, aged 40 years, 3 months, 18 days, leaving her husband and the following children: Vernon T. Frock, Waynesboro; Mrs. Emma R. Bankard, of Taneytown; Bessie R., Annie R., Samuel E., Pauline K., and Kenneth D. Frock, all at home. She was a daughter of Mr. Joe McKinney.

A precious mother from us has gone.
A voice we loved is stilled;
A place is vacant in our home,
Which never can be filled.

Our mother now has gone to rest,
Beneath the tree of life;
She leans upon the Saviour's breast,
So free from pain and strife.

Mother, thy gentle voice now is hushed,
Thy warm true heart is still;
And on thy aged and innocent brow,
Is resting death's cold chill.

Thy hands are clasped upon thy breast;
We have kissed thy lovely brow;
And in our aching hearts we know,
We have no mother now.

By Her Children.

CARD OF THANKS.

In the midst of our sadness, the husband and children of Mrs. Emma Maud Frock, return their most sincere thanks to all friends and neighbors who came to us during our recent great bereavement.

TELL OF ENEMY'S APPROACH

Certain Birds and Animals Make the Best Kind of Sentinels That an Army Can Employ.

A wounded soldier, asked what had surprised him most in the battle zone, told of finding a robin's nest in an empty shell case.

As a rule birds are the finest sentinels in the animal kingdom. They become aware of approaching aircraft long before man hears anything. Early in the war parrots were kept at the Eiffel tower as sentinels, but they grew accustomed to the sound of enemy planes and were no longer of use. Pheasants always grow restless and chatter noisily if Zeppelins are approaching, even when they are far away, so far that man can hear no sound.

What is perhaps stranger is the fact that such ordinary creatures as pigs should sight a balloon when it is coming over. The "blister" makes no sound, yet, should one appear against the sky, miles from a farmyard, the farmer will be made aware of the fact by the curious antics of his pigs and the clucking of his hens.

Toy dogs always are susceptible to the presence of danger, and many a pet shows uneasiness before a raid. Cats, too, show fear of gunfire and seem to know when danger threatens.

Dogs, birds and horses are very sensitive to sound. Watch the birds during a daylight raid, listen to the dogs, and visit the stable where the horse restfully stamps up and down. But that all animals can accustom themselves to sounds that cause fear is proved by our cavalry horses, dogs that accompany their masters into the firing line, and the robin's nest in the empty shell case.

Many People Eat Worms.

The use of insects for food is receiving considerable attention. The new gospel is being preached widely, but, we fear, into deaf ears. The American public does not seem to take kindly to an insect. And yet crabs and lobsters, which are eaten joyously, are classed by zoological science as "near insects." And, if the truth must be told, little creatures still more savory than insects are partaken of by our disdainful population—worms. Americans eat worms quite generally. Sometimes they are conscious of it and sometimes not. All agree, however, that the worms are very flavorful. They are, of course, the perfectly authentic worms that come in Roquefort and other cheeses.

COULD HEED CALL OF WILD

Being His Own Boss, This Lucky Man Listened to Appeal and Hied Him to Happiness.

A flock of geese, northward bound, honked wildly in their flight. His feet on his desk, his window open to the breezes of the morning, he heard the call. For an hour he sat amid the conflicting sounds of a great city hurrying about its work. But his thoughts were miles away. His eyes were dreamy. The spell of the wild was upon him.

He wandered in fertile fields awakening to renewed life. He beheld the meadows lush with grass. He sat beside wide flowing rivers and tiny brooks whose waters rushed in foamy splendor from hilly heights above. He wandered to wooded slopes, with trees a-bud and wild flowers peeping from beneath dead leaves. A peace was his which seldom came in his workaday existence in the land of pavement and beehive dwellings. He dreamed on. Brook trout in speckled splendor rose to his captivating hook. Camp fires lit the darkness of his dream night. The odor of burning pine wood and of sizzling trout and bacon filled his nostrils. He ate food such as his city chefs had never learned to cook, with an appetite his city stomach had long since lost. In a single hour he dreamed more happiness than had been his for a decade.

He closed his desk. Another hour found him grubbing in the recesses of the attic. By noon, clad in beautifully ancient garments, with a satchel in his hand and a fishing rod carefully incased in a waterproof cover under his arm, he was at the railroad station. A half hour later he was on his way to the wilds. And a smile such as he had not smiled in months graced his features.

Lucky man! He was his own boss.—Milwaukee Journal.

SANDBAGS SAVE MANY LIVES

Italian Authorities Must Be Given Credit for Resourcefulness in Modern Warfare.

No belligerent has shown more resourcefulness than the Italians in devising novel means of offense and defense, says a writer in Wide World Magazine. The Italian army was the only one to enter the war with a trench helmet and a steel chest protector, and it is now provided with a more efficient body shield than is possessed by any other of the warring nations.

Early in the war it was discovered by the Italians that many lives could be saved in skirmishing at close quarters if the soldiers carried or pushed bags of sand in front of them, and the present body shield has been an outgrowth of that idea.

They are made in the one-man and two-man type. The former are worn by infantry advancing in the open, attached to the shoulders by a pair of light steel arms, and are long enough to protect the head and vital organs of a man standing erect. Lying at full length, or even crouched, it covers him completely. Each shield is pierced with a small, round eyehole and an oblong loophole for firing from, both of which may be closed by a sliding door when not in use.

The two-man shield is principally used in wire cutting. It is carried on the back of one man, who may also work his rifle from a loophole in the top, while a second man works a long wire-cutter through a hole at the bottom. It is held up by short legs if the first man desires to move independently.

Patriotic to Eat Coconuts.

Is coconut pie an essential? The Wall Street Journal wants to know. No, but gas masks are. It is a far cry from coconut pie to gas masks, but we are enabled to indulge our appetites in the one and supply the other through a single operation.

Gas masks contain a certain brand of charcoal which is an absorbent of poison gas, and it has been found that the rind of coconuts, when burned, produces a charcoal superior to all others. For this reason the government has placed the humble coconut on the list of essential products and our friends on the island of Porto Rico are urged to ship as many as they can.

When eating a piece of coconut pie or any other delicacy containing coconut you are enabled to do so with an easy conscience. The charcoal made from the shell of the coconut you eat may be saving the life of an American soldier "somewhere in France."

Auto Replaces Dogs.

To a "chechako," which, in the vernacular of Alaska, signifies an individual who, in the days of the storied West, would have been called a "tenderfoot," falls the distinction of introducing trapping de luxe into the North.

Harry Beagle, not long from the "outside," conceived the idea of setting out on a trapping expedition in an automobile instead of by dog team. Frank Burgess went with him. Loading their outfit into a light car, the pair set out for the Big Delta country, despite snow and almost impassable roads.

So far as is known at Fairbanks, the idea has proved a success.

Waldensians in the War.

"Over 4,000 Waldensian soldiers are with the colors," writes an Italian pastor. Five pastors are chaplains, and the government has appointed a chaplain for the Protestant prisoners interned in Italy. Already a number of Waldensian officers and soldiers have given their lives for liberty and justice.



Save Your Calves

Sell your Milk; but keep your Calves. They will grow just as well on Ryde's Cream Calf Meal, as on whole milk, and you can raise them a lot cheaper. This is no experiment, and we have never yet failed to get repeat orders from a customer once started on Ryde's Cream Calf Meal. Fine for Hogs, too.

The quality accounts for the fine results obtained. The Ryde Factory makes Calf Meal exclusively. Its existence depends on the quality and results of this one product alone. Get wise! See us now.

Sturdy Coaster Wagons

Roller Bearing Can't Lose Out

It is real economy to buy a good, strong wagon. Ours are made of well seasoned, second-growth clear White Ash, natural finish, strongly reinforced and handsomely decorated. Special low prices on account anticipating our requirements and placing orders early. Let us show you a big line of these strong, well-made, easy-running wagons.

No. 10 Coaster 14x32, \$435. Larger sizes proportionately higher.



STERLING
TIRES
ARE
BETTER

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.
LEADING MAKERS OF WAGONS
TANEYTOWN, MD.

STERLING
TIRES
ARE
BETTER



NAME GUNS BETSY AND ELSIE

Yankee Artillery at the Front Follow Gallant Custom of French Cannoneers.

Following a gallant custom of the French artillery, the boys of Battery B in one of our own E. A. regiments, decided to name their guns after those whom they considered the outstanding figures among the patriotic women of American history.

Many were named but two were chosen. The first, according to Stars and Stripes, France, was Betsy Ross, who, in her little house in Philadelphia, made for General Washington the first American flag. The second was Elsie Janis, who, in the little huts of France, made the first hit of the A. E. F.

"These guns are of the railway artillery," the captain says, "and among the most powerful in France, and the names selected are now painted on the carriages, where they will be constant inspiration in the future, and, we hope, a credit to their namesakes."

One of these two namesakes, who probably never thought of herself as a figure in American history at all, is just back from a tour of the front where she had a good many thrills, including the thrill of finding her name in divisional general orders.

There she delighted one of the bands by turning drum major throughout a long march, cheered up some young German prisoners by talking to them in their own tongue, and came away much pleased by the news that Elsie Janis II had just raised merry h— with a German machine gun emplacement.

Within Sound of the Guns.

A new sound arose in the darkness, a sound which held for me a thrill as vital and incomparably more alluring than the hint of distant battle. It rose slowly, a rich, mellow undulation, which stirred every fiber, and then quavered, descended and broke off. We stood motionless, listening with all our ears, and again it came, unmistakably, from the depths of the misty woods. My companion smiled at me in triumph. His first surprise had come off promptly, even ahead of time, for it was only now growing dusk. We could see in imagination the drooped tail, the hollow-checked muzzle raised skyward—a wolf uttering that cry which of all sounds is most symbolic of the northern wilderness; an unharmed plaintive cry of lugubrious. I could not believe my ears, that here in the heart of France, with in sound of the guns at the front, I had heard the voice of a wild wolf.—William Beebe in Atlantic.

