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TANEYTOWN, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918.

No. 7

AN ESCAPE FROM THE EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Mt. Lake Park Quite Comfortable by Comparison.

The editor of the Record was in great luck, last week, in having his vacation include the torrid days that caused so much suffering throughout the most of the State, but which at Mt. Lake Park were only "unusually warm" days for the resort. The difference between the lowlands and Mt. Lake Park was shown, Wednesday afternoon of last week, when on escaping from Cumberland the City Hall thermometer at 1:30 registered 109°, and on arriving at Mt. Lake about 4:00 o'clock, there was a stiff breeze and a temperature of only

For a short time, on Tuesday afternoon, the mark of 94° was reached, but even then, out in the open, under shade, there was no discomfort. The most of the time during our stay at Lake Park, the temperature and weather in general was entirely com-fortable, and some of the nights even the hottest days called for two

bed-covers. This resort, in common with most vacation spots, is having a slim at-tendance by comparison with several years ago, but those here are well satisfied with the wisdom of their choice Those at the Mt. Lake Hotel are principally from Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, and West Virginia and Pennsylvania towns; and although there is nothing doing in the audi-torium since the Bible Conference closed on the 3rd, the days are pleasantly enough spent, and slip around

This mountain top has not suffered from drouth, and everything in the vegetation line is healthy. The oats crop—the principal grain grown—is exceptionally fine, and is just now being cut; the fields are heavily shockthe straw being fully as long as our best wheat. The buckwheat, now in full bloom, will also be a very

One of our experiences was a terrific thunder storm, such as occasionally visits high altitudes. The crashes of thunder, and the lightning, instead of being far overhead, appear to operate horizontally, and with a swishing, and peculiar crackling sound, as though great trees were aplitting, and the danger of destruction to buildings almost unescapable. The rain, too, descends very rapidly, and in a general way, the nervously inclined, not accustomed to mountain storms, are apt to feel decidedly uncomfortable and to momentarily expect a smash-up. As a matter of fact, destruction by lightning at such spots is at least no greater than in the lower levels, and one rarely sees a lightning blasted tree. These electrical storms come very suddenly; always in a few minutes after the first signs appear, and rarely last an hour or two the roads and walks

Perhaps three-fourths of the visitors come by automobile. In the old days, parties came by train for a week or two, now they come largely by auto, stay a few days, or a week at most, then visit some other place, and make up a vacation with much greater variety of scene, and much less "dressing up." Instead of the hall-ways being crowded with "Saratoga" trunks, a flock of suit cases take their place, which naturally means, for the ladies, wash dresses and old clothes.

Young men, especially, are con-spicuously absent, and perhaps partly because of this the crop of young la dies is also slim. Everybody talks "war;" not so much of the war itself, but of the ways in which the war is directly interesting to them-of their boys "over there," or of how the war has mixed up their business, or their mode of living, and a very large percentage of the men are seriously interested in what the future of business is going to be, many being fearful that the readjustment-especially of wages and prices—will bring about a sort of civil war that may cause a vast amount of trouble before normal conditions are once more reached.

The men here are largely lawyers, ministers, physicians, bankers, and professional and business men gener-The co-called "idle rich" do not come to Mt. Lake Park. It is too quiet, and too democratic, for them; but just the same those who are here, in a quiet way, represent big and important things, and all are specialists in the world's activities—worth listening to, and talking to, and usually

Even after eighteen years of "vacating" here, we are not tired of the place, even with its shortcomings and signs of badly needing progressive promotion. We still believe that Mt. Lake Park will have a great future, and that the natural advantages. tages so liberally distributed here in permanent manner, will yet be a blessing for hundreds of thousands more, who need rest and mental re-laxation, in the midst of one the Great Creator's garden spots.

At least twenty more teachers are required to supply the public schools of Adams county, Pa., during the coming term. The scarcity of available men and women is most acute and great difficulty is being experi-enced in trying to fill the numerous from August 19 to 23. It will conboards are being urged to combine

LIEUT. BUFFINGTON, AVIATOR. An Interesting Pen Picture of Some of His Work.

The following portion of a letter to his home folks from H. Clay Englar, of Sacramento, Cal., where he is acting as paymaster for a Construction Company operating at aviation camps, will be of interest to many Carroll county people who know, or know of, Lieut. Buffington, formerly of New Windsor:

"This afternoon we are going to witness some aerial stunts by some of our best aviators at Mather field. The aeroplane "has it over" on birds, in a number of ways, and is more graceful. Flying up-side down is quite common. I am going to send you a piece of a propeller broken by a nose dive by one of the rookies, as a souvenir. Many machines have been broken, but no one hurt worth mentioning—a very fine tribute to the class of students.

The other day I heard of a Lieut. Buffington, and I located him. He is perhaps better known to all the boys in the camp than the commandant or m the camp than the commandant or any other man. He is known as "wild John" as he has no regard for an aeroplane's feelings. He makes them all do his will, and sure does boss them around. I don't know the proper terms for the stunts he does, but he would rether fly unside down but he would rather fly up-side-down than right-side-up. Seems as though he just can't fly in an ordinary way. Tail spins and looping he enjoys as

much as a good meal.

The boys all want to ride with "shorty" because his trips are full of thrills. Lieut. John is mighty capa-ble and well thought of. There is ble and well thought of. nothing really dare-devil about his stunts because he has a very thorough knowledge of what a machine can do, and how to do it. He has surely made good. The boys admire him personally, just as they admire his

I am sure Carroll county has sent many good boys to Uncle Sam's service who will give a splendid account of themselves on the field of battle. Lieut. John is anxious for service abroad, but I believe he is too valuable to send, as his work here is very important, and so far he has been out of luck in getting his appeals listened to for service "over there."

NOTICE TO REGISTRANTS.

On a day, not yet set, between August 26th and August 31st, every man in Class 1 who has been found qualified for general military service, will be sent to Camp Meade. This call will include all registrants of June 5, 1918, who have been found qualified and all registrants of the old Class - who are qualified for genarel service.

On August 24th all men who have become of age since June 5th, 1918, will be required to register for the draft, at the Court House in Westminster. This registration must not be confused with that of, September, which will include those between 18 and 45. The hours for the August 24th registration will be from 9 A.M. to 6 P. M.

Send The Record to France.

We have been sending quite a lot of opies of the Record to "our boys" in France, but have had some doubt as to whether they have been getting "over there," and properly delivered. We are now assured that paper mail deliveries are being made with rea-sonable promptness; therefore, we feel justified in urging the large increase of such subscriptions, as being more satisfactory to the boys, in many ways, than letters.

The cost of mailing to France is the same as at home—at the rate of only \$1.00 a year. The Record, as a "letter from home," is a splendid investment, and every Carroll county boy should have such a letter to look forward to, as its receipt will make him feel less lonesome, and that he has not been forgotten.

Runaway Causes Death.

Charles B. Barker, of Littlestown, was thrown from his bakery delivery wagon, Saturday, when his horse ran away. The horse frightened at a trolley car and Mr. Barker got out to nold the animal, which plunged, pitching Mr. Barker against the curb, the wagon passing over his body. rib was broken and his nervous system shattered. His condition caused no alarm-the patient resting comfortably during the afternoon and early evening. At 10 o'clock sudden collapse set in and death instantly brought the end.

Mr Barker was 66 years, 5 months 11 days old, and a life-long citizen of Littlestown, well-known throughout the community. A wife and two daughters survive him.

Another Paper Quits.

The Dillsburg New Era, a newspaper published for over 13 years, by E. W. Shapley, has been discontinued by James Williams, trustees in bankruptcy of Mr. Shapley's estate. This leaves the Dillsburg field open to The Bulletin, edited and published by William M Elicker.

The annual Grangers' pic-nic, held at Williams' Grove, will be replaced this year by a Farmers' and Industrial Exhibition, under the manage-ment of Grant S. Westhafer & Son, from August 19 to 23. It will consist of a demonstration and contest of furled another flag showing that the farm tractors. A Red Cross day will

OHLER'S GROVE FAIR DOINGS OF THIS WEEK

Many Excellent Addresses and Other Practical Features.

Even the efforts of the mercury to jump out of the end of the tube could not prevent the most auspicious opening of the 21st Annual Ohler's Grove Fair, under conduct of the Carroll County Agricultural and Fair Association. "Beautiful" hardly describes the day; it was superb! Long before the morning hour set for the com-mencement of the festive and digni-fied exercises incident to Patriot's Day, Tuesday, a concourse of folk, on tribute bent, surged by train and auto and carriage and "shank's mare," out to "God's first temple," attentively and appreciatively listening to the inand appreciatively listening to the initial concert acceptably rendered by the Taneytown Band. Meanwhile a fleet of automobiles sped their way toward Gettysburg to bring their loads of "Sammies" to grace the gathering and add no uncertain color of khaki to the service held specially for our lads faroff on the battlefields of the great World War. No word of praise and gratitude, no matter how genuine and well expressed, can adequately state the public appreciation of such unselfish desire on the part of our automobilists to do honor to the

boys of our hearts and homes.

Under "convoy" of H. T. Secrist,
Executive Secretary of the Army and Navy Commissions for Training Camp Activities and Community War Service, 106 soldiers of the crack C Company, 305th Battallion, Heavy Tank Corps, Lt. Renn, commanding, arrived making the welkin ring with their hearty cheers as they swung through the Grove gates, escorted by Burgess Hill and the Commissioners, who had met the men as they entered Taneytown on their way to the Fair Grounds. Immediately de-automobiled, Lieutenant Gould, bayonet instructor, Camp Colt, put the boys through the manual of arms, much to the delight of a much interested audience. The Company were dinner guests of the Fair Association and cleaned up their mess in fine style.

After dinner, Lt. Renn assembled his men for drill amid the hearty applause of the eager crowd of onlook ers. It is worthy of note that this C Company holds the Camp Colt record for all drills and heavy-pack hikes. Through the Camp Magazine, "Treat 'em Rough," they offer an open chal-lenge to all comers. Men from coast to coast and from all walks in life are found in its ranks, and all are specially inducted men, there is not a drafted man in the Company. Lt. Tennison, leader of the 3rd Platoon, and Lt. Boyer, Camp Machine-gun Instructor, were with the command as guests. Gas-Engine Instructor, Sergeant Underwood, furnished fun for all as he ran a treator hither and were all as he ran a tractor hither and you loaded to capacity with laughing, singing, yelling soldiers.

The afternoon platform program met the Committee's fondest expectations more than half-way. The addresses were short and timely, and in spite of a very full program, the exercises were exceedingly brief and exceptionally beneficial. A short, snappy concert by the Taneytown Band soon sent the crowds collecting about the already filled auditorium tent. Hon. Herbert R. Wooden, Hampstead Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, presiding officer of the Patriots' Day exercises, in his pleasant manner, started things off with that swing that always makes things go smoothly, and according to schedule. Attorney Michael E. Walsh, Westminster, in a brief opening address, suc cinctly outlined the history of the Association holding the Fair and laid practical stress upon the utility of such annual happenings in the life and work of the community. Senator W. H. D. Warfield, in a most intimate vein, presented a Service Flag 6x10, emblazoned with 56 stars, denoting the number of boys in the service of our country from Taneytown district. The flag is a gift of the Caroll County Agricultural and Fair Association. ator Warfield said, in part:

"We are here today to pay honor to 56 young men of Taneytown district who have given their services in defense of our country, a most noble and patriotic act. These young men are now defending those principles which are not only dear to us but which have been dear to our forefathers for generations. They are relieving the oppressed and making the world safe to live in. Prussianism and autocracy will be wiped from the earth, and think of that grand and glorious day when a million mother's sons will carry the Stars and Stripes to the greatest victory God has ever given man fighting for honor and for liberty. We are making history fast these days, and when this war is over Maryland will have her full quota of

"Now, Mr. Chairman, in behalf of this Association, I present this Service Flag to this community and I want to say to the mothers and fathers and the dear ones of the noble boys that our hearts and thoughts are with them, and that we hope and pray that they will return to us in due time, unmaimed and ready to take up their work in life where they will always be honored and despected citi-

"We see flying over us here today the Stars and Stripes—the emblem of our country. We have just unpeople who live under that flag are willing to defend it at all times and

at all hazards. As we gaze on these two flags, let those feelings in our hearts be strengthened and increased that prompted Francis Scott Key to

And the Star-spangled banner in

Under the leadership of J. N. O. Smith, the Band stirred all hearts with the martial music of the song the Senator quoted in closing his

tender message. In accepting the flag on behalf of the town authorities, Rev. Seth Rus-sell Downie made brief response. He

said, in part:
"Out of the wallow of world war, up from the entrance of our beloved country into the unparalleled conflict has come one indisputable fact, long faintly seen by some, now clearly dis-cerned by all thoughtful folk—the fact that this is a struggle for the supremacy of an ideal. At bottom— this war is a conflict between the ideal of Prussian autocracy and the ideal of christian democracy. Of this truth anyone must be convinced who compares the opposing fighting forces. Like an ill-timed meteor, flashed the German ideal across the serene sky of a world at peace. Long years there had prevailed among Germany's leaders a philosophy cunning-ly cultivated among her people from babyhood up through college life into army circles which expressed itself in a single, striking sentence—'The will of power.' Power became the supreme end in life. The State is power. The chief duty of the State is to increase its power. Hence the chief end of the citizen is to increase the power of the State.

"Holding such a philosophy—how easy and natural would become the dominating purpose of such leaders to realize their ideal of power, and yet more power. Whence arose the dream of world dominion—Pan-Germanism as we call it. To this ideal the Germans have sacrificed everything. This purpose explains the

horrible war. "Clinging to such an ideal and de-termined to realize it—the policy of Prussia has long been to train everybody throughout the Empire to accept the ideal, devote himself to that purpose and prepare himself fully for its accomplishment. Thus through the training of the entire nation for conquest, Germany made the great conflict possible.

"Over against this ideal, stands the dominant American ideal, 'The will to serve.' Historically, we have always trained our citizens to serve humanity. Ours is an intensely religious— not a political purpose. Not militarsm, but missionarism, is the compelling motive of our national educa-tion. Service—not seizure—is the dominating ideal of American annals.

"Today we honor our soldier crusaders privileged to spend their force for the cherished philosophy, the treasured purpose, the undying policy that gave birth to these United States. Fifty-six have left the quiet of our countryside to make the world." of our countryside to 'make the world safe for democracy'-to resist the encroachments of conquest upon service ground and with pride in our hearts. we salute them. But what of us who remain at home? If these lads in France are having their today, we must get ready for their tomorrow. If they are making 'the world safe for democracy,' it is our sole task to see that democracy is made safe for the world.

"This Service Flag, which I am happy to accept for my fellow-districtmen and townsfolk at your hand, Senator Warfield, constitutes a challenge to our patriotism as moulders of American ideal—a challenge to make ourselves worthy of the lads in whose hands, humanly speaking, 'the fate of

'May the chief Servant of Mankind

—the Master of Men—so help us."

After the Band played "The Red, White and Blue," Lieut. Boyer, Camp Colt Machine Gun Instructor, who has seen a year and a half of service with the French Army on the Western Front, quietly and simply told of his experiences. He participated in the first great battle of Verdun and the Champagne campaign, attached to the 49th Regiment, French Infantry. Twice wounded and detained in hos pitals, his story was one of special interest. Returning home blind, the ast of December, 1917, he underwent treatment in Washington and upon recovery of his sight, enlisted in the Amercan Army. His dispassionate recital of German atrocities he himself had witnessed, drew his audience very close to the youthful talker. His appeal to those who stay at home, especially the women, to go on backing up the Army abroad with untiring zeal at every sort of work was stimulating and sensible. French women were brought into play as a marvelous incentive to the women of America.

Lieut. Renn, commanding officer of the visiting soldiers, followed with a vigorous vindication of the valor of the boys yet waiting to go over seas and in fine scorn held up the men of draft age seeking exemption. Every inch a military man, Lieut. Renn left a fine impression upon his admiring listen-

Executive Secretary, H. F. Secrist, Community War Service representative at Camp Colt, to whom the promotors of Patriots' Day owe much of the complete success of a red letter day, made a very short talk, filled with numberless good things that left the clearest impression as to the practical and potent work done by this Commission in all our camps.

After some special music, Guy W Steele, Westminster, Surveyor of the Port, made the closing address.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BAN ON MEAT OFF. EFFECTIVE AT ONCE.

triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.'"

General Program for Meat Conservation Meanwhile Encouraged tion Meanwhile Encouraged.

> In view of the heavy shipments of light-weight beef, the United States Food Administraion has removed the prohibition against the serving of beef at the morning and evening meals. Effective at once, beef may now be served at any meal in the day, but the Food Administration requests all public eating houses to purchase and serve only the lighter weight beef, as the supply of heavy beef is

all needed for army export.

Retail dealers in meats are requested to handle cattle which, when dressed, weighs not over 475 pounds All public eating houses, and the public in general are requested to demand light-weight cuts, and to limit their use to cuts from light-weight cattle. The general program for conservation of meat is still encouraged as we must be careful in order to preserve supplies for future needs, but for the present the pro-gram can safely be relaxed to the

extent indicated above.
E. G. BAETJER,
Federal Food Administrator for Maryland.

Some of the hotel and restaurant people of Maryland do not seem to have a proper understanding of the wheat and sugar questions.

We are no longer expected to operate entirely without wheat, as many of us agreed to do. It is still necessary, however, to follow the restrictions placed upon us as to the use of Victory Bread. The regulation requiring that we serve not more than two ounces of wheat flour per person in all forms combined at any one meal is still in effect, which of course includes the sandwich rule.

The sugar certificates being allotted for August are on the basis of 2 pounds for each 90 individual meals served, instead of 3 pounds as heretofore.

This figures out about one and onethird teaspoonfuls per person per meal. Those of us who have been using the open sugar bowl are going to find it hard to make our sugar supply cover the period for which it is intended, and the Sugar Department s not going to be able to allow additional sugar on the basis of 2 pounds per 90 meals, where the open sugar bowl plan causes the supply to be exhausted before the proper number of meals have been served. H. W. HAGER,

State Hotel Chairman.

War Comment.

The Allied rush in Picardy compelled the Germans to keep on the move over a 5-mile front. The extent of the retreat is uncertain. Lines south and north are being readjusted. North of the Somme Australian troops have pushed ahead to Bray. East and northeast the British have made progress toward the Chaulnes-Roye railroad. Lassigny still holds out, but the French are beating back the fierce counter-attacks of the enemy only a mile south of the town. The French hold the heights west and northeast of the Oise. General Foch's great initiative began four weeks ago yesterday (Thursday). 1800 square miles of territory have been reclaimed, positions of strategic importance have been strengthened much to the enemy's embarrassment, important railroads running east and west from Paris have been set free, 73,000 prisoners captured and 1700

guns taken Tuesday, Allied airmen put planes out of commission, 21 be completely destroyed. Aerial attacks on important military targets continue to harass the enemy. American

airmen on the job. Soviet troops are reported retiring from Moscow. Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotzky have fled Moscow for Kronstadt. U. S. Force lands in Siberia and the drive begins. Last night London dispatches re-ported German losses since Aug. 8, the greatest since the war began. In this period, the total Allied casual-ties won't equal the number of Ger-

man prisoners taken. Gen. March, Chief of Staff, told Senate Committee yesterday that 4,000,000 Americans can defeat Huns. Secretary Baker stated to same committee that President Wilson is determined to concentrate all forces on Western and Italian fronts and so bring about quick and decisive end to the great struggle.

Knitting Needles Will Have to be Idle Awhile.

Washington, Aug. 12.—Hand knitting for the soldiers and sailors is to be checked until the War Industries Board can survey stocks and ascertain whether there is enough woolen and worsted in the country for winter uniforms and overcoats. The board today directed spinners to discontinue manufacturing woolen and worsted yarns for hand kntting and the shipment of yarns or wool/until further notice, and to furnish notice, and to furnish inventories of their stocks with full information concerning the contracts on which they are working.

In Germany, they arbitrate strikes by the machine gun plan, and make other terms afterwards, if the leaders have a mind to appear.

Letter From Detroit, Mich.

(For The Record.) Nine months have passed since we left Taneytown, to make a new home for ourselves in Detroit. To prove that we have not yet lost interest in the place where we spent the greater part of our lives, we will again endeavor, with the permission of the editor, to speak to our friends there, in a short article on different topics as we see them here.

In the first place, we find that the climate is slightly different from that in Maryland. We have had very little Summer, as we know it, as the Spring season was very late, and even on a few days last week, an overcoat would have felt comfortable. But this week-especially the first two days—was another story, as the ther-mometer at the official station in De-troit registered 116° above in the shade, on Tuesday, and was not much below 100° at any time during the week. Growing crops in the suburbs, and war gardens in the city, suffered greatly, as there has been no rain of any account since July 1, or nearly 40 days.

However, in order to make up for the coolness of the weather, before this week, politics in Detroit is warming up considerably, for in spite of the new charter, which was supposed to make the civic government non-partisan, the candidates of the two great parties, for the different mu-nicipal offices, are lining up as before, and from the newspaper talk, it looks to us like the same old brand of politics we left back in Maryland. One thing we have found out and that is, that this is a Roosevelt State, through and through, and the reception he received on Decoration Day was simply

The demand for men still keeps up, and no one who wants to work need be idle here, for it is often stated that 50,000 more men could be used here. And the new draft law, which will take a large number of men of the new draft ages, will still further cause a demand for more workmen. Wages are still going up, and so are the prices of everything we must

We certainly enjoyed a treat, during the week of August 3, in the shape of concerts by Sousa's Concert Band, 12 of which were rendered in the different parks of the city. At both the concerts at which we were present, we noticed that while the higher class of music was well received, yet the old-time marches—"Thunderer,"
"Liberty Bell," "Stars and Stripes
Forever," "El Capitan," etc., seemed
to strike the right spot, as was evidenced by the applause of the 100,000 persons who were present. While listening to this fine music, I was wishing that my friends and companions of the old Taneytown Band could have been with me to enjoy it

While sticking pretty close to work, we have still found time to enjoy a few trips, on the Detroit river, and Lake Erie, to "Bob Lo," a Canadian pleasure resort, and through Toledo to Deshler, Ohio, where I went to bring my father to our home in Dehere, as the Detroit United Railway reaches out to all the large towns within a radius of several hundred miles, and makes connections with other electric lines all over the Central West, while there are numerous lines which carry excursionists—day and night—at very low prices, and thousands take advantage of these low rates to enjoy a little recreation during the Summer.

From the items which appear from time to time in the Record, concerning the going away of the boys from Carroll, to answer draft calls, we think Taneytown must be pretty well drained of young single men by this time, and the new draft will take many more. Having three boys in the draft, one of them being now in France, our sympathy goes out to those who are compelled to give up their boys, and hope that all will return safely and soon.

Even among our few friends in this great city, some have been taken, and the factory where I work is losing its young men every day, our service flag having over 300 stars and a few gold ones at that. The latest friend to leave is Ray Harner, a son of the late Clayton Harner, who was well known by those who used to patronize the games of the old Eclipse Baseball Club, about 1890. Ray left a good job—over \$50.00 a week—and could easily have been exempted, being an expert in his trade, and working on government work, but he cheerfully went, remarking that he was no better than the rest of the boys, and would take his chance with them. We are as sorry to see him go as if it were one of our boys, as his family are our best and closest friends in the

We cannot refrain from expressing our sorrow over the death of Edward Kemper, as well as the deaths of E. O. Garner, J. A. Null, David Renner, H. D. Hawk, Uriah Royer, etc., all of whom were familiar to us, since our boyhood days, and whom we shall miss, if it is our good fortune to ever visit the old town.

To our living friends, we would say that a letter every once in a while would be appreciated, as new scenes and labor cannot take the place of the many friends we left behind us, and we always want to keep in touch with our associates of the many years we spent in Taneytown. JOHN J. REID.

Great Britain's war bill is \$25,000 a minute, but the country's credit is still good, because her income is being kept up to the highest possible maximum.

THECARROLLRECORD

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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.,

es the priviles.

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, AUGUST 16th., 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."

Considering the devastation wrought in Belgium, France and Serbia, by the Germans-much of which has been pure spiteful deviltry against cathedrals, old and beautiful art treasures, innocent citizens and their property-it would seem, in all justice, that the war should not end without giving Germany itself a good big taste of the same quality of war practice-something for them to remember and to be lastingly sorry for.

Sabbath Observance.

Up here in Carroll county, the garden spot of Maryland, out of the way, to some extent, of the rush and bustle of the world's greatest activities; where there is no saloon question, no Sunday base ball, no suburban resorts with a desire to run "wide-open," we are apt to conclude that we have no serious Sabbath observance question, not much need for special legislation along that line, nor for an organization to look closely for violators of the Holy day.

There is, however, in spite of our location and views over the matter, real serious doubt as to whether we are as innocent as we are pleased to imagine. Certain it is that our eustoms, indulged in on the Sabbath day, have greatly changed within the past twenty years; changed so gradually and so quietly as to be almost unsuspicious, and it is this very fact that should cause us to examine closely into the truth of the whole matter, and not take for granted, that, because changes have come, they are right.

We do not profess to be able to discern infallibly between right and wrong-the allowable and the unallowable-on the Sabbath day. We do not urge that the present age may not allowably be permitted to indulge in practices and customs not thought of, nor applicable, in the days of Moses and the Prophets; but, if we believe at all in the Bible, and God's laws, we must believe that they are still in operation in all of their vital features, and that while we need not follow, literally, all of the old customs, certainly our newer ones should nevertheless be such as have Divine

Perhaps we are insensibly, almost, drifting with "the times," and not taking enough thought of the right character of the drift. Perhaps we are not only having a vast number of modern inventions—the most of them to our advantage and legitimate usebut are misusing them, out of proper yet not anything like a failure, not limit and season. We are perhaps to the extent that prices should go too sure that "Vox populi, vox Dei" is skyward; but, with a price unfixed, an always right motto. We may not there is the likelihood of the crop bebe careful enough to examine into the ing held, as it was last year, even to righteousness of civil law, as com- the point of a large portion of the pared with Divine law, and too willing crop going to waste, while thousands to adopt the former, without asking of people needed potatoes for food, questions.

of our Sabbath customs, some of them | Spring. at least get into decidedly bad com- It is apparently a difficult matter pany. We observe, for instance, the to force food products out of the prostitution of the sanctity of the hands of holders into the markets. Sabbath by so-called "necessary in- The only plan seems to be the fixing dustries," and by the activities called of a maximum price by the Governinto life by our participation in the ment, which is always resisted by present war, and from these it is an producers, especially when such exeasy argument that we may also in- pedients apply only to food products, dulge in work of our own, that we and not to manufactured products

may modernly class as "necessary," and as a "personal liberty."

If army trucks can be operated on Sunday, buildings be erected at camps, freight and passengers be transported on railroads, and even roads be built and repaired on that day, surely we may easily take to ourselves liberties along the same lines.

The automobile has easily made possible round trips of 100 miles a day; and, as we have not, as yet, made the Sabbath a work day-perhaps largely because our physical forces demand a day of rest out of seven-we are using the day for picnicing and excursions, much beyond the old limit of the few miles away Sabbath visits to relatives and friends, and the one practice seems to stand as harmless as the other. Perhaps it is; but, it is worth while going into, and making ourselves feel sure about.

Thousands are visiting Camp Meade, on the Sabbath, from many miles away. Some to visit sons and brothers, or close friends, but as many, perhaps, go merely for the "trip" and the "sights." So do the joy-riders and others who make no pretensions toward justification, and who avowedly go to Camp Meade, or to Camp Colt, to have a "good time" -and not always sober.

In very many ways, when we come to think of them, we are getting away from the old Sabbath day. We have widely and radically amended our Sabbath day practices; but, the Third Commandment has not been amended. Are we always sure that we are conforming to it? The question is worthy of our serious consideration.

Do We Practice Self-denial?

We ought to be glad of the opportunity to make self-denials to help win the war; but, are we? As long as every sacrifice that we are asked to make, is a practical, carefully thought-out, expedient, in aid of our Allies, there should be no evasion, grudging, nor dilly-dallying on our part. This is such a simple doctrine, the benefits of which are so selfevident, that we should not need a reminder of our duty-but, we do.

The tendency of nine-tenths of the people of this country is not to cheerfully fall in line, as volunteers, to save meat, wheat, coal and sugar, but to resent all plans and orders that seek to curb our usual indulgences. After all, the animal is pretty strongly in evidence in our make-up. The selfish, "let George do it," sticks out all | England it was 33 cents; in Germany, over us, if the truth be told. We want 28 cents; in Austria, 25 cents; in Germany to be licked, and we are willing to help do the shouting, after cents; and in Holland, only 11 cents. it is all over; but, helping at a sacrifice to ease and comfort, is a hard

the Government's administrators of times as bad as that of France, and war supplies know what they are nearly twenty times as bad as that about? Perhaps they do make of Holland. wrong calculations, and unnecessary Vienna and Chicago are cities demands; but, if they do not know what is best, who does? It is a sure thing that we are not in a position to | Chicago's were \$5,513,237, or more know the realities of the situation; so, we must naturally be followers, and, should our leaders go wrong, we and one-half times as large as those have still done our duty the best we of London. A similar comparison know how, and that is the most any-

Those who consume food, as usual, without conforming to any of the restrictions-or to as few as possibleare Pro-Germans, pure and simple. They are persons who would rather fill themselves, and satisfy their appetites, even if our boys at the front ge hungry. When we come to think of it, at close range, this is a pretty low-down status to occupy, and still claim to be patriotic American citi-

We have no doubt that, to some extent, feeding our boys is overdone. It is reasonably sure that they get luxuries, and unnecessaries, that add to our financial burdens, and do them no real good. But, even if this be largely preventable. true, it is erring on the right sideon the side of love and thoughtfulness-a cheering-up exhibition that they need, of which the average "back-home" groucher knows nothing about, and perhaps cares less.

Perishable Crops Must Not Be Left Waste.

The potato crop is short, this year, and paid unnatural prices, except at Whatever may be the exact status the very close of the season this

bought by agriculturists.

Fixing the price of wheat, corn and potatoes, grown only by farmers, and not the price of cotton and agricultural implements, appears, on the face of it, to be a one-sided and unfair proposition, the only justification being that the former are food products necessary to sustaining life, and that "profiteering" in such things is less justifiable than in any other di-

We do not pretend to offer a solution to this situation, but it does seem to us that farmers who grow wheat as their main crop, should not be discriminated against in favor of farmers who grow cotton as their main crop, even if one be a food crop, and the other a clothing crop. In principle, the application of price-fixing should be the same on the part of the Government for both; and steel belongs in the same status, as one of the great products generally used.

However, with special reference to a perishable and staple crop like potatoes-a food so widely depended on for cheapness—there should be some satisfactory action taken which will prevent the rotting, next Spring, of perhaps millions of bushels. It is an unthinkable proposition that the millions of this country should be made go hungry for food that is plentiful, but which can not be forced into the market at a fair price; and this reasoning applies as well to fruits, vegetables, and all perishable products.

A Bilious Attack.

When you have a bilious attack your liver fails to perform its functions. You become constipated. The food you eat ferments in your stomach and causes nausea, vomiting and a terrible headache. Take three of at terrible headache. Take three of Chamberlain's Tablets. They will tone up your liver, clean out your stomach and you will soon be as well as ever. They only cost a quarter.

—Adve sement

Ask Yourself the Question.

"Let us find out something about you-something that you may not even know yourself. Are you careless? That makes you stop and think a bit, doesn't it? You had never considered it in quite that way, but if you are honest with yourself, the answer probably will be "Yes," for almost everybody in this country is careless; that is the principal reason why we have so many fires.

Here are some figures that should open our eyes. In 1913, the year before the outbreak of the war, the average fire-loss for each man, woman and child in France was 49 cents; in Italy, 25 cents; in Switzerland, 15 In the United States for the same year, the direct loss was \$2.10-and the indirect loss was far higher. Our Perhaps we are not just sure that record was, therefore, more than four

about the same size. Vienna had fire losses for the year 1913 of \$303,200: than eighteen times as great. New York City's fire losses were about four might be made with many other cities. Can we be proud of such figures?

Of course, there are more wooden buildings in America than in Europe. This is a condition which will take many years to change. But the most serious cause of fires could be removed at once, if all the people would assist; this cause is found in one wordcarelessness.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters makes a study of hundreds of thousands of fires, and has prepared tables which show that in 1916, 28.9 per cent of all American fires came from strictly preventable causes, while 47.8 per cent were partly preventable, and 23.3 per cent came from unknown causes, which probably were

It must then be admitted that the United States, with all its advantages, is a nation of careless people. Carelessness is not a thing to be proud of; it is a great national sin. It shows itself in many habits of recklessness, wastefulness and untidiness. It burns our towns, it leads people to risk their lives at railroad crossings and other places of danger; it takes chances with health; it is shown in all dirty streets, littered backyards and untidy homes." - From Safeguarding the

Cure for Dysentery. "While I was in Ashland, Kansas, a gentleman overheard me speaking of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes William Whitelaw,of Des Moines, Iowa. "He told me in detail of what it had done for his family, but more especially his daughter who was lying at the point of death with a violent attack of dysentery, and had been given up by the family physician. Some of his neighbors advised him to give Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did, and fully believes that by doing so saved the life of his child. He stated that he had also used this remedy himself with equally gratify-

-Advertisement

SAW SOME GOOD IN GERMANS

Mark Twain Would Not Admit That All Manhood in the Land of the Hun Was Dead.

Probably no other foreigner has ever been so popular in Germany as American philosopher, Mark Twain; yet Mark understood his Germany, just as he understood Russia, although of the czar's dominions he had only the tripper's knowledge he picked up with the shipload of pre-Cook's tourists that he immortalized in "Innocents Abroad."

In his "Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," Twain wrote:

"There it was, you see. A man is a man, at bottom. Whole ages of abuse and oppression cannot crush the manhood clear out of him. Whoever thinks it a mistake is himself mistaken. Yes, there is plenty of good enough material for a republic in the most degraded people that ever existed-even the Russians; plenty of manhood in them-even the Germans -if one could but force it out of its timid and suspicious privacy; to overthrow and trample in the mud any throne that ever was set up and any nobility that ever supported it. We should see certain things yet, let us hope and believe. First, a modified monarchy, till Arthur's days were done, then the destruction of the throne, nobility abolished, every member of it bound out to some useful trade, universal suffrage instituted, and the whole government placed in the hands of men and women of the nation, there to remain. Yes, there was no occasion to give up my dream yet a while."

COAL PYRITE IN EXPLOSIVES

Iowa Geologists Investigate Coal Fields for Needed Mineral, With Excellent Results.

An investigation of pyrite, an essential material in the manufacture of high explosives, is being made in the coal fields of Iowa under the direction of Dean George F. Kay of the University of Iowa, who is director of the Iowa geological survey. High explosives are made with the aid of sulphuric acid, which in turn is made chiefly by roasting pyrite, popularly known as "fool's gold." Hence the mineral is in great demand.

For many years pyrite for acid production has been imported from Spain, states Doctor Kay. But in order to save the ships for more urgent uses, the shipping board has sharply reduced the import of pyrite. The domestic production of the mineral must then be un-

usually large, he declares. New York, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama have pyrite mines, and Illinois and several other states are producing a small tonnage from coal mines. Many hundred thousand tons are quickly available from coal mines, says the state geologist, if the government's explosive program requires it.

The method of preparing coal pyrite for shipment to acid plants is simple and cheap. The "sulphur balls" must be separated from adhering coal, and be crushed, washed and screened into lump and fine sizes. Coal miners are willing to load pyrite, and the operators to hoist and ship it, if war industries demand it.

Just One More Question.

"Do you happen to be going far, sir?" said the inquisitive traveler to the man in the corner, after having reduced everyone else in the compartment to silent frenzy.

"Oh, no, only to Scotland," replied the other, sarcastically. "I am a commercial traveler. My age is forty-six. I am married. My name is Thomas Brown. I have a son of nineteen. He is in the Blankshire Buffs. My father died last July. He was on the stock exchange. My mother is still living. I have a niece with red hair. Our charlady's name is Jane Briggs. Is there anything else."

The inquisitive man hesitated. "What oil do you use for your tongue?" he inquired slowly.-London

An Awful Disease.

A friend of mine in one of the camps is a corporal. The occupants of the barracks across the road had been in quarantine for measles. Occasionally one of the men was moved to the hospital. My friend was stricken with a severe case of tonsilitis and one morning the ambulance stopped to take him to the base hospital.

As he entered the ambulance one soldier said, "Has he got the measles?"

A second one, "No, he's a corporal." The first one answered with a groan, "Good Lord, that just as bad!"-Chicago Tribune.

Verbal. "It was a quiet Fourth."

"Decidedly." "I don't think I heard a single explosion all day."

"I heard one." "Cannon cracker?"

"No. I passed a motorist who had just had a breakdown. He was addressing a few remarks to his car."-Birmingham Age-Herald.

War has not changed the American darkey. A dusky cook of an American regiment now in France was being quizzed by an officer about the cleanliness of that free-for-all army product known as hash.

"How do you make your hash?" dutifully inquired the officer. "We don't make it, boss," was the answer. "It just accumulates."

HESSON'S

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

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

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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.

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HARVESTING SOY BEANS IN SOUTH

Mechanical Seed Pickers Now Being Used Successfully in Many Localities.

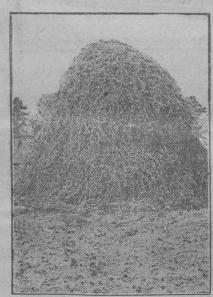
NEW MACHINES ARE BIG AID BEST TIME OF DAY TO MOW

Growers in Many Districts Now Consider It No More Trouble to Gather Crop Than Oats or Wheat-Time for Work.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The difficulty soy bean growers have experienced in harvesting their crop has been the greatest handicap in increased production, but the development of new machines and accumulated experience with the crop have overcome most of the troubles previously experienced. Growers in many districts now consider it little if any more trouble to harvest soy beans except for hay than it is to harvest oats or wheat.