DEEM PICTURE OUT OF PLACE

British Authorities Request Removal of Kaiser's Portrait From Tonga King's Palace.

Germany's interesting relations with the little kingdom of Tonga in the South Pacific are recalled by recent incidents there. A few years back a life-size portrait of the kaiser mounted within a massive gilt frame was presented by the German government to King George Tuboa II, the present ruler of the archipelago. Forthwith this picture adorned the walls of the wooden palace at Nukualofa, the capital of the kingdom. Germans—who, shortly before the war, were rather conspicuous in Tonga—were wont to admire the painting when they came to pay their respects to King George.

Moreover, close at hand were busts of Emperor Frederick of Germany and Prince von Bismarck. So delightfully informal in many ways is the Tongan court that the busts did excellent service as hat racks on festive occasions. But not so with the present from the "All Highest." But alas for the big picture of the kaiser in little Tonga! After the war had been in progress for some time the fact of its existence and whereabouts came within the purview of the British government and that government requested the Tongan government to remove it from the palace.

The pith of this request was that Tonga is a British protectorate. But notwithstanding Tonga is a British protectorate it is the last independent kingdom in the Pacific and it prides itself on having not only a monarch but a cabinet and a parliament.—New York World.

Use Found for Opera Hats.

From a French inventor comes an advertising sign in which an opera hat is its housing. The sides of the hat are cut so that letters are removed that spell out the words of the sign. These letter holes are covered over with a thin light fabric of the same color as the hat. When unlighted the letters remain invisible, but with one or more battery lamps placed inside and lighted, the hat becomes a conspicuous advertisement. The batteries may be carried in the pocket and wired under the coat to the neck and up to the hat over the hair on the back of the head. The current can be flashed on and off with a switch in the coat pocket. This is a real novelty in advertising signs and one which would be sure to attract attention.—Popular Science Monthly.

BARGAINS —IN— JEWELRY

It is quite difficult for us to tell you of some of the bargains at our Store, in a manner to convince you. If you will just come in and see for yourself, you will be convinced for all time.

Don't you think it is worth your while to give us a chance?



NEW YORK'S POLYGLOT PRESS

One Hundred and Fifty Newspapers in Foreign Languages Are Printed in City.

No fewer than 150 newspapers in foreign tongues are printed in New York. Japanese, Lettish, Persian and Slovak—and many other foreign peoples may in that city of diverse nationalities read a newspaper in their own tongue.

Socialistic and anti-socialistic, anarchistic, Zionist or anti-Zionist are these foreign papers. They often are organs of workingmen's organizations, but most of all are the organs of city politics.

When a Russian paper publishes an article entitled: "Is Patriotism Incurable?" and an anarchistic sheet inquires, "What would happen if the president died?" it is any wonder that church and government become uneasy and agree that this babel of tongues can bear watching?

On the other hand, the influence of many of these foreign papers is along the line of Americanization. "One who has once drunk out of America's fountain," declares one with enthusiasm, "will always remain a free slave of the country."

The Greek who wants to "obey that impulse" may read Kapanos; the Pole, Moly; there is also a Yiddish big stick—aiming to rival Life in humor. There is a Spanish movie magazine, a baking magazine in Yiddish, a Greek emporium devoted to confectionery, and of course a French fashion paper. The Japanese Nippon Jin parallels the Literary Digest. Surely here is material to satisfy the most varied taste.

PARTNERSHIP THAT WAS EVIL

Disastrous Results to the World Followed the Close Linking of Diplomacy and Trade.

Familiar enough throughout the Orient were the disillusioned drummers, cursing the heat in Kipling's fiction, sipping their brandy-pegs and waiting for the local raja to liquidate his bills. The last important figure in this stage of the relation of the western trade to eastern potentates was that nonentity Abdul Aziz of Morocco—important, because diplomacy and trade at last faced the logical end of their evil partnership. Once, it is said, he met a camel caravan bearing his most recent consignment of pianos through the desert. The sultan ordered a grand to be set up in the sands, struck a few notes and galloped away on his caparisoned Barb. The Steinway remained a landmark for caravans until the Arab overcame his superstition and broke it up for firewood. All of which was romance of a kind that inspired musical comedies, revolving around the glorified drummer as the power behind the throne, and his fabulous contracts. But there were rewards more epochal than picturesque as a result of this effort to hustle the east. In Asia the story became familiar enough. It soon found an uglier sequel in Africa. The treasure trove of Aladdin was exhausted in the scramble for concessions; the flag following trade soon outstripped it; and the rest is merely the "haut politique" that culminated in the world war.—W. G. Thichom-Fernandez in Asia Magazine.

A Super-Word.

The recent vogue of the word "some" as an adjective, in a sense for which there is absolutely no synonym in the dictionary, has been the despair of many a parent and pedagogue. "The language is being pauperized," they cry. Nonsense. It would be nearer the mark to say it is being vitalized. Watch a healthy schoolboy when he tells you he has just come from "some" ball game, and you will perceive that the offending word has ceased to be a mere linguistic sign and has become a kinetic current within the body, a movement of the spirit. Some word, it! A true super-word, in fact. Philosophize on it—and you may discover why, when a man's vocabulary begins to expand, his powers of expression are generally on the wane.—Harold Goddard in the Atlantic.

VICTIM OF GERMAN "KULTUR"

Irvin S. Cobb Writes of Work of Beasts of Berlin, as He Saw It in London Hospital.

In a London hospital I saw a little girl who had been most terribly maimed in an air raid. I am not going to dwell on the state of this child. When I think of her I have not the words to express the feelings that I have. But one of her hands was gone at the wrist and the other hand was badly shattered; so she was just a wan little brutally abbreviated fragment of humanity, a living fraction, most grievously afflicted.

Her wounds had ceased to pain her, the head nurse told me before we entered, and for the rest of the time she was a good patient, one of the best in the ward.

She was lying, when I saw her, with her head propped upon a pillow that was no whiter than her face was, and there was a pitiful writhing of a smile on her poor little pinched companion-face, and to her breast, with the bandaged stump of one arm and with her remaining hand that was swathed in a clump of wrapping, she cuddled up a painted china doll which somebody had brought to her, and she was singing to it.

The sight, I take it, would have been very gracious in the eyes of his imperial majesty of Prussia—except, of course, that the little girl still lived; that naturally would be a drawback to his complete enjoyment of the spectacle.—Irvin S. Cobb in the Saturday Evening Post.

Move to Save Wild Turkeys.

The prisoners in the state penitentiary of Washington run, among other things, a game bird farm. Until lately they have raised wild turkeys for the Thanksgiving dinner for the convicts. The fact that wild turkeys have been killed in such numbers in the forests of the western part of the state that they have almost disappeared has caused the state game warden to decide to take up the business of raising them on a larger scale and flocks will hereafter be liberated each summer to populate the woods.

The wild turkeys are larger and harder than the domestic breeds, and the warden, whose name is L. R. Darwin, is experimenting with cross-breeds. He hopes to develop a bird that will be useful to poultrymen and yet be able to sustain itself in the woods.

Tommy Sized It Up.

Tom's kindergarten teacher took her class to see the chickens in the school yard. A homely brown hen was mothering a brood of fancy chickens hatched in an incubator. The aristocratic chicks had tufts of feathers on their heads. Tommy quickly noted the difference between hen and chicks and blurted out: "Pshaw, she can't be their mother." Then, after a moment's consideration, he added with an air of conviction: "Oh, I guess she's only the nurse-girl."

Chinese Admitted to Bar.

Chang Chung Wing, a native of California, is an attorney at law, the first Chinese-American to be admitted to the bar in the state. He was given his legal papers by the district court of appeals, before which he was examined, having passed with a percentage of 96 out of a possible 100. He was one of the three highest men in the class of 86, of whom 49 passed the examinations.

Reward Not Always to the Great.

A London bookseller's catalogue announces a copy of Browning's first book for \$2,200. Yet, when it was printed, in 1833, through the assistance of the poet's aunt, Mrs. Silverthorne, the poet would have been glad to have sold a copy in its little drab boards for a few shillings. The reason it is worth so much money now is that few of them have survived, and this particular copy is described as immaculate. There may not be money in poetry for the poets, but if the poet only is thoughtful enough to become great his early tridles may bring a flood of gold to some happy possessor.

The Scrap Book

INTELLIGENCE OF SEA GULL

Birds Lost Far Inland Recognized Bluejacket and Followed Him to Salt Water.

That the sea gull is one of the most intelligent of birds is the declaration of Ensign H. M. Delanty of Aberdeen, Wash., an officer attached to the naval training station at the University of Washington, who tells this story to prove his assertion, according to an exchange.

A few days ago the officer and a bluejacket toured eastern Washington on recruiting duty. While motoring near Waterville they came upon a lone sea gull sitting on a fence post registering despair. The bird had evidently flown too far inland and had lost its way back to the briny deep. But on getting a look at the husky bluejacket, the bird set up a chattering as if it had met a long-lost brother. "With remarkable intelligence, the bird associated the sailor's uniform with the sea, having doubtless followed many a ship manned by bluejackets," says the officer.

"The bird rightly reasoned that we were headed for salt water and followed us for about forty miles, uttering fraternizing cries and chirpings of delight from time to time, as it wheeled around our auto. When we stopped for dinner, the gull, after chattering its thanks, proceeded on in a westerly course and probably reached Puget sound a few hours later."

A DAMPER



Jack—Have you ever loved and lost?
Maud—Nope. I've won every breach of promise suit I ever brought.

Rat Census.