Harvesting soy beans for hay is practically the same process as harvesting cowpeas for hay. Any differthe vines grow more erect and do not become tangled like cow peas. Soy bean hay is usually made by cutting when the pods are half filled and partially curing in the swath before raking. Sometimes a tedder is used for curing, but not often. After the soy beans are raked into a windrow they may be hauled directly to the stack or barn, but the usual custom is to shock them on hollow racks made of poles. When the soy beans are shocked on whese racks there is a hollow space on the inside which allows a passage of thorough curing. The hay is so thoroughly cured on these racks that it



Soy Beans Shocked on Racks-Hollow Space on Inside Insures Ventilation Essential for Proper Curing.

can be baled out of the shock, which frequently is done. The usual custom, however, is to store the hay loose in

Harvesting for Seed.

In harvesting soy beans for seed mechanical pickers are used quite extersively. These pickers are of different makes, but all have the same general principle. They run astride the rows and knock out the beans, leaving the stems, leaves, and hulls on the land. The machine is drawn by two mules and operated by two men. One man drives and another throws out the excess trash that accumulates in the back of the machine. The picker will hold from 4 to 6 bushels of beans. When it is full, the beans are emptied and handled in different ways. In one common method the beans are run through a half-inch mesh sieve to remove the coarse trash and then are sacked. One or two men handle the sieve. These men may be the same who operated the machine or they may be extra men. After this the beans are cleaned with a fanning mill.

Time for Harvesting. Harvesting with a picker begins some time after the leaves of the plant have fallen. The time to begin is when the first pods pop open and throw out the beans. As the picker works best only when the beans are dry, the machine is not started in the morning until the dew is off, which is usually from 9 to 11 o'clock. When the day's work is once started, it is customary to continue work until nightfall without stopping for dinner. In the soy bean district picking usually begins about the last of October and lasts through approximately 10 days of good picking weather. If it rains, the maturing of the beans is checked and picking is resumed when the weather again becomes dry. A machine will pick from 3 to 6 acres per day.

Waste in Picking.

The waste of beans in picking usually varies from one-twentieth to onefourth, and, as a rule, averages about one-eighth. If the plants are blown down or have long branches so the madisne cannot handle them well, the waste may be more than this, or if the beans are left on the vines too late, so that many of them pop out, the wastage may be higher. Varieties of beans that begin fruiting some distance from the ground can be harvested with the least waste by a picker, and this is one advantage of the mammoth yellow soy bean. Hogs are usually turned in to dean up the waste beans, so that in fact there is a very little loss.

RIGHT HANDLING SAVES HAY CROP

Proper Time of Cutting and Raking Are Important Factors in Harvesting.

With Small Acreage It Is Customary to Wait Until Dew Is Off-Grower Should Inform Himself by Making Experiments.

(Prepared by the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture.)
There is considerable difference of Opinion among hay growers as to the best time of day to mow hay. Some never cut hay when the grass is wet, others start mowing at any time, and some mow in the afternoon only.

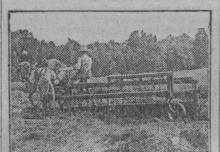
When considerable hay is grown it is necessary to keep the mowers going most of the day. Some growers of alfalfa in the South and East mow hay even when a light rain is falling, because unfavorable weather makes it impossible to get the crop in time if the mowing is all done in good weather.

When the acreage grown is small, it is customary to wait until the dew is off or to cut only in the afternoon. While this practice is desirable in some cases, in others it is merely wasting valuable time and it should be followed with careful judgment. In other words, the hay grower should inform himself by experiments or by the experience of his neighbors as to the earliest possible time in the morning after a heavy dew at which it is safe to start mowing under different conditions, considering the amount of moisture contained in the upper surface of the soil, whether the yield is light or heavy, the weather, and whether or not a tedder is to be used. All possible loss of valuable time, such as is entailed by When the acreage grown is small, it ence is in favor of the soy beans, for is customary to wait until the dew is the air and causes more rapid and the weather, and whether or not a tedvaluable time, such as is entailed by having hired help idle or employed at work which is less profitable and necessary than making hay, should be avoid-

> It is important to know how much hav to have down at one time. It is not good practice to have two or three times as much hay cut down as can be hauled or taken in in one day. Loss of quality can be avoided somewhat by having the mowers only one day ahead of the crew hauling; then if a rain comes up a minimum amount of hay will be damaged.

Tedding.

The best way to cure out freshly cut hay is to stir up the swath with a tedder before the top leaves dry out.



Raking Hay With Side-Delivery Rake -This Should Be Done Before ter When Raked.

When the leaves lose their moisture and become dry before the moisture from the stem is removed, the process of curing is very much retarded. The tedder is especially valuable in curing alfalfa and clover hay, or heavy yields of any kind. No set rule can be given for using the tedder, but it should follow the mower from two to six or more hours later, depending upon yield, kind of hay, velocity of the wind, temperait to cure out evenly. The tedder does he?" more damage than good by breaking off the leaves, if used after the leaves have become dry. It is used on hay in the swath, seldom on hay in the wind-

To induce rapid curing, it is the custom of some hay growers to ted the hay twice the same day.

Raking. The practice of raking hay into windrows with either a sulky (dump) or side-delivery rake is almost universal. The exceptions are where the hay is loaded on the wagon directly from the swath by means of a hay loader, or is gathered from the swath with a sweep rake. These practices are rare, being followed usually only when the yield is heavy.

It is safe to say that most hay is cured almost entirely in the swath; indeed it is a common practice to commence hauling or stacking hay immediately after it is raked. Under certain conditions this practice is allowable. When the yield is light, or when a heavy yield is stirred several times with the tedder, and especially if the day is cloudy and there is a good breeze stirring, hay can be entirely cured in

the swath and a good quality made. During hot, dry, sunshiny weather in the middle of the summer, however, this practice of curing in the swath will not produce the best grade of hay. Under such conditions hay, especially clover and alfalfa, should be raked into the windrow just after it is all well wilted and before the leaves become

dry enough to break off when raked. After being raked, the hay may be left in the windrow until it is ready to be moved, or it may be put into cocks a word edgeways." and left until thoroughly cured.

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

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

-Tamil Proverb.

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BADLY MIXED.

"And so, Mr. Pills," the elderly woman remarked to the country druggist, "poor old Joe is dead."

"Yes," replied Mr. Pills, "Joe died very early this morning. He was in the store here only last night."
"Yes, I seen him," went on the cus-

tomer, "and I said to myself, 'Poor old Joe, he's a goner now he's going over there for medicine."

The chemist was anything but pleased, and the woman seeing she was misunderstood, endeavored to set matters right.

"I don't mean to say, Mr. Pills," she Leaves Become Dry Enough to Shat- explained hurriedly, "as how your medicine killed him, nowt o' the sort. Old Joe never did like physic, and I'm sartin he'd never have took the risk o' comin' here if he'd had a chance o' \$ 85 living!"

> Helped Some. "I see," said the father, putting down the paper, "that Signor Mazzantini, the Spanish bull-fighter, has killed 3,500 animals in the arena with

a single sword." "Well, say, pop!" exclaimed the famture, clouds, etc. The function of the ily hopeful, "he's certainly helped to Radle,

A THEORY.



Cook-I wonder if Adam had any regrets when he left the Garden of

Hook-It's a safe bet he didn't if he tried to raise his own vegetables.

Truth and Suspicion. A blessing is the truth direct.
Most ills that we endure
Arise from things that we suspect,
But do not know for sure.

His Idea.

"Binks must be a crank on health matters. He is always insisting on taking his wife's temperature."

"He don't care a rap about her temperature. He only sticks that thing in her mouth so he can get in



Slightly Used Pianos

silly	useu Pi	anus
Wh Sti-	\$299 \$ 29 \$119	
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We sell the famous Lehr, Werner, Cable-Nelson and tedder is to kick up the hay and allow fill up the cold-storage plants, hasn't 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 ex-

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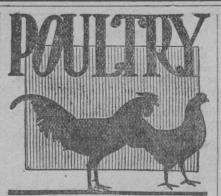
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WOU READ the Other Fellow's Ad

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

To Read Your Ad in These Columns?



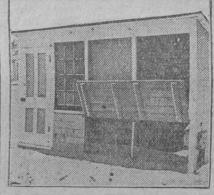
SUITABLE HOUSE FOR FOWLS

Hens Should Be Comfortable, With Floor Space of 3 or 4 Square Feet for Each Bird.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The poultry flock should be comfort ably but not expensively housed. A house which provides a floor space of 3 or 4 square feet per bird is ample for the purpose, and fowls are often suc; cessfully kept with an allowance no greater than 21/2 to 3 square feet, Houses must be dry and free from draft, but must allow ventilation. Often there is an unused shed or small building on the place which can easily he converted into a chicken house. The front of the poultry house should be faced toward the south, if possible, so that the sun will shine into it. Perfectly satisfactory houses can be made cheaply from piano boxes or other studies? packing cases. Two piano boxes with the backs removed can be nailed together and a door out in the end. These boxes should be covered with a roofing are most frequent. paper in order to keep the house dry and to make it wind-proof. A portion if the child is expected to keep up of the door should be left open or covered with a piece of muslin, so as to allow ventilation. Similar houses can be constructed of packing cases at a child who receives oral instruction, relatively small cost. A small amount as many cases of backwardness are of 2 by 4 or 2 by 3 lumber can be pur- primarily due to defects of hearing. chased for framing. The box boards can be applied for siding or sheathing sponsible for no small number of and then covered with roofing paper. Where there is a board fence it is of this by building the poultry house in the corner of the fence, and making the fence itself, with the cracks cov- hood. ered by strips or battened, serve as the back and one side of the house.

be made by 2 by 4-inch pieces and 12used for sills, plates, corner posts, and three rafters. No studding is required | their beginning in carious teeth." except that necessary to frame the



Good Type of Poultry House.

curtain which serves as a protection wire. against bad weather but allows ventifeet in front and 4 feet in the rear is built higher, so that it is more conveniwill be slight. The ventilator in the South, where summers are very warm. | of 1,000 miles.

Such a house would be ample for a flock of 20 to 25 hens. It can be built quickly and easily and is cheap in construction.

INSURE CHICKENS AND EGGS

Farmer Who Hatches Early in Spring Seems to Have Best of Argument -Lay in Winter.

An essential part of the endeavor to insure more chickens and eggs is contained in the maxim-hatch early. The farmer who hatches early in the spring, either by incubation or natural methods, seems to have all the best of the argument. When chickens are hatched early in the spring they mature in the fall and lay eggs in the winter. Then, in the spring, they are ready to hatch early. Late-hatched fowls are late in maturing, do not lay in the winter, and do not sit until late in the following spring.

Don't Breed Slackers. Do not breed from slackers whether they are poor layers or those which are inactive, go to roost early, come off the roost late.

Basis of Feed. Bran and corn should be the basis of poultry feed in consideration of present prices.

Food for Chicks. In order for chicks to grow the best it is desirable to have food of some kind before them all the time.

WHY ===

Physical Defects Make Children Backward

Neglected supervision of the child by its parents before it enters school is the subject of sharp rebuke and admonition from Dr. Wilmer Krusen, director of the department of public health and charities of Philadelphia.

The general tendency of parents to treat without concern the symptoms of physical disorder displayed in their children, especially so long as the little ones are able to romp about in all the exuberance of youth. is taken seriously to task by the director.

"It is universally agreed that the personnel of a military organization must be physically fit to endure the trials and hardships incident to its particular duties," says Doctor Krusen. "In a measure the same holds true of the children who are to enter a new environment when registered upon the school rolls, and who are to give up their customary hours of play at home for a seat in the classroom, to be occupied for definite hours every school day. A change of discipline from that of the home to that of the school, together with the labors of study, brings about a complete mental change in the attitude of the child. Are your children prepared for this change or are the older boys and girls

"The eyes, ears, teeth, nose and throat should receive special attention, as defects of these parts of the body

ready to take up their advanced

"Defective vision must be corrected with its studies and to maintain the same standard as the normal child. Good hearing is also essential to the Diseased tonsils and adenoids are recases of illness among children, more especially during the school term. By sometimes possible to take advantage | having them removed at an early date we permit the child a better opportunity to combat the diseases of child-

"Of no less importance are the teeth. We cannot hope to improve the A cheap house 8 by 8 feet square can physical state of the schoolchildren unless their food is properly mastiinch boards. The 2 by 4 pieces are cated by sound, healthy teeth. Infections through the mouth often have

PORTABLE PHONE FOR WOODS

How Forest Ranger Can "Cut In" Anywhere on Long Lines.

A forest officer of Missoula, Mont., has invented a very ingenious portable telephone, weighing only two and a half pounds and so practical that it has been adopted by the government and is part of the regular equipment of patrol in the national forests this season.

It is said that a field man equipped with this telephone, a few yards of light emergency wire and a short piece of heavy wire to make the ground connection can "cut in" anywhere along the more than 20,000 miles of forest door and window space. The boards | service telephone lines and get in touch are run up and down and add suffi- with the headquarters of a supervisor ss to the house. They are or district ranger. To talk, one en ared also for the roof and covered with | the emergency wire is thrown over the roofing paper. The back and sides of telephone line, the two ends are conthe house also can be covered with | nected to the portable instrument, and roofing paper, or the cracks can be the instrument is connected to the covered with wooden battens or strips | ground wire, the end of which must be 1½ to 3 inches wide. In the front of thrust into the damp earth or in water. the house there should be left a win- | Contact with the line wire is made dow or opening which can be closed, possible by removal of the insulation when desired, by a muslin screen or from a few inches of the emergency

The instrument, writes E. L. G., in lation. In the side a door should be St. Nicholas, does not ring the bell of provided which will allow entrance. A the receiving telephone, but instead shed or single-slope roof is best be- causes a screeching sound from a cause easiest to build. A height of 6 small megaphone-shaped apparatus descriptively known as a "howler." This ample. If desired, the house may be instrument is installed at the ranger, station telephone and is said to give ent to work in; the increase in cost | effective notice that someone is on the wire. The transmission is equal to rear is not needed in the northern part | any standard wall telephone, conversaof the country, but is desirable in the ! tions having held with it for a distance

How to Cure Stammering.

Lisping and stammering, according to Popular Science Monthly, are separate imperfections of speech which require entirely different treatment.

Lispers, for instance, can be cured in a short time by tongue and palate gymnastics. They "lithp" simply because they do not work their tongue and palate properly. By making the child speak before a mirror, however, the teacher can correct these mistakes.

Stammering is a nervous disorder which cannot be cured so easily. The pupil involuntarily applies too much force at certain parts of the vocal organs, causing the stuttering and a sputtering with which we all are familiar. The cure is to relieve the overworked parts by distributing the energy evenly. This is learned by pronouncing certain flowing sounds in front of a candle until the flame does not flicker.

Why White Corn Is Cheapest Food. Those who have made careful study of the nutritive properties of various grains and foods, agree that white corn is the most satisfactory. It is also the cheapest. Figures quoted by the Literary Digest show that one pound of cornmeal, hominy, or grits is equal in food value to one pound of wheat flour, one pound of rice, one and one-half pounds of cheese, two and three-quarter pounds of round steak, two dozen eggs, one-half peck of pota-

toes, six pinis of wilk.

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. R. R., on Friday, in time for use. All correspondence should be mailed to us not later than by Thursday morning train, which will mean Wednesday on the Routes.

LITTLESTOWN.

Between 2:30 and 3 o'clock, Monday morning, nearly all citizens of Littlestown were awakened by a severe shock, caused by an explosion of in-cendiary origin. Those who were first upon the scene were horrified to see half the block beginning at the square, on South Queen street, in

The explosion, which occurred in the McDonnel tailor-shop, completely destroyed that building and partially demolished buildings close to it. The half-inch plate-glass windows of the store rooms were broken into fine pieces and hurled across the street against the Cinco building. At first, people were too stunned to turn in an alarm, so that the fire had probably half an hour's start ahead of the fire men. It was impossible to start the fire truck and finally it was pushed up to the square, where it served its purpose well. The crowds of scared, bewildered people, although in danger of further explosions, remained back of the ropes until 5:30, when the fire was extinguished.

Many gallons of gasoline and benzine and other explosives were taken from the burning buildings and put in places of safety.

The town firemen did their work bravely and well, and held the fire as well as they could with the low water pressure, until Hanover Co. No. 1 came to the rescue, and prevented further spreading of the flames. The buildings destroyed completely

are the home and jewelry store of Malcolm Weaver; the McDonnel tailor shop; Zercher Bros' barber shop; and Harry Martin's pool-room and green grocery store, above which was an apartment, rented by Mrs. Myrtle Newman. Those partially destroyed by water and fire were the drug store owned by Dr. Chester Spangler; the home and drug store of Dr. Stonesifer, both of which were practically ruined by floods of water, and the restaurant of Austin Staley, above which was an apartment rented by Herbert Koontz and wife. This building is also probably ruined beyond repair.

The loss is estimated at between \$25,000 and \$30,000. All buildings are partially covered by insurance, with the exception of the Zercher Bros shop and the goods owned by Mrs. Newman.

Several large outbuildings, one of which was the Weaver garage, were also destroyed. Mr. Weaver, who is now working in New Jersey, had disposed of most of his jewelry, so that the loss in that way was not great. The home, however, was beautifully furnished, and all the expensive fur-

The Littlestown Savings Institu-tion has offered \$100 reward for the arrest and conviction of the criminal. Upon further investigation, it was found that the fire truck had been tampered with. It was proven that at 8 o'clock, Sunday night, the engine was all right. The magneto and car-buretor had been misplaced, so that an entire readjustment was neces-

sary to put it in working order. While delivering bread, on Saturday, Chas. Barker was fatally injured, when his horse scared at a passing street car. When Mr. Barker attempted to go to the animal's head, to hold him, the horse plunged, throwing Mr. Barker against the curb, and drawing the wagon over his body. Mr. Barker was taken to his home, in an unconscious condition, and though medical aid was given, he died of his injuries at 10 o'clock, Saturday night. Mr. Barker was 65 years of age, and is survived by his wife and two daughters, Ella and

Herbert Koontz, who, with his wife and baby, barely escaped from the early Monday morning, became confused in making his getaway, and jumped from the second-story window, breaking the arches in his feet. Word has been received here that Harold Angell has been severely wounded "somewhere in France." The telegram which was received by his mother, contained no particulars. The young man is the first from our town who has been wounded for his coun-

CLEAR DALE.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bowersox, of Harney, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byers.
Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kump spent

Sunday evening at Kingsdale. Miss Baumgardner, of Chestnut Grove, spent last week with Charles

Crouse and family. Mr. and Mrs. Preston Sheely, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cromer, Mrs. Annie

Cromer, of Littlestown; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Myers, sons Nevin and Preston, were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Kump.

Little Miss Helen Hess, of Bethel, has returned home, after spending some time with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Byers.

Miss Mabel Easley, of Hanover, spent several days, last week, with her aunt, Mrs. Calvin Myers.

John Nace and Miss Elsie Kump, of Hanover, spent Monday evening at

Tuesday evening at Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. David Sentz have returned home ,after a two weeks' visit to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, and Rome. N. Y.

Miss Virginia Myers, of Gettysburg, is spending part of her vacation with Mrs. Wm. Fox.

Mrs. Estee Kiser and Miss Viola Slagenhaupt have returned home after an extended trip to Steelton, Pa. They also visited relatives in Vir-

Mrs. Estee Kiser received a card, on Monday, of the safe arrival of her husband overseas.

Mrs. Wm. Hawk, of Taneytown, pent last week visiting friends and

elatives here. Miss Estee Fleagle, of Westmin-ster, spent Sunday with her parents. Mrs. John Fream and children, and Mrs. Wm. Cornell and children, spent

one day, last week, with Mrs. Bealing, of Hanover.

Mrs. Wm. Forney attended the funeral of her nephew, at Mechanics-burg, on last Friday, and returned home on Wednesday, after visiting friends in Harrisburg and Hanover. Jesse Leatherman and bride spent

Sunday at his home.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eckenrode and son, Kenneth; and Mrs. Grace Greene, of Atlantic City, spent Sunday with

of Atlantic City, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleason McIlhenney, daughter, Maybelle, and son, Richard, of Philadelphia, spent Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. M. R. Snider.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Valentine, of Wilmington, Del., are spending their vecation with their perpents here.

vacation with their parents here.

Mrs. Keefer, of Littlestown, is visiting her daughter, Mrs Ed. Staub.
On Wednesday, 14th, the descendants of the late Joseph W. Witherow gathered at the home of H. L. Witherow, for an all-day meeting. At noon a pic-nic dinner was served on the lawn. Owing to the illness of H. L Witherow, the meeting was held at this place, instead of the old homestead. This family of children have proved a remarkable family, there being ten children in the family, and all still living. The oldest being Mrs. Agnes Phillips, of Littlestown, who is 70 years of age, and the youngest being H. L. Witherow, of Harney being 53 years of age, Nine Harney, being 53 years of age. Nine of the children were present at this meeting. J. F. Witherow, of Denver, Col., was not present. Mrs. H. L. Hays and daughter, Della Boller, of Marion, Ind., were among those present. Marion, Ind., were among those present. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Witherow, Mrs. Agnes Phillips, Mr. Wm. Witherow, Miss Sarah Witherow, Mr and Mrs. Wm. G. Harner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wash. Witherow, Mr and Mrs. D. Allen Stull, Mr. and Mrs. Flem Hoffman, Mrs. Sarah Black, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Forney, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Black, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Feeser, Mrs. Sarah Schue: Misses Edna Stull.

Sarah Schue; Misses Edna Stull, Mabel Harner, Margaret Reed; Messrs. Jos. Phillips, Russell Stull, Wilbur Stull, Ira Witherow, Glen Black, Robert Feeser, Jos. Cunning-ham and Donald Weisensale. UNIONTOWN.

Mrs. Geo. Slonaker spent part of last week with relatives in Hanover. Misses Olevia and Jane Crouse have returned home, after several weeks' stay in the country.

Prof. Norman Eckard spent Sunday with his sister, Miss Laura B.

Chas. Lamb, of Hanover visited his mother, on Sunday.

Mrs. Fannie Sollenberger, who has been ill with rheumatism, at the home of her son, Norris Frock, is somewhat improved.

Little Roy Stultz is expected home from the hospital, this week.

Geo. Stultz, who was kicked by a mule, last week, on his finger, had it taken off at the second joint, by Dr. Krantz, of Union Bridge.

Mr. Dorn and his daughter. Mrs. Grimes, and her little girl, of Baltimore, arrived at Frank Reindollar's, on Sunday. Mr. Dorn only remained a few days.

Glennie, the 5-month-old son of Or-ville and Annie Hamburg, died Saturday morning, from cholera infantum, having been sick several hours. Funeral services were held at the house, on Monday morning, by Rev. Parson. Interment in the hill cemetery.

Phil Waltz, of Hanover, was with his home people for a short time, on Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Baughman, of Berrett, and their son, Rev. Harry F. Baughman and wife, of Keyser, W. Va., are expected at H. B. Fogle's, flames which enveloped their home, this week, to spend part of their vacation.

Several auto loads of our people went to Littlestown, Monday evening, to see the ruins of the fire that oc-

curred that morning. The extreme hot weather has caused onsiderable sickness amongst the

UNION BRIDGE.

The road to the Taneytown fair is the

most popular one this week.
At last this district is to have a sample of improved highway. The alleged road between twe two bridges will be transmit. formed into a boulevard. Roy Kieffer has resigned his position

at the hardware store and now isemployed at the Tidewater stock room.

Rev. and Mrs. Clift have been spend-

ing their vacation on the Eastern Shore. Miss Elsie Kelly has become one of the elerks at Dutterer's store. John Kraumer, one of our soldier boys,

spent Sunday here. Owing to engine trouble, the electric lights have been put out of commission for a time.

Rev. Field and family. spent several days at Baltimore the past week. Daniel Fogle long an employee at the on Monday evening shops, died last Saturday. Fureral serve atives in Indiana.

ce was conducted on Sunday afternoon. War Savings Stamps are on sale at the banks and postoffice. Can you honestly call yourself a loyal American unless you Chamberlain's Liniment and bound help to maintain its institutions? Do not pinch that lady on the quarter so hard effectual for a lame back than a plasthat she screams. Let her buy War Savter and does not cost anything like Mr. and Mrs. Edward Seasley spent ings Stamps for you. Then, when peace uesday evening at Hanover.

DETOUR.

Those who visited Mr. and Mrs. John Brewer, during the week, were:
Mrs. Frank Shindledecker and son,
Roscoe, of Fairfield, Pa.; Miss Belle
Rhodes, of Gettysburg; Mrs. Pearl
Iser and Master Jack Brewer, of Keyser, W. Va.

Miss Doris Rayner, of Westmin-Those who visited Mrs. Mary Weybright and daughter, on Sunday, were: Mr. and Mrs. John Baker and Mrs. Edna Baker, of New Windsor; Mrs. Clara Englar and Clayton Englar, of Linwood, and Mrs. Shriver, of

Caleb Wolfe, wife, daughter and son, spent Sunday with Mr. Wolfe's brother, near Foxville. Mrs. Clara Townshend, of Philadelphia, recently visited her parents, P.

D. Koons, Sr., and wife.
Mrs Carbaugh, of Chambersburg, risited her daughter, Mrs. William Miller, during the week

James Warren spent Wednesday in Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hahn and son, Jacob, of Greencastle, Pa., visited Up-

ton Hahn, over Sunday.
Mrs. Rebecca Rinehart, of Union Bridge, and Mrs. David Englar, of New Windsor, visited at P. D. Koons', Jr., during the week. Howard Flickinger, of Baltimore,

s visiting Maurice Fox.

Roger Weybright and wife, of Brainard, Minn., are visiting his parents, J. P. Weybright and wife.

Mrs. Chas. Hawkins, Miss Gladys Hawkins, Maryland Thompson, Edw. Hawkins, of Boyds, and Lester Thompson, U. S. N., called at H. H. Boyer's, Sunday evening.

Jos. Koons. wife and daughters of Jos. Koons, wife and daughters, of near Keymar, and Robt. Koons, of Baltimore, visited Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Koons, Sr., one day last week.

MIDDLEBURG.

Mrs. Frank Miller spent Saturday and Sunday at Pen-Mar and Waynesboro visiting her husband's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Crouse, of Car-

rollton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ella Elizabeth McKinney returned to West-

inster after a week's vacation. Lewis Boyd, wife and son, spent Sunday at George Humbert's.

James Coleman, of Baltimore, spen
Sunday with his sisters.

Robert McCoy, and family, of Balti-more, are visiting his aunt, Mrs. Martha

Samuel Bowman, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is improving.
Miss Laura Hollenberry, of Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Six.

To Improve Your Digestion.

"For years my digestion was so poor that I could only eat the lightest foods. I tried everything that I heard of, to get relief, but not until about a year ago when I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and got a bottle of them did I find the right treatment. Since taking them my digestion is fine."—Mrs. Blanche Bowers, Indiana, Pa.

-Advertisement

KEYSVILLE.

Eli Fox and wife, of Hanover, visited Thomas Fox and Mrs. O. R. Koontz, on Saturday.

Royer Weybright and wife, of Brainard, Minnesota, are visiting his parents, Jesse P. Weybright's of near here; they spent Saturday with George Frock and wife. Alfred Stonesifer and family, attended the funeral of Mrs. Edw. Forney, of near

Taneytown. Harry Dinterman, wife and son, Kenneth, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs W. Moser, of Frederick Co.

Mrs. A. N. Forney is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Harry Horner, of Four

NEW MIDWAY.

A number attended the Taneytown picnic this week. Miss Rebecca Dove, of Baltimore, spending some time with Geo. Albaugh

Miss Margaret Smith after spending her vacation in New Windsor, has re-

Everett Browning and wife, of New York, are visiting his father, E. Brown-The community was very sorry to hear of the deaths of Miss Ruth Crouse and Master Kenneth Stitely. The families

have the sympathy.

Mrs. Amos Eyler who had for some time been ill is now able to be about. Mrs. Wade Hedge and daughter, Louise, of Baltimore, are visiting her parents, Elmer Phillips and wife. The festival held here on Saturday

night was very successful. KEYMAR.

Miss Minnie Geiling, of Baltimore, is pending some time with R. H. Alexander and family. Ruth Bankard, of Taneytown, spent

Tuesday with Lola Forrest.
C. W. Sappington, of Unionville, is spending a few days with his mother, and

Mrs. Baust, of Baltimore, spent a few days at the same place.

John Forrest, of Akron, is home for a

Bradly Newman, of Littlestown. spending some time with his cousin, Ralph

Carroll Cover spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. Gardner, of Rlue Ridge Sum-

LINWOOD.

Misses Grace and Edna Bovey, and their mother, of Hagerstown, are visiting Miss Adelaide Messler. Miss Sarah Helm, of Uniontown, is

visiting Miss Vivian Englar. Mrs. E. L. Shriner helped to brate her 85th birthday, last Saturday, and was the recipient of a large sunshine cake, from a friend, in the

Rev. E. M. Riddle and family left on Monday evening, for a visit to rel-

The Best Plaster.

A piece of flannel dampened with on over the seat of pain is often more

-- Advertisement the sugar.

THE RIFLE OF THE HUN.

A Superior Weapon, Better Than the

In the hands of the chap in the sloppy greenish-gray uniform, watchfully waiting in the trench across the way, there is a rifle with higher ve-locity than ours, with nearly a foot greater stabbing length, when the bayonet is fixed, and with a better stock, making snap-shooting and shooting at night more certain.

The rifle of a nation that has specialized on war and its tools, the German Mauser in some respects offers serious advantage to its user over the new Springfield of the American forces. The weak point is the man behind. It gives unquestionable advantage in bayonet fighting—but the Hun doesn't like the bayonet, and therefore gets licked in spite of his superiority in weapon. It gives higher speed to its bullet—but the German soldier is usually a poor shot, and even the little, antiquated, patched up, short Lee-Enfield of England proved too much for the better Mauser, because it was in the hands of better men and better rifle shots. The stock is better than the stock on either new Springfield or our newer M1917, modified Enfield, but the bolt handle is so clumsy that the superior speed of fire of the American rifle neutralizes this advantage and gives us a lead into the bargain.

Consider Mauser rifle No 2668, captured at the Somme, and made in the year 1916 at the German works of Oberndorf, where Paul Mauser developed the great rifle that bears his name. It was taken by the British in the year in which it was made, but as it lies before me it looks the part of the battle-scarred veteran. wood of the stock is chewed up and scarred and full of dents, as if it had been used on barbed wire. But the bore is still clean and bright, testifying to the German efficiency, and the fear of the consequences that compelled its owner to keep it clean in spite of "hell and high water."

The stock is 13 in. long, or onefourth more than the Springfield. It is far better shaped, with its neat pistol grip, and semi-shotgun lines, and it is better shaped than the stock of the M1917, because it fits the shoulder and aids to line up the rifle. In mechanism the rifle is practically the ame as the new Springfield and the M1917—which are both modified Mausers.

We tried it out one day at Camp Kearney, Major White and I, and a lieutenant with a very Teutonic ac-cent, a man who had doubtless served his time with some other army regardless of his love for America now. The African big-game hunter, snapping off his shots in the short time of 1 3/5 seconds per shot, from a position below the elbow to the report of the rifle, and using only this square of light for a rear sight, made bull's-eyes on the little 8-in black spot at 100 yd., or else "fours" close up to the black spot. The lieutenant did nearly as well.

We tried out the Hun rifle at long range, 800 yd., and then some groups It was accurate enough for fighting—it hit the 3-ft black spot eight times out of ten shots at 800 yd, with the other two shots not far off. At 550 yd., it put five shots into a space smaller than a man's chest, but not into so small a space as would the two American rifles.

But with all the Mauser's good points, it has a point so bad that our Yankee rifles far outclass it in the sort of fighting now done on the fields of Europe. This is that the American rifle, in the hands of skilled American riflemen, will fire, I should say, three or four shots to only two shots for the Hun rifle.

The sole difference lies in the silly and clumsy shape of the Mauser bolt handle, the only weak point in the Mauser, but the fatal and necessary concession to the rough-handed, halftrained "wop" type of soldier found in the armies of central Europe. I say half-trained, because as riflemen, they are half-trained; a regiment of American marines of the old days-I don't know about them since war broke out-could lie in a field at 800 yd. and shoot to pieces a regiment of Prussian guards if said guards depended only on their rifle fire to serve them. I know this because I know German systems of

training and I know the marines. Wherefore, in spite of the bayonet superiority of the Hun rifle, and in spite of the better stock, and in spite of the higher velocity of the German bullet, our new rifle makes two bullets fly where but one bullet had flown before—and bullets are what are going to end this war.— Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Fruit Leather.

So we're coming to that-are we? This war has led up into any number of new ideas, particularly in the culinary campaign. Sugar is at the bottom of much that takes the housewife off the beaten path into regions While we are but lately explored. asked to use less of sugar—we are urged not to neglect canning all we can, but even in this realm of kitchenry, the use of sugar is to be reduced to the lowest limits.

Among other and practical suggestions, a recent bulletin, issued by the U. S. Food Administration, brings to light the following method of making "Fruit Leather." Set up your Set up your "tannery" and try it out. Here's how it's done:

Mash ripe truit (berries, cherries, figs, apricots, peaches, and blue plums may be used) to a pulp, spread on lightly oiled platters and dry in the sun or dryer. When dry, sprinkle with sugar, and pack away in jars or very tight boxes lined with wax pa-

Peaches, or half and half peaches and figs make delicious leather and need only a sprinkling of sugar.

Serve this leather in winter instead of candy or with cream cheese and nuts for desert. Fruit leather may be soaked in water and used for pies, shortcakes, puddings, and sauces. When intended for this purpose, omit



You Can't Afford to Pass This Up SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON AUTO TIRES

This special sale on Automobile Tires coming as it does, when Tires are said to be scarce, offers an unusual opportunity to provide against the future, at lower-than-today prices.

Our line of Auto Tires covers the very best in the cheapest, to the highest grades. And we are playing no favorites—the special discount applies

to every Tire in the store. Starting with the best Tire made-the Sterling-and passing from the Portage, United States, United, and on to our cheapest 4000-mile guaranteed Defiance Tires, we offer all at a Dis-

10 Per Cent off the List.

The guarantee on all of the above is of the first water. When dealing with a reliable house you run no risk. Our Tires must make good, or we will. We have the following sizes in stock-30x3, 30x3½. 31x4, 32x3½, 32x4, 33x4



Buy Early-Make Sure of Your Size. Sale Ends August 24th.



A Good Line of Auto Sundries. Auto Horns, Mirrors, Pumps, Tool Boxes, Blow-out Patches, Vulcaniz-

REINDOLLAR BROS. & CO.

A CONTRAST.

The letter of Lincoln to Mrs. Bixby and that of the Kaiser to a German mother, brought into contrast, furnish food for thoughtful comparison. Both

letters follow Lincoln's letter:
"Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the war department a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died glorious-ly on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the requblic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereave-ment and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the

have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom. The Kaiser's letter:
"His majesty, the Kaiser, hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the fatherland, in the present war. His majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph,

with frame and autograph signature The woman to whom the above letter was sent has since become a beggar for food on the Streets of

Proceedings of the Orphans' Court.

Delmenhors-Oldenburg.

Monday, Aug. 12, 1918.—George R. Gehr, executor of Frances V. Pearre, deceased, settled his second and final

Emory D. Fox and Grover C. Fox, administrators of Wiliam H. Fox, deceased, settled their first and final ac-Letters of administration on the estate of Laban Ogg, deceased, were granted unto Martico Welch, who re-

ceived warrants to appraise real and personal estate, and received an order to notify creditors. Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1918.—The sale of real estate of Rebecca F. Thomas, deceased, was finally ratified and con-

firmed. Jesse Reisler and The Union Bridge Banking&Trust Co., executors of Samuel R. Senseney, deceased, returned inventories of personal property, debts and money, and received an order to sell personal property and real

Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth H. Brown, deceased, as a matter of fact, the coldest place were granted unto Freddie A. Brown, is at the bottom of the refrigerator. who received warrant to appraise and an order to notify creditors, and returned inventories of personal property, debts and money.

DIED.

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

MR. WILLIAM H. DEMMITT. Union Bridge, died of Bright's dis- with the ice where the moisture is ease, last Wednesday, 7th., aged 58 condensed upon the surface and the years, 11 months, 9 days. Interment impurities are carried off by the meltwas made Friday. His wife, two ing ice. The air is thus dried, cooled, daughters and three sons survive him. and purified. The cooled air immedi-Dr. Demmitt, of Taneytown, is a ately descends to gather up more brother.

GEORGE B. STOVER.

George Benjamin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stover, died at the home T. L. Blessing, at Johnsville, on Sunday night, after a week's illness of inflammation of the stomach and contrapdoor through which the me vulsions. Funeral services were held at the home, Tuesday afternoon, at 2 frigerator, should be kept in place, o'clock, followed by other services and because if it is broken or lost a coninterment at Beaver Dam cemetery, stant stream of warm air is allowed by Rey Samuel Repu by Rev. Samuel Repp.

Lieut. Geo. M. Sauvage to Speak at Westminster.

Ypres, the Sommes, Flanders, are familiar newspaper terms, about which center the story of warfare, suffering, and heroism. The reading public is pleased always to become an attentive audience, and to learn first hand the tale of events and conditions that are emblazoned so continuously upon the front page of the daily papers. The soldier-priest, Lieut. Geo. M. Sauvage, of the French Army, will address a Carroll county audience, on next Sunday. next Sunday evening, in the opera house, Westminster, at 8:15 o'clock. It is the intention of the Knights of Columbus, who are arranging the pro-

gram, to welcome all who will come, and to make the meeting as entertaining and instructive as possible.

He wears the coveted D. C. M. medal, "The Distinguished Conduct Medalin the Field," bestowed by the King solemn pride that must be yours to of England upon recommendation of

French superior officers before the first year of the war had closed. private to French general headquarters, as soon as he could cross the border after the war had been declared, Father Sauvage, on account of his familiarity with the English and French languages, was detailed as interpreter between the

two armies. He was the object of special mention in the Flanders campaign, "For courage, coolness, spirit of devotion, and comradeship shown on Aug. 20, 1917, by rushing to the help of his wounded comrades in the course of a bombardment by enemy aviators."
Having passed through all the

ranks of non-commissioned officers, he was promoted to Lieutenant of the French Army, shortly before After giving many addresses in the Middle West, during the early Summer, Father Sauvage was en-

Coolest Place in the Refrigerator.