Some interesting figures about the rat population of Kansas have been compiled for the federal food administrator of that state. Working with figures of European rat surveys made just before the war, it is estimated that the rat population of a city like Wichita is probably equal to the human population, while in the country districts there are at least ten rats for every person. A fair estimate would give 3,000,000 rats for Kansas, each requiring \$2 worth of food a year, a \$6,000,000 loss.

Practically all the rats in Kansas, however, would have to work one year to effect the destruction represented by the careless handling of eggs in that state, for it is estimated that careless handling, storing and shipping cause the destruction of one-fourth of the state's total egg output for a loss of \$5,000,000.

Call for Moss Dressings.

One million spaghnum moss surgical dressings before July 1 is the order received by J. W. Hotson, assistant professor of botany at the University of Washington and northwest director of moss work for the Red Cross. "Auxiliaries composed of moss gatherers will be formed throughout the districts where the moss grows," says Professor Hotson. "From Alaska large quantities can be obtained free of charge. I expect to go there soon and locate beds."

Freshman and sophomore girls at the university are making moss pads. The special virtue of moss dressings is that they are more absorbent than cotton and are cheaper. They will absorb from ten to twenty times their weight of moisture without becoming soggy.

Cat Needed Tuning.

The landlady bustled up to her new lodger as he came down to breakfast the first morning.

"Good morning, sir," she wheezed. "Good morning," said the lodger.

"I hope you had a good night's rest," said the landlady.

"No," said the mild-mannered little man. "Your cat kept me awake."

"Oh," said the landlady, tossing her head. "I suppose you're going to ask me to have the poor thing killed."

"No, not exactly," said the gentle lodger. "But would you very much mind having it tuned?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

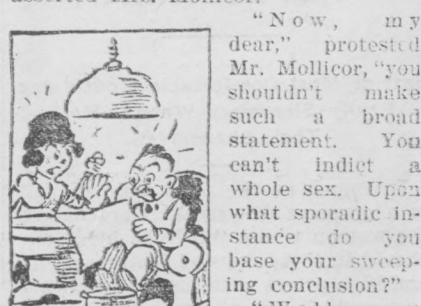
Radium at Guadalupe.

A concession has been granted by the secretary of industry and commerce in Mexico for the exploitation of a deposit of gold, uranium and radium at Guadalupe, in the mountains of the state of Chihuahua. All the machinery necessary for thorough and extensive operation will be introduced. The government will receive 5 per cent of the gross output in return for the permission granted. This is the only deposit of these minerals so far discovered in the republic.

EXPLANATION DID NO GOOD

If Anything Mr. Mollicor's Statement Had a Tendency to Make the Situation Worse.

"Men are more cruel than women," asserted Mrs. Mollicor.



"No. It's on account of the name of the organization. The terrible affliction of dumbness appeals more to feminine sympathy than to masculine. That's all."

"You're a brute."

"Then be kind to me."

(And so forth).

TO THE FIRST FALLEN.

They need no stone to tell their fame, Those lads who fell beneath Old Glory In that fair land across the sea— A land whose tale is one brave story.

Their fame is sure, though none may know Their names—those lads of valor knightly; Upon God's flag of liberty Their stars shall shine forever brightly.

Free men were they to freedom born; Life came to them in piteous measure; And yet, that others might be free, They gave all, counting death a pleasure.

Their fame within our hearts shall live, The years can never dim their glory; They shamed us for our coward hearts, They pointed us the way to glory.

"Onward, Christian Soldiers." Old Caesar thought he knew something about the tented field, having followed his master as body servant through the war between the states, but Camp Jackson was a revelation to him.

"Yer mean, Maus' Jeems," he cross examined his young maussa, "dat dese young gem'n can't drink nothin' strong-er'n spring water?"

"That's all."

"And no frolickin' wid de gals?"

"None whatever."

"An' no swearin' at de mules?"

"Against regulations."

"Lor, Maus' Jeems, disher ain't no camp. Disher's a camp meetin'!"—Columbia State.

Bacon or Beer.

One of the English papers reports the case of a farmer of Essex who has been summoned for using his barley to feed pigs. It is not a case of deliberate waste at all, apparently, but one rising from the farmer's convictions on the subject of drink. He objects to growing barley to make beer, and, since bacon is a commodity always in demand, and it not too plentiful these days, he has come to the conclusion that his barley will be a good deal better employed in fattening his pigs than in adding to the country's beer supply. It is a logical position, and one wonders what the magistrate will make of it.

Keep Pictures of British Dead.

The federal government of Melbourne has decided to follow the example of the British war museum authorities and obtain photographs of the men who have given their lives in the war, and of others who have won awards and decorations. In order to avoid duplication of the effort Mr. W. E. Mate, vice president of the Amateur Photographic society of Victoria, who has undertaken on behalf of the British war museum to collect the photographs, will do the same for the Australian war museum now being established.

Crosses on Mount of Olives.

In a letter from Jerusalem, telling of a tour of inspection of the Red Cross units with General Allenby's forces, Mrs. Edith H. Phillips says: "They must have made a magnificent fight all up the hillsides, especially Nebi Samwil. There are numerous little crosses on the mountains. Those on the Mount of Olives look sad, but wonderfully impressive."

Nebi Samwil has the traditional tomb of the prophet Samuel and is identified with Mizpah, the city of Benjamin.

His Turn.

There were 12 in the party that stood at the ice cream soda water fountain. "I've just figured it up," said one of them.

"Figured what?"

"No man can drink more than one glass of this stuff at a time. Jim will stand treat tomorrow, so on down the line. It will be my turn to buy for the gang a week from next Saturday. I'll meet you all here then."

Insects Follow Balloons.

Lieutenant Deprit-Bixio of the French aviation service writes that many insects follow captive balloons in their ascent. He has seen flies go as high as 2,970 feet, after which they die. Grasshoppers cling to the basket of the balloon until the air becomes too rarefied for them, when they let go and fall. He says the swallows have a glorious time catching these insects.

WHY

Rats Constitute National Peril in America

To what extent the rat pest has become a national liability, entailing the loss of more than two hundred million dollars' worth of foodstuffs and other property in the United States every year, is told with a startling array of facts in a communication to the National Geographic society, derived from a country-wide survey by Edward W. Nelson, biologist. Following are some of the results of Mr. Nelson's survey:

"House rats destroy annually hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of foodstuffs and other property, and through the distribution of bubonic plague and other diseases cause the deaths of untold numbers of human beings.

"The common house-frequenting rats are of three species—the brown, the black and the roof rat. All are believed to be natives of Asia, whence they have spread to most parts of the world. In their relations to man their habits are so familiar that they may be included in one account. The larger size, abundance, more general distribution and aggressive predominance of the brown rat, also known as the Norway and wharf rat, has led to its being generally known as 'the house rat.'

"The history of the brown rat is an extraordinary one, one unequaled by that of any other mammal. It was unknown in Europe until 1727, when vast hordes of them swam the Volga river. A year or two later it arrived in England on ships from the Orient. Since that time it has steadily extended its distribution by means of ships and other transportation agencies, and by migrations overland, until it shares with mankind nearly all parts of the earth from Greenland to Patagonia and around the globe.

"It is a sturdy, fierce and cunning animal, with extraordinary fecundity. These characteristics have enabled it quickly to overrun and occupy new territory despite the never-ceasing warfare waged against it by man and the competition of other mammals.

"The smaller black rat and roof rat formerly existed in most parts of the Old World. They preceded the brown rat also in America, but when the latter arrived were promptly reduced by it to a secondary position or exterminated. Black rats still exist in some parts of the United States, and roof rats are common with the brown rat in the milder climate of the Southern states.

With an abundant food supply brown rats increase with almost incredible rapidity. They have from three to twelve litters a year, each containing from six to more than twenty young, the average being about ten. The young begin to breed when less than three months of age.

After careful investigation the United States public health service estimates that the number of rats living under normal conditions in our cities equals the human population, but that in country districts they are relatively three to four times as numerous.

DETERMINING AGE OF MAN

How Scientist Has Fixed Glacial Period in Sweden.

Prof. Gerald de Geer, a Scandinavian man of science, has for many years been studying the sands deposited by the glaciers in the Yoldia sea in Sweden. These lie in layers of alternately fine and coarse sand. It seems certain that the fine sand is deposited by the slow flow of water and that the coarse layers are due to the summer flow when the streams are swollen by the thawing of the glaciers.

By counting these layers and studying their thickness, Professor de Geer has come to the conclusion that southern Sweden was first clear of glacial ice about 2,000 years ago.

This calculation coincides roughly with that derived from his study of the Niagara gorge by G. W. Wright and with that of Sollas, who holds that the last glacial epoch ended not more than 7,000 years ago.

Sir Bertram Windle says that "with such difference of opinion existing among the doctors" plain men should remember that any statements about ancient specimens of man being "hundreds of thousands of years old," perhaps even millions, are based on pure imagination and have no real foundation of any kind.

Why Man Should Be Well Dressed.

Ill-fitting clothes detract ten per cent from a man's efficiency, according to Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn, professor of psychology at Harvard, who addressed a national gathering of clothing manufacturers and store owners. "One can hardly estimate the benefits of being well-dressed and properly fitted," Doctor Dearborn said. "The well-dressed man spells success and inspires confidence. First impressions are most important, and many a man has got a place largely on account of the cut of his clothes. It goes without saying that the rich man should buy the best and attire himself with taste, but it even pays the poorer man to do the same, for an air of prosperity is contagious. Finally, well-fitting clothes add to one's self-respect, inculcate personal cleanliness and aid the man in business."

New Truck Sprays Sand on Streets.

Spraying sand on slippery streets is made easy by a new motortruck of ingenious construction. The sand falls from the truck body on a revolving disk at the rear and is thus spread in all directions, says the Popular Science Monthly.