Liberty Loan.

gaged to spend September and Octo-

ber in Chicago, to promote the new

Many housewives have learned from sad experiences in loss of perishable foods that next to the ice is not the coldest place in the home refrigerator. To the housewife who has not had this experience, the Food Administration gives this advice:
"Many put their butter and milk

right next to the ice because they think this is the coldest place, but, Hot air rises, and air that is not being constantly purified by circulation around the blocks of ice soon are unfit to come into contact with the food. When the warm air in the refrigerator rises it carries with it impurities and moisture which are absorbed from the surface of the food, and which if allowed to remain in the air spoil the food. The air which is warmed by William H. Demmitt, dentist, of passing over the food comes in contact moisture and impurities and thus the process is repeated continually.

"It is advisable to allow heated food to cool off before placing it in the refrigerator. If put in when of his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. warm it raises the temperature of the refrigerator higher than it should go trapdoor through which the meltage passes out at the bottom of the reto flow into the refrigerator.'



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

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



GARNER'S 1918 REAL ESTATE NEWS

NUMBER 1.

The described Two-Story Brick House is located in the most attractive section, along the new State Highway, Eastern suburbs of Taneytown. It contains on the first hoor, Inceeption Hall and living room, dining room, kitchen and pantry, finished in chestnut, and hard wood floors. The seend floor contains long Hall, four large Bed-rooms, with ample size wardrobes and modern bath rooms, whood finished in white enamel in hall, front rooms; bath in mahogany finish. Third floor, large attic. Basement and cellar concrete, three departments. Porches front, rear and side. Concrete steps front and rear. Gas and Water on three floors. Heated by Pipeless Funace, and is termed a day-light home. Contains beautiful lawn, concrete side walks and pavement. walks and pavement

NUMBER 3. Two-story and Attic Brick House, located in Taneytown, on North side of Baltimore St. Slate roof, 9 rooms, store room. 18x50, a very desirable property. Water and Gas installed. Will be sold for about haif cost of building today.

NUMBER 4. Two-story Frame Dwelling, located on Frederick St., Taneytown, Md. NUMBER 5.

Two-story Dwelling and Store Room, on Baltimore St., Taneytown. NUMBER 6.

NUMBER 7. Wanted-Well Improved Far town, containing 150 to 200 acres.

NUMBER 8. Lot No. 3, located along new State High-way, South side; 50x200 ft; water and gas

NUMBER 9. Lot No. 4, located along new State Highway; water and gas, South side, 50x200 ft

NUMBER 10. Two Lots, Nos. 5 and 6, along new Highway, adjoining first alley, East. NUMBER 11.

One Lot, North side new State Higaway, 50x180 ft, more or less. Cheap. NUMBER 12.

Two Small Farms, 40 to 75 Acres, want-

NUMBER 14. Small Slate Land Farm, 10 acres, fine buildings; well adapted for a Poultry Farm.

NUMBER 15.

163 Acre Farm, located in Myers' district, Md. Improvements good. 20 Acres of Timber. A money maker.

I will also take property not to be advertised. Will negotiate fair deal-| "At Large." ing to buyer and seller.

D. W. GARNER, LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENT, TANEYTOWN, MD.

TONALL FOR HEALTH

You will use it some day-of course you will-but why wait longer? The druggists have brought it within the reach of every one where this paper is read. First-The formula.

Do you know the curative powers of the thirteen Roots, Herbs and Barks which go into this medicine? Well, you only have to ask the druggist who sell it.

Second—The analysis. Do you knew that Prof. Beck, of F. and M. College, has analyzed and certified that no mineral or harmful drugs are contained in Tonall. (A copy of the analysis wrapped with every bottle).

Third-Testimonials. Lo you know that your neighbors and friends are taking Tonall with beneficial results?

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters testamentary upon the estate of

Why don't you begin it now before your

This is to give notice that the sub-scribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, in Md., letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM H. REINDOLLAR,

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased. with the vouchers properly authenticated, day of February, 1919; they may other wise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 9th. day of ugust, 1918.

NEWTON A. REINDOLLAR, MARY C. REINDOLLAR, LEAH E. MEHRING, Administrators.

Subscribe for the RECORD

The Johns Hopkins University

BALTIMORE, MD. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS State Scholarships in Engineering Courses

Entrance Examinations for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, Homewood, Monday-Thursday, September 16-19, 1918, beginning at 9 A. M. each

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

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each county of the State, with the exception of Howard and Worcester counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for Business for sale; small capital required. the year 1918-1919, in addition to those which have already been as-Farm, near | signed. In the two counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the department of Engineering are awarded only to deserv ing students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition be granted to them. The scholarships entitle the holder to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. One of the scholarships in each county and each Legislative District of the City carries also the sum of \$200. Store Room, in Taneytown, 2 floors and cellar, size 21x55 ft, for Rent. Possession at once.

The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for those it offers the only practical solution of the expense of attendance for the expense of attendance not greater than at other Maryland intsitutions.

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College.

Two scholarships will be awarded Applicants should address

Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University for blank forms of application and for further information as to examinations award of scholarships, and courses of instruction. The session begins Tuesday, Oct. 1.

8-16-4t

swammannaman e WE PAY FOR DEAD STOCK remove same quickly by automobile truck, and pay all telephone messages. GEO. H. WOLF,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Descensions and a second

Phone 7-22 Silver Run.

EDWARD KEMPER ailments get worse? Tonall is sold at McKinney's Drug Store, Taneytown.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll Courty of the Subscriber of Carroll Courty of Carroll Courty, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers properly authenticated day of February, 1919; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hands this 2nd day of August, 1918. ROSA B. KEMPER,

not the cheap kind but the good kind done here.

his usual vigorous manner, he appealed to his audience to let the day's ceremonies be a stimulus toward gird-ing up for the great war. The feeding of the people back home plays the greatest part in the soldier's effort We must do more than feed, and clothe, and pay—we must cease to be sections and become a unified

How are we to carry this war to a successful conclusion? We must have the will to do it. We must obey all orders that come to us. The Red Cross, the Liberty Bond, the Thrift Stamps—these are they whose right it is to order.

Steele drew some splendid moralizing lessons from the very names given these various activities and went on to show the great philosophy of life forth-shadowed in the titles given some of our military divisons long since in the thick of the fray.

As regards the sacrifice that is fast being felt by us here at home—the speaker pled for the irresistible power of a united people, welding us into The dawn of a one great family. brighter day is just ahead of us, when God will breathe over the great chaos and say: "Let there be light"—and victory and peace will then come to the Armies that have fought for the things dear to the Christ.

An approaching storm carried no terrors for those who remained to see Lieut. Gould take his men through a short, crisp bayonet drill. Immediately afterward, the machines loaded up the soldiers and off they whizzed to Camp with slavos of rollicking hurrahs.

A feature of decoration of particular note were two large frames enclosing the photographs of most of the Taneytown district boys in hon-or of whom the day was celebrated.

The attendance was about 3000. Though not largely attended, Agriculturist Day, Wednesday, offered a program of unusual interest and paramount importance. Senator Smith Snader, presided, and looked the part in a cool, well-fitting Palm Beach suit. Prof. F. W. Oldenburg, Extension Service Agranomist, State Agricultural College, spoke interestingly on "Farm Crops." He was particularly concerned about increase in the wheat yield for the 1919 harvest and discussed at length how this may be brought about. The 1918 harvest in Maryland yielded 737,000 acres. The Government's plea for a 10% increase for 1919 would mean an acreage of 811,000, a substantial increase of 74,-000 acres. It was pointed out that if every farmer planted one acre more for every ten planted last year, the Government's request would be met, and the wheat thus raised would alone supply two of our soldier boys in France with bread for more than a whole year.

A number of things necessary to increase the yield per acre were treated thoroughly in detail, those in turn being early plowing, good preparation of the seed-bed, the selection high-yielding varieties of seed thorough cleaning and grading of the wheat, planting only plump grains, and finally, treating the seed for stinking smut by the formaline treat-ment. Proper use of modern farm machinery, he said, will play a large part in the increase in yield of farm

Prof. F. A. Wirt, Farm Machinery Specialist in Extension Service, also connected with the Maryland Agricultural College, spoke forcefully on Farm Machinery, reminding his hearers of the widespread interest in country, namely, that of maintaining crop production with the decrease in labor supply. More progress in the development of farm machinery, he said, has been made from 1850 to 1918 than for 3000 years prior to that period. We are rapidly moving from hand methods to machine methods, and the nation that lags behind in the onward march will find itself in the same boat with China and the slow-going peoples of the earth. De-creasing labor supply during our Civil War had no appreciable effect on production, because farm machinery developed fast enough to take care of the demand.

When the present great World War began, things were quite different. We had to take care of others besides ourselves. European nations depended entirely upon the United States for their farm machinery. Thousands of tractors have been sent to France, and, in consequence, the American farmer has heard the call to move up in a hurry. And yet, let us not forget that the Civil War problem of "more food, less labor" staring the American soil-tiller squarely and boldly in the face today The solution of this very grave situ ation entails a good deal of hard thinking on the part of the farmer, Methods will have to be changed. Machinery will have to be used more efficiently. The quicker we realize that we cannot do tomorrow as we did yesterday, the quicker the problem will be solved.

Referring to tractors, caution was urged as to their use, in the discussion of which we were asked to remember that they were neither automobiles nor one-horse cultivators. In the use of tractors, instructions are to be closely followed, to-wit, proper lubrication, no over-loading keep all nuts tight, keep the machine Much depends upon the operator, as tractors cannot think for themselves. Study the machine with unusual care if the best use is to be

Thursday was Sheep Raising Day Senator R. Smith Snader, New Windsor, presiding. Prof. F. B. Bomberger, State Agricultural College, spoke on the "Organization of Sheep Growers' Associations," in his characteristically illuminating way. He told how ranges in the Western States had in past years made competitive sheep growing in the East a difficult and non-paying venture. Raised on Government lands, requiring slight attention, except the annual shearing process, the Western grower had fore December 31. On its payroll things all to himself. Homesteading are 30,000 men and women. The has materially changed matters, and weekly payroll is \$1,000,000.

sheep raising has experienced steady decline. The number of sheep in the U. S. becomes less every year. Maryland raises 300,000 sheep annually. If we are to meet the increase, 1,000,000 sheep will have to be forthcoming next year. Carroll county's share in the campaign is, therefore, set at 75,-000. With our rolling country, no land is better adapted to the raising of sheep. To bring about this increase, Sheep Growers' Associations

are being formed far and wide. The outfitting of the Army constitutes a grim necessity that relates every farmer to this urgent program in the speeding-up process. wool from two sheep to fully clothe and equip each soldier, and it must be all wool and the very best. Civilians can, if necessity demands, wear "shoddy" or even paper garments. So, again we are reminded that the war will be won at home. One very imperative way to win the war is through increased sheep raising.

But even after the war, wool-growing will pay. The price of grain will fall materially after hostilities cease, due to the liberation of stored-up supplies, but nowhere is there today surplus of wool available. Older folk can look after themselves-not so our children. If for that reason ony, mothers should enthusiastically preach the saving gospel of sheep raising.

Dr. S. S. Buckley, of the Maryland Agricultural College, was to have discussed "The Importance of Raisng Sheep," with special reference to Carroll county, but because of illness, he was obliged to remain at College Park. In his stead, Rev. Walck, of Westminster, addressed the young women on "The Student Nurse Re-He called attention to the tremendously important part played by the nurses in the great war game. With a growing casualty list-unless the quota of student volunteer nurses increases by leaps and bounds to enable the release of graduate nurses that they may be sent over seas—the increase of mortality will appal us.

Safety first has grown to mean service first, and the service demanding the highest patriotism of our young women today is that most characteristically womanly calling—the nurse. It was a fervent appeal to an enlistment that ought to find an answer in more than one willing mind.

Dairymen's Day-today (Friday)s one of peculiar concern to farmers these days. The Dairymen's Association of Carroll County, have arranged a program well calculated to make those interested in so lucrative a part less than the maximum. of the farmer's daily routine.

Prof. Symons, M. A. C., takes Pres. Dr. Wood's place, speaking on the "Importance of Organization of State Dairymen."

State Pres. Maryland Dairymen's Association, P. G. Harry, Harford Co., talks on "Dairying Relative to Conserving the Dairy Interests of Maryland," and will outline milk winter prices.

Fewer matters are more patent to the observing mind than the educa-tional value of the well-balanced programs of a practically-conducted Fair. The promotors of our local annual event were at great pains to meet this great need in a manner as thorough as it was intresting and informational. The size of a man's job is ever guaged by his knowledge of his self-appointed or community-imposed labors. In fact, about what he does. But he must for the third loan exceeded the apport be unmistakably interested in his work, also. Anything that deepens his interest is of untold value to him Then, too, his sympathetic touch with those about him in like pursuits makes him not only a better and more considerate worker and neighbor, but also, a vastly more valuable and indispensable citizen. Of course, he must believe in his task and in his fitness to carry it through. For the man who farms— the County Fair builds (or should build) a larger, richer, better mana man of keener vision, of deeper concern, of finer citizeship, of masterful confidence.

and carefully listened to the various speakers during the several daysneed not be told that the programs proved a veritable school of instruction. It built a bigger man who should go out and build a bigger job. In this there is cause for much of

The Hog Island Shipyard.

Hog Island, where the world's reatest shipyard launched the Quistconck, first of a series of 7,500-ton vessels, was nothing but a barren waste nine and a half months ago.

Sept. 22, 1917, marked the beginning of the work of transforming 846 acres of marsh land into a gigantic ship works. Nothing was there except earth, and even that had to be molded into new shapes. More than 15,000 men were employed. Throughout the winter is was necessary, at times, to use steam to break the frozen ground.

While the vast army was battling with the elements, congressional investigation of the expenditures was Probers, professional, and amateur, alleged that there was graft and extravagance, but now agreed that the shipyard is the greatest the world has ever seen, and is well worth the \$55,000,000 spent on it.

Hog Island is not just a shipyard, it is a little city, with everything a municipality requires; police, hospital, bank, fire engines, railroad terminals, restaurants-everything except a saloon. Its buildings number 250.

Besides building ships it fits them out and loads them. After the war it is destined to be the big embarkation point of the Delaware river.

It has 50 shipways, the thirtyninth keel was laid recently. It holds contracts for 110 ships of 7,500 tons and 40 8,000-ton ships. first 50 ships are to be launched beHow the Silo Will Save Corn.

The need of a silo on every farm, specially every Corn Belt farm, was

ever more apparent than now. On account of the poor seed thousands of fields of corn will have to be replanted, and as a result it is estimated that a large acreage of corn may not ripen, even if frosts do not come until late.

If the season is a normal one the prospects for a big corn yield are not very good and many fields will not make anything better than fodder. Under these conditions the value of the silo is evident. If we succeed in growing but a good crop of corn fod-der we should not waste it when we can put it into a silo and preserve it with all its succulence.

The silo means live stock and dairy farming in place of a one-crop system; diversification productive soil, profits. The important thing just now is to build a silo. It does not make any difference what kind of a silo you build. The best silo is the one that can be constructed at the lowest cost and pay the largest profit. The best silo for any farm depends upon the location and conditions

A pit silo or a bank silo may be found to be best for you. They are adapted to many sections. In northern states, where the winters are severe, the pit silo is in general use. It gives perfect satisfaction and is the best silo for those cold regions. cannot blow down or freeze up and it

s cheaply constructed. We must save every particle of our corn crop this year. This means we must have a silo. We may think we can't afford a silo, but the fact is, we can't afford to be without one. A silo will double our feed supply, and more good feed means more cattle, more milk, more beef, more food, more money.

While Maryland subscribed in larger proportion to the Third Liberty Loan than any other State in the Fifth Reserve District, its record was not as good in over-subscriptions as some of he other States, but what it lacked in this respect, it more than made up in per capita subscriptions.

Maryland's apportionment of the first loan was \$30,000,000 minimum, \$35,000,000 maximum and total subscriptions amounted to \$37,018,750 or \$2.018.750 over-subscriptions.

In the second loan Maryland was apportioned \$39,000,000 minimum, \$65,-000,000 maximum and subscriptions this session of the Fair invaluable to amounted to \$54,343,300 or \$10,656,700

There was no maximum apportionment for the third loan.

Maryland's share of that loan was \$38,259,000 and subscriptions totaled \$48,729,800 or \$10,470,000 more than its allotment.

Subscriptions in all the States comprising the Fifth District were larger by \$91,413,350 for the second loan than for the first due, no doubt, to the intensive educational campaign conducted especially to impress upon the wage earner the importance of practicing thrift and investing the savings in Liberty Bonds.

While total subscriptions in the Fifth District for the third loan were nearly \$14,000,000 less than for the second, they exceeded the first loan by \$76,-520,680. Subscriptions for the entire his usefulness depends largely upon such knowledge, for his ability varies relatively according to what he knows ond loan \$201,151,700. Subscriptions tionment by \$56,259,030.

Many subscribers to the first and second loans contented themselves with the belief that they had done their full duty and refrained from subscribing to the third loan.

Every effort will be made during the fourth loan campaign to impress upon recalcitrants that it is their duty to subscribe to the limit of their ability to every loan floated by the United States.

It is estimated that one out of every 51/2 persons in Maryland bought a bond of the third issue. In Baltimore City Those who consistently attended it is estimated that one in every 2.8 of the white population bought a bond. The total number of subscribers in the State, including Baltimore City, was 253,916 of whom 177,438 were residents of the city and 76,478 were residents of the county. Only the District of Columbia exceeded Maryland in per capita subscriptions. The per capita subscriptions for the State, outside of Baltimore City, was \$15.93, while that for the city was \$59.65, making the total for the whole State \$34.51. The District of Columbia per capita subscriptions was \$65.00; Virginia \$20.51: West Virginia \$18.94; North Carolina \$10.24; South Carolina \$12.18. The per capita subscription for the whole Fifth District was \$20.26.

Maryland also lead in the number of subscribers to the third loan. Against its total of 253,916 was the District of Columbia 135,824; Virginia 173,787; West Virginia 125,344; North Carolina 81,582; South Carolina 87,-905, making a total of 858,358. The percentage of the population of the Fifth District subscribing to the loan was 9.34.

Species of Whippoorwill. The cry of the whippoorwill is its

song and only the male utters it. The female is silent. When it is singing, just as likely as not the whippoorwill is sitting on the ground, although it sings from the treetops at times. It doesn't sing after midnight. From dark until about 10 o'clock is its favorite time for singing-or yellng. In the South there is a kindred bird, some what larger than the Northern whippoorwill, which is sometimes called "chuck-will's-widow," because that is what some folks assert it says. And in England there is a bird very similar to the whippoorwill known as the "goat-sucker," because it is supposed to obtain its food from the milk of goats.—Exchange.

WON'T ALLOW UNFAIR PROFITS ON VEGETABLE SALES

The Maryland Food Administration will not tolerate profiteering on vegetables. But to catch the culprits is more difficult than when the offense takes place in connection with less perishable commodities. The amount of spoilage has to be taken into consideration before it can be determined whether the public is being gouged. One day's sales can hardly afford sufficient evidence for a prosecution, says Mr. W. H. Maltbie, Assistant Food Administrator for Maryland.

"The moment you go into the matter of vegetable prices, you have two elements of risk to consider. One of them is the actual spoilage; the other is the fact that the dealer is likely to get caught either with stuff that doesn't hold up or with a glutted market or with low demand, due to weather or other conditions. You must go into the vegetable dealer's books for a period of say three months or six months and average up his profits if you really want to know whether those profits are excessive. And the trouble is that a lot of vegetable dealers do not keep books, and hardly know themselves just how much profit they have made at the end of the

"There is only one direct way I know of, then, to handle the matter, and that is to keep the run of business of individual dealers from week to week or month to month, and if they are averaging excessive profits penalize them."

Tongue With Spanish Sauce. (Official recipe.)

One beef tongue, one cup mild vinegar, two tablespoons sugar, one-quarter teaspoon ground cloves, one onion, six sweet cucumber pickles, one sweet

green or red pepper, six olives. Boil the tongue in sufficient water to cover until tender. Skin and allow to cool. Slice thinly and spread with the sauce made in the following manner; chop the peppers, onion, cucumbers, and olives finely. Cover with the vinegar, sugar and spices. Let boil fifteen minutes. When cold, spread on the tongue. The part of the tongue not suitable for slicing can be used in hash or scalloped dish.

Sugar wasted in America would keep many little children in the countries of our Allies from starvation.

If you have a food conservation plan or recipe pass it on to your neighbors and your friends-be "in the service."

In England "His Majesty the King" and the humblest subject have duplicate ration cards.

EAT COTTAGE CHEESE.

Eat cottage cheese and help save \$30,000,000 worth of valuable food annually wasted in skimmed milk. The Food Administration, in putting forth this plea to Americans, goes further, and will show housewives how to prepare any number of wonderfully palatable dishes out of cottage cheese.

All the city milk distributors in Philadelphia manufactured cottage cheese from skimmed milk, and sold daily on routes. The housewife could obtain the hot weather food by leaving her order for it as she does for milk

Thirty billion pounds of one kind of are wasted yearly in the United States. This waste is in skimmed milk. which, when prepared in any one of a score of palatable forms, constitutes the best possible food.

In its most familiar form it is known as cottage cheese. A pound of this product is equal in food value to a pound of meat or to a dozen eggs.

Fine corn meal is good for dredging meats. It has always been used by the best cooks for dredging fish.

Your patriotic pantry must do two things: Give growing children nourishing food and save wheat, meat and

Cabbage chopped fine and mixed with celery seed is an excellent substitute for celery

BEWARE HUN-SPREAD STORIES.

A carefully written story was recently submitted for publication by the Canada Food Board, telling how the morale of the troops was almost broken this spring by scanty rations. General Gwatkin came out with an official statement that the Canadians had not had their rations reduced by so much as a pinch of salt since they landed from the transports. The censorship then started an investigation to see if some German propagandist was not stealthily trying to discourage the people at home who were stinting themselves to meet the overseas demand for meat, wheat, sugar and fats.

The wily Hun will never miss a chance to start harmful stories of this One of the cardinal virtues of the United States Food Administration is the fact that it never hesitates to tell the unvarnished truth without any attempt to frighten or to flatter. So every Marylander should be on guard against tales and rumors which could work against the Food Admin-Istration, and thereby against the Allied Cause. Don't listen to them, don't believe them, and above all, don't pass them on.

ON THE MID-SUMMER MENU.

Fish, vegetables, fruits and the dairy products, with barley, rye, rice flour and cornmeal, are the foods that must be drawn upon just now, and if they are carefully combined and correctly cooked, a varied and nutritious set of menus can be furnished that are not only particularly adapted to the summer season, but also help to conserve those articles of food that we must all learn to do without.

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

(Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co.)

Perhaps it is incorrect to speak of it as the house without clocks. That depends upon your definition of a

If you consider anything larger than a watch that has a dial and moving hands as a clock, this house had several of them; but if you hold that a clock is not a clock unless it tells the time, why, this house had none.

There were only some clocklike

wedding presents that looked pretty. That is why Henry Homer Hoskins bought an alarm clock, and announced that it was to be the autocrat in the future. He was tired of leaving the parley at 5:20 (by the parlor clock) and arriving in the dining room at

5:45 (by the dining-room clock). It was most annoying and confusing; and it was even worse when the maid rang the rising bell at precisely seven by the kitchen clock, which resulted in getting Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins fully dressed at 6:50 by the bedroom clock.

"Then, if it happened that breakfast was served by the dining-room clock, there were more complications.

"There are many deceitful things about marriage," commented Henry Homer Hoskins, bitterly, "and easily



"I Am Running This Clock."

first among them is the wedding present clock. It is seldom you see anything that combines so much of beauty and unreliability."

Thereupon Henry Homer Hoskins set all the clocks by his watch and began the task of regulating them. But in this he was discouraged by his wife.

You're getting me more confused every day," she complained. "I used to know exactly how much the bedroom clock lost, so all I had to do was to remember when it was set and then take a pad of paper and a pencil and figure out the hour. Now it loses one day and gains the next, and I have to hunt up my watch when I want to know the time."

Of course every one knows how hard it is for a woman to find her watch, when she carries it from one part of the house to another because she was no place for it in her house gown and yet has to refer to it from time to time.

So, after various experts had tinkered with the wayward clocks and failed to make them absolutely reliable, Henry Homer Hoskins brought home the alarm clock and declared himself in no uncertain voice.

"I am tired," he said, "of getting up before I wake up, of having breakfast before I get up, and of getting to the office before I start. I am also tired of constantly reaching for my watch to verify the rising bell, bedtime, the breakfast hour, the dinner hour and eighteen or twenty other things. I have here a clock that isn't pretty, but it is accurate, and it speaks in a loud tone. It is my purpose to manipulate this clock myself; no one else is to touch it, and in all matters relating to time I will not permit its decisions to be questioned. It is guaranteed."

For some unaccountable reason Mrs. Henry Homer Hoskins decided that this was a reflection upon her and her management, and she was not pleased.

The fact that twice when she had let her watch run down her husband had derived much amusement and satisfaction from the complications that ensued had a tendency to make her even more resentful, but ostensibly she bowed meekly to his will.

When a woman does this, it is time for her husband to lie awake nights looking for trouble, the rule among wise men being "the meeker she is, the greater the trouble"; but Henry Homer Hoskins had not the wisdom that comes with wide experience.

"I desire to have rest, real rest," he said. "I don't want to worry about the time; I don't wish to be forever wondering whether I am getting up tomorrow or the day before yesterday. We will dispense with the rising

bell and rely on the clock. Let the maid have breakfast at the proper hour, and we will be there."

That night he wound up the alarm, and then set it-incidentally he set it off, owing to the fact that he wound up the alarm before changing the dial

"Do you think it necessary to notify all the neighbors that you have purchased an alarm clock?" his wife asked sweetly.

"I am running this clock," he re-

"The alarm informs us that it is time to get up before we have gone to bed," she suggested, "and the clock is the autocrat."

"It will be after this," he answered doggedly. "Ive got the hang of it

Barring the fact that he made a mistake of fifteen minutes in setting it, all was as it should be the first morning, and the second it was absolutely correct.

"Now," he announced jubilantly, we have things down to a system. Hereafter I pay attention to nothing but the autocrat."

"This is dusting day," Mrs. Hoskins remarked. "Don't you think we'd better put it-

"I think," he interrupted, "that it is only necessary to let it alone and say nothing. It is doing all right as it is, and I don't recall that your ideas have helped matters very much heretofore."

So it happened that he was awakened about one o'clock the following

"Shall we get up?" she asked sleep-"The autocrat has spoken."

"The blamed thing is crazy!" he exclaimed. "Somebody must have been fooling with it."

"I told you it was dusting day," she returned, "and I saw the maid examining it with some curiosity." "Why didn't you say so?" he de-

manded. "Interfere with the autocrat?" she

asked with mild surprise. He gave an angry exclamation, and devoted five minutes to setting it by the light of a match. But he forgot

to wind the alarm again. In consequence, when he next woke up he found his better half standing in the doorway, fully dressed.

"Don't you think you'd better get up, dear?" she asked solicitously. Breakfast was ready fifteen minutes

"Great heavens!" he cried. "Why didn't you call me?"

"The autocrat was to do that," she answered pleasantly, "and it would hardly do for me to interfere with anything so reliable. Nothing else is to be depended upon, you know."

He recalled his oversight, and dressed hastily without further comment. But he was not in good humor. However, the clock worked to perfection for the three succeeding days, and his equanimity was restored. In fact, he commented with some pride on the fact that, for the first time, the house seemed to be running on a system. Then, one morning as he was dressing, he noticed that his wife was eyeing him with idle curiosity from her couch.

"Sick?" he asked. "Oh, no," she answered.

"Aren't you going to get up?"

'Laziness," he announced, "is come thing I detest."

"So do I," she asquiesced carelessly, "but it's disagreeable to get up so

long a time before breakfast." The full import of this remark did not dawn upon him until he was almost fully dressed. Then he turned to her with a startled look and demanded to know whether anyone had been fooling with the clock.

"Not that I know of," she an-

"Anything wrong with it?" "I think not. But, you see," she went on lazily, "this is Sunday morning, and we therefore have breakfast an hour later than usual."

For a moment he could only glare "And you let me get up and dress

myself!" he cried. "What can I do," she asked, "when the autocrat speaks? A poor, unreliable woman dare not dispute it."

He picked the clock up and dropped it on the floor. Then he kicked it, and after that he put his heel on it.

"Mrs. Henry Homer Hoskins," he said with emphasis, "are you the authority and general manager of the housekeeping department of this fam-

ily, or are you not?" "I thought the clock was," she returned carelessly.

"There is no clock," he asserted. "This is a house without clocks." "In that case," she replied, "I presume the responsibility falls upon me, but please don't bother me until it is time to get up. It is very thought-

less of you to disturb me now." Sometimes the English language seems very inadequate. Mr. Hoskins found it so then.

Couldn't Fool Pat.

Patrick, lately over, was working in the yards of a railroad. One day he happened to be in the yard office when the force was out. The telephone bell rang noisily for some time before Pat came to the conclusion that it ought to be answered. He approached the instrument cautiously, and slowly put the transmitter to his mouth, as he had seen the boss often do. "Hello

there," he said. "Hello," answered some one at a distant place. "Is this eight-six-four-

"Aw, g'wan," Patrick replied. "Phat d'ye think Oi am-a box car?"-Ladies' Home Journal.

HOW OCEAN CABLE DIF-FERS FROM TELE-

GRAPH LINE.—Although an ocean cable is in fact a telegraph line, it is so differently constructed that the rules for working land lines are almost entirely dissimilar. With the first long cables, great difficulties were encountered in sending through them a current of electricity of sufficient power to record the messages rapidly. The methods for overcoming these difficulties, and in use at present, are described as

Keys which, when depressed. transmit positive and negative currents, are employed at the sending station in connection with the regulation battery. The current of the battery does not pass directly into the cable, but into a condenser, which passes it into the submarine line.

This greatly increases the force of the current used and serves to cut off interfering ground currents.

The instrument first employed in receiving cablegrams was a reflecting galvanometer. Upon the magnet of this instrument is carried a small curved mirror. A lamp is placed before the mirror and behind a screen in which there is a vertical slit. Flashes of light moving across this slit as the needles moved from left to right, indicated to the trained eyes of the operator the letters in the message being trans-

But this method of recording messages was found to tax the eyesight of the operator severely, a few years' work often rendering them almost, if not totally blind. Recognizing the fact that there must be something wrong with such a system, inventors set about repairing the defect, which resulted in perfecting the syphon galvanometer, which has all but superseded all other receiving devices.

BIG FLOCKS ONLY SOLUTION

Why Idea of "A Sheep for Every Family" Would Be of Little Value.

The idea of "a sheep for every famlly" is good in intent and purposes. Both manufacturers of woolen goods and meat distributors would like to see a larger supply of raw material. Sheep raising, however, is not like gardening, says the Albany Journal. To be successful it must be conducted in the open and on a large scale. Breeding itself is a large and complicated matter. Also, the nature of the wool-growing animal is unsuited to combined commercialism and domesticity. The family who had a sheep running around the dooryard would form an attachment for the animal that would cut the latter on the footing of a family pet, that could be separated from its valuable wool only if the sheep's comfort were consid-

As for the use of a family sheep for meat, such would be rare. "Led like" "After a white," she replied with a la lamb to the slaughter" has more than a literary meaning. One who could see a sturdy steer felled by a hammer blow or an uncouth and squealing pig slashed in the throat, would turn from the sight of a lamb, without fight, held helpless while slowly bled to death. Most people like lamb or mutton, and most people require woolen clothing, but for both' food and warmth the sheep-raising industry will depend upon commercialized flocks.

TORCHES FOR THE TRENCHES

How Uncle Sam's Soldiers in France Will Be Kept Warm.

School children in many cities are making trench torches to be used by the Sammies across the sea.

The torches are made from newspapers, which are cut in column widths. Eight of these columns are required for one torch. The paper is rolled, one strip at a time, until the article is complete. Then it is boiled four minates in paraffin.

The torches are to be used to warm the hands of the men in the trenches and to boil their coffee. They first originated with the Italian soldiers in the Alps. One and a half million have been used by the Italians. They are only slightly more than two inches high, but burn a long time.

How Binder Twine Is Made From Palmetto Trees.

At last the palmetto tree is coming into its own. It has been posing for two-thirds of a century in Southern poetry and Southern oratory, and now Florida and South Georgia and other Southern states have turned upon it and .said: "Now you be useful aswell as ornamental. You shall take the place of Mexican sisal for the manufacture of cotton bagging and binding twine and, instead of being used for broom-making to sweep ignoble floors, you shall become useful to

the nation.' A newly invented machine spins the fibre out of the palmetto leaves. They are stripped green from the trees, fed into one end of the machine and emerge balls of binder twine from the

other end. In four months the stripped tree will have another coat of leaves which will be cut off at their stams and fed to the machine, and so on three times a year.

ALL-WHITE GOWNS

Sheer Organdies, Swisses and Linens Are Used.

Among the New Materials Arlette, With Texture Between Georgette and Crepe de Chine, Is Favored.

Looking at it from a fashion point of view, one realizes that after all there is really nothing more becoming than white, and summer is to see decided prominence given to the all-white costume, says a correspondent. There is a smart morning costume of simple tailored blouse and skirt, usually of linen or one of the new cotton materials; then for afternoon one changes to a more elaborate handmade frilly blouse of batiste, with just a bit of fine lace, and completes the ensemble by a skirt of silk or satin; and for the summer evening frock nothing is lovelier or more satisfactory than white net or point d'esprit.

The charm of summer frocks lies not so much in anything startlingly new or conspicuous, but rather in exquisite daintiness. Sheer organdies, summery looking swisses and delicate nets and georgettes are all fashioned into the most adorable gowns, and as they are usually put together with the finest of handwork, the result is always distinctive. Among the new materials none is more beautiful than Arlette crepe. The texture is just between georgette crepe and crepe de chine, and there is a cross weave that gives character without in any way detracting from its filmy, delicate look. The range of colors is very wide, and it may be fashioned into the simplest of morning frocks or the most elaborate of evening creations. In dark shades it is admirably adapted for street wear as it is so delightfully cool.

Foulard and georgette offer unlimited possibilities for combining different materials in interesting ways, and they are so summery and cool-looking even in dark colors that they make ideal frocks for warm days.

What could be more attractive for summer wear than the shirtwaist frocks of crepe de chine or georgette made in the simplest fashion with tucks and beautiful collars and cuffs to give an air of immaculate freshness

so essential at all times? A very pretty model is of liberty blue georgette; it has bands of blue and white foulard put on in a very effective way. The collar and waistcoat are of white organdie, beautifully embroidered and an odd touch is given by the bow and ends of lighter blue ribbon. Completing the costume is a hat, very chic and quite unusual. It is made of dark blue taffeta and for trimming has a plaited frill of white ba-

COSTUME FOR FARMERETTE



For the girls who are following their brothers' lead in helping the land army and doing scout work this costume has been designed. It consists of a cotton khaki waist and skirt. The skirt is circular and opens all the way down the front. It is held in place by suspender straps.

Pockets on the Decline.

Pockets have gone the downward road prognosticated for them some time ago. They still appear on frocks of muslin, silk or satin and in coats and suits. Perhaps they are not quite so usual as they were last autumn, but for that very reason they are more effective. And they are emphasized, not merely placed with a quiet idea that they may be noticed or unnoticed, as chance may direct. On some of the new suits they are emphasized with a band of fur at the top, and on some of the silk frocks they are quite baglike in shape and size. Of course, the new calico frocks have pockets, some of them, but they are quite prim and flat, bound off, as befits calico pockets, with a bit of the same material, cut bias.

POLKA DOT LOUNGING GOWN



The outstanding feature of this exquisite lounging gown is the profusion of polka dots with which it is adorned. The makers have employed wisteria silk to convey the full effect of their original design. Wool embroidery is used on the overblouse of polka-dotted

WEAR GINGHAMS DURING WAR

Paris Takes to the Material Which Is Popular With Many in America.

Now we may know that this is war time. If we have not had it brought home to us before, we are realizing it now. For France has taken to gingham-bravely to gingham for the duration of the war, notes a fashion critic. We wore ginghams last summer and wear them this summer. It doesn't so much matter what we wear. But Paris in gingham is a different matter-and we bring out our last summer frocks with a new kind of feeling and look them over to see what can be done to make them just a little more Frenchy and complete.

In the first place bits of darker color-black, or a deeper shade of the same, help a great deal. Big hats go with them, sometimes made of gingham, too, and a durable sort of parasol is not amiss to finish the effect. A pretty suit is made of checked blue and white, with a white lawn gilet, and a plain blue taffeta ribbon tie, and white seam cording. It is cut higher in front than in back, showing the gilet plainly, and the white belt. The way the tie crosses and comes down through a slit on either side, hanging well below the waist, is new and pleasing. The skirt is full, but somewhat held in at the hem. The white seam cording edges the coat and sleeves and goes around the top of the hem.

A smart basque frock is made of gray madras or chambray, with white linen collar, cuffs and gilet effect. This is tight around the waist, coming well down in front, trimly. White undersleeves come down under the sleeves, which are full and flaring at the bottom. The neck is one of the quite high, round ones-like the Eton schoolboy's. A little black tie finishes it. and tiny buttons come all the way down the front of the basque.

A dress of yellow gingham with a plaid gingham knife plaiting is excel-lent. The blouse falls full over a belt which shows only in the front and under the belt slip the ends of the collar, which form a deep fichu. This is coatlike in effect, with a deep turnup at the bottom of the blouse. The plaid knife plaiting edges the collar and cuffs and turns smartly up at the blouse hem and around the skirt.