Van Vivier's Scoop

By F. M. GILMER

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Existence, as Philip Van Vivier planned it, was to be a very pleasant affair, though it had little enough about it of that strenuous life so ardently advocated by Mr. Roosevelt. He had youth, and health, and wealth, and he pictured the future a gay kaleidoscope mingling of golf, and polo ponies, and grand opera, and little suppers after the play.

Then, too, to crown it all, there was Madge. Madge, tall and slight, and svelte, with the tawny gold in her hair, and the eyes that changed with every changing thought—that were as blue as summer skies when she smiled, and grew black as midnight when she thrilled to any deep emotion. Philip could hardly remember a time when he had not loved her. They had grown up, boy and girl, together, with something singularly similar in their fate. Both were orphaned children, left to the tender care of unwilling relatives, and Philip never forgot the moment of their meeting. His uncle's place adjoined that of Madge's guardian, and he had been wandering about the ground a forlorn and lonely childish figure, when he first came upon the little maid. She gave one long look at his somber face, and mourning clothes, and then with the swift and intuitive sympathy that God gives to even the youngest child, she went up to him.

"Little boy," she lisped, for she was scarcely more than a baby. "Little boy, is 'oo lonesome, and doesn't nobody love 'oo?"

"No," he answered with a sob from the depths of his hungry little heart.

"Don't cry, little boy," she comforted, slipping her hand in his. "I'll love 'oo and 'oo won't never be lonesome any more," and, indeed, it seemed to Philip he had never been lonesome again. There was always Madge.

But who may count securely on the future? Move the kaleidoscope ever so gently, and its figures change. One turn of the hand of fate and the bright picture one's dreams painted are shattered forever. There came a day when Philip had to do, not with visions of a golden future, but with a hard and merciless present. Suddenly as an unexpected thunderbolt came the failure of the trust company in which his fortune was invested, and he awoke one morning to find himself that most pitiable of all creatures on earth—the man who needs money, and knows no way of earning it. He had taken the blow standing, with a smile on his lips, like the thoroughbred he was, and just how deep the hurt went none knew.

"Pleasant prospects," was his sole comment, with a shrug of his shoulders to those who would have consoled with him on his loss, "a beer income, and a champagne taste. Do you happen to know the best way to adjust them?"

He might meet the situation with laughter and scoffing so far as others were concerned, but when it came to Madge it was another thing. "I can't ask her to marry a beggar," he said to himself, setting his teeth, and with a face as white as death, "and I'm not portly enough to settle down and live on her money," and there had been a terrible scene in which he had told her this, and released her from her promise to marry him.

"Oh, Philip, Philip," she cried, clinging to him, "what good is all my money to me if I can't make things easy for you? Surely there is more than enough for us both."

Then he tried to explain to her, blunderingly and haltingly, that something that is dearer to man than even love of woman—that something which he must have, or die of self-loathing—his own self-respect.

"I couldn't live without it, darling," he said at last, passionately, "if I gave in to fate without one struggle, and was content to let you support me, I should imagine your contempt for such a weakling in every tone of your dear voice. I should see it in every glance of your dear eyes. No, no, I must make my fight and win my place in the world of men, or I will die fighting on the battlefield. If I succeed I will come back to claim my own. If I fail, a better man wins. Don't you see how it must be that way?"

And in the end Madge "saw." The sympathy that always understood others was part of her charm, and Philip went away.

At college he had rather distinguished himself by some clever skits in the college journal, and so it seemed natural to him to turn to journalism as the most available way of settling the bread and butter problem. A friend obtained a place for him on the staff of the morning Asterisk, where he began at the bottom of the reporter's ladder, and learned among other bitter pieces of knowledge that the public hungers and thirsts for gory details of murder, and has but a lukewarm interest in the higher criticism, and that on a newspaper staff a university degree is regarded with far less respect than a nose for news.

Still, the glamour stripped from journalism, Philip kept doggedly on. He acquired a reputation for being faithful and accurate. He was a gourmand for work and the city editor began to speak hopefully of him, but

advancement comes slowly in a newspaper office, and to Philip Madge seemed an immeasurable distance off, when suddenly he made his great scoop. It was the merest accident—successes mostly are, if we knew the truth of them. One evening he was walking along one of the fashionable residence streets when suddenly he was startled by a scream, and looking up he saw a woman with the wild eyes and cunning of a maniac sitting on the very outer coping of the walls of a tall house, where she waved her arms gleefully, and leaned dizzily forward to peer into the street below. In an instant all the mystery of the drawn blinds, and jealously guarded doors of the mansion, at which many had marveled, was revealed. Here was one of those family tragedies, at which the world guesses—some poor crazed creature, living out her life within padded walls, who had escaped from her keepers, and with that instinct of flight from a prison which survives all reason, was preparing to take a fatal leap into the street below. The street crowd that seems to spring from the very pavement whenever anything unusual happens, had already gathered. They could see the frantic gestures of the keeper vainly trying to call the woman, but at every movement, the crouching creature's figure on the perilous edge made a motion as if to cast herself down, and for very fear the attendant dare not approach her. The great front door of the house was flung suddenly open, and terrified servants rushed about vainly seeking assistance, but none knew what to do, and the crowd below could only wait breathlessly for the impending tragedy.

It had taken Philip but an instant to realize the scene, and with a sudden inspiration he dashed past the servant in the doorway, and up the stairway. The crazed woman was still young and pretty. A dainty silken robe, and a filmy lace scarf blew about her. Evidently she was a woman of fashion and society, so the thoughts flew through his mind as he dashed up the three flights of steps and through the open door in the roof through which she had evidently climbed. He knew well enough he might be going to his death, but he only smiled a little grimly, and moved on towards the pathetic figure swaying on the ledge of the wall. The woman looked up at the sound of an approaching step. She saw a handsome young man—a young man such as she vaguely remembered in that world that was not all horrible dreams and padded walls—coming toward her. When he reached her he made a courtly bow, and offered her his arm, and without one protest, mechanically, naturally, as if they had been on the ballroom floor, she arose and put her hand within it, and together they started toward the house, treading the narrow ledge, whose outer edge was death. A single push of the crazed woman's feeble hand and mutilation waited for them below, but there was not a tremble in the man's voice as he asked her:

"And what did you think of the new tenor this winter at the opera?"

In the street below the crowd stood silent, tense with excitement, until they saw Philip hand the woman, still with courtly grace, through the door in the roof, and then it broke into tumultuous cheering.

As for Philip, his one thought was to get to the office. His part in the adventure appealed to him not at all. It was what any fellow would have done, he thought, and he could leave that out, but he realized the value of the story. The secret of the darkened mansion. The closed blinds. The beautiful woman, with her wild, mad eyes—it was full of color, it was picturesque. Besides it was a scoop. No other reporter had been there, and a scoop is as dear to the newspaper heart as a first-born to a mother. There was still some of the excitement of the adventure tingling in his veins, and as he wrote he felt his description was vivid, and he turned it in to the city editor with the calm and unmixed satisfaction of knowing that it was good "copy."

There is, perhaps, no other joy in life equal to that of the young writer who reads his own productions in type, and Philip's first conscious act the next morning was to reach for the paper. He had expected his story to be given some prominent place; perhaps to be featured. To his dismay it was not even printed. He looked the paper over twice to have suspicion deepen into certainty. It had been left out. How long he might have stared at the paper in bewilderment he never knew, but that two letters caught his eyes, as they lay upon his table. One was from the city editor of the Asterisk, and he pounced upon it for an explanation.

"Dear Van Vivier," he read, "sorry, but your scoop was scooped. The distressed damsel you rescued is old La Roux's daughter, and La Roux, as you appear not to know, is the heaviest stockholder in the Asterisk. Naturally he wanted your story killed. Virtue is rewarded, however. He suggests you for night editor in place of Clarkson who has resigned. Report for duty tonight."

The other letter was from Madge. It said:

"Dear Philip: I have heard of your rescue of poor Fannie La Roux. How could you be such a hero, and such a goose as to take such a risk? You need a guardian, sir, and I am going to marry you to take care of you on this day one month. You can't refuse a lady, you know. Yours, Madge."

Philip read the letter twice, and then he bowed his head on the table, and when he raised it his eyes were very dim and tender.

VEST IS CHARMING

Garment Important Addition to Plain Tailored Suit.

Best or Most Comfortable Models Are Really Sleeveless Waists—Hold Their Shape Well.

Inasmuch as the plain tailored suit is a garment of perennial popularity, the woman whose wardrobe holds one should in these days of fabric scarcity and high prices take just as good care as possible of her suit, a fashion authority states. She should provide charming new accessories for it. The fact cannot be too strongly or too frequently reiterated that accessories or the lack of them may make or mar a woman's appearance. Detachable, washable collars and cuffs should never be worn the second time, and, except in rare instances, a blouse that will go into the wash tub and come forth like new should be made to work only a day at a time. Blouse styles do not change radically very often, and there is no economy whatever in struggling along with an insufficient number of these garments.

This season separate vests have been and are very much the fashion. These are made in sheer cotton fabrics, with ruffles, tuckings, puffings, etc., in plain white satins and silks, in pique and linen and in combinations of plain and printed silk or crepe. The



Vest to Freshen Up a Suit.

best models, or at least the most comfortable ones, are really sleeveless waists. Vests of this type hold their shape, stay where placed and are much to be preferred to the vests that are merely vests, and which must be pinned to the suit jacket of which they form a part.

The sketch gives a suggestion for a modish tailored vest or sleeveless jacket, that may be made of pique, linen, faille silk or satin in white or some preferred light color. This little garment would be easy to fashion, and would be a charming addition to a plain tailored suit.

The well dressed woman is the one who buys carefully and economically the major items of her wardrobe, and who buys as carefully but with a lavish hand the minor items, such as gloves, veils, hats, shoes and neckwear. A pair of shoe trees for every pair of shoes is also another necessity.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S SCRAPBOOK

If you have had the misfortune to get paint on your clothing during housecleaning, saturate the spot several times with a solution of equal parts of turpentine and ammonia and then wash with soapsuds.

The flavor of olives will be greatly improved and the briny taste effectively eliminated if you pour off the briny liquid as soon as the bottle is opened. Add two tablespoons of olive oil to the olives, recork bottle, shake well and let stand about half an hour before serving.

When washing the summer curtains do not starch the hem through which the rod is put. A starched hem is apt to result in rents.

Bluing will not streak or spot the clothes if a little salt or baking soda is added to the blue rinsing water.

Use salt in the water when cleaning willowware or rattan furniture. It also should be used in the water when scrubbing matting.

If you find the pulling of weeds in your garden hard work simply put a drop of sulphuric acid in the center of each weed as it appears above ground.

When the nightgown is discarded as wearing apparel it can still be serviceable as a protector for the dress or suit. Cut away the yokes and sleeves and sew up the top, leaving sufficient open space for the hanger, or it can be made into a bag.

When pressing woolen garments use a newspaper instead of a cloth. Dampen it and use it the same as a cloth. The paper will leave no lint and the iron will work more smoothly.

BEADING FOR FINE BLOUSES

Two Spanish Designs That Should Appeal to Women Desiring to Make Own Garments.

It is easy to spot an imported hand-made blouse because of the extreme care with which all the finishing is done. Usually seams are put together with beading or entre-deux. This offers a suggestion to the home sewer who seeks to rival the importers in her own hand-made blouses. She can make her own entre-deux and make it in such a way that it will form a trimming for her blouse as well, according to a fashion correspondent.

First of all there is the regular fillet mesh—just one row of it. To strengthen this for use in joining seams it is well to go over the edges with a single crochet. You may be able to do this when you are joining it to the material at each side, using a crochet hook and slip stitches to hold beading and seam together.

Two Spanish designs for entre-deux are especially lovely. One in pyramid effect is done as follows: Crochet six chains; in the fifth make a single crochet, in the fourth a single, in the third a double, in the second a triple (made by wrapping thread twice over needle before inserting it in chain and taking off two stitches at a time), in the first chain an extra "long" stitch (by wrapping thread three times over needle and taking off two at a time).

Repeat these pyramids for a sufficient length, then turn and make five chains for the base of each pyramid, fastening the chain with a single between each two pyramids. At the end of the piece of entre-deux make seven chains for a turn, and attach to the point of the first pyramid with a single crochet, chain five between each pyramid, fastening the chain at each point with a single.

The second Spanish beading is done by chaining enough for the length you desire. Work three doubles in the sixth stitch, but do not pull the thread through the last stitch of any of the double crochets so that when you finish you have four stitches on the needle; these you take off at once. Chain 2, three doubles into third chain from last group, etc.

Hairpin lace also makes exquisite beading. It is not easy to explain this lace in print, but almost any old-time needleworker can show the amateur in two minutes.

TIME FOR DEEDS OF VALUE

Women Should Conserve Strength Wasted in Anxiety Over Hearsay and Concentrate Efforts.

Nothing is more important than taking the big view of life, especially at the present time, which is a crisis in the world's history. Men and women have been too self-centered to be of much use or service to anyone, even to themselves, but now, if at no other time, there must be a settlement of this stage of affairs, a writer states.

Self-centered folk merely consider small events and the natural affronts they take at petty things—which are of no moment whatever—cause a loss of the big opportunities in the consideration of these affairs, which are so trivial that they are not worth a moment's notice.

The woman who has spent so much time considering what other folks say and what the world's opinion means in every passing event of her life has begun to feel that after all "they say" does not count for much, and it is what she is really doing that amounts to anything. If she has any worth whatever, she will make up for lost time by conserving the strength wasted in anxiety over silly hearsay and concentrate her efforts to accomplish deeds of value and good service.

PRETTY CAPES FOR SUMMER



This exquisite creation takes first rank among the many capes designed for summer wear, for besides an abundance of other good points it has the additional advantage of being different in material from the majority. It is made of black velvet instead of wool, taffeta or satin, which have been usually employed this year.

Clean Refrigerator.

Five minutes a day and half an hour extra for the weekly cleaning—a little more than an hour a week—will keep the refrigerator in sanitary and satisfactory condition through the warm weather.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Some of your hurts you have cured. And the sharpest you still have survived. But what torments of grief you endured From the evils which never arrived.

CLEANING HINTS.

Before cleaning a room with painted walls, if possible choose a damp or rainy day. Then place a large pan of water on the stove to boil, close the room and let the steam fill the room, then proceed to clean the walls; the steam will have softened and loosened the dust on the walls



so that it cleans much easier than without this treatment.

Mirrors are quickly cleaned by using a cloth dampened in alcohol. The polish is easily put on, but care should be taken not to rub a varnished frame with an alcohol cloth.

When cleaning hardwood floors a mop or cloth dipped in oil is much better to use than one dampened with water. All spots may be washed if necessary and the oil rubbed out of it; this brings back the polish.

Old pieces of outing flannel make fine cleaning cloths; it is soft and easily wrung dry.

A cheap floor wax may be made by melting a pound of beeswax and mixing it with three pints of turpentine. Melt the wax cut in small pieces over hot water.

Melted paraffin wax mixed with turpentine makes a fine mixture for dust cloths; dip the cloth into the mixture, wring out, and it is ready to use for several months.

A little paraffin used on the kitchen range keeps it looking much better than any other treatment. This is a good dressing to give stoves left during a season (unused), as it prevents rust.

Clean paint brushes by soaking them in vinegar (hot), then wash in soap suds and they may be put away soft and clean.

Muriatic acid will dissolve the lime in the teakettle, and the deposit of iron in the sink and the toilet; use it on a swab in the porcelain-lined vessels, and be sure not to leave it too long or it will dissolve the enamel itself. If used in the teakettle, great care should be used to boil it out with fresh water before using again, as the acid is poisonous.

Before working in the garden fill the nails with soap, then there will be less manuring to be done after the work is over.

A SCORE OR MORE OF SANDWICH FILLINGS.

Sandwiches are just as popular with war breads as they were when wheat was plentiful.

A few crumbs of Roquefort added to French dressing with a piece of lettuce or a sprig of water cress laid between buttered slices of bread is a delicious morsel.

Cottage cheese with chopped chives, or slices of rich New York cheese on buttered bread will make a hearty sandwich for the boy who goes fishing.

Minced hard cooked eggs and sardines (skin and bones removed), seasoned with lemon juice.

Tongue cut in thin slices with a thin sliced dill pickle on top, between buttered bread. Chopped tongue with a mixture of mustard, salt and pepper.

Chopped dates and nuts with a little cream cheese.

Equal parts of cold cooked ham and chicken, minced fine and seasoned with curry.

Chopped mutton (cold roast or boiled), seasoned with chopped capers and French dressing.

Chopped figs and peanuts with lemon juice; prunes and cottage or cream cheese.

Salmon, pickles and olives. Baked beans mashed and seasoned with onion and celery with a dash of lemon juice.

Minced hard cooked eggs, butter, mustard and a dash of salt and cayenne.

Thin slices of cucumber, covered with scraped onion, dipped in French dressing.

Sardines with olives and French dressing. Water cress dipped in French dressing.

Cooked liver chopped and seasoned with onion and celery.

Thin slices of banana sprinkled with nuts and dipped in French dressing. Chicken chopped with a few almonds and bits of celery. Almonds (salted) chopped and mixed with maple sugar and cream.

Equal parts of minced ham, celery and mayonnaise dressing.

Chopped onions with French dressing—fine sandwiches for Sunday night lunch, after church.

Nellie Maxwell

Good Reason. Redd—They always call a ship she, don't they?

Greene—Yep. "Well, do they call an airship she, too?"

"Certainly." "Why?" "Because they're inclined to be flighty."

Classified Advertisements.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON
By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
(Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 28

OBEYING GOD.

LESSON TEXTS—Matthew 4:18-22; John 4:22-24; James 1:22-27.
GOLDEN TEXT—If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments.—John 14:15.
DEVOTIONAL READING—John 15:8-17.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Loving God and doing his will.
LESSON MATERIAL—Matthew 4:18-22; James 1:22-27.
INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Obedience: To whom? Why? How?
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—I Chronicles 16:35; Psalms 103:17-18; Matthew 5:19; John 15:12-14; I John 2:3-6, 17.

Obedience is a vital part of our religion. The obedience of the Christian is not legal but filial. Eternal life is not secured through obedience, but obedience is the tangible evidence that one possesses it.

1. The Call of the First Disciples (Matt 4:18-22).

1. By whom—Jesus Christ (v. 18).
Jesus is the Son of God. Since he is equal with God, he has the right to call. Those who hear his call should render instant and hearty obedience.

2. The circumstances of their call (v. 18).
The call came to them while they were busy with their business interests. God always calls men who are vitally engaged in some business, not those in idleness.

3. The nature of (v. 19).
It was a definite call, in that definite men were called into a definite service.

(1) To follow Christ. We must follow Christ before we can serve him. Only Christians can do Christian work. We should follow him to be like him, in order to win others to him.

(2) To win men for him—"Fishers of men." Christ calls men into work of the same character as that in which they were engaged. They had been fishing for fish; now they are to be fishers of men. When Christ calls men he does not call them to a lower service. This is a fine case of promotion. Men catch fish to kill and feed upon them, but Christ's disciples catch men to make them alive and feed them.

4. Response to Christ's call (vv. 20-22).

(1) They left their business interests immediately.