When we stop to think about it we readily acknowledge that there is nothing which so makes or mars the tout ensemble so much as the appearance of the neck.

MODISH IDEAS

Organdie or batiste folds are in general use for trimming purposes on cotton and silk dresses.

Hats of gingham are mentioned for the little girls. They are usually of the mushroom or poke shapes.

Filet lace trimming and hand embroidery are prominent on sheer white voile and organdie summer dresses. For dressy wear the newest black

the way round, of cut jet and no buckle. Perhaps the most modish coat collar is the one which is rather wide, softly draped and merging into long revers

satin slipper has a narrow collar all

or an elongated vest front. Black velvet handbags are to be used this summer with the lingerie dresses. These new bags also come in very dark brown and blue, with ivorine frames.

There are many sleeve innovationssome revivals of old fashions that are quaint and pretty, while others are new ideas smartly carried out in new materials.

Garden Apron.

The necessity of some place to put seeds when making garden gives one this idea: Use any desired material for an apron with a plain bib to pin on dress. Make a large pocket, reaching halfway up the apron and from one side to the other. Sew this into various-sized pockets. An apron made of heavy cotton cloth will last for years and be greatly appreciated by the user.

Brass Beds.

Brass bedsteads will keep in much better condition if occasionally rubbed over with a little sweet oil; afterward wipe well with a dry duster and polish with a leather.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

(By Rev. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 18

SOME ACTIVITIES OF THE PRIMI-TIVE CHURCH.

LESSON TEXT-Acts 2:42-47; 4:32-35; 6:

GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him and bless his name.—Psalms 100:4.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 122: 1-9.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mark 11:15-N: Acts 10:33: I Corinthians 3:9; 12:4-29; Ephesians 4:1-16.

1. The Church Worshiping (Acts 2: 42-47).

As the result of Peter's preaching at Pentecost about three thousand persons confessed Christ in baptism. That their conversion was genuine is evidenced by what they did:

1. "Continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine" (v. 42).

Continuance and steadfastness are infallible proofs of the genuineness of one's conversion. They not only were steadfast, but they kept themselves in the school of Christ-came regularly to the meetings to be instructed by the apostles. Christians cannot grow unless they feed upon God's word. Trashy novels and story papers will not make, Christians grow. The "sincere milk of the word" is essential to growth (I Peter 2:2).

2. Kept themselves in the fellowship of the apostles (v. 42).

This doubtless means that they attached themselves to the church and sought the friendship of Christian people. Christian growth is helped by association with Christian people, not by withdrawal. One who expects sanctification in seclusion will be doomed to disappointment.

3. They went regularly to the communion table (v. 42).

In the "breaking of bread" they symbolically fed upon Christ. True worshipers will not neglect this means of

4. They went regularly to the prayer meeting (v. 42).

Prayer is the very breath of soul growth. It is as necessary to spiritual life as breathing is to physical life. The result of such life was:

(1) Wholesome fear (v. 43). (2) A powerful ministry (v. 43). Many wonders and signs were done by the apostles. (3) Mutual ministry (vv. 44-45). Those who give themselves to Christ are large-hearted and generous, giving of their substance to help the poor and needy. (4) A constant worship (v. 46). (5) Unity and gladness (v. 46). (6) Gracious influence among the people (v. 47). (7) A perpetual growth (v. 47). Where such genuineness is manifest there will be growth. The Lord added to the church dailythere was a continuous revival.

11. The Church Witnessing (Acts 4:

Note the characteristics of a witnessing church:

A praying church (v. 31). For every want and every need they

betook themselves to God in prayer. A spirit-filled church (v. 31). When they prayed the place was shaken wherein they were gathered together. They were all filled with the holy spirit. The spirit is given in an-

swer to prayer (Luke 11:13). 3. A testifying church (v. 31). The ministers had boldness in testi-

4. A united church (v. 32).

They were of one heart and one soul, united in the one body to the one head by the holy spirit.

5. A charitable and generous church They held nothing back from those

who had need.

6. Its membership possessed unblemished characters; great grace was upon them all.

III. The Church Overcoming Difficulties (Acts 6:1-4).

Out of the beautiful fellowship of this early church grew a peculiar difficulty. Among the Grecian Jews there came a feeling that partiality had been shown in the distribution of funds. The difficulty was recognized at once and properly dealt with. The apostles refused to allow this to divert their ministry, so they proceeded with the initial organization in the church, the appointment of deacons. We have here set forth the qualifications of those who are to look after the business end of the church.

1. Good report (v. 3). It is highly important that even the business affairs of the church should be in the hands of honest men. The church cannot afford to appoint men of

doubtful reputation to do such work. 2. Full of the holy spirit (v. 3). The temporalities of the church should only be entrusted to spirit-filled

Full of wisdom (v. 3). The highest wisdom is required in the handling of the business side of church life, and this should be done by men other than ministers. Ministers should give themselves to prayer and preaching.

Bible and Education.

Men cannot be well educated without the Bible. It ought, therefore, to hold the chief place of learning throughout Christendom: and I do not know of a higher service that could be rendered to this republic than the bringing about of this desirable result.

WELL PAID WOMEN BUY NEW CLOTHES

Female Workers Taking Place of Men, Make Good Use of Their Income.

DAINTIER FROCKS IN DEMAND

Dinner Gowns and Evening Wraps Are Added to Many Wardrobes-Conditions Have Lifted the Art of Dress.

New York .- A wounded Anzac had come to America to lecture. He bore some honorable scars on his body, which were symbolized by stripes on his arm. A woman touched the stripes and asked what were his worst wounds. He described one, which was a clean ole made by a bullet. In his informal Anzac manner, he asked if she would like to see it. She would. So would everyone else at the luncheon. So he showed her the bullet hole below the collar bone.

"How very disappointing!" she exclaimed. "I expected a great gash." The Anzac buttoned his collar

thoughtfully, and turning to the table said: "Now, I ask you, what are we going to do, with women if they begin o expect so much of men in this war?" And what will they do with them? Men have begun to expect so much of

themselves, that the situation is the most vitally interesting thing on this planet, next to the war, observes a disinguished fashion writer. Women are gaining so much more by

his war than they ever demanded, that many are puzzled and some are nearhysterical. Once we were a contented race; then

we became an unquiet sex; then we became a restless force; and then we pecame a militant power.

Those with the keenest visions saw ahead of them a long struggle. They outlined the propaganda of self-educaion for women; they lectured to men and of men concerning what we should have in the way of industry and commercial opportunity. Whenever men said that we were not sufficiently educated to take over the commercial burdens of the world, we retorted that we would never be educated if we did not begin to study.

Women Spend More Money.

Of one thing the prophets are sure; that women, making money, will spend more. Not having to ask for it, they will cease to be petulant about it. When a woman knows there are three thousand jobs open to her and that she can command as good a salary as the man she sent to war, she is not going to be niggardly about getting new clothes, enjoying herself and reurnishing her house.

Human nature never changes, no natter what else changes on this planet, and spending will be a woman's antidote to hard work. If she has been



This gown is of mauve and yellow-figured taffeta cut as a paneled tunio over a skirt of mauve-colored plaited chiffon. The bodice is cut in the new indefinite fashion, with elbow sleeves showing ruffles of chiffon.

repressed in the matter of buying attractive things for the house or for her body, she will go out and gorge herself on those things when the first freedom from debt gives her a buoyant feeling of happiness.

The business of feminine apparel should always have been attended to by women, not men. This channel of activity is being directed to its right course. A million or more men on this continent, who are mixed up in women's apparel, will have to give up their places to women, who have an instinc-

tive knowledge of what other women want, and do not want. With training, which will give them a cool head, a smooth tongue and the ambition to rise, they will make admirable clerks, floorwalkers, heads of departments, buyers and shopkeepers.

It is toward the apparel business that they are rapidly drifting. That is their desire, and all their preliminary training of the centuries has fitted them for this particular sector of industry. Being in the business, they will spend more money on clothes, and they will influence the expenditures of other

This is the situation which all serious-minded women realize and which will probably dominate the country before peace is concluded.

It is useless to tell women that they must not buy clothes. The reformers mean well, but they are planting seed



Black satin, tulle and lace. There is a long tunic, which starts with a pointed bodice built of the satin and swings free over a tight petticoat of black Chantilly lace. There is a shawl of black tulle, which stands well away from the shoulders and reaches to the elbows.

on barren soil. There must be some pleasure in this world, or we would all go mad with the pain and anxiety of It and if you ask three million women to work for their living, you must give them the chance to deck themselves out in a bit of gay plumage and go out and eat and laugh; otherwise, they will become useless for all service, patriotic or industrial.

Demand for Evening Clothes. Let me tell you an odd thing about this development of women's work, which has been brought about not only through their service in paying posltions, but in war relief work.

It is the growing demand for evening clothes by women who have heretofore never indulged in them. We are only following in the footsteps of human nature as it has asserted itself in France and England during the last eighteen months. Paris has shown an extraordinary interest in this development, and the London thinkers and merchants have found it to be an engrossing by-product of the war.

Evening dress has always been a thing for the luxurious. It has been indulged in by those whose lives were more or less given to leisure. Millions of women have not considered it necessary to change their somber street clothes into low or half-low, fragile ones for the evening meal or evening gayeties. The street suit, with a few changes, has served during the waking hours. The shirtwaist and sport skirt have filled in the rest of the service

But this condition no longer exists in Europe, and it has changed in America in the twinkling of an eye. Why?

Women have more money; they have more opportunities; industry, charity, war relief, hospital service and committee work have brought women from the depths of social obscurity into hourly contact with those who lead fashions and live leisurely lives.

All of this has lifted the art of dress instead of degrading it. It enlivens life: it brightens the prospect of our sacrifices; it is a light to our endurance.

There were days when a woman used her motor coat for any chance evening gayety. Today she is asking for one of the vast assemblage of evening capes that the shops and dressmakers offer to this new type of

These new wraps have extraordinary charm. They are figured, whereas they used to be solid. They are lavishly trimmed with fur, regardless of summer weather.

Chiffon, in great Dresden patterns, is used over silver or gold metallic cloth, or a lining of plain satin.

Dark colors are chosen, as well as light. The two new blues, "Liberty" and "Blue Devil," are chosen in crepe or chiffon that has an immense pink, scarlet or white and yellow flower

There are other wraps made of Dol-Varden, flowered white chiffon which are lined with lace, with mauve or pink chiffon as an interlining. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Realms of the

Commonplace

By IMES MACDONALD

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspa-

Nell Bradley sat on the edge of her uncle's desk and swung her feet thoughtfully.

"Well. Winkie," said Mr. Bradley, 'what's on your mind?"

"You know, Uncle Dad," she said gravely, "I believe I'll get married!" Whereat Mr. Bradley's sense of humor overcame the gravity of the situation to such an extent that he lay back in his chair and roared with laughter.

"Have you decided on the victim?" he asked, finally.

"Well, no," she said thoughtfully, "I haven't."

"Then why worry about it until the right chap comes along?" he said practically. "You're young yet."

"I'm twenty-four," she reminded him, "and I'm lonesome. With all the nice young men in the world why should I be lonesome?" "No reason at all, Winkie. But

ou've had plenty of chances," grinned Mr. Bradley, "and if you're so keen on matrimony why didn't you take one of

"Too commonplace," she commented, vaulting on her feet.

"My dear," he laughed, "matrimony's the most commonplace thing in the world. It is the one thing that is done consistently, persistently, and over and over again until death does its part."

"Cynical old thing!" she said, making a dive at him and mussing his hair as she skipped toward the door. "Bet you can't pull it off in a week,"

he shouted at her, as the door shut. She came back laughing. "How much?" she bargained.

He studied her with a grin. you a dowry of twenty thousand dollars against your staying single for five more years, you can't get married in a week."

"Make it a month." she said, after a moment of deep thought, "and I'll take you."

"Understand," he conditioned, "it's to be a bona fide marriage. No frameup proposition. You've got to live with the chap as his wife for at least six

"All right," she agreed, "write it

"Now, you'd better get busy," he grinned, after he had written out the



"I'm Twenty-Four."

agreement and she had tucked it down into her blouse. But she only made a little face at him as she vanished through the door.

As she descended in the elevator, however, her mind was busily running over the eligibles of her acquaintance. Some of those who had loved and lost the charming Nell had married elsewhere; others of them were engaged or trying to be-also elsewhere. Anyway, they all belonged to the commonplace. The man who loves and loses always becomes commonplace to the one he's lost.

However, if you asked anyone in Bellington who was the most commonplace young man in the otherwise eligible class, the almost universal answer would have been, "Marcus Barnes." But strangely enough the Image of Marcus Barnes had already taken shape in the back of Nell Bradley's hitherto particular mind. Never once had he called on her or even expressed the desire to do so. Never had he happened to be her dinner partner, nor had she even danced with him more than once or twice. And she suddenly remembered that he danced rather well, too, although she had never thought of it before, and she had

known him for years! In the meantime, Marcus Barnes, the most commonplace young man in Bellington, left the bank wherein he earned his daily bread and stepped across the street and down a little alleyway into a court where his roadster was parked. Two minutes later he turned down Spring street, and as he swung around the corner at Ninth. omeward bound, he noticed Nell Brad- | stuffed club."

ley standing at the corner waiting for

"Hello, Nell," he grinned, as he slid up to the curb. "Hop in and I'll take you home.

She hopped obediently, with a little "You running a jitney bus, laugh. Mark?" she asked.

"No," he chuckled, as he reached across her lap to draw the door shut. And then as they started with a jerk: "This is a kissney bus-pay as you leave-kindly have exact fare ready.'

"Why, how funny," she thought, as she laughed into his eyes. "I never knew he was like that." And she noticed how tastefully he was dressed, almost fastidiously in a conservative sort of way. But after a few moments of chatter on her part and a most surprising silence in his, they drew up in front of her home.

"Pay as you leave," he reminded her, as she stepped from the car. "Silly," she said, turning away to

ward the house. "Piker," said the commonplace Mar-

cus Barnes. "I'm not," she returned hotly.

"Well, I told you what the fare was when you got in," he said firmly.

"You don't expect me to be kissing you out here before all the neighbors, do you?" she demanded.

"Makes no difference to me where it happens," he said, shutting off his engine and vaulting out over the door. It was the most uncommonplace moment of the most uncommonplace hour that the commonplace Marcus Barnes had ever known, as he marched the somewhat surprised Miss Bradley up

the steps and into the hall. She could see that she was in for it, but then, what did it matter? She would extend him one of those little impersonal and indefinite kisses which she reserved for very young or very old and feeble male relatives. But she hadn't counted on the common place Mr. Barnes. The first thing she knew she found that she fitted into his arms as snugly and tightly as if she were made to be there. She shut her eyes and waited, but he only held her a little closer. She flirted open her eyes a wee bit to investigate the cause of the delay and flushed to find that he was studying her upturned face with a strange and puzzled wonder-

"I never noticed before how lovely you are, Nell," he murmured, and then he collected his fare slowly and deliberately, not once, but seven separate times, which wasn't so bad for the commonplace Marcus Barnes.

Everyday during the following week Nell Bradley expected to hear from the efficient fare collector, but it seemed that Marcus Barnes had had his moment and then shyly subsided. Ten days, a whole third of the alloted time passed and still there was no word. Miss Bradley was getting panicky, for her time was getting short, so with a prim determination about the set of her chin, and a suggestion of color under the smooth skin of her curved cheek, she decided to consult the assistant cashier of the First National bank about some securities she held.

The commonplace Mr. Barnes arose from his desk and looked just once into the eyes of Nell Bradley-and then believing in preparedness, he dismissed his stenographer.

The gallant Miss Bradley had begun to get cold feet. "It's-a-about those securities of mine, Mark," she started

"Securities nothing," said Marcus, the commonplace, reaching for the girl "South-bound cars, pay as you enter!" And he had already rung up three fares when the austere voice of the bank's president came testily in September, or October. from the doorway.

"For heaven's sake! Why don't you two young people get married-and do your kissing at home?"

"Shall we?" demanded Marcus Barnes of the girl in his arms. "Let's" agreed Nell Bradley with a vague excitement in her thumping

And the bank's president chuckled the news via the telephone into the amused ear of his old friend and crony,

Nell's Uncle, George Bradley. "Let this be a lesson to you, George! Never gamble with women-they have

such winning ways-ha-ha!" Mr. Bradley. "Couldn't have lost a bet in a better cause now, could I? Youth,

and love and marriage-fine business! Barnes, dragging Nell Bradley about with a commonplace marriage license in his pocket, was hunting a commonplace preacher to perform a common place ceremony.

Too Much for Mother. Patience-You know father's some

Patrice-So I believe. "When he makes a public speech mother says he doesn't know when to

heard." "Well, he was to make a speech last night, and mother asked him to be

wanted him to stop talking to raise her hand." "And did she?" "No. You see, about the time she should have raised her hand she was asleep with a lot of others in the au-

In the Stone Age. "We're getting soft and effete," declared the first cave man.

"How?" She's about to be married. You know the part of the ceremony where the groom taps the bride on the head?"

"Well, they're rehearsing with a

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

Try the Record

three or four weeks, dur-"Great stuff, eh?" said the cynical ing July and August, using a space of from two Meanwhile the commonplace Marcus to four inches for description of property, terms, advantages, etc.

There is nothing gain-"He does speak for a long time, I've ed by waiting-but all chances for getting the short, and father told mother when she 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, "Look at my brother's daughter. if there are any around.

TRY IT, NOW!

TANEYTOWN LOCAL COLUMN

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

Mrs. Victor Zepp, of Washington, D. C., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs Roy B. Garner.

John H. Marker has sold his mill property to D. W. Detrich, of Philadelphia, who took possession Aug. 6.

Philip Fowler, wife and daughter, Ethel, of Baltimore, visited at the home of Mrs. Jesse Myers, on Sun-

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Benner and son, Robert, visited his mother, Mrs. Alonzo Benner, near Libertytown, on

home from a two weeks' visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar B. Thomas, Baltimore. Miss Virginia Ott returned home

Miss Mary Reindollar has returned

after spending several weeks with Miss Helen Roop. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Zimmerman, and

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Lambert and children, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Albaugh, at Utica, Md. Miss Virginia Ott returned Ott re-

turned home from Baltimore, on Monday evening, after spending several weeks with Miss Helen Roop. Mr. E. E. Reindollar, daughter,

Miss Clara, and sons Eugene and

David, and Mr. and Mrs. M. A.

Koons, spent Sunday at Camp Meade. The property of Alandis Seiss, in Graceham, has been sold, on private terms, to Mr. James H. B. Ogle, through D. W. Garner, Real Estate

Mrs. Harry Silver, of Harrisburg, is a guest of Mrs. S. R. Downie. Catharine N. Downie returned Thursday from a seven weeks' visit to relatives in Harrisburg, Pa.

Robert Fair and wife, of Baltimore, were week-end guests at his mother's (Mrs. Daniel Fair) home. Mr. Fair returned Monday, Mrs. Fair remaining for a more extended stay.

Master Richard, son of Rev. and Mrs. S. R. Downie, has returned home from an extended visit to his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Taughenbaugh, of near Hunterstown, Pa.