(2) They not only left their business, but James and John left their father also. Following Jesus sometimes means turning one's back upon business interests and dearest friends and relations. Regardless of what it costs, the true disciple will render instant obedience to the call of Christ, because he has a right to call us, and we can trust his wisdom to not call until he has need.

II. The Motive for Obedience (John 14:22-24).

The grand motive actuating obedience is love to Christ. The proof that we do love him is that we obey him. Even when we may not be conscious of unusual outgoings of the affection, the conclusive evidence that we love is that we obey. Keeping his commandments means such a regard for them that we highly treasure them as something precious. The reward for such obedience is to have Christ's Spirit upon us (John 14:16, 17). Then, too, the Father will love us, and he and the Son will take up their abode with us. This abode is not temporary but permanent.

III. The Kind of Obedience That Counts (James 1:22-27).

1. The obedience of deeds (vv. 22-24).

Hearing God's Word will do no good unless it is accompanied with obedience. Hearing and not doing is as futile as beholding one's face in a looking glass and forgetting what manner of man he is. Calling Christ Lord, and not doing what he says, will avail nothing (Matt. 7:21, 22). To pretend to know God and not keep his commandments is to lie (I John 2:4).

2. The obedience of perseverance (v. 25).

We should not only look into God's Word and admire its perfections, but steadfastly and persistently do the things required. Only those who thus persevere shall be blessed in their deeds.

3. The obedience of speech (v. 26).

The one who has genuine religion will control his tongue. Just as the physician oftentimes can diagnose the physical condition of the patient by an examination of the tongue, so the moral and spiritual condition of the individual can be determined by the speech of the individual. The one who does not control his tongue proves that his religion is empty and void.

4. The obedience of kindness (v. 27).

Those who have received the kindness of God will manifest that kindness in their lives. This kindness will express itself in ministering to the fatherless and widows.

5. The obedience of purity of life (v. 27).

The Law of God enjoins upon his children not only purity of life, but abstinence from all appearance of evil. The one who has been made a partaker of the Divine nature keeps himself from the sins of the world. It means his separation from the things of the world which corrupt.

— THE —
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR
TOPIC
— From —
The Christian Workers Magazine,
Chicago, Ill.

July 28
Lessons From Bible Proverbs
Proverbs 10:1-16

The investment of time in the frequent reading of the book of Proverbs will yield rich returns. The book is a collection of sayings filled with divine wisdom, and applicable to the people of God during their pilgrimage on the earth. They compass all the varied relationships of life, and in the light of other Scriptures are luminous in spiritual suggestions. The surface lessons are easily discovered, requiring only a careful reading, the spiritual lessons call for a comparison with other Scriptures.

An example of this is before us in verses of our lesson. Who does not see at first glance the wisdom of such counsel? Note the call to righteousness in verses 2 and 3; the incentive to industry in verses 4 and 5; the blessings of the just in verses 6 and 7; the warning against foolish speech and perverted ways in verses 8 to 11; the greatness of love in verse 12, and the worth of knowledge and understanding in verses 13 and 14. All these are surface suggestions, easily seen and of great value.

Now compare verse 2 with Romans 3:21-26 and see how "righteousness delivereth from death." The words of Proverbs provide the text, while the verses in Romans supply the sermon material. Look again at verse 4. "He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand, but the hand of the diligent maketh rich." The reward of diligence is obvious wherever we turn our eyes. For the spiritual lesson compare this with Psalm 119:4; 2 Timothy 2:15, and Hebrews 11:7. God has given us a great inheritance in Christ, just as He gave Israel a great inheritance in the land of Palestine. As they cultivated the land of their possession, so must we diligently cultivate our possession "in Christ Jesus." In this spiritual sphere, as in the realm of nature, "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." He that gathereth in summer is a wise son, for summer is the season for ingathering. In like manner is he wise who gathers spiritual store in the day of opportunity.

Are you improving your opportunity? Are you cultivating your possession? How about a course in Bible study, either at a Bible school or through correspondence, or through attendance at a summer Bible conference?

Possess your possessions, cultivate the good land into which you have been brought by faith in Christ Jesus, buy up the opportunities for instruction in spiritual farming, for "the hand of the diligent maketh rich."

— THE —
KITCHEN
CABINET

When we look into the long avenue of the future and see the good there is for each of us to do, we realize after all what a beautiful thing it is to work and to live and be happy.—Stevenson.

THE QUEEN OF BERRIES.

Strawberries may now be produced throughout the summer and autumn months in northern United States. The plants set in the spring will bear in the fall of the same year. The everbearing variety is very hardy and resists disease, bearing until late fall when heavy frosts come.

When the berries first arrive from the South they are too expensive for general use, but a few for a garnish to puddings or ices will satisfy the appetite for the delicious fruit. One does not wish to lose the joy of the home-grown berries by indulging too freely in the early ones. It is more economical, saves shipping expense, and is all round more loyal in war time to eat of our own products.

An angel food baked in a square tin, then cut in squares heaped with sweetened whipped cream and crushed sweetened berries, makes a dessert par excellence.

Strawberry Salad.—This is a delightful way of serving the berry. Cut large fine berries in half, serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing, using four tablespoonfuls of oil to one of lemon juice, a bit of salt, paprika, powdered sugar and a dash of cayenne.

Strawberry Ice Cream.—Add a pint of sugar to a quart of cream with a teaspoonful of vanilla and freeze; when partly frozen open the freezer, add a pint of strained strawberry juice from berries which have been put through a sieve. Let stand four hours to ripen.

Strawberry Tapioca.—Wash and cook a cupful of tapioca, adding a pint of water and cooking until clear and soft. When cold add a quart of strawberries sliced; serve with sugar and cream.

Strawberry Pie.—Make a pastry shell and bake it. Fill the shell with sliced berries, mixed with sugar; heap over it sweetened whipped cream and dot with sliced berries. Serve cut as any pie.

Strawberries crushed with sugar mixed with cream make delicious cake filling.

Nellie Maxwell

LITTLE LETTERS ON FOOD
TO MOST EVERYBODY

Fellow-citizen—Remember that millions of human beings, mostly women and children, have died of want in Europe. No food regulation yet has caused a single Marylander any sacrifice, only a change of habit.

Mr. Clergyman—Let the pulpit lead every national war endeavor, for Maryland is fighting a holy war.

Mr. Lawyer—See that the orders of the Food Administration are explained. Impress upon the public that these have the full force of the law and must be observed in the public interest, lest a law unenforced bring all laws in to disrepute.

Mr. Consumer—Remember the trenches. Save wheat, beef and pork by substituting cornmeal, oatmeal, potatoes, fish and other foods which cannot be sent to the men who are doing your fighting.

If you are a teacher, teach your pupils the truth about our food problems. Master facts and present a world picture of food. Inspire them to understand that to produce and conserve food is an important part of Maryland's contribution toward the winning of this world war.

MANY WOMEN STILL ASLEEP.

Thousands of women in the U. S. A. are not yet awake to the war. So Ida McGlone Gibson, field worker for the American Red Cross, has declared, "Sacrifice? Why, the women of America don't know what the word means! Let me tell you an actual happening that came under my observation."

"The Red Cross is doing splendid work among the refugee children, caring for them in every way. Some weeks ago the workers decided to distribute some sugar among a group of these children, for they were suffering for need of it."

"Each child was given one lump from a supply on hand, and then we had to watch them to keep them from hiding it to send to the soldiers at the front."

The pseudo-patriotism of her country men and women who invest their surplus wealth in liberty bonds and war savings stamps and then think they have done their full duty was sternly criticized by Mrs. Gibson. She asserted:

"Neither the men nor the women know what sacrifice really means. They buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps with the money they don't need and then go home to a meal of white bread, all kinds of meats and sweets and think they are helping to win the war. They are violating the rules laid down by Hoover every day in their homes."

A TEXT FROM HUGO.

This war is not the kind that can be won just by the people in uniform. Every civilian, too, has to keep everlastingly at it and in no particular is it more true that eternal vigilance is the price of safety than in the matter of food conservation. The grandson of the great French author, Victor Hugo, said something which might be used as a text on which every household in Maryland might preach itself a sermon. Said he, "We will fight with the Sammies, we will go down to the sea in ships with the Sammies, but by — we won't starve while they have luxuries over there."

The eyes of the Allied world have seen the splendor of the American soldiers in the trenches "over there." Don't let them see any shame of the American people in their peaceful, prosperous households "back home."

VEGETARIAN SCOTCH BROTH.
(Official Recipe.)

Four carrots, three turnips, three onions, two quarts water or vegetable stock, three ounces pearl barley, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, salt and pepper.

Wash and peel the vegetables and cut them into small dice, put the water or stock into a saucepan and bring to the boil, add the vegetables. Wash the barley and add, let all simmer till the vegetables are soft and the barley cooked. Season, sprinkle the parsley at the bottom of a tureen, pour the boiling soup on to it and serve. Small dumplings can be served in this if liked. It is best to soak the barley for an hour or two, and the cooking must be very gentle.

The test of the BIG business man just now is not the amount of money he makes for himself out of the war, but the help he gives his country in winning it. One outstanding way of doing that is for him to help organize his own community so that it is self-sustaining so far as food is concerned.

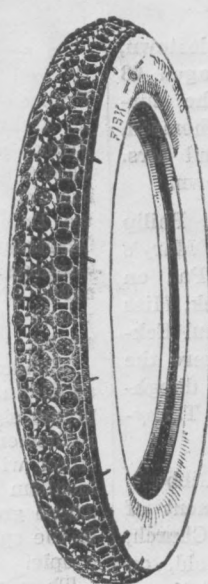
Owing to the grave shortage in food, cholera is on the increase in Petrograd and hundreds of persons are daily falling victims to it, says a Russian wireless despatch. As long as this country's loyalty keeps a steady food supply going overseas, there will be no danger of such disease fighting the Hun battle in the Allied Camp.

WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.


Bringing wheat from Australia through the United States to France involves a long and perilous trip. The fact that vessels are subjected to such lengthy voyages to get wheat shows the need there is for it and the necessity for people of Maryland to be as sparing as is humanly possible in its use. Another boat carrying 119,000 bushels has just reached Baltimore from the Antipodes. That does not mean that the United States should relax in its efforts at conservation; rather does it prove how absolutely requisite is the limit in wheat-thrift.

Make jams and marmalades instead of jellies, thus saving the pulp and skin of the fruit. Sweeten with honey or corn syrup.

Use mustard generously when making pickles. It brings out the flavor of the vinegar and takes the place of spices in your pickles of any sort.



FISK THE RIGHT TIRE
Right in quality, in price and mileage, with the right policy back of it. The dependable, economically-priced automobile tire.



TANEYTOWN GARAGE
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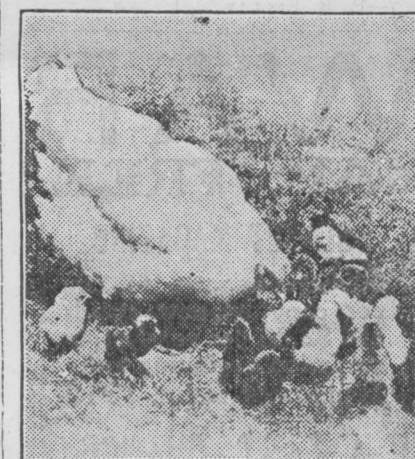
POULTRY

ATTENTION TO SMALL CHICKS

Hens Often Are Restless After Part of Eggs Have Hatched—Guard Against Lice and Mites.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When the chickens begin to hatch the sitting hen should not be disturbed unless she is restless and steps on or picks the chickens. In this case the chickens should be removed as soon as dry and placed in a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material and the basket placed near a fire or in some warm place until all the eggs are hatched. Another plan is to remove the eggs from the restless hen and



Proud Mother Hen With Chicks.

place them under a more quiet one whose eggs are hatching at the same time.

When the eggs hatch unevenly, as is frequently the case, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under another hen. Hens often are restless after a part of the chickens are out, which allows the remaining eggs to become cool at the very time when steady heat is necessary to successful and strong hatches. Remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as hatching is over.

The mother hen should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep her quiet. Hens that are not so fed will sometimes leave their nests. In some cases it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over.

It is important at this stage of incubation to guard against lice and mites. Before the hen and her chickens are removed to a brooding coop she should be dusted with a good insect powder. This should be repeated every two weeks or as often as is necessary until the chickens are weaned. If lice become thick on the chickens or if they are troubled with "head lice" a very little grease such as lard or vasoline may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings and around the vent. Great care is necessary, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal.

BEST RESULTS FROM CHICKS

Those Hatched Early Are Stronger and More Vigorous Than Those to Come Out Later.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All things considered the early hatched chicks give far the best results. As a rule they are stronger and more vigorous than those hatched later in the spring. They are produced from eggs laid while the hens are in their best breeding condition. After a long period of laying hens lose something of their vitality and their capacity to transmit vigor to their offspring, and so late-hatched chickens are, on the whole, decidedly inferior to early hatched in inherited vigor and constitution.

Because they are more thrifty and vigorous, early-hatched chickens make quicker, better and cheaper growth than late chickens. Thrifty chickens get more from a given quantity of feed than others. Weak and undersized chickens often consume as much feed as much larger and better-developed birds and still make no perceptible growth.

INCREASE EGGS AND POULTRY

United States Department of Agriculture Urges Every Farmer to Keep 100 Hens.

To increase the production of poultry and eggs in the measure necessary to meet the demands for them, the United States department of agriculture is urging every farmer to keep at least 100 hens, and to increase the egg production for each hen from the present average of about 70 to the more satisfactory average of 100 eggs to the hen.

Eggs for Turkey Hens.

Turkey hens cover from 15 to 18 eggs, and in some cases more, depending on the size of the hen. Chicken hens of the general-purpose breeds average from eight to ten.

Raising Poultry.

When, on account of rainy weather or unfavorable range conditions, it is advisable to raise the poultry by the coop method, more care must be given to their feeding.

CARE FOR FARROWING SOWS

No Feed Should Be Given for Twenty-Four Hours—She Must Have Water at Frequent Periods.

The sow should have no feed whatever for 24 hours after farrowing. She must have water at frequent intervals; that drawn directly from the well is about the right temperature. Increase the feed gradually for ten days, when she may be got onto full feed.

Breeding Draft Horses.

Remember, if you are breeding draft horses, that the market buyer insists on soundness, weight, type, substance, bone, feet, pasterns, clean hocks, quality and action.

Real Estate
Sales

Should now be advertised, for possession April 1, 1919. Those having either Farms, or Town Property should place their offerings before the public within the coming two months.

The Record

offers a fine medium for making such announcements, both for public or private sales, whether the property be located in Taneytown, or vicinity, or anywhere in the County, or adjoining.

Private Sale

should be advertised earliest; then if the property is not disposed of it can be offered at

Public Sale

in September, or October.

Try the Record

three or four weeks, during July and August, using a space of from two to four inches for description of property, terms, advantages, etc.

There is nothing gained by waiting—but all chances for getting the largest number of bidders, by being early among the offered properties for sale.

Let us show you what The Record can do for you. It will bring buyers, if there are any around.

TRY IT, NOW!

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

John E. Buffington spent the week on a visit to Wm. E. Kolb's, in Union Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Buffington, of Baltimore, visited relatives in and near town, on Sunday.

Edwin Z. Kiser, of Owings Mills, was a visitor to Taneytown, last Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer and family, of Chambersburg, are visiting Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Hafer.

Mrs. G. May Fouke, of Baltimore, spent a few days in town, this week. Mr. Fouke is not well.

Mrs. Margaret Reindollar, of Walbrook, is spending some time here on a visit to relatives and friends.

Mrs. Martha Storm, who has been visiting Mrs. Hellen Engelbrecht, has returned to her home, in Frederick.

Joseph Wantz and son, Solomon, wife and two children, visited at the home of Mrs. Jesse Myers, on Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. O. Fuss returned home, last Sunday, from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Olive Wolfe, in Baltimore.

Edwin G. Cover, of Easton, Md., and Burrier L. Cookson, of Uniontown, were visitors in Taneytown, on Thursday.

Miss Dorothy Snider has been taken to the Richard Gundry Home, near Baltimore, for mental treatment, due to a nervous break-down.

The Burgess and Commissioners will gradually adopt the water meter system for general users, and will soon begin the installation of 50 meters.

W. Wallace Reindollar was operated on, at St. Agnes' hospital, Baltimore, on Tuesday afternoon, for appendicitis, and is getting along well.

Mrs. David Ohler met with a painful accident while out on her farm, by falling and breaking her ribs. She has been confined to her bed ever since.

Considerable quantities of corn have been delivered at our warehouses, this week, farmers evidently not being greatly afraid of a short crop.

A fleet of about a dozen autos, labeled "Bethlehem Steel Rooters, Sparrows Point," passed through town, on Saturday morning, toward Gettysburg.

There is a smooth piece of concrete in front of the Record office that is dangerous for horses not sharply shod. It will be safest not to drive over it, nor to let horses stand on it.

The intense heat and drouth was broken, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, by showers which will help the corn, and to some extent, pasture fields that are badly scorched.

Mr. and Mrs. John Geesey, of New Oxford, and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Spangler, of Two Taverns, visited their cousins, the Misses Sherman, and other relatives, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hyser, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Harner and daughter, of Littlestown; and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harman and daughter, visited Mr. and Mrs. Benj. J. Hyser, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Reaver returned home from their wedding trip, on Monday, and in the evening were given a noisy serenade at the bride's home, after which, refreshments were served.

Posters for the coming Ohler's Grove Fair were distributed this week. Next week the Fair will be advertised in full in the Record. See condensed program in this issue, on first page.

Our farmers are getting ahead splendidly with their ploughing, and other work. About the only thing in doubt, now, is the corn crop, which in this particular section promises to be short—especially canny corn—due to a remarkably rainless summer.

Mrs. M. A. Koons, visited her sons, Earle W., and J. Carroll Koons, at Camp Meade, and relatives at Baltimore, this week. She was accompanied home on Thursday by Miss Rhoda Weant, Mrs. Chas. Eyer, Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Edgar Hahn, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Margaret (Englar) Nulton, now at Bremerton, Wash., where her husband is in a Naval Training Camp preparatory to entering the service, expects to return to her home here, some time this summer. Mr. Nulton had a previous experience of five years on war vessels, coming out of service as Gunner's Mate.

(For The Record.) Mrs. Luther Harner received a card telling of the safe arrival "over-sea" of her husband, Cpl. Luther Harner, of the 316th Infantry.

J. Augustus Long, of Littlestown, died on Monday afternoon, aged 63 years. His second wife, who survives him, was Mary L. Thomson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomson, of Taneytown.

Miss Mary Fink and Mr. Philip Eckert were married in St. Mary's Catholic church, Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock. Miss Annie McDermott and Mr. Paul Eckert, brother of the groom, were the attendants. Mrs. Eckert is a daughter of P. J. Fink, formerly of Taneytown.

His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, who administered the sacrament of Confirmation in St. Joseph's Church, last Sunday, was 84 years old, on Tuesday, spending the day quietly at the home of Robert T. Shriver, at Union Mills. He is a very remarkable man, mentally and physically, for his age, and keeps up his work even on his rest trips.

A number of empty jars and glasses have been sent us from Westminster. Those that were not washed and still had labels on, have been returned to the owners in so far as possible. Some jars were broken and some were not returned by "the boys" so we failed to receive as many as we sent. Quite a number of unmarked jars and glasses are still on hand. Will the owners please call for them at the home of Miss Anna Galt.