Miss Mary Brining, who has been at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, for five weeks, and W. Wallace Reindollar, who has been at the St. Agnes Hospital for three weeks, returned home the first of the week.

Editor and Mrs. P. B. Englar are expected home this (Friday) evening. from a two weeks' stay at Mt. Lake Park. Mr. Englar writes of the delights of the trip, stressing particularly the charm of the cool breezes enjoyed while the rest of us withered in the warm wave that but yesterday made existence not an overly enviable pastime. Mr. and Mrs. Englar stopped off at Cumberland enroute, where Mr. Englar attended the interesting sessions of the State Convention of the P. O. S. of A.

Mrs. Fred Nulton returned home, Thursday, after living two years in the West. She went from Portland, Ore., to San Francisco, Cal.. by boat, and there spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Comstock. Mrs. Comstock is the daughter of the late Mr. Theo. Reindollar. Also was with her brother, H. Clay Englar and his family, in Sacramento, before starting for here. Mr. Nulton enlisted and went into regular service in the navy, June 18. Almost immediately he was placed on a ship, and now is out on the sea somewhere.

Ellwood Crabbs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gus. Crabbs, met with a painful and what might easily have turned out to be a very serious accident, on Wednesday. In his efforts to "hop" a creamery truck, he missed connection, and in trying to avoid an automobile approaching from behind misjudged his distance in endeavoring to reach the curb—the fender of the machine knocking him down, dragging him some distance, the car finally passing over his lower limbs. Aside from being severely bruised, the boy escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Upton Birnie, who is a guest of Miss A. H. Birnie and Mrs. Hessie Annan, is weekly in receipt of "The Stars and Stripes," a newspaper published in France, expressly for our boys "over there." Through the courtesy of Miss Eliza Birnie, The Record is privileged with the July 5th number filled with many matters of public interest. Did space permit, excerpts could have been made, but "good news" always keeps until another issue. Mrs. Birnie is the wife of Col. Upton Birnie attached to Gen. Pershing's Headquarters.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Freet spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Engel, at Walkersville.

Miss Nannie Baker has returned home, after being employed in Baltimore, for several months.

Among the visitors in town, this week, were: Miss Janet Arthur, of York, at James Buffington's and the Misses Sherman; John H. Ridinger, of Baltimore, and Jas. A. Eckenrode, of Steelton, at Hotel Carroll; Miss Virginia Eyster, of Emmitsburg, at S. C. Ott's; John D Forney, of Phil-cil to do?" We recommend five adelphia, at Mrs. Ida Landis'; Mr. things as a starter. Others will sugand Mrs. Thos. Clingan, and Helen Roop, of Baltimore, at Silas Shoemaker's; Frank LeFevere and Edgar Thomson, of Sebring, O., at Mrs. Laura Reindollar's; J. W. Taughenbaugh, father of Mrs. Downie, at Rev. Downie's; Misses Evelyn E. Krug and Lucy P. Sell, of Hanover, at Harrison Thomson's; Mr. and Mrs. Homer Hill and daughter, Catherine, of Gettysburg, and Miss Catherine Slonaker, of New York City, at Judson Hill's and J. S. Bower's, also Mrs. from Baltimore, on Monday evening, Edw. Shriver and daughter Bernice, at J. S. Bower's; John Yount, of Tullystown, Pa., among friends; Mrs. Albert Frock, and son, Ross, of Gettysburg, at Mrs. Mary Hiteshew's.

Girls of Carroll County.

Do you want an interesting bit of news to put in your letter the next time you write to the Carroll County boys who are fighting for us in France? All right, then, here it is: Three weeks ago the United States Government asked 20 girls from Carroll county to enlist in the U.S. Student Nurse Reserve. So far two girls handed in their application

These two girls comprise Carroll County's Honor Roll—Miss Marjorie Virginia Green and Miss Alice Marie Miller. Miss Green is from West-minster, and Miss Miller from New Windsor.

The time has come for every girl to ask herself earnestly, "Why can't I enlist in the Student Nurse Reserve?" The time has come for us to stop saying, "I've done my bit," and begin to say, "I'm doing my all."

Girls, the Government is desper-ately in need of nurses. If student nurses don't come in to supply the place of the graduate nurses who have gone "over there," very soon our wounded soldier boys who are sent back to this country will be left to suffer without proper care; the people who prepare our food and our munitions will suffer; and babies will die by the hundreds of thousands.

But the Government will not allow such a state of affairs to prevail, if it is within its power to meet the situation. And it is within its power to do so. This is how it is proceeding: First, it is giving us a chance to meet the situation for ourselves—by vol-unteering. If we fail, then it will do it for us—by drafting.

Not long ago, Miss Noise, who is at the head of the Nurses' Service Department in Washington, was interviewed by Gen. Gorgas. the Surgeon General of the U. S. Army. The General told Miss Noise that he must have 25,000 nurses by Jan. 1, 1919. He would take only graduate nurses and their places over here must be filled by student nurses. He said if these student nurses could not be obtained soon, there would be a draft Miss Noise answered for them. 'The Government will never draft It will never be necessary, because the American girls will vol-

Was Miss Noise mistaken?

DOROTHY ELDERDICE.

Head Recruiting Agent. further information, consult your District Leader. If you do not know who she is, you can find out by calling up Westminster 164 or 256.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Reformed Church. Taneytown—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. C. E. at Keysville-Service at 2:30 P. M.

Sunday school at 1:30. Presbyterian. Town service, 10:30 A. M. Bible school and C. E. as usual. Piney Creek-Bible school, 1:30 P.

M.; church service, 2:30. U. B. Church.—Harney, Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 10:30 A. M.

Town-Sunday school at 7:30 P. M. Preaching at 8:30 P. M. Theme, "The Christian's All-sufficiency in Christ."

The Fourth Quarterly Conference will be held in the church in Taneytown on Wednesday at 2 P. M., by the Conference Superintendent, Rev. A. B. Statton, D. D., of Hagerstown.

Anna Held is Dead.

Monday last, Anna Held, the famous French actress, died in New York City, after a long illness, aged 44. Since April she has suffered from a rare ailment known as myeloma, a disintegration of the spinal marrow. Several weeks ago she seemed on the road to recovery, when pneumonia set in and hastened the end. Only her remarkable will power prevented death long ago—so her physicians say. From Parisian poverty, through London street singing to world fame in two decades is a real achievement -but her rare beauty, magnificent gowns, sweet voice and vivacity brought her that distinction and for many years she found no difficulty in occupying the center of the stage in Paris, London and throughout the United States.

The mortgage on the church property at Keyser, W. Va., Rev. H. F. Baughman, pastor, was destroyed recently, the final amount having been ten years ago.

Carroll County Council of Defense Suggestions.

The war has awakened, on the part of people of good will, a desire to do something. The Council of Defense affords a splendid opportunity for you to express this desire in a practical way. As next steps in our county

work we recommend the following: First: The organization, wherever practicable, of community councils, following the lines of the school district, or whatever piece of territory makes a community. A community has been defined as a neighborhood in which everybody knows everybody else. Your first question will prob ably be "What is a community coungest themselves to you. (a) Make a census of all the wage earners in your community. This will be invaluable for checking up those who have or have not bought Liberty Bonds, subscribed to Liberty Bonds, or War Savings Stamps, or subscribed to the Red Cross or Y. M. C.A. (b) Do everything in your power to help the Liberty Loan campaign, which begins Sept. 28. (c) Get ready for the next Y. M. C. A. campaign, some time later this Fall. (d) Encourage any community betterment, such as good roads, better schools, public health, sanitation, etc. (e) Hold public meetings once a month, to discuss these and other questions of vital in-Second: The National and State

Councils of Defense urge all people to take greater interest in singing the patriotic songs and hymns. Under this head we recommend: (a) That every man, woman and child commit to memory "My Country Tis of Thee," and "The Star-Spangled Ban-ner." Copies of these songs, if de-sired, can be had of the Council of Defense. (b) Form quartets wherever possible, to liven up patriotic meetings by singing the popular war songs. (c) Organize community choruses under the best available

Third: Write a cheery letter to some soldier or sailor of your acquaintance. Do not tell him of your troubles or trials or difficulties, but make it bright and spicy, and encouraging and helpful, and stimulating. Do this today.

For details and particulars regarding any of the above, call or telephone or write to the Secretary, Geo. Mather, Council of Defense Headquarters, Times Bldg., Westminster, telephone

A Letter From France.

Mrs. Chas. E. Myers, of Gettysburg, has received a letter from her son, Lynn, who is with an artillery unit in France. He says concerning his trip across:

"Everything went well until we saw some submarines. Then the fun began. There were five after us. Our boat sank two and the torpedo boat captured one. We fired 27 shots. That was our first touch of warfare. It was real exciting too. I saw the whole performance.

"We landed at --, hiked about 3½ miles and then came to a rest camp. Stayed there several days. We now have very good quarters. We have started on all-day hikes and twice a week after night. This town is about as large as Harney. It has

which cost me 5c to the center of the city. It only takes about 20 minutes 4-J. New Windsor, Md. 3-29-ti from camp. I have always heard a lot about this large city, now I have seen it for myself.

"It is a most beautiful place. The large statues and monuments are won-derful. I visited the Eiffel tower. It is about 950 ft high and made of steel frame. It has now been turned into a wireless station I saw the tent in which Napoleon slept while i.n the field, and other things that are too numerous to describe. Out in front of the Hotel des Invalides they have a lot of captured guns and aeroplanes that the French got from the Germans. Then we came to Napoleon's tomb.

"After that we had dinner at the Y. M. C. A. We had roast beef, potatoes, spinach, ice cream, and cake "Was talking for about an hour to

some of the Marines back from the front. Then we started out again. "Customs are so much different here. Cafes are on the sidewalks. Imagine sitting on the square at Get-

tysburg to have a meal.

"I saw some places where bombs have been dropped. They have airraids in Paris some times three or four a week. It just depends on the weather. If it is a nice clear night, look out for a raid. It then sounds like the Fourth of July sure. But it is seldom that a plane will get is seldom that a plane will get through under heavy barrage fire. The second night we were here at Bolounge-sur-Sans, I woke up about 11:30 hearing this noise. All the fellows of my barracks were up then and went on the outside to see the fireworks. In a little while the air-craft guns drove the raider off."

A valuable horse owned by James Plunkert, near Littlestown, broke through a covered well, Saturday night, and plunged 30 feet to its death. The location of the well seems to have been unknown to the present tenant. With some difficulty the drowned animal was later re-

The next Liberty Bond campaign is approaching. Save up for it; and especially if you have not yet bought Bonds, do so this time. If you have bought of the other issues, buy more, and you will be very glad you did, in a few years. Many people are not realizing the value of present oppor-

"Ruthless" warfare on the sea is now being demonstrated in American waters. Mine-sowing on the high-ways of the sea imperils all shipping, regardless of its class or cargo, and ing pirates.

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 ad-vertiser must be paid for at same rate; two initials, or a date, counted as one word.

Minimum charge 15c—no 10c charges 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 al 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.

MT. UNION PIC-NIC and Festival will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening, Sept. 7, in D. M. Buffington's Grove, near the church. Music by the Taney-

WEAVER ORGAN for sale cheap. Good order-every key clear-toned. ply at RECORD OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—11 Pigs, 6 weeks old.—
JONAS HELTEBRIDLE, near Tyrone.

WELL KNOWN Optician Here. -S. L. FISHER, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, one day only, Thursday, Aug. 22. Eyes examined free. Glasses carefully fitted. Prices

LOST.—Between Uniontown and Union Bridge a Pocketbook containing \$40.00 or more. Reward if returned to the owner. -HARRY KOONS, near Uniontown.

PRIVATE SALE, of a small Farm, 382 acres, 11 miles south of Taneytown. good buildings. Possession April 1, 1919. Apply to N. D. Feeser. 8-9-2t Apply to N. D. FEESER.

DENTISTRY .- Dr. A. W. SWEENEY, of Baltimore, will be at Bankard's Hotel, Taneytown, from Aug. 19th to 24th for the practice of his profession. 8-2-3t

FOR SALE.-Tires and Inner Tubes for Ford Cars, price cut in two. Guarantee more mileage to the dollar. Ask to see them.—D. W. GARNER, Taneytown, Md.

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

VIRGINIA FRESH COWS and Springers, Stock and Feeding Steers, and Heifers, also Shoats and Pigs.—For sale by J. Elmer Myers. Phone 824-F-6, Westminster. 7-19-8t

We have received all our 41% Liberty Bonds. All subscribers, and any others that wish to buy please call and get thein, promptly-THE BIRNIE TRUST COMPANY.

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

wery nice people.

"After yesterday's visit to Paris, I must tell you something about it. I got a pass from 9 A. M., to 9 P. M.; left camp about 10 and took the car which cost me 5c to the center of the visits. It sales about 20 minutes. 3-29-tf

FOR \$2.30 you can carry \$600.00 Insurance on Grain, for Two Months. Why not?—P. B. ENGLAR, Agt.

Victory Like that at Gettysburg.

Many military writers are compar-ing the Second Battle of the Marne to Gettysburg, as the high water mark of Hun barbarism, and from this point the Hun will recede until ultimately defeated. The Crown Prince has added another failure to Verdun and his string of defeats. The Huns have retreated beyond the wooden tower from which the Kaiser communed with his Gott and sent out his blasphemies, and from which he declared he would view his armies make their victorious advance toward Paris. The important part taken by the American boys in this Gettysburg of the World War is one of the brightest chapters

of the war yet written.

William L. McPherson, a native of Gettysburg, brother of Judge Mc-Pherson, writing in the New York Tribune, and using Gettysburg as the

comparison, says:
"Ludendorff is going back to the Chemin des Dames after the Second Battle of the Marne, just as Lee had to go back to Virginia after Gettysburg. The two retreats lasted about the same length of time. They cov-

ered about the same distance. But Lee was more fortunate than Ludendorff. The former stood on the defensive for a week before crossing the Potomac. Meade didn't attack, although he had superior forces. Ludendorff's attempt to stand on "new lines" between the Vesle and the Ourcq was a complete failure. He couldn't hold them, and in its last stages his retirement has become a demoralized and anxious push for

Those who describe Ludendorff's retreat as an admirably conducted military operation leave many things unexplained. It is hard to escape from the spell of the German General Staff's prestige, fortified, as it is by a long series of striking successes. Yet through over-confidence this staff committed a glaring error in the de velopment of its offensive in the Marne salient. It left the German right flank exposed to a crushing counter offensive."—Gettysburg Com-

Maybe you were unable to buy a Liberty Bond; you wish at the time that you might. Thrift and War Savings Stamps are little bonds in the final amount having been The church was built about is consistent by-play for the mine-layarmy that is helping to win this war. | ing cared for.

Taneytown's Leading Fashion Store. Sewing Machines TANEYTOWN, MD.

Store Closes at 6 P. M., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

WARM WEATHER NEEDS

The Warm Days are here, and you need Thin and Cool Clothing, Dresses, Waists, Etc. We have a good assortment of

New Summer Styles at Lowest Prices.

Summer Dress and Waist Goods

in Plaid and Plain Voiles, Silks and Pongees; also Beaitiful Plaid Petticoats, Envelope Chemise and Persian Stripes, in Zephyrs and Corset Covers, all beautifuland Ginghams.

Good Values in Women's,

in Silks, Mercerized Lisles; and Cotton.

Men's Negligee Dress Shirts

in Silks, Pongees and Percales; all French Cuffs.

Young Men's High Grade Straw Hats

UNDERGARMENTS

White Batiste Night Gowns, ly trimmed in lace.

Sale of LADIES' WAISTS

Children's and Men's Hosiery in Silks, Voiles and White Lawns, in newest styles.

Ladies' Top Skirts

in Silk Stripes and White Gaberdine and Fancy Welts.

The Clean-up of the Season's Styles

in Ladies' and Children's White, in Panama, Sennit, Java, and Tan and Black Patent Leather Yacht. Buy new and save and Gun Metal Pumps and Oxfords, at reduced prices.

YOUNG MEN'S MADE-TO-ORDER SUITS

Fit guaranteed, at Right Prices.

WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE

WESTMINSTER, MD
REV. T. H. LEWIS, D. D., LL. D., President.

For Young Men and Young Women in Separate Departments

LOGATION unexcelled, 1,000 feet above the sea, in the highlands of Maryland. Pure air, pure water, charming scenery. Only an

hour's run from Baltimore. EQUIPMENT complete. Twenty acre Campus; Modern buildings; comfortable living accommodations; Laboratories, Library, Gymnasium, Power and Heating Plant.

CURRICULUM up to date. Classical, Scientific, Historical and Pedagogical Courses, leading to A. B. degree. Music, Elocution, Oratory, Military Training, and Domestic Science. Strong Faculty. PREPARATORY SCHOOL for those not ready for College.

Send for Catalogue and Book of Views.

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, at the residence of A. M. Forney,

Property, to-wit:-

TWO BEDSTEADS.

spring, wardrobe, kitchen cupboard, extension table, kitchen table, stand, 8 wood bottom chairs, rocker, wash bowl and pitcher, 1 doz. crocks, lot fruit jars and cans, large mirror, lot window blinds 36 yds. matting, 15 yds. carpet, lot pans and buckets, and many other articles not mentioned.

MRS. ANNIE HAHN. J. N. O. Smith, Auct.

PRIVATE SALE OF A FINE LITTLE HOME

Located adjoining Taneytown, on the Uniontown road. All good build-ings and in fine repair. About one acre of land. Property is for sale, at once! Come and get my price, and if it don't suit will take your price, if it is anything near mine I mean to sell; also all growing crops.

Possession given at once. Terms to suit purchaser. If desired, will take mortgage for part of purchase

· T. A. MARTIN.

Maryland Club Girls Are Busy Folk. BANKARD'S HOTEL, TANEYTOWN

It is hardly possible to estimate this early in the season the full value and THURSDAY, AUGUST 22nd., 1918importance of the work the canning club girls in Maryland are doing. But the number of gardens planted and the amounts to be canned by the girls is far in advance of that of last year. In addition to this, more than 700 girls in the State have been organized into clubs and are raising poultry. Both lines of work are being carried on under the direction of County

Home Demonstation Agents. During the month of June a feature of club work was the three Junior Short Courses held in Wicomico, Garrett and Washington counties. proximately 75 girls were in attend-

Definite courses of instruction were given in canning, drying, cottage-cheese making and sewing, and each girl returned home full of enthusiasm for club work and its activities.

In Wicomico county the girls have organized into a county-wide club, elected officers and passed resolutions to adopt a Belgian baby. This baby is to be kept with funds given by the girls-each girl pledging to sell two jars of canned products and transmit the money to the Red Cross, the me-dium through which the baby is be-

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24th., 1918, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following Personal Property, to-wit: Sunday, August 18,

Lieutenant George M. Sauvage, having passed through all the ranks of non-commissioned officers,

at 8.15 P.M.

was promoted to Lieutenant of the French Army before coming to America. He is now attached to the French High Commission in Washington. Father Sauvage has the distinguished conduct medal in the field, bestowed by the King of Eng-

> Admission Free. ALL WELCOME.

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Pike HIII, New Windsor, Md. Orders left at Wolf's Drug Store, will receive prompt attention.

Taneytown Grain and Hay Market

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