(For The Record.) Those who spent Sunday with their brother, William, at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Maryann Fogle, were Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Hess and son, David, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Utermahlen, Jacob Hess, Birdie Hess, all of Taneytown; Lloyd Hess, of Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Emory Lockner and daughters, Sarah and Pauline, and sons David and Charles, and Samuel and Milton Rinaman and Joel Bollinger, spent Sunday at the same place.

Call For Patriotic Women.

The Government is calling for 25,000 young women to join the U. S. Student Nurse Reserve and hold themselves in readiness to train for service as nurses, subject to call any time before April 1, 1919. Each student nurse enrolling makes it possible for a graduate nurse to be released for army service. The student nurse gets board, lodging and tuition, free, and a small remuneration at most hospitals, and at the end of two or three years has a profession that commands a good salary.

We are asked for at least three volunteers from Taneytown district, the age limit being from 19 to 35 years. You can enroll Wednesday or Thursday morning at the Red Cross work room in the Firemen's Building, or at McKinney's drug store, or at Dr. F. T. Elliot's in Harney. We all understand the necessity for this call to the patriotism of young women. Let us respond as conscience prompts.

ANNA GALT,
District Leader.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian—"Balaam's Pious Petition"—a devout desire of a dickered dilly-dallier diagnosed. Piney Creek, 10:30 A. M. Annual offering to the Sustentation and Relief Fund. 9:30—Bible School.

The Town church-folk unite with the other congregations at the 8 o'clock evening service in the Reformed Church. Bible School—9:30. C. E. meeting, 7 P. M.

U. B. Church.—Town: Bible school at 9:30 and preaching at 10:30 A. M. Harney: Bible school at 7:30 and preaching at 8:30 P. M. Theme, "God's Presence and Rest."

Union Bridge Lutheran Charge.—Rocky Ridge, 10 A. M., preaching. Theme, "Unspotted." Keysville, 2:30 P. M. preaching. Theme, "What is that to thee?"

Reformed Church, Taneytown: Service at 10:30 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30. C. E. at 7 P. M. Union service at 8 P. M. Rev. S. R. Downie will deliver the sermon. Aid Society, Thursday evening, Aug. 1, at the home of Mrs. Alice Crebs.

In Trinity Lutheran Church next Sunday morning the pastor will preach on "Moral Lamentation." The evening preaching service will be omitted on account of the union service in the Reformed Church. There will be no preaching service on the first Sunday of August as the pastor will be absent on his vacation.

Do not waste ice, says the United States Food Administration. Its use as a luxury to serve with salads, fruit, and sea foods, and also to put more than is necessary in glasses of water, tea, and other drinks should be discouraged. There is to be no curtailment on the use of ice as a necessity, but it should be used carefully in localities where any shortage is indicated.

Importance of Canned Tomatoes. Canned tomatoes fill such an important place in feeding our army that the government asks for an increase of 50 per cent from tomato-canning states. In addition to furnishing food value for energy, the tomato quenches the thirst of men and calls for less water consumption in the camp or on the march.—People's Home Journal.

HISTORY WROUGHT IN STONE

Marvels of French Architecture Which the Uncivilized Hordes of Germany Would Destroy.

In architecture France is supreme. It well may be said that without France there would have been no Gothic architecture. The cathedrals of France are absolutely unrivaled, says Cass Gilbert in the World's Work. One has only to mention the names of Notre Dame de Paris, Bourges, Reims, Chartres, Rouen, Amiens, Beauvais and Coutances to bring up memories of miracles of creative design which no words can fittingly characterize or describe.

Wonders of constructive ingenuity as they are, they have a yet more supreme significance as evidence of the refinement and taste of a people instinct with emotion and ennobled by idealism in its most exalted phase. These great buildings give expression to the spiritual aspirations of a great people.

They are constructions of superb scale and fascinating beauty, embellished by tracery and arabesque, carving and inlay, stained glass, tapestry, bronze and iron of marvelous craftsmanship and exquisite design. They are the product of a thousand years of faultless taste, the contribution of innumerable thousands of craftsmen devoted to the glory of God and the love of France. And it is this glorious nation that the hordes of Germany would destroy.

Mascagni and the War.

Pietro Mascagni, the celebrated composer, once told how the opening chorus of "Cavaleria" was composed on the night of February 3, 1889, when his first child was born. That son, Mimi, is now, or was recently, driving a motor-truck for the Italian army; and a second boy, Dino, became a private in the engineer corps, blowing up Austrian barbed-wire barricades. On a visit to the young soldiers Mascagni saw his first battle.

"This is indeed music," he wrote. "It seems as if all the big drums in my orchestra had been multiplied by a million and suddenly gone mad."

The composer gave open-air concerts in the trenches, on one occasion attended by the king of Italy, and he set himself at work on a great patriotic symphony, designed to be a musical apotheosis of Italy's "war of redemption."

Mine Wrecks Garden.

While sitting on the back porch of her home, Mrs. William Doimetsch of the 700 block, on North Bromley avenue, Scranton, Pa., saw the rear portion of the yard sink into a mine workings, exposing numerous mine props, while a short distance away a similar settling exposed men at work in the mines. In each case the gardens have dropped about 15 feet. The home of Matthew Scott has escaped damage, but the earth on all sides has sunk, making the residence appear as though on an island.

Few streets in the city are suffering worse damage from mine caves than Bromley avenue. Gardens, posts, trees and sidewalks have fallen in.

FOR \$2.30 you can carry \$800.00 Insurance on Grain, for Two Months. Why not?—P. B. ENGLAR, Agr.

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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. BRENDLE Prop.

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

SUNDAY SCHOOL Pic-nic, by Harney U. B. School, Saturday, Aug. 3, near Harney, in Noll's Grove. Music and speaking. 7-19-2t

SOW AND NINE PIGS for sale by MILTON MARTIN, near Stover's store.

TEACHERS wanted for rural schools in Carroll County. Salary from \$400 to \$625. State examinations Aug. 1st and 2nd. Apply to BOARD OF EDUCATION OF CARROLL COUNTY, Westminster, Md.

FOR SALE.—3 Thoroughbred O. I. C. Male Pigs, 7 weeks old, can be reg. if required.—C. ELMER RECK.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Several very good Surveys and Jenny Linds, of my own make, both new and second-hand. Bargains to quick buyers.—S. D. MEHRING, Littlestown.

6 PIGS six weeks old, and 5 small Shoats, for sale by CHAS. F. HOFFMAN, near Harney.

BAUST CHURCH Sunday School Festival, which was to be held Wednesday evening, July 24, was postponed on account of rain until Wednesday evening, July 31. If unfair then, it will be held the first fair evening. Music by the Pleasant Valley Band.

CHICKEN MANURE Wanted. Apply to JOHN E. DAVIDSON, Taneytown.

FOR SALE.—One large Brood Sow, will farrow about Sept. 1st.; one thoroughbred Holstein Bull, large enough for service; one young milk Cow, will have her third calf about Oct. 10th., any person in buying this cow will make no mistake.—J. RAYMOND ZEST, 14 mile north-east of Keymar.

WILL LET MY HOUSE, near Taneytown, until March 31, free, to small family. Possession at once.—T. A. MARTIN. 7-19-3t

KEYSVILLE Sunday School Pic-nic, Saturday afternoon, Aug. 3, in Stone-sier's Grove, meeting at the Grove at 12 o'clock. Singing by the School, and several speakers will be present. Music by D. P. Creek Band. 7-19-2t

FOR SALE.—Ford Touring Car, speedometer, tire carrier, extra tire. Cheap. Come quick. Price reasonable.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 7-19-2t

VIRGINIA FRESH COWS and Springers, Stock and Feeding Steers, and Heifers, also Shoats and Pigs.—For sale by J. ELMER MYERS. Phone S24-F-6, Westminster. 7-19-3t

FOR SALE until Aug 1. Building used by the K. of P. Lodge, in Ohler's Grove; after that date will not be sold on the ground.—B. O. SLOANER, Taneytown. 7-19-2t

LARGE HORREL HORSE, 12 years old, for sale by CLEASON EBB, near Base-hoar's Mill. 7-19-2t

FOR SALE.—My property in Taneytown. Possession can be given October 1.—O. J. STONESTEE, Union Bridge, Md. 7-10-3t

FOR SALE.—One Horse 12 years old, good off-side worker and driver.—HARRY E. BOWERS, Piney Creek Station. 7-12-3t

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S Society of Baust Church, will hold a Pic-nic on Thursday afternoon and evening, Aug. 8. Music will be furnished. 7-12-3t

\$5.00 War Saving Stamps. and Card certificates, at THE BIRNIE TRUST Co. Plenty for everybody, come and get them. You can get your money back with interest, whenever you are tired of holding them. 6-14-tf

LOOK AHEAD Mr. Investor, the best investment on earth is in the earth itself. Mr. Seller, list your Real Estate with D. W. GARNER. Come talk it over. Licensed Real Estate Agt. D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md. 6-21-tf

We have received all our 44 Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get them, promptly—THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY. 6-28-tf

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

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-tf

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-tf



GLASSES that improve looks as well as sight are assured by our skill in eye examination and in adjusting the frames to suit the features. So not alone for the preservation of your sight, but also for the improvement in your appearance you should come to me for eye aids. Will be at Bankard's Hotel Taneytown, Thursday, Aug. 1st.—C. L. KEPAUFER, Reg. Optometrist, Frederick, Md.

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Notice is hereby given that application for duplicate Certificates of Deposit in The Birnie Trust Co., Taneytown, will be made, as follows—

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27,002 for \$100.00, Apr. 20, 1918.
27,190 for \$50.00, May 27, 1918.
